



National Drug Policy

of the Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis

2024 - 2028

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Ministry of National Security acknowledges that the National Drug Policy is the result of a multi-sectoral collaboration with all stakeholders in drug control within the Federation of Saint Kitts-Nevis. The Secretariat of the National Council on Drug Abuse Prevention, more familiarly known as the National Drug Council (NDC), in accordance with its mandate, took the necessary steps to lead this process through meaningful engagement with the key stakeholders in government and civil society. The team at the NDC acknowledges the work that was undertaken by consultants, which contributed to the development of the policy through research and surveys (2013), situational analyses (2022), focus groups (2022), and stakeholder validation meetings (2023). The NDC also acknowledges the technical guidance and support offered by the Executive Secretariat of the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission of the Organization of American States. (ES-CICAD/OAS). Through this collective process, stronger relationships have been built among stakeholders. A solid foundation now exists for robust interaction, and significant partnerships on the implementation of the actions in the policy, toward decreasing the harms associated with substance mis/use in the Federation of Saint Kitts-Nevis.

HON. DR. TERENCE DREW



PRIME MINISTER OF ST. KITTS AND NEVIS AND MINISTER OF NATIONAL SECURITY AND HEALTH

FOREWORD



As the Prime Minister of St. Kitts and Nevis, I am honoured to present the St. Kitts and Nevis 2024 – 2028 National Drug Policy. This Policy reflects our unwavering commitment to creating a safer and healthier Federation for all citizens. It serves as a framework for addressing the complex challenges associated with drug use and dependence while promoting public health and safety.

Our approach is built on fundamental principles: minimising duplication, strengthening collaboration, and adopting a whole-of-government strategy for drug control. Effective responses require partnership among all stakeholders, including government agencies, local communities, NGOs, and international partners.

Understanding drug dependence as a disease is paramount. It is crucial to acknowledge the complexities surrounding it, including comorbidities and the stigma that affects individuals, particularly female drug users. We must ensure that those in need of treatment are not criminalised but rather offered comprehensive support through treatment, rehabilitation, and reintegration strategies.

Our approach requires a whole-of-government strategy that not only addresses drug dependence but also incorporates strong interdiction policies and procedures. We must work collaboratively with regional and international partners to enhance our effectiveness in combatting drug-related issues while prioritising the health and safety of our community.

It is essential to recognise that the drug situation in our Federation can influence how we are perceived on the international stage. A proactive and cohesive approach will enhance our reputation and foster a collective commitment to a safer and healthier society.

We also understand that the negative consequences of alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs are intertwined with social determinants such as income, employment, housing, and education. To reduce these harms, effective government interventions must involve a cross-agency response that prioritises resources, enhances collaboration, and maximises the effectiveness of our collective actions.

I extend my heartfelt thanks to the National Council on Drug Abuse Prevention and the numerous stakeholders who came together to develop our National Drug Policy. Your dedication and collaborative spirit have been instrumental in crafting a comprehensive approach to tackling drug abuse in our communities. Together, we are making significant strides toward fostering a healthier, safer society. Your hard work and commitment to this vital cause are truly commendable, and I look forward to the positive impact our unified efforts will bring.

Together, we can pave the way for a future where understanding, compassion, and coordinated efforts lead to meaningful change. We invite all stakeholders to join us in this vital endeavour as we work toward a brighter and healthier future for St. Kitts and Nevis.

HON. GARTH WILKIN

ATTORNEY GENERAL OF ST. KITTS AND NEVIS



FOREWORD

I am pleased to support and commend the National Council on Drug Abuse Prevention for its work in developing the National Drug Policy 2024–2028. This Policy reflects the Council's expertise and commitment, and it strengthens our ongoing efforts in drug control and public health. It also highlights the importance of clear, supportive legislation across all areas of drug management.

Our Federation is supported by a solid body of laws that address every aspect of drug control. Within this framework, the Policy places appropriate focus on alternatives to incarceration for individuals who use drugs. The Alternative Sentencing Powers Act provides a strong foundation for this approach, and I encourage the Council to make full use of its provisions.

We have also taken important steps through the recent introduction of new cannabis legislation. These changes acknowledge the evolving realities of drug use while putting key safeguards in place. With careful implementation and close coordination among the responsible agencies, we remain committed to managing this transition responsibly and addressing any challenges that may arise. Our dedication to this work is firm, and we will continue striving for the best outcomes for our Federation.

Together, we are shaping a comprehensive drug policy that prioritises health, safety, and justice. I look forward to continued collaboration with all stakeholders as we work toward a more compassionate and effective response to drug-related issues in our Federation.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The National Drug Policy of Saint Kitts and Nevis (2024-2028) seeks to address the complex impact of drugs within the Federation by prioritising the two main areas of concern for drug control, i.e., health, safety and security. In keeping with International and Hemispheric standards, and using the CICAD/OAS Hemispheric Strategy 2020 (OAS/CICAD, 2020) and its Plan of Action on Drugs 2021-2025 as a guide, this policy addresses the critical issues and creates a plan of action across five thematic pillars:

1. Institutional Strengthening
2. Measures of Prevention, Treatment, and Recovery Support
3. Measures to Control and Counter the Illicit Cultivation, Production, Trafficking, and Distribution of Drugs, and to address their Causes and Consequences
4. Research, Information and Monitoring & Evaluation
5. International Cooperation

Under the guidance of a Multi-Sectoral Steering Committee, all activities related to the foregoing thematic pillars will receive focused and balanced attention. Further, the implementation of the policy will be advanced through strategic institutional practices that are grounded in empirical evidence, established good practices, compassion, as well as international standards of public health, technical, technological, and human resource capacity building and human rights principles. It outlines a Vision and Mission that is tied to the following Core Values:

- **Collaboration (Institutional Strengthening)**
 - An efficient and effective response to addressing the harm caused by drugs requires strong institutional systems and a coordinated multi-sectoral response.
- **People-Centred / Harm-Reduction (Demand Reduction)**
 - Drugs exist in our society and action to delay the onset of first use and reduce the impact of harm through prevention, treatment and social reintegration is critical.
- **Safety and Security (Supply Reduction and Measures of Control)**
 - Enforcement agencies are a significant part of the response to curtail illicit activities in furtherance of the security and safety of our country and its citizens.
 - This requires the building of technical, technological and human resource capacity.
- **Data-Driven (Research, Information, Monitoring and Evaluation)**
 - The best decisions are evidence-informed. This requires consistent advocacy for and the development of mechanisms to collect and analyse data and report on interventions that, once proven effective, can be scaled up to benefit a wider cross-section of the population.
- **Global Responsibility (International Cooperation)**
 - The impact of drugs on our society is the result of influences that are both internal and external to the Federation. Through collective responsibility and engagement with regional and international partners, the Federation will be better equipped to respond to these threats.

In alignment with these core values, the activities identified in the Plan of Action will support the implementation of the policy. These actions, developed through engagement with stakeholders whose concerns included children and youth, gender considerations, justice-involved persons with substance use disorders, vulnerable communities, and areas prone to drug trafficking, include but are not limited to the following:

1. Strengthening the National Drug Council and developing mechanisms for inter-agency collaboration and coordination.
2. Developing and implementing a national substance use and misuse prevention programme while improving treatment, recovery support, and social integration intervention at every level of care.
3. Providing agencies with appropriate training and the necessary equipment for efficient supply reduction interventions and related activities.
4. Strengthening the development of evidence-based programming by developing and strengthening coordination mechanisms for collecting, analysing, and disseminating drug-related information and
5. Developing and implementing a national plan to access technical assistance and donor funds while undertaking bilateral and multilateral cooperation.

Finally, the Policy is underpinned by a robust monitoring and evaluation component which would aid stakeholders in understanding the process used for implementation, identifying whether the action has addressed the issue for which it was developed and finally, estimating the impact it has had on the drug problem.

The outcome of the focused, strategic, structured and coordinated implementation of this policy will result in stronger relationships among stakeholders as well as significant reductions in drug-related harm, in both the areas of demand and supply reduction.

INTRODUCTION

Country's Drug Situation

Over their life, 66% of Kittitians and Nevisians will have a drink of alcohol, 35% will try an illegal drug and about 25% will use tobacco.¹ While not every instance of alcohol or other drug use is harmful, the effects of these substances may be significant, as they have the potential to contribute to immediate and long term harms at the personal and societal levels. Internationally, these harms are manifested in family and community dysfunction, increased crime and violence, as well as vehicular and work related accidents. The Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis has not been spared these negative effects of the drug situation.

The Ministry of National Security in collaboration with the Ministries of Health, Education, Social Services and civil society have through individual and collaborative efforts developed programs and systems to address these issues. Local, regional and international training opportunities have provided personnel from both government and civil society agencies with education to curtail the effects of substances.

Alcohol

According to the World Population Review (2023), sixty-six percent (66%) of the people of Saint Kitts and Nevis reported having used alcohol at least once in their lifetime. Saint Kitts and Nevis falls slightly above the global average for the consumption of pure alcohol in litres per year among all adults aged 15+, with males consuming on average 10 litres vs. females 2 ¾ litres annually.

Consumption for those who do drink may even be higher, taking into consideration that one-third of the population has never had an alcoholic drink and that 60% of women do not drink at all, leaving the same quantities consumed by a smaller population.

Treatment for alcohol dependency disorder includes counselling, medications, and possibly medically assisted detoxification to help the individual stop drinking safely. Alcohol dependency disorder has multiple levels of severity, which generally depend upon the number of symptoms expressed by a given patient: 2-3 is mild, 4-5 is moderate and 6 or more is considered severe. More than 9.70% of the citizens aged 15 and over in Saint Kitts and Nevis (Males 6.60% Females 3.60%) consume alcohol at a level that would classify them as having an alcohol use disorder (6 or more). This puts them at risk of harm from alcohol-related disease or injury over their lifetime.

As has been reported in other jurisdictions, alcohol consumption results in significant fiscal and health costs.

Alcohol related harm has a significant impact on society, with many citizens thought to have been the victims of an alcohol-related physical assault.

Alcohol's impact on frontline police, fire service and health workers ranges from acquired trauma associated with witnessing horrific accidents and events and often results in the inappropriate use

¹ PAHO. Health in the Americas. Pan American Health Organization. 2012.

of alcohol as a self-soothing, self-medicating strategy to address the resulting work-related post-traumatic stress disorder. (Institute of Alcohol Studies, 2015)

The consumption of alcohol during pregnancy may result in congenital disabilities and behavioural and neuro-developmental abnormalities known as Foetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder (FASD) (PAHO, 2020). According to the data obtained in the OAS CICAD school survey, more females reported drinking alcohol than males in both lifetime use and past year; only in the past month did males report a slightly higher prevalence of use.

Alcohol use during celebratory events may also lead to unanticipated, unprotected sexual contact which may result in an STI or an unplanned pregnancy. That pregnancy may remain unknown for possibly eight to ten weeks, and continued substance use during this period, the 1st trimester, subjects the foetus to possible damage from that use.

The symptoms of FASD can persist into adulthood and can vary between individuals. The relationship between the consumption of alcohol during pregnancy and the expression of FASD is complicated, as not all children exposed to high levels of alcohol during gestation are affected to the same extent. There is no data available on the prevalence of FASD in the Federation.

Globally, heavy alcohol use amongst parents has contributed to child neglect, lack of responsive care and under stimulation of the child. It is one of the major causes of unhealthy, stunted, early childhood development for many children (Institute of Alcohol Studies, 2020). There is no reason to believe this is not true of Saint Kitts and Nevis.

Tobacco and Nicotine

In the CARICOM, 1 of every 6 deaths caused by NCDs can be directly linked to smoking tobacco², largely in the form of manufactured cigarettes.

The use of tobacco in the general population of Saint Kitts and Nevis is low, and efforts should be made to ensure it does not grow. According to PAHO's report on Tobacco Control, 2022 in the Region of the America's, 9.2% and 8.7% of youth and adult populations currently use tobacco (PAHO, 2023). There is no current data on usage in Saint Kitts and Nevis.

Highlights from the Global Youth Tobacco Survey in 2010 (PAHO, 2010) showed that almost one in 10 students currently use tobacco; 4% currently smoke cigarettes; 6.2% currently use some other form of tobacco that was not defined.

Reported exposure to secondhand smoke (SHS) was moderate; one in five students live in homes where others smoke; 13.8% of students have at least one parent who smokes.

Around 13% of people in the Federation have a lifetime prevalence of smoking tobacco, and 10% reported having smoked tobacco in the past month.

Over six in 10 students think smoke from others is harmful to them, and 70% of students reported that smoking in public places should be banned.

One in 10 students have an object with a cigarette brand logo on it, and one-third of students saw pro-tobacco ads in newspapers or magazines in the past 30 days.

² <http://www.healthycaribbean.org>

Tobacco remains a significant cause of death and disability in the Caribbean region as CARPHA suggests that CARICOM wide, 18% of NCD deaths can be attributable to tobacco use. There is no data available on the contribution of tobacco to the non-communicable disease burden in Saint Kitts and Nevis.

