



THE REPUBLIC OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

THE OPERATIONAL PLAN FOR DRUG CONTROL TRINIDAD & TOBAGO

Health, security and stability for all citizens of Trinidad and Tobago



2021-2025

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List of Abbreviations

ACIB	Anti-Corruption Investigation Bureau	HYPE	Helping You Prepare for Employment programme
ADAPP	Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention Programme	IGDS	Institute of Gender and Development Studies
AML/CFT	Anti-Money Laundering/Combating the Financing of Terrorism		
CADV	Coalition Against Domestic Violence	ITAC	Integrated Threat Assessment Centre
CAISOTT	Coalition Advocating for Inclusion of Sexual Orientation	INCB	International Narcotics Control Board
CAPA	Crime and Problem Analysis Unit	IROTT	Inter-Religious Organisation of Trinidad and Tobago
CARICOM	Caribbean Community	LSD	Lysergic acid diethylamide
CCC	Civilian Conservation Corps	MDMA	Methylenedioxy-methamphetamine
CICAD	Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission	MoCD	Ministry of Community Development
COPOLAD	Cooperation Programme between Latin America, the Caribbean and the European Union on Drugs Policies	MoE	Ministry of Education
CSO	Central Statistical Office	MoF	Ministry of Finance
DHWFD	Division of Health, Wellness and Family Development	MoH	Ministry of Health
DIN-TT	Drug Information Network of Trinidad and Tobago	MoLSED	Ministry of Labour and Small Enterprise Development
EWS	Early Warning System	MSDFS	Ministry of Social Development and Family Services
FIB	Financial Investigations Branch	MYDNS	Ministry of Youth Development and National Services
FSC	Foreign Sales Co-Operation		
FIUTT	Financial Intelligence Unit of Trinidad and Tobago	MuST	Multi-Sector Skills Training Programme
GDP	Gross Domestic Product		
NADAPP	National Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention Programme	THA	Tobago House of Assembly

NCPP	National Crime Prevention programme	TOCU	Transnational Organised Crime Unit
NDC	National Drug Council	TTAL	Tobago Tourism Agency Limited
NDS	National Development Strategy	TTCG	Trinidad and Tobago Coast Guard
NDP	National Drug Policy	TTFSC	Trinidad and Tobago Forensic Science Centre
NPS	New Psychoactive Substances	TTPS	Trinidad and Tobago Police Service
PAHO/WHO	Pan-American Health Organisation/World Health Organisation	TTR	Trinidad and Tobago Regiment
PAM	Programme for Adolescent Mothers	TREC	Tobago Rehabilitation and Empowerment Centre
SIU	Special Investigation Unit	UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
SALW	Small Arms & Light Weapons	USC	University of the Southern Caribbean
SAR	Suspicious Activity Reports	UWI	University of the West Indies
SSA	Strategic Services Agency	WINAD	Women's Institute for Alternative Development
STR	Suspicious Transaction Reports		
THC	Tetrahydrocannabinol		

Executive Summary

The Operational Plan for Drug Control in Trinidad and Tobago 2021-2025 gives effect to the National Drug Policy (NDP) 2021 and guides the implementation of coordinated interventions which will contribute to the reduction of the harms caused by trafficking in illicit drugs, and related criminal activities, as well as substance use and misuse disorders. The Plan was developed through consultation with key stakeholders from both government and non-government agencies, and takes into consideration the operational plans of relevant government ministries, agencies and key entities. Stakeholders included, but were not limited to:

Office of the Attorney General and the Ministry of Legal Affairs	Civil Society Organisations- Trinidad Civil Society Organisations- Tobago
Ministry of Education	Inter-Religious Organisation of Trinidad and Tobago
Ministry of Finance	National Trade Union Centre
Ministry of Health	Principals' Association
Ministry of National Security	The Judiciary of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago
Ministry of Social Development and Family Services	University of the Southern Caribbean: School of Social Sciences
Office of the Prime Minister	University of the West Indies: Institute for Gender and Development Studies
Tobago House of Assembly	

The Plan includes logic models which present in comprehensive detail; the goals, required inputs, activities, outputs and expected outcomes in each of the five (5) thematic areas. Outputs in each thematic area include, but are not limited to the following:

- 1) **Institutional Strengthening and International Cooperation:** Develop, strengthen, and maintain institutional mechanisms that facilitate coordination, planning, execution, monitoring and evaluation for local and international drug control.
Output: Establishment of a Tobago Working Group and Steering Committee.
- 2) **Research:** Promote evidence-based policies and programs through timely, accurate and relevant information and research.
Output: Report of the *National Household Survey on Drug Use* in Trinidad and Tobago.
- 3) **Demand Reduction:** Improve the physical, mental, social, spiritual, and economic well-being of citizens.
Output: Guidelines/Manual for standards of services to bring about standardization and quality control in services offered at all treatment facilities where patients with drug dependence are referred.
- 4) **Supply Reduction:** Reduce the supply of illegal drugs.
Output: Routine and intelligence-driven operations –examination of sea and air vessels and cargo at ports.

- 5) Control Measures:** Reduce drug trafficking and its related criminal activities as well as control the diversion of pre-cursor chemicals.

Output: Precursor chemical control legislation and regulations.

The Plan also provides for the development and implementation of annual action plans by the pillar groups which comprise key state and non-state stakeholders in each thematic area.

Profile

Trinidad, the larger and more populous of the twin-island republic, lies 11 km off the northeastern coast of Venezuela. Tobago is situated 30 km northeast of Trinidad.

In terms of its economy, Trinidad relies on its energy sector for much of its economic activity, while the tourism sector is the mainstay of Tobago's economy. A robust and prudent development agenda underlies the pursuit of socioeconomic prosperity. Essential components of this agenda are sustainable economic growth, through greater diversification of the economy, placing the environment at the centre of social and economic development as well as improving the social conditions and quality of life of citizens in an inclusive and ecologically sensitive manner.

Overall drug situation

Trinidad and Tobago is a transshipment point for cocaine which is trafficked from South America to North America, Europe and other Caribbean countries. Domestic cultivation of marijuana is a feature on both islands. However, more potent strains of the drug are being imported into Trinidad mainly from St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Jamaica, Venezuela, Colombia and the United States. In Tobago, higher strains of the South American product, particularly the "Kush" brand has become very popular.

Trinidad continues to be plagued by violent criminal activity, especially murders and gang related activity involving illegal firearms, linked to the illicit drug trade. It is noted that drug trafficking, as part of organized crime, is one of the main activities through which gangs obtain financing. Historically, violent criminal activity has not featured significantly in Tobago. However, within recent times, criminality, associated with major drug syndicates, has begun to impact Tobago.

Drug traffickers continue to exploit the sea ports (official and unofficial) as maritime transport (passenger, container and trading vessels as well as pleasure craft) remains a major method for the movement of illicit drugs. Both international airports have also featured in the movement of illicit cargo, concealed in luggage and other parcels, to other destinations. Micro traffickers, to avoid heightened law enforcement activities or attention at the airport, have opted to exploit mail and courier services. The abuse of legitimate commercial trade for the purposes of illicit drug trafficking and other organized crime activities such as money laundering and illicit firearms trafficking, continue to plague the country.

In terms of use, alcohol, cocaine and marijuana are the major drugs of choice. Several agencies, in Trinidad and the Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention Programme (ADAPP) Unit, Division of Health, Wellness and Family Development (DHWFD) in Tobago, are involved in prevention programmes that seek to reduce or stop the onset of drug use, misuse and dependence in targeted communities. This is done by providing interventions which include workshops, public booth displays, and interactive feedback sessions.

As it relates to treatment, there are 24 treatment centres in Trinidad many of which provide information to the National Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention Programme (NADAPP) on their

admissions. Reports indicate that the main substance impacting the demand for treatment was crack cocaine followed by alcohol and marijuana, respectively. Males accounted for the highest number of persons enrolled in treatment programmes. In Tobago, The Tobago Rehabilitation and Empowerment Centre (TREC), is mandated to design and implement programmes that guard against the dangers of drug use and addiction. However, during the 2018-2019 period, TREC experienced significant setbacks which have resulted in the disruption of its services.

Law enforcement initiatives

During the period January 01, 2018 to September 30, 2019 law enforcement efforts to reduce the supply and availability of drugs, resulted in seizures of narcotics, firearms, several eradication exercises and arrests for narcotic offences. Over five thousand kilos of Marijuana was seized compared to just over five hundred kilos of cocaine. Additionally, records show that there have been over seven thousand arrests for possession of drugs, with 94% being males. Of eight thousand and fifty arrests for both possession and trafficking of marijuana and cocaine, approximately 45% or three thousand two hundred and thirty eight persons were between the ages of 12 and 29. **Table 1** refers.

Table 1: Law enforcement initiatives: January 1st, 2018 to September 30th, 2019

Time Period	Seizures		Arrests by Age	
Jan 01 2018- Sept.30, 2019	Marijuana (kilos)	Cocaine (kilos)	Ages 12-29	Ages 30+
	>5,000	>500	3,238	4,812
Total			8,050	

New trends

In terms of demand, there is evidence of:

- The use of Methylenedioxy-methamphetamine (MDMA) at parties and major international entertainment events.
- New types of tablets which contain ecstasy and New Psychoactive Substances (NPS) which are designed to mimic and trigger the same responses as illegal drugs (e.g. cocaine).
- The emergence of “marijuana edibles” - food products infused with marijuana- have emerged as a very popular way to consume the drug.
- Evolving experimentation with illicit substances, primarily among youth, is further compounded by experimentation with mixtures of otherwise legal substances and/or medication which may momentarily provide a required surge of energy, but in the long-term are extremely harmful to a person’s health.

In terms of drug trafficking and related criminal activities:

- Heightened trafficking activity on Trinidad’s south coast involving persons coming in from Venezuela.
- The upsurge in the use of mail and courier services for trafficking purposes.

- The emergence of crypto currency as a form of financing and its possible impact on the financial system.
- Drug trafficking methods, in Tobago, have begun to include organized criminal gangs, in collaboration with international drug traffickers and organisations, to move their goods through the island to destination markets as well as to feed the demand locally.
- The criminality which is usually associated with major drug syndicates is impacting Tobago and manifests in a marked increase in violent crimes, including murder.

The country profile and overview of the drug situation provide context for the elaboration of national goals, activities, outputs and expected outcomes, and the allocation of responsibilities and resources for national drug control initiatives in the logic models. Stakeholders agree that the drug situation is continuously evolving and that effective and meaningful collaboration is the only way to reduce fragmentation and duplication of efforts, increase efficiencies and improve outcomes in this national effort.

Therefore the National Drug Council (NDC) will continue to guide the development of the annual action plans in collaboration with the key agencies responsible for the various thematic areas of the Plan. Funding for most of the activities will be available from the allocations to the various agencies with core drug control responsibilities. In instances where the funds may not be immediately available the planning process through the use of the logic models will provide a basis for the allocation of additional funds.

It is anticipated that through this approach, the key outputs as identified in the five thematic areas will be achieved over the five year period of the Plan.

Introduction

The Operational Plan for Drug Control in Trinidad and Tobago 2021-2025 guides the implementation of coordinated interventions which will contribute to the reduction of the harms caused by trafficking in illicit drugs, and related criminal activities, as well as substance use and misuse disorders.

