Fourteenth Annual Meeting:

Grenada Drug Epidemiology Network and National Drug Observatory (GRENDEN - NDO),

March 8, 2019

Theme:

Impact of Money Laundering and Other Financial Crimes in Grenada

GRENDEN…..evidence-based, evidence-driven
Authors:
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March 2019
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Reference as:
Fourteenth Annual Meeting; Grenada Drug Epidemiology Network & National Drug Observatory (GRENDE-NDO), March 8, 2019

Designed by the Drug Control Secretariat
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Greetings, Drug Control Secretariat
Greetings, Drug Control Secretariat

The Drug Control Secretariat welcomes you to the Fourteenth Annual Meeting of the Grenada Drug Epidemiology Network & National Drug Observatory (GRENDE-NDO). We are delighted that you have joined us for this meeting.

This meeting recognizes the sixteenth anniversary of GRENDE. It was on 11 December 2002, at the meeting titled, 'Network to improve Recording, Exchange and Comparability of Data Between Agencies', that GRENDE was established. That meeting was the culmination of a series of consultations with institutions involved in the collection of drug-related statistics, held between August and November 2002.

The theme for today’s meeting is, ‘The Impact of Money Laundering and Other Financial Crimes in Grenada’. It will be explored in the Guest Speaker Presentation by Mr. Tafawa Pierre, Superintendent of Police and Head of the Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU).

The Drug Control Secretariat expresses thanks to all Officers from Ministries and Departments who have provided data, during the year 2018. We also thank the Media (electronic, print and internet) which has assisted immensely in the dissemination of GRENDE’s data. Thanks to everyone who contributed to the success of GRENDE throughout the years. Be assured of our best wishes always. Thank you.

Dave Alexander
Drug Control Officer

Elizabeth Japal
Assistant Drug Avoidance Officer
Agenda:
Fourteenth Annual Meeting,
Grenada Drug Epidemiology Network
and National Drug Observatory
(GRENDEN-NDO),
March 8, 2019,
9:00 am. – 11:00 a.m.
Agenda:
Fourteenth Annual Meeting,
Grenada Drug Epidemiology Network, and
National Drug Observatory (GRENDEL-NDO),
March 8, 2019,
9:00 a.m. – 11:30 a.m.

Theme: The Impact of Money Laundering and Other Financial Crimes in Grenada

Invocation
Reverend Jude Hector, Director, Helping Everyone Recover Overcome and Excel Successfully (HEROES) Foundation Grenada Inc.

Welcome and Adoption of the Agenda

Introduction of Attendees

Remarks

i. Mrs. Elizabeth Japal, Assistant Drug Avoidance Officer, Drug Control Secretariat

ii. Mr. Kevin Andall, permanent Secretary, with responsibility for Education, Ministry of Education, Human Resource Development and Religious Affairs

Reports

i. Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM); Mr. Dave Alexander, Grenada’s Expert to the MEM, and Drug Control Officer

ii. Grenada Drug Epidemiology Network (GRENDEL) Comparison of Statistics, 2017 and 2018; Mrs. Elizabeth Japal, Assistant Drug Avoidance Officer, Drug Control Secretariat

Guest Speaker Presentation

i. The Impact of Money Laundering and other Financial Crimes in Grenada; Mr. Mr. Tafawa Pierre, Superintendent of Police and Head of the Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU).

Theme and Date for Fifteenth Annual Meeting of GRENDEL-NDO, 2020

Any Other Business

Vote of Thanks

Adjournment
Report:
Thirteenth Annual Meeting;
Grenada Drug Epidemiology Network 
and 
National Drug Observatory (GRENDEN & NDO);
January 25, 2018

Theme for the Meeting was, ‘Promoting the Use of Valid and Reliable Data to Impact Change’.

The meeting commenced at 9:20 a.m. and ended at 11:55 a.m. It was chaired by Mrs. Elizabeth Japal, Assistant Drug Avoidance Officer, Drug Control Secretariat

Invocation

Invocation was done by Mr. Jude Hector, Pastor and Missionary.

Welcome and Adoption of the Draft Agenda

Mrs. Elizabeth Japal, Assistant Drug Avoidance Officer, welcomed participants to the meeting.

A motion for the approval of the Agenda was tabled by Ms. Tonya Hyacinth, Special Education Unit, Ministry of Education and seconded by Dr. Wendy Crawford, Professor, St. George’s University.

Introduction of Participants

Thirty-one (31) persons attended the meeting, and were introduced

Remarks: Mr. Aaron Francois, Permanent Secretary, with responsibility for Education

The Permanent Secretary extended congratulations to the Grenada Drug Epidemiology Network and National Drug Observatory (GRENDEN/NDO), for the hosting of its Thirteenth Annual Meeting. GRENDEN was establishment in December 2002 and the thirteenth annual meeting celebrated GRENDEN’s seventeenth anniversary. PS Francois noted that GRENDEN has provided valid and reliable data to policy makers, students, researchers, the media and several other individuals in Grenada, the Caribbean and international institutions in the area of drug control.

