



Grenada Drug Epidemiology Network Annual Report

Volume I: Drug Control 2019



Drug Control Secretariat

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Published by:

Drug Control Secretariat

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April 2020

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Reference as:

Grenada Drug Epidemiology Network Annual Report, Volume 1: Drug Control 2019

Designed by the Drug Control Secretariat

Map of Grenada, Carriacou and Petit Martinique



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PREFACE

Grenada continues to experience challenges with the use, production and trafficking of controlled drugs, and related issues. These challenges are manifested at all levels of the Grenadian society, regardless of socio-economic status, education, communities deemed to be poor or wealthy, political affiliation or even religious beliefs and values.

The Government of Grenada (GOG) has implemented policies and programmes to mitigate the problems which emanated from drugs and related crimes. The GOG has also partnered with regional and international Governments and Institutions to confront these issues.

The '**Grenada Drug Epidemiology Network (GRENDEN) Report, 2019**', is presented in two volumes; Grenada Drug Epidemiology Network Annual Report, Volume I: Drug Control 2019, contained herein this document, presents qualitative and quantitative information on the nature and extent of the drug situation in Grenada, for the year 2019. It highlights key events and actions in the area of drug control in areas such as drug-related arrests, seizures, convictions, incarcerations, financial crimes, treatment utilization, tests for the presence of drugs, criminal deportees to Grenada, and firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials, and mechanisms to prevent diversion of pharmaceuticals.

Volume I was developed in accordance with guidelines provided by the Cooperation Program between Latin America, the Caribbean and the European Union in Drug Policy (COPOLAD), for the elaboration of full national reports.

Grenada Drug Epidemiology Network Annual Report, Volume II: Statistics 2019, presented under separate cover, provides comprehensive statistical data on the GRENDEN categories of Indicators.



Dave Alexander
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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Drug Control Secretariat and the Grenada Drug Epidemiology Network (GRENDEN), express thanks to all Officers, Ministries and Departments, who provided statistical data, conducted research on drug use, and contributed to the production of the report. Appreciation is extended to other Officers who provided technical assistance in the areas of data collection, management and analysis, which guided the production of this document. Special thanks to the following Principal Focal Points of GRENDEN, who provided statistics and technical assistance:

Mrs. Alicia St. Paul, Prison Officer, Her Majesty's Prisons

Ms. Brenda Jones, Nurse, Rathdune Psychiatric Unit

Mr. Debastia Joseph, Financial Investigator, Financial Intelligence Unit

Mr. Elyan Purcell, Sergeant, Immigration Officer, Royal Grenada Police Force

Mr. Erwin Henry, Chief Analytical Chemist, Produce Chemist Laboratory

Mr. Evlyn Sylvester, Principal Officer, Her Majesty's Prisons

Mr. Ken Baptiste, Customs Officer, Customs and Excise Department

Ms. Laslyn Powlette, Medical Records Clerk, Princess Alice Hospital, St. Andrew's

Ms. Melisse Ogilvie, Programme Manager, Grand Bacolet Juvenile Rehabilitation and Treatment Centre

Mrs. Paula Frank-Jones, Nurse, Carlton House

Mr. Sharm Roberts, Corporal, Criminal Investigation Department, Royal Grenada Police Force

Mr. Simon Dickson, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Drug Squad, Royal Grenada Police Force

Mr. Toppin Pierre, Sergeant, Criminal Records Office, Royal Grenada Police Force

Ms. Verlina Straker, Medical Records Clerk, Medical Records Department, General Hospital

A. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

The 'Grenada Drug Epidemiology Network (GRENDEN) Annual Report, 2019, Volume I and II, present an analysis of the drug situation in Grenada. It examines data collected from the GRENDEN Indicators, reports on various areas of drug control; Institutional Strengthening, demand Reduction, Supply Reduction, Control Measure, and International Cooperation.

The Reports, were produced by the Drug Control Secretariat, which provides administrative services to GRENDEN, and thereby function as the National Drug Observatory (NDO), in Grenada. One of the primary objectives of GRENDEN is to provide accurate, relevant and timely statistical data on the nature and extent of the drug situation in Grenada; Volumes I and II, fulfills this objective.

Drug Situation Relatively Stable

The drug situation in Grenada has not changed significantly in 2019, when compared to 2018. Notably, the seizure of four hundred and sixteen (416) kilograms of cocaine, in Carriacou, valued at XCD 40 million, indicated that Grenada continues to be part of the drug trafficking route in the eastern Caribbean. This event prompted the Royal Grenada Police Force (RGPF) to increase and strengthen its drug interdiction activities on the island. The seizure of the 416 kg of cocaine was the largest seizure of cocaine ever made by law enforcement authorities in Grenada.

No new drugs, methods of use, drug trafficking methods, or modus operandi of drug traffickers were detected in 2019. There were, however several seizures of drugs, namely cannabis¹ and cocaine. Cannabis remained the main controlled drug produced and consumed in Grenada. The possession of cannabis is the main drug-related offence.

The main method of drug trafficking was via maritime routes. Maritime trafficking of cannabis from St. Vincent and the Grenadines to Grenada is very active. Nationals from both countries were arrested and charged for drug-related offences including trafficking of a controlled drug and intent to supply a controlled drug. In relation to drug trafficking, the importation of cannabis from South America, via Venezuela was detected in 2019; the strain of cannabis or "Creepy" as it is called, differs to that of the locally produced cannabis, and the cannabis imported from St. Vincent and the Grenadines (referred to as 'Vincy weed').

Types and Quantities of Drugs Seized

The seizure of cocaine in Grenada by law enforcement officers showed significant increase in 2019. Law enforcement officers seized 468.84 kg in 2019, compared to 33.82 in 2018. The significant increase in the quantity seized was due to a single seizure of 416 kg; this represented an increase of 1,286.2 percent. Several seizures were made at the Maurice Bishop International

¹ Cannabis means any plant of the genus Cannabis from which the resin has not been separated and includes any part of the plant by whatever name it may be designated; Drug Abuse (Prevention and Control) Act, Cap. 84A of the Continuous Revised Laws of Grenada.

Airport (MBIA). There was a decline in the quantity of cannabis seized in 2019 (2,408.08 kg) compared to 2018 (4,172.71 kg); significant quantities of this cannabis seized, originated from St. Vincent and the Grenadines.

There were no seizures of methamphetamines or opioids, or new psychoactive drugs (NPS).

Seizure of Maritime and Terrestrial vehicles

Eight (8) maritime vehicles and three (3) terrestrial vehicles were seized by the RGPF in relation to drug trafficking in 2019. Eighteen (18) maritime vehicles and six (6) terrestrial vehicles were seized by the RGPF in relation to drug trafficking in 2018.

Drug-related Arrests

Four hundred and forty-nine persons (422 males and 27 females) were arrested and charged for drug-related offences in 2019. This was a significant decline compared to 2018, when eight hundred and thirty-six (836) individuals, comprising of 775 males and 61 females were arrested and charged for similar offences. Twenty-three persons arrested, were between ages 15 to 19 years. The largest number of persons arrested (n=120) were in the age category equal to, or greater than forty years. The main drug offenses were possession of cannabis, trafficking and possession with intent to supply.

Nationalities of persons were: Grenadian, Guyanese, Jamaican, Romanian, Trinidadian, and Vincentian. Four (4) percent of persons arrested (n=19) were foreign nationals.

Convictions

With reference to drug-related convictions, there were one hundred and thirty-seven (137) drug-related convictions in 2019. Eighty (80) percent (n=110) of convictions were in relation to the possession of drugs.

Drug Prevalence

No prevalence studies (secondary school, population, university) were conducted in 2019.

Drug and Alcohol-related Mortality

One (1) drug-related mortality and six (6) alcohol related mortality were recorded in Grenada in 2019.

Incarceration

Sixty-nine (69) persons were incarcerated for drug-related offences in 2019, comprising of 67 males and 2 females. Seventy-two (72) persons were incarcerated in 2018.

Two (2) juveniles were sent to the Grand Bacolet Juvenile Rehabilitation and Treatment Centre, by the Magistrates Courts, due to commission of drug-related offences.

Criminal Deportees

Nineteen (19) persons comprising of 18 males and 1 female, were deported to Grenada, in 2019, for commission of criminal offences. Nine (9) of these persons were deported to Grenada due to drug-related offences.

Five (5) foreign nationals (aliens) were deported from Grenada, for commission of drug-related offences in 2019. Eight (8) foreign nationals were deported in 2018 for drug offences.

Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives and Other Related Materials Seized in Narcotrafficking Cases

Eight (8) firearms were seized by the Royal Grenada Police Force in relation to narcotrafficking cases in 2019. Five (5) firearms were seized in 2018, for similar offences.

Financial Crimes

Ten (10) persons were arrested for offences related to money laundering in 2019. Two (2) persons were arrested for similar offences in 2018; a percent change of 400.0 percent.

The Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) received one hundred and sixty-two (162) Suspicious Transactions Reports (STR's) in 2019, compared to 103 STR's in 2018, a percent change of -34.4 percent.

No requests were made or received by Grenada, for extradition, regarding money laundering offences for the year 2019, and 2018.

No arrests, prosecutions, convictions in relation to terrorism financing were made in 2019 and 2018.

Treatment Utilization

Policies and programmes are being implemented to facilitate the provision of care for persons who seek treatment for problems associated with the consumption of drugs. These programmes are implemented in accordance with international guidelines and standards of care.

Data from the Rathdune Psychiatric Unit, and the Carlton House Rehabilitation Centre, indicated that all drug-related admissions in 2019, were due to the consumption of alcohol, marijuana, and cocaine. During the period under review, one hundred and fifty-one (151) persons, which comprised one hundred and forty-one (141) males and ten (10) females, sought treatment at both institutions for medical problems derived from the consumption of drugs. Data showed that one hundred and thirteen (113) clients sought treatment at Rathdune Psychiatric Unit, and thirty-eight (38) at Carlton House.

One hundred and ninety-two (192) persons sought treatment for medical problems derived from the consumption of drugs at both institutions. This number comprised of 169 males and 23 females; this represents a decrease of twenty-one (21) percent, compared to 2018 data.

One hundred and twenty-five (125) persons were admitted to the General Hospital and ten (10) Princess Alice Hospital, due to medical problems which emerged as a result of drug consumption, in 2019. For the year 2018 one hundred and fifty (150) clients were admitted to both hospitals.

Tests for Presence of Controlled Drugs

The Produce Chemist Laboratory tested thirty-eight (38) samples for the presence of cocaine and one thousand, seven hundred and twenty-nine (1,729) samples for the presence of cannabis in 2019.

Forty-three (43) samples of cocaine and two thousand, eight hundred and eighty-seven (2,887) samples of cannabis, were tested in 2018.

Drug Laboratories

No laboratories were detected or dismantled for illicit production of drugs of natural or synthetic origin in 2019.

Regulatory Activities in Connection with Control of Pharmaceutical Products

Fifty-five (55) inspections of pharmacies were conducted by the Pharmacy Unit of the Ministry of Health in 2019. Sixty-nine (69) licences to import pharmaceutical products were issued.

Drug Demand Reduction

Implementation of the National Schools' Policy on Drugs, 2018 to 2023, commenced in September 2019. The policy sets out new guidelines and protocols to address problems related to drugs, which may arise in schools in Grenada.

Partnerships

GRENDEN collaborated with several institutions in the areas of research, exchange of data, and training in the area of drug control. These institutions included: Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD), Cooperation Programme between Latin America, the Caribbean and the European Union on Drugs Policies (COPOLAD), CARICOM/Caribbean institutions, National Drug Councils in the Caribbean, University of Michigan, and University of Illinois at Chicago.

Comparison of data, 2017 to 2019

A comparison of data for the years 2017 to 2019, is presented in this Report.

Recommendations

Several recommendations aimed at strengthening the Government of Grenada's responses to the drug situation, are presented in the document. These recommendations are categorized in the areas of drug demand reduction and supply reduction.

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AML/CFT	Anti-Money Laundering and Combating Terrorism Financing Commission
BAC	Blood Alcohol Concentration
CARICOM	Caribbean Community
CICAD	Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission
COPOLAD	Cooperation Programme between Latin America, the Caribbean and the European Union on Drugs Policies
DCS	Drug Control Secretariat
FIUA	Financial Intelligence Unit Act, 2012
FIU	Financial Intelligence Unit
GRENDEN	Grenada Drug Epidemiology Network
GOG	Government of Grenada
HBV	Hepatitis B Virus
HCV	Hepatitis C Virus
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HFLE	Health and Family Life Education
kg	kilo/kilogram
LACC	Legal Aid and Counselling Clinic
MBIA	Maurice Bishop International Airport
MEM	Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism
MOH	Ministry of Health
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization

NPS	New Psychoactive Substances
OAS	Organization of American States
PHAST	Public Health Assistance Support team
POCA	Proceeds of Crime Act, 2012
POCAMLTF	Proceeds of Crime (Anti-Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing) Guidelines
POCAMLTR	Proceeds of Crime (Anti-Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing) Regulations
RGPF	Royal Grenada Police Force
STR	Suspicious Transactions Reports
TA	Terrorism Act, 2012
un	units
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UWI	University of the West Indies
VPN	Virtual Private Networks
WHO	World Health Organization
WHO FCTC	WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control
XCD	Eastern Caribbean Dollar

B. NATIONAL CONTEXT AND POLICIES

I. COUNTRY INFORMATION

The State of Grenada is comprised of three islands: Grenada, Carriacou and Petit Martinique, with a total area of 344 sq. km. and 121 km of coastline. In 2016, Grenada's Central Statistical Office (CSO) reported that the population of Grenada expanded by 0.7 percent to 110,910 persons in 2016, compared to 110,096 persons in 2015. This consisted of 55,955 males (50.5 percent) and 54,955 females (49.5 percent). The population is of mainly African, European and Indian descent.

The country is a parliamentary democratic state and is a constitutional monarchy with Queen Elizabeth II as Head of State, represented by a Governor-General. Grenada has a bicameral legislature. The House of Representatives has fifteen (15) members elected by universal suffrage for a five-year term, and the Senate thirteen (13) members appointed for a five-year term by the Governor-General in consultation with the Prime Minister and the Leader of the Opposition. The Prime Minister appoints the Cabinet. Grenada applies a common law legal system. Grenada is a member of regional and international bodies, such as the Caribbean Community (CARICOM), the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS), the Organization of American States and the United Nations (UN).

Data for the period January to June 2019, show that Grenada is positioned to experience its seventh consecutive year of growth estimated; growth is estimated to be 3.2 percent. The expected growth is due to the economic activities in the areas of tourism, private education, transport sector, wholesale and retail Trade, and the manufacturing sector². The rate of unemployment has decreased due in part to the economic activities mentioned previously. Unemployment fell from over 40 percent in 2013 to 15.2 percent, by the first quarter of 2019.

Meanwhile, the average inflation, as measured by the Consumer Price Index, estimated at 1 percent in 2019, compared to 0.8 percent in 2018.

II. INTRODUCTION

The 2019 Report describes the nature and extent of the drug situation in Grenada, based on data collected by the Grenada Drug Epidemiology Network (GRENDEN). Twelve (12) categories of Indicators were used to collect data on several areas of drug control. Information was also obtained from secondary sources.

The primary controlled drugs used are marijuana and cocaine. Alcohol is widely consumed and is easily available and accessible. There are no reports of the use of opioids and methamphetamines.

² Government of Grenada 2020 Budget Speech

Offences such as the possession, misuse, trafficking, and cultivation of drugs are established in the Drug Abuse (Prevention and Control) Act CAP 84. Financial crimes such as money laundering and the proceeds of drugs are defined in the Proceeds of Crime Act 6, of 2012.