The Plan was developed through inclusion of and consultation with key stakeholders and takes into consideration the operational plans of all government ministries, agencies and key entities involved. This approach ensures that the recommended actions are based on the existing national situation and take into account the available collective expertise and experience to advance all aspects of drug control.

While Trinidad and Tobago is one country, a profile as well as an overview of the drug situation of each island is presented separately. The intent is to provide context for the elaboration of goals, required inputs, activities, outputs and expected outcomes which are presented in logic models for the five (5) thematic areas.

The Plan also provides for the development and implementation of action plans, for each thematic area, with targets and performance indicators that will be measured annually to ascertain timely and effective implementation.

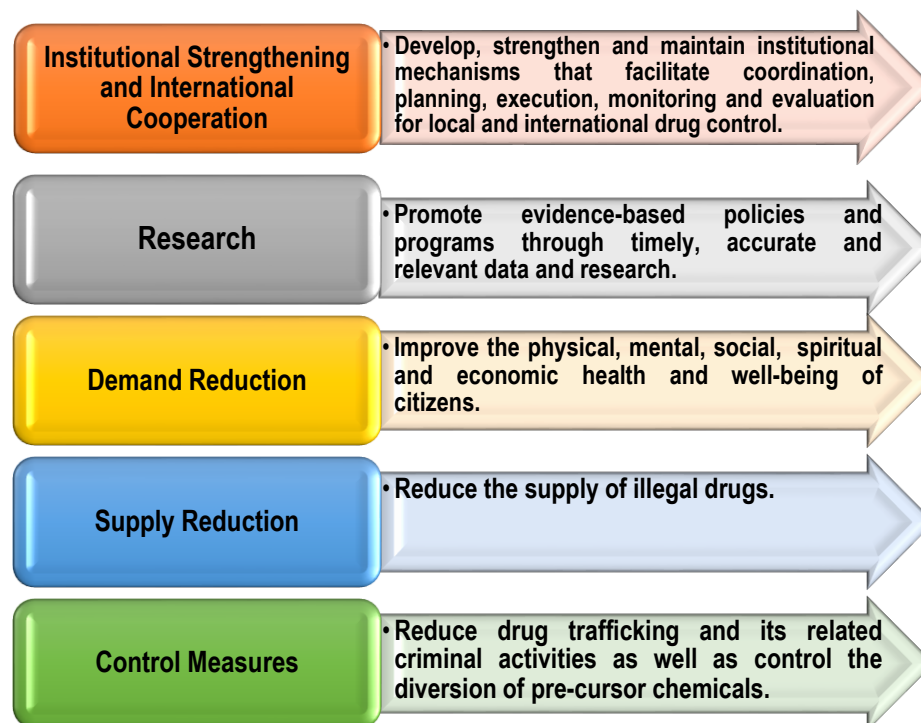
Decriminalisation of Marijuana

The recent enactment of Act 24 of 2019, decriminalising the possession of not more than thirty grams of cannabis or not more than five grams of cannabis resin, signifies government's progressive policy approach to alleviate the burden placed on the criminal justice system by the significant number of cannabis possession cases and to reduce the harmful impact of marijuana convictions which has been borne primarily by poor and underprivileged men.

Focus on the following initiatives will contribute to ensuring the sustainability of the intended robust legislative and institutional frameworks:

- 1) The role and authority of the Cannabis Licensing Authority must be clearly defined to allow for the institutional basis for management of the plant for medicinal and other uses;
- 2) Implementation of a public education programme which provides clear, consistent and evidence-based information on the health and safety facts about cannabis; so that citizens can make informed choices and to better understand the risks associated with cannabis use;
- 3) Provision for a supply of legal cannabis/marijuana is an essential factor in any of the models under consideration, as it reduces or discourages any possibility that the illegal market becomes an additional source; and
- 4) Increased surveillance and monitoring by law enforcement authorities to ensure that persons who are granted licences to grow comply with the permitted allocations.

Goals



Budget

The complexity and speed at which developments in drug production, distribution and consumption markets occur, as well as the level of sophistication which characterises these developments require a corresponding response in all areas from all involved in the national drug control initiative.

Responsible drug control agencies, through their annual budgetary allocations, finance the implementation of their individual programmes/activities which fall within the ambit of the national drug control effort. Consequently, it is difficult to quantify the cost of implementing the Plan given the number of government ministries and other stakeholders involved and the variety of activities to be undertaken.

Given this reality, it is recommended that the annual budgetary allocation to National Drug Council (NDC), in its monitoring and advocacy role, is increased from **TT\$1.5 million** to **TT\$3.5 million**.

The increased allocation will accommodate the robust response which is needed to efficiently and effectively address the drug problem. This robust response includes, but is not limited to, the following activities:-

- Prevention, outreach and education sessions,
- Research studies to keep abreast of developments in all aspects of drug control, and
- Training to increase the capacity of personnel involved in the national drug control effort.

Trinidad

Background

Trinidad is the larger and more populous of the twin-island Republic of Trinidad and Tobago. The island lies 11 km (6.8 mi) off the northeastern coast of Venezuela and sits on the continental shelf of South America. It is the fifth largest island in the West Indies with an area of 4,768 km² (1,841 sq. mi).

According to the Trinidad and Tobago 2011 Population and Housing Census Demographic Report, Trinidad's population was 1,267,145¹ recording an increase of 0.4% from the previous census held in 2000. This 2011 figure represented 95.4% of the combined population of Trinidad and Tobago.

Political System²

The island follows the Westminster model of government. The Parliament consists of two chambers, the Senate (31 seats) and the House of Representatives (41 seats). The members of the Senate are appointed by the president. Sixteen Government Senators are appointed on the advice of the Prime Minister, six Opposition Senators are appointed on the advice of the Leader of the Opposition, and nine Independent Senators are appointed by the President to represent other sectors of civil society. The 41 members of the House of Representatives are elected by the people for a maximum term of five years. Executive power lies with the Prime Minister and his Cabinet which is appointed from Members of Parliament.

The President of Trinidad and Tobago is elected for a 5-year renewable term by an Electoral College, consisting of members of the House of Representatives and the Senate. There are 14 municipal corporations (two cities, three boroughs, and nine Regions) which have a limited level of autonomy.

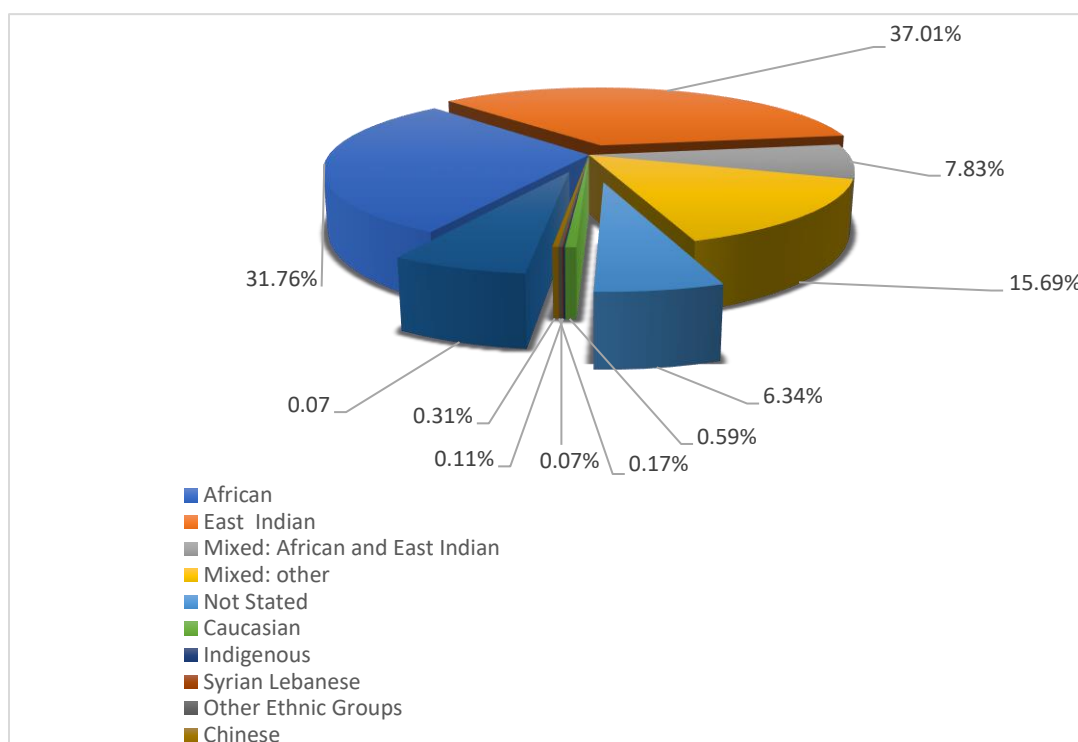
Demographics

Figure 1 provides a graphical breakdown of Trinidad's population by ethnic group. The majority of people are of East Indian descent (37.01%), followed by persons of African descent (31.76%), Mixed/Other (15.69%) and Mixed-African and East Indian (7.83%).

¹ Trinidad and Tobago 2011 Population and Housing Census Demographic Report- Central Statistical Office

² A Basic Understanding of Politics and Government in Trinidad and Tobago National Archives of Trinidad and Tobago available <http://natt.gov.tt/new/node/253>

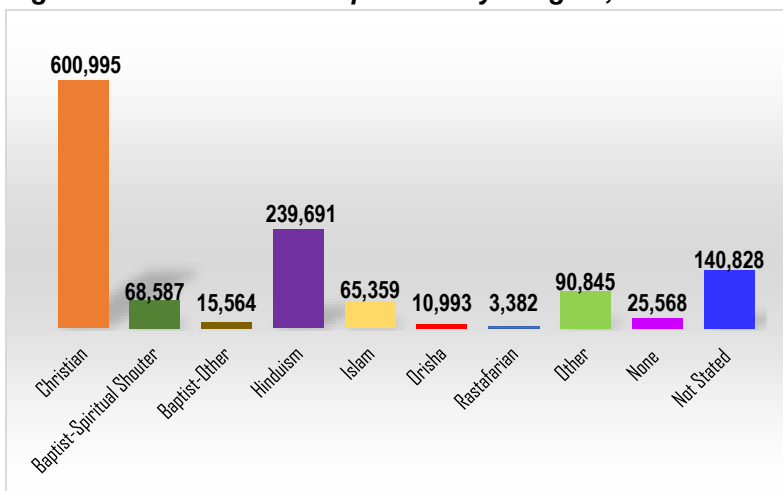
Figure 1: Percentage Distribution of Total population by Ethnic Group, 2011 Trinidad



Source: Data from the Trinidad and Tobago 2011 Population and Housing Census
Demographic Report Central Statistical Office

In terms of religion, the Christian faith (Anglican, Moravian, Jehovah's Witness, Methodist, Pentecostal, Roman Catholics, Seventh Day Adventist and Presbyterian) represents the largest religious grouping on the island. **Figure 2** refers.

