



Canada



Organization of
American States



Inter-American Drug Abuse
Control Commission

SUB-REGIONAL SEMINAR: THE ROLE OF RESEARCH IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF EFFECTIVE POLICY IN THE FIELD OF DRUG ABUSE PREVENTION

OCTOBER 29 TO 31, 2014

Conference Room, Kapok Hotel
Port of Spain, Trinidad & Tobago

MEETING REPORT

INTRODUCTION

The Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD) through its Inter-American Observatory on Drugs (OID) has been working to strengthen the capacity of its member states to gather, analyze and report drug-related information and to further use this information to guide their drug related policy options. As such, CICAD and the Government of Trinidad & Tobago convened a Sub-Regional Seminar with over 30 participants from OAS Caribbean member states to address the lack of capacity of personnel working in drug prevention to utilize research in guiding their drug policy and prevention programs. This event was sponsored by the Government of Canada and was held in collaboration with the National Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention Programme (NADAPP) and the National Drug Council (NDC) of Trinidad and Tobago.

OBJECTIVES

The Sub-Regional Seminar which took place in Port of Spain, Trinidad from October 29-31, 2014, at the Kapok Hotel was planned with the following objectives:

1. To sensitize participants on the importance and usefulness of scientific information and research
2. To review actual data from participating countries
3. To identify patterns and trends of drug use
4. To demonstrate the process of translating data into information and policy
5. To discuss the prioritization of issues in the context of scarce resources
6. To walk through the steps in the policy development process
7. To introduce the theoretical underpinnings of prevention science
8. To highlight the importance of the situation analysis and evaluation

Summary of Meeting Activities

Opening Ceremony

The meeting was spread across three days the first of which began with an opening ceremony. The ceremony was attended by esteemed guests which included the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of National Security, Mr. Carl Francis, The OAS Representative in Trinidad and Tobago, Dr. Riyad Insanally, Chairman of the National Drug Council, Mr. Trevor Percival and The High Commissioner for Canada to Trinidad and Tobago, His Excellency Mr. Gerard Latulippe. The ceremony was chaired by Ms. Wendy-Ann Wattie, Coordinator of NADAPP.

In her welcome, Ms. Wattie extended greetings to all the participants on behalf of the government of Trinidad especially the overseas participants and wished them a productive and enjoyable time in Trinidad and Tobago. She made note of the diversity of the participants and emphasized that this is a ripe time for knowledge sharing and more Regional Corporation. Following her opening remarks, Ms. Wattie introduced the special invitees and speakers at the morning's event.

In his remarks, Mr. Percival extended a warm welcome to all in attendance on behalf of the NDC. He noted that similar to the objectives of a seminar held in Antigua and Barbuda a few months prior, this policy seminar is also another import step in the establishment of a Regional Counter Drug Intelligence Training School that has been proposed since 2009. He reiterated that the NDC is committed to understanding and addressing the drug problem and as such, projects such as these which serve to improve technical skills are an essential component of the drug control initiative.

Dr. Insanally, the OAS Representative to Trinidad and Tobago, emphasized that the outcomes of the seminar are vital as there is a need for researchers and policy makers to work together in addressing the drug problem in the region. He applauded CICAD for initiating such trainings and thanked the Government of Canada for their financial commitment to address the drug problem in the Caribbean.

While Bringing greetings on behalf of the Government of Canada, Mr. Gerard Latulippe the High Commissioner for Canada to Trinidad and Tobago, highlighted that the government of Canada remains fully committed to the prevention and reduction of drug abuse both in Canada and abroad. As such, they remain enthused funders of projects which support the development of the Caribbean Drug Information Network (CARIDIN). He pointed out that there are several beneficial outcomes anticipated as a result of this project. Among them are increased capacities to carry out studies in prisons for adults and in secondary schools using CICAD's methodology, and a greater capacity to manage drug information networks. Another benefit is enhanced capacity of drug abuse prevention stakeholders to gather, identify, and incorporate scientific information and evidence into their program design and planning. Stakeholders involved in carrying out drug policies will also have greater capacity to incorporate up to date information on drugs into anti-drug policies and practice. The commissioner further highlighted that Canada continues to be a strong supporter of the Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM) both financially and in providing technical assistance. He closed by stating that through regional and global corporation we will be better able to prevent and reduce drug abuse in the region and beyond.

The feature address was delivered by Mr. Carl Francis, The Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of National Security, Trinidad and Tobago. In his speech, Mr. Francis commented on the timeliness of the seminar and of its objectives as they are in sync with the recommendations made in a forthcoming report from the Regional Working Group in support of the drafting of the Report on the Drug Problem in the Americas which was convened in collaboration with CICAD in the Caribbean Region. He pointed out that CARICOM plans to make this report available to the regional directors of National Drug Councils. Some of the main recommendations drawn from this report are:

- The need for more outreach programmes for at-risk groups
- The need for improved engagement of young people at a very young age and there needs to be more intervention programmes which target youths
- And for more engagement with the media to provide the public with drug education and information on accessing treatment

The report also identified the role of research in achieving these goals by noting:

- there is need for proper assessment of risks and needs of various countries, so that resources can be properly channelled
- countries must develop ways to empirically demonstrate the effectiveness of preventative approaches, noting that in the absence of such evidence, it is difficult to convince funding agencies of the importance of preventative approaches to drug abuse reduction

He encouraged participants to break away from the norm and to strive for full implementation of sound policies based on empirical data, to engage in information sharing upon their return to their homelands and he urged them to pay attention to areas of supply reduction in addition to demand reduction because drug trafficking is a major problem in the region that affects regional economies, and affects migration patterns.

Day 1 Sessions

The morning session continued with a series of knowledge-building presentations. Pernell Clarke, Research Specialist in the OID provided an overview of the main objectives of the seminar and its importance. He highlighted that while researchers and policy practitioners should be working together, there always seem to be a disconnect between the two as both are viewing the issue and its solutions from different perspectives.

Some of the key issues he highlighted as reasons why research and policy development does not always work together in the region are:

1. Practitioners are of the view that researchers are not studying issues that are of relevance to the wider society thus their findings are not relevant
2. Researchers are impeded from accessing relevant data to conduct studies
3. Governments want quick fixes while researchers see the need for more long term programs to facilitate sustainable changes.