Cannabis

Cannabis is a group of substances from the plant *cannabis sativa* and is widely available in its herbal form. The most potent part of the plant is the flowering heads which are dried and smoked. There are reports of cannabis resin (hashish) being available, either made locally or obtained in barter arrangements with the French islands where it is common. Locally produced cannabis oil can be made by using a solvent to extract the resins. Herbal cannabis is usually smoked, either in a hand-rolled cigarette or through a water-pipe. Cannabis may also be prepared for oral consumption by extracting the oil soluble cannabinoids in a “fat” such as cooking oil or butter and then using that in the preparation of foods, most notably but not limited to brownies.

In 2013, students reported that almost 8% under the age of 14, 20% in the 15-16 age group and 23.4% over the age of 17 had used cannabis in the past 12 months. Past month use was slightly lower at 6%, 12.9% and 19.8% respectively.

As the most widely used “formerly illicit” drug in Saint Kitts and Nevis, its use may exacerbate pre-existing psychiatric disorders. Cannabis dependence among young adults is *correlated* with psychiatric disorders such as psychosis, though it is unclear if the psychiatric issues existed prior to cannabis use. Correlation is not causation, and more research is needed in this area.

Cocaine

Saint Kitts and Nevis is ideally located within the transit zone of cocaine moving between the producing countries in South America and the consuming countries in Europe and North America. With limited marine and law enforcement capacity, the twin-island state is vulnerable to being used for the trans-shipment of drugs through Guadeloupe to Europe and through Puerto Rico to the USA.

Crack cocaine in the Local Market

The people who facilitate the transit of cocaine are often not users of the product whose movement they facilitate. Rather than being paid in cash, the facilitator is often paid “in kind” with cocaine, which is then “dumped” on the local market at well below the price in the destination country. Cocaine in transit is usually 95+% pure.

The cocaine that is available for sale in Saint Kitts and Nevis is usually extremely pure as it has come direct from the processor and has not yet been adulterated, thus what is available, both powdered cocaine and smokable crack cocaine on the local market is extremely pure when compared to the destination countries. This purity contributes to a higher quality of the crack cocaine product and a purer powder cocaine than a tourist would be accustomed to, creating a potential overdose issue.

Saint Kitts and Nevis cooperates with regional and international partners to build law enforcement and interdiction capacities to stop these illicit flows, hold perpetrators accountable and deter future criminal activity that harm citizens, threaten the economy and endanger a main source of national income, tourism.

Smoke-able Crack Cocaine vs Cocaine

Cocaine is a hydrochloride salt in its powdered form, while crack cocaine is derived from powdered cocaine by combining it with water and another substance, usually baking soda (sodium bicarbonate) to convert to a smoke-able base. After cocaine and baking soda are combined, the mixture is boiled, and a solid forms. Once it's cooled and broken into smaller pieces, these pieces are sold as a smoke-able product referred to as crack cocaine.

Cocaine and crack differ in appearance. Cocaine is generally found in white powder form, and crack is found in a rock form that is generally white, cream, tan, or light brown. Crack and cocaine also differ in the manner in which they are used. Cocaine is typically snorted, and crack is typically smoked in a pipe or mixed with cannabis and smoked in a cigarette called a "spranger" in the Federation. In other Caribbean jurisdictions names such as a "seasoned spliff" or "black joint" are common for the same mix.

Demand Reduction

The Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis has drug demand reduction policies and programmes that are guided by the Drug (Prevention and Abatement of the Misuse and Abuse of Drugs) Act 2002. Measures aimed at minimising the adverse public health and social consequences of drug use and misuse are implemented, using the technical guide, jointly published by the World Health Organisation (WHO), the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and the Joint United Nations Program on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS). These measures include Community Clinics and a medical team who adhere to international standards of care, within the constraints of available resources.

There are programmes in the areas of health promotion, prevention, early intervention, treatment, care, rehabilitation, social integration, recovery support and related support services among other initiatives/measures. The programmes incorporate human rights, intercultural, generational and gender approaches and include coordination with various stakeholders responsible for the delivery of supporting social services.

Treatment and Rehabilitation

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

These programs take into account the UNODC and the WHO International Standards for the Treatment of Drug Use Disorders. The Ministry of Health's Federal Office provides oversight for the care and treatment offered by government entities to ensure that the quality criteria of the care and treatment services are met in keeping with international standards, but are also mindful of available resources. Specifically, there is oversight of the physicians and nurses who offer care to persons with drug use problems at the Health Centres, Mental Health Day Treatment Centre and the psychiatric ward of Joseph N. France General Hospital to ensure there are no discriminatory practices.

The country facilitates access to both outpatient and residential services, and non-governmental organisations (NGOs) provide outpatient counselling and treatment services. Additionally, ongoing efforts are made to ensure capacity is built in this area, through participation in competence-based training in prevention, treatment and social reintegration. PAHO, through its Biennial work Plan with the Ministry of Health, offers ongoing competence-based training (at all relevant educational levels) in the areas of prevention, treatment and social reintegration.

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

The country also participated in the Training and Certification Program for Drug and Violence Prevention, Treatment, and Rehabilitation (PROCCER) of the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission of the Organisation of American States (CICAD/OAS) in the area of prevention and treatment. The country certified personnel who work on prevention at the intermediate level and treatment at the basic level through PROCCER and participated in the accreditation process outlined by PAHO to ensure that the quality criteria of prevention services are met.

Additionally, approximately thirty (30) officers who work with adolescents in schools and other social service areas, received training on adolescent interventions through CICAD's Demand Reduction Unit. However, there are no formal evaluative mechanisms in place to measure the effectiveness of prevention and treatment services.

Prevention

The Federation has had universal and selective prevention programs aimed at primary and secondary school students, the community, individuals in the workplace, and the prison population.

Behaviours associated with harmful alcohol, tobacco and other drug use are influenced by a range of biological, psychosocial and environmental factors, including socialisation, experimentation, exposure opportunity, availability, "self-medication" to cope with stress or difficult life situations, trauma, peer pressure and/or social acceptance. Alcohol and drugs are also used for disinhibition, to enhance pleasurable experiences, and to intensify feelings and behaviours. However, comprehensive prevention strategies may be used to delay, prevent or reduce use.

The Drug Prevention and Treatment Services Inc. a group of professionally trained prevention and treatment service providers has delivered programmes in secondary, technical vocational and tertiary institutions as well as at the prison. One programme was a five-week adolescent substance use treatment programme at a technical vocational school and an eight week substance use treatment group in the prison.

Adolescent Substance Use Treatment Programme was run in 2019 at a technical vocational school in Saint Kitts and Nevis. Using evidence-based approaches, they work to help reduce risky alcohol, tobacco and other drug use as well as related problems for individuals and the broader community.

As reported in the 2021 Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM) Evaluation Report on Drug Policies: Measures of Prevention, Treatment and Recovery Support-The Federation of Saint Kitts

and Nevis (OAS, 2021) does not implement prevention programs for some populations that may require further attention. These include youth and adults in street situations, family, women and men, LGBTI, and migrants.

Supply Reduction

Supply reduction strategies aim to restrict the availability and access to both legal and illegal drugs in order to prevent or reduce problems associated with their use. Controlling the importation, growth and availability will impact who can use, as well as when, where and how use occurs. The ultimate goal of these activities is to reduce the social and economic harms associated with the drug trade and the harm experienced by both the consumer and the broader community.

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

Drug supply reduction programmes implemented by the country are complemented by drug-related crime prevention initiatives that address social and economic risk factors. The Federation has mechanisms to collect and analyse information related to the illicit supply of drugs which involve the Royal St. Christopher and Nevis Police Force, the Ministry of Health and the Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis Bureau of Standards.

The Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis has an Early Warning System (EWS) that is maintained by the Bureau of Standards, to identify and trace new psychoactive substances (NPS), amphetamine-type stimulants and other substances subject to international control using a portable drug analyzer. There has been training in special investigative techniques and equipment and technology have been updated, enhancing the capacity to detect and analyse NPS. An updated register of individuals and corporations permitted to handle pharmaceutical products containing precursor substances, narcotics or psychotropic substances is also maintained through this system.

Ongoing training programs linked to regulations, processes and procedures on drug trafficking and related crimes are maintained. Specialised training on investigative techniques and intelligence gathering for personnel involved in interdiction operations is also undertaken. The country exchanges information on the impact of small-scale drug trafficking or micro-drug trafficking on the society, economy, and security sectors at the local, regional, and international levels.

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

There are national information gathering mechanisms to exchange intelligence information to detect routes and methods used by drug trafficking criminal organisations. The country exchanges

information with foreign counterparts on the systematisation of regulations, studies, research, and bibliographic material produced by countries and international organisations. Information is also shared using the platforms of the Joint Regional Communications Centre (JRCC), Advance Passenger Information System (APIS) and the International Police Organisation (INTERPOL). The country has secure communication channels for the exchange of intelligence information with foreign counterparts on drug interdiction and control, as well as through ongoing communication via email and telephone with directors of national drug councils in the Caribbean region.

The Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis participates in regional coordination activities to prevent crimes related to drug trafficking, such as, firearms trafficking, extortion, kidnapping, money laundering and corruption, among others. The country participates in the Joint Regional Communications Centre (JRCC), the International Drug Enforcement Conference (IDEC), training at the United States International Law Enforcement Academy (ILEA), training at the Regional Drug Training Academy (REDTRAC) and the National Crime Agency (NCA) of the United Kingdom. There are also bilateral mechanisms for coordination and collaboration with other countries, focused on the dismantling of criminal groups linked to drug trafficking and related crimes. The Federation updated the Organised Crime (Prevention and Control) Act of 2009, and the Proceeds of Crime Act of 2009, allowing for effective cooperation mechanisms with other countries and relevant international organisations on forfeiture and management of assets derived from drug trafficking, money laundering and other related crimes.

The Precursor Chemicals Act of 2007 is available to identify and address the challenges posed by the onset of NPS and amphetamine-type stimulants.

In this area, Saint Kitts and Nevis implements some of its programmes with support from the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative (CBSI), which focuses on training, capacity building and the provision of technology and equipment for law enforcement.

Legal Framework

The Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis has enacted the following pieces of legislation to address the demand for and supply of drugs. There are also supporting laws in accordance with international conventions and treaties, to facilitate the seizure and forfeiture of assets, instruments, or products derived from drug trafficking and other related crimes.

- The Alternative Sentencing Powers Act of 2003 provides for alternative measures to incarceration for low-level drug offences.

The vast majority of individuals who would be eligible for alternative sentencing are males. The country has developed mechanisms to monitor and evaluate the impact of implementing alternative measures to incarceration for low-level drug offences.

- The Proceeds of Crime Act of 2009, provides for the use of specialised investigation tools, and techniques to prevent and reduce drug trafficking by depriving offenders of their ill-gotten gains.
- The Precursor Chemicals Act of 2007 and the Drugs (Prevention and Abatement of the Misuse and Abuse of Drugs) Act of 2002 has criminal, civil and administrative penalties for infractions or violations by individuals or corporations that handle pharmaceutical

products containing precursor substances, narcotics or psychotropic substances. These mechanisms are used to inform the industry and users in general of applicable controls and cooperation methods to prevent the diversion of controlled chemical substances. The legislation includes the control measures outlined in paragraphs 8 and 9 of Article 12 of the 1988 United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances.

This legislation also includes the establishment of the National Drug Council which is responsible for advising the minister on matters related to Demand Reduction- prevention and treatment programming efforts.

The Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis' Bureau of Standards (SKNBS) is the agency responsible for analysing chemical substances, precursors and pharmaceuticals, including new psychoactive substances (NPS).

The Pesticides and Toxic Chemical Board is the competent authority responsible for controlling domestic trade to prevent diversion of controlled chemical substances towards illicit activities.

- The Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters Act of 2002, Proceeds of Crime Act of 2009, the Financial Intelligence Unit Act of 2009, the Organized Crime Act of 2009 and Anti-Money Laundering Act of 2012 allow for effective cooperation mechanisms with other countries and relevant international organisations on forfeiture and management of assets derived from drug trafficking, money laundering and other related crimes.
- The Financial Intelligence Unit Act of 2009, created the Financial Intelligence Unit within the Ministry of Finance. The Unit has mechanisms for analysing money laundering risks, in accordance with recommendations from the Caribbean Financial Action Task Force (CFATF) and the Financial Action Task Force (FATF).

This legislative and institutional framework enables the authorities to conduct financial and asset investigations parallel to drug trafficking investigations. There is also a Memorandum of Understanding that serves as a mechanism for allowing interagency coordination and cooperation in the area of preventing and controlling money laundering.

- The Extradition Act of 2002, permits extradition for drug trafficking and related crimes and has bilateral and multilateral extradition agreements on drug trafficking and related crimes with various countries.