Figure 2: Distribution of Population by Religion, 2011 Trinidad



Source: Data from Trinidad and Tobago 2011 Population and Housing Census
Demographic Report Central Statistical Office

Economy

Trinidad relies on its energy sector for much of its economic activity, with energy production and downstream industrial use dominating the economy. Oil and gas typically account for about 40% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and 80% of exports. The island is also a regional financial center with a well-regulated and stable financial system. The Government's development strategy focuses on sustainable economic growth through greater diversification of the economy, placing the environment at the centre of social and economic development as well as improving the social conditions and quality of life of citizens in an inclusive and ecologically sensitive manner.³ The commitment to economic diversification, through expansion of the non-energy sector include, but are not limited to the following:

Agriculture and Agro-Industry	Small and Medium-sized enterprises (SME)
The removal of "all taxes and all duties on all inputs and resources for farmers"; and improved technological infrastructure (internet connectivity and electronic document management system) to boost productivity.	An increase on viable investments to this sector to ensure its positive impact on the rate of economic growth, employment and income.
Manufacturing	Tourism
Support to this sector through government-led strategic trade missions and by building technical capacity programs among explorers	Support to this sector through enhanced efforts in marketing Trinidad as a destination for meetings, conferences and exhibitions.

Focus on the continued development of the island's human capital is evident in its public expenditure on education, health, and on the social protection services. This ensures that:

Education	Health
The Education sector nurtures suitably qualified human resource pool for the transformation and diversification of the economy with the recently reformed Government Assistance for Tuition Expenses (GATE) is a key contributor to this goal.	Infrastructural development of primary and secondary health institutions facilitates quality healthcare to all citizens and ensures that these institutions form an integral part of the national and regional medical education.

³ Public Sector Investment Programme 2020. Ministry of Planning and Development. October 2019

<i>Social Services</i>	<i>Sport</i>
The basic social security mechanisms continue to provide adequate benefits to our children, the poor and vulnerable, the differently abled and the elderly.	Sport is used to address issues such as high crime levels, drug use and misuse, youth offenses, educational underachievement and lack of social inclusion, through programmes at community levels with upgrading of several sporting and recreational and youth facilities throughout the island.

Safety and Security

The maintenance of public safety and security is a priority as government continues to provide the requisite financial and institutional frameworks to facilitate various crime combatting initiatives to disrupt criminal activity. Central to this is a Multi-Agency Task Force which is a collaborative mechanism among the Police, Defence Force, Prison Services, Immigration and other intelligence Services for intelligence-driven operations. Additional initiatives include:

<i>Police Service</i>	<i>Border Security</i>
Strengthening the police service by increasing the size of the regular in-take batches and ensuring that they are all exposed to the most current training policing strategies. Supporting technology and equipment, including drug testing apparatus, are being acquired to support this expanded operational plan.	Enhancement of border security and protection systems with the acquisition of two additional vessels for the coast guard fleet, in its mission to combat the full range of maritime security threats faced by Trinidad and Tobago.
<i>Community Intervention</i>	
The establishment of the Cure Violence Programme, for an initial three-year period, in the highest risk communities to reduce the membership of gangs and those vulnerable to gang involvement. Pilots, implemented in sixteen (16) communities in East Port-of-Spain, will target those highest at-risk of being perpetrators and victims of violent crimes.	

Overview of the Drug Situation In Trinidad

Background

The drug trade and drug use and misuse continue to challenge drug control authorities. There has been some success in stemming the supply of illicit narcotic drugs and in demand reduction programmes. The latter seek to prevent use and to reduce the likelihood of use; as well as treatment and rehabilitation measures which address already-existing dependence.

The dismantling of large-scale drug trafficking networks, however, remains elusive and drug treatment and health services continue to fall short of meeting needs and the emergence of NPS and the associated adverse health consequences and risks associated with them. Additionally, the use and misuse of prescription drugs, pose increasing risks to public health and safety and add another layer of complexity.

In Trinidad, cocaine and marijuana are the major drugs of choice, with marijuana being the most widely used drug. Cocaine, in all forms, follows. While a minimal amount of heroin has been seized in the past, there were no recorded seizures during the January 01, 2018 to September 30, 2019 period.

Trinidad continues to be plagued by violent criminal activity, especially murders and gang related activity involving illegal firearms, linked to the illicit drug trade. It is noted that drug trafficking, as part of organized crime, is one of the main activities through which gangs obtain financing.⁴

Domestic Production

The local cultivation of marijuana is concentrated in remote forested areas in the south and northeastern regions of Trinidad. These areas are preferable for cultivation of large quantities due to their isolation and fertility of the land.

The production of cocaine has not been a feature of the Trinidad landscape. However, reports indicate that cocaine, imported in its raw form, continues to be converted into 'crack' to satisfy the local consumption market. There have been no reports, however, from law enforcement authorities on the production of synthetic drugs on the island.

Trafficking and Supply of Illicit Drugs

Trinidad continues to be a major transshipment point, for illicit narcotics and other types of illicit substances, leaving South American producers, particularly Colombia, en route to North American, European and other markets in the Caribbean. The importation of more potent strains of marijuana from St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Jamaica, Venezuela, Colombia and the United States has emerged.

Law enforcement authorities point to an overall increase in narcotics - marijuana, cocaine, Methylenedioxy-methamphetamine (MDMA) and some heroin - entering through the Western, Eastern, South Western and Southern parts of the island⁵.

Drug traffickers continue to exploit the island's sea ports (official and unofficial) as maritime transport (passenger, container and trading vessels as well as pleasure craft) remains a major method for the movement of illicit drugs.

Piarco International Airport has also featured in the movement of illicit cargo, concealed in luggage and other parcels, through Trinidad to other destinations. The success of these methods is heavily reliant on the complicity of airport employees, at all levels. While drug mules/ swallows continue to be utilised to transport illicit drugs in pellet form, the drug of choice has shifted from cocaine to marijuana. Micro traffickers, to avoid heightened law enforcement activities or attention at the airport, have opted to exploit mail and courier services.

The abuse of legitimate commercial trade for the purposes of illicit drug trafficking and other organized crime activities such as money laundering and illicit firearms trafficking, continue to plague this country.⁶

⁴ Meeting of the Supply Reduction Pillar Group (Operational Plan for Drug Control in Trinidad and Tobago, 2014-2018) on August 23, 2019

⁵ Meeting of the Supply Reduction Pillar Group (Operational Plan for Drug Control in Trinidad and Tobago, 2014-2018) on August 23, 2019

⁶ National Supply Reduction Strategy 2013-2023. Ministry of National Security, Strategic Services Agency

Law Enforcement Initiatives

Despite the complexity and constantly evolving nature of the illicit drug trade and its associated activities, law enforcement authorities continue to address current and future drug control challenges. Counter-narcotics initiatives included, but were not limited to:

- Joint operations involving all formations of the Trinidad and Tobago Defence Force (TTDF), in the south west and north east of the country.
- Continuous presence by the Trinidad and Tobago Coast Guard (TTCG) on the south western peninsula
- Capacity-building for TTDF personnel through joint and combined training with the counterpart agencies from US, Canada and UK.
- Joint patrols involving the Trinidad and Tobago Regiment (TTR) and the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service (TTPS).
- The establishment of gang investigation units in each police division. The Special Investigation Unit (SIU) assists in supervising and guiding the progress of investigations.
- Frequent collaboration between the TTDF and the SIU, especially in counter-narcotics as well as marijuana eradication operations which are ongoing. TTR has engaged in capacity-building training for air-borne and eradication operations.
- The implementation of scanner operations at both Point Lisas and Port of Spain ports and ongoing collaboration between Customs Intelligence section and other intelligence agencies for successful interdiction initiatives.
- Continuous improvement of data collection and analysis systems at the Crime and Problem Analysis Unit (CAPA) to keep abreast of developments in crime and to provide enhanced analysis for policy makers.

In terms of impact, law enforcement efforts resulted in seizures of narcotics, firearms and eradication exercises and the arrests of several persons for narcotic offences. Marijuana seizures from January 01, 2018 to September 30, 2019 significantly surpassed the seizures of cocaine, **Table 2** refers.

Table 2: Narcotics Seizures: 1st January 2018 to 30th September 2019

Year	Cocaine (kgs)	Marijuana (kgs)
2019	63.9	2273.20
2018	380	2,951
Total	443.9	5224.2

Source: Crime and Problem Analysis Unit, Trinidad and Tobago Police Service

There are instances when counter-narcotic exercises result in the seizures of firearms and ammunition. **Table 3** provides a breakdown of the quantities of firearms and ammunition which were seized together with narcotics.

Table 3: Firearms and Ammunition Seized with Drugs
1st January 2018 to 30th September 2019

Year	Firearms	Ammunition
2019	25	272
2018	92	2,963
Total	117	3,235

Source: Crime and Problem Analysis Unit, Trinidad and Tobago Police Service

Law enforcement authorities also undertook 96 marijuana eradication exercises resulting in the detection and destruction of fields, trees, seedlings and cured marijuana. **Table 4** refers.

Table 4: Eradication Exercises: 1st January 2018 to 30th September 2019

Year	Fields	Fully-grown Trees	Seedlings	Cured Marijuana (kgs)
2019	56	224,425	80,640	225.81
2018	80	62,301	37,636	202.55
Total	136	286,726	118,276	428.36

Source: Crime and Problem Analysis Unit, Trinidad and Tobago Police Service

Data from the TTPS indicates that **7,266** persons were arrested for possession and trafficking of narcotics during the period, with arrests for possession surpassing those for trafficking, as illustrated in **Table 5**.

Table 5: Arrests for Possession and Trafficking of Narcotics:
1st January 2018 – 30th September 2019

Year	Possessions of Narcotics	Trafficking in Narcotics
2019	2,474	311
2018	3,992	489
Total	6,466	800

Source: Crime and Problem Analysis Unit, Trinidad and Tobago Police Service

Further to this, more arrests for possession of and trafficking in marijuana were recorded than arrests for similar cocaine-related charges. Please see **Table 6**.

Table 6: Comparison of Arrests for Possession and Trafficking of Narcotics:
1st January 2018 – 30th September 2019

	Marijuana-Possession and Trafficking	Cocaine-Possession and Trafficking
Year		
2019	2,452	333
2018	3,919	562
Total	6,371	726

Source: Crime and Problem Analysis Unit, Trinidad and Tobago Police Service

In each category of narcotic offence, the number of males arrested exceeded that of females. **Table 7** refers.

Table 7: Arrests for Possession and Trafficking of Narcotics, by Sex:
1st January 2018 – 30th September 2019 (Trinidad)

	Females		Males	
Year	Trafficking	Possession	Trafficking	Possession
2019	24	122	290	2,352
2018	53	228	436	3,764
Total	77	350	726	6,116

Source: Crime and Problem Analysis Unit, Trinidad and Tobago Police Service

The government's commitment to addressing the needs and concerns of youth requires evidence on the nature and extent of both youth involvement in drug trafficking and related criminal activity as well as drug use and misuse. During the period October 01, 2017 to September 30, 2018, 2,905 persons between the ages 12-29 were arrested for trafficking and possession offences. These arrests included 39 youth (36 males and three females) under the age of 15. Thirty-five were arrested for possession and four for trafficking.

The link between money laundering and drugs continued to be evident. During the period October 01, 2017 to September 30, 2018, there were 118 Suspicious Transaction Reports/ Suspicious Activity Reports (STRs/SARs) relating to drug trafficking which accounted for 11% of the total number of STRs/SARs and were valued at TT\$10,143,130. During the corresponding 2018-2019 period, drug trafficking accounted for 71 STRs/SARs (7% of the total number of STRs/SARs received). These were valued at TT\$3,292,941. **Table 8** refers.