He also introduced the **trainers/facilitators** for the sessions:

- Dr. Morella Joseph
- Dr. Ken-Garfield Douglas
- Dr. Cecilia Hegamin-Younger
- Mr. Terrance Fountain

The First session was facilitated by Dr. Ken- Garfield Douglas on Drug Epidemiology.

Dr. Douglas' presentation covered the following:

- The definition of what Drug Epidemiology
- The importance of gathering data on drug abuse
- Methods of data collection
 - Descriptive Epidemiology
 - Analytical Epidemiology
- Ethical considerations in Drug Epidemiology.

The focus of Dr. Morella Joseph's presentation was Drug Prevention Science and Theory. Areas covered included:

- Why addressing social issues are essential in drug use prevention
- Levels of Prevention
 - Primary
 - Secondary
 - Tertiary
- Prevention Theories
 - Risk and Protective Factor Theories
 - Risk and Resilience Theory
 - Peer Cluster Theory
 - Social Learning
 - Problem Behavior Theory
- Levels of Prevention Strategies
 - Universal
 - Selective
 - Indicated
- Prevention Programs

Dr. Cecilia Hegamin-Younger's Presentation focused on the role of research in policy development in the 21st century. Where she looked at how research can be used to influence policies that improve society and reduces the likelihood of unintended consequences when implemented. Her presentation took participants through:

- The 6 step approach to decision making
- Moving from opinion-based policies to evidence and practice based ones
- The sources of data collection
 - Administrative data
 - Surveys
 - Focus groups
 - Observations
 - Interviews
- The presentation also touched on Social Marketing and how it can be used to effectively launch new policies into the communities

Prevention Policies in the Region

Representatives from Barbados, Jamaica and Trinidad all presented on their prevention policies.

1. Ms. Betty Hunte presented on Barbados' policy. She noted that:

- The national drug policy is being drafted and is in its final phase. These final steps are being led by the Ministry of Home Affairs
- The national Anti-Drug Plan is being coordinated by the National Council on Substance Abuse
- There are protocols governing the use of pharmaceuticals which is regulated through the Ministry of Health.
- Some challenges they are encountering in this process are:
 - Outdated/weak legislation
 - No clear definition of “juveniles”
 - Outdated liquor license act

2. Ms. Paulette Spencer presented on Jamaica's prevention policy and she highlighted:

- The conceptual framework of the NDC
- Its policy statement and guiding principles
- That a gap analysis revealed:
 - Lack of a national policy framework
 - No inter-sectorial linkages
 - Poor institutional framework

3. Ms. Wendy-Ann Wattie presented on Trinidad's prevention policy and covered the following:

- Government's commitment to curbing the country's drug issues by
 - Adopting measures aimed at reversing the profoundly negative impact of drug trafficking and the related criminal activities at the national level.
 - Achieving national consensus for building collaborative partnerships to curb demand, reduce supply and disrupt trafficking networks.
 - Promoting healthy, drug-free lifestyles
- The components of their drug policy
 - Institutional strengthening
 - Research
 - Demand reduction
 - Supply reduction
 - Control measures and monitoring and evaluation

Country presentations on prevention programs in school-aged population

Representatives from Trinidad, Haiti, Jamaica, Dominica, Grenada, Barbados and St. Lucia all presented on their unique approaches to universal drug use prevention in schools and with the school aged population on their islands.

Questions arising

Some questions arising from the day's session are:

- ✚ Question: Taking cultural differences into consideration, is it necessary to ask parents to consent to their child's participation in a survey if in a particular country it is accepted practice for school officials to make decisions on behalf of the parents?
 - Answer (Dr. Douglas): while protocol stipulates that the parents should consent, variations in cultural practices must be taken into consideration.
- ✚ Question: Can the state place persons into a drug treatment center without their consent especially if that person is homeless and of diminished mental capacity?
 - Answer (Dr. Joseph): The state cannot respond to their situation with the homeless population by placing all homeless persons into a drug rehab program because not all homeless persons have a drug problem.
 - Dr. Douglas: Even if that person has a mental health problem, it might not be as a direct result of a drug dependence issue. The persons would have to be thoroughly screened before any intervention is presented to them for consent.

Day 2 Sessions

The second day of the seminar involved a healthy blend of presentations and group work where participants were given the opportunity to critically think about the information being provided and how to incorporate it into their work.

The day began with a presentation by Dr. Douglas on the drug use patterns among students in the Caribbean. He focused primarily on Marijuana and Alcohol use as these are the 2 most widely used substances in the region. He pointed out some of the factors influencing use are:

- ❖ High levels of cultural acceptance
- ❖ Perceptions of risk
- ❖ Ease of access to the substances
- ❖ Ages of first use

This was followed by Mr. Terrance Fountain's presentation on how to conduct a situational analysis. He reiterated that it is important to conduct baseline assessments and gap analysis because it is important to understand the nature of drug problems and factors influencing them, the adverse health consequences of drug use and factors influencing it, to identify the resources that are or might be available to respond to the drug problem and to identify interventions which are socially, culturally, religiously, politically, and economically appropriate **before** investing in interventions and policy changes. During the presentation, he challenged participants to answer the following questions:

- Do you have a drug problem in your community?
 - # of Users
 - # of Related Problems
- Do you have sufficient and relevant information to plan appropriate interventions?
 - Nationally
 - communities
- Do you know what activities have been implemented and have been successful?
- Do you know the individuals or groups that have an interest in or influence over your intervention?
- Have you identified indicators on which to assess status and progress of your program?

- Do you have systems in place to detect changes quickly in order to refocus efforts?

The remainder of his presentation was focused on the process of conducting a situational analysis.

Dr. Younger's presentation was based on how to develop policy options once a need for an intervention has been established, how to identify these options and to prioritize them. In her presentation, she highlighted the importance of having sound evidence to support the need for an intervention, to know who the stakeholders are and their interest level in the issue, and to conduct a risk assessment. She spoke on the importance of doing a feasibility study and of knowing the impact that the policy is expected to make. In her presentation, Dr. Younger used policies from Grenada and St. Lucia as best practices.