He outlined the successes of GRENDEN in the areas of data collection, analysis and dissemination of findings. He complimented GRENDEN on those achievements. He also briefed participants on the role of GRENDEN in the implementation of the Multilateral
Evaluation Mechanism, and the use of the Standardized Indicators on Drugs, in 2018. He announced that between 2003 to 2017, GRENDEN has completed the following:

i. Convened 12 annual meetings and 2 review meetings (2007, 2014)

ii. Published: 44 quarterly reports; 36 Fact Sheets; 15 Annual reports and 7 biannual reports

The Permanent Secretary also presented data on admissions to treatment centres for substance use in 2016. He noted that in 2016, the average age of people in treatment was 36 years old, with the youngest person being 15 years of age. Further, the data also revealed that the average age of first use for all substance was 16 years old. The youngest age of initiation into substance use being 5 years old. Alcohol, is one of the main substances impacting treatment. Forty-eight percent (48%) of population seeking treatment for alcohol consumption was diagnosed with a psychiatric disorder. This data was further elaborated on during the featured presentations.

**Report**

i. Twelfth Annual General Meeting of the Grenada Drug Epidemiology Network and National Drug Observatory, January 26, 2017; Mrs. Elizabeth Japal, Assistant Drug Avoidance Officer, Drug Control Secretariat

Mrs. Japal gave a very brief overview of the events of the 12th annual meeting and issues discussed at that meeting. The Report on the said meeting had been circulated to participants prior to the 13th meeting.

ii. Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM); Mr. Dave Alexander, Drug Control Officer

Mr. Alexander outlined the structure and function of the MEM and the status of preparation for the implementation of the Seventh Evaluation Round of the MEM, scheduled to commence in 2018. A copy of this presentation was circulated to participants prior to the meeting.

**Guest Speaker Presentations**

i. Characteristics of Persons Seeking Treatment for Problematic Substance Use, 2016; Mr. Pernell Clarke, Specialist, Observatory on Drugs, Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD)

Mr. Clarke examined the demographics and other related matters regarding the people who were admitted to the Rathdune Psychiatric Unit and the Carlton House Drug Rehabilitation Center, in 2016. The presentation was based on the analysis of data obtained from the Standardized Treatment Intake Form, which is used at the facilities, when persons are admitted for treatment. He also presented a comparison of Grenada’s data versus that of the Caribbean, for the said year.
The presentation was done via video link from CICAD, in Washington D.C.

ii. The Continuum of Treatment Services Provided to People Who Encounter Problems Associated with Problematic Drug Use in Grenada; Dr. Doris Keens-Douglas, Psychiatrist, Mt. Gay Psychiatric Hospital

Dr. Keens-Douglas presentation focused on the following issues:

i. **Program/Service structure**
   - Screening and access to services
   - Role of treatment facility
   - Records of the persons served

ii. **Areas of problematic drug use**
   - Intoxication
   - Risk factors
   - Withdrawal syndrome
   - Psychiatric co-morbidity
   - Psychosocial co-morbidity
   - Dependence
   - Physical co-morbidity

Electronic copies of the Guest Speaker Presentations were to be circulated by the Drug Control Secretariat.

Discussions among participant on the featured presentations by Mr. Clarke and Dr. Keens Douglas included the following:

i. Need for the restoration of Carlton House as a residential facility.

ii. Clarification on the issue of referrals for treatment (which agency does the referrals versus which personnel carries individuals to the treatment centres).

iii. Further discussion is needed on the matter of what constitutes ‘completion of treatment’. (This is a question in the Standardized Treatment Intake Form, used to collect data from Rathdune Psychiatric Unit and Carlton House)

iv. Continued public awareness regarding drug prevention, treatment and rehabilitation.

v. Significant number of involuntary referrals of persons for treatment.

vi. Lack of implementation of minimum standards of care for treatment. (It was noted that the Regional Minimum Standards of Care, which was formulated by CARICOM, had been submitted to the Ministry of Health)
vii. Use of best practices in development of drug treatment services.
viii. Public education regarding what is medical marijuana.
ix. Need for comprehensive drug treatment and rehabilitation.
x. Differentiation between crack and cocaine on the Standardized Treatment Intake Form.
xi. Certification of drug treatment programs.

Themes and Date for Fourteenth Annual Meeting of GRENDEL-NOD

Participants were requested to submit themes and names of featured speakers for the Fourteenth Annual Meeting of GRENDEL, to the Drug Control Secretariat. The meeting would be held in January 2019.

Vote of Thanks: Mrs. Elizabeth Japal, Assistant Drug Avoidance Officer, Drug Control Secretariat

Mrs. Japal thanked Mr. Aaron Francois, Permanent Secretary, MoE for taking time off from his hectic schedule to deliver remarks at the commencement of the meeting. She also thanked Dr. Doris Keens-Douglas, Mr. Pernell Clarke, and Mr. Dave Alexander for their presentations. Appreciation was extended to all participants and the media for their attendance. Special recognition was extended to the Information Technology Unit of the Ministry of Education and Human Resource Development, for its technical assistance with the online video presentation.

Adjournment

The Meeting was adjourned at 11:55a.m.
Structure and Function of the Grenada Drug Epidemiology Network (GREN DEN)
Structure and Function of the Grenada Drug Epidemiology Network (GRENDE

Definitions of Terms

**Drug Epidemiology Network/Drug Information Network** is the mechanism through which drug-related data is collected, analyses, and disseminated. It integrates specialized and general sources of information and of expertise, as well as routine surveillance programs and ad hoc surveys on targeted groups. The network functions as part of the National Drug Observatory (NDO).

**Early Warning System (EWS)** is a system to provide quick responses or information on a problem or situation, in order to make informed decisions or take appropriate action.

**Indicator** is a measurement or value which measures data which serves to indicate the nature and extent of substance abuse and related consequences. They are used to collect data which measures aspects of the drug problem, using a variety of methods for each aspect of the problem.