Table 8: SARs/STRs reports During the Period of October 1st, 2017 to September 30th, 2019 and the Period of 2018/2019

Time Period	Number of STRs/SARs	Value (\$TTD)
2017/2019	118	TT \$10,143,130
2018/2019	71	TT \$3,292,941
Total	189	TT\$13,436,071

In December 2018, an Early Warning System (EWS) was developed to focus on reducing the impact of NPS and other emerging drugs, through early detection, threat evaluation and the generation of reliable information to inform and forewarn relevant authorities and stakeholders. The EWS is an addition to the detection, dissemination and analysis tools which provide for a broader understanding of the drug problem, and an opportunity for better evidence-based decision-making. It is a deliberate systematic process to collect data from third parties for analysis and identification of dangers presented by NPS and other emerging drug trends to the island's national security.

Handheld Raman spectrometers, assigned to the Special Investigations Unit (SIU), the Trinidad and Tobago Forensic Science Centre (TTFSC), Customs and Excise Division, and the Trinidad and Tobago Coast Guard (TTCG), have drastically improved the ability to conduct field-based analysis. These devices allow for a rapid and non-destructive identification of unknown samples including controlled drugs, drug precursors, essential chemicals and cutting agents. The agencies play an important role in the EWS process through the identification of new and potentially dangerous substances, dissemination of NPS alerts, as well as in working with policy makers in drafting evidence-based legislation. However, the devices have limited use as a preliminary screening tool, providing only information on the possible components of the seized material.

Drug Demand

Several agencies are involved in prevention programmes that seek to reduce or stop the onset of drug use, abuse, and misuse in targeted communities. Reporting agencies conducted 570 outreach activities in Trinidad benefitting approximately 43,900 participants. Most of these outreach activities occurred in public places such as the streets, schools, churches or parks and in organisations. These activities took the form of the following:

1. Workshops
2. Lectures
3. Interactive Feedback Sessions
4. Public Booth Displays
5. Sports/Family Day Activities

As it relates to treatment, there are 24 treatment centres in Trinidad many of which provide information to the National Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention Programme (NADAPP). Based on reports, the main substance impacting the demand for treatment was crack cocaine followed by alcohol and marijuana, respectively. Males accounted for the highest number of persons enrolled in a treatment programmes in 2018. The most prevalent treatment modality accessed in 2018 was the residential programmes.

In 2018, the country participated in the Cooperation Programme between Latin America, the Caribbean and the European Union on Drugs Policies (COPOLAD) II initiative that advanced Quality and Evidence Based Standards in Drug Demand Reduction. This project allowed for quality standards in Treatment and Common Drug Demand Reduction Criteria to be piloted in two local Treatment Centres.⁷

New Trends

Marijuana continues to be the most widely used drug, followed by cocaine, in all forms. Notwithstanding this, the following trends point to other substances being consumed across the island:

- The use of MDMA is prevalent at parties. Globalized supply chains and the internet play a major role in driving its availability.
- New types of tablets which contain ecstasy and NPS which are designed to mimic and trigger the same responses as illegal drugs (e.g. cocaine). Law enforcement authorities have discovered the following types which were shipped to Trinidad via mail services:
 - ⇒ Lilac TRUMP
 - ⇒ Yellow & White TECHNO GYM
 - ⇒ Blue PUNISHER
 - ⇒ Brown DONKEY KONG
 - ⇒ Purple AUDI
 - ⇒ Orange TRUMP
- Smoking is the most common route of administration of marijuana, varying methods such as cannabis extracts in electronic cigarettes, hookahs, and food preparations have become increasingly popular.
 - ⇒ The emergence of “marijuana edibles” - food products infused with marijuana - have emerged as a very popular way to consume the drug. The danger of this method of consuming marijuana lies in the fact that “edibles” contain very high doses of Tetrahydrocannabinol (THC), the chemical responsible for marijuana's psychoactive effects. There has been an increase in seizures of marijuana brownies and cookies from schools and among teenagers.
- The challenge of evolving experimentation with illicit substances, primarily among youth, is further compounded by experimentation with mixtures of otherwise legal substances and/or medication which may momentarily provide a required surge of energy, but in the long-term are extremely harmful to a person's health.

Regarding drug trafficking and related criminal activities, the following are notable trends:

⁷ 2018 Annual Report of the Drug Information Network of Trinidad and Tobago (DIN-TT)

- Heightened trafficking activity on the country's south coast involving persons who are coming in from Venezuela.
- The upsurge in the use of mail and courier services for trafficking purposes.
- The infiltration of regional corporations by gangs for the purpose of laundering money.
- The emergence of crypto currency as a form of financing and its possible impact on the financial system.
- Apparent reversal in 2014-2016 terrorism financing trend which revolved around sending money to conflict zones. The current trend involves money coming into Trinidad from the zones with possible reasons being:
 - i) financing the re-integration of persons returning to Trinidad;
 - ii) financing a local terrorism incident; or
 - iii) supporting families of individuals who have migrated to those zones.

The Way Forward

Drug control involves the work of numerous stakeholders including government ministries, law enforcement agencies, civil society (faith-based and community-based organizations), the private sector and representative bodies such as the principals' associations and the trade union movement. Each sector is aware, based on lessons learnt from previous drug control efforts, that effective and meaningful collaboration is the only way to reduce fragmentation and duplication of efforts, increase efficiencies and improve outcomes in this national effort.

There are diverse manifestations of the drug problem which intertwine and morph, at times, with an alarming frequency and therefore challenge the focus and sustainability of the drug control effort.

In this context, stakeholders have reiterated that the way forward is to intensify the emphasis on approaches that address:

- The strengthening of Institutional arrangements and cooperation in regional, hemispheric and international counter-drug initiatives;
- Prevention (inclusive of sensitization initiatives), treatment, and harm reduction within the framework of a public health approach to drug use and misuse and in light of the recent decriminalisation of cannabis;
- Alternatives to incarceration and proportional sentencing;
- Research which progressively facilitates a more comprehensive and useful understanding of the major issues and trends;
- Refinement of the legislative framework; and
- Drug interdiction, supply reduction and all related criminal activities.

Tobago

Background

Tobago, the smaller of the twin-island country (301² Km), is situated 30 km (19 mi) northeast of Trinidad and about 160 kilometers (99 mi) off the coast of northeast Venezuela.

According to the Trinidad and Tobago 2011 Population and Housing Census Demographic Report, Tobago's population was 60,874⁸ recording an increase of 12.6% from the previous census held in 2000. This represented 4.6% of the combined population of Trinidad and Tobago.

Political System

The Tobago House of Assembly (THA) is the governing body in Tobago, and in accordance with the Tobago House of Assembly Act, Chap. 25:03, it is responsible for "making better provision for the administration of Tobago and for matters therein."

The THA comprises two main arms, the Legislative Arm and the Executive Arm, and 10 divisions – nine with specific remits plus the Office of the Chief Secretary which oversees the others. The Legislative arm (Assembly Legislature) is where all members of the Assembly meet in plenary and/or in select committees to make policy decisions for the operations of the Assembly. These functions are supported by the Assembly Legislature Secretariat and headed by the Presiding Officer. The Clerk of the Assembly is responsible for the efficient discharge of functions of the business of the Assembly.

The Executive arm of the Assembly is headed by the Chief Secretary in his capacity as leader of the Executive Council. The Council has individual and collective responsibility for carrying out the tasks of the Assembly through its divisions. Each division is led by a secretary, with an administrator serving as the accounting officer responsible for producing the desired results of the division. The Chief Administrator is the most senior public officer in the administration and is attached to the Office of the Chief Secretary.

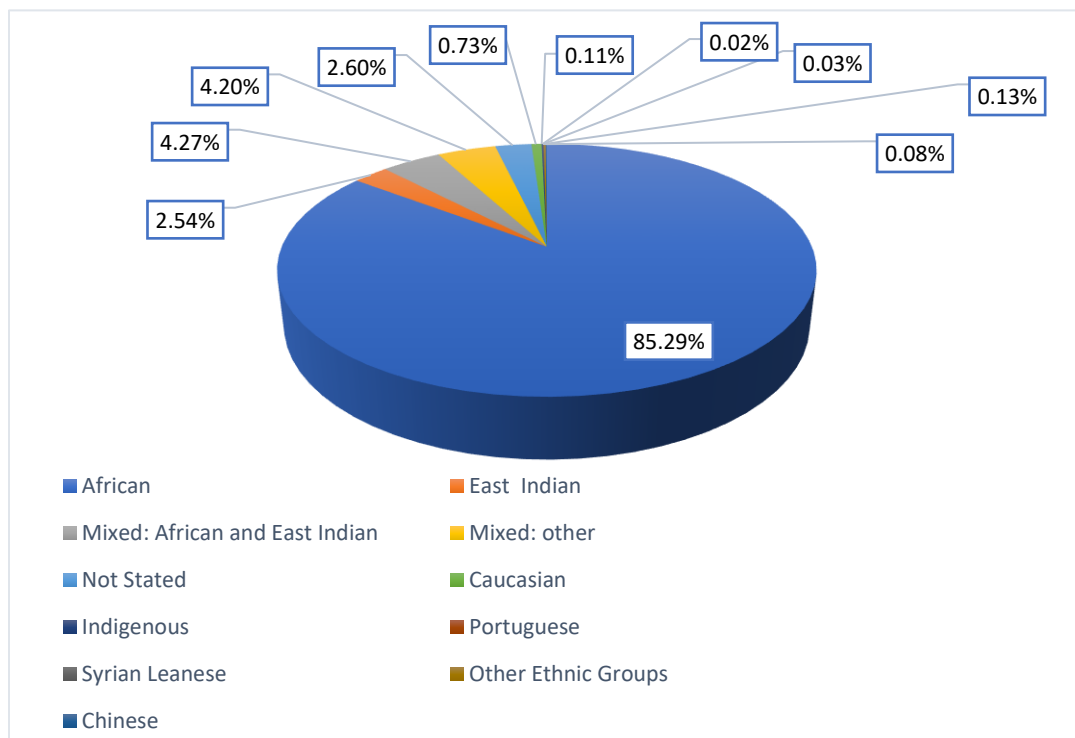
Tobago is made up of 12 local electoral districts with each district electing one Assemblyman to the THA.

Demographics

Figure 3 provides a graphical breakdown of Tobago's population by ethnic group. The majority of people are of African descent (85.29%), followed by mixed African/East Indian (4.27%), mixed/other (4.20%) and East Indian (2.54%).

⁸ Trinidad and Tobago 2011 Population and Housing Census Demographic Report- Central Statistical Office

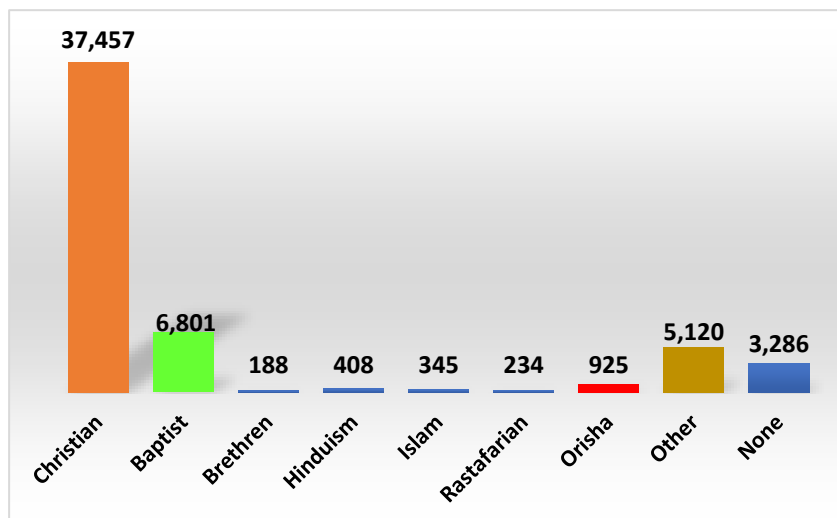
Figure 3: Percentage Distribution of Total Population by Ethnic Group, 2011 Tobago



Source: Data from the Trinidad and Tobago 2011 Population and Housing Census Demographic Report Central Statistical Office

In terms of religion, the Christian faith (Anglican, Moravian, Jehovah's Witness, Methodist, Pentecostal, Roman Catholics, Seventh Day Adventist and Presbyterian) represents the largest religious grouping on the island. **Figure 4** refers.