Group Presentation 1

Participants were broken up into 3 groups by country:

Group 1: Grenada, and Trinidad

Group 2: Haiti, St. Lucia, Dominica and Trinidad

Group 3: Jamaica, Barbados and Trinidad

For the first presentation, groups were asked to:

- Identify the main components of a prevention policy
- Identify similarities between drug using behaviors in participating countries and unique characteristics in each country (if any)
- Prepare a brief analysis of the situation (using all available information and knowledge that is supported by facts and data)

Each group demonstrated an overall understanding of the concepts learned from the previous presentations and were able to pull together comprehensive presentations highlighting both positive and negative trends in drug use behaviors among youths in their respective countries, contrasting it with others in their groups and then creating a situational analysis for their countries. They also identified reasons for changes in the behaviors whether it's associated with current prevention programs, social changes or marketing ploys especially by the alcohol and tobacco companies.

The day's session continued with presentations by Dr. Joseph on planning and implementing a prevention program and Mr. Fountain on how to monitor and evaluate prevention programs. Dr. Joseph's presentation highlighted the importance of knowing the target population and the issues which needs to be addressed. She went on to walk participants through the steps to follow in planning and implementing a prevention program. These steps include:

- Knowing the issue and the population
- Understanding the theories of an intervention model
- Knowing and selecting the model which can be
 - Medical
 - Ecological
 - Legal
 - Bio-psycho-social
 - Social competency

- Community based

Her presentation also highlighted the importance of incorporating a monitoring and evaluation plan from the initial planning phase.

Mr. Fountain's presentation picked up where Dr. Joseph's presentation left off and was a more detailed over-view on monitoring and evaluation. He discussed the importance of having a monitoring and evaluation plan; the types of evaluations and levels of evaluations. This presentation also walked participants through the steps necessary in conducting an outcome evaluation.

Day 3 Sessions

On the final day of the seminar, groups were given 2 hours to prepare a final presentation based on all that was covered in the previous days. More specifically, they were tasked with:

- Preparing a policy outline
 - Conduct a situational analysis
 - Present policy options
 - Do a decision analysis
 - Present an implementation plan
 - Create a monitoring and evaluation plan

Mr. Clarke prepared a presentation outline for the groups to follow.

Group 1:

Their mission was to:

- Reduce alcohol and marijuana use amongst the school-aged population in Grenada & Trinidad & Tobago using a multi-sectorial approach
- To enhance existing drug education programmes in schools
- Increase awareness as to the harm of drugs using amongst students

Group 2:

Their presentation was based on a strategy to reduce the frequency to which secondary school students are exposed to advertisement by the alcohol companies by limiting the times the ads are shown, the frequency in which the ads are shown, regulating the message and places ads are displayed.

Group 3:

Their mission was to:

- Reduce the prevalence of substance use in secondary students through a comprehensive coordinated approach

Each group was given 15 minutes to present their policy outline. This was followed by a question and answer period where they received feedback on their plan from other participants and the facilitators.

Conclusions

- The participants were exposed to the technical aspects of developing a drug abuse prevention policy

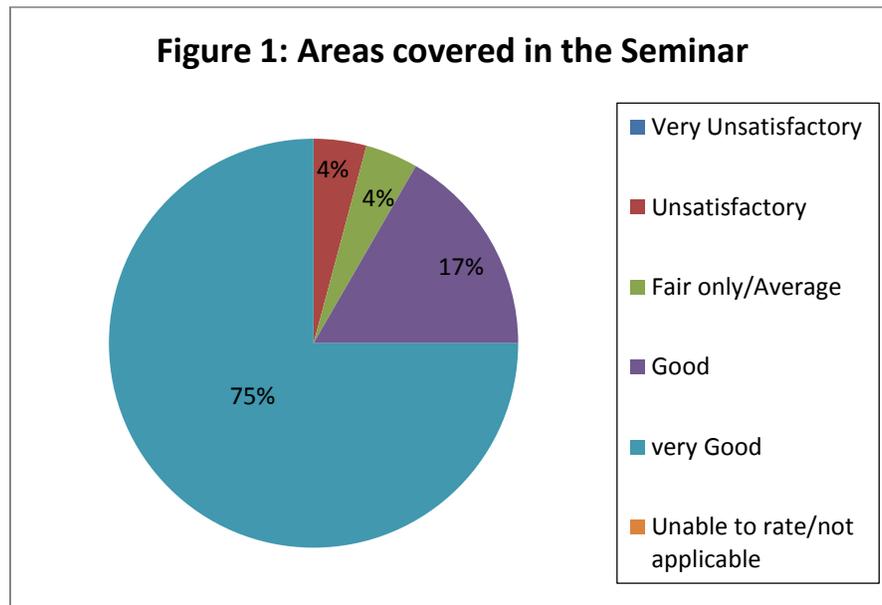
- The presentations by the four facilitators were coherent and demonstrated the link between conducting research and using the data to develop sound policy options.
- Participants were given the opportunity to apply the information to the unique situations in their countries and develop policy options to address their issues during the group work sessions.
- The seminar enabled more networking among the participants and resulted in a basic framework which participants can use to further develop their programs in their home country.
- Dr. Joseph commented that the information shared and the ideas developed by the participants can be used to guide the development of the regional school drug prevention program being championed by CARICOM.
- Overall the participants were satisfied with the overall outcome of the seminar.
- The main feedback was that there was not enough time to fully cover all of the rich information shared.
- Some commented that there needs to be more training on monitoring and evaluation as many project officers struggle with this aspect of the work.

APPENDIX 1- Evaluation of Workshop

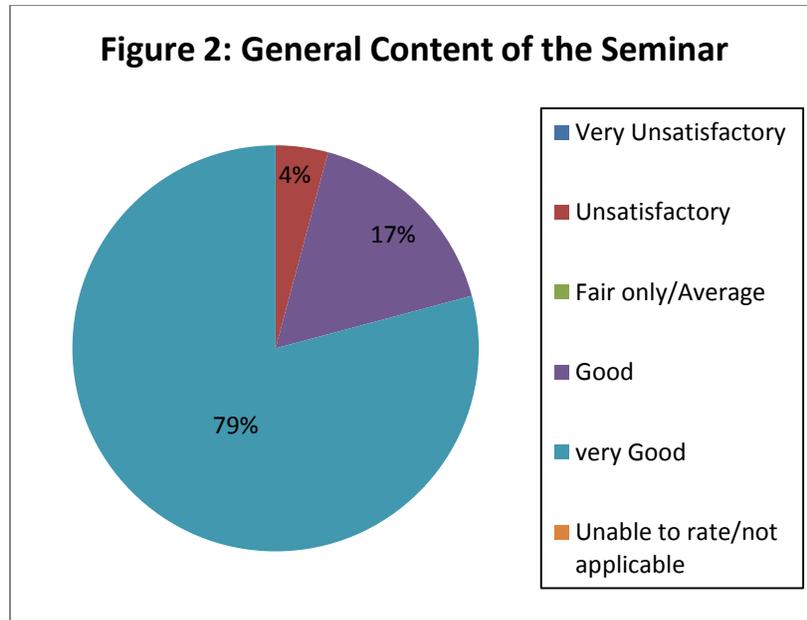
EVALUATION OF THE WORKSHOP

To ensure that workshops, studies and technical meetings are efficient and valuable CICAD regularly distributes evaluations tailored to each event.