Country's Institutional Capacity

The Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis has a National Council on Drug Abuse Prevention (NCDAP), which was established in 2000 and serves as the national drug authority with responsibility for both islands of the Federation. The NCDAP and its Secretariat are located in the Ministry of National Security and report to the Minister of National Security. This reporting is done through the office of the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of National Security.

The functions of the NCDAP are outlined in the Drugs (Prevention and Abatement of the Misuse and Abuse of Drugs) Act of 2002. NCDAP functions as a coordinating entity for the purpose of intervention, programme development, policy development, regional and international relations and as an advisory body. It coordinates the areas of demand reduction, supply reduction, alternative, integral and sustainable development programs, control measures, drug observatory, international cooperation and program evaluation. It has a dedicated budget that has been increased each year over the past five years.

There are a number of other key Ministries/Departments that have a pivotal role in the governance of drug control, and are represented on the Council. These include, but are not limited to, offices within the federal government and the Nevis Island Administration:

- Office of the Prime Minister and Premier's Office respectively
- Ministry of National Security
- Ministry for Social Development, Community and Gender Affairs
- Ministry of Education
- Ministry of Finance
- Comptroller of Customs
- Commander of Coast Guard
- Commissioner of Police
- St. Kitts and Nevis Medical and Dental Association
- St. Kitts and Nevis Bar Association
- Christian Council
- Evangelical Council

Areas of Focus In the National Drug Policy

The 2022 Situational Assessment identified four areas for consideration when formulating the implementation plans of the National Drug Strategy: prevention, treatment, supply and control and research, monitoring and evaluation.

Priority Actions

- Prevention
 - Enhance access to evidence-informed, effective and affordable treatment and support services for the whole population and for the priority populations. This includes increasing access to interventions demonstrated to reduce drug dependence, reduce harm and encourage treatment engagement and compliance.
 - Cooperate with stakeholders to prevent substance initiation, delaying first use and reducing use
 - Develop new and innovative responses to prevent uptake, delay the first use and reduce alcohol, tobacco or other drug use.
 - Support community engagement
 - Address the availability of alcohol, tobacco and other drugs
 - Develop responses that restrict or regulate the availability of and exposure to alcohol, tobacco and other drugs.
 - Reduce adverse health, social and economic consequences
- Treatment
 - Prevent and reduce the adverse health, social and economic consequences associated with alcohol, tobacco and other drugs by implementing and or enhancing harm reduction approaches.
 - Strengthen treatment and reintegration services with inclusion of gender and human rights policies
- Cooperation and Collaboration in supply control
 - Increase participatory processes that facilitate collaboration between island governments, the community and the non-government sector for greater engagement, integration and involvement in identifying and responding to key national and international drug issues.
 - Improve national coordination
 - Increase the safety and security of the population
 - Improve national coordination for identifying and addressing alcohol, tobacco and other drug issues, sharing jurisdictional information on innovative approaches, and developing effective responses.
- Research, Monitoring and Evaluation
 - Develop and share data and measure performance
 - Develop new data collection tools and share data across jurisdictions.
 - Conduct research that supports evidence-informed approaches, gives early warning of emerging priorities, measures performance and evaluates outcomes.

Stakeholders

Ministries, agencies, organizations and departments within the Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis are invested in the outcomes of the National Drug Policy and were invited to participate in the discussions. Representations included but were not limited to:

- Ministry of Finance
 - Saint Kitts and Nevis Customs Department
 - Budget Analysts
- Ministry of International Trade, Commerce and Consumer Affairs
 - Saint Kitts and Nevis Bureau of Standards
- Ministry of Justice & Legal Affairs
 - Attorney General Office | Senior Crown Counsel
- Ministry of Education, Sport, Youth and Culture
 - Chief Education Officer | Guidance Counsellors- Primary and Secondary | Youth Department | Sports Department
- Ministry of Health
 - Chief Medical Officer | Health Promotion Unit
- Ministry of National Security
 - Office of the Prime Minister | National Security Advisor to the Prime Minister | National Drug Council | Saint Kitt and Nevis Defence Force | The Royal St. Christopher and Nevis Police Force | Department of Strategic Research and Development
- Ministry of Social Development and Gender Affairs
 - National Counselling Centre | Family Matters Programme | Department of Social Services | Department of Gender Affairs
- Civil Society
 - Drug Prevention and Treatment Services | Lake Health and Wellbeing Services | Saint Kitts and Nevis Bar Association | Saint Kitts Christian Council | Saint Kitts Medical and Dental Association | Saint Kitts Nursing Association | University of the West Indies Open Campus

REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL DRUG FRAMEWORK

International Conventions and Declarations

The current policy is aligned with the [United Nations' international drug control conventions](#), and with the [Political Declaration and Plan of Action \(2009\)](#) adopted by the country in the United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs.

It also seeks to be in compliance with the [operational recommendations of the Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly \(UNGASS, 2016\)](#) "Our joint commitment to effectively tackle and counter the world drug problem", with a special emphasis on the defense of human rights, and gender and public health perspectives.

Recognizing that the drug problem is interconnected with three dimensions of sustainable development (economic, social, and environmental), this policy represents the commitment of the government to the [2030 Agenda for the Sustainable Development Goals](#). Through its actions, the policy aims to contribute to the achievement of global targets related to the drug problem.

[The Americas' conventions and declarations](#)

The policy is aligned with the Hemispheric Agenda developed through the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD) of the Organization of American States (OAS) and the Ministerial Declaration adopted at the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (2019). It is based on the principles of the [CICAD/OAS Hemispheric Drug Strategy \(2020\)](#) and follows its [Hemispheric Plan of Action on Drugs \(2021-2025\)](#), reflecting a commitment to the Declaration of Antigua, Guatemala, "For a comprehensive policy against the world drug problem in the Americas" (2013), and with the resolution of Guatemala, "Reflections and guidelines to formulate and follow up on comprehensive policies to address the World Drug Problem in the Americas" (2014).

Finally, viewing drug issues as a public health problem, the policy follows the [PAHO's Strategy on Substance Use and Public Health \(2010\)](#), and its [Action Plan \(2011\)](#).

NATIONAL DRUG STRATEGY

Human Rights, Gender, and Public Health Approaches

The St. Kitts-Nevis National Council on Drug Abuse Prevention Secretariat (The Secretariat), through a number of consultations with stakeholders locally, regionally and internationally, has facilitated the development of the National Drug Policy (NDP). Recognizing the complexity of the nature of the impact of drugs on the Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis, the Secretariat has chosen a public health approach across the five thematic areas outlined by the Organization of American States (OAS), Secretariat for Multidimensional Security (SMS), Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD).

The Public Health approach to policy development has four core steps: (1) define the problem(s); (2) identify risk and protective factors; (3) develop and evaluate interventions and strategies; (4) implement and scale up effective policy and programming. With respect to drug policy, this involves a commitment to principles and strategies that can reduce the negative impact of drugs on society. (Toronto, 2018) Imbedded in this approach are principles of human rights that recognize that persons have the right to access health services, harm-reduction services and treatment in a healthy environment (International Centre on Human Rights and Drug Policy, UNAIDS, WHO, UNDP, 2020); that also endeavours to be gender-inclusive by seeking to be aware of and address the differences that arise as a result of gender, the social constructions that result in different lived experiences of girls, women, boys and men and all other genders. (Mutatayi et al., 2022)

In the development of the Hemispheric Plan of Action on Drugs, the OAS, SMS and CICAD identified objectives and priority actions across five pillars. (OAS | CICAD, 2023) In October, 2022, a stakeholder meeting was convened by the Secretariat where goals and objectives specific to the Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis were identified: (1) Institutional Strengthening; (2) Measures of Prevention, Treatment, and Recovery Support (Demand Reduction); (3) Measures to Control and Counter the Illicit Cultivation, Production, Trafficking, and Distribution of Drugs, and to address their Causes and Consequences (Supply Reduction and Control Measures); (4) Research, Information and Monitoring & Evaluation; (5) International Cooperation.

Research, Information Gathering, and Monitoring and Evaluation

In order to provide a more effective response to the challenges presented by substance use and misuse in the Federation, a comprehensive data collection and analysis plan is required. Dedicated personnel with strong relationships with stakeholders would be responsible for information gathering which would inform planning efforts. Using an Action Research methodology, the development of the NDP seeks to both investigate the current systems and processes while actively collaborating with the stakeholders. Using both quantitative and qualitative data, investigation that is reflective, flexible and participatory is required to produce a policy that is solution-oriented and reflective of the populations it is meant to serve.

Quantitative data collection will involve documentation review and surveys. Under review will primarily be the OAS document on how to develop a National Drug Policy, the Situational Analysis to inform the development of a National Drug Strategy in Saint Kitts and Nevis, the 7th and 8th MEM Evaluation Reports on Drug Policies, International Drug Conventions and Multilateral, Bilateral and Regional Agreements to which the Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis is a signatory, as well as National Legislative Arrangements.

Qualitative data collection will involve interviews, observations, and group discussions. Ongoing interviews will be held with the staff of the Secretariat, with ongoing support and collaboration from OAS and CICAD. Further interviews and engagement will occur with stakeholders within the government, non-government, Civil Society, and the private sector through other consultation workshops. Follow-up interviews and presentation of the final draft of the NDP for review and feedback in the form of a validation workshop will also occur, once all information has been incorporated.

Also built into the Policy are Logic Models and a Plan of Action, which detail the goals and objectives of the policy, while fully ventilating the actions to be undertaken, time frames within which this is anticipated to happen, responsible agencies and expected outcomes.

Additionally, a robust Monitoring and Evaluation framework is also included in the document to facilitate continuous assessment of the policy and its planned activities.

Strategic Planning and General Purpose

The National Drug Policy seeks to provide a strategic framework for government agencies in conjunction with civil society to address the complex impact of drugs on society. Its priorities are the health, safety and security of the Nation.

In the development of the Hemispheric Plan of Action on Drugs, the OAS, SMS and CICAD (OAS/CICAD, 2020) identified objectives and priority actions across five pillars:

1. Institutional Strengthening
2. Measures of Prevention, Treatment, and Recovery Support (Demand Reduction)
3. Measures to Control and Counter the Illicit Cultivation, Production, Trafficking, and Distribution of Drugs, and to address their Causes and Consequences (Supply Reduction and Control Measures)
4. Research, Information and Monitoring & Evaluation
5. International Cooperation.

In October, 2022, the Secretariat hosted a stakeholder meeting where goals and objectives specific to the Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis were identified. These pillars, goals and objectives are the foundation from which performance targets, logic models, corresponding action plans, budgets and monitoring and evaluation frameworks are developed.

In April 2023, a consultation workshop was hosted by the National Drug Secretariat. Stakeholders across the public and private sectors were invited to participate in a full-day workshop where they shared what activities their organisations could participate in currently, and projected activities over the next five years, to address the challenges of substance use, misuse and trafficking in the

Federation. Grouped under the five pillars, stakeholders identified activities, responsible parties and resources needed to achieve their goals.

In employing a public health approach, all activities seek to ensure that services will meet the needs of the most vulnerable communities. These include children and youth, gender specific initiatives, justice-involved communities, etc. Active research principles also dictate that there is meaningful collaboration with stakeholders that is flexible and participatory.

The NDC will nominate a Steering Committee with responsibility for providing oversight throughout the development and execution of the National Drug Policy. Employing action research principles, the process engages stakeholders to create solution-oriented plans to address needs identified.

Embedded into this multi-pronged approach are principles of human rights and the recognition that persons have the right to access health services, harm-reduction services, and treatment in a healthy environment. (International Centre on Human Rights and Drug Policy, UNAIDS, WHO, UNDP, 2020) This healthy environment also endeavours to be gender-inclusive by being aware of and addressing the differences that arise because of gender.

Vision

Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis will meet the challenges of addressing drug control with approaches that prioritise the health and safety of all persons.

Mission

Centralise the coordination of all activities related to the prevention, treatment and supply of drugs through the advancement of strategic institutional practices that secure the well-being of its citizens, and are grounded in evidence-based decision making.

Core Values

- **Collaboration (Institutional Strengthening)**
 - An efficient and effective response to addressing the harm caused by drugs requires strong institutional systems and a coordinated multisectoral response.
- **People-Centred/ Harm-Reduction (Demand Reduction)**
 - Drugs exist in our society, and action to delay the onset of first use and reduce the impact of harm through prevention, treatment and social reintegration is critical.
- **Safety and Security (Supply Reduction and Measures of Control)**
 - Enforcement agencies are a significant part of the response to curtail illicit activities in furtherance of the security and safety of our country and its citizens.
- **Data-Driven (Research, Information, Monitoring and Evaluation)**
 - The best decisions are evidence-informed. This requires consistent advocacy for, and the development of, mechanisms to collect and analyse data and report on interventions that, once proven effective, can be scaled up to benefit a wider cross-section of the population.
- **Global Responsibility (International Cooperation)**
 - The impact of drugs on our society is the result of influences that are both internal and external to the Federation. Through collective responsibility and engagement with regional and international partners, the Federation will be better equipped to respond to these threats.