Figure 4: Distribution of Population by Religion, 2011 Tobago



Source: Data from the Trinidad and Tobago 2011 Population and Housing Census Demographic Report Central Statistical Office

Economy

The tourism sector is the mainstay of Tobago's economy and accounted for approximately 13% of the island's GDP in 2018. Other sectors accounted for approximately six per cent.

The most recent labour market data on Tobago from the Central Statistical Office (CSO) suggests that approximately 57% of the Tobago labour force is employed in the state sector with the private sector employing 43%⁹.

The island's administration has recognized the need to stimulate economic growth and diversification to develop economic resilience, foster sustainable development and ultimately improve the overall standard of living and quality of life for its citizens. Action towards the goal of diversification and economic growth cuts across several sectors including:

- Stimulating entrepreneurship at the community level and providing opportunities for persons involved in the small business sector to showcase and market their products and services across the island.
- Building capacity among entrepreneurs and facilitating their interface with foreign markets with a focus on exporting their products.
- Re-igniting entrepreneurial spirit through venture capital development.
- Establishing Tobago as an Intelligent Island and utilizing Information and Communication Technology (ICT) as an enabler of socioeconomic development.
- Enhancing food security and increasing the contribution of the agricultural sector to the island's GDP. In this regard, the Division of Food Production, Forestry and Fisheries, continues to undertake several initiatives to boost agricultural production on the island.
- Strengthening the Cooperative sector as it is a substantial contributor in the areas of financial services, the provision of housing and land acquisition, agro processing and fishing.

Notwithstanding the Administration's ongoing plans for diversification of the economy, the tourism sector remains a key priority. The Tobago Tourism Agency Limited's (TTAL's) Three-Year Road Map for Growth guides the implementation of initiatives to enhance Tobago's tourism product. The rebranding of destination Tobago as "*Tobago beyond Ordinary*", the participation in several regional and international trade shows and conferences to market Tobago in Europe, USA and the Caribbean, and the launch of a Community Tourism Awareness Campaign and the establishment of Tourism Youth Clubs in seven (7) of the nine (9) secondary schools on the island are part of this developmental thrust.

Health and Wellness

Safeguarding citizens' health and well-being is important to building a prosperous society. The Division of Health, Wellness and Family Development, in an effort to foster this, focuses on strategies which adhere to the country's commitment to Goal Number 3 of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (to ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages). The division's work also aligns with to the National Drug Policy 2021's focus on a public

⁹ 2020 Budget Statement: "Advancing Our Development Agenda" 24th June 2019

health approach to drug control in general, and to substance use specifically. In this regard, the following are highlighted among the initiatives to deliver quality health care:

- The hosting of public education sessions on conflict resolution, gender-based issues, domestic violence, drug prevention, and disaster preparedness.
- The establishment of the Regional Office and Assessment Centre of the Children's Authority in Tobago in collaboration with the Office of the Prime Minister; and
- The provision of adequate care for at-risk children inclusive of social workers, and a community residence for children in collaboration with the Children's Authority of Trinidad and Tobago.

Youth Development

Economic, social and educational investment is essential to the development of the island's youth. There are several youth-centred initiatives, not only within the Division of Sport and Youth Affairs, but across all divisions of the THA which support their individual as well collective academic, sporting and cultural pursuits. These include the establishment of development centres and upgrades to recreational facilities, the hosting of activities which aim to enhance their professional, entrepreneurial and financial skills and knowledge.

Public Safety

The maintenance of public safety and security is a priority for the island's administration which has adopted a zero-tolerance approach towards crime. In June 2019, during the presentation of the 2020 Budget the Deputy Chief Secretary and the Secretary for the Division of Finance and the Economy noted that while Tobago remained a relatively safe island, isolated incidents of criminality against citizens and visitors have occurred.

In its continuing efforts to keep the island safe and to protect Tobago from the effects of drug, and arms trafficking and related criminal activity, the Administration has been engaged in meaningful collaborations with the TTPS and other stakeholders, as follows:

- Partnership between the Assembly and the TTPS- Tobago Division to establish the Tourism Oriented Police Unit;
- Collaboration between the Assembly and the TTPS on the installation of additional Closed Circuit Television (CCTV) cameras across Tobago in recognition of its vital role in building and developing the security on this island and improving operational efficiency and outcomes while combatting crime; and
- The implementation of a Safe Community Model Project to promote safety and security at the community level.

Overview of the Drug Situation

Background

Cocaine and marijuana are the most popular illegal drugs in Tobago. Cocaine is not produced locally and is imported from Venezuela, Columbia and Ecuador, in its raw state and transshipped to North America, Europe and sometimes to other regional destinations via air and sea.

Domestic Production

Marijuana, the only locally grown/produced drug in Tobago is planted by farmers usually in the northern and eastern regions of the island, in areas that are conducive for growing crops but are not easily accessible. The locally produced marijuana, commonly called “Local”, is low in THC content and is mainly for domestic use.

However, the demand for “local” has diminished significantly, with the importation of “high grade” marijuana, which is significantly higher in THC content, from Jamaica, St. Vincent and within recent times South America.

It is noted that while cocaine is not in demand on the island, a small amount of the imported raw cocaine remains in Tobago, for domestic use and distribution. It is locally processed and produced (mixed and “cooked” with an additive e.g. baking soda) at minimal cost and sold as “crack.”

Trafficking and Supply of Illegal Drugs

The trends of trafficking and supply of illegal drugs vary according to the product. Tobago is a transshipment point for cocaine, from South America to North America, Europe and other Caribbean countries. Drug trafficking organizations usually transport it to the island in pirogues, and then transship it to the destination countries, via air or sea, using drug couriers or “drug mules”, as well as shipping and cargo services.

The trafficking of marijuana hinges upon the demand for the quality of the drug. Once there is a demand for cheaper and less potent marijuana, the locally produced version is readily available and suffices. However, within recent times, the increasing demand for a stronger grade has resulted in the import of large quantities of higher strains of the South American product, particularly the “Kush” brand which has virtually taken over the market.

It is notable that the trafficking route for the importation of cocaine, is similar to that used to import ‘kush’. Additionally, traffickers in Tobago exploit the movement of cargo on the inter-island ferry service to bring marijuana (shipped via Trinidad) into Tobago.

Law Enforcement Initiatives

Law enforcement strategies to counter the impact of illegal drugs on the island include, but are not limited to, effecting Search Warrants, Roadblocks, Mobile Patrols, Street Checks, and Eradication Exercises.

Interdiction efforts focus on the monitoring of the island’s three (3) official ports: The A.N.R Robinson International Airport and the Scarborough, and Charlotteville seaports. However, along the coastline, there are over 20 unofficial points of entry which are accessible by pirogues and which are used as easy points of entry for contraband of any kind.

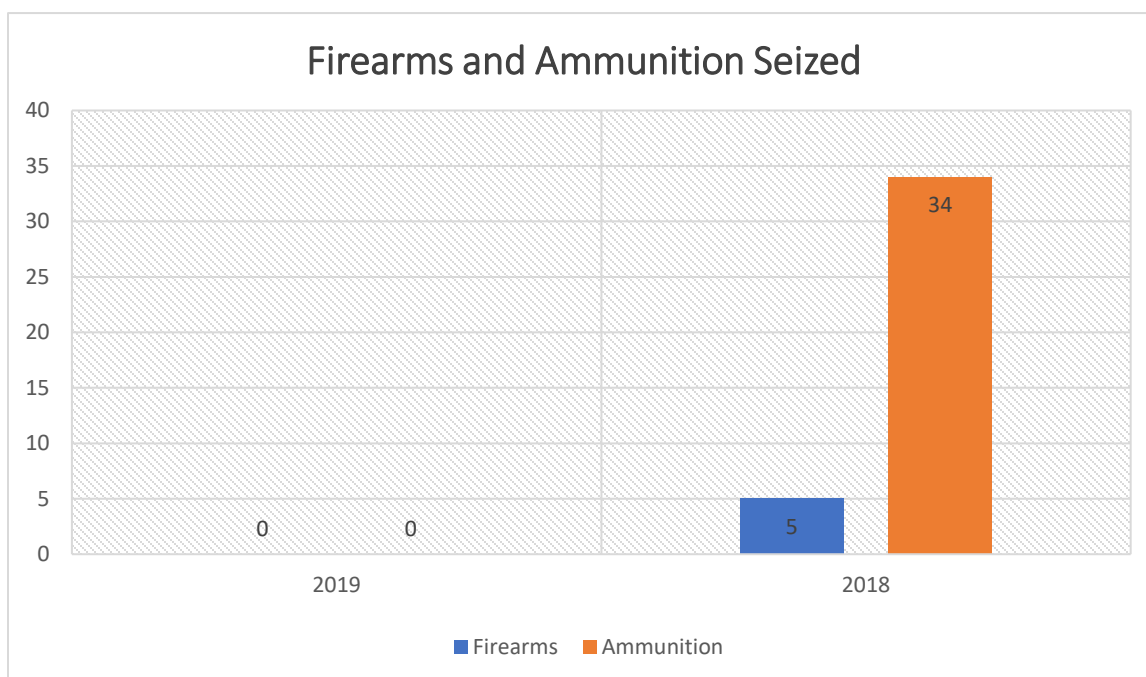
Consequently, law enforcement efforts to counteract these activities are heavily reliant on collaboration among the TTPS and agencies such as the Customs and Excise Division, the Immigration Division and the TTDF. **Tables 9 and Figure 5** provide the breakdown of seizures of narcotics and the seizures of firearms with narcotics. Eradication exercises are provided in **Table 9**.

Table 9: Narcotics Seizures: 1st January 2018 to 30th September 2019

Year	Cocaine (kgs)	Marijuana (kgs)
2019	63.9	94.9
2018	1.1	21.6
Total	65	116.5

Source: Crime and Problem Analysis Unit, Trinidad and Tobago Police Service

Figure 5: Firearms and Ammunition Seized with Drugs: 1st January 2018 To 30th September 2019



Source: Crime and Problem Analysis Unit, Trinidad and Tobago Police Service

Table 10: Eradication Exercises: 1st January 2018 to 30th September 2019

Year	Fully-Grown Trees	Seedlings (kgs)	Cured Marijuana (kgs)
2019	5,000	2,500	45.35
2018	0	0	0
Total	5,000	2,500	45.35

Source: Crime and Problem Analysis Unit, Trinidad and Tobago Police Service

Data from the TTPS indicates that **784** persons were arrested for possession and trafficking of narcotics during the period, with arrests for possession surpassing those for trafficking, as illustrated in **Table 11**.