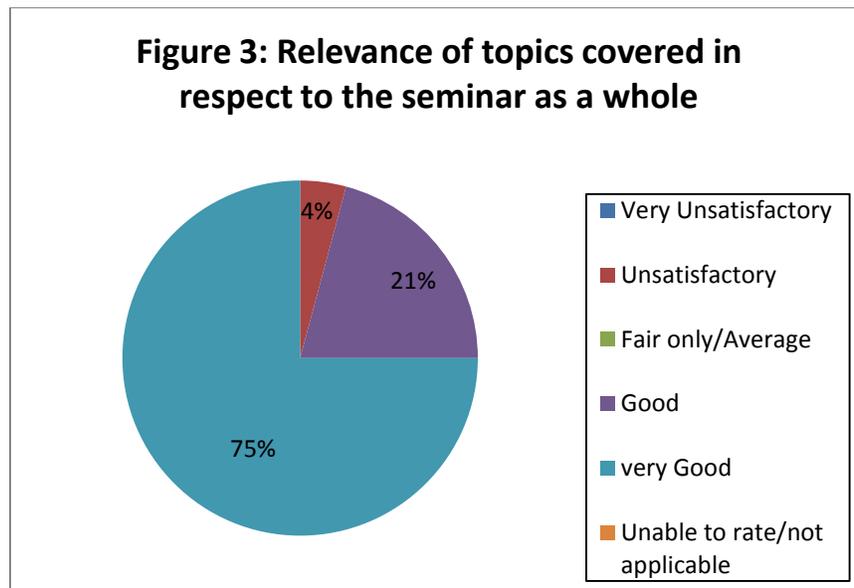
As shown in Figure 1, 92% of the participants were pleased with the areas covered in the workshop.



Similarly, 96% of the participants were contented with the general content of the workshop (Figure 2).

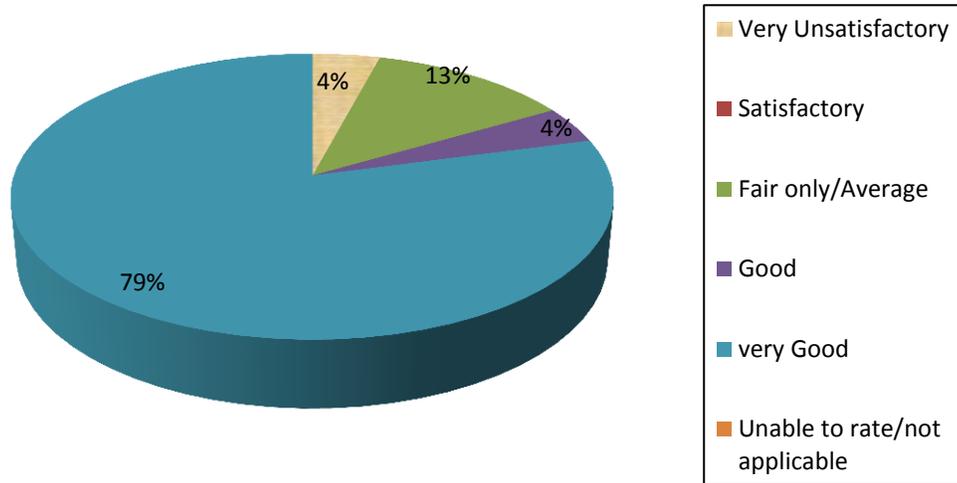


According to Figure 3, 96% of the participants thought that the topics covered in respect of the workshop as a whole were very relevant. Only 4% thought the topics were not fully satisfied with the topics selected.



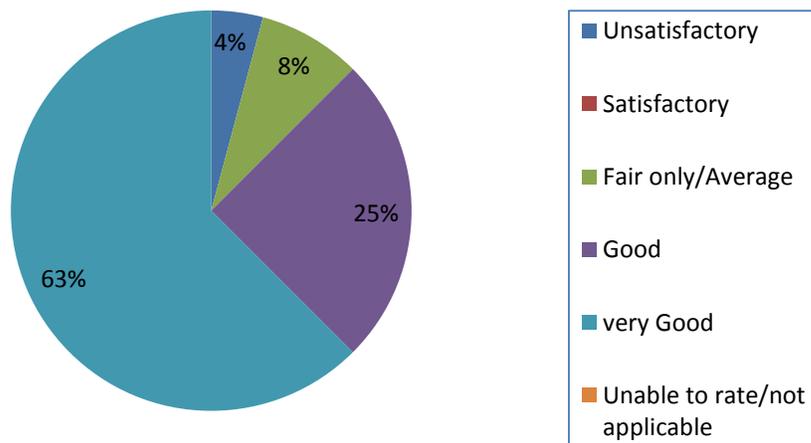
Seventy-nine per cent (79%) of the participants were very impressed by the new learning experience that took place as a result of attending the workshop and 4% thought that the new learning experience was beneficial. 13% regarded the learning experience as fair (Figure 4).