**National Drug Observatory (NDO)** is an organization/office/agency that provides its country with factual, objective, reliable and comparable information concerning drugs and drug addiction and their consequences. It is the statistical, information and scientific research branch of the organization.

1.1 Retrospect

The Drug Abuse Epidemiological and Surveillance System Project (DAESSP) under the 8th European Development Fund (1999) aimed to establish a sound database and 'early warning' surveillance system to assist national and regional policy makers in demand reduction. In-Country Teams were established to determine the capacity of countries in the Caribbean region to collect drug-related statistical data.

During the period August to December 2002, the Drug Control Secretariat, Grenada, established an In-Country Team, to conduct a national assessment mission, with institutions which collected drug-related statistics. The assessment was undertaken through the project, ‘Network to Improve Recording, Exchange and Comparability of Data between Agencies’, which was a component of the DAESSP. Institutions involved in the consultations included the Royal Grenada Police Force, Customs and Excise Department, Her Majesty's Prisons, and the Ministry of Health. The national assessment mission sought to, inter alia:

i. Determine the availability/non-availability of types of statistical data;

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1 (UNODC, 2002)

2 Building a national drugs observatory: a joint handbook; A publication of the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA) and the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission of the Organization of American States (CICAD–OAS), 2010
ii. Identify available national data sources and institutions responsible for collection of drug epidemiology data;

iii. Establish consensus and buy-in from policy makers and key professionals;

iv. Assess capacity of the institutions that will participate in the drug epidemiology network as sentinel sites;

v. Assess capacity of the identified focal points to provide collect and provide data to the national drug information system, and

vi. Determine needs of such institutions for improved collection capabilities

The national assessment mission concluded that Grenada had the capacity to collect and collate drug-related statistical data, in a systematic, organized and timely manner.

1.2 Establishment of the Grenada Drug Information Network (GRENDIN)

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.

1.3 Rebrand and Expanded Mandate

GRENIN 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 programs and responses.

The objectives of GRENDEN are:

i. Provide accurate, relevant and timely statistical data on the nature and extent of the drug situation in Grenada;

ii. 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

iii. Inform policy makers and the general public on drug trends and related matters.

Its core functions are:
i. Data collection and monitoring at the national level, identification of new drugs and drug trends, new methods of drug trafficking, criminal behaviors and related criminal activities;

ii. Analysis and interpretation of the information collected, and

iii. Reporting and communication of the results.

In accordance with the stated objectives, GRENDEN would

i. Serve as a sustainable system for the collection, analysis and dissemination of relevant, valid and reliable data;

ii. Develop and strengthen capacities to collect, collate, and disseminate quality data on drugs;

iii. Develop a data bank of research studies and other literature on drugs;

iv. Support the formulation of evidence-based policies and programs on drug demand and supply reduction, and related matters.

v. Monitor drug patterns and problems;

vi. Disseminate information to the general public on a regular basis, and

vii. Determine best practices regarding data collection, analysis and dissemination.

GRENDEN is comprised of three components:

i. Data or input relative to measures of drug use within a population within a specified period of time;

ii. A review and interpretation of the data by local experts;

iii. A mechanism for reporting the findings of the reviews and interpretations to other researchers, prevention and treatment providers and policy makers.

1.4 Benefits of GRENDEN

The establishment of GRENDEN would redound to the benefit of Grenada in its overall national drug control program. Specifically, it would:

i. Provide immediate information on the drug situation in the country;

ii. Make available useful data to planners and service providers on trends;

iii. Develop an infrastructure for research;
iv. Provide direction for more research;

v. Provide a forum for interested parties to discuss about the drug situation and provide feedback;

vi. Identify groups at high risk for drug-related problems, and

vii. Provide an inexpensive method of data collection and analysis.

1.5 Drug Control Secretariat/National Drug Observatory

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

i. Serves as the national data centre for collection, analysis and dissemination of data on drugs;

ii. Monitors and coordinates the modification and formulation of new Indicators on drugs, and

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

1.6 GRENDE and Early Warning System (EWS)

GRENDE functions as the national Early Warning System (EWS) on drugs. It disseminates information on new and emerging drugs, statistics, trends and behaviors of criminal organizations involved in drug trafficking, and related crimes. It performs the following actions:

i. Information exchange;

ii. Risk assessment, and

iii. Decision making

GRENDE also receives Early Warning Advisory (EWA) alerts on New Psychoactive Substances (NPS) from the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC).

1.7 Composition of GRENDE

GRENDE 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 are:

1. Ministry of Health
   i. Medical Records Office, General Hospital
ii. Rathdune Psychiatric Unit
iii. Carlton House
iv. Princess Alice Hospital
v. Pharmacy Unit
vi. Mt. Gay Psychiatric Hospital
vii. Hillsborough Medical Clinic
viii. St. Augustine Medical Services INC

2. Royal Grenada Police Force
   i. Criminal Records Office
   ii. Drug Squad
   iii. Criminal Investigation Department
   iv. Community Relations Department

3. Ministry of National Security
   i. Her Majesty's Prisons

4. Ministry of Agriculture
   i. Grenada Produce Chemist Laboratory

5. Ministry of Finance
   i. Customs and Excise Department

6. Ministry of Social Development
   i. Grand Bacolet Juvenile Rehabilitation and Treatment Centre

7. St. Augustine Medical Services

8. Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU)