Table 11: Arrests for Possession and Trafficking of Narcotics:
1st January 2018 – 30th September 2019

Year	Possession of Narcotics	Trafficking in Narcotics
2019	350	61
2018	329	44
Total	679	105

Source: Crime and Problem Analysis Unit, Trinidad and Tobago Police Service

Further to this, more arrests for possession of and trafficking in marijuana were recorded than arrests for similar cocaine-related charges. Please see **Table 12**.

Table 12: Comparison of Arrests for Possession and Trafficking of Narcotics:
1st January 2018 – 30th September 2019

Year	Marijuana-Possession and Trafficking	Cocaine-Possession and Trafficking
2019	398	13
2018	360	13
Total	758	26

Source: Crime and Problem Analysis Unit, Trinidad and Tobago Police Service

In each category of narcotic offence, the number of males arrested exceeded that of females. **Table 13** refers.

Table 13: Arrests for Possession and Trafficking of Narcotics, by Sex:
1st January 2018 – 30th September 2019

Year	Females		Males	
	Trafficking	Possession	Trafficking	Possession
2019	10	31	51	319
2018	4	25	40	304
Total	14	56	91	623

Source: Crime and Problem Analysis Unit, Trinidad and Tobago Police Service

The Administration's focus on addressing the needs and concerns of youth finds its rationale in the fact that, during the period of review, **42%** of narcotics-related arrests involved persons between the ages 12-29.

The TTPS is also involved in demand reduction initiatives which focus on reducing the demand for drugs. These initiatives comprise outreach and education sessions in communities, schools and organizations.

Drug Demand

The Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention Programme (ADAPP) Unit, Division of Health, Wellness and Family Development (DHWFD) is responsible for monitoring of trends of substance misuse and help to reduce the prevalence of substance use and misuse among the Tobagonian population. This is done by providing preventative and intervention services in a supportive environment, to assist in building healthy homes, healthy communities, and a healthier Tobago.

Demand Reduction Activities

Treatment and Rehabilitation

The Tobago Rehabilitation and Empowerment Centre (TREC), DHWFD is mandated to design and implement programmes that guard against the dangers of drug use and addiction. It provides for treatment, rehabilitation and empowerment of individuals who recognize that their lives have become unmanageable and unproductive and are seeking to rectify their situations.

However, during the 2018-2019 period, TREC experienced significant setbacks which have resulted in the disruption of its services. Within the period of the implementation of the 2021-2025 Plan, the intent is to support the THA to ensure that there are adequate treatment options available in Tobago.

Prevention – Outreach Activities

The ADAPP Unit utilises, in its outreach initiatives, a combined approach of responding to requests from agencies as well as the development of planned interventions which are included as strategic priorities in the Unit's three-year operational plan.

Outreach programs, in many instances, are a collaborative effort between other units in the DHWFD, other THA Divisions and community and faith-based organizations.

School Programs

Outreach initiatives, in schools, are done through the delivery of the Project Alert Programme which is an adaptation of an American based program (2011) of the same name. The programme includes a pre and post-test survey to assess students' knowledge, attitudes and use of tobacco, alcohol, marijuana, cocaine and prescription medications. It is offered to first form students, over an eight-week period, and sensitizes them to:

1. Consequences of Smoking Cigarettes and marijuana
2. Drinking Consequences and Alternatives

3. Introduction to Pressures
4. Social Pressures to use Drugs
5. Resisting Internal and External Pressures to use Drugs
6. Practicing Resistance Skills
7. Benefits of not using Drugs

During the 2018 to 2019 period, four secondary schools participated, some for both years.

Life Skills Building Education program

ADAPP also conducts a targeted life skills program for older secondary school students, usually on request, as well as for students enrolled in many of the skills-training programs in Tobago such as Programme for Adolescent Mothers (PAM), Multi-Sector Skills Training Programme (MuST), Helping You Prepare for Employment (HYPE) programme, and the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC). These programs are usually done in collaboration with other Units in the Family Development Department in the DHWFD.

Summer Camp Initiative

ADAPP continues its preventative education program for school-aged children during the July-September vacation through various summer camps across the island which may be organised by a division of the THA, faith-based organisations or other community groups.

Counselling Services

ADAPP provides counselling services to a limited number of persons who have been referred from the Gender Affairs Department, the Probation Unit, the Hospital and other agencies. In 2018-2019, the unit provided individual sessions (with individualised counselling plans) to 12 individuals. The breakdown is presented in **Table 14** below:

Table 14: ADAPP Counselling Sessions, 2018-2019

Sex	Age	Drug of Choice	Referral person/ agency
Female	64	Alcohol	Family member
Male	64	Alcohol & Tobacco	Children and Family Services Unit
Male	15	Marijuana	Probation Unit
Male	59	Alcohol	Self
Male	40	Alcohol & Tobacco	Mediation Unit
Female	53	Alcohol and Tobacco	Gender Affairs
Male	22	Marijuana	Gender Affairs
Male	47	Gambling	Self
Male	19	Marijuana	Magistrates Court

Male	15	Marijuana & Hemp	Probation Unit
Male	27	Marijuana & Tobacco	Social Worker
Male	48	Alcohol	Probation Unit

Source: Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention Programme (ADAPP), Division of Health, Wellness and Family Development

There were six cases that were referred to ADAPP that were not treated with at the unit because they were not the best fit. In those instances, the cases were referred to the appropriate units/ organizations.

Challenges and Opportunities

In the delivery of the demand reduction program in Tobago the ADAPP Unit faces several challenges, the most critical are:

- Inadequate staffing to achieve its mandate;
- Slow or no approvals for planned programs and projects from divisional heads;
- Limited (insufficient) financial resources to finance projects / programs;
- Absence of a line item in DHSS annual budget; and
- Absence of up-to-date statistics on substance use and misuse in Tobago.

Despite the challenges, the following opportunities solidify the context for the Unit's continued work:

- A greater need and continued drug prevention education for in school and out-of-school adolescent population
- Increased requests for prevention education programs at all levels of educational institutions
- Increased need for workplace education and other activities like workplace drug policies.

Future plans/ strategies

In terms of the way forward, the ADAPP Unit will focus on the following:

- Continuation of its identified outreach approach with the expectation of an increase in the execution of programs that form part of the yearly work plans;
- Continued collaboration with the Gender Affairs Department in the Family Development Department of the DHWFD and more concerted effort to plan and execute more gender specific programs;
- Greater emphasis on education sessions on the impact of marijuana use on the developing brain and on issues like motivation and general health and wellness for both in-school and out-of-school youth, in light of the recent decriminalization of marijuana;
- Initiation of a counselling group intervention program for targeted youth who are referred with drug misuse issues. This will begin, in conjunction with the Learning and Enrichment Centre and then will be expanded as the opportunities arise; and

- Collaboration with the Children's Authority of Trinidad and Tobago in the delivery of its prevention education initiatives. The Authority commissioned its Tobago Regional Office and Assessment Centre in May 2019.

New Trends

Law enforcement has noted that Tobago's growing image as a premiere destination for hosting major international entertainment events and parties, has resulted in the appearance of synthetic drugs on the island. Seizures of small amounts, at various parties/events which are specifically attractive to young persons at secondary school and university levels, have been recorded within recent times.

Additionally, "marijuana edibles" - food products such as cakes, cookies and brownies infused with marijuana- have emerged as a popular way to consume the drug. The danger of this method of consuming marijuana lies in the fact that "edibles" contain very high doses of THC, the chemical responsible for marijuana's psychoactive effects. Incidents of students, who have consumed these items, having to seek medical attention, have also occurred.

Drug trafficking methods now include organized criminal gangs in collaboration with international drug traffickers and organisations to move their goods through the island to destination markets as well as to feed the demand locally. The criminality which is usually associated with major drug syndicates is impacting the island and manifests in a marked increase in violent crimes, including murder.

The Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention Programme (ADAPP) Unit has indicated that in the absence of research there is no statistically sound way to provide information on the trends in and impacts of drug use in Tobago. However, the Unit noted that anecdotal information received during interactions with groups of participants in its outreach sessions in schools, communities and workplaces points to an increased level of tolerance towards marijuana both among youth and adults, and a greater general acceptance of the drug as being more beneficial than harmful. Many persons still do not consider alcohol a drug and see it as a part of culture and entertainment. While persons are aware of the ills of tobacco, it is still used and cocaine is considered "out of bounds".

The Way Forward

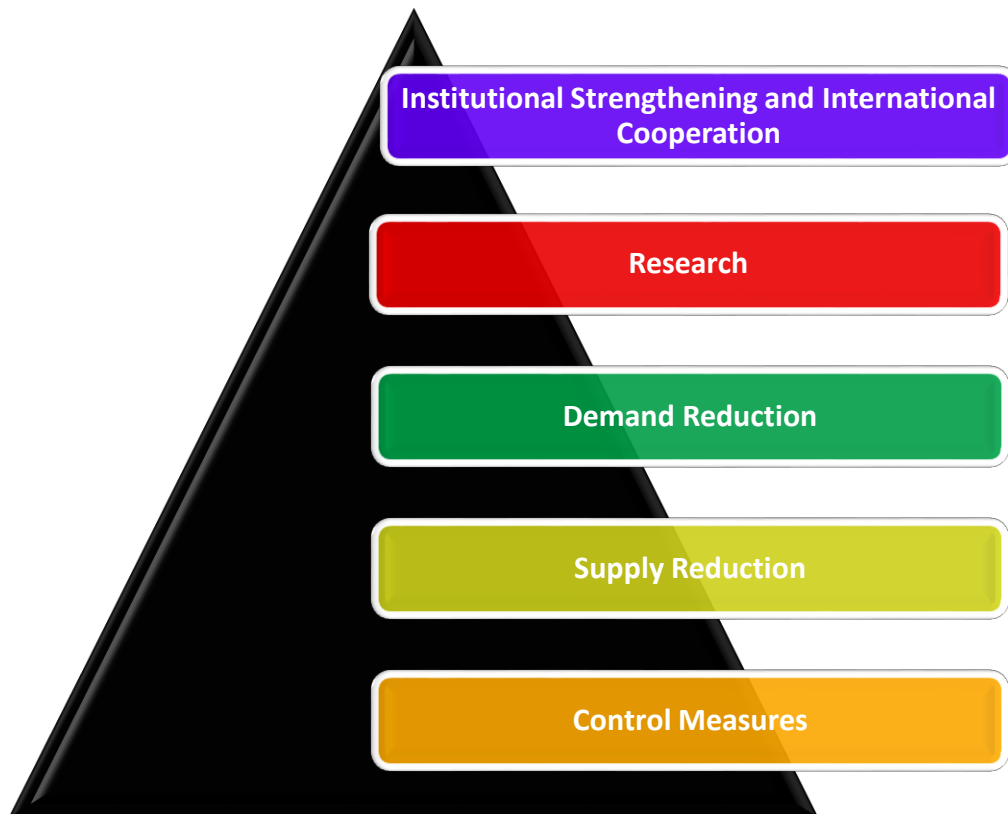
Tobago is not immune to the impact of drug trafficking, and related criminal activities, as well as drug use and misuse and the related challenges to health and well-being of its citizens.

Consultations with stakeholders on the island bore testimony to the concern which is shared by persons at all levels of the drug control effort. The reality within which they work involves a cultural and social acceptance, by many persons, of the use of licit, and in some instances, illicit substances as integral to entertainment and socialising, as well as the perception that there is little or no harm in use.