III. LEGAL FRAMEWORK

Grenada is a unitary State that applies a common law legal system. The country's drug and drug-related legislation come from several pieces of legislation. One of the significant pieces of legislation in this regard is the Drug Abuse (Prevention and Control) Act CAP 84A of and its subsequent amendments. The Act establishes control and regulatory mechanisms. Other important pieces of legislation in Grenada include the Proceeds of a Crime Act of 2012, Financial Intelligence Unit Act of 2012, and the Terrorism Act of 2012, as well as other norms on international cooperation.

Supply reduction

The Drug Abuse (Prevention and Control) Act, in Part I defines drugs and drug-related acts. Part II establishes the regulations and restrictions on the import, export, production and supply, possession, and cultivation of controlled substances. Part III deals with the transit and shipment of controlled substances as to prevent and prohibit their diversion. Part VIII establishes the State's powers in enforcing and punishing violations of the law; such powers include, searches and seizures, arrest, and prosecution.

Demand reduction

Provisions on demand reduction are not enshrined in national law. Part VI of the Drug Abuse (Prevention and Control) Act establishes preventative regulations against the prescribing of certain substances, as well as their proper storage and transport in order to prevent diversion. Aspects on treatment and drug education are not detailed.

Drug-related criminality

Part IV of the Drug Abuse (Prevention and Control) Act details drug trafficking and related offenses. Article 19 establishes the prohibitions and criminality for assisting in retaining the benefits of drug trafficking activity. Article 35 (4b) and (6) and Article 47 establish and regulate how the State can seize assets and property that are forfeited in contravention of the law.

Grenada's other main legal tools used to prevent and combat drug-related criminality include the Proceeds of Crime Act (POCA) of 2012, which make provision with respect to the Proceeds of Crime and other related matters. The Proceeds of Crime Act, 2012 (POCA) was enacted in January, 2012, followed by the Proceeds of Crime (Anti-Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing) Regulations, 2012 (POCAMLTFR), the Financial Intelligence Unit Act, 2012 (FIUA), and the Terrorism Act (TA) in February 2012. The Proceeds of Crime (Anti-Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing) Guidelines (POCAMLTF Guidelines) were issued by the Anti-Money Laundering and Combating Terrorism Financing Commission (the Commission), in 2012, as per

section 32(1) of POCA³.

The Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU), which was established in accordance with the Financial Unit Intelligence Act of 2012, liaises with and assist the Director of Public Prosecution to take appropriate action to confiscate illicit proceeds. The core functions of the FIU include inter alia: Conduct investigations concerning serious financial crimes, collect, request, receive, process, analyze and interpret information relating to financial crimes, document and share trends and typologies with stakeholders, and provide the requisite feedback with respect to reports to local and foreign entities in relation to offences captured by the Proceeds of Crime Act, the Terrorism Act or any other enactment relating to AML/CFT⁴.

The AML/CFT Commission was established pursuant to section 63 of the Proceeds of Crime Act 12 of 2012.

IV. DRUG POLICY

The National Anti-Drug Strategy, 2013 to 2018, officially expired at the end of 2018. However, implementation of the six (6) strategic components continued in 2019. These components are: Institutional Strengthening, Demand Reduction, Supply Reduction, Control Measures, International Cooperation, and Monitoring and Evaluation.

Formulation of a new strategy is pending.

V. MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

Drug Control Secretariat

The Drug Control Secretariat coordinates implementation of national drug control programmes in collaboration with relevant Ministries/Departments, and promotes, coordinates, train and provides technical support on drug-related issues to all stakeholders.

The Drug Control Secretariat also functions as the National Drug Observatory (NDO). It performs the administrative functions of GRENDEN. The NDO:

- Serves as the national data centre for collection, analysis and dissemination of data on drugs;
- Monitors and coordinates the modification and formulation of new Indicators on drugs, and

³ Mutual Evaluation of Grenada: Tenth Follow-Up Report, 2014

⁴<http://www.grenadafiu.com/index.php/en/about-us/functions>

- Liaise between Grenada and regional and international institutions on drug-related data.

The Drug Control Secretariat is also responsible for the production of educational materials such as Fact Sheets, Annual Reports, results of survey and other research studies, which are uploaded to its web page on the Government of Grenada website. These documents can be found online: <https://www.mgovernance.net/moe/national-council-drug-control>. The newly updated web portal was launched on December 19, 2019, and provides access to publications of the Drug Control Secretariat.

Grenada Drug Epidemiology Network (GRENDEN)

The Grenada Drug Information Network (GRENDIN) was established on 11 December 2002. The establishment of GRENDIN was the culmination of the national assessment mission. Its primary function was to collect, analyze, produce and disseminate 'reliable, accurate and current data on drugs. Indicators were developed to collect data and other relevant information from law enforcement and other supply reduction agencies, and from drug treatment and rehabilitation providers. GRENDIN was formally endorsed by Cabinet effective December 2002.

GRENDIN was rebranded as the Grenada Drug Epidemiology Network (GRENDEN) and its mandate was expanded by Cabinet in 2012. GRENDEN is the mechanism through which Grenada collects, analyzes, and disseminates information on drugs, and related information, for the purpose of monitoring trends, developing policy, and implementing appropriate programmes and responses.

Objectives of GRENDEN

The objectives of GRENDEN are:

- Provide accurate, relevant and timely statistical data on the nature and extent of the drug situation in Grenada;
- Increase coordination, dialogue, and cooperation among the institutions which work in the area of drug control, through the exchange of drug-related statistical information, and
- Inform policy makers and the general public on drug trends and related matters.

Composition of GRENDEN

GRENDEN consists of institutions such as law enforcement, public health, academia, prisons, and other bodies which collect data and provide support services in the area of drug control. These institutions designate Principal and Alternate Focal Points, who are responsible for data collection and submission of data to GRENDEN (Table 1).

Table 1. Composition of GRENDEN, Focal Points and Indicators

GRENDEN Indicator	Ministry/Department	Principal Focal Point	Alternate Focal Point
1A. Drug Seizures, Illicit Production and Drug Prices	Royal Grenada Police Force (Criminal Records Office)	Mr. Toppin Pierre Inspector of Police	Mr. Kimon Charles Constable of Police
1B. Seizures, Origin, Destination, Drug Prices	Royal Grenada Police Force (Drug Squad)	Mr. Simon Dickson Assistant Superintendent of Police	Mr. Linford Cummings Inspector of Police
1C. Seizures, Origin, Destination	Customs and Excise Department	Mr. Ken Baptiste Supervisor of Customs	Mr. Elvin Niles Customs Investigator
2. Arrests and Prosecution for Drug Offences	Royal Grenada Police Force (Criminal Records Office)	Mr. Alfred Pierre Inspector of Police	Mr. Kimon Charles Constable of Police
3A. Treatment Utilization	Ministry of Health (Rathdune Psychiatric Unit)	Ms. Brenda Jones Nurse Assistant	Ms. Suzian Walker Staff Nurse
3B. Treatment Utilization	Ministry of Health (Carlton House)	Mrs. Paula Frank-Jones Ward Manager	Mr. Gary Cox Programme Manager
3C. Other Health-Related Services	General Hospital (Medical Records Office)	Ms. Verlina Straker Medical Records Clerk	Ms. Shakima Frank-Lewis Medical Records Assistant
3D. Other Health-Related Services	Princess Alice Hospital (Medical Records Office)	Ms. Laslyn Powlette Records Clerk	Ms. Trina Joseph Charles Assistant Records Clerk
4A. Drug-related Morbidity	General Hospital (Medical Records Office)	Ms. Verlina Straker Medical Records Clerk	Ms. Shakima Frank-Lewis Medical Records Assistant
4B. Drug-related Morbidity	Princess Alice Hospital (Medical Records Office)	Ms. Laslyn Powlette Records Clerk	Ms. Trina Joseph Charles Assistant Records Clerk
4C. 4D. Drug-related Morbidity	Drug Control Secretariat	Drug Control Secretariat	Drug Control Secretariat

GRENDEN Indicator	Ministry/Department	Principal Focal Point	Alternate Focal Point
5A. Drug-related Mortality	General Hospital (Medical Records Office)	Ms. Verlina Straker Medical Records Clerk	Ms. Shakima Frank-Lewis Medical Records Assistant
5B. Drug-related Mortality	Princess Alice Hospital (Medical Records Office)	Ms. Laslyn Powlette Records Clerk	Ms. Trina Joseph Charles Assistant Records Clerk
6A. Criminal Deportees	Royal Grenada Police Force (Criminal Investigation Department)	Mr. Sharm Roberts, Constable	Mr. Keddy Victor Detective Constable
6B. Aliens Sent from Grenada for Drug-Related Offences	Royal Grenada Police Force (Immigration Department)	Mr. Elyan Purcell Inspector of Police	Mr. Gillean Thomas Inspector of Police
7. Financial Crimes	Financial Intelligence Unit	Mr. Raymond Lockiby Inspector Financial Investigator	Mr. Debastia Joseph Financial Investigator
8. Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives, Other Related Materials	Royal Grenada Police Force (Criminal Records Office)	Mr. Toppin Pierre Inspector of Police	Mr. Kimon Charles Constable of Police
9. Incarceration	Her Majesty's Prisons	Ms. Alicia St. Paul Prison Officer	Mr. Evlyn Sylvester Prison Officer
10. Purity of Drugs/Analysis for the Characterization and Profiling of Drugs, Tests for the Presence of Controlled Drugs	Ministry of Agriculture (Produce Chemist Laboratory)	Mr. Erwin Henry, Chief Analytical Chemist	Mr. Christopher Johnson
11. Juvenile Justice	Grand Bacolet Juvenile Rehabilitation and Treatment Centre	Ms. Melise Ogilvie Manager	Ms. Earlyn Lalgee Assistant Manager
12. Scope of Mechanisms for the Control of the Diversion of Pharmaceutical Products	Ministry of Health (Pharmacy Unit)	Mr. Lawrence Bell Pharmacy Inspector	Pending

GRENDEN Indicator	Ministry/Department	Principal Focal Point	Alternate Focal Point
13. Domestic Violence and Homicides (Drug-related)	Drug Control Secretariat	Drug Control Secretariat	Drug Control Secretariat
14. Prevalence, Incidence of Drug Use in the General Population	Drug Control Secretariat	Drug Control Secretariat	Drug Control Secretariat
15. Economic Cost of Drugs	Drug Control Secretariat	Drug Control Secretariat	Drug Control Secretariat
16. Drug Use among Young People, Risk Factors, Anti-Social Behavior	Drug Control Secretariat	Drug Control Secretariat	Drug Control Secretariat

Source: Drug Control Secretariat

GRENDEN Indicators

Sixteen (16) GRENDEN Categories of Indicators, comprising of sixty-nine (69) Indicators, are used by the National Drug Observatory, to collect and collate drug-related statistical data⁵.

1. Drug Seizures, Illicit Production and Drug Prices
2. Arrests and Prosecution for Drug Offences
3. Treatment Utilization and Admissions for other Health-related Services
4. Drug-related Morbidity
5. Drug-related Mortality
6. Criminal Deportees and Aliens Sent from Grenada
7. Financial Crimes
8. Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives, Other Related Materials

⁵ Twelve (12) categories of Indicators (Categories numbered 1 to 12 above) were used to collect data for volumes I and II of the 2019 Report. These categories of Indicators are inclusive of the Standardized Indicators for Drug Information Networks in the Caribbean, which were developed by the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD) and several Caribbean countries, to collect drug-related statistics. Categories 13 to 16, were not used for data collection, since no research studies were conducted in these categories in 2019.

9. Incarceration
10. Juvenile Justice
11. Scope of Mechanisms for the Control of the Diversion of Pharmaceutical Products and Controlled Chemical Substances
12. Purity of Drugs/Analysis for the Characterization and Profiling of Drugs, Tests for the Presence of Controlled Drugs
13. Domestic Violence and Homicides (Drug-related)
14. Prevalence, Incidence of Drug Use in the General Population
15. Economic Cost of Drugs
16. Drug Use among Young People, Risk Factors, Anti-Social Behavior

The data is collected biannually, for the periods January to June, and July to December, through the use of GRENDEN Data Collection Forms; it is compiled by Principal and Alternate Focal Points of GRENDEN in the Institutions which participate in GRENDEN.

Three (3) categories of indicators (Drug Seizures, Illicit Production and Drug Prices; Drug-related Morbidity; Scope of Mechanisms for the Control of the Diversion of Pharmaceutical Products and Controlled Chemical Substances) were amended in 2019, to facilitate the collection of additional data.

Statistical Data

The following statistical reports were published in 2019:

- GRENDEN Statistical Report, June to December 2018
- GRENDEN Annual Statistical Report 2018
- GRENDEN Annual Report 2018
- GRENDEN Annual Statistical Report, January to June 2019



*Elizabeth Japal, Officer with responsibility for GRENDEN,
Data entry of Standard Drug Treatment Registration Forms,
GRENDEN statistics, February 13, 2019*

GRENDEN Annual Meeting

The Fourteenth Annual Meeting of the Grenada Drug Epidemiology Network and the National Drug Observatory (GRENDEN and NDO) was held on March 8, 2019, at the Ministry of Education, Human Resource Development, Religious Affairs and Information⁶, St. George's. Theme for the Meeting was, 'Impact of Money Laundering and Other Financial Crimes in Grenada'. Thirty-one (31) persons attended the meeting. They were inclusive of GRENDEN Principal and Alternate Focal Points, Health and Education officials, and members of the Royal Grenada Police Force, among other participants.

⁶Ministry of Education, Human Resource Development, Religious Affairs and Information is also referred to as the Ministry of Education in this document.



Superintendent Tawafa Pierre, Head of the Financial Intelligence Unit, Grenada, Presentation, Fourteenth Annual GRENDEN Meeting, March 8, 2019



Cross section of attendees, Fourteenth Annual GRENDEN Meeting, March 8, 2019

VI. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Grenada has legislation and polices to address the issue of drugs and related matters. It also has a mechanism to collect data on drug-related matters which guides policy and programme formulation. The national drug strategy expired at the end of 2018.

Recommendation

- Formulation of a new national anti-drug strategy.

C. DRUG DEMAND

I. DRUG USE IN GENERAL POPULATION AND AMONG TARGETED GROUPS/SETTINGS

1. Introduction

This section examines the prevalence of drug use, including the types of drugs used, perception of harm, availability and accessibility of these drugs.

Limitations identified in this regard include the absence of recent surveys in drug prevalence among students (most recent survey was conducted in 2013), and the lack of data on drug use in the general population since no population survey was ever conducted.

2. Drug use in general population

Grenada has not conducted a population survey on drugs. No such study was ever conducted in Grenada. Consequently, there is a lack of data on prevalence of drug use in the general population.

3. Drug use among targeted groups/settings

No survey on the prevalence of drug use was conducted in 2018. The most recent prevalence surveys were conducted among secondary school's students (2013), young females in selected community (2016) and tertiary students (2017). There is therefore the absence of current data on drug prevalence among secondary school students, or other targeted groups.

4. High risk drug use

High-risk drug use involves the use of substances such as New Psychoactive Substances (NPS); there is no evidence of the use, production, or distribution of NPS, in Grenada.

5. Conclusions and recommendations

There are no prevalence studies on drug use among other targeted populations. Grenada has not conducted a population survey on the prevalence of drug use. This is a critical element in the area of drug demand, as policy makers do not have information on the prevalence of drug use in the general population.

Recommendations

- Conduct research on the prevalence of drug use among the general population.
- Conduct prevalence studies among other targeted sectors of the population.
- Conduct a secondary schools drug prevalence survey.

6. Sources and methodology

Data was obtained based on documentation available at the Drug Control Secretariat.

II. PREVENTION

1. Introduction

This segment provides a description of policies and programmes being pursued in the areas of drug prevention, treatment and rehabilitation. Prevention programmes consist of universal, selective and indicated programmes, which are conducted primarily by the Ministry of Education.

This section also informs of the National Schools' Policy on Drugs 2018 to 2023, which was approved by the Cabinet in 2018.