Goals and Objectives

Institutional Strengthening

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|------------|-----|---|
| Goals | 1.0 | Strengthen inter- agency multisectoral and technical coordination methods to achieve a comprehensive, balanced, and multidisciplinary approach to the drug problem. |
| Objectives | 1.1 | Strengthen the National Drug Council with the necessary legislation, capabilities, resources and competencies to coordinate the formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of national drug policies. |
| | 1.2 | Develop mechanisms for interagency collaboration and coordination. |

Measures of Prevention, Treatment, and Recovery Support

- | | | |
|------------|-----|--|
| Goals | 2.0 | Delay the onset of first use and reduce the use and misuse of substances. |
| Objectives | 2.1 | Develop and implement a national substance use and misuse prevention program. |
| | 2.2 | To improve treatment, recovery support and social integration interventions at every level of the care system. |
| | 2.3 | Build capacity to support justice-involved persons- alternative sentencing and restorative justice programmes, life and skills training for justice-involved youth and adults. |

Measures to Control and Counter the Illicit Cultivation, Production, Trafficking, and Distribution of Drugs, and to address their Causes and Consequences

- | | | |
|------------|-------|--|
| Goals | 3.1 | Strengthen the capacity of supply agencies to address trafficking, drug cultivation and drug-related crime |
| | 3.2 | Improve the efficient and effective regulation and management of chemicals, pharmaceuticals, arms, and ammunition. |
| | 3.3 | Strengthen mechanisms to address money laundering. |
| Objectives | 3.1.1 | Provide agencies with appropriate training for efficient supply reduction interventions. |
| | 3.1.2 | Ensure that agencies have the necessary equipment to control the movement of drugs and related activities. |
| | 3.2.1 | Ensure the proper management and monitoring of chemicals and pharmaceutical products. |
| | 3.2.2 | Undertake activities to confiscate illegal arms and ammunition. |

Research, Information, Monitoring, and Evaluation

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|------------|-------|---|
| Goals | 4.1 | Develop a comprehensive drug information network to facilitate evidence-based decision-making. |
| | 4.2 | Facilitate the incorporation of monitoring and evaluation frameworks throughout the design and delivery of all programming. |
| Objectives | 4.1.1 | Develop and strengthen coordination mechanisms for collecting, analysing and disseminating drug-related information. |
| | 4.1.2 | Build capacity among relevant stakeholders to enhance the collection, management and sharing of drug information. |
| | 4.2.1 | Strengthen the development of evidence-based programming. |

International Cooperation

- | | | |
|-------|-----|---|
| Goals | 5.1 | Strengthen national cooperation to access international and regional resources in accordance with conventions, agreements and declarations. |
| | 5.2 | Ensure Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis' compliance with regional, hemispheric, and international mandates. |

Objectives	5.1.1	Develop and implement a national plan to access technical assistance, donor support, and undertake bilateral and multilateral cooperation.
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Performance Targets

Institutional Strengthening		
Objectives:		Desirable Performance Target:
1.1	Strengthen the national drug council with the necessary capabilities, resources, and competencies to coordinate the formulation, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of national drug policies.	NDS staffing reflects its mandate, complete with researcher/analyst, prevention and treatment officers, monitoring and evaluation specialist, and support staff. (Year 3)
1.2	Develop mechanisms for interagency collaboration and coordination.	NDC has bi-monthly meetings where stakeholders report progress and action plans are shared. (Year 1, 2, 3, 4, 5)
Measures of Prevention, Treatment & Recovery Support		
Objectives:		Desirable Performance Target:
2.1	Develop and implement a national substance use and misuse prevention program.	NDC, in collaboration with the Ministry of Health, develops and secures funding for the execution of the programme. (Year 1,2) Ministry of Health implements the programme for 100 persons annually. (Year 3, 4, 5)
2.2	Improve treatment and social integration interventions at every level of the care system.	Ministries of Health and Social Services increase the number of persons trained to deal with drug addiction. Ministries of Health and Social Services have a schedule of services staffed by trained persons available to the public, drug addiction- population-specific treatment groups, treatment planning etc. Ministry of Health adds a drug treatment facility to its cadre of services. (Year 5) Increase in the number of persons who are referred to, participate in and complete drug treatment programmes. (Year 1,2,3,4,5)

2.3	To build capacity to support justice-involved persons- alternative sentencing and restorative justice programmes, life and skills training for justice-involved youth and adults	Judiciary to support the development of alternative sentencing measures for drug-related crimes- drug testing for probation, mandated outpatient drug treatment programmes, and restorative justice circles. (Year 4)
Measures to control and counter the illicit cultivation, production, trafficking, and distribution of drugs, and to address their causes and consequences		
Objectives:		Desirable Performance Target:2
3.1.1	Provide agencies with appropriate training for efficient supply reduction interventions.	Agencies to create and run an annual schedule of training. (Year 1, 2, 3, 4, 5)
3.1.2	Ensure that agencies have the necessary equipment to curtail the movement of drugs and related activities.	Agencies have requested equipment. (Year 5)
3.2.1	Ensure the proper management and monitoring of chemicals and pharmaceutical products.	NDC in collaboration with the Ministry of Health, and the Bureau of Standards to host annual training specific to the proper management and monitoring of chemicals and pharmaceuticals. (Year 1, 2, 3, 4, 5)
3.2.2	Undertake activities to confiscate illegal arms and ammunition	Agencies to report confiscations bi-monthly. (Year 1, 2, 3, 4, 5)
Research, Information, Monitoring, and Evaluation		
Objectives:		Desirable Performance Target:
4.1.1	Develop and strengthen coordination mechanisms for collecting, analyzing, and disseminating drug-related information.	Drug Information Network operationalised and agencies contributing to it monthly.
4.1.2	Build capacity among relevant stakeholders to enhance the collection, management and sharing of drug information.	Annual training hosted to re-sensitise stakeholders re: use and purpose of Drug Information Network. (Year 2,3,4,5)
4.2.1	To strengthen the development of evidence-based programming	Bi-annual reports developed with recommendations based on current situation and new developments in the field. (Year 2,3,4,5)
International Cooperation		
Objectives:		Desirable Performance Target:
5.1	Develop and implement a national plan to access technical assistance, donor funds and undertake bilateral and multilateral cooperation.	National plan to be complete with schedule of activities- training, grant writing, review of reports, etc. (Year 2, 3, 4, 5)

5.2	To ensure the Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis' compliance with regional, hemispheric and international mandates	
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Logic Models

Logic Model- Institutional Strengthening					
Goal 1: Strengthen interagency multisectoral and technical coordination methods to achieve a comprehensive, balanced, and multidisciplinary approach to the drug problem.			Objective 1.1: Strengthen the National Drug Council with the necessary legislation, capabilities, resources, and competencies to coordinate the formulation, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of national drug policies.		
Inputs	Activities	Outputs	Outcomes		
			Short-Term	Medium-Term	Long-Term Impacts
financial resources human resources material & technical input policies & guidelines partnerships & collaborations	Advocate for and increase the capacity of the staff complement at National Drug Secretariat (NDS) through internal training, budget requests for additional staff, and active recruitment.	NDS staffing reflects its mandate.		Improved efficacy of NDS	The NDC is strengthened with the necessary capabilities, resources, and competencies to coordinate the formulation, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of national drug policies.
	Advocate for and participate in legislative changes related to substance misuse.	Enactment & implementation of Bill/Act.	Bill/Act drafted	Bill/Act presented and approved	

	Develop and present a proposal for the restructuring of the National Drug Council (NDC) to the NDC for review and approval.	Operational activities of the National Drug Council restructured.	NDC and members renewed in its/their mandate	Regular meetings with clear action plans	
	Develop and present a proposal for the creation of a Communication Strategy for the National Drug Policy.	Communication Strategy approved and operational.	Communication Strategy drafted	Communication Strategy implemented	

Goal 1: Strengthen interagency, multisectoral and technical coordination methods to achieve a comprehensive, balanced, and multidisciplinary approach to the drug problem.		Objective 1.2: Develop mechanisms for interagency collaboration and coordination.			
Inputs	Activities	Outputs	Outcomes		
			Short-Term	Medium-Term	Long-Term Impacts
financial resources human resources material & technical input policies & guidelines partnerships & collaborations	Develop and present a proposal to the NDC for the establishment of a Steering Committee with responsibility for executing the National Drug Policy.	Members identified, duties and tasks defined, and commitments signed.	Engage key stakeholders to oversee the National Drug Policy.	Stakeholders' participation in all the phases of the policy (development, approval, implementation, monitoring and evaluation)	Increased mechanisms for interagency collaboration and coordination, allowing for more efficient and effective efforts.

	Sign MOUs with key stakeholders at National Drug Council (NDC) and National Drug Secretariat (NDS).	MOUs signed and registered in the NDC.	Identify common interests and duties	Obtain commitment to collaboration and joint work	
	Coordinate bi-monthly meetings of the Steering Committee where stakeholders report progress in the action plan of the National Drug Policy shared.	Six coordinated meetings per year. Reports drafted.	Follow up on the policy-making implementation process	Discussion among stakeholders on progress and problem-solving	
	Host annual training sessions/ workshops across agencies with a focus on demand reduction, supply reduction, international cooperation, and/or monitoring and evaluation.	Training sessions/ workshops held.	Develop performance indicators. Promote joint work and coordination	Increase the capacity of professionals attending training/ workshop. Understand the roles and duties of each stakeholder	

Logic Model – Measures of Prevention, Treatment & Recovery Support

Goal 2: Delay the onset of first use and reduce the use and misuse of substances.

Objective 2.1: Develop and implement a national substance use and misuse prevention initiative.

Inputs	Activities	Outputs	Outcomes		
			Short-Term	Medium-Term	Long-Term Impacts
financial & human resources, material & technical input, policies & guidelines, partnerships & collaborations.	Strengthen and continue Primary School Prevention Programme (Living Above the Influence).	Primary school students graduated from programme.	Participants' active engagement in, satisfaction with and intention to make use of skills learned in each programme.	Participants making use of skills learned in their daily lives, resulting in increased prosocial behaviours and accessing of protective factors and decreased antisocial behaviours and impact of risk factors, creating increased opportunities for growth and wellbeing.	Improved reach of substance mis/use education through the development and implementation of a national substance use and misuse prevention programme at various levels- primary and secondary school (student and parent), community, workplace, and the general public.
	Strengthen and continue Parenting Programme (Safe Space Parenting Programme).	Parents graduated from programme annually.			
	Develop and implement Secondary School Prevention Programme.	Secondary school programme developed and implemented. Secondary school students graduated from programme.			
	Develop and implement a workplace Prevention Programme.	Workplace prevention programme developed and implemented. Workers graduated from programme.			
	Develop and implement scheduled community outreach	Community outreach initiatives developed and implemented.	Engage stakeholders and plan activities.	Increased awareness of substance use and its related issues, and	

	initiatives through partnerships with stakeholders.			how to access services within various community groups.	
	Develop & distribute Public Service Announcements (PSAs).	PSAs developed and disseminated.	Key information and messages prepared.		

Goal 2: Delay the onset of first use and reduce the use and misuse of substances.			Objective 2.2: Improve treatment, recovery support, and social integration interventions at every level of the care system.		
Inputs	Activities	Outputs	Outcomes		
			Short-Term	Medium-Term	Long-Term Impacts
financial & human resources, material & technical input, policies & guidelines, partnerships & collaborations.	Request and organise presenter slots in pre-existing Continuous Education (CE) sessions for Medical Community on substance mis/use.	Medical professionals attend CE sessions with a substance use focus.	Scheduled sessions with CE organizers.	Medical professional integrating knowledge gained into their practice.	Improvement of treatment services for substance mis/use at every level of the care system.
	Strengthen and resume secondary school substance mis/use treatment programme (Adolescent Substance Use Programme).	Secondary school students treated in programme.	Participants’ active engagement in, satisfaction with and intention to make use of skills learned in the programme.	Participants making use of skills learned in their daily lives, resulting in increased prosocial behaviours and accessing of protective factors and decreased antisocial behaviours and impact of risk factors, creating increased opportunities for	

				growth and wellbeing.	
	Establish a Wellness Programme for persons negatively impacted by substance use.	Treatment programme (medical, detox, psychiatric, therapeutic, life skills), and family support services developed and implemented.	Engagement of stakeholders and coordination of services. Capacity-building for staff.	Staff equipped to support patients in the reduction and/or abstinence of substance use. Participants make use of skills learned in their daily lives, resulting in increased prosocial behaviours, accessing protective factors, and decreased antisocial behaviours and impact of risk factors, creating increased opportunities for growth and wellbeing.	
	Amend Drug (Prevention & Abatement of the Misuse and Abuse of Drugs) Act 2002.	Enactment and Implementation of Act.	Revision and adjustments.	Bill/ Act passed.	
	Amend Mental Health Legislation to include Drug Use.	Enactment and Implementation of Act.	Revision and adjustments.	Bill/ Act passed.	