Figure 4: New learning that took place as a result of attending the seminar



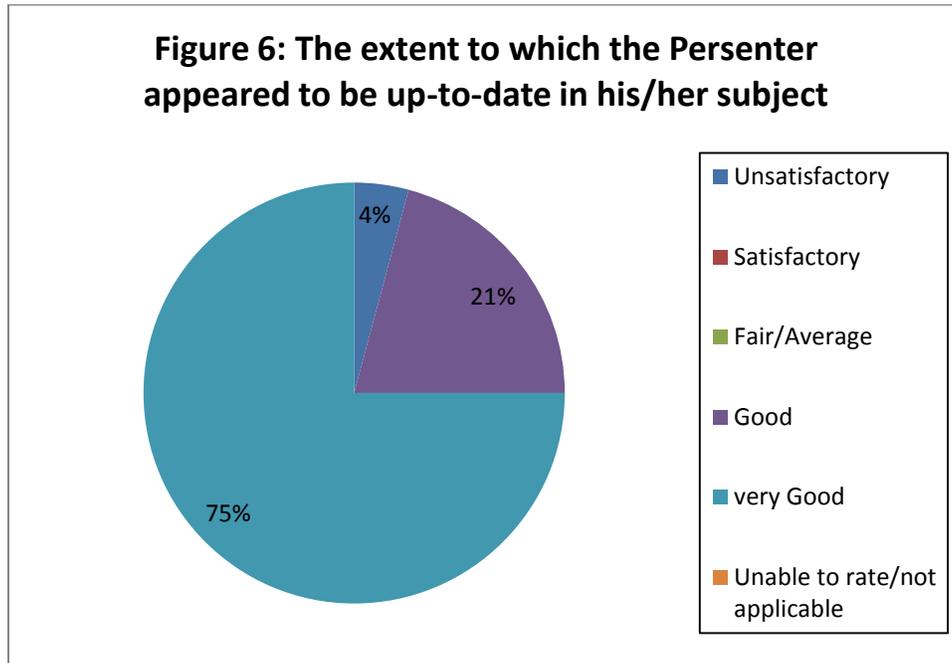
88 % of participants were satisfied with the way the presenters organized and presented their material while 8% thought that they were fair in their organization and presentation (figure 5).

Figure 5: Organization and thoroughness of the presentation of the material by the resource person



With regards to participants' perception that the presenters had a good command of their subject area, 75 % of participants thought that the presenters were very knowledgeable about their

subject areas, while 21% thought that the presenters had a good command of their subject areas (figure 6)



The mood towards the presenter's ability to challenge and stimulate interest seemed to be shared between those who thought the presenters to be very good in this respect (52%) and those who viewed them as good (32 %) (Figure 7).

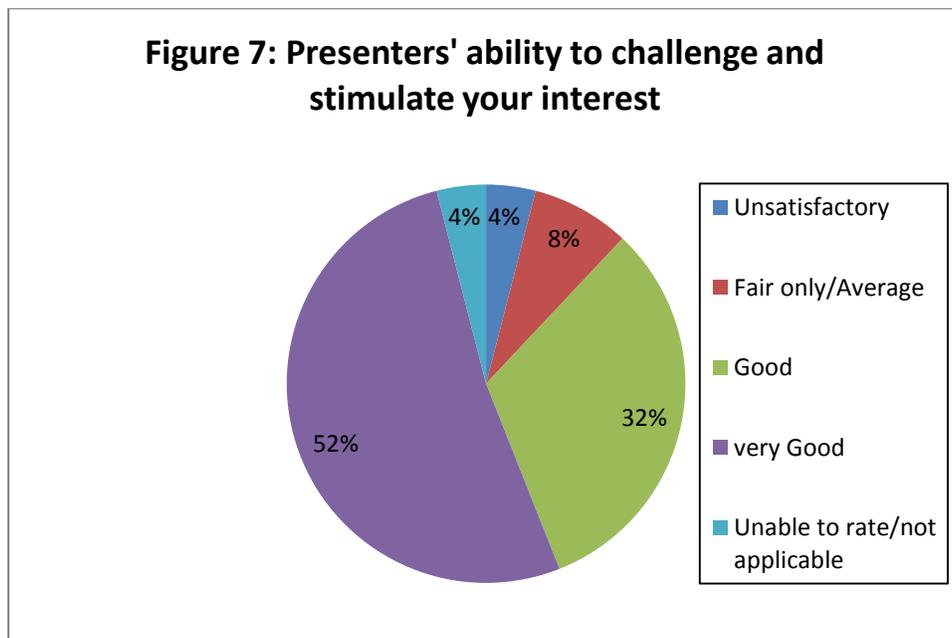
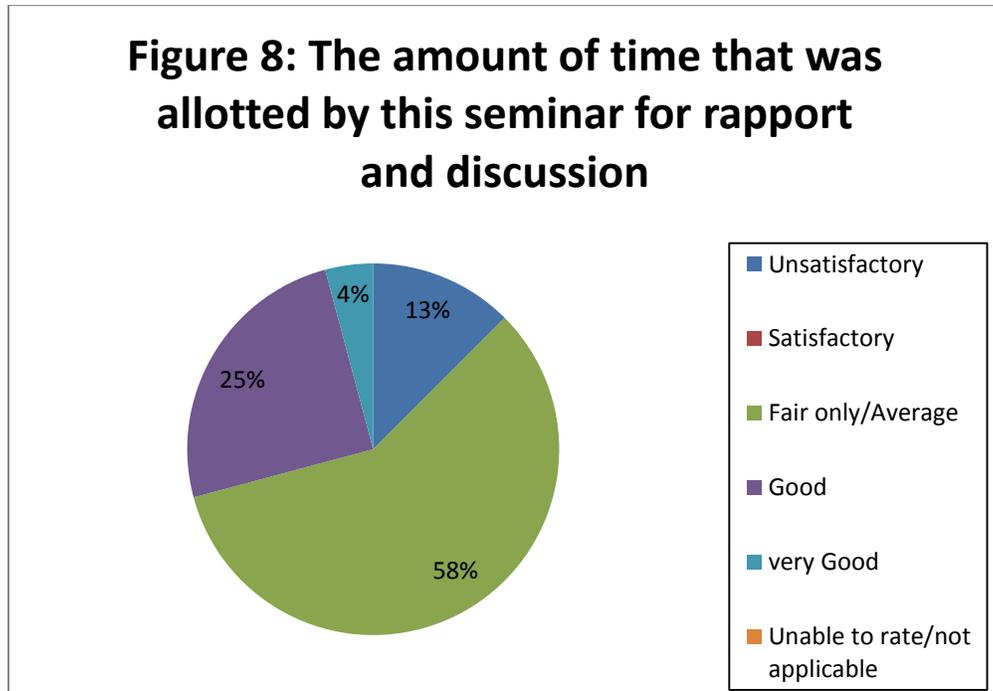
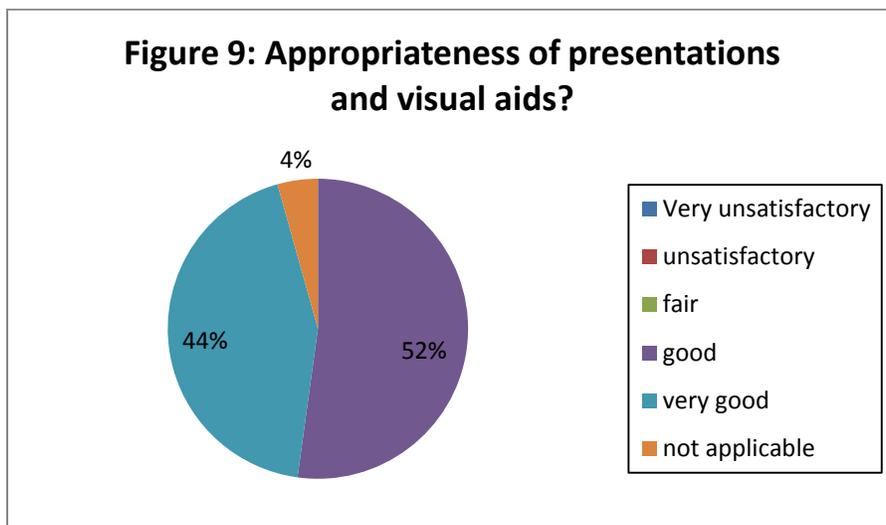