2. Policies and coordination

Grenada's demand reduction policies include programmes in the areas of prevention, treatment and social integration which take into account human rights, age differences, and gender approaches, and inter-cultural approaches.

National Schools' Policy on Drugs, 2018-2023

The National Schools' Policy on Drugs 2018-2023, was launched by the Minister of Education, Human Resource Development, Religious Affairs and Information, on June 18, 2019. Implementation of the National Schools Policy on Drugs 2018-2013 commenced in the September 2019.

The Policy forbids the possession, use, sale, and distribution of alcohol and alcoholic beverages, tobacco products, hemp, controlled drugs, e-cigarettes, or any mood-altering substances, or any product, including juices, water, foods, confectioneries which may contain any of the aforementioned substances, or drug paraphernalia, by schools, organizations, groups, and persons affiliated to the schools, at school functions.

Three (3) secondary schools reported one violation each of the Policy, during the period September to December 2019; violations involved the possession of drugs (cannabis) by students at the schools.



*Honourable Emmalin Pierre,
Minister of Education, Human Resource Development, Religious Affairs and Information,
launches National Schools' Policy on Drugs,
at Post Cabinet Press Briefing,
June 18, 2019*

The following activities were conducted by the Drug Control Secretariat, to inform teachers and other education officials about the Policy:

i. Annual Early Childhood Sensitization Workshops July 2019

The Annual Early Childhood Sensitization Workshops, were organized by the Early Childhood Unit, Ministry of Education, for preschool teachers to, inter alia, brief the preschool teachers about the Early Childhood Centres Standards. The Standards include components which harmonized with the National Schools' Policy on Drugs, and thus presentations were made at the workshops by Officers of the Drug Control Secretariat. Four (4) workshops were conducted:

- Preschool teachers: St. Andrew's, St. George's and St. David's (Part 1), July 8, 2019: 65 teachers
- St. Mark's, St. John's and St. Patrick's, July 11, 2019: 61 teachers

- St. Andrew's, St. David's (Part 2), July 15, 2019: 55 teachers
- Private Pre-school Schools, July 18, 2019: 30 teachers



Pre-School Teachers at Workshop, July 15, 2019

ii. Induction Course

A two-week Induction Course activity was conducted, in August 2019, by the Ministry of Education, for persons who are desirous of entering the teaching profession. One of the component of the training was orientation on existing policies of the Ministry. Two presentations were done by the Drug Control Secretariat, on the National Schools' Policy on Drugs. One hundred and forty-four (144) prospective teachers attended the session.

Grenada's National School's Policy on Drugs, was used by the Caribbean Community (CARICOM), for the development of a CARICOM draft model, at a regional workshop held in St. Lucia, in January 2019. Representatives from several Government ministries and non-governmental organizations in the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) attended the regional workshop to develop a draft Model School Drug Policy. Mr. Elizabeth Japal, Assistant Drug Avoidance Officer attended the meeting, and delivered a presentation on the Policy.



Participants, including Elizabeth Japal (Assistant Drug Avoidance Officer, Grenada, fifth from left) at Regional Workshop on Schools' Policy on Drugs, St. Lucia, January 2019

Electronic Cigarettes and Vaping

The Government of Grenada announced in October 2019, that it will ban smoking in public spaces as well as restrict the use and sale of electronic cigarettes on the island. However, the Government has a policy which prohibits smoking in government buildings, schools and hospitals.

There were no reports that Grenada was not affected by the medical and health-related problems associated with the use of electronic cigarettes (e-cigarettes) and vaping in 2019.

Breathalyzer Tests

Cabinet approved the regulations in November 2019, which would require drivers suspected of drunk driving to take a mandatory breathalyzer test, to determine their blood alcohol concentration (BAC). Training of Police Officers to conduct the breathalyzer tests and purchase of equipment was financed with a grant of

US\$45, 0000, provided by St. George's University (SGU).

The Road Traffic (Amendment) Act of 2017, makes provisions for use of the breathalyzer tests. It also provides for the imposition of sanctions on persons who fail such tests.

Memorandum of Understanding for Online Training

A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) was signed between the University of the West Indies (UWI) Open Campus and the West Indies Rum and Spirits Producers Association (WIRSPA), in July 2019. The MOU will provide a framework for cooperation between the regional rum industry

and the University of the West Indies; one of the initiatives would be the development by the UWI Open Campus, of an online training initiative for certification, in rum and spirits production which would be offered to members of WISPR, and also internationally.

The MOU was signed at the WIRSPA's annual technical meeting, which was held from 9-11th July 2019, in Grenada. Issues discussed at the meeting included: responsible drinking, production and quality standards, product labelling, environmental management and raw material supplies.



Dr. Nicole Phillip-Dowe (left), Head of The UWI Open Campus Grenada and Vaughn Renwick, Chief Executive Officer of WIRSPA, signing the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU), July 2019

3. Prevention interventions

Issues on respect for authority, rule of law, respect for life, respect for others and self, tolerance, moral and spiritual values, integrity and ethics are included in drug prevention programmes.

a. Universal prevention

Universal prevention intervention is designed to deter the onset of substance abuse by providing all individuals with the information and skills necessary to prevent the problem. All members of the population share the same general risk for substance abuse, although the risk may vary greatly among individuals.

The following are universal prevention programmes being implemented.

1. *Ask Listen Learn: Kids and Alcohol*

The Ask Listen Learn: Kids and Alcohol Don't Mix Program, was introduced in Grenada in Grades 4, 5, and 6 of the primary schools, in 2014. The Ask, Listen, Learn program is designed to provide students with knowledge and skills to resist the use of alcohol, and to reduce underage drinking. It is implemented over a period of one school term, per academic year.

2. *Health and Family Life Education (HFLE)*

HFLE is a comprehensive, life skills–based programme, which focuses on the development of the whole, resilient person. The programme is designed to inter alia: enhances the potential of young persons to become productive and contributing adults/citizens and Fosters the development of knowledge, skills and attitudes that make for healthy family life. It is implemented in primary and secondary schools.

3. *Transition from Primary to Secondary School*

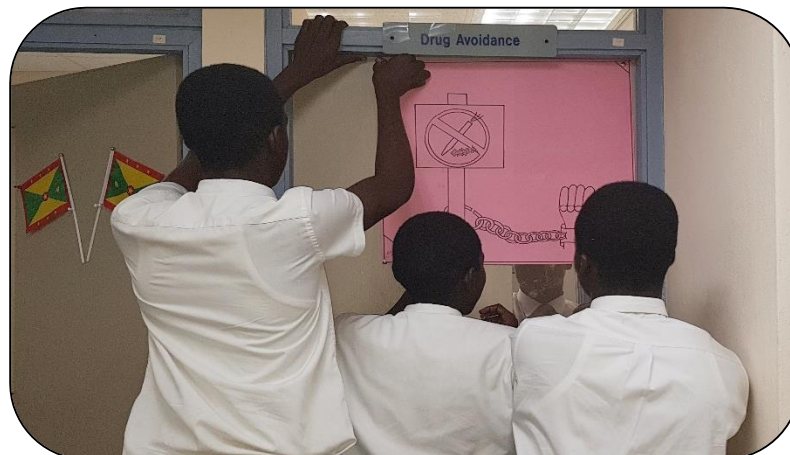
The programme, ‘Transition from Primary to Secondary School’, was developed by the Drug Control Secretariat in 2019. It consists of a series of discussions and interactive activities with students of primary schools, as part of their preparation for entry into secondary schools. The objective of the programme is to provide students with requisite knowledge and skills about drug prevention, and, social skills (decision-making, peer selection, communication).

b. *Selective and Indicated prevention*

Selective prevention interventions target specific subgroups that are believed to be at greater risk than others. Risk groups may be identified on the basis of biological, psychological, social, or environmental risk factors known to be associated with substance abuse (IOM 1994), and targeted subgroups may be defined by age, gender, family history, place of residence such as high drug-use or low-income neighbourhoods, and victimization by physical and/or sexual abuse.

Meanwhile, indicated prevention approaches are used for individuals who may or may not be abusing substances, but exhibit risk factors that increase their chances of developing a drug abuse problem.

Juvenile offenders, particularly students of secondary schools, are referred by the Magistrates’ Court to the Drug Control Secretariat to participate in programmes aimed at reducing their drug use and improving their general behaviour.



Students prepare poster, Indicated drug prevention program, January 2019

The following table lists selective and indicated programmes being implemented.

Table 2. Selective and Indicated Programmes

Population Group	Name of Programme	Type of programme
Students/Juveniles	Students/Juveniles in conflict with the law	Selective and Indicated
Women	Females and Drugs	Selective
Men	Drugs and Violence Prevention	Selective
Individuals in the workplace	Drugs and the Workplace	Selective
Incarcerated individuals	Drug Prevention for Inmates	Indicated

Source: Drug Control Secretariat

c. Media campaigns and Public Lecture/Discussions

Public awareness education programmes, through formats such as interviews, lecture/discussion fora are conducted in the media (public and private radio and television). The Drug Control Secretariat collaborated with law enforcement officers, health, education and social welfare professionals in the implementation of these media campaigns. Inclusive of these programmes were Child Month activities, staged by the Early Childhood Unit of the Ministry of Education. These programmes are produced and aired free of costs.

The Drug Control Secretariat also conducted several lecture/discussions at primary, secondary and tertiary institutions, on drug prevention.

d. Environmental prevention

Environmental prevention incorporates prevention efforts aimed at changing or influencing community conditions, standards, institutions, structures, systems and policies. It addresses the broader physical, social, cultural and institutional forces that contribute to drug use and related problems. It also focuses on behaviour and behaviour change.

The formulation of a draft National Alcohol Policy in 2015 in Grenada, is one of the initiatives being pursued to promote environmental protection. The Policy is not yet finalized.

With regards to policies and legislation on tobacco controls, Grenada ratified the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (WHO FCTC) in 2007. Consultation on the Tobacco Control Bill commenced in 2019.

There are also various initiatives being undertaken to reduce crime and violence, particularly among young persons, and those which are in conflict with the law or were incarcerated for varying offences. These measure include:

- The 'Alternatives' Diversion' programme.
- Project Reach

- The Restorative Justice Programme
- Juvenile justice prevention and response system (Youth Diversion and Rehabilitation Programmes, Grand Bacolet Juvenile Rehabilitation and Treatment Centre)

4. Quality assurance of prevention interventions

The Drug Control Secretariat is responsible for the managing and coordinating the implementation of the national drug control programme. It also designs, implements and monitors drug prevention programmes. These programmes are established in accordance with guidelines established by the OAS/CICAD and other agencies, to ensure quality criteria are met.

Community-based organizations which implement drug prevention programmes liaise with the Drug Control Secretariat in the design and implementation of such programmes. This collaboration also helps to ensure quality assurance.

5. Conclusions and recommendations

Grenada has policies and drug prevention programmes. These programmes range from universal, selective and indicated. Target groups include: the general population, students, women, men, workers and incarcerated persons.

The use of the media (radio and television) as part of the overall public education programme continues to be a significant medium for dissemination of drug prevention information.

Recommendations

- Develop Public Service Announcements (PSA's) for broadcast on radio and television.
- Production and broadcast of the television programmes on drug prevention.
- Use social media (Facebook, twitter etc) to broadcast information on drug prevention.
- Enact legislation on tobacco control.

6. Sources and methodology

Data was obtained from the following sources, based on documents (reports, articles) available:

- Government Information Service (GIS)

- Royal Grenada Police Force (Traffic Department)
- Ministry of Education (Curriculum Unit, Early Childhood Unit)
- Ministry of Health (Health Promotion Unit)
- Media
- Drug Control Secretariat

III. TREATMENT

1. Introduction

Treatment modalities and services are outlined in this section. These services are provided primarily by the Ministry of Health, through two treatment facilities. Local and international guidelines are observed in the implementation of treatment programmes, and thereby allow for quality assurance of the services. Human rights and non-discrimination of clients are also observed.

2. Policies and coordination

The Ministry of Health (MOH), through its administrative procedures has implemented minimum standards of care using the CICAD model, and in accordance with standards of care for health facilities and other international guidelines.

Grenada does not have any legislation governing standard of care for drug abuse treatment and rehabilitation. There is no accreditation process for treatment centers.

3. Organization and provision of drug treatment

There are two (2) public treatment facilities which are operated by the Ministry of Health (MOH). These are the Rathdune Psychiatric Unit and the Carlton House Drug Rehabilitation Centre. There are no private treatment facilities. The Ministry of Health is responsible for policy formulation, planning, programming, regulation, vital statistics, expenditure control, and health personnel matters. It discharges its responsibilities through a centralized management system.



*Drug Treatment Centres (Carlton House and Rathdune Psychiatric Unit),
at Mt. Gay, St. George's*

a. Inpatient and Outpatient Services

Clients can access inpatient or outpatient/residential services at the two treatment facilities. Rathdune Psychiatric Unit provides inpatient services; Carlton House offers outpatient services. These can be accessed voluntarily, or involuntarily.

Health-related services are also available at the General Hospital, Princess Alice Hospital, the Princess Royal Hospital and the St. Augustine Medical Services INC, to address illnesses and other health problems for clients, associated with the consumption of drug. This does not include services to address the drug problem, such as treatment services.

The Adult and Teen Challenge drug and alcohol rehabilitation programme, provides rehabilitation services to inmates at Her Majesty's Prisons; the programme was launched on July 3, 2019, to help men and women overcome substance addictions, leading to full and productive lives. The programme which has a strong faith-based approach, offers spiritual, academic and vocational training that equip individuals to return to society as responsible citizens. The programme covered a period of nine (9) months. Interventions were initiated both at a spiritual and psychological level through discipleship training, mentoring and psychological services.. Twenty (20) inmates programme participated in the programme in 2019, which represent five percent of the prison population.

Table 3. Network of Outpatient Facilities and Services

Outpatient	Institution	Treatment Modalities
Specialized drug treatment centres	Carlton House	Psychosocial services Individual therapy Group Therapy

Source: Drug Control Secretariat

Table 4. Network of Inpatient Facilities and Services

Inpatient	Institution	Treatment Modalities
Specialized drug treatment centres	Rathdune Psychiatric Unit	Psycho-Social Treatment Medical Management Individual therapy Group Therapy Family Therapy
Hospital-based care	General Hospital Princess Alice Hospital St. Augustine Medical Services INC	Medical Management
Therapeutic community (Prison)	Adult and Teen Challenge Drug and Alcohol Rehabilitation Programme	Psycho-Social Treatment Group Therapy Family Therapy Pastoral Counseling

Source: Drug Control Secretariat

The gender perspective is included in treatment, given the differences in prevalence of drug use and their effects (health, socio-economic, legal) between males and females. There are no specific services for men or women in treatment centres and they are provided with same level of care and services.

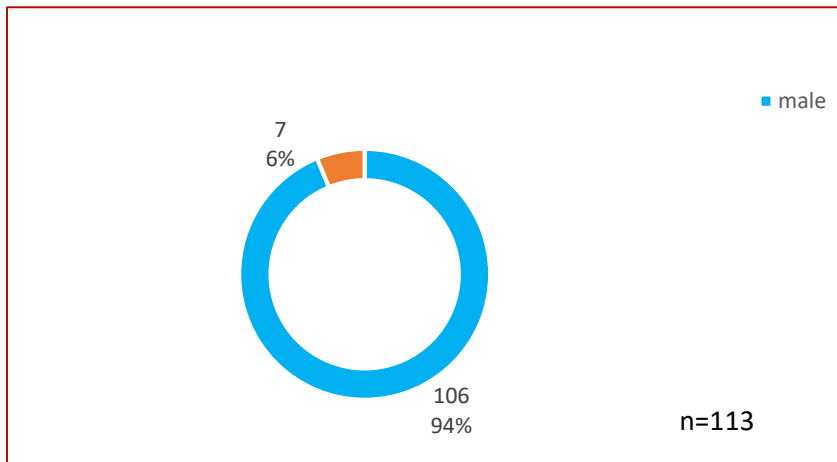
4. Key data

a. Number of people admitted to treatment (treatment utilization)

One hundred and fifty-one (151) persons, which comprised one hundred and forty-one (141) males and ten (10) females, sought treatment at the Rathdune Psychiatric Unit and the Carlton for medical problems derived from the consumption of drugs, in 2019. The main drugs for which the client sought treatment were alcohol and cannabis. There were no admissions in relation to the use of opioids, ecstasy, prescription drugs or NPS in 2019.