Goal 2: Delay the onset of first use and reduce the use and misuse of substances.		Objective 2.3: Build capacity to support justice-involved persons- alternative sentencing and restorative justice programmes, life and skills training for justice-involved youth and adults.			
Inputs	Activities	Outputs	Outcomes		
			Short-Term	Medium-Term	Long-Term Impacts
financial & human resources, material & technical input, policies & guidelines, partnerships & collaborations.	Establish a Drug Treatment Court with alternative sentencing programmes for referral by the judiciary.	Justice-involved persons referred to drug treatment courts and diverted to alternative sentencing programmes.	Engagement of stakeholders. Training completed in the development and execution of community service programmes, restorative justice, care circles, and case management.	Reduction in re-offending and participants making use of skills learned in their daily lives, resulting in increased prosocial behaviours and accessing of protective factors and decreased antisocial behaviours and impact of risk factors, creating increased opportunities for growth and wellbeing.	Increased support for substance mis/use related justice-involved youth and adults.
	Develop and implement Substance Mis/use, Life Skills & Vocational Programme for Justice-Involved Youth.	Program developed and implemented. Justice-Involved Youth Graduated from Programme.	Participants' active engagement in, satisfaction with and intention to use skills learned in the programme.		
	Develop and implement Substance Mis/use, Life Skills & Vocational Programme for Justice-Involved Adults.	Program developed and implemented. Justice-Involved Adults Graduated from Programme.			

Logic Model- Measures to control and counter the illicit cultivation, production, trafficking, and distribution of drugs, and to address their causes and consequences

Goal 3.1: Strengthen the capacity of supply agencies to address trafficking, drug cultivation, and drug-related crime.

Objective 3.1.1: Provide agencies with appropriate training for efficient supply reduction interventions.

Inputs	Activities	Outputs	Outcomes		
			Short-Term	Medium-Term	Long-Term Impacts
financial & human resources, material & technical input, policies & guidelines, partnerships & collaborations.	Increase the staff in drug supply agencies (police, defence force, and customs).	Officers hired.	Recruitment drive.	Police and military services have increased capacity to respond to trafficking, drug cultivation, and drug-related crime.	Increased training will result in efficient supply reduction interventions.
	Develop an annual schedule of training courses in board and rummage and basic seamanship.	Officers (re) trained. Calendar of trainings.	Engagement of stakeholders. Training schedule approved by Customs, Police, and Military.	Officers better equipped to execute duties and access more training opportunities.	

Goal 3.1: Strengthen the capacity of supply agencies to address trafficking, drug cultivation, and drug related crime.			Objective 3.1.2: Ensure that agencies have the necessary equipment to curtail the movement of drugs and related activities.		
Inputs	Activities	Outputs	Outcomes		
			Short-Term	Medium-Term	Long-Term Impacts
financial & human resources, material & technical input, policies & guidelines, partnerships & collaborations.	Acquire specific equipment to curtail the movement of drug-related activities.	Detections of different types of drug-related activities, such as luggage and body scanners, testing kits, drug-detecting dogs, personal protective equipment, vessels, vehicles, radars, and drones.	Equipment identified. Funding approved. Equipment acquired.	Equipment bought and maintained.	Increased access to modern equipment necessary to curtail the movement of drugs and related activities.
	Deliver training for the use of equipment.	Officers trained to use the equipment.	Schedule of training to ensure full coverage/ use of equipment.	Equipment use integrated into regular duty.	

Goal 3.2: Improve the efficient and effective regulation and management of chemicals, pharmaceuticals, arms, and ammunition.			Objective 3.2.1: Ensure the proper management and monitoring of chemicals and pharmaceutical products.		
Inputs	Activities	Outputs	Outcomes		
			Short-Term	Medium-Term	Long-Term Impacts
financial & human resources, material & technical input,	Develop and implement a reconciliation system for all agencies that use,	Comprehensive reconciliation, tracing of supply, and usage put in place.	Engage and train stakeholders.	Increased accountability for service providers and identification of gaps.	Improved ability to properly manage and monitor chemicals and pharmaceutical

policies & guidelines, partnerships & collaborations.	distribute and/or licence chemicals, pharmaceuticals, arms, and ammunition.				products entering the islands.
	Develop and deliver training courses in new psychoactive substances.	Training courses developed. Persons trained from the SKN Bureau of Standards, Ministry of Health, and Ministry of National Security, National Drug Council, and National Drug Secretariat.	Participants' knowledge increases in areas of training.	Participants integrate knowledge gained into duties and advocate for necessary changes.	
	Develop and deliver training courses in new legislation.				
	Amend Pharmacy Act 2002.	Enactment and Implementation of Act.	Revision and adjustments.	Bill/ Act passed.	

Goal 3.2: Improve the efficient and effective regulation and management of chemicals, pharmaceuticals, arms, and ammunition.			Objective 3.2.2: Undertake activities to confiscate illegal arms and ammunition.		
Inputs	Activities	Outputs	Outcomes		
			Short-Term	Medium-Term	Long-Term Impacts
financial & human resources, material & technical input, policies & guidelines,	Develop and implement reconciliation system for all agencies that use, distribute and/or licence arms and ammunition.	Comprehensive reconciliation, tracing of supply, and usage put in place.	Engage and train stakeholders. Confirmation indicating the proper approval.	Increased accountability for employees, and service providers and identification of gaps.	Improved ability of law enforcement to undertake activities to confiscate illegal arms and ammunition.

partnerships & collaborations.	Establish licensing procedures.	Accurate and well-maintained registry of ammunition and arms.			
	Establish and regularise practice of shift disruption across agencies.	Decreased involvement of officers in illegal activities.	Fit for duty assessment.		

Goal 3.3: Strengthen mechanisms to address money laundering.			Objective 3.3.1: Provide agencies with the appropriate training for efficient money laundering.		
Inputs	Activities	Outputs	Outcomes		
			Short-Term	Medium-Term	Long-Term Impacts
Financial & human resources, Material & technical input, Policies & guidelines, Partnerships & collaborations.	Develop and deliver training courses in anti-money laundering techniques and systems.	Persons trained in Ministry of National Security (Police- White Collar Unit, Defence Force), Ministry of Finance (Customs, Financial Intelligence Unit), Ministry of Justice & Legal Affairs, Banking Industry)	Participants' knowledge increases in areas of training.	Participants integrate knowledge gained into duties and advocate for the development of systems to counter money-laundering activities.	Improved ability of agencies to respond to money laundering.

Logic Model- Research, Information, Monitoring, and Evaluation

Goal 4: Develop a comprehensive drug information network to facilitate evidence-based decision-making.

Objective 4.1.1: Develop and strengthen coordination mechanisms for collecting, analysing, and disseminating drug-related information.

Inputs	Activities	Outputs	Outcomes		
			Short-Term	Medium-Term	Long-Term Impacts
financial & human resources, material & technical input, policies & guidelines, partnerships & collaborations.	Identify data, sources, and instruments for collection.	Reports from corresponding agencies.	Data collection plan.	Data gathered and analyzed.	Increased ability to develop and strengthen coordination mechanism for collecting, analysing, and disseminating substance mis/use related information
	Conduct a Secondary School Drug Prevalence Survey.	National Secondary School Drug Survey Report.	Confirm performance indicators utilising the SIDUC Survey.	Conduct a School Survey utilising a representative sample of secondary school students, analyze data, prepare a report, and disseminate findings.	

Goal 4: Develop a comprehensive drug information network to facilitate evidence-based decision-making.			Objective 4.1.2: Build capacity among relevant stakeholders to enhance the collection, management, and sharing of drug information.		
Inputs	Activities	Outputs	Outcomes		
			Short-Term	Medium-Term	Long-Term Impacts
financial & human resources, material & technical input, policies & guidelines, partnerships & collaborations.	Conduct Annual Training to re-sensitise stakeholders re: the use and purpose of Drug Information Network (DIN).	Persons (re) trained in the use of Drug Information Network annually.	Participants' active engagement in, satisfaction with and intention to make use of skills learned in the programme.	Participants contributing accurately to the DIN at regularly scheduled intervals.	Increased capacity of stakeholders to collect, manage and share substance mis/use related information.

Goal 4: Develop a comprehensive drug information network to facilitate evidence-based decision-making.			Objective 4.2.1: Strengthen the development of evidence-based programming.		
Inputs	Activities	Outputs	Outcomes		
			Short-Term	Medium-Term	Long-Term Impacts
Financial & human resources, material & technical input, policies & guidelines, partnerships & collaborations.	Collect and analyse data related to substance use in various sectors.	Bi-annual reports based on data collection.	Data collection plan. Engagement of stakeholders.	Evidence-informed recommendations.	Increased ability of programmes developed to be evidence-informed.

Logic Model- International Cooperation

Goal 5: Strengthen national cooperation to access international and regional resources in accordance with conventions, agreements, and declarations.

Objective 5.1: Develop and implement a national plan to access technical assistance, donor funds, and undertake bilateral and multilateral cooperation.

Inputs	Activities	Outputs	Outcomes		
			Short-Term	Medium-Term	Long-Term Impacts
financial & human resources material & technical input policies & guidelines partnerships & collaborations	Identify areas and programs that can benefit from external funds and resources.	Areas and programs identified, as well as estimation of funds and resources done.	Engagement of stakeholders. Identification of areas for capacity development.	Successful grant applications for external funding.	National plan supported by technical assistance, donor funds, and bi- and multi- lateral cooperation.
	Develop and implement a plan to increase external funding opportunities and other resources to implement programs and activities of the National Drug Policy.	The Plan reflects a schedule of activities to develop capacity in training, grant writing, and review of reports. etc.	Identification of sources of funding and resources.		

Goal 5: Ensure Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis' compliance with regional, hemispheric, and international mandates.			Objective 5.2: Ensure Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis' compliance with regional, hemispheric, and international mandates.		
Inputs	Activities	Outputs	Outcomes		
			Short-Term	Medium-Term	Long-Term Impacts
Financial & human resources, material & technical input, policies & guidelines, partnerships & collaborations,	Participate in and contribute to regional and international meetings, mechanisms, instruments such as UNODC- Annual Report Questionnaire and Biannual Report Questionnaire (ARQ and BRQ).	Regular submissions.	Stakeholders engaged.	Stakeholders attended meetings and completed instruments.	Stronger international relations and support in local and regional efforts to respond effectively to the effects of drugs on the Federation.
	Participate in and contribute to regional and international meetings, mechanisms: CICAD- Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM).	Regular submissions.	Stakeholders engaged.	Stakeholders attended meetings and completed instruments.	
	Become a state party to the United Nations Conventions Against Corruption.	Enactment and implementation of Bill/Act.	Bills drafted.	Bill accepted.	
	Ratify / accede to the Inter-American Conventions- Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters.	Inclusion of the country in this convention.	Sensitization of the convention.	Become a country party of this convention.	

PLAN OF ACTION

Action Plan- Institutional Strengthening

Objective 1.1: Strengthen the National Drug Council with the necessary legislation, capabilities, resources, and competencies to coordinate the formulation, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of national drug policies.

Objective 1.2: Develop mechanisms for interagency collaboration and coordination.

#	Activities/ Action steps	Responsible party	Resources needed (internal & external)	Completion date
	<i>What activities are needed to implement the activity (list them)?</i>	<i>Who is responsible for carrying out each activity? Who has oversight authority?</i>	<i>What resources will you need both internally and externally to complete each activity?</i>	<i>When do you expect to complete each activity step?</i>
1.1	Advocate for and increase the capacity of the staff complement at National Drug Secretariat (NDS) through internal training, budget requests for additional staff, and active recruitment.	National Drug Secretariat	Two treatment team members, four prevention/ intervention team members, and three research analyst/social scientists. Training materials and facilitators.	2028- Q2
1.2	Advocate for and participate in legislative changes related to substance misuse.	Ministry of National Security National Drug Council National Drug Secretariat	Ongoing consultations with Ministries of Health, Social Services, National Security and Justice Legal Affairs	2028- Q2
1.3	Develop and present a proposal for the restructuring of the National Drug Council (NDC) to the NDC for review and approval.		Engagement of stakeholders. Meeting venues.	2024-Q1
1.4	Develop and present a proposal for the creation of a Communication Strategy for the National Drug Policy.			2024-Q1
1.5	Develop and present a proposal to the NDC for the establishment of a Steering Committee with responsibility for executing the National Drug Policy.			2024-Q1

1.6	Sign MOUs with key stakeholders at NDC and NDS.			2024-Q2
1.7	Coordinate bi-monthly meetings of the Steering Committee where stakeholders report progress in Action Plans shared.			2024-Q2
1.8	Host annual training sessions/ workshops across agencies with a focus on demand reduction, supply reduction, international cooperation, and/or monitoring and evaluation.			2024-Q2

Action Plan- Measures of Prevention, Treatment, and Recovery Support

Objective 2.1: Develop and implement a national substance use and misuse prevention program.