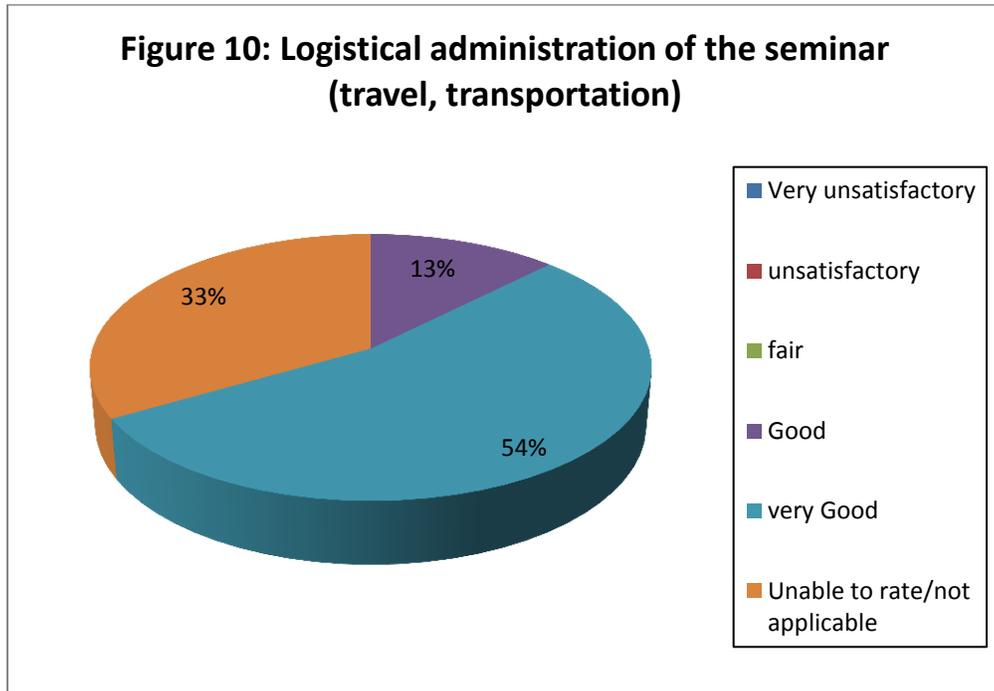
Figure 8 shows that the participants were not satisfied with the amount of time allotted for rapport and discussion as 58% indicated that the time allotment was fair. However, 25% thought that the time allotted was good, and 4% noted that it was very good.



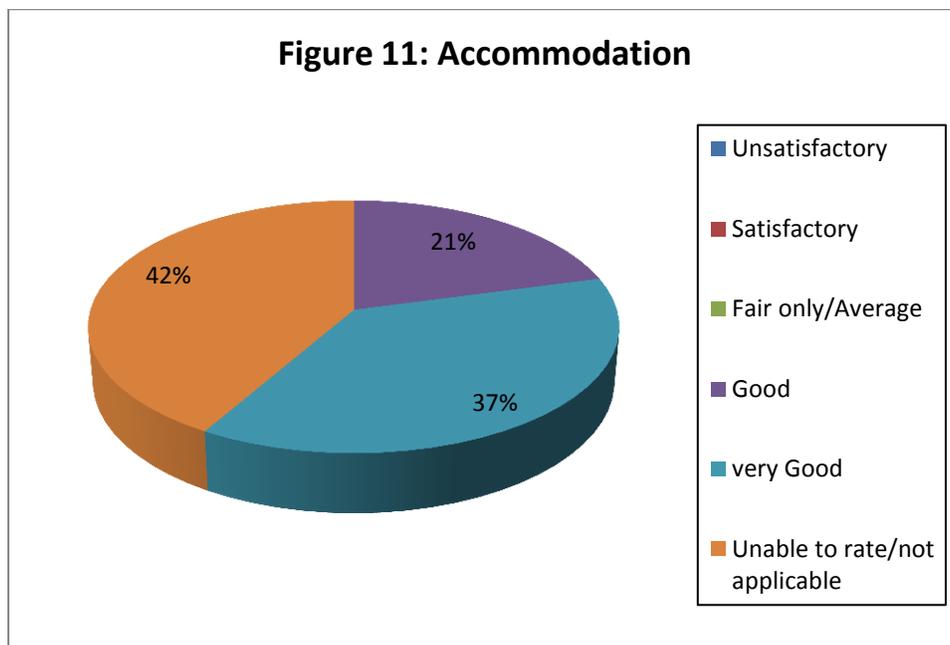
Over 50% of the participants thought that the presentations and visual aids were appropriate to the seminar. 44% said they were very good and a mere 4% thought the aids and presentations were not applicable (Figure 9).