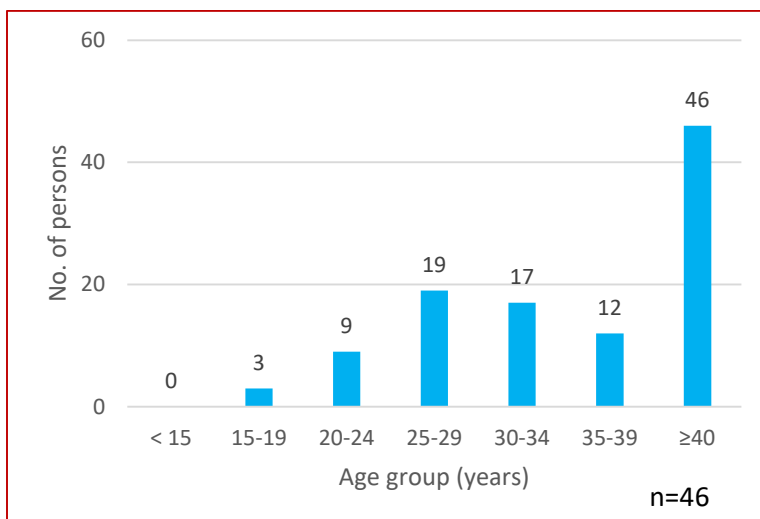
Treatment Utilization, Rathdune Psychiatric Unit

One hundred and thirteen (113) clients were admitted to the Rathdune Psychiatric Unit, in 2019, for problems associate with the consumption of drugs. This comprised of one hundred and six (106) males and seven (7) females (Chart 1).

Chart 1. Rathdune Psychiatric Unit Admissions by Sex (Male and Female)

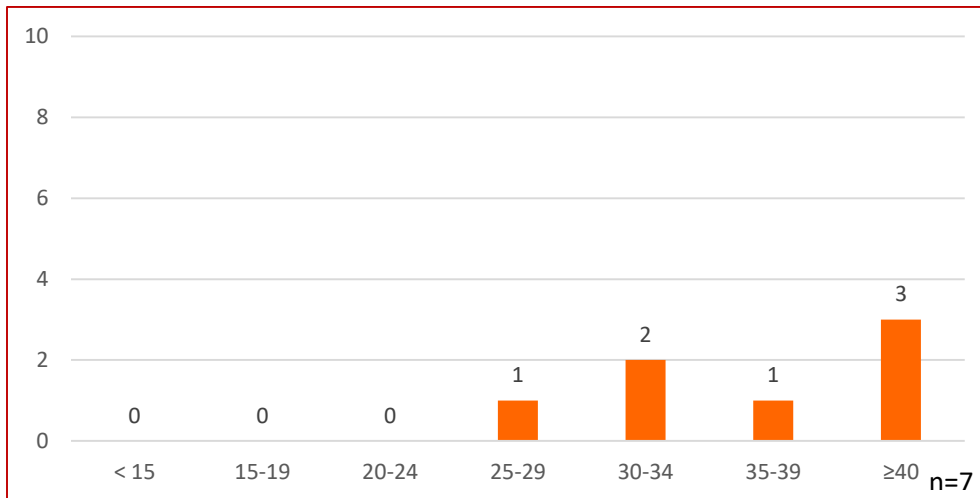
Source: Rathdune Psychiatric Unit

Forty-six (46) of the male clients admitted to the Rathdune Psychiatric Unit, in 2019 were greater than or equal to forty (40) years (Charts 2); this represents 40 percent of all clients who sought treatment at the facility.

Chart 2. Rathdune Psychiatric Unit Admissions by Sex (Male)

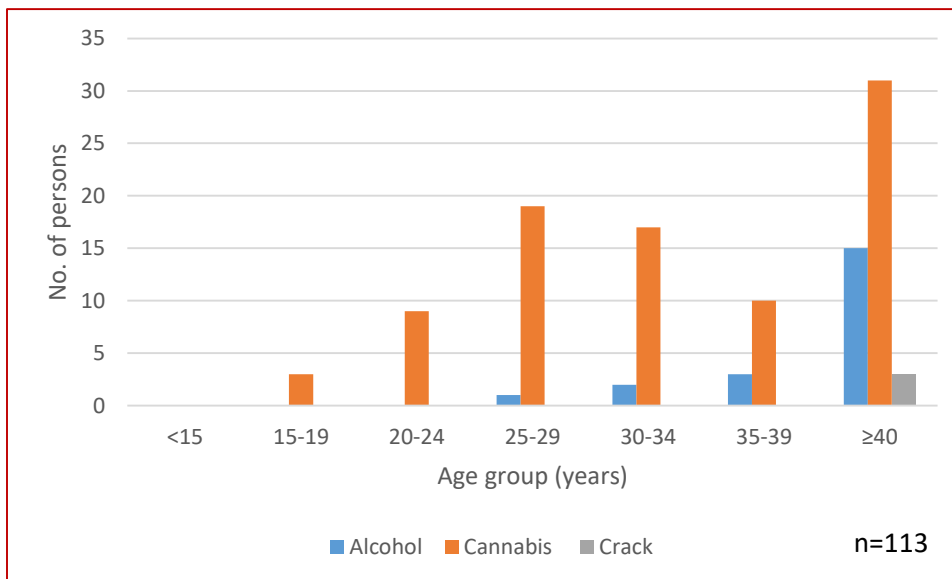
Source: Rathdune Psychiatric Unit

Seven (7) females sought treatment at Rathdune psychiatric Unit in 2019; one (1) was between ages twenty-five to twenty-nine years, and three (3) were greater than or equal to forty (40) years (Chart 3).

Chart 3. Rathdune Psychiatric Unit Admissions by Sex (Female)

Source: Rathdune Psychiatric Unit

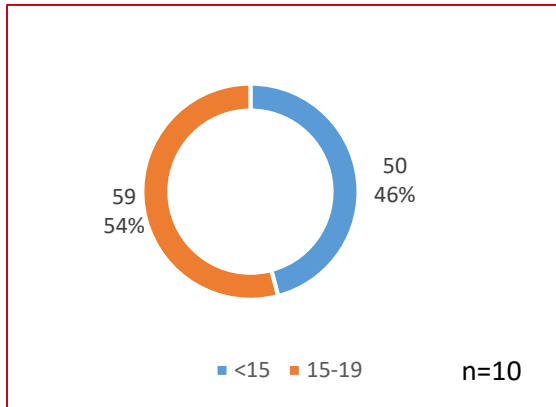
The main drug used by all clients who sought treatment at the Rathdune Psychiatric Unit in 2019 was cannabis (89 clients) (Chart 4), which represents 79 percent of all clients. Twenty-one (21) of the clients, which is 18 percent, sought treatment for problems associated with alcohol consumption.

Chart 4. Admissions to Rathdune Psychiatric Unit for Problems Derived from the Consumption of Drugs, by Age Group, Types of Drugs and Sex (Male and Female)

Source: Rathdune Psychiatric Unit

Statistics showed that the age of first use of drugs by all clients at the Rathdune Psychiatric Unit in 2019 was predominantly under nineteen years and younger. One hundred and nine (109) of the clients, began their drug use at age nineteen years or younger, this represents ninety-four (96) of persons at the treatment centre in 2019 (Chart 5).

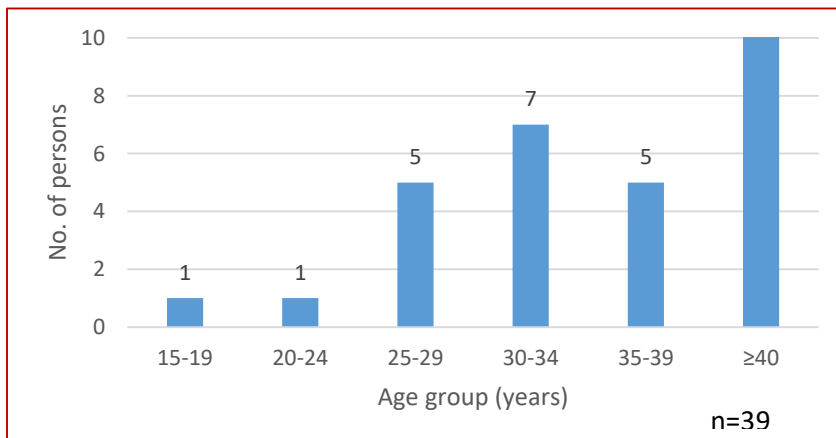
Chart 5. Age of First Drug Use by Admissions to Rathdune Psychiatric Unit for Problems Derived from the Consumption of Drugs by Age Group and Sex (Male and Female)



Source: Rathdune Psychiatric Unit

Thirty-nine (39) of all clients, who were admitted in 2019 due to consumption of drugs (Chart 6), which is 34 percent, were arrested at least once prior to admission to the facility. One of the clients who was arrested prior to admission was a female. The reasons for their arrests were not identified in the data obtained from the facility.

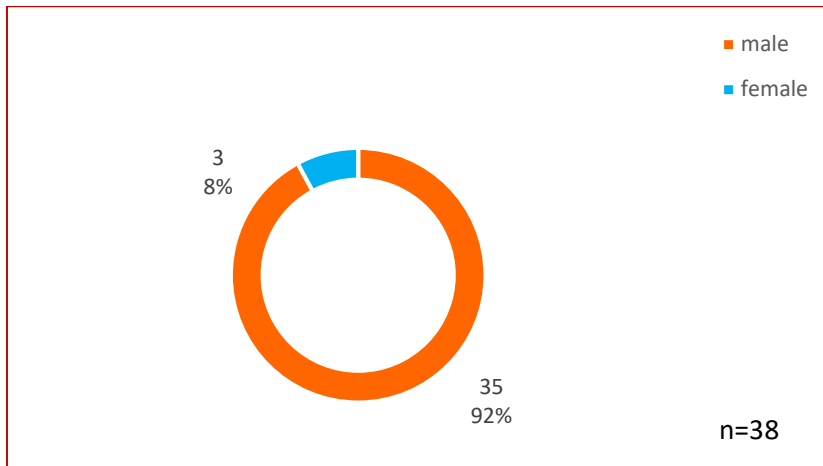
Chart 6. Admissions to Rathdune Psychiatric Unit for Problems Derived from the Consumption of Drugs, Ever Arrested, by Age Group and Sex (Male and Female)



Source: Rathdune Psychiatric Unit

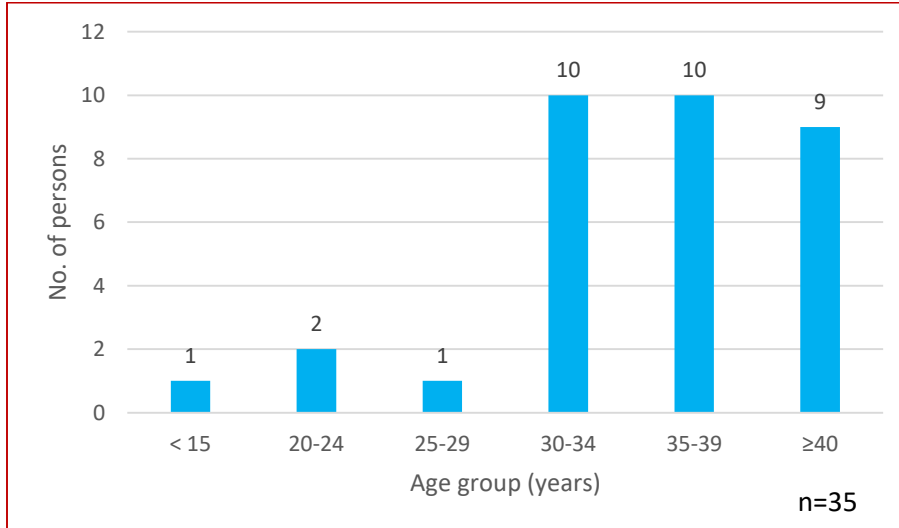
Treatment Utilization, Carlton House

Thirty-eight (38) clients were admitted to the Carlton House, in 2019; this comprised of thirty-five (35) males and three (3) females (Chart 7).

Chart 7. Carlton House Admissions by Sex (Male and Female)

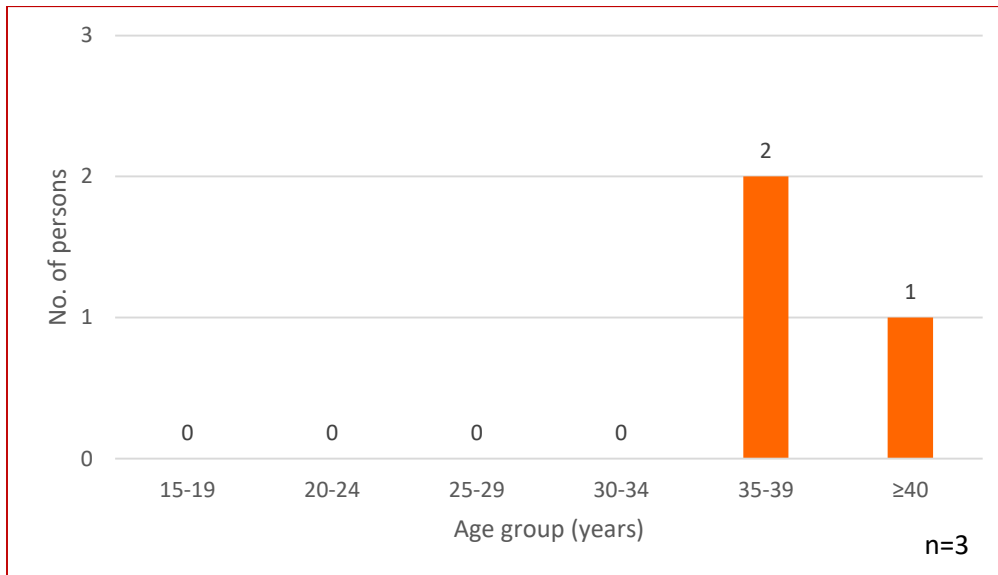
Source: Carlton House

Twenty-three (23) of the male clients, who were admitted to Carlton House, in 2019, were between ages 20 to 39 years; this represents sixty-six (66) percent of males admitted (Chart 8). Three clients (males) were nineteen years and under.

Chart 8. Carlton House Admissions by Sex (Male)

Source: Carlton House

All females (n=3) who sought treatment at Carlton House in 2019, were thirty-five years and over (Chart 9).