9. St. Augustine Medical Services INC.

10. Drug Control Secretariat

1.8 Indicators

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

   i. Drug Seizures, Illicit Production and Drug Prices
ii. Arrests and Prosecution for Drug Offences

iii. Treatment Utilization and Admissions for other Health-related Services

iv. Drug-related Morbidity

v. Drug-related Mortality

vi. Criminal Deportees and Aliens Sent from Grenada

vii. Financial Crimes

viii. Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives, Other Related Materials

ix. Incarceration

x. Juvenile Justice

xi. Scope of Mechanisms for the Control of the Diversion of Pharmaceutical Products and Controlled Chemical Substances

xii. Purity of Drugs/Analysis for the Characterization and Profiling of Drugs, Tests for the Presence of Controlled Drugs

xiii. Domestic Violence and Homicides (Drug-related)

xiv. Prevalence, Incidence of Drug Use in the General Population

xv. Economic Cost of Drugs

xvi. Drug Use among Young People, Risk Factors, Anti-Social Behavior

The data is collected biannually (June, December), through the use of GRENDEN Data Collection Forms; it is compiled into the Grenada Drug Epidemiology Network (GRENDEN) Statistical Report of Indicators.

1.9 Terms of Reference: Principal and Alternates Focal Points

Institutions which participate in GRENDEN, would designate Principal and Alternate Focal Points for GRENDEN. The Focal Points would collect and collate epidemiology data at the national level on drug demand indicators and data on drug supply. Terms of Reference of the Principal Focal Points are:

i. Complete the GRENDEN Questionnaire of Indicators, biannually.

ii. Represent their Institutions at events organized by GRENDEN.

iii. Assist in planning and conducting the annual meeting of GRENDEN.
iv. Provide other relevant data or support services to GRENDEN, which may be requested by the NDO.

The Alternate Focal Points would provide support services to the Principal Focal Points.

The National Drug Observatory would:

i. Build capacity of the Focal Points responsible for drug epidemiology indicators, data collection, and reporting techniques

ii. Identify training needs, assess existing data systems, data sources and gaps with a view to establishing quality information collection mechanisms on drugs (supply and demand) and sustainability of data collection.

1.10 Accomplishments of GRENDEN

GRENDEN has significantly strengthened Grenada’s ability to participate in local, regional and international drug control projects and programs. It has also played a major role in the implementation of the national drug control program. Further it has been used as a model for the establishment of similar mechanisms in other countries.

1.11 Management

The Drug Control Secretariat is the National Drug Observatory in Grenada. It performs the administrative functions of GRENDEN.

Contact/visit GRENDEN Online:

Email Addresses: drugcontrolgda@gmail.com
Webpage: www.gov.gd/ncodc.html
Accomplishments and Best Practices: Grenada Drug Epidemiology Network (GREN DEN), 2002-2019
Accomplishments and Best Practices: Grenada Drug Epidemiology Network, 2002 to 2019

1. Accomplishments:

Convened:

i. Fourteen (14) annual meetings.

ii. Five (5) review meetings.

Published:

i. Forty-four (44) quarterly reports.

ii. Thirty-nine (39) GRENDEN Fact Sheets (quarterly publications).

iii. Fifteen (15) annual reports.

iv. Nine (9) biannual reports.

Partnerships:

i. St. George's University (SGU).

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

iii. Cooperation Programme between Latin America, the Caribbean and the European Union on Drugs Policies (COPOLAD).

iv. CARICOM/Caribbean institutions.


vi. African Union (AU).


viii. University of Illinois at Chicago.

ix. Rockefeller University.
Institutional Framework

i. Training tool used by CICAD.

ii. Model for establishment of similar networks in the Caribbean.

iii. Informs policy and program formulation.

Data Source:

i. Publication of data on-line: www.gov.gd/ncodc.html

ii. Data source on drug-related statistics for the public (researchers, teachers, students, academia, health professionals, social workers etc.

GRENDEL-Assisted Training:

i. Barbados (2005)

ii. Dominica (2009)

iii. St. Kitts and Nevis (2011)

iv. Barbados (2011)

v. St. Lucia (2012)

vi. St. Lucia (2013)

vii. Antigua and Barbuda (2012)


ix. Jamaica (2016)

x. Trinidad and Tobago (2017)

xi. Guyana (2018)


2. Best Practices:

i. Periodic needs assessment.

ii. Review and update existing Indicators.

iii. Formulate new indicators.

iv. Regular dialogue with Principal and Alternate Focal Points, stakeholders.

v. Provide training to Focal Points.

vi. Review protocols and procedures for data collection and management.

vii. Establish and review guidelines regarding access to data, dissemination, and publication of data.

viii. Determine ownership of the data.

ix. Identify Principal and Alternate Focal Points, in relevant Ministries, Institutions

x. Data used in policy and program formulation.

xi. Verification of data.

