

Multilateral
Evaluation
Mechanism
MEM

Saint Kitts and Nevis

Evaluation of Progress in Drug Control

Organization of American States – **OAS**

Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission – **CICAD**

M
1999
E
2000
M



Organización de los Estados Americanos – OEA
Comisión Interamericana para el Control del Abuso de Drogas – CICAD

Organization of American States – OAS
Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission – CICAD

Organização dos Estados Americanos – OEA
Comissão Interamericana para o Controle do Abuso de Drogas – CICAD

Organisation des Etats Américains – OEA
Commission Interaméricaine de Lutte Contre l'abus des Drogues – CICAD

NATIONAL ANTI-DRUG STRATEGY

Saint Kitts and Nevis has no national anti-drug plan, but it is being finalized, and will cover the following: supply reduction, demand reduction, control measures, institutional framework, budget and evaluation system.

It has a central coordinating authority with a specially designated budget that coordinates the areas of demand reduction, supply reduction, control measures and the information center.

Saint Kitts and Nevis has ratified the United Nations Conventions of 1961, 1971 and 1988. It has not signed the Inter-American Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters nor the Inter-American Convention against Corruption. It has not ratified the Inter-American Convention against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives and other Related Materials.

Although the country has indicated that it has national laws and regulations with respect to the issue of drugs, chemicals, money laundering and firearms in accordance with international conventions, the country observes that these are out of step with international conventions and realities. The country also observes that they are in the process of amending their existing laws and regulations so that they conform with international conventions.

Saint Kitts and Nevis has a system for the collection and maintenance of statistics and documents. It also has a separate unconnected collection of documents on demand reduction, supply reduction, control measures and social impact of illicit drugs, and separate unconnected collections of statistics in the areas of supply reduction and control measures.

Recommendations

1. **Finalize and approve the National Anti-Drug Plan.**
2. **Sign and ratify the Inter-American Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters and the Inter-American Convention against Corruption. Ratify the Inter-American Convention against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives and other Related Materials.**
3. **Continue and finalize the update of existing laws and regulations with respect to the issue of drugs, chemicals, money laundering and firearms, according to international conventions.**

DEMAND REDUCTION

Saint Kitts and Nevis has a national demand reduction strategy. There is a National System of Drug Abuse Prevention Programs that targets school children, community leaders, street children, prisoners, prison officers, out of school youth and other groups at risk. The extent of coverage of these programs is currently unavailable.

There is, to a limited extent, a “Drugs in the Workplace” program in the private sector.

Saint Kitts and Nevis has adopted the United Nations Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction and its Plan of Action.

There are no guidelines on minimum standards of care for drug treatment established.

Although the response indicates that there are drug treatment and rehabilitation programs in place, it is observed that the intervention and outreach programs are limited and that there are no rehabilitation or social reintegration programs.

There is professional specialized training in drug abuse prevention and treatment. St. Kitts and Nevis does not conduct regular diagnoses of drug use in the general population. The country has conducted research on prevention and drug use, though this has been a limited undertaking and there has been no evaluation of drug abuse prevention programs. Because there is no regular diagnosis of drug use in the general population, there is no information about the age of first use of any illicit drug. The annual incidence of new drug users is unknown. There have been no studies conducted to evaluate treatment and rehabilitation programs and modalities.

Recommendations

1. **Expand “Drugs in the Workplace” programmes in the private sector and develop these for the public sector.**
2. **Establish guidelines on minimum standards of care for drug treatment.**
3. **Expand early detection, outreach, rehabilitation and social reintegration programmes.**
4. **Evaluate and determine the effectiveness of demand reduction programmes.**
5. **Establish a mechanism to gather data to determine the prevalence of drug use in the general population, the age of first use of any illegal drug, and drugs used, and the annual incidence of new drug users.**

SUPPLY REDUCTION

Potential cannabis production in Saint Kitts and Nevis for 1999 was reported as unknown. The country reported the eradication of 21 plots and the seizure of 1,411 indoor Cannabis plants. There is no information available on new areas of illicit drug cultivation, quantities of illicit synthetic drugs removed from potential production or illicit laboratories destroyed.