Chart 9. Carlton House Admissions by Sex (Female)

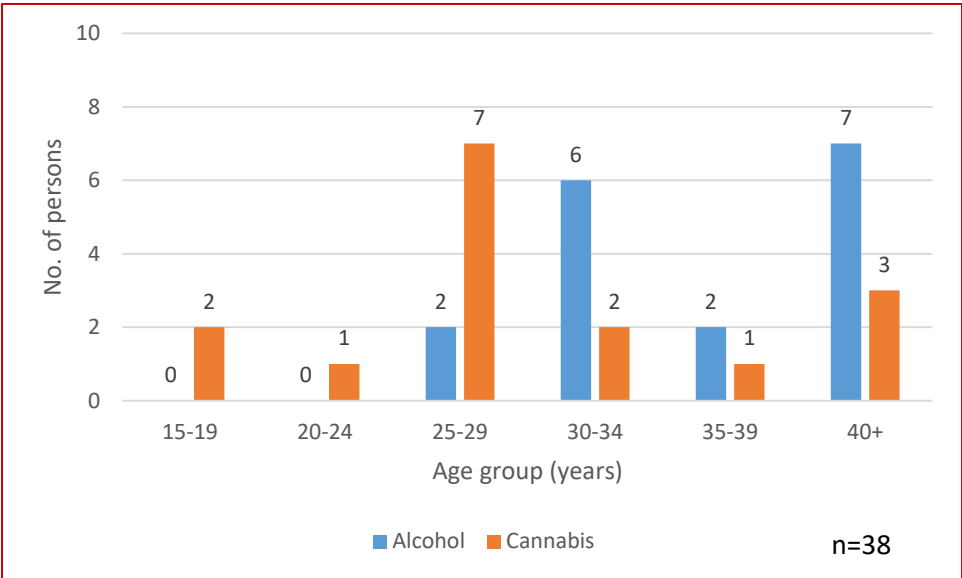
Source: Carlton House

Medical problems associated with the consumption of alcohol and cannabis was the primary reason for admission to Carlton House in 2019. Thirty-four (34) clients, or 89.1 percent, of admissions were due to consumption of alcohol and cannabis; seventeen clients respectively for each drug. Ten (10) of the clients who were admitted due to alcohol and cannabis use respectively were between ages 20 to 39 years (Chart 10).

Thirteen (13) clients who were admitted to Carlton House in 2019, were younger than fifteen years old when they began to use drugs; eighteen (18) were between ages 15 to 19 years. Seven (7) clients (males) began drug use aged 20 years and older (Chart 11).

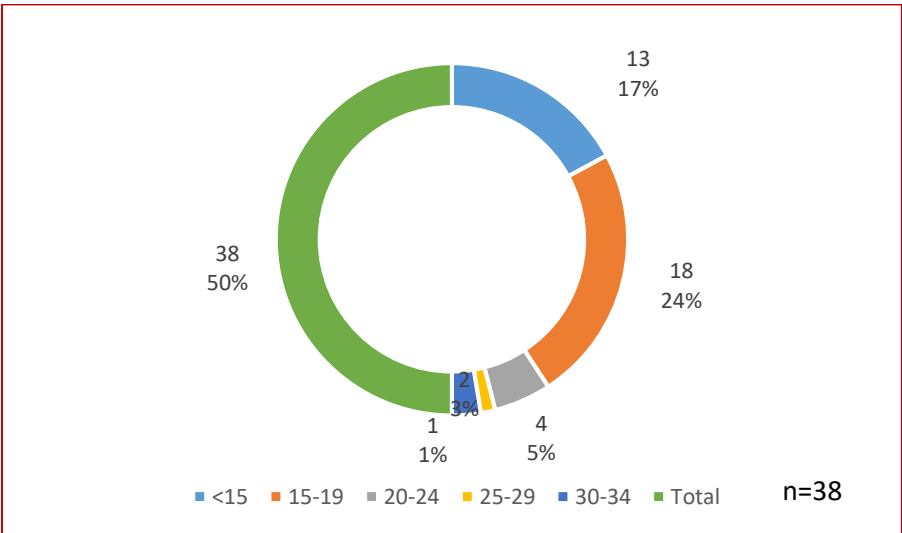
Data from Carlton House showed that thirty (30) clients, which represents 79 percent of all clients admitted to the treatment centre in 2019, were arrested at least once in their lifetime. Twenty-eight (28) of those arrested were males, and two (2) females (Chart 12). Information about the offences which lead to their arrests was not requested.

Chart 10. Admissions to Carlton House for Problems Derived from the Consumption of Drugs, by Age Group, Types of Drugs and Sex (Male and Female)



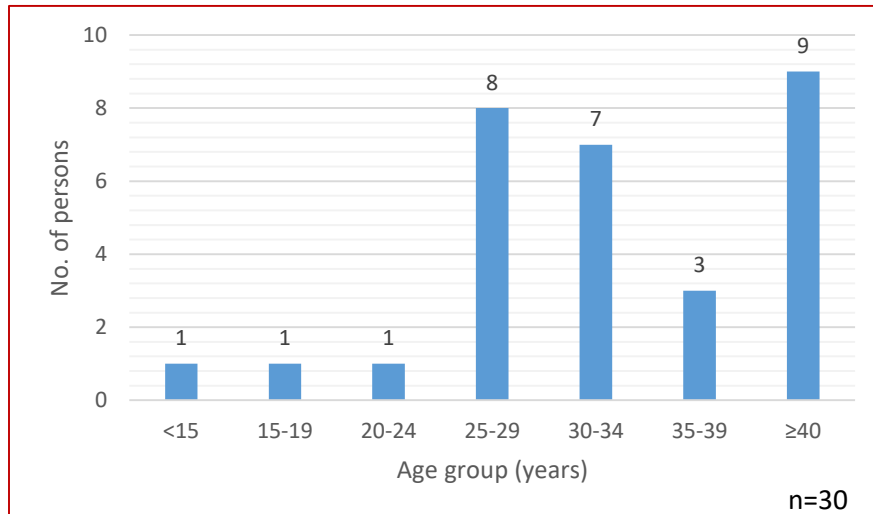
Source: Carlton House

Chart 11. Age Group of First Drug Use by Admissions to Carlton House for Problems Derived from the Consumption of Drugs by Age Group and Sex (Male and Female)



Source: Carlton House

Chart 12. Clients Admitted to Carlton House who were Arrested at least Once, by Age Group and Sex (Male and Female)



Source: Carlton House

Admissions, Other Health-Related Services⁷

One hundred and thirty-five (135) clients sought medical services at the General Hospital and Princess Alice Hospital in 2019, to address health problems which arose due to the consumption of drugs; this comprised of one hundred and twelve (112) males and twenty-three (23) females.

In relation to drug-related morbidity, one hundred and eight (108) clients, which represents 86 percent, were diagnosed with mental and behavioral disorders due to use of alcohol, while eight (8) were diagnosed with mental and behavioral disorders due to use of cocaine.

Ten (10) admissions related to mental and behavioural disorders due to use of alcohol, were recorded at Princess Alice Hospital in 2019; seven were males and three females. One client admitted was between ages 15 to 19 years; seven were equal to or over forty years and over.

b. Socio-demographic characteristics of persons admitted to treatment

Data from the Standardized Drug Treatment Registration Form, on the characteristics of persons who sought treatment at the Rathdune Psychiatric Unit and the Carlton House in 2019 showed the following:

- 151 persons presented to Rathdune Psychiatric Unit and Carlton House, for problematic substance use.
- Most clients were Grenadians.
- Referrals to treatment were done mainly by the judicial system, or family member.

⁷ Other Health-related Services refers to the provision of medical services to address illnesses and other health problems which arose directly or indirectly due to the consumption of drug, and not treatment of the drug problem.

- Main substances driving the demand for treatment:



**Marijuana:
70 percent**



**Alcohol:
25 percent**

5. Quality assurance of drug treatment services

Grenada has mechanisms to facilitate access and ensure the quality of treatment services for those with problematic drug use disorders. The Ministry of Health is responsible for policy formulation, planning, programming, regulation, statistics, expenditure control, and health personnel matters, through a centralized management system. Quality mental health services, equity and accessibility, and human rights, are among the seven guiding principles of the Mental Health Policy of the Ministry of Health.

6. Conclusions and recommendations

Drug treatment and rehabilitation programmes are available in Grenada. There are two drug treatment facilities. However, due to the location of these treatment facilities, stigma and discrimination are displayed to persons who seek treatment at these centres, by the general public. Therefore, some persons who may require treatment services are unwilling to attend. The relocation of these facilities were discussed. However, relocation would incur significant financial costs.

Recommendations

- Relocate the treatment facilities to new settings.
- Promote the availability and access to treatment and rehabilitation services

7. Sources and methodology

Data was obtained from the following sources, based on documents (reports, articles) available:

- Ministry of Health (Rathdune Psychiatric Unit, Carlton House)
- Adult and Teen Challenge Drug and Alcohol Rehabilitation Programme
- Drug Control Secretariat

Statistical data on treatment utilization at the Rathdune Psychiatric Unit and Carlton House, were obtained from the Standardized Drug Treatment Registration Form, which is used at the two drug treatment facilities, to data collection on persons seeking treatment. The Standardized Drug Treatment Registration Form, is one of the Indicators used by GRENDEN, on treatment utilization.

IV. HARMS AND HARM REDUCTION

1. Drug-related deaths

a. Deaths directly associated with drug use

The General Hospital reported one drug-related mortality, due to use of cocaine; deceased was a male.

No drug-related mortality was recorded at the Princess Alice Hospital for the year 2019.

b. Number of alcohol-related mortality

Six (6) alcohol-related mortality/comorbidity were recorded at the General Hospital in 2019; all deceased were males.

No alcohol-related mortality was reported at Princess Alice Hospital for the year 2019.

2. Drug-related infectious diseases

a. Drug-related infectious diseases

Data for the year 2019 showed that two (2) clients who obtained treatment for problems associated with substance use, tested positive for Sexually Transmitted Infections (STI's). The data, did not indicate when these tests were conducted, nor whether the clients' drug use behaviours contributed the acquisition of these infections.

3. Drug-related acute emergencies

Information obtained through GRENDEN, indicated that there were five (5) cases of drug-related acute emergencies in 2019. Six (6) persons were hospitalized, due to ingestion of drugs (a controlled drug and medication).

4. Harm reduction interventions

a. Harm reduction objectives and services

There are no programmes and/or planned intervention on harm reduction in Grenada.

5. Quality assurance of harm reduction services

Not applicable.

6. Conclusions and recommendations

No programmes or planned intervention services on harm reduction are being considered.

7. Sources and methodology

Data was obtained from the following sources, based on documents (reports, articles) available:

- Ministry of Health (Rathdune Psychiatric Unit, Carlton House)
- Drug Control Secretariat

Statistical data on treatment utilization at the Rathdune Psychiatric Unit and Carlton House, were obtained from the Standardized Drug Treatment Registration Form, which is used at the two drug treatment facilities, for data collection on persons seeking treatment. The Standardized Drug Treatment Registration Form, is one of the Indicators used by GRENDEN, on treatment utilization.

D. DRUG SUPPLY

I. INTRODUCTION

This section covers supply reduction, inclusive of policies and initiatives geared toward supply reduction. It ~~also~~ outlines information regarding drug-related crimes, arrests, convictions, seizures, types of drug-related offences and other related offences. It also highlights the mechanism used by law enforcement in the area of communication and exchange of information and intelligence.

II. POLICIES AND COORDINATION

Cannabis is the sole illicit drug cultivated in Grenada. Such cultivation is done on a small scale, and therefore eradication exercises do not require use of chemicals or spraying, to reduce cultivation. Eradication is done through the manual uprooting of plants. Grenada does not manufacture drugs such as cocaine, coca paste or synthetic drugs. No illicit laboratories for the production of drugs of natural or synthetic origins were identified or destroyed in 2019.

Maritime trafficking of cannabis is a significant component of drug trafficking in Grenada. Significant quantities of the cannabis in Grenada is trafficked from St. Vincent and the Grenadines.

Grenada has mechanisms to collect and analyze information related to the illicit supply of drugs. Agencies covered in these mechanisms include:

- Royal Grenada Police Force (includes the Coast Guard, Immigration Department, Drug Squad and the Special Services Unit)
- Ministry of National Security
- Customs and Excise Department
- Financial Intelligence Unit
- Drug Control Secretariat
- Grenada Drug Epidemiology Network (GRENDEN)

Grenada has designed, implemented and updated national policies and programmes to prevent and decrease illicit crops and the illicit production of drugs. It also has established mechanisms for inter-institutional cooperation between public and private institutions.

The country has secure communication channels for the exchange of intelligence information on drug interdiction and control. There is regular communication using secure facilities such as Virtual Private Networks (VPN), with agencies such as INTERPOL, and other Liaison Officials.

Grenada also has a national Early Warning System (EWS) on new and emerging drugs, statistics, trends and behaviors of criminal organizations involved in drug trafficking—and related crimes, including New Psychoactive Drugs (NPS). GRENDEN functions as the national Early Warning System (EWS) and issues Early Warning Advisories (EWA's) to law enforcement officers, health and education professionals, social workers and other relevant agencies. The EWA's serve as a reference point and platform for collating and coordinating existing information on NPS in Grenada. Seven (7) EWA's were issued in 2019.

The country also has characterization methodologies with territorial and socio-economic approaches on micro-drug trafficking or small-scale drug trafficking and how it affects public health, the economy, social cohesion and citizen security.

III. DRUG MARKET

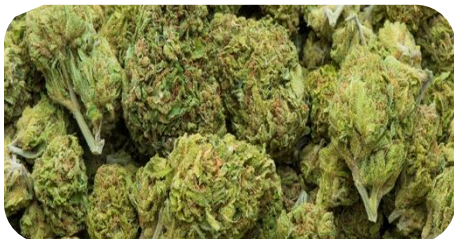
1. Drug seizures

a. Quantities of seized drugs

The types and quantities of drugs seized in 2019 are presented below.



**Cannabis plants:
3,556 plants**



**Cannabis:
2,408.08 kilos**



**Cocaine:
468.84 kilos**

The Drug Squad of the Royal Grenada Police Force was commended by Prime Minister and Minister for National Security, Dr. the Right Honourable Keith Mitchell, for its drug interdiction activities in 2019. It seized in excess of 6,004.113pounds (2,723.42 kilos) of cannabis with a street value estimated at over XCD \$9,000, 000, and over 465 kilos of cocaine, estimated at XCD\$45,000,000. It was also seized cash of more than XCD \$127,239, as well as four firearms and one hundred and seventy (170) rounds of ammunition.

The following are some significant seizures made in 2019.

- i. The largest single seizure of drugs (cocaine) in Grenada was recorded on October 31, 2019, when the Drug Squad seized four hundred and sixteen (416) kilograms of cocaine on the neighbouring island of Carriacou, valued at XCD \$41.6 million. It was found stashed inside fourteen bags and two suitcases in a vehicle. Two foreign nationals (French and Vincentian) were arrested and charged for drug-related offences.



Drug Seizure Interdiction, Carriacou, 31 November, 2019



Four hundred and sixteen (416) kilograms cocaine, seized in Carriacou, 31 October, 2019

- ii. In June 2019, a joint drug interdiction operation was conducted by law enforcement officers of Grenada, and St. Vincent and the Grenadines. A vessel was searched and four hundred (400) pounds (181.43 kilograms) of cannabis were discovered. One Grenadian and two foreign nationals were arrested.



Four hundred (400) lbs (181.43 kg) Cannabis seized, 2019

- iii. In August 2019, the Drug Squad seized forty (40) kilograms of cocaine in one operation, valued at XCD \$4 million. Three (3) foreign nationals and one Grenadian, were arrested in the interdiction exercise.



Forty (40) kilograms of cocaine seized, August 2019

- iv. Another drug interdiction operation yielded six hundred and ninety-eight (698) pounds (316.60 kilograms) of cannabis, on 20 December 2019. A fishing boat was seized in the operation.

Law enforcement authorities did not seize any chemicals substances are subject to control, under Part III of the Drug Abuse (Prevention and Control) Act, CAP 84A; neither were there any seizure or disposal of pharmaceutical products which contain controlled chemicals.

There were no drug seizures or arrests related to possession, manufacture, trafficking of NPS in Grenada in 2019.

The Customs and Excise Department made the following seizures in 2019:

- Cannabis: 23.97 kg
- One (1) seizure of Cannabis Hemp Hot Cream
- Twenty-two (22) cannabis seeds were seized; transported via courier service

b. Number of seizures by type of drug

The Drug Squad Force made fourteen (14) seizures of cannabis, each quantity greater than or equal to 100 lbs. (45.35 kg). There were several seizures, of quantities less than one hundred pounds. Twenty-six (26) seizures of cocaine were made in 2019.

c. Origin and destination of drugs seized

The data showed that all seizures of cannabis in excess of one hundred pounds (45 kilos), originated in the neighbouring country of St. Vincent and the Grenadines. The origin of cocaine seized was South America. Maritime transshipment was the primary method used to traffic drugs into Grenada.

d. Other property seized in direct relation to drugs

Three (3) maritime vehicles were seized by the law enforcement officers, in relation to drug trafficking offences in 2019.