xii. Informs policy and program formulation.
Grenada Drug Epidemiology Network (GRENDEN) Matrix of Indicators
The Grenada Drug Epidemiology Network (GREN DEN) Matrix of Indicators comprises of sixteen (16) categories of Indicators and sixty-nine (69) specific indicators.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GREN DEN Category of indicators</th>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Data Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Treatment Utilization and Admissions for other Health-related Services</td>
<td>1. Number of people seeking treatment for problematic drug use 2. Drug use trends among persons seeking help for problematic drug use 3. Demographic and other characteristics of persons seeking help for problematic drug use</td>
<td>Rathdune Psychiatric Unit Carlton House Medical Records Office (General Hospital) Medical Records Office (Princess Alice Hospital) St. Augustine Medical Services INC Hillsborough Health Clinic Mt. Gay Psychiatric Hospital</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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3 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. This does not include services to address the drug problem, such as treatment services.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category of Indicators</th>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Data Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Drug-related Morbidity</td>
<td>1. Prevalence of drug-related morbidity among drug users</td>
<td>Medical Records Office (General Hospital)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Medical Records Office (Princess Alice Hospital)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>St. Augustine Medical Services INC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Carlton House</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drug-related Mortality</td>
<td>1. Number of drug-related mortality</td>
<td>Medical Records Office (General Hospital)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Medical Records Office (Princess Alice Hospital)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>St. Augustine Medical Services INC</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Criminal Deportees and Aliens Sent from Grenada | 1. Number of criminal deportees to Grenada  
2. Number of criminal deportees for drug-related offences  
3. Countries of deportation  
4. Number of criminal deportees arrested subsequent to deportation  
5. Number of aliens sent/from Grenada for drug offences  
6. Nationalities of aliens sent from Grenada | Criminal Investigation Department (Royal Grenada Police Force)  
Immigration Department (Royal Grenada Police Force) |
| Financial Crimes       | 1. Number of persons arrested for money laundering  
2. Number of persons convicted for money laundering  
3. Number of persons arrested for money laundering related to drugs  
4. Types of property seized in relation to money laundering  
5. Number of suspicious activity reports  
6. Number of suspicious activity reports related to drugs  
7. Number of requests made for extradition in money laundering cases made by Grenada to other states  
8. Number of requests made for extradition in money laundering cases received by Grenada from other states | Financial Intelligence Unit |
| Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives, Other Related Materials | 1. Number of persons arrested for possession of firearms, ammunition, explosives, other related materials seized  
2. Number of firearms, ammunition, explosives, other related materials seized  
3. Number of firearms, ammunition, explosives, other related materials seized in relation to drug offences | Criminal Records Office (Royal Grenada Police Force) |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GRENDEL Category of Indicators</th>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Data Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Incarceration</td>
<td>1. Number of persons incarcerated for drug offences</td>
<td>Her Majesty’s Prisons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Types of drug offences committed by persons</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. Number of prior drug-related incarcerations by persons</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity of Drugs/Analysis for the Characterization and Profiling of</td>
<td>1. Degree of purity of drugs seized</td>
<td>Grenada Produce Chemist Laboratory (Ministry of Agriculture)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drugs, Tests for Presence of Controlled Drugs</td>
<td>2. Number of drug samples tested</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juvenile Justice</td>
<td>1. Number of juveniles ordered to juvenile facility for drug offences,</td>
<td>Grand Bacolet Juvenile Rehabilitation and Treatment Centre (Ministry of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>by the Courts</td>
<td>Social Development)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scope of Mechanisms for the Control of the Diversion of Pharmaceutical Products and Controlled Chemical Substances</td>
<td>1. Number of inspections of pharmacies</td>
<td>Pharmacy Unit (Ministry of Health)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Number of penal, administrative and civil sanctions imposed</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. Number of seizures in cases of diversion of pharmaceutical products</td>
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<td>4. Number of seizures in cases of diversion of controlled chemical</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>substances</td>
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<td>5. Number of pre-export notifications received, and approved for imports</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>of controlled chemical substances</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domestic Violence and Homicides( Drug-related)</td>
<td>1. Number of persons arrested for offences in relation to domestic</td>
<td>Criminal Records Office (Royal Grenada Police Force)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>violence, where drug use was detected</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>2. Number of homicides committed in relation to domestic violence,</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>where drug use was detected</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. Type of drugs detected</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Prevalence, Incidence of Drug Use in the General Population</td>
<td>1. Lifetime, past year and past month prevalence</td>
<td>Drug Control Secretariat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Past year and past month incidence</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. Risk and protective factors</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4. Age of first use</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5. Risky behaviour (driving under the influence etc.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6. Problematic drug use</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7. Perception of risk</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic Cost of Drugs</td>
<td>1. Economic impact of drug use to the health care system</td>
<td>Drug Control Secretariat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Economic impact of premature deaths to society</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. Economic cost of criminal activities due to drug use and to protect</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>against it</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4. Economic cost of lost productivity due to drug use</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5. Economic cost of vehicular accidents and fire destruction due to drug</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drug Use among Young People, Risk Factors, Anti-Social Behavior</td>
<td>1. Lifetime, past year and past month prevalence</td>
<td>Drug Control Secretariat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Past year and past month incidence</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. Risk and protective factors</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4. Onset age of use</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5. Harmful behavior</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6. Problematic drug use</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7. Perception of risk</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Comparison of Statistics:
2017 and 2018
Comparison of Statistics, 2017 and 2018

A comparison of selected indicators and statistics for the years 2017 and 2018 are presented hereunder. It presents the percent change of the statistics for the year 2018, when compared to 2017. The selected indicators are:

i. Drug Seizures
ii. Arrests
iii. Convictions
iv. Treatment Utilization
v. Financial Crimes
vi. Incarceration
vii. Deportees
viii. Firearms in relation to Drug Trafficking
ix. Alcohol-related Mortality/Comorbidity
x. Seizures of Vehicles (Aerial, Maritime, Terrestrial)
xi. Juveniles sent to Grand Bacolet Juvenile Rehabilitation and treatment Centre, due to drug-related offences
xii. Tests Conducted for Presence of Controlled Drugs