Objective 2.2: Improve treatment, recovery support, and social integration interventions at every level of the care system.

Objective 2.3: Build capacity to support justice-involved persons- alternative sentencing and restorative justice programmes, life and skills training for justice-involved youth and adults.

#	Activities/ Action steps	Responsible party	Resources needed(internal & external)	Completion date
	<i>What activities are needed to implement the activity (list them)?</i>	<i>Who is responsible for carrying out each activity? Who has oversight authority?</i>	<i>What resources will you need both internally and externally to complete each activity?</i>	<i>When do you expect to complete each activity step?</i>
2.1	Strengthen and continue Primary School Prevention Programme (Living Above the Influence).	Ministry of National Security (National Drug Council and National Drug Secretariat).	Trained facilitators, manuals, venues, incentives, laptops, projectors, internet access, school supplies, and technical support.	2028-Q3
2.2	Strengthen and continue Parenting Programme (Safe Space Parenting Programme).	Ministry of Education (Guidance Counsellors).		2028-Q2
2.3	Develop & implement Secondary School Prevention Programme.			2028-Q3

2.4	Strengthen and resume secondary school substance mis/use treatment programme (Adolescent Substance Use Programme).	Ministry of National Security (National Drug Council and National Drug Secretariat) Ministry of Education (Guidance Counsellors)		2028-Q1
2.5	Develop & implement Workplace Prevention Programme.	Ministry of Social Services (National Counselling Centre Family Matters Programme) Chamber of Commerce Drug Prevention & Treatment Services Ministry of Empowerment & Labour (Department of Labour)		2028-Q1
2.6	Develop & implement scheduled community outreach Initiatives through partnerships with stakeholders.	Ministry of National Security (National Drug Council and National Drug Secretariat) Ministry of Social Services (Community Development) Coalition of NGOs	Engagement of stakeholders, venues, scheduled events, programmatic buildout document, venue, incentives, and technical support.	2028-Q2
2.7	Develop & distribute Public Service Announcements (PSAs).	Ministry of National Security (National Drug Council and National Drug Secretariat) Ministry of Health (Health Promotion Unit) Ministry of Social Services Ministry of Creative Economy	Financing, production (scripts, directors, actors etc.).	2028-Q1
2.8	Request and organise presenter slots in pre-existing Continuous Education (CE) sessions for Medical Community on substance mis/use.	Ministry of National Security (National Drug Council and National Drug Secretariat) Ministry of Health	Presenters	2028-Q3

2.9	Develop a Wellness Programme for persons negatively impacted by substance use.	Ministry of Health Ministry of National Security (National Drug Council and National Drug Secretariat)	Comprehensive treatment programme (medical, detox, psychiatric, therapeutic, life skills), family support services developed; and clinical and support staff trained.	2024-Q3
2.10	Develop & implement Substance Mis/use, Life Skills & Vocational Programme for Justice-Involved Youth.	Ministry of National Security (National Drug Council and National Drug Secretariat)	Trained facilitators, manuals, venues, incentives, laptops, projectors, internet access, school supplies, technical support; and legislative support.	2024-Q3
2.11	Develop & implement Substance Mis/use, Life Skills & Vocational Programme for Justice-Involved Adults.			2024-Q3
2.12	Establish a Drug Treatment Court complete with alternative sentencing programmes for referral by the judiciary.	Ministry of Justice & Legal Affairs Ministry of National Security (National Drug Council and National Drug Secretariat)	Consultation with stakeholders to identify.	2025-Q3
2.13	Amend Drug (Prevention & Abatement of the Misuse and Abuse of Drugs) Act 2002.	Ministry of Justice & Legal Affairs Ministry of National Security	Consultation with stakeholders to identify gaps in current legislation, policies and procedures, draft legislation	2028-Q2
2.14	Amend Mental Health Legislation to include Drug Use.	(National Drug Council National Drug Secretariat)		2028-Q2

Action Plan- Measures to Control and Counter the Illicit Cultivation, Production, Trafficking, and Distribution of Drugs, and to address their Causes, and Consequences

Objective 3.1.1: Provide agencies with appropriate training for efficient supply reduction interventions.

Objective 3.1.2: Ensure that agencies have the necessary equipment to curtail the movement of drugs and related activities.

Objective 3.2.1: Ensure the proper management and monitoring of chemicals and pharmaceutical products.

Objective 3.2.2: Undertake activities to confiscate illegal arms and ammunition.

Objective 3.3.1: Provide agencies with the appropriate training for efficient money laundering.

#	Activities/ Action steps	Responsible party	Resources needed (internal & external)	Completion date
	<i>What activities are needed to implement the activity (list them)?</i>	<i>Who is responsible for carrying out each activity? Who has oversight authority?</i>	<i>What resources will you need both internally and externally to complete each activity?</i>	<i>When do you expect to complete each activity step?</i>
3.1	Recruit staff to increase staffing complement.	Ministry of National Security (Policy & Military)	Recruitment campaigns	2028-Q1
3.2	Develop annual schedule of training courses in board and rummage and basic seamanship.	Ministry of Finance (Customs)	Training Schedule Approved by Customs, Policy & Military; Trained Facilitators, Manuals, Venues, Incentives, Laptops, Projectors, Internet Access, Office Supplies, Technical Support;	2028-Q1
3.3	Acquire equipment to curtail the movement of drug-related activities.		Luggage & body scanners, testing kits, drug-detecting dogs, personal protective equipment, vessels, vehicles, radar, and drones.	2028-Q2
3.4	Training for use of equipment.		Trained facilitators, manuals, venues, incentives, laptops,	2028-Q2

			projectors, internet access, office supplies, and technical support.	
3.5	Develop and implement reconciliation system for all agencies that use, distribute and/or licence chemicals, pharmaceuticals, arms, and ammunition	Ministry of National Security (Policy- White Collar Unit & Military) Ministry of Finance (Customs, Financial Intelligence Unit)		
3.6	Training in New Psychoactive Substances.	Ministry of Justice & Legal Affairs Banking Industry	Trained Facilitators, Manuals, Venues, Incentives, Laptops, Projectors, Internet Access, Office Supplies, Technical Support;	2028-Q3
3.7	Training in new legislation.			2028-Q1
3.8	Training in anti-money laundering.			2028-Q2

Action Plan- Research, Information and Monitoring & Evaluation

Objective 4.1.1: Develop and strengthen coordination mechanisms for collecting, analysing, and disseminating drug-related information.

Objective 4.1.2: Build capacity among relevant stakeholders to enhance the collection, management, and sharing of drug information.

Objective 4.2.1: Strengthen the development of evidence-based programming

#	Activities/ Action steps	Responsible party	Resources needed (internal & external)	Completion date
	<i>What activities are needed to implement the activity (list them)?</i>	<i>Who is responsible for carrying out each activity? Who has oversight authority?</i>	<i>What resources will you need both internally and externally to complete each activity?</i>	<i>When do you expect to complete each activity step?</i>
4.1	Identify data, sources, and instruments for collection.	Ministry of National Security (National Drug Council and National Drug Secretariat) Ministry of Health Ministry of Social Services Ministry of Justice & Legal Affairs	Engagement of Stakeholders; OAS/CICAD, COPOLAD, and Observation Unit.	2028-Q1
4.2	Conduct a National Secondary School Drug Prevalence Survey.	Ministry of National Security (National Drug Council and National Drug Secretariat)	Research lead, trained enumerators, venues, transportation, incentives, and technical support.	2028-Q1
4.3	Conduct Annual Training to re-sensitise stakeholders re: the use and purpose of Drug Information Network (DIN).	Ministry of National Security (National Drug Council and National Drug Secretariat)	Trained facilitators, manuals, venues, incentives, laptops, projectors, internet access, office supplies, and technical support.	2028-Q2

4.4	Collect and analyse data related to substance use in various sectors.	Ministry of National Security (National Drug Council and National Drug Secretariat)	Research leads and data collectors.	2028-Q2
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Action plan- International Cooperation

Objective 5.1: Develop and implement a national plan to access technical assistance, donor funds, and undertake bilateral and multilateral cooperation.

Objective 5.2: Ensure Federation of Saint Kitts' compliance with regional, hemispheric, and international mandates

#	Activities/ Action steps	Responsible party	Resources needed (internal & external)	Completion date
	<i>What activities are needed to implement the activity (list them)?</i>	<i>Who is responsible for carrying out each activity? Who has oversight authority?</i>	<i>What resources will you need both internally and externally to complete each activity?</i>	<i>When do you expect to complete each activity step?</i>
5.1	Identify areas and programs that can benefit from external funds and resources.	Ministry of National Security (National Drug Council and National Drug Secretariat) Ministry of Foreign Affairs Ministry of Sustainable Development	Engagement of stakeholders; OAS/CICAD, COPOLAD, and Observation Unit.	2024-Q2
5.2	Develop and implement a plan to increase external funding opportunities.			2028-Q2
5.3	Participate in and contribute to regional and international meetings, mechanisms, and instruments such as- instruments: ARQ, MEM, BRQ.			2028-Q3
5.4	Become a state party to the United Nations Conventions Against Corruption.			2028-Q2

Performance of the Activities

Activities/ Action Steps		2024			2025			2026			2027			2028		
		Jan-Apr	May-Aug	Sep-Dec	Jan-Apr	May-Aug	Sep-Dec	Jan-Apr	May-Aug	Sep-Dec	Jan-Apr	May-Aug	Sep-Dec	Jan-Apr	May-Aug	Sep-Dec
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q1	Q2	Q3
1.1	Advocate for and increase the capacity of the staff complement at National Drug Secretariat (NDS) through internal training, budget requests for additional staff, and active recruitment.	✓	✓	✓		✓			✓			✓			✓	
1.2	Advocate for and participates in legislative changes related to substance misuse	✓	✓	✓			✓			✓			✓			✓
1.3	Develop and implement a proposal for the restructuring of the membership of the National Drug Council (NDC) to the NDC for review and approval	✓														
1.4	Develop and implement a proposal for the creation of a Communication Strategy for the National Drug Policy	✓														
1.5	Develop and implement a proposal to the NDC for the establishment of a Steering Committee with responsibility for executing the National Drug Policy	✓														
1.6	Sign MOUs with key stakeholders at NDC and NDS for activities related to the execution of the Plan of Action for the National Drug Policy		✓													
1.7	Coordinate bi-monthly meetings of the Steering Committee where stakeholders report progress in Action Plans shared		✓													
1.8	Host annual training sessions/ workshops across agencies with a focus on demand reduction, supply reduction, international cooperation, and/or monitoring and evaluation		✓			✓			✓			✓			✓	

Activities/ Action Steps		2024			2025			2026			2027			2028		
		Jan-Apr	May-Aug	Sep-Dec	Jan-Apr	May-Aug	Sep-Dec	Jan-Apr	May-Aug	Sep-Dec	Jan-Apr	May-Aug	Sep-Dec	Jan-Apr	May-Aug	Sep-Dec
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q1	Q2	Q3
2.1	Strengthen and continue Primary School Prevention Programme (Living Above the Influence)			✓			✓			✓			✓			✓
2.2	Strengthen and continue Parenting Programme (Safe Space Parenting Programme)		✓			✓			✓			✓			✓	
2.3	Develop & implement Secondary School Prevention Programme						✓			✓			✓			✓
2.4	Develop & implement Workplace Prevention Programme	✓			✓			✓			✓			✓		
2.5	Develop & implement scheduled community outreach Initiatives through partnerships with stakeholders	✓			✓			✓			✓			✓		
2.6	Develop & distribute Public Service Announcements (PSAs)		✓			✓			✓			✓			✓	
2.7	Request and organise presenter slots in pre-existing Continuous Education (CE) sessions for Medical Community on substance mis/use	✓			✓			✓			✓			✓		
2.8	Strengthen and resume secondary school substance mis/use treatment programme (Adolescent Substance Use Programme)			✓			✓			✓			✓			✓
2.9	Establish a Wellness Programme for persons negatively impacted by substance use	✓	✓	✓												
2.10	Amend Drug (Prevention & Abatement of the Misuse and Abuse of Drugs) Act 2002	✓	✓	✓												
2.11	Amend Mental Health Legislation to include Drug Use	✓	✓	✓												
2.12	Establish a Drug Treatment Court complete with alternative sentencing programmes for referral by the judiciary	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓									

2.13	Develop & implement Substance Mis/use, Life Skills & Vocational Programme for Justice-Involved Youth		✓			✓			✓			✓			✓	
2.14	Develop & implement Substance Mis/use, Life Skills & Vocational Programme for Justice-Involved Adults		✓			✓			✓			✓			✓	