There is a national body for the control and prevention of diversion of pharmaceuticals. There also is a system in existence to estimate legitimate annual national needs of pharmaceuticals and controlled chemical substances and a mechanism to regulate professions concerned with the use and distribution of pharmaceuticals.

Saint Kitts and Nevis does not have a mechanism for effecting operational information exchange and collaboration among national authorities with regard to pharmaceuticals and controlled chemical substances. There is a centralized agency for effecting information exchange and collaboration between countries, for controlled chemical substances only, and not for pharmaceuticals.

The country has only applied penal sanctions for the diversion of controlled chemical substances. It did not issue pre-export notifications for controlled chemical substances.

St. Kitts and Nevis did not report seizures of diverted pharmaceuticals or any controlled chemical substances. No laboratories were detected in 1999. No requests for assistance were made for international coordination regarding controlled chemical substances.

Recommendations

1. Design and implement estimation and control mechanisms to improve the capacity to seize illicit crops.
2. Develop and implement surveillance mechanisms to facilitate the eradication of illicit drug cultivation.
3. Establish a national body responsible for controlling and preventing the diversion of pharmaceuticals.
4. Take the necessary steps to establish a mechanism for national and international information exchanges on controlled chemical substances and pharmaceuticals.

5. Strengthen the application of 1988 Vienna Convention, issuing pre-export notifications for controlled chemical substances.
6. Develop and implement the necessary legal and administrative framework to prevent the diversion of controlled chemical substances.

CONTROL MEASURES

Saint Kitts and Nevis has judicial, administrative and law enforcement agencies with specific responsibility for investigating, controlling, and/or eliminating illicit drug trafficking. It has a mechanism for effecting national coordination, cooperation, and timely information exchanges and a centralized agency responsible for carrying out these functions with other countries, in keeping with international agreements. This is carried out by the newly formed National Joint Headquarters (NJHQ).

The following data is provided on the quantities of drugs seized for the year under review:

Description	Quantity
Cocaine Base	0. 9155 kg
Cocaine Salts (Crack)	0. 041 kg
Cannabis plants uprooted	53,965 plants
Cannabis cured	1,851.927 kg
Cannabis seeds	0.9087 kg
Compressed marihuana	16 bails
Cocaine powder	0.9155 kg

Five persons were arrested for possession of cannabis, while 4 were charged for this offense. There is no information available on the number of persons convicted for illicit drug trafficking.

The country did not make requests for international cooperation to investigate and prosecute drug trafficking offenses in 1999.

Saint Kitts and Nevis has criminalized the illicit manufacture and trafficking of firearms, ammunition, explosives, and other related materials, and has in place administrative control measures to prevent offenses related thereto. There are national laws authorizing the confiscation, forfeiture, freezing and seizure of firearms, ammunition, explosives, and other related materials.

The country has a mechanism to maintain a record by date, classification / description, and quantities of firearms, ammunitions, explosives and other related materials manufactured, imported, exported, or in transit. There is a mechanism to ensure that, prior to release for export of shipments of firearms, ammunition, explosives, and other related materials, the importing countries have issued the necessary licenses or authorizations. There is a mechanism to facilitate national interagency cooperation and information exchanges in this area, and a centralized point for carrying out these functions with other countries.

Data was not provided on the number of persons arrested and convicted of illicit manufacture and trafficking of firearms, ammunition, explosives, and other related materials. It was reported that five seizure operations of these articles had been carried out in 1999 and that 4 handguns were seized by law enforcement agencies in that year. Below is the detail of this information:

Firearms	
Type	Quantity
.38 Smith and Wesson Revolver	1
.380 Walther 9mm Pistol	1
Bulldog .44 Revolver	1
.22 Tp USA Pistol	1
.38 rds ammunition	10
.22 rds ammunition	41
12 gauge	15
.380 rds ammunition	56
.44 ammunition	147

The Government did not provide the quantities of firearms, ammunition, explosives, and other related materials related to drug trafficking that were confiscated or forfeited by the competent authorities in 1999. The country did identify the origins of the seized firearms, ammunitions, explosives, and other related materials, connected to illicit drug trafficking, but not on the routing used in the diversion of firearms, ammunition, explosives, and other related materials. There is no information available on the number of requests made for international cooperation to investigate and prosecute offenses involving the manufacture and trafficking of firearms and related materials during 1999.