---

4 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.
### Drugs Seized

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>Increase + or Decrease - in 2018</th>
<th>Percent Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cocaine</td>
<td>17.01 kg</td>
<td>33.82 kg</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>98.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cannabis plants</td>
<td>4,350 un</td>
<td>2,421 un</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>44.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cannabis</td>
<td>1,523 kg</td>
<td>4,172.71 kg</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>173.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Persons arrested and charged

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>Increase + or Decrease - in 2018</th>
<th>Percent Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Persons (male &amp; female)</td>
<td>753</td>
<td>836</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>11.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>710</td>
<td>775</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>9.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>41.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Persons arrested and charged (male & female) for drug offences by age group (years)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age group</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>Increase or Decrease in 2018</th>
<th>Percent Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt; 15</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15-19</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>8.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-24</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>7.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25-29</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>163</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-34</td>
<td>137</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>25.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35-39</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40+</td>
<td>212</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age not available</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>37.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Persons Arrested and Charged for Selected Drug Offences

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Offence</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>Increase or Decrease in 2018</th>
<th>Percent Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Possession of marijuana</td>
<td>402</td>
<td>285</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>29.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cultivation of marijuana</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>66.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Possession of cocaine</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>25.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trafficking</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>45.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Possession with intent to supply</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>5.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conspiracy to traffic a controlled drug</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>1,088.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Convictions for Selected Drug Offences

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Offence</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>Increase or Decrease in 2018</th>
<th>Percent Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Possession of a controlled drug</td>
<td>136</td>
<td>163</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>19.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trafficking a controlled drug</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>112.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

5. + indicates an increase in 2018 when compared to 2017.

6. - indicates a decrease in 2018 when compared to 2017.

7. 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.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>Increase + or Decrease - in 2018</th>
<th>Percent Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Drug Treatment Utilization, Rathdune Psychiatric Unit</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Admissions (male &amp; female)</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>79.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Admissions (male)</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>67.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Admissions (female)</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>325.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Admissions (male &amp; female) by type of drug</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>13.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marijuana</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>128.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cocaine</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>87.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tobacco</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drug Treatment Utilization, Carlton House</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Admissions (male &amp; female)</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>6.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Admissions (male)</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>16.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Admissions (female)</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>25.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Admissions (Male &amp; Female) by Type of Drug</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>18.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marijuana</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>16.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cocaine</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>300.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crack</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drug Treatment Utilization, General Hospital</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Admissions (male &amp; female)</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>29.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Admissions (male)</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>43.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Admissions (female)</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>27.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Admissions (Male &amp; Female) by Type of Drug</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>136</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>33.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marijuana</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cocaine</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>42.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drug Treatment Utilization, Princess Alice Hospital</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Admissions (male &amp; female)</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>26.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Admissions (male)</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>22.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Admissions (female)</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>50.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Admissions (Male &amp; Female) by Type of Drug</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>26.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marijuana</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cocaine</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Category</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>Increase + or Decrease - in 2018</td>
<td>Percent Change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>----------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial Crimes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persons arrested for offences relating to money laundering</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>80.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Suspicious Transactions Reports (STR’s) received by the Financial Intelligence Unit</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>16.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incarceration</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persons sentenced to Prisons for drug offences</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>7.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>10.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persons (male &amp; female) Sentenced to Prisons for Drug Offences by Age Group (years)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15-19</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>66.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-24</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>27.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25-29</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>40.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-34</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>114.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35-39</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>31.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40+</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>26.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Criminal deportees</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Criminal Deportees (male &amp; female) for all offences</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>38.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aliens sent from Grenada for drug offences</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aliens (male &amp; female) sent from Grenada</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>700.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Firearms seized in drug trafficking cases</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Firearms seized</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>25.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol-related Mortality/Comorbidity, General Hospital</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol-related mortality/comorbidity</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>44.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vehichles Seized in Relation to Drug Trafficking</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aerial</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maritime</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terrestrial</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>57.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Category</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>Increase + or Decrease - in 2018</td>
<td>Percent Change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>----------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juveniles sent to Grand Bacolet Juvenile Rehabilitation and treatment Centre, due to Drug-related Offences</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persons (male &amp; female)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>undefined$^8$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tests Conducted for Presence of Controlled Drugs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of samples tested for presence of cocaine</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>63.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of samples tested for presence of cannabis</td>
<td>3,221</td>
<td>2,887</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>10.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

$^8$ Percent change is undefined (+), because no females were sent to the Centre in 2017, but one (1) females was sent in 2018
Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM)
Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM)

Establishment
The Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM) is a mechanism established by the Organization of American States/Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (OAS/CICAD), to evaluate the progress in drug control in its member states and to make periodic recommendations to member states on improving their capacity to control drug trafficking and abuse and enhance multilateral cooperation. At the Second Summit of the Americas, held in Chile, 1998, the Heads of States and of Governments of the Americas turned the concept of multilateral evaluation into a mandate, declaring in the Plan of Action that their countries would undertake specific actions.

Objective of the MEM
The objective of the MEM is to strengthen mutual confidence, dialogue and hemispheric cooperation in order to deal with the drug problem with greater efficacy. It follows the progress of individual and collective efforts of all the countries participating in the Mechanism, indicating both results achieved as well as obstacles faced by the countries.

Evaluation Process
An instrument designed to measure the progress of actions taken by member states of the CICAD, in the following areas of drug control: Institutional Strengthening; Demand Reduction; Supply Reduction; Control Measures; International Cooperation.