Activities/ Action Steps		2024			2025			2026			2027			2028		
		Jan-Apr	May-Aug	Sep-Dec	Jan-Apr	May-Aug	Sep-Dec	Jan-Apr	May-Aug	Sep-Dec	Jan-Apr	May-Aug	Sep-Dec	Jan-Apr	May-Aug	Sep-Dec
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q1	Q2	Q3
3.1	Recruit more staff	✓			✓			✓			✓			✓		
3.2	Develop annual schedule of training courses in board and rummage and basic seamanship	✓			✓			✓			✓			✓		
3.3	Acquire equipment to curtail the movement of drug-related activities		✓			✓			✓			✓			✓	
3.4	Training in use of equipment		✓			✓			✓			✓			✓	
3.5	Develop and implement reconciliation system for all agencies that use, distribute and/or licence chemicals, pharmaceuticals, arms and ammunition		✓			✓			✓			✓			✓	
3.6	Training Courses in New Psychoactive Substances			✓			✓			✓			✓			✓
3.7	Training Courses in new legislation	✓			✓			✓			✓			✓		
3.8	Training in anti-money laundering		✓			✓			✓			✓			✓	

Activities/ Action Steps		2024			2025			2026			2027			2028		
		Jan-Apr	May-Aug	Sep-Dec	Jan-Apr	May-Aug	Sep-Dec	Jan-Apr	May-Aug	Sep-Dec	Jan-Apr	May-Aug	Sep-Dec	Jan-Apr	May-Aug	Sep-Dec
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q1	Q2	Q3
4.1	Identify data, sources, and instruments for collection	✓			✓			✓			✓			✓		
4.2	Conduct National Secondary School Drug Prevalence Survey	✓			✓			✓			✓			✓		
4.3	Conduct Annual Training to re-sensitise stakeholders re: the use and purpose of Drug Information Network (DIN)		✓			✓			✓			✓			✓	
4.4	Collect and analyse data related to substance use in various sectors.		✓			✓			✓			✓			✓	

Activities/ Action Steps		2024			2025			2026			2027			2028		
		Jan-Apr	May-Aug	Sep-Dec	Jan-Apr	May-Aug	Sep-Dec	Jan-Apr	May-Aug	Sep-Dec	Jan-Apr	May-Aug	Sep-Dec	Jan-Apr	May-Aug	Sep-Dec
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q1	Q2	Q3
5.1	Identify areas and programmes that can benefit from external funds and resources	✓	✓													
5.2	Develop and implement a plan to increase external funding opportunities and other resources to implement programmes and activities of the National Drug Policy		✓			✓			✓			✓			✓	
5.3	Participate in regional and international instruments- ARQ, MEM, BRQ			✓			✓			✓			✓			✓
5.4	Become a state party to the United Nations Conventions Against Corruption					✓			✓			✓			✓	

MONITORING AND EVALUATING FRAMEWORK

Purpose and scope

The National Drug Policy Steering Committee is charged with tracking the execution of the National Drug Policy. The committee will have membership composed of at least one member from each of the five pillars, led by the National Drug Council/ Secretariat. The Steering Committee is charged with being responsive and flexible in its approach, using feedback based on activities to adjust goals, objectives and activities where needed. This requires the committee to:

- commit to regular meetings
- establish decision-making processes
- understand and engage stakeholders
- document management processes and agreements
- strengthen evaluation on an ongoing basis

Objectives

- Assess to what extent the established objectives and goals have been met.
- Collect information about the progress of the plan of action.
- Identify the intended or unintended effects and obstacles or barriers that affect the progress of the activities.
- Demonstrate how programs, activities, and procedures lead to desired outcomes and impacts.
- Identify the need to modify or adapt activities or procedures during the execution of the plan of action.
- Assess the sufficiency and effective use of assigned resources (human and economic).

Evaluation Plan

The National Drug Policy Steering Committee will be responsible for the execution of the National Drug Policy 2024-2028 throughout which it will submit itself to a bi-annual evaluation. This report will be shared with the National Drug Council and the Minister of National Security. Both will in turn be expected to provide support and direction in areas where needed to bolster activities/ address needs. The report is expected to reflect achievements from the Plan of Action and reflect the changing needs of the community it serves.

Evaluation Planning		
Activity 1	Policy Name and Period	Saint Kitts and Nevis National Drug Policy, 2024-2028.
Activity 2	Intended Use & Users	Saint Kitts and Nevis National Drug Council. Minister of National Security. Annual Stakeholder Report for participants in consultation and validation workshops.
Activity 3	Policy Description	The National Drug Policy of Saint Kitts and Nevis (2024-2028) seeks to address the complex impact of drugs within the Federation, by prioritising the two main areas of concern for drug control, ie: health and safety/security across five pillars: (1) Institutional Strengthening; (2) Measures of Prevention, Treatment, and Recovery Support (Demand Reduction); (3) Measures to Control and Counter the Illicit Cultivation, Production, Trafficking, and Distribution of Drugs, and to address their Causes and Consequences (Supply Reduction and Control Measures); (4) Research, Information and Monitoring & Evaluation; (5) International Cooperation.
Activity 4	Evaluation Focus	The focus of the evaluation will be the previously outlined Plan of Action across the five pillars.

Activity 5	Methods	Identifies evaluation questions, indicators and performance measures, data sources and methods of gathering data, as well as roles and responsibilities. This Activity/Action provides a clear description of how the evaluation will be implemented to ensure the credibility of evaluation information.
Activity 6	Analysis and interpretation plan	Biannual reports will be made available to the National Drug Council and the Minister of National Security. Annual reports will be made to stakeholders who were a part of the initial consultation and validation workshops to provide further feedback.
Activity 7	Use, dissemination, and sharing plan	Biannual reporting should be conducted within National Drug Council meetings and written reports provided to the Minister of National Security. Findings from the report should be used to inform future activities and amendments to the plan of action.
Activity8	Report for different users	Reports for different users- National Drug Council and Minister of National Security (complete report, executive summary, PowerPoint presentation), stakeholders (executive summary, PowerPoint presentation).

Monitoring the Performance of the Activities

Institutional Strengthening

Objectives		Sources/methods of data collection	Responsible person(s)
1.1	Strengthen the National Drug Council with the necessary legislation, capabilities, resources, and competencies to coordinate the formulation, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of national drug policies.	Staff complement; Memorandum of Understandings; Record of Trainings; Steering Committee Meeting Minutes	Ministry of National Security (National Drug Council and National Drug Council Secretariat)
1.2	Develop mechanisms for interagency collaboration and coordination.		

Measures of Prevention, Treatment, and Recovery Support

Objectives		Sources/methods of data collection	Responsible person(s)
2.1	Develop and implement a national substance use and misuse prevention initiative.	Attendance Registers for Training; Train the Trainer for Facilitators; Public Service Announcements; Legislation; Judiciary Rulings; Police Reports	Ministry of National Security; National Drug Council; National Drug Council Secretariat; Ministry of Education (Guidance Counsellors); Ministry of Social Services (National Counselling Centre- Family Matters Programme, Community Development), Chamber of Commerce, DPATS, Labour Department; Ministry of Health; Ministry of Entertainment; Ministry of Justice & Legal Affairs
2.2	Improve treatment, recovery support, and social integration interventions at every level of the care system.		
2.3	Build capacity to support justice-involved persons- alternative sentencing and restorative justice programmes, life and skills training for justice-involved youth and adults.		

Measures to Control and Counter the Illicit Cultivation, Production, Trafficking, and Distribution of Drugs, and to address their Causes and Consequences

Objectives		Sources/methods of data collection	Responsible person(s)
3.1.1	Provide agencies with appropriate training for efficient supply reduction interventions.	Staff complement; Attendance Register for Training & Consultation; Equipment; Legislation; Policies & Documentation;	Ministry of National Security- Police (White Collar Crime Unit & Military; Ministry of Justice & Legal Affairs; Ministry of Agriculture; Ministry of Health; Ministry of Finance (Customs Financial Intelligence Unit); Banking Industry
3.1.2	Ensure that agencies have the necessary equipment to curtail the movement of drugs and related activities.		
3.2.1	Ensure the proper management and monitoring of chemicals and pharmaceutical products.		
3.2.2	Undertake activities to confiscate illegal arms and ammunition		
3.3.1	Provide agencies with the appropriate training for efficient money laundering.		

Research, Information, Monitoring, and Evaluation

Objectives		Sources/methods of data collection	Responsible person(s)
4.1.1	Develop and strengthen coordination mechanisms for collecting, analysing, and disseminating drug-related information.	Attendance Register for Training & Consultation; Reports; Policies & Documentation	Ministry of National Security- National Drug Council, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Social Services, Ministry of Justice & Legal Affairs; Ministry of Education
4.1.2	Build capacity among relevant stakeholders to enhance the collection, management, and sharing of drug information.		
4.2.1	Strengthen the development of evidence-based programming		

International Cooperation

Objectives		Sources/methods of data collection	Responsible person(s)
5.1	Develop and implement a national plan to access technical assistance, donor funds, and undertake bilateral and multilateral cooperation.	Attendance Register for Training & Consultation;	Ministry of National Security- National Drug Council, Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Ministry of Sustainable Development
5.2	Ensure Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis' compliance with regional, hemispheric and international mandates		

Evaluation of Objectives

Institutional Strengthening

Objectives		Measurements/ Metrics (Indicators)	Baseline 2024	Mid-term 2026	Target 2028	Verification Source(s)
1.1	Strengthen the national drug council with the necessary legislation, capabilities, resources, and competencies to coordinate the formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of national drug policies	# staff complement at NDC	5 staff complement	7 staff complement	9 staff complement	Ministry of National Security (National Drug Council and National Drug Council Secretariat)
		Evidence of legislation changes		Bills drafted.	Bills passed.	
		Evidence of restructuring of National Drug Council	Review	Legislative changes drafted.		
1.2	Develop mechanisms for interagency collaboration and coordination	# trainings across agencies with a focus on demand reduction, supply reduction, international	0 Training on Institutional Strengthening	1 Training on Institutional Strengthening	1 Training on Institutional Strengthening	

		cooperation, and/or monitoring and evaluation	0 Training on Demand Reduction 0 Supply Reduction 0 Monitoring & Evaluation 0 International Cooperation	1 Training on Demand Reduction 1 Supply Reduction 1 Monitoring & Evaluation 1 International Cooperation	1 Training on Demand Reduction 1 Supply Reduction 1 Monitoring & Evaluation 1 International Cooperation	
		# Steering Committee with responsibility for executing Action Plan & Registry for MOUs	0 Steering Committee	1 Steering Committee	1 Steering Committee	

Measures of Prevention, Treatment, and Recovery Support

Objectives		Measurements/ Metrics (Indicators)	Baseline 2024	Mid-term 2026	Target 2028	Verification Source(s)
2.1	Develop and implement a national substance use and misuse prevention program	# primary schools with drug prevention programmes	8 schools	10 schools	14 schools	Ministry of National Security; National Drug Council; National Drug Council Secretariat; Ministry of Education (Guidance Counsellors); Ministry of Social Services (National Counselling Centre-Family Matters Programme, Community Development), Chamber of Commerce, DPATS, Labour Department; Ministry of Health; Ministry of Entertainment;
		# secondary schools with drug prevention programmes	0 schools	3 schools	5 schools	
		# workplaces with drug prevention programme	0 workplaces	3 workplaces	5 workplaces	
		# parenting programmes with drug prevention focus	0 parenting programmes	3 parenting programmes	5 parenting programmes	
		# community activities with prevention focus	0 community activities	3 community activities	5 community activities	
		# public service announcements	0 PSAs	3 PSAs	3 PSAs	
2.2	Improve treatment, recovery support and social integration interventions at every level of the	# treatment programmes at secondary school level	0 schools	3 schools	5 schools	

	care system	# continuing education sessions held for medical community	1 continuing education session	1 continuing education session	1 continuing education session	Ministry of Justice & Legal Affairs
		# treatment centres	0 treatment centre	0 treatment centre	1 treatment centre	
		# support groups for persons living with and affected by substance mis/use	0 support groups	1 support group	1 support group	
		# updated legislations	0 legislation	1 legislation	3 legislation	
2.3	Build capacity to support justice-involved persons- alternative sentencing and restorative justice programmes, life and skills training for justice-involved youth and adults	Existence of legislation citing alternative sentencing	0 legislation re: alternative sentencing	1 legislation re: alternative sentencing	1 legislation re: alternative sentencing	
		Establishment of Drug Court	0 drug courts	0 drug courts	1 drug court	
		# life skills and vocational programme for justice-involved youth	0 life skills and vocational programmes for youth	1 life skills and vocational programmes for youth	2 life skills and vocational programmes for youth	
		# life skills and vocational programme for justice-involved adults	0 life skills and vocational programmes for adults	1 life skills and vocational programmes for adults	2 life skills and vocational programmes for adults	
		% decreased prison sentences for non-violent and first-time consumers	0% decreased prison sentences for non-violent and first-time consumers	10% decreased prison sentences for non-violent and first-time consumers	20% decreased prison sentences for non-violent and first-time consumers	
		# trainings in Restorative Justice, Care Circles, Case Care Management	1 training in Restorative Justice, Care Circles, Case Care Management	2 trainings in Restorative Justice, Care Circles, Case Care	3 trainings in Restorative Justice, Care Circles, Case	