Saint Kitts and Nevis has national laws criminalizing money laundering as an offense and administrative measures are in place to prevent it. There are national laws and regulations authorizing the freezing, seizure, and forfeiture of assets related to money laundering. The NJHQ is responsible for receiving, requesting, analyzing, and disseminating information on financial transactions and for facilitating national

operational information exchanges or such exchanges with the central entities of other countries. The country has laws and regulations requiring financial institutions and other responsible institutions to report suspicious or unusual transactions to the competent authorities and to comply with other control measures.

There is a mechanism in St. Kitts and Nevis for the management and disposal of assets seized or forfeited in connection with illicit drug trafficking offenses. There is no information available on the number of persons arrested, charged, or convicted of money laundering offenses during 1999. Neither were judicial or administrative sanctions applied to financial institutions. No requests were made for international cooperation or assistance in connection with money laundering during 1999.

Recommendations

1. **Create a register and/or databank to identify the number of seizures, operations, persons arrested, charged and convicted for illicit drug trafficking offences.**
2. **Establish a mechanism to identify the origins of or routing employed in the diversion of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials.**
3. **Establish international cooperation to investigate and prosecute offenses involving the manufacture and illicit trafficking of firearms.**

HUMAN, SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC COST OF DRUGS

Estimating Human, Social and Economic cost of the drug problem in all of its manifestations constitutes a complex process. This information is relevant to each country's understanding of the magnitude of the drug problem. This would enable each country to appreciate the direct and indirect cost in proportion to their Gross National Product or national annual budget. Because many countries have difficulty in providing these estimates, CICAD is proposing a hemisphere-wide program involving training and technical assistance, which should assist the country in its effort in confronting the drug problem and fulfilling this indicator's requirements.

Recommendation

1. **Develop the capacity to estimate the human, social, and economic cost of the drug problem.**

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

CICAD recommends that Saint Kitts and Nevis' anti-drug efforts be strengthened by addressing the following:

1. Finalize and approve the National Anti-Drug Plan.
2. Sign and ratify the Inter-American Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters and the Inter-American Convention Against Corruption. Ratify the Inter-American Convention against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives and other Related Materials.
3. Continue and finalize the update of existing laws and regulations with respect to the issue of drugs, chemicals, money laundering and firearms, with international conventions.
4. Expand "Drugs in the Workplace" programmes in the private sector and develop these for the public sector.
5. Establish guidelines on minimum standards of care for drug treatment;
6. Expand early detection, outreach, rehabilitation and social reintegration programmes.
7. Evaluate and determine the effectiveness of demand reduction programmes.
8. Establish a mechanism to gather data to determine the prevalence of drug use in the general population, the age of first use of any illegal drug, and drugs used, and the annual incidence of new drug users.
9. Design and implement estimation and control mechanisms to improve the capacity to seize illicit crops.
10. Develop and implement surveillance mechanisms to facilitate the eradication of illicit drug cultivation.
11. Establish a national body responsible for controlling and preventing the diversion of pharmaceuticals.
12. Take the necessary steps to establish a mechanism for national and international information exchanges on controlled chemical substances and pharmaceuticals.

13. Strengthen the application of 1988 Vienna Convention, issuing pre-export notifications for controlled chemical substances.
14. Develop and implement the necessary legal and administrative framework to prevent the diversion of controlled chemical substances.
15. Create a register and/or databank to identify the number of seizures, operations, persons arrested, charged and convicted for illicit drug trafficking offences.
16. Establish a mechanism to identify the origins of or routing employed in the diversion of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials.
17. Establish international cooperation to investigate and prosecute offenses involving the manufacture and illicit trafficking of firearms.
18. Develop the capacity to estimate the human, social, and economic cost of the drug problem.