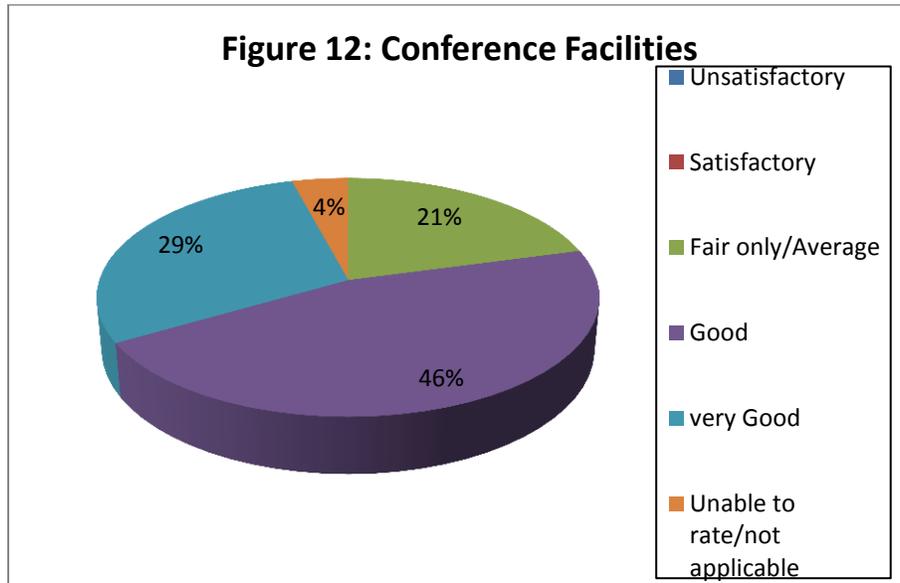
54% percent of the participants thought that the logistical arrangements and the administration of the workshop were very good while an additional 13% percent rated it as good.



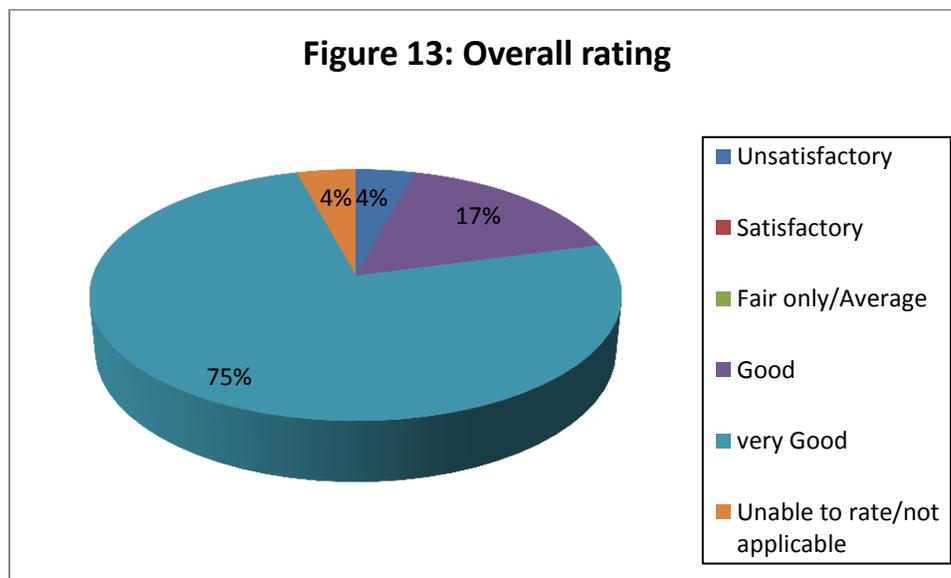
With respect to the accommodation, Figure 11 shows that the participants were overall pleased with the services provided at the Kapok Hotel. 37 % of participants thought that the services were very good, while 21 % thought that it was good. 42% of participants were unable to rate this section as they were local participants and did not stay at the hotel.



Over 70% of the participants thought the conference facilities were adequate, 21% thought that it was fair.



Overall, as seen in Figure 13, the participants were pleased with the workshop with 75% providing a rating of 5 (very good) and 17% a rating of 4 (good).



The participants were also asked to provide open commentary in the evaluation exercise.

Among the best things about the workshop, the participants mentioned:

1. The wealth of information that was disseminated and they methodology that was used: presentations mixed with practical application via group work

2. The opportunity to interact with regional partners and to learn from their best practices through the country presentations on their drug policy and programs
3. They were impressed with the ability of the presenters to effectively share their knowledge of the topics covered and to guide them in applying it in their group work sessions.

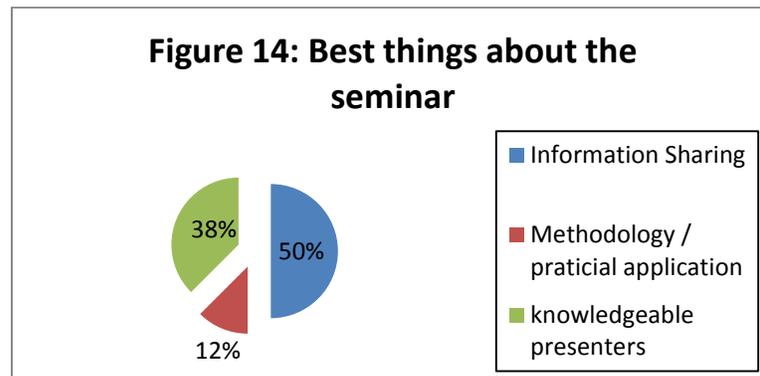
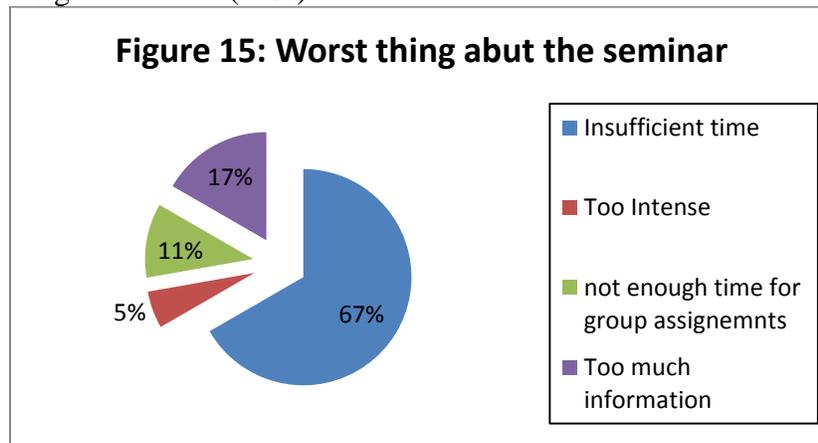


Figure 15 shows that the majority of the participants were disappointed with the time allotment for the seminar. Many of them felt that 2 ½ days was not enough time to cover all of the material on the agenda (67%). Some felt that due to the short time frame, the seminar was too intense (5%) and that it did not provide them with enough time to fully complete the group work assigned to them (11%).