This evaluation is carried out through the elaboration and publication of national and hemispheric reports on the progress in drug control.

Governmental Experts Group (GEG)
The evaluation reports produced during the MEM process are drafted by Government experts (not representatives) designated by member states. These experts comprise the Governmental Expert Group (GEG). The GEG is a multidisciplinary group that ensures the objectivity and the multilateral component of the MEM. Each country is entitled to one main expert and alternate expert, with the specification that each country has only one voice, and experts do not participate in the evaluation of their own country. Mr. Dave Alexander served as Grenada’s Expert to the MEM. He has also served as Deputy Coordinator and Coordinator of the MEM, during the fifth and sixth evaluation rounds (2007 to 2014).

National Coordinating Entities (NCEs)
National Coordinating Entities (NCE’s) are designated by each member state to collect and report the information obtained by the evaluation instrument. This information is submitted to CICAD and evaluated by the GEG. The NCE in each member state has the responsibility of providing and coordinating the official answer of the country to the indicators and to questions made by the GEG. The Drug Control Secretariat is the NCE for Grenada.

Inter-Governmental Working Group (IWG)
This group reviews the MEM process with the objective of streamlining and updating the process as well as updating the Questionnaire of Indicators. The IWG is comprised of
delegations from each of the 34 member states and normally meets before the start of each new evaluation round. Mrs. Elizabeth Japal, Assistant Drug Avoidance Officer, is Grenada’s delegate to the IWG.

**Evaluation Rounds**
Six (6) evaluation rounds of the MEM have been completed.

- Round 1: 1999 – 2000
- Round 2: 2001 – 2002
- Round 3: 2003 – 2004
- Round 6: 2013 to 2015

**Seventh Evaluation Round 2014 to 2018**
The Seventh Evaluation Round would evaluate progress in the area of drug control for the period 2014 to 2018. Activities completed during the evaluation round included:

- IWG Virtual and in-person meetings to prepare the evaluation questionnaire; Preparatory meeting of the GEG, Virtual meetings of the thematic working groups to draft the country reports; First Plenary Session of the GEG to review the draft country reports;

Seventh Evaluation Round (2014-2018) questionnaire consists of five thematic areas:

- i. Institutional Strengthening: 7 objectives
- ii. Demand Reduction: 5 objectives
- iii. Supply Reduction: 5 objectives
- iv. Control Measures: 8 objectives
- v. International Cooperation: 5 objectives


- i. Drug Control Secretariat functions as the **National Coordinating Entity (NCE)**.
- ii. Ministries/Departments completed relevant sections of the questionnaire: **January to March 2018**.
- iii. Submission of completed questionnaire to CICAD by the NCE: **March 2018**.
- iv. First Plenary Session of the Governmental Experts Group (GEG): **September 2018**
v. Grenada received draft country report for review, updates, comments: **October 2018**

vi. Second Plenary Session of the Governmental Experts Group (GEG): **March 2019**

vii. GEG is engaged meetings (in-person & virtual) on drafting of reports, evaluation etc.

viii. Publication of country evaluation reports: **June 2019**.

ix. Publication of hemispheric report: **December 2019**.

x. Grenada has successfully participated in the six previous evaluation rounds.

xi. GRENDEL has played a major role in Grenada’s participation in the MEM, since 2003.

**Benefits derived from the MEM**

i. Ratification of international conventions and bilateral agreements.

ii. Development of national drug strategies, plans and policies.

iii. Conduct studies/surveys on drug use, at school levels.

iv. Financial and technical assistance for programs.

v. Implementation and strengthening of demand reduction programs.

vi. Enactment of legislation.

vii. Establishment of Financial Intelligence Units (FIU).

viii. Establishment/strengthening of intelligence information exchange mechanisms for the control of drug trafficking.
Governmental Experts Group (GEG),
Seventh Evaluation Round, MEM,
Guatemala, June 2018
Guest Speaker Presentations:
Grenada Drug Epidemiology Network (GRENDE
Annual Meetings,
2003 to 2019
Guest Speaker Presentations:
Grenada Drug Epidemiology Network (GREN DEN)
Annual Meetings,
2003 to 2019

The Grenada Drug Epidemiology Network (GREN DEN) has had a wide cross-section of presentations and speakers from backgrounds such as law enforcement, health, education, administration, academia, governance, and international relations, at its annual meetings. The presenters comprised of persons of local, regional and international nationalities.