There was an agreement that the situation is continuously evolving and requires a multi-pronged, structured and co-ordinated approach to the drug control effort on the island. Such an approach would allow for harnessing the capacities of responsible drug control agencies, civil society, the arts fraternity, and the private sector in one synergistic initiative; the sole aim of which is the promotion of a healthy and safe environment for the people of Tobago.

In this regard, it is expected that the establishment of a Tobago Working Group and a Steering Committee will facilitate the required comprehensive management of drug control in Tobago and facilitate a robust and sustained response to the drug issue.

Logic Models



Institutional Strengthening and International Cooperation Logic Model

Develop, strengthen and maintain institutional mechanisms that facilitate coordination, planning, execution, monitoring and evaluation for local and international drug control.

Strategic initiatives, under Institutional Strengthening and International Cooperation, focus on providing institutional mechanisms which facilitate coordination, planning, execution, monitoring and evaluation of the National Drug Policy and its associated interventions. These initiatives provide a robust and supportive framework within which the stakeholder agencies, comprising the pillar groups, achieve their individual and collective mandates.

The following stakeholders contributed to the discussions and recommendations in this focal area:

- Information and Technology Unit: Ministry of National Security
- International Affairs Unit (IAU): Ministry of National Security
- Inter-Religious Organisation of Trinidad and Tobago (IROTT)
- Military Liaison Office (MLO): Ministry of National Security
- Multilateral Relations Division: Ministry of Foreign and CARICOM Affairs
- National Trade Union Centre (NATUC)
- Probation Services Division: Ministry of National Security
- School of Social Sciences: University of the Southern Caribbean
- Special Investigations Unit (SIU): Trinidad and Tobago Police Service
- Tobago House of Assembly (THA)
- The Judiciary of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago
- Women's Institute for Alternative Development (WINAD)

Recommendations, regarding the focus of work in the Institutional Strengthening and International Cooperation area include, but are not limited to the following:

- Advocate for the development of a National Wellness Policy
- Advocate for the establishment of the Tobago Working Group and Steering Committee
- Advocate for Trinidad and Tobago's candidacy for membership on the Commission on Narcotic Drugs
- Advocate for the adoption of a more co-ordinated and targeted approach to prevention which includes a mechanism/system for a more proactive rather than a reactive approach, in terms of outreach. This falls squarely within the institutional strengthening area and cuts across the demand reduction pillar.
- Include Gender and Youth as priority issues, across all pillar groups. Any work that is done, outcomes and outputs, must include an analysis regarding gender and youth so that when activities are being developed, these will build in the gender and youth components.
- Monitor activities as they link to the UNGASS Outcome Document as Trinidad and Tobago will be required to report.
- Promote preventive and sustainable alternative development to redirect persons who are vulnerable to involvement in illicit drug activity

Goal: Develop, strengthen and maintain institutional mechanisms that facilitate coordination, planning, execution, monitoring and evaluation for local and international drug control.

Objective # 1: Facilitate the cooperation of all stakeholders involved in drug control and monitor and coordinate the implementation of the Operational Plan for Drug Control in Trinidad and Tobago

Inputs	Activities	Outputs	Outcomes		
			Short-Term	Medium-Term	Long-Term Impacts
NATIONAL DRUG POLICY 2021 AND OPERATIONAL PLAN 2021-2025					
<u>Staff of:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- NDC- Other Government Ministries- Permanent Secretaries- Law enforcement agencies- Judiciary- Civil Society organizations <u>Materials:</u> Copies of Policy and Plan, Stationery, Action Plan Templates and M&E Templates <u>Equipment:</u> Computers, Multimedia Meeting Venues	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Obtain Cabinet Approval• Organize workshop for the presentation of the final Document to all stakeholders• Publish and distribute – hard and soft copies• Present to the Board of Permanent Secretaries• Organize Pillar Group workshops for the development of Annual Action Plans• Conduct periodic collaborative and reporting workshops/focus groups• Develop and utilize monitoring tool for activities of each pillar	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• National Drug Policy 2021 and Operational Plan for Drug Control 2021-2025• Sensitization of all Ministries and Agencies on the content of the Policy and Plan• Reports from Pillar Groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Framework for a collaborative approach to drug control• Improved structured interaction with pillar groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Increase in acceptance of and support from stakeholders• Comprehensive monitoring of pillar groups including receipt of quarterly and annual reports	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Focused and effective approach to drug control• Improved overall performance of agencies undertaking projects and programmes within the national drug control initiative

Inputs	Activities	Outputs	Outcomes		
			Short-Term	Medium-Term	Long-Term Impacts
TOBAGO					
<u>Staff of:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- National Drug Council- Ministry of National Security- Tobago House of Assembly Responsible drug control agencies <u>Equipment:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Computers,- Multimedia Meeting Venues	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Advocate for the establishment of the Tobago Working Group and Steering Committee• Coordinate meetings between the Permanent Secretary, MNS and the Administrator	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Establishment of a Tobago Working Group and Steering Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Increase in acceptance of and support from stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Improved management of drug control initiative in Tobago	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Comprehensive management of drug control in Tobago
EMPLOYEE WELLNESS					
<u>Staff of:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- NDC- MoLSED- Trade Union Movement- Employers' Consultative Association- NADAPP-MoH <u>Materials:</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Coordinate meeting between the NDC and the Ministry of Labour and Small Enterprise Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Employee Wellness Policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The identification of substance use as a public health issue and the inclusion of such into the wellness programs of companies	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Successful integration of prevention and treatment messages into standard health promotion and wellness programs	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Increased level of recognition of the importance of support for employees and families' health and wellness while reducing costs relating to workmen's compensation claims, litigation, injury and health insurance

Inputs	Activities	Outputs	Outcomes		
			Short-Term	Medium-Term	Long-Term Impacts
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Policy Template/s - Research documents <p><u>Equipment:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Computers, - Multimedia <p>Meeting Venues</p>					
PRECURSOR CHEMICAL CONTROL					
<p><u>Staff of:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - NDC - Customs and Excise - Ministry of the Attorney General 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocate for Precursor Control legislation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Precursor control legislation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Institutional framework for the effective monitoring of precursor and chemical substances 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhanced pre-cursor chemical control system in Trinidad and Tobago 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction in opportunities to misuse legal commercial system to divert chemicals for illicit purposes
CIVIL SOCIETY ENGAGEMENT					
<p><u>Staff of:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - NDC - Civil Society organizations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure the participation of civil society in drug control 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continued dialogue with and involvement of civil society in the development of policy and implementation of plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strong dialogue and cooperation in the drug control initiative 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to collective expertise and experience to advance all aspects of the policy and operational plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focused and effective approach to drug control

Inputs	Activities	Outputs	Outcomes		
			Short-Term	Medium-Term	Long-Term Impacts
PREVENTIVE AND SUSTAINABLE ALTERNATIVE DEVELOPMENT					
<p><u>Staff of:</u> ⇒ NDC, ⇒ MoLSED, ⇒ MSDFS MoCD ⇒ Participants from communities in East Port of Spain</p> <p><u>Materials:</u> Programme brochures Workshop and training materials</p> <p><u>Equipment:</u> Computers Multimedia</p> <p>Meeting and Workshop venues Spaces for entrepreneurial ventures</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Promote preventive and sustainable alternative development to redirect persons who are vulnerable to involvement in illicit drug activity• Facilitate discussions with Ministry of Labour and Small Enterprise Development (MOLSED), Ministry of Social Development and Family Services and Ministry of Community Development regarding access to relevant programmes/initiatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Opportunities for training and employment for youth and persons particularly in urban areas.• Advocacy for the development of entrepreneurial initiatives for women who are vulnerable to involvement in illicit drug activity or who are impacted by illicit drug activity• Follow-up action arising out of “<i>A Pilot Study on the Role of Women in Communities- “The Case of East Port of Spain”</i>”	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Income-generating opportunities for achieving financial independence	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reduction in factors which lead to vulnerability to illicit activity	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Empowerment of persons to make healthy lifestyle choices

Goal: Develop, strengthen and maintain institutional mechanisms that facilitate coordination, planning, execution, monitoring and evaluation for local and international drug control.			Objective #2: Promote and strengthen international cooperation and coordination to foster technical assistance, improve exchange of information, and share best practices on drug policies		
Inputs	Activities	Outputs	Outcomes		
			Short-Term	Medium-Term	Long-Term Impacts
INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION					
<u>Staff of:</u> NDC, IAU, MNS and MoFA CARICOM, CICAD, PAHO/WHO, UNODC, INCSR and COPOLAD <u>Materials:</u> Information materials and stationery <u>Equipment:</u> Computers, multimedia Workshop Venues	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Maintain constant communication with the International Affairs Unit (IAU), MNS and the Ministry of Foreign and CARICOM Affairs (MoFA)• Collaborate with international agencies including, but not limited to: CARICOM, CICAD, PAHO/WHO, UNODC, INCSR and COPOLAD• Maintain commitment to Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Advocacy for Trinidad and Tobago’s candidacy for membership on the Commission on Narcotic Drugs• Collaboration with CICAD• Co-ordinate stakeholder agencies’ responses to the Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism• Strengthening Trinidad and Tobago’s drug control initiative:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Trinidad and Tobago’s involvement in decision making	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Trinidad and Tobago’s involvement in decision making	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Deepening of bilateral and multilateral relations and opportunities to benefit from international cooperation initiatives

Inputs	Activities	Outputs	Outcomes		
			Short-Term	Medium-Term	Long-Term Impacts
<p><u>Staff of:</u> NDC, IAU, MNS and MoFA CARICOM, CICAD, PAHO/WHO, UNODC, INCB and COPOLAD</p> <p><u>Materials:</u> Information materials and stationery</p> <p><u>Equipment:</u> Computers, multimedia Workshop Venues</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support implementation of projects, programmes and workshops in collaboration with international agencies • Participate in meetings as identified 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening Trinidad and Tobago's drug control initiative: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ Launch of T&T's MEM Report ⇒ Delivery of Case Management Workshop ⇒ Training workshops on Pre-Cursor Chemicals; Identification of NPS and Synthetic Drugs; and dismantling of Clandestine Labs ⇒ MEM responses completed and submitted by required submission date 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustained international cooperation and collaboration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhanced co-ordination of mechanisms for seeking technical assistance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinated approach to responses to support and enhance international cooperation between Trinidad and Tobago and other jurisdictions as well as with international organisations

Inputs	Activities	Outputs	Outcomes		
			Short-Term	Medium-Term	Long-Term Impacts
COMPLETION OF INSTRUMENTS					
<p><u>Staff of:</u> NDC, SSA, IAU, MNS and MoFA</p> <p><u>Materials:</u> ARQ and BRQ documents</p> <p><u>Staff of:</u> NDC, IAU, MNS and MoFA</p> <p><u>Materials:</u> Report documents</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Complete United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime Annual Reports Questionnaire• Take necessary steps to implement the operational recommendations contained in the UNGASS Outcome Document	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Questionnaires, providing a picture of national patterns and trends in illicit drug use, completed and submitted by required submission date• Mechanism to monitor Trinidad and Tobago's implementation of operational recommendations contained in the UNGASS Outcome Document• Report on implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Valuable tool to gather and make available key information about patterns, scope and trends relating to drugs• Evaluation of progress in drug control activities specific to the Outcome Document	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Valuable tool to gather and make available key information about patterns, scope and trends relating to drugs.• National compliance with international obligations	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Strengthened data collection and analysis• Enhanced stakeholder interaction and collaboration• Coordinated approach to responses to support and enhance international cooperation between Trinidad and Tobago and other regional and international stakeholders
EARLY WARNING SYSTEM					
<p><u>Members of Research Pillar Group:</u> NDC, FSC, Research Dept., and ICT – MNS, USC, TT Prisons Service, CAPA-TTPS, MSDFS, Immigration</p> <p><u>Members of EWS:</u> FSC, NDC, SIU, ITAC, SSA, IAU-MNS, Customs & Excise, FIB, TTCG, Chemistry, Food & Drugs</p> <p><u>Staff of:</u></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Participate and contribute to the activities of the Early Warning System (EWS) Working Group	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Collaboration with COPOLAD II Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Sustained international cooperation and collaboration	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Enhanced co-ordination of mechanisms for seeking technical assistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Efficient monitoring of emerging substances and keeping policy makers and the public advised