In terms of the improvements to future seminars, the participants suggested:

1. Allocating more time for the seminar: adding another day so that the information can be more adequately discussed and applied
2. Some suggested improving the meal selection of the hotel
3. Some recommended expanding the group work for more practical application of what is learnt
4. More emphasis is needed on project monitoring and evaluation

In final comments the majority of the participants noted that the workshop was well planned, well executed and informative. However they would have loved the opportunity to have more time to prepare their final project document so that the presenters could have reviewed it and provided more detailed feedback.

APPENDIX 2- Meeting Agenda

SUB-REGIONAL SEMINAR: THE ROLE OF RESEARCH IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF EFFECTIVE POLICY IN THE FIELD OF DRUG ABUSE PREVENTION

OCTOBER 29 TO 31, 2014

Conference Room, Kapok Hotel
Port of Spain, Trinidad & Tobago

DRAFT AGENDA

Wednesday 29th, October

8:00 am	Registration	
8:30 am	Brief Opening:	
	Chair	Ms. Wendy-Ann Wattie, National Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention Programme (NADAPP)
	Remarks	Mr. Trevor Percival , Chairman of the National Drug Council of Trinidad and Tobago (NDC)
	Remarks	Dr. Riyad Insanally , OAS Representative to Trinidad and Tobago
	Remarks	His Excellency Mr. Gerard Latulippe , High Commissioner for Canada to Trinidad and Tobago
	Feature Address	Mr. Carl Francis, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of National Security, Trinidad and Tobago
	Short Break	
9: 00 am	Introduction (Objectives, working format)	Pernell Clarke, CICAD
	Housekeeping info.	National Drug Council
9:15 am	Drug Epidemiology (What is it?)	Dr. Ken-Garfield Douglas
10:00 am	Drug Prevention science and theory	Dr. Morella Joseph
10:45 am	Break	

11:00 am	Policy making in the 21 st Century and the role of research in the policy development process	Dr. Cecilia Hegamin-Younger
11:45 am	Drug prevention policies in the region	T&T, Jamaica, Barbados
12:30 pm	Lunch	
1:30 pm	Discussion and review of Morning session	
2:00 pm	<u>Country Presentations:</u> Examples of current prevention programs in school-aged population	
	Trinidad & Tobago, Haiti, Jamaica, Dominica, Grenada, Barbados, St. Lucia.	
3:30 pm	Discussion	
4:00 pm	Working Groups: Assignment, methodology, and outputs	
4:15 pm	Close	

Thursday 30th, October

9:00 am	Drug use behaviors among students in the Caribbean	Ken-Garfield Douglas
9:45 am	How to articulate the problem: The Situation Analysis	Terrence Fountain
10:15 am	Policy Options (Development, Prioritizing, Choosing)	Cecilia Younger
10:45 am	Break (Group Photo)	
11:00 am	Groupwork (3 groups): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the main components of a prevention policy? • Identify similarities between drug using behaviors in participating countries • Identify unique characteristics • Prepare a brief analysis of the situation (using all available information and knowledge that is supported by facts and data) 	

- 12:00 am Presentations by groups (10 mins each)
- 12:30 pm Lunch
- 1:30 pm Planning and implementing a prevention program and models of prevention
Dr. Morella Joseph
- 2:15 pm Monitoring & Evaluating a prevention program Terrence Fountain
- 2:45 pm Groupwork (3 groups):
- Prepare a brief outline of your implementation plan
 - Prepare a brief outline of your M&E Plan
- 3:45 pm Presentations by groups (10 mins each)
- 4:15 pm ‘Homework’ instructions: Prepare Country Plans:
- Policy Outline
 - Situation Analysis
 - Policy Options
 - Decision Analysis
 - Implementation Plan (Outline)
 - Monitoring & Evaluation Plan
- Close

A cocktail reception will take place from 6:30pm to 8:30pm at the Kapok Hotel.

Friday 31st, October

- 9:00 am Groupwork: Country Teams will have 1 hour to complete ‘homework’
- 10:00 am Group Presentations
- 10:45 am Break
- 11:00 am Group Presentations Cont’d

11:45 am Discussion, Recommendations, Evaluation.

12:15 pm Close

12:30 pm Lunch

APPENDIX 3: Participant Contact List

NO	NAME	ORGANISATIONS
1.	Uki Atkinson	NCDA- Jamaica
2.	Imo Bakari	The Centre for Drug Prevention Studies (Trinidad)
3.	Caleb Paul	Substance Abuse Secretariat (St. Lucia)
4.	Laura Foster	WCSA- Barbados
5.	Gabeaud Joseph Yves Max	CONALD- Haiti
6.	Bernadel Jean Alain	CONALD- Haiti
7.	Robert Huggins	Substance Abuse Secretariat (St. Lucia)
8.	Wendy Alexander	National Drug Council
9.	Cecilia Younger	St. George's University Grenada
10.	Patricia Alleyne	Division of Education
11.	Betty Hunte	NCSA- Barbados
12.	Jelil Azeez	TREC, Tobago
13.	Lionel Remy	Chain Rebirth House
14.	Roberta Bennett	Ministry of Education
15.	Philmore Bremnor	Trinidad and Tobago Police Service
16.	Clethus Archie	Ministry of Health

17.	Garvin Cole	TREC- Tobago
18.	Kailasha Persad-Lutchman	Ministry of Health
19.	Elizabeth Japal	Drug Control Secretariat- Grenada
20.	Alfred Pierre	Royal Grenada Police Force- Grenada
21.	Sheldon Johnson	National Mentorship Programme
22.	Arlene Emmanuel	NADAPP
23.	Joella Taylor	NADAPP
24.	Jacinta Banniss	National Drug Abuse Prevention Unit Dominica
26.	Steve Persaud	Curepe Residence Association
27.	Paulette Spencer Smith	NCDA- Jamaica
28.	Cheryl Lewis	Citizen Security Programme
29.	Simone Bascombe	National Drug Council
30.	Sarah Seerattan	National Drug Council
31.	Enid Colthrust	M.L.I
32.	Martha Jarvis	National Drug Abuse Prevention Unit Dominica
33.	Sherry Pierre	TTNCAA
34.	Marie Persaud	Ministry of Health