Here-under is a list of the Guest Speaker Presentations and the Guest Speakers at GREN DEN annual meetings, 2003 to 2018.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Presentations</th>
<th>Speakers</th>
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</table>
| First Annual Meeting, December 12, 2003 | Statistical Reports, Representatives from all Departments which provide data to GREN Din | Superintendent Edvin Martin, Head, Drug Squad, Royal Grenada Police Force  
Assistant Superintendent of Police Frank Philbert, Head, Public Relations Department, Royal Grenada Police Force  
Inspector Cleveland Clement, Head, Criminal Records Office, Royal Grenada Police Force  
Mr. Eric Charles, Supervisor, Enforcement Unit, Customs and Excise Department  
Mr. Benedict Newton, Chief Pharmacist, Ministry of Health  
Nurse Bernadette Gittens, Carlton House  
Nurse Brenda Jones, Rathdune Psychiatric Unit  
Mr. Finbar Charles, Officer, Her Majesty's Prisons  
Mrs. Yvette Joseph, Head, Medical Records Office, General Hospital |
<p>| Second Annual Meeting, April 8, 2005 | Structure and Function of the National Observatory on Drugs, Trinidad and Tobago | Ms. Esther Best, Senior Administrative Officer, National Drug Council, Ministry of National Security, Trinidad and Tobago |
| Third Annual Meeting, February 21, 2006 | Drug Abuse and Addictions: Some Scientific Approaches to a Global Health Problem, with reference to, Genetic Correlates of the Addictive Diseases: Cocaine, Alcohol, Marijuana Addiction | Professor Mary-Jeanne Kreek, Rockefeller University, New York |</p>
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Dates</th>
<th>Presentations</th>
<th>Speakers</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fifth Annual Meeting, December 11, 2008</td>
<td>Legal Implications For The Prevention And Control Of Illicit Traffic Of Pharmaceutical Products And Other Drugs Via The Internet in Grenada</td>
<td>Mr. Darshan Ramdhani, Senior Crown Counsel, Ministry of Legal Affairs Grenada</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sixth Annual Meeting, December 4, 2009</td>
<td>Examination of Drug-related Data: Economic Factors and Potential Causes In These Changes;</td>
<td>Dr. Cecilia Hegamin-Younger, Associate Professor of Biostatistics, Department of Public Health, St. George’s University</td>
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<tr>
<td>Seventh Annual Meeting, December 10, 2010</td>
<td>Results of Study on Linkage Between Drugs and Crime Among Inmates at Her Majesty’s Prisons, Grenada, 2010</td>
<td>Dr. Wendy Crawford-Daniel, Associate Professor at the School of Arts and Sciences, St. George’s University.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Ms. Yewande Oladipo, Student, St. George’s University  
Mr. Brian Shayota Student, St. George’s University  
Ms. Kim Oelhafen, Student, St. George’s University |
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<tr>
<th>Dates</th>
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<th>Speakers</th>
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<tr>
<td>December 7, 2012</td>
<td>Patterns And Trends Of The Drug Situation In Grenada, 2001 To 2010’</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tenth Annual Meeting,</td>
<td>An Analysis of the Nature and Extent of the Drug Situation in Grenada; 1</td>
<td>Panel 1: Drug Consumption:</td>
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<tr>
<td>January 23, 2014</td>
<td>January to 30 June 2012, and 1 January to 30 June 2013</td>
<td>Rathdune Unit (Admissions): Brenda Jones; Nurse</td>
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<td>Carlton House (Admissions): Gary Cox; Assistant Programme Coordinator</td>
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<td>Mt, Gay Psychiatric Hospital (Admissions): Joanna Humphrey; Matron</td>
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<td>Medical Records Office (Admissions): Colette Alexis-Prince; Medical Records Officer; Verlina Straker; Medical Records Clerk</td>
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<td>Panel 2: Consequences of Drugs:</td>
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<td>Her Majesty’s Prisons (Incarceration): Kester Charles, Prison Officer</td>
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<td>Financial Intelligence Unit (Financial Crimes): Raymond Lockiby, Financial Investigator</td>
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<td>Criminal Investigation Department (Criminal Deportees) Sharm Roberts, Detective Constable</td>
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<td>Panel 3: Consequences of Drugs:</td>
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<td>Customs and Excise Department (Seizures): Portia Fraser, Customs Officer</td>
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<td>Criminal Records Office/Drug Squad (Seizures, Arrests, Firearms): Rodríguez James, Superintendent, Royal Grenada Police Force</td>
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<td>Panel 4: Results of Policy and/or Program Responses:</td>
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<td>Pharmacy Unit (Control of Diversion of Pharmaceuticals and Controlled Chemical Substances): Marcelle Belmar; Pharmacy Inspector</td>
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<td>Produce Chemist Laboratory (Tests for Presence of Drugs): Sean Henry; Chief Analytical Chemist</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dates</td>
<td>Presentations</td>
<td>Speakers</td>
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| Eleventh Annual Meeting, December 4, 2015 | Initiatives of the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD) in the Caribbean, in the Area of Data Collection:  
The Role of Research in Developing School Based Drug Prevention Policy in the Caribbean  
Substance Abuse: A Public Health Issue in Grenada | Mr. Pernell Clarke, Specialist, CICAD  
Mrs. Uki Atkinson – CICAD Policy Fellow, Jamaica  
Dr. Omowale Amuleru-Marshall, Professor, St. George's University, and Chairman National Chronic Non-Communicable Disease, Ministry of Health |
| Twelfth Annual Meeting, January 26, 2017 | Characteristics of Persons Seeking Treatment for Problematic Substance Use, 1 January to 30 June 2016 | Mrs. Elizabeth Japal, Assistant Drug Avoidance Officer |
The Continuum of Treatment Services Provided to People Who Encounter Problems Associated with Problematic Drug Use in Grenada | Mr. Pernell Clarke, Specialist, Observatory on Drugs, Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD)  
Dr. Doris Keens-Douglas, Psychiatrist, Mt. Gay Psychiatric Hospital |
| Fourteenth Annual Meeting, March 8, 2019 | The Impact of Money Laundering and Other Financial Crimes in Grenada | Mr. Tafawa Pierre, Superintendent, Head, Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) |

**NB:**

i. GRENDEL Annual meeting for 2004, was postponed from December 2004 to April 2005, due to the impact of Hurricane Ivan.

ii. GRENDEL Annual meeting for 2013, was postponed from December 2013 to January 2014, due to scheduling conflict with the presentation of the national budget.