Vessel seized in drug interdiction operation, 2019

Twenty (20) seizures of cash, amounting to XCD \$127,239.00 were seized by the Drug Squad in 2019, in relation to drug trafficking in 2019 (Table 5); there were twenty-two (22) seizures totaling XCD 92,977 by the Drug Squad in 2018.

Table 5. Seizure of Property in Relation to Drugs

Type of Equipment, Property		Quantity Seized	Number of Seizures
Vehicles ⁸	Aerial	0	0
	Maritime	3	3
	Terrestrial	8	8
Buildings		0	0
Money		XCD 127,239	20
Other		0	0

Source: Drug Squad

⁸ The following, but not limited to, are examples of vehicles:

Aerial (air-based) vehicles: airplane, helicopter, glider, hot air balloon, blimps, unmanned aerial vehicle (UVA) also known as drones.

Maritime (water-based) vehicles: canoe, craft, sail boat, cargo ships, fishing boat, yacht, vessel, amphibious aircraft (sea planes), hydrofoils (catamaran), speedboats, ferry, passenger ship, dinghy, rowing boat, watercraft boats, such as kayaks (crafts use for waterskiing, sports fishing, tubing etc).

Terrestrial (land-based): car, bicycles, motor cycles, buses, scooters, trucks.

e. Drug Crime Investigative Mapping

The Produce Chemist Laboratory is responsible for conducting tests for the presence of drugs. Drug samples were submitted to the laboratory by the Royal Grenada Police Force, for such tests. Samples tested were cannabis (plant and plant material) cocaine and crack. Results of samples tested for the presence of drugs in 2019 indicated that all samples were positive (Table 6).

Table 6. Tests Conducted for the Presence of Controlled Drugs

Type Of Drug	Number of Samples Submitted and Tested
Cannabis	1,729
Cannabis Plants	128
Cocaine	38
Crack	37

Source: Grenada Produce Chemist Laboratory

Grenada did not conduct any specialized studies and/or analysis for the characterization and profiling⁹of seized substances subject to the international control system. The Drug Abuse (Prevention and Control) Act, CAP 84A, requests tests for the presence of drugs; it does not does requests tests for purity/characterization of substances. However, should the need arise for tests for purity and characterization, requests can be made to another jurisdiction to have such tests done; such request was made on previous occasion.

2. Drug price

a. Price of wholesale drug market

Prices (wholesale) of drugs in Grenada did not change between 2018 and 2019. Table 7 presents data on the wholesale prices of drugs, for the year 2019.

Table 7. Prices of Drugs

Drug	Purchase Unit	Price/Price Range (XCD)
Cannabis	kg	\$ 4,989.60
Cocaine	kg	\$ 100,000.00

Source: Drug Squad, Royal Grenada Police Force

⁹**Characterization and profiling:** “Drug characterization and impurity profiling refer to the use of scientific laboratory information in support of law enforcement operational work, and is aimed at establishing links between drug samples. It consists of the systematic collection and sharing, in a standardized form, of physical and chemical information on a drug seizure, including the analysis and use of trace impurities to link different drug samples.”

3. Alcohol Products

The sale and consumption of intoxicating liquor, usually referred to as ‘alcohol’, in Grenada, is regulated under the Liquor Dealers’ Licences Act, CAP, 174. Research studies have shown that alcohol is widely consumed in Grenada.

Table 8. Volume and Value of Alcohol Products Imported to Grenada

Commodity	2018 Estimate		2019 Estimate	
	Litre	Value (XCD)	Litre	Value (XCD)
Beer	1,291,040	1,920,445	1,595,567	2,382,872
Whiskies in bottles of a strength not exceeding 46% volume	5,499	697,808	5,990	805,389
Rum and other spirits in bottles of a strength not exceeding 46% volume	20,222	629,899	6,697	547,032
Other rum and spirits obtained by distilling fermented sugar cane products	146,658	1,148,913	98,584	1,066,671
Vodka	57,108	1,019,959	81,167	1,176,645

Source: Central Statistics Office

4. Conclusions and recommendations

GRENDEN has facilitated the collection, analysis and dissemination of data on drug-related crimes and seizures. Through the use of its Indicators, GRENDEN has provided the Grenada with the requisite data and information necessary for policy and programme formulation, to address the drug problem.

The country also has mechanism to liaise with regional and international law enforcement agencies, on matters pertaining to drug interdiction and related crimes.

While tests for the presence of controlled drugs are conducted, no analysis for the purity of drugs/characterization and profiling of drugs are done.

Recommendations

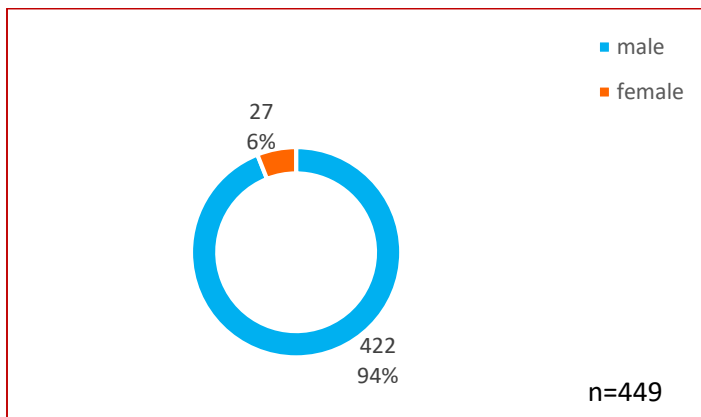
- Establish systems to facilitate the analysis for the purity of drugs/characterization and profiling of drugs.

IV. DRUG CRIME

1. Arrests and Charged

Four hundred and forty-nine (449) persons were arrested by the RGPF for drug-related offences in 2019, comprising of four hundred and twenty-two (422) males and twenty-seven (27) females (Chart 13).

Chart 13. Arrests for Drug Offences, by Sex



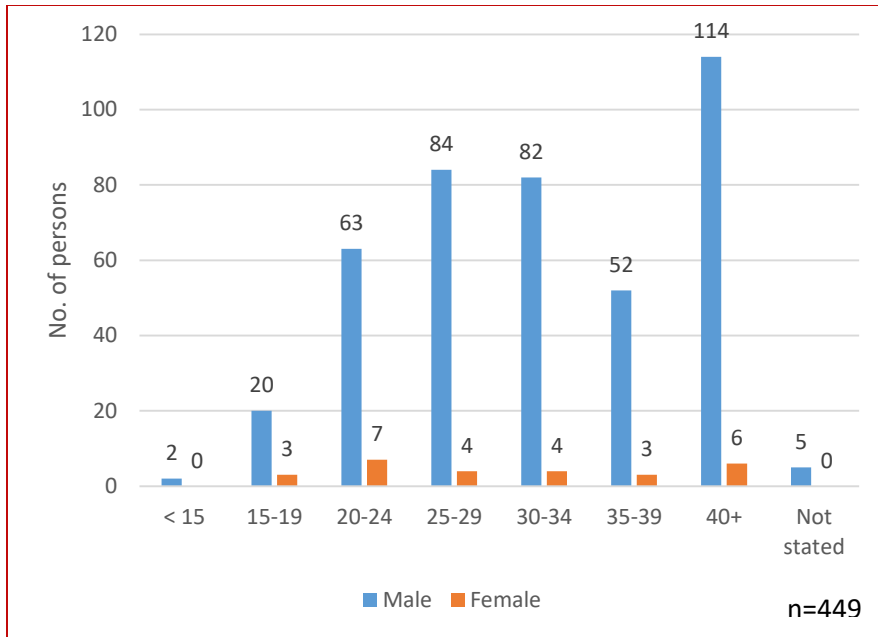
Source: Criminal Records Office

Information from the Royal Grenada Police Force indicated that several drug-related arrests in 2019, involved Grenadians in collaboration with foreign nationals, mainly Vincentians; this collaboration was primarily in the area of drug trafficking.

The largest number of persons arrested and charged were equal to or above forty years, a total of one hundred and twenty (120) hundred (200) persons (Chart 14), which is 26.7 percent of all persons arrested.

The second largest number of persons arrested and charged was in the age group 25 to 29 years, a total of eighty-eight (88) persons, representing 19.5 percent of all persons arrested.

Chart 14. Persons Arrested and Charged for Drug-related Offences, by Age Group and Sex (Male and Female)



Source: Criminal Records Office

The Drug Abuse (Prevention and Control) Act CAP 84A of Grenada, lists various offences in relation to drugs. According to the Act, it is an offence for a person to have a controlled drug in his or her possession.

Statistics from the Criminal Records Office of the RGPF showed that in 2019, the main drug-related offence was in relation to possession of controlled drugs; two hundred and sixty-five (265) arrests for possession of cannabis. Details of all drug-related offences are presented in Table 9.

Table 9. Drug-related Offences Committed by Persons Arrested and Charged, by Sex(Male and Female)

Drug-related Offences	Total
Possession of cannabis	265
Cultivation of cannabis	16
Possession of cocaine	13
Trafficking	126
Possession with intent to supply	77
Possession of apparatus	8
Possession within 100 yards of school	1
Handling a controlled drug	2
Doing an act preparatory to drug trafficking	0
Misuse of a controlled drug	2
Conspiracy to import a controlled drug	0
Conspiracy to traffic a controlled drug	23
Importing a controlled drug	12
Money laundering	0
Other (specify):	
Using a child to traffic a controlled drug	1

Source: Criminal Records Office

2. Convictions

One hundred and thirty-seven (137) drug convictions were recorded in 2019, for offences of drug possession and trafficking. One hundred and ten (110) or 80.2 percent were convictions for possession of drugs, and twenty-seven (27), which is 19.7 percent were trafficking of drugs. Ninety-one (91) percent of persons convicted were males.

3. Incarceration

Sixty-nine (69) persons were incarcerated for drug-related offences in 2019, comprising of 67 males and 2 females, both females were of Grenadian nationality. Seventy-two (72) persons were incarcerated in 2018; this represents a percent change of -4.1 percent. Twenty-nine (29) percent of persons incarcerated were between ages 35 to 39 years; nineteen (19) percent were equal to or above forty years.

Two (2) juveniles, all males, were sent to the Grand Bacolet Juvenile Rehabilitation and Treatment Centre, by the Magistrates' Courts, due to commission of drug-related offences, namely, possession of drugs.

4. Regulatory activities in connection with control of pharmaceutical products

The Pharmacy Unit of the Ministry of Health conducted the following activities in relation to the control of pharmaceutical products in 2019:

- Fifty-five (55) inspections of pharmacies
- Issued sixty-nine (69) licences to importers of pharmaceutical products

No penal, civil, or administrative sanctions were applied by the Pharmacy Unit, in relation to violations of regulations regarding diversion of pharmaceuticals. No pharmaceuticals products listed in the GRENDEN Indicators, were seized or disposed in 2019.

5. Applied punishments

The Drug Abuse (Prevention and Control) Act CAP 84 A, lists offences and penalties in relation to drugs. It identifies penalties for trafficking, possession and cultivation of narcotics substances, and other related offences.

The following are provisions of the Drug Abuse (Prevention and Control) Act CAP 84 A, in relation to offences and penalties: Part II of the legislation enacts the restrictions relating to controlled drugs, that is any narcotic drug, psychotropic substance or other listed substance. Part III treats the rules pertaining to controlled drugs in transit including their licensed removal. Part IV deals with drug trafficking and related offenses.

6. Legalization/Decriminalization of cannabis

The Drug Abuse (Prevention and Control) Act CAP 84 A lists cannabis as a controlled drug. There were calls for the decriminalization/legalization of cannabis in Grenada for both recreational and medical uses. Cannabis is the most frequently used controlled drug in Grenada. It is easily available, accessible and affordable. These calls reflect the growing trend toward decriminalization of cannabis in other countries, including the Caribbean.

The Government of Grenada has stated unequivocally on numerous occasions that it will not decriminalize or legalize cannabis; it remains a controlled drug under the Drug Abuse (Prevention and Control) Act.

7. Persons arrested for money laundering related to drugs

The Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) is the lead institution which addresses matters pertaining to financial crimes, recorded ten (10) persons being arrested for financial crimes, including money laundering in 2019. Ten (10) persons were convicted of these crimes (Table 10). No arrests were made based on investigations of cases of laundering of money derived from drug trafficking, in 2019.

Table 10. Actions taken by the Judicial System in Cases Relating to Money Laundering

Investigations	Number of persons arrested		Number of persons tried		Number of persons convicted		Value of confiscated property	Investigations of cases of laundering of money derived from drug trafficking	Cash seized
	M	F	M	F	M	F	XCD ¹⁰		
Investigations undertaken based on reports of suspicious transactions	1	0	1		1	0	\$4,500.00	0	\$4,500.00
Other investigations of cases relating to money laundering	7	2	7	2	1	0	0	1	\$30,370.85
Total	10		10		2		\$4,500.00	1	\$34,870.85

Source: Financial Intelligence Unit

One hundred and sixty-two (162) Suspicious Transactions Reports (STR's) were received by the FIU in 2019; forty-nine (49) of these STR's were received from banks (Table 11). All STR's were examined.

10 XCD: Eastern Caribbean Dollar

Table 11. Suspicious Transactions Reports Received by the Financial Intelligence Unit

Type of entity or profession	Number of Suspicious Transactions Reports (STR's)	Number of STR's (drugs)	Number of STR's examined
Banks	49	0	49
Money-transfer firms	97	0	97
Other financial institutions	16	0	16
Total	162	0	162

Source: Financial Intelligence Unit

No maritime, terrestrial or aerial assets were seized in relation to money laundering in 2019.

8. Persons deported for drug-related offences

Statistics from the Criminal Investigation Department of the RGPF showed that nineteen (19) persons (Table 12), were deported to Grenada in 2019. All deportees were twenty-five years and over. The main offences committed by the deportees prior to their deportation were in relation to drug offences; nine (9) deportees had committed such offences (Table 13).

Table 12. Criminal Deportees, by Age Group and Sex

Age Group	Male	Female	Total
< 15	0	0	0
15-19	0	0	0
20-24	0	0	0
25-29	5	0	5
30-34	4	0	4
35-39	5	0	5
≥40	4	1	5
Total	18	1	19

Source: Criminal Investigation Department

Table 13. Types of Offences Committed by Criminal Deportees

Offences	Male	Female	Total
Fraud	0	0	0
Drugs	9	0	9
Robbery	2	0	2
Weapons	0	0	0
Murder	2	0	2
Sexual Offences	0	0	0
Housebreaking	0	0	0
Others	5	1	6
Total	18	1	19

Source: Criminal Investigation Department

Table 14. Countries of Deportation and Number of Deportees

Country of Deportation	Male	Female	Total
Canada	4	0	4
Martinique	1	0	1
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	3	0	3
United Kingdom	3	0	3
United States	7	1	8
Total	18	1	19

Five (5) foreign nationals, were deported from Grenada, for commission of drug-related offences (possession of drugs and trafficking of drugs) in 2019. All deportees were males, ages thirty-five years and over. Nationalities of the deportees were: American, British, Jamaican, Trinidadian and Vincentian.

9. Firearms seized in relation to drugs

Eight (8) firearms and one hundred and fifty-six (156) rounds of ammunition were seized by law enforcement officers, in relation to drug trafficking, in 2019 (table 15). This represents an increase of sixty percent, when compared to similar seizures in 2018. One of the firearms seized was an AR15 semi-automatic rifle was recovered on November 13, 2019, during a search of a property linked to two of the suspects who were arrested in relation to the seizure of four hundred and sixteen (416) kilograms of cocaine, on October 31, 2019, in Carriacou.