				Management	Care Management	
Measures to Control and Counter the Illicit Cultivation, Production, Trafficking, and Distribution of Drugs, and to address their Causes and Consequences						
Objectives		Measurements/ Metrics (Indicators)	Baseline 2024	Mid-term 2026	Target 2028	Verification Source(s)
3.1.1	Provide agencies with appropriate training for efficient supply reduction interventions	Existence of annual training schedule- Board and Rummage, Basic Seamanship etc.	1 training schedule	1 training schedule	1 training schedule	Ministry of National Security- Police (White Collar Crime Unit & Military; Ministry of Justice & Legal Affairs; Ministry of Agriculture; Ministry of Health; Ministry of Finance (Customs, Financial Intelligence Unit); Banking Industry
		Existence of staff to fulfill mandate				
		# trainings facilitated	1 training facilitated annually	1 training facilitated annually	1 training facilitated annually	
		% increase in staffing re: officers with responsibility related to substance use	0% increase in staffing re: officers with responsibility related to substance use	5% increase in staffing re: officers with responsibility related to substance use	10% increase in staffing re: officers with responsibility related to substance use	
3.1.2	Ensure that agencies have necessary equipment to curtail the movement of drugs and related activities	Acquisition of equipment- Testing Kits, Drug Detecting Dogs, Personal Protective Equipment, Vessels, Vehicles, Radar, Drones	0 testing kits 0 drug-detecting dogs 0 personal protective equipment 0 vessels 0 vehicles 0 radar system 0 drones	10 testing kits 2 drug-detecting dogs 10 personal protective equipment 0 vessels 1 vehicle 1 radar system 1 drone	10 testing kits 5 drug-detecting dogs 20 personal protective equipment 1 vessel 2 vehicles 1 radar system 1 drone	
		Existence of legislation to support the use of acquired equipment- Luggage & Body Scanners	0 legislation passed to support the use of acquired equipment- Luggage & Body	1 legislation passed to support the use of acquired equipment- Luggage & Body	1 legislation passed to support the use of acquired equipment- Luggage & Body	

			Scanners	Scanners	Scanners	
		# trainings for the use of equipment	0 trainings for the use of equipment	2 trainings for use of equipment	3 trainings for use of equipment	
3.2.1	Ensure the proper management and monitoring of chemicals and pharmaceutical products	Existence of legislation that strengthens monitoring of chemicals and pharmaceuticals (Pharmacy Act)	0 legislation	1 legislation	1 legislation	
		Establishment of stocktaking mechanisms	0 stocktaking mechanism	1 stocktaking mechanism	1 stocktaking mechanism	
		# trainings in new psychoactive substances	1 trainings in new psychoactive substances	2 trainings in new psychoactive substances	2 trainings in new psychoactive substances	
		# of legislation that permits cultivation, trade, and/or consumption of medical marijuana	0 of legislation that permits cultivation, trade, and/or consumption of medical marijuana	1 of legislation that permits cultivation, trade, and/or consumption of medical marijuana	1 of legislation that permits cultivation, trade, and/or consumption of medical marijuana	
		# of legislation that prescribes the regulation of drug availability (medical, retail, licensed sale)	0 of legislation that prescribes the regulation of drug availability (medical, retail, licensed sale)	1 of legislation that prescribes the regulation of drug availability (medical, retail, licensed sale)	1 of legislation that prescribes the regulation of drug availability (medical, retail, licensed sale)	
3.2.2	Undertake activities to confiscate illegal arms and ammunition	# of reconciliation system	0 of reconciliation system	1 of reconciliation system	1 of reconciliation system	
		# of licensing procedures	0 of licensing procedures	1 of licensing procedures	1 of licensing procedures	

		# of regularized practice of shift disruption across customs, police, and military services	0 of regularised practice of shift disruption across customs, police and military services	1 of regularised practice of shift disruption across customs, police and military services	1 of regularised practice of shift disruption across customs, police and military services	
3.3	Provide agencies with the appropriate training for efficient money laundering	Creation of mechanisms to monitor, detect and confiscate drug-related laundered funds and assets				
		Extent of confiscated assets from organized crime groups connected to drug trafficking and money laundering				
		# trainings in anti-money laundering strategies	1 training	2 trainings	3 trainings	

Research, Information, Monitoring, and Evaluation

Objectives		Measurements/ Metrics (Indicators)	Baseline 2024	Mid-term 2026	Target 2028	Verification Source(s)
4.1.1	Develop and strengthen coordination mechanisms for collecting, analysing and disseminating drug-related information	Identification of data, sources and instruments for collection				Ministry of National Security- Department of Strategic Research and Development, National Drug Council, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Social Services, Ministry of Justice & Legal Affairs; Ministry of Education
		National Secondary School Drug Prevalence Survey conducted				
4.1.2	Build capacity among relevant stakeholders to enhance the collection, management and sharing of drug information	# trainings to re-sensitise stakeholders re: the use and purpose of Drug Information Network				
4.2.1	Strengthen the development of evidence-based programming	Bi-annual reports produced based on the current situation and developments in the field				

International Cooperation

Objectives		Measurements/ Metrics (Indicators)	Baseline 2024	Mid-term 2026	Target 2028	Verification Source(s)
5.1	Develop and implement a national plan to access technical assistance, donor support and undertake bilateral and multilateral cooperation	Evidence of National Plan that reflects international cooperation-training, grant writing, review of reports, training				Ministry of National Security-National Drug Council, Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Ministry of Sustainable Development
5.2	Develop and implement a national plan to access technical assistance, donor support and undertake bilateral and multilateral cooperation	Evidence of participation in regional and international instruments- ARQ, MEM, BRQ				
		Evidence of being state party to United Nations Conventions Against Corruption				

BUDGET PLANNING

Institutional Strengthening									
Activities		Responsible Agencies	Year					Cost of Activity	Additional Resources Required
			1	2	3	4	5		
1.1	Increase capacity of existing NDS staff through training	Ministry of National Security National Drug Council National Drug Secretariat	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	0	Existing staffing, programming
1.2	Hire additional staff for NDS through internal training, budget requests for additional staff and active recruitment		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	325 000	
1.3	Advocate for and participates in legislative changes related to substance misuse		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	0	Existing staffing, programming
1.4	Develop and present a proposal for the restructuring of the National Drug Council (NDC) to the NDC for review and approval		✓					0	
1.5	Develop and present a proposal for the creation of a Communication Strategy for the National Drug Policy		✓					0	
1.6	Develop and present a proposal to the NDC for the establishment of a Steering Committee with responsibility for executing the National Drug Policy		✓					48 000	
1.7	Sign MOUs with key stakeholders at NDC and NDS		✓					0	
1.8	Coordinate bi-monthly meetings of the Steering Committee where stakeholders report progress in Action Plans shared		✓					0	

1.9	Host annual training sessions/ workshops across agencies with a focus on demand reduction, supply reduction, international cooperation, and/or monitoring and evaluation		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	30 000	
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Demand Reduction									
Activities		Responsible Agencies	Year					Cost of Activity	Additional Resources Required
			1	2	3	4	5		
2.1	Strengthen and continue Primary School Prevention Programme (Living Above the Influence)	Ministry of National Security (National Drug Council National Drug Secretariat) Ministry of Education (Guidance Counsellors)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	5000	
2.2	Strengthen and continue Parenting Programme (Safe Space Parenting Programme)		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	5000	
2.3	Develop & implement Secondary School Prevention Programme		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	5000	
2.4	Develop & implement Workplace Prevention Programme	Ministry of National Security (National Drug Council National Drug Secretariat) Chamber of Commerce & Industry DPATS		✓	✓	✓	✓	5000	
2.5	Develop & implement scheduled community outreach Initiatives through partnerships with stakeholders	Ministry of Social Services (National Counselling Centre Family Matters Programme) Chamber of Commerce Drug Prevention & Treatment Services Ministry of Empowerment & Labour (Department of Labour)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	10 000	
2.6	Develop & distribute Public Service Announcements (PSAs)	Ministry of National Security (National Drug Council National Drug Secretariat) Ministry of Social Services	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	2500	

		(Community Development) Coalition of NGOs							
2.7	Request and organise presenter slots in pre-existing Continuous Education (CE) sessions for Medical Community on substance mis/use	Ministry of National Security (National Drug Council National Drug Secretariat) Ministry of Health (Health Promotion Unit) Ministry of Social Services Ministry of Creative Economy	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	0	Existing staffing, programming
2.8	Develop a Wellness Programme for persons negatively impacted by substance use	Ministry of Health Ministry of National Security (National Drug Council National Drug Secretariat)		✓	✓	✓	✓	75 000	
2.9	Develop & implement Substance Mis/use, Life Skills & Vocational Programme for Justice-Involved Youth	Ministry of Health Ministry of National Security (National Drug Council National Drug Secretariat)		✓	✓	✓	✓	5000	
2.10	Develop & implement Substance Mis/use, Life Skills & Vocational Programme for Justice-Involved Adults	Ministry of National Security (National Drug Council National Drug Secretariat)		✓	✓	✓	✓	5000	
2.11	Establish a Drug Treatment Court complete with alternative sentencing programmes for referral by the judiciary	Ministry of Justice & Legal Affairs Ministry of National Security (National Drug Council National Drug Secretariat)			✓	✓	✓	1 500 000	Existing staffing, programming
2.12	Amend Drug (Prevention & Abatement of the Misuse and Abuse of Drugs) Act 2002	Ministry of Justice & Legal Affairs Ministry of National Security (National Drug Council National Drug Secretariat)		✓	✓	✓	✓	0	Existing staffing, programming
2.13	Amend Mental Health Legislation to include Drug Use			✓	✓	✓	✓	0	Existing staffing, programming

Supply Reduction										
Activities		Responsible Agencies	Year					Cost of Activity	Additional Resources Required	
			1	2	3	4	5			
3.1	Recruit more staff	Ministry of National Security (Policy & Military) Ministry of Finance (Customs)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	0	Existing staffing, programming	
3.2	Develop annual schedule of training courses in board and rummage and basic seamanship		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	0		
3.3	Acquire equipment to curtail the movement of drug-related activities		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	1 500 000	Existing staffing, programming	
3.4	Training in use of equipment		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	0		
3.5	Develop and implement reconciliation system for all agencies that use, distribute and/or licence chemicals, pharmaceuticals, arms, and ammunition	Ministry of National Security (Policy- White Collar Unit & Military) Ministry of Finance (Customs, Financial Intelligence Unit) Ministry of Justice & Legal Affairs Banking Industry		✓	✓	✓	✓	0	Existing staffing, programming	
3.6	Training Courses in New Psychoactive Substances		✓		✓		✓	0		
3.7	Training Courses in new legislation		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	3000		
3.8	Training in anti-money laundering		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	5000		

Research, Information & Monitoring & Evaluation									
Activities		Responsible Agencies	Year					Cost of Activity	Additional Resources Required
			1	2	3	4	5		
4.1	Identify data, sources, and instruments for collection	Ministry of National Security (National Council on Drug Abuse Prevention Secretariat and National Drug Council Secretariat) Ministry of Health Ministry of Social Services Ministry of Justice & Legal Affairs	✓					0	Existing staffing, programming
4.2	Conduct National Secondary School Drug Prevalence Survey	Ministry of National Security (National Council on Drug Abuse Prevention Secretariat and National Drug Council Secretariat)	✓		✓		✓	40 000	
4.3	Conduct Annual Training to re-sensitise stakeholders re: the use and purpose of Drug Information Network (DIN)	Ministry of National Security (National Council on Drug Abuse Prevention Secretariat and National Drug Council Secretariat)		✓			✓	5000	
4.4	Collect and analyse data related to substance use in various sectors.	Ministry of National Security (National Council on Drug Abuse Prevention Secretariat and National Drug Council Secretariat)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	0	Existing staffing, programming

Research, Information & Monitoring & Evaluation										
Activities		Responsible Agencies	Year					Cost of Activity	Additional Resources Required	
			1	2	3	4	5			
5.1	Identify areas and programs that can benefit from external funds and resources.	Ministry of National Security (National Council on Drug Abuse Prevention Secretariat and National Drug Council Secretariat) Ministry of Foreign Affairs Ministry of Sustainable Development	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		Existing staffing, programming	
5.2	Develop plan to increase external funding opportunities		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	0		
5.3	Participate in regional and international instruments- ARQ, MEM, BRQ		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	0		
5.4	Become a state party to the United Nations Conventions Against Corruption		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	0		
Evaluation Costing										
6.1	Evaluation Costing	National Drug Council	✓		✓		✓	50 000		

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"A coordinated, evidence-informed and people-centred approach to reducing drug-related harm - advancing the health, safety and security of the Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis."



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