Table 15. Quantity of Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives and Other Related Materials Seized in Connection with Drug Offences

Weapons	Quantity Seized
Ammunition	156
Explosives	0
Firearms	8
Other Related Materials	0

Source: Criminal Records Office

10. Conclusions and recommendations

Data on drug-related crimes, arrests, convictions, criminal deportees, seizure of firearms, and financial crimes are available. This information is collected biannually through GRENDEn. Legislation exists for drug-related offences.

Despite calls for the decriminalization of cannabis, the Government has not amended legislation to allow recreational or medicinal use of cannabis.

Recommendations

- Maintain in legislation, all cannabis-related offences.

11. Sources and methodology

Data was obtained from the following sources, based on documents (reports, articles) available:

- Royal Grenada Police Force (Criminal Investigation Department, Criminal Records Office, Drug Squad)
- Financial Intelligence Unit
- Drug Abuse (Prevention and Control) Act, CAP 84A
- Drug Control Secretariat

Statistical data on drug supply and drug crime were obtained from the following GRENDEn Indicators:

- Drug Seizures, Illicit Production and Drug Prices

- Arrests and Prosecution for Drug Offences
- Criminal Deportees and Aliens Sent from Grenada
- Financial Crimes
- Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives, Other Related Materials
- Incarceration
- Scope of Mechanisms for the Control of the Diversion of Pharmaceutical Products and Controlled Chemical Substances
- Purity of Drugs/Analysis for the Characterization and Profiling of Drugs, Tests for the Presence of Controlled Drugs
- Criminal Deportees and Aliens Sent from Grenada

E. RESEARCH AND PUBLICATIONS

I. DRUG-RELATED RESEARCH

The following table presents summaries of two (2) research on drugs, which were conducted in 2019, and made available to the Drug Control Secretariat¹¹.

Table 16. Summary of Research Studies on Drugs

Title
Drug Abuse and Mental Illness Among Youths in Grenada
Author
Juliet Wildman
Summary
The correlation between drug abuse and mental illness among young persons in Grenada were investigated. The two methods selected to collect data for this research were both quantitative and qualitative, using the non-probability sampling. Questionnaires were administered to twenty persons, between the ages of 15 to 59 years. According to the results, there is a correlation between drug abuse and mental illness among young persons in Grenada.
Title
A Technical Guide: Cannabis, Related Products and Control Mechanisms
Author
Dave Alexander
Summary
The Technical Guide presented a brief history of cannabis. It outlined the introduction of the cannabis plant, in the Caribbean, including Grenada, in the post-emancipation era. The document also examined legal and regulatory frameworks, including the international conventions of the United Nations on narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and drug trafficking, with emphasis on cannabis. The legal status of cannabis in the Caribbean and legislation enacted in this regard was also discussed.
The paper also described the main types of cannabis species, and sets out a description of definitions and explanations of terms used in relation to cannabis and related matters. It sought to clarify some misconceptions relating to cannabis and its derivatives and discussed the issue of medical marijuana, and cannabis-based products used for medicinal purposes, in the United States, Europe and some Caribbean countries. Examples of the legal mechanism used by selected countries to permit the use of medical marijuana and related products, are presented in the paper.

¹¹ The Drug Control Secretariat acknowledges that other research studies in drug control were conducted in 2019; however, the findings of these studies were not available, at the time of production of the 2019 Report.

The document did not discuss the pros and cons of legalization or decriminalization of cannabis, nor endorsed a position on the matter. While it discussed issues in relation to medical marijuana, it did not endorse or propose any position on the subject.

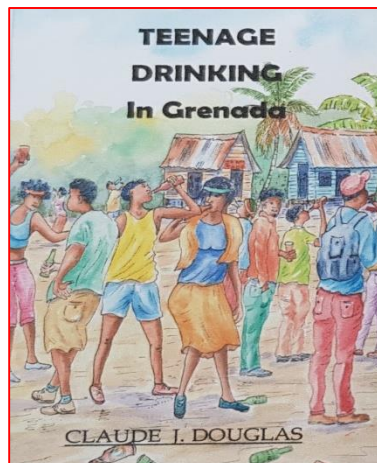
II. LITERATURE

i. Teenage Drinking in Grenada

Mr. Claude Douglas, Sociologist and Lecturer at the TA Marryshow Community College, Grenada, launched the book, 'Teenage Drinking in Grenada', December 2019. It is a six chapter, sixty-page production. The book encapsulates the growing phenomenon of teenage drinking in Grenada, and discusses risk and protective factors associated with the behaviour. The main discussion sub-topics are: characteristics of the average Grenadian youth; the culture of alcohol consumption among the general population; probable explanations for reasons why teenagers drink; health and social problems associated with underage drinking; the new and emerging phenomenon of drinking among female populations; and finally, the last chapter advocates for a comprehensive, multidisciplinary, and inter-agency approach toward assessing and responding to the issue of problematic drinking among Grenadian teens.

According to the author, there is no single cause of teenage drinking in Grenada. Like other social problems, it is often caused by a variety of factors including the age at which an individual started drinking and his or her mental health, social and cultural factors. The author also stated that alcohol consumption is an integral part of most social events in the Grenadian society; the greater the number of events, the greater the consumption. Consumption habitually takes place during a 'lime'. Lining is a big part of Grenada's culture.

Additionally, the author notes that heavy drinking is more likely to occur in families with permissive-indulgent or neglecting-rejecting parenting styles. A lack of parental supervision is a symptom of the neglecting-rejecting style of parenting. He also referred to anecdotal evidence which he stated show that beer is the most widely consumed alcoholic beverage in Grenada. Given its local content which ranges between 3.5 and 6.0%, it is the preferred choice for drinkers, particularly the youth.



ii. GRENDEN Fact Sheets

Four (4) GRENDEN Fact Sheets were published by the Drug Control Secretariat in 2019; one each in March, June, September and December. The Fact Sheets presented statistical analysis of drug-related matters such as arrests, seizures, incarcerations, treatment utilization, results of surveys and research. Topics covered in the publications were:

- Criminal Deportees to Grenada, 2014 to 2018
- Analysis of Data on persons between ages 15 to 19 years, who are arrested for drug-related offences in 2018
- Alcohol Consumption by Young Persons in Grenada
- Early Warning System in Grenada

ii. Early Warning Advisories (EWA's)

Information is provided in the Early Warning Advisories on new and emerging drugs, statistics, trends, emergence of new psychoactive substances (NPS) and behaviors of criminal organizations involved in drug trafficking, and related crimes, in Grenada. Seven EWA's were produced by the Drug Control Secretariat in 2019. Information was presented on the following subjects:

- Vaping and Electronic Cigarettes
- Cannabis Seizures
- A Technical Guide: Cannabis, Related Products and Control Mechanisms
- Drug Seizures, Illicit Production and Drug Prices
- Warning Issued about 'Zesser' pills
- Treatment Utilization and Admissions for other Health-related Services

The EWA's were disseminated to law enforcement officers, health professionals and researchers.

III. CONCLUSIONS

Research, data collection and publication of the findings through GRENDEN and other sources, provide significant information on the nature and extent of the drug situation in Grenada. This information is shared with policy makers, law enforcement officers, health and education professionals, academia, media and the public.

F. LOCAL, REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Grenada, through the Drug Control Secretariat and GRENDEN, collaborated with local, regional and international institutions, on various aspects of drug control, in 2019.

I. Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD)

a. *Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM)*

Grenada received positive reviews in the evaluation of its national drug control programme, under the Seventh Evaluation Round of the Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM), 2014-2018, which was implemented by the Organization of American States/Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (OAS/CICAD). Grenada's report outlined the progress achieved and challenges encountered in the area of drug control, for the period between 2014 and 2018.

The evaluation examined measures implemented in drug control, in accordance with the Organization of American States/Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (OAS-CICAD) Hemispheric Drug Strategy 2010 and the Hemispheric Plan of Action on Drugs 2016-2020. Five thematic areas in drug control were evaluated: Institutional Strengthening, Demand Reduction, Supply Reduction, Control Measures, and International Cooperation.

The MEM evaluation was based on information provided by OAS member states, which was analysed by the Governmental Expert Group (GEG), comprised of experts in various areas of drug control from OAS member states. The evaluation process was transparent and inclusive in nature, while ensuring a balanced approach by having no experts involved in the evaluation of their own country. The drug control programmes in thirty-three member states of CICAD, were evaluated.

Mr. Dave Alexander, Drug Control Officer, is Grenada's Expert to the GEG. The Drug Control Secretariat is the National Coordinating Entity (NCE) for the implementation of the MEM-related activities in Grenada.



*Dave Alexander, Drug Control Officer,
interviewed by Grenada Broadcasting Network,
about the MEM Report, July 11, 2019*

b. Observatory on Drugs (OID)

The Drug Control Secretariat and GRENDEN, participated in the following regional meetings with the Observatory on Drugs of CICAD, it provided training and technical assistance in data collection, analysis and dissemination:

- Training to Strengthen National Observatories on Drugs in Latin America and the Caribbean: Fourth Edition', Cartagena, Colombia, June 25 to 27, 2019.

Mr. Dave Alexander, Drug Control Officer attended the 'Training to Strengthen National Observatories on Drugs in Latin America and the Caribbean: Fourth Edition', in Cartagena, Colombia, June 25 to 27, 2019. The workshop reflected the mandate of the OID to develop and strengthen an Inter-American network on research and information for OAS member states, in accordance with CICAD's Hemispheric Drug Strategy and its 2016-2020 Action Plan. It was held under the, 'Transfer, Exchange and Knowledge Management Plan for the Development of Spanish Cooperation in Latin America and the Caribbean (INTERCOONECTA)'. One of the initiatives of the Plan is to provide training aimed at strengthening the National Observatories on Drugs in Latin American and the Caribbean. National Drug Observatories are the institutional mechanism established by countries in Latin American and the Caribbean, to facilitate the collection, analysis and dissemination of drug-related statistical data. Grenada established the Grenada Drug Epidemiology Network (GRENDEN) in 2002, with Cabinet's approval as its data collection mechanism.

The workshop developed a work plan for the preparation of a report on drug supply and the drug market in the Americas. Topics, objectives, case studies, period of data, etc., were identified to be included in the report, which is due at the end of year 2020.



Dave Alexander (third from left) and Caribbean Delegates at Training to Strengthen National Observatories on Drugs in Latin America and the Caribbean: Fourth Edition', Cartagena, Colombia, June 25 to 27, 2019

- St. Lucia Drug Information Network, August 22, 2019

Mrs. Elizabeth Japal, Assistant Drug Avoidance Officer, delivered an online presentation at the workshop held August 22, 2019, in St. Lucia, on the re-establishment of the St. Lucia Drug Information Network. The presentation focused on the methodology used by GRENDEN to collect data through its Indicators, and best practices used by GRENDEN. The workshop was organized by the OID.

- Sub-regional Technical Workshop for National Drug Observatories, December 11-13, 2019

The Drug Control Secretariat and GRENDEN participated in the sub-regional technical workshop for national drug observatories from seven Caribbean countries, on December 11 and 12, 2019. The workshop was conducted by the Inter-American Observatory on Drugs (OID) Unit of CICAD.

Issues discussed included:

- a. Status of Drug Information Networks (DIN) in the Caribbean
- b. The use of data for policy and action
- c. Discussion on National Drug Observatories (NDO) needs and priorities for 2020
- d. Outcomes from the recent workshop on supply data
- e. What do we need from drug research? A policy maker's perspective
- f. Calendar of activities for 2020



Pernell Clarke, Specialist, CICAD, Conducts Sub-regional Workshop, Grenada, 12 December 2019

c. Caribbean Youth Forum on Drugs

Grenada participated in the Caribbean Youth Forum on Drug Use Prevention, which was organized by CICAD. The event consisted of two segments:

Pre-Forum Training, May 21-23, 2019, Barbados: Mr. Joshua St. Bernard, CARICOM Youth Ambassador in Grenada, and youth leaders from twelve OAS English-speaking Caribbean member states attended the pre-forum training. They were trained to assist the trainers and facilitators to co-facilitate the main forum, to be held in October 2019. They would guide youth participants from their respective countries in the development of the pre-forum assignment.

Youth Forum on Drug Use Prevention, October 21-25, 2019, Barbados: Mr. Ja'shon Clarke, Mr. Joshua St. Bernard and Ms. Melissa Forrester, CARICOM Youth Ambassadors in Grenada, attended the main forum, designed to provide and share knowledge, and to develop skills and strategies for drug use prevention initiatives. The final output of the forum was an action plan designed by the participants.

The Forum was a collaborative initiative of CICAD and the Colombo Plan Drug Advisory Program, with support from the Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) of the United States' Department of State. It aimed to provide a platform for young people to develop effective and innovative drug prevention action plans for implementation in their communities and to increase awareness on the issue of drug use among youth as well as to motivate and inspire youth to take leadership roles.



Joshua St. Bernard, (Delegate from Grenada second from left in back row), at Caribbean Youth Forum, Barbados, May 2019

d. International seminar, 'Drug Use Prevention Approaches that Make a Difference', held in Reykjavik, Iceland, September 25-26, 2019

The International seminar was organized jointly with the Council of Europe's Pompidou Group, with the goal of presenting successful drug prevention approaches and programmes, as well as discussing drug prevention strategies and challenges being faced by participating countries. The seminar provided a better understanding of prevention concepts based on different levels of prevention, including early intervention and environmental prevention; allow for an exchange of practical experiences from different countries in implementing comprehensive prevention strategies; identify key conditions for adaptation and transferability of prevention concepts, and determine how the Pompidou Group and the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD) can support their member States in adapting their national prevention programmes to new concepts.

Successful prevention approaches that significantly reinforce protective factors were presented. Practices and experiences from different countries were shared ~~and~~; field visits were conducted to illustrate in a hands-on way the Icelandic approach and experience with prevention of substance use. Mr. Dave Alexander, was invited by CICAD to attend the seminar.



Participants, (including Dave Alexander (first from left), International seminar, 'Drug Use Prevention Approaches that Make a Difference', Iceland, September 25-26, 2019

II. Cooperation Programme between Latin America, the Caribbean and the European Union on Drugs Policies

The Cooperation Programme between Latin America, the Caribbean and the European Union on Drugs Policies (COPOLAD)¹² provided significant technical assistance through various meetings, to Grenada in 2017 and 2018. Grenada participated in the following meetings and training courses offered by COPOLAD in 2019:

- i. 4th COPOLAD II Annual Conference: Interinstitutional Coordination: a key factor when designing and implementing drugs policy and the XXI High Level Meeting of the EU-CELAC Coordination and Cooperation Mechanism on Drugs, Suriname, June 1 to 19, 2019

The Conference provided the opportunity to analyze the theoretical and practical challenges to be considered in order to achieve effective inter-institutional coordination for the planning and implementation of national policies on drugs. It also facilitated the identification of the main challenges to be addressed when seeking to operationalize the central requirement in policy making.

- ii. COPOLAD online training of professionals

Six (6) education and health professionals participated in two (2) online training course in drug control, between March and October 2019, offered by COPOLAD II.

Issues addressed in the training included:

- Health processes and their determinants in relation to the use of psychoactive substances
- The public health approach applied to addressing the problems caused by the use of alcohol and other psychoactive substances
- Implementation of care to people with problematic substance use in high vulnerability contexts: analysis of social and health barriers in access to service
- Prevention of suicidal behaviour and management of psychiatric comorbidity among substance users in high vulnerability contexts

¹²COPOLAD is a cooperation programme funded by the European Commission. The Programme is implemented between the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC) and the European Union (EU) countries, helping to forge drug policies which are supported by objective monitoring instruments and based on reliable and effective strategies. Its goals are to reduce drugs supply and demand and, this way, to also reduce the social and health-related risks and harms caused by drug use. These goals are achieved through an integrated, balanced and evidence-based approach, providing the basis and political framework for the EU external cooperation in this field.

- Gender and diversity factors in the management of problematic drug use in high-vulnerability contexts

The aim of these courses was to broaden professional capacity for planning and implementation Officers in charge of developing and evaluate policies, strategies and programmes in key areas of drugs policy.

Table 17. List of Participants, COPOLAD On-line Training Course, 2019

Course	Participants	Title
Comprehensive and integrated drug-related socio-sanitary system at primary care	Kester Cyrus	Health Services Administrator, Richmond Hill Institutions
	Nicole Johnson-James	Counsellor, Anglican High School
Comprehensive approach to prevent and reduce adverse consequences of drug use in highly vulnerable populations: a public health strategy	Christopher Belfon	Deputy Vice Principal, Grenada Boys Secondary School
	Laurel Caton-George	Counsellor, Grenada Christian Academy
	Mary-Alma DuBois-Calliste	Counsellor, St. Rose Modern Secondary School
	Salie Charles Palmer	Counsellor, Mac Donald College

Source: Drug Control Secretariat

- iii. Bi-regional High-Level Conference EU-CELEC on Alternatives to prison, 19-20 September 2019, Uruguay.

The aim of the meeting was to promote and raise awareness on the benefits of using alternatives to prison, to reduce overcrowding and facilitate social reintegration processes for convicted persons.

Outcomes of the meeting included:

- High level political momentum generated for wider use of alternative measures.
- Identification of alternatives to prison that can correspond to its needs and realities.
- Increased awareness among political decision-makers regarding the personal and social cost of the penitentiary system and the social, economic and legal advantages of adopting alternatives to prison.

Mr. John Mitchell, Commissioner of Prisons, and Legal Officer at the Director of Public Prosecution Office, attended the meeting.

- iv. Workshop on Planning in Drug Demand Reduction: Scope and Use of the planning tool “OneStep@Atime”, 15-16 October 2019, The Bahamas.

The instrument, ‘OneStep@Atime’, aims to improve professional skills for the design, planning and evaluation of interventions in the field of drug use. To this end, it offers information on the different phases of the design of a drug demand reduction intervention, as well as a working space for designing each intervention. The training methodology developed in the workshop will combine theoretical presentations with practical activities to generate skills in the use of the application and make affordable the planning of quality interventions in drug demand reduction.

Mrs. Elizabeth Japal and Mr. Glenroy George (Information Officer, [Ministry of Education](#)) attended the workshop.

- v. 4th COPOLAD Annual Week on Precursors, Argentina, 15-18 October 2019.

The following issues were discussed at the meeting: collaboration with the industry; the work of forensic laboratories; legislation and inter-agency cooperation in the field of precursors; the challenge posed by New Psychoactive Substances (NPS), and other areas of interest for both regions. One of the sessions focused on the outcomes of COPOLAD’s working groups on precursors.

Assistant Superintendent Damian Lee, Prosecution Department, RGPF, attended the meeting.

III. Anti-Money Laundering and Combating Terrorism Financing Commission (AML/CFT), Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU)

The Drug Control Secretariat participated in the following workshops organized by the Anti-Money Laundering and Combating Terrorism Financing Commission (AML/CFT), and the Financial Intelligence Unit, Grenada.

- Workshop with Multi-sectoral Grouping on Anti-Money Laundering and Combating Terrorism Financing Commission (AML/CFT), Technical Compliance Questionnaire, in preparation for the Caribbean Financial Action Task Force (CFATF) Mutual Evaluation, 2020; April 18, 2019.
- FIU/Financial Action Task Force recommendations workshop; June 12-14, 2019

- National Risk Assessment (NRA) Final Workshop, June 25-26, 2019: The findings of the National Risk Assessment (NRA), which was conducted by the FIU between 2017 and 2019, were presented. The Drug Control Officer chaired the team which assessed risks money laundering threat in Grenada.
- Anti-Money Laundering and Combating Terrorism Financing Commission (AML/CFT) Pre-assessment Training, September 11 to 12, 2019: The training was conducted by the Caribbean Financial Action Task Force (CFATF) in preparation for the Mutual Evaluation Review, scheduled for June 2020. It provided the scope for the onsite and offsite reviews, an overview of the process, Technical compliance, and Effectiveness assessment.



Dr. the Right Honourable Keith Mitchell, Prime Minister of Grenada (front row: fourth from right), with Participants at the Pre-Assessment Training, September 11, 2019

- Anti-Money Laundering and Combating Terrorism Financing Commission (AML/CFT) and Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) Coordination Meeting, 3 December 2019, in preparation for the Mutual Evaluation Review, June 2020.

IV. Pan American Health Organization (PAHO)

Grenada participated in the, 'Regional Consultation on the WHO Global Strategy for Reducing the Harmful Use of Alcohol', convened by PAHO, in Washington D.C., September 19 to 20, 2019. Issues discussed at the meeting included:

- Alcohol and its impact on health: an update
- Global Status Report on Alcohol and Health 2018: Regional findings

- 10 years of the Global strategy to reduce harmful use of alcohol: goals achieved and lessons learned.
- Alcohol within the context of Non-Communicable Diseases (NCD) and SDG 2030.
- Implementation of effective policies and interventions: challenges, success stories and opportunities.
- Commercial determinants of health and role of different stakeholders in achieving public health objectives related to alcohol.

Mrs. Elizabeth Japal, Assistant Drug Avoidance Officer, attended the meeting.

The Drug Control Secretariat also participated in webinars on the issue of alcohol consumption, conducted by PAHO.

V. Public Health Assistance Support Team (PHAST)-Ministry of Sports

The Drug Control Secretariat in collaboration with the Public Health Assistance Support Team (PHAST), and the Ministry of Sports, discussed the formulation of a 'sports and drug prevention' programme, and conducted research on drug use among athletes, during its visit to Grenada March 2 to 6, 2020.

The objectives of the programme are to:

- Educate athletes about the dangers of drugs and how it can negatively impact on their careers, whether as professional athletes or other careers they may pursue.
- Strengthen protective factors and reduce risk factors for drug use.
- Promote sports as a protective factor against drug use.
- Provide healthy lifestyle alternatives.

Issues to be examined in the research on drug use among athletes included:

- Factors which influence drug use (alcohol and cannabis) among athletes
- Consequences of drug use on athletes
- Myths/facts about use of these drugs in sports

- Collect qualitative data, through focus group discussions with sporting bodies, officials, athletes etc)

PHAST is a project of the Schools of Public Health of the University of Michigan (UMich) and the University of Illinois at Chicago (UIC); it is comprised of Public Health Master's students, who visit Grenada annually, to assist in implementation of research studies and social development projects. PHAST has collaborated with the Drug Control Secretariat on research projects, policy formulation since 2014.

VI. Other Cooperation

The Drug Control Secretariat participated in initiatives with various Government Ministries and Non-Government Organizations (NGO), on drugs and public health-related matters. These included:

- Ministry of Health: Workshops related to Mental health and physical fitness
- Royal Grenada Police Force (Traffic Department), Transport Board, West Indies Rum and Spirits Producers Association (WIRSPA), and Producers/Distillers of Alcohol: drinking and driving
- Ministry of Sports: Lecture/discussions on drug prevention
- T A Marryshow Community College (TAMCC): lecture/discussions on drug prevention
- International Society of Substance Use Prevention and Treatment Professionals (ISSUP): webinars on drug prevention and treatment, including issues on vaping.

Grenada also collaborated with other regional and international countries and institutions in the areas of drug control. These included: United States of America, Britain, Caribbean Community, National Drug Councils in the Caribbean, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC).

VII. International Treaties and Conventions

Grenada did not sign any treaties, conventions and bilateral agreements in the area of drug control in 2019. However, the country is party to the following international conventions and protocols, in the area of drug control:

United Nations Conventions

- Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, 2000, and its three protocols
 - a. Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children

- b. Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air
 - c. Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing and Trafficking in Firearms, their Parts and Components and Ammunition
- Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961
 - Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971
 - Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, 1988
 - Convention against Corruption, 2003

Inter-American Conventions

- Convention against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives, and other Related Materials (CIFTA), 1997
- Convention against Corruption, 1996
- Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters, 1992

G. LEGISLATION

The following legislation were enacted in 2019, in relation to financial matters, financial crimes, mutual legal assistance, extradition, and banking (Table 18).

Table 18. Legislation Enacted

Act No.	Title of Acts	Date Assented	Date Gazetted
3 of 2019	Grenada Citizenship by Investment (Amendment) Act, 2019	May 16, 2019	May 17, 2019
7 of 2019	Customs (Amendment) Act, 2019	August 22, 2019	August 23, 2019
9 of 2019	Fiscal Responsibility (Amendment) Act, 2019	December 17, 2019	December 20, 2019

Source: Office of the Houses of Parliament

H. SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

The following table presents the list of recommendations identified in the report (Table 19).

Table 19. Summary of Recommendations

Demand	Supply
Conduct an evaluation of the implementation of the national strategy	Establish systems to facilitate the analysis for the purity of drugs/characterization and profiling of drugs
Formulation of a new national anti-drug strategy	Maintain in legislation, all cannabis-related offences
Conduct research on the prevalence of drug use among the general population	
Conduct prevalence studies among other targeted sectors of the population	
Conduct a secondary schools drug prevalence survey	
Develop Public Service Announcements (PSA's) for broadcast on radio and television	
Resume production and broadcast of the television programme, 'Living-Drug-Free'.	
Use social media (Facebook, twitter etc.) to broadcast information on drug prevention	
Relocate the treatment facilities to new settings	
Promote the availability and access to treatment and rehabilitation services	
Enact legislation on tobacco control	

I. COMPARISON OF DATA, 2017 TO 2019

The following table presents a comparison of data obtained from the GRENDEN Indicators of data for the period 2017 to 2017(Table 20).

Table 20. Comparison of Data, 2017 to 2019

Category	Years			Annual Percentage Change ¹³ (2019, compared to 2018)
	2017	2018	2019	
Drugs seized				
Cocaine	17.01 kg	33.82 kg	468.84 kg	1,286.2
Cannabis plants	4,350 un	2,421 un	3,556 un	46.8
Cannabis	1,523 kg	4,172.71 kg	2,408.08 kg	-42.2
Persons arrested and charged				
Persons (male & female)	753	836	449	-46.2
Male	710	775	422	-45.5
Female	43	61	27	
Persons arrested and charged (male & female) for drug offences by age group (years)				
< 15	2	2	2	0.0
15-19	35	32	23	-28.1
20-24	140	150	70	-53.3
25-29	166	163	88	-46.0
30-34	137	172	86	-50.0
35-39	53	106	55	-48.1
40+	212	200	120	-40.0
Age not available	8	11	5	-54.5

¹³ Percent increase and percent decrease are measures of percent change, which is the extent to which a variable gains or loses intensity, magnitude, extent, or value. The figures are arrived at by comparing the initial (or before) and final (or after) quantities according to a specific formula.

Category	Years			Annual Percent Change (2019, compared to 2018)
	2017	2018	2019	
Persons arrested and charged for main drug offences				
Possession of marijuana	402	285	265	-7.0
Cultivation of marijuana	24	8	16	100.0
Possession of cocaine	40	30	13	-56.6
Trafficking	116	63	126	100.0
Possession with intent to supply	113	107	77	-28.0
Conspiracy to traffic a controlled drug	9	107	23	-78.5
Convictions for main drug offences				
Possession of a controlled drug	136	163	110	-32.5
Trafficking a controlled drug	16	34	27	-20.5
Drug treatment utilization, Rathdune Psychiatric Unit				
Admissions (male & female)	88	158	113	-28.4
Admissions (male)	84	141	106	-24.8
Admissions (female)	4	17	7	-58.8
Admissions (male & female) by type of drug				
Alcohol	22	25	21	-16.0
Marijuana	57	130	89	-31.5
Cocaine	8	1	0	-100.0
Crack	0	0	3	undefined ¹⁴
Tobacco	1	2	0	-100.0

¹⁴Percent change is undefined (∞), since there was zero (0) admission in 2018 and clients were admitted in 2019.

Category	Years			Annual Percent Change (2019, compared to 2018)
	2017	2018	2019	
Drug treatment utilization, Carlton House				
Admissions (male & female)	32	34	38	11.7
Admissions (male)	24	28	35	25.0
Admissions (female)	8	6	3	-50.0
Admissions (male & female) by type of drug				
Alcohol	11	9	17	88.8
Marijuana	18	21	17	-19.0
Cocaine	1	4	2	-50.0
Crack	2	0	2	undefined
Other health-related services, General Hospital				
Admissions (male & female)	111	144	125	-13.1
Admissions (male)	89	128	105	-17.9
Admissions (female)	22	16	20	25.0
Admissions (male & female) by type of drug				
Alcohol	102	136	112	-17.6
Marijuana	2	4	5	25.0
Cocaine	7	4	8	100.0
Other health-related services, Princess Alice Hospital				
Admissions (male & female)	26	19	10	-47.3
Admissions (male)	22	17	7	-58.8
Admissions (female)	4	2	3	+50
Admissions (male & female) by type of drug				
Alcohol	26	19	10	-47.3

Category	Years			Annual Percent Change (2019, compared to 2018)
	2017	2018	2019	
Financial crimes				
Persons arrested for offences relating to money laundering	10	2	10	400
Number of Suspicious Transactions Reports (STR's) received by the Financial Intelligence Unit	124	103	162	63.5
Incarceration				
Persons sentenced to Prisons for drug offences	78	72	69	-4.1
Male	77	69	67	-2.8
Female	1	3	2	-33.3
Persons (male & female) sentenced to Prisons for drug offences by age group (years)				
15-19	3	1	0	-100
20-24	11	8	7	-12.5
25-29	22	13	13	0.0
30-34	7	15	16	+6.6
35-39	16	11	20	+81.8
40+	19	24	13	-45.8
Criminal deportees				
Criminal Deportees (male & female) for all offences	21	13	19	+46.1
Aliens sent from Grenada for drug offences				
Aliens (male & female) sent from Grenada	1	8	5	-37.5
Firearms seized in drug trafficking cases				
Firearms seized	4	5	8	60.0

Category	Years			Annual Percent Change (2019, compared to 2018)
	2017	2018	2019	
Alcohol-related mortality/comorbidity				
Alcohol-related mortality/comorbidity, General Hospital	9	5	6	20.0
Alcohol-related mortality/comorbidity, Princess Alice Hospital	0	1	0	-100
Drug-related mortality				
Drug-related mortality, General Hospital	0	1	1	0.0
Drug-related mortality, Princess Alice Hospital	0	0	0	NAN ¹⁵
Vehicles seized in relation to drug trafficking				
Aerial	0	0	0	NAN
Maritime	9	18	3	-83.3
Terrestrial	14	6	8	33.3
Regulatory Activities, Pharmaceuticals				
Number of licences issues to importers	NA ¹⁶	NA	69	undefined
Sanctions imposed	NA	NA	0	undefined
Number of pharmacies inspected	NA	NA	55	undefined
Tests for Presence of Drugs				
Number of samples tested for cocaine	118	43	38	-11.6
Number of samples tested for cannabis	3,221	2,887	1,729	-40.1

¹⁵In mathematics, zero divided by zero is undefined as a real number, and is therefore represented by NaN in computing systems.

¹⁶Not Available

Category	Years			Annual Percent Change (2019, compared to 2018)
	2017	2018	2019	
Juvenile Justice				
Number of juveniles sent to Grand Bacolet Juvenile Rehabilitation and Treatment Centre, for drug-related offences	1	4	2	-50.0

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National Schools' Policy on Drugs, 2018 to 2023

Treatment of Drug Abuse in Grenada; Dr. Doris Keens-Douglas, Psychiatrist, 2018

II. List of relevant Internet addresses

<https://www.mgovernance.net/moe/national-council-drug-control>

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Road Traffic (Amendment) Act, 2017

Terrorism Act, 2012