Inputs	Activities	Outputs	Outcomes		
			Short-Term	Medium-Term	Long-Term Impacts
COPOLAD II Programme <u>Materials:</u> Research documents, information documents <u>Equipment:</u> Computers, Multimedia Meeting venues					
QUALITY STANDARDS AND ACCREDITATION					
Staff of: NDC, NADAPP - MoH, treatment and Rehabilitation centres <u>Materials:</u> Standards Document, M & E Templates and Reporting Templates Training Materials <u>Equipment:</u> Computers, Multimedia Meeting venues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participate and contribute to the activities of the Quality Standards Working Group 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support for the National Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention Programme (NADAPP) in the development of the Quality of Standards Project 	Guidelines and criteria for standards of care at treatment and rehabilitation centres	Improved systematic observance and evaluation of programmes	Effective treatment system that comprehensively addresses drug use, misuse and dependence

Research Logic Model

Promote evidence-based policies and programs through timely, accurate and relevant information and research.

In order to capture the nature and extent of the drug problem and to deal effectively with problems related to the use and abuse of licit and illicit substances, all stakeholders require knowledge to make informed decisions. An emphasis on information and research is a commitment to expand the knowledge base and develop workforce capacity to deliver effective programmes and services.

The DIN-TT is the mechanism which brings together institutions and individuals working in the areas of drug prevention, education, control, and law enforcement to exchange drug-related information, collaborate and support each other's efforts in research, analysis and dissemination of information which is the basis upon which the counter-narcotics effort is contemplated, developed and implemented.

The Early Warning System, developed as a result of the emergence of NPS, provides an additional level of detection and analysis which provide for a broader understanding of Trinidad and Tobago's drug problem, and an opportunity for better evidence based decision-making.

The following stakeholders contributed to the discussions and recommendations in this focal area:

- Crime and Problem Analysis Unit (CAPA): Trinidad and Tobago Police Service
- Forensics Science Centre (FSC): Ministry of National Security
- Health, Policy, Research and Planning Unit: Ministry of Health
- Immigration Division: Ministry of National Security
- Information and Technology Unit, Ministry of National Security
- Institute for Gender and Development Studies (IGDS): University of the West Indies (UWI)
- Ministry of Social Development and Family Services (MSDFS)
- National Security Council Secretariat
- Research Unit: Ministry of National Security
- School of Social Sciences: University of the Southern Caribbean (USC)

Recommendations, regarding the focus of work in the Research area include, but are not limited to the following:

- Conduct of a National Household Survey on Drug Use in Trinidad and Tobago
- Participate and contribute to the activities of the Early Warning System (EWS) Working Group
- Research proposal on: Link between substance use and Gender-based Violence (GBV) and Domestic Violence (DV) in Trinidad and in Tobago
- Research proposal on: The prevalence of substance use among members of the LGBTI community
- Increase the number of participating agencies in DIN-TT to have access to a wider cross section of data
- Implement mechanism for collaboration between DIN-TT Technical and EWS Working Group

Goal: Promote evidence-based policies and programs through timely, accurate and relevant information and research		Objective# 1: Contribute to a better understanding of the drugs phenomenon in order to provide sound and comprehensive evidence for policies and actions			
Inputs	Activities	Outputs	Outcomes		
			Short-Term	Medium-Term	Long-Term Impacts
<p><u>Staff of:</u> Ministry of National Security, NDC, Ministry of Health, Central Statistical Office (CSO), Tobago House of Assembly: Planning and Development, Health Wellness and Family Development and Civil Society Organizations</p> <p><u>Materials:</u> Survey document Report document</p> <p><u>Equipment:</u> Computers, software for analyzing responses</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Administer <i>National Household Survey on Drug Use</i> in Trinidad and Tobago 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public Sessions Sensitization Report of the National Consumption Survey, gender analysis to be included 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of survey instrument Planning Sessions Training of Research and Field Officers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Determination of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ Patterns of use of the various substances ⇒ Issues related to the use of substances, risk perception, and exposure to prevention initiatives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quantification of the adverse outcomes of drug use and misuse
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engage with Coalition against Domestic Violence (CADV) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Research study on link between substance use and Gender-based and Domestic Violence in Trinidad and in Tobago 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Determination of link between substance use and GBV and DV. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhancement of prevention and treatment interventions for substance users 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Better understanding of the nature and extent of the impact of drug use and misuse to assist decision makers in identifying appropriate strategies to address the issue
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prepare proposal for research on: <i>Link between substance use and Gender-based Violence (GBV) and Domestic Violence (DV) in Trinidad and in Tobago</i> Engage with Coalition Advocating for Inclusion of Sexual Orientation-Trinidad and Tobago (CAISOTT) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Research study on prevalence of substance use among members of the LGBTI community 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Determination of prevalence of substance use among the LGBTI community 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhancement of prevention and treatment interventions for substance users 	

Inputs	Activities	Outputs	Outcomes		
			Short-Term	Medium-Term	Long-Term Impacts
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prepare proposal for research on: <i>The prevalence of substance use among members of the LGBTI community</i> 				

Goal: Promote evidence-based policies and programs through timely, accurate and relevant information and research

Objective # 2: Maintain networking and collaboration among agencies to enhance capacity for research and analysis

Inputs	Activities	Outputs	Outcomes		
			Short-Term	Medium-Term	Long-Term Impacts
<p><u>Members of DIN-TT</u></p> <p>Judiciary, Ministry of Ag, MoH, MoF, MNS, TTDF, TTPS, TTPrisons Service, THA, UWI, USC, ADAPP and Treatment centres</p> <p><u>Materials:</u> Communication strategy, Annual Report and Alerts documents. Materials for training workshops</p> <p><u>Equipment:</u> Computers, multimedia</p> <p>Meeting and workshop venues</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase the number of participating agencies in DIN-TT to have access to a wider cross section of data 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of the DIN-TT Communication Strategy Publication of the DIN-TT Quarterly and Annual Reports and Alerts Capacity building through research training workshops/sessions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhanced engagement of the DIN-TT stakeholders to support the activities of the DIN-TT 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthened capacity of agencies to collect, collate, analyze and disseminate information Improved accuracy in information collection and analysis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved data collection and analysis for monitoring trends, developing policy and implementing appropriate programmes

Goal: Promote evidence-based policies and programs through timely, accurate and relevant information and research

Objective # 3: Support research into new psychoactive substances to enhance understanding of the phenomenon.

Inputs	Activities	Outputs	Outcomes		
			Short-Term	Medium-Term	Long-Term Impacts
<div><u>Members of DIN-TT</u> Judiciary, Ministry of Ag, MoH, MoF, MNS, TTDF, TTPS, TT Prison Service, THA, UWI, USC and Treatment centres</div> <div><u>Members of EWS</u> FSC, NDC, SIU, ITAC, SSA, IAU-MNS, Customs & Excise, FIB, TTCG, Chemistry, Food & Drugs</div> <div><u>Materials:</u> Research document</div> <div>Meeting venues</div>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Early Warning System and DIN-TT Teams collaborate	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Research paper on the patterns of use, motives, and harms of new psychoactive substances-gender analysis to be included. ⇒ Paper to include section on the trafficking modalities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Knowledge of patterns of NPS useKnowledge of trafficking modalities	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Evolving knowledge of consequences of NPS useEvolving knowledge of trafficking modalities	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Regulation of NPS is included as a component in national drug control systemEffective and responsive treatment and rehabilitation services

Demand Reduction Logic Model

Improve the physical, mental, social, spiritual and economic health and well-being of citizens.

Demand Reduction initiatives focus on the sustained implementation of measures to promote a public health approach to drug control which supports healthy individuals, families and communities. This approach includes the provision of evidence-based treatment and care services to drug-using offenders, as an alternative to incarceration through the Drug Treatment Court (DTC) which diverts non-violent offenders with substance use and misuse problems from incarceration into court-supervised programmes with treatment and rigorous standards for monitoring and changing behaviour.

Generally, demand reduction programmes and activities aim to prevent use and to reduce the likelihood of use; as well as to address already-existing dependence through treatment and rehabilitation measures.

The following stakeholders contributed to the discussions and recommendations in this focal area:

- Children's Court: The Judiciary of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago
- Civil Society Organizations
- Magistracy: The Judiciary of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago
- Ministry of Education (MoE)
- Ministry of Health (MoH)
- Ministry of Social Development and Family Services (MSDFS)
- National Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention Programme (NADAPP): Ministry of Health (MoH)
- National Crime Prevention Programme (NCP): Ministry of National Security (MNS)
- Probation Services Division: Ministry of National Security
- Rebirth House
- Principals' Associations
- Student Support Services Division (SSSD): Ministry of Education

Recommendations, regarding the focus of work in the Demand Reduction area include, but are not limited to the following:

PREVENTION:

- Improve the availability and effectiveness of evidence-based prevention measures and expand and strengthen drug prevention programmes at community level.
- Foster greater collaboration with Civil Society on initiatives to reach under-served areas and schools that may not be aware of available interventions.
- Enhance outreach and education programmes in schools involving students, teachers and parents and ensure that youth participate in the design, development and implementation of prevention education programs and intertwine with other topics-sexuality etc.
- Address the issue of vaping seriously, particularly among school population and youth. Collaborative efforts with media, MoH, NDC and MoE for the launch of an aggressive education campaign.
- Ensure that schools have all resources to implement prevention initiatives (cornerstone of demand reduction initiatives). Prevention interventions are necessary at primary school level to

prevent children from graduating to the secondary school system with drug use and misuse problems.

- Establish an Anti-drug Unit, within the MoE, comprising MoE and MNS officials, which would facilitate and provide the pathway for interventions for children. The unit should have collaborative links with institutions such as the Children's Court, the Children's Authority, Student Support Services Division (to provide psychosocial support services for the student), and the Ministry of Social Development to provide help for the parents. The functioning of the unit must be articulated in the School Code of Conduct.

EMPLOYEE WELLNESS:

- Create partnership and collaboration between public and private sector organizations to implement sustained prevention initiatives in the workplace.

TREATMENT AND REHABILITATION SERVICES:

- Implement Quality Standards and Accreditation for drug treatment and rehabilitation programmes.
- Intensify collaboration between Civil Society and relevant government agencies to improve public health centres, community prevention, harm reduction, and evidence-based treatment approaches to drug issues, including sustainability of families and communities.

CAPACITY-BUILDING:

- Enhance professional capacity in government, NGO and community-based organizations by incorporating them, as appropriate, in education and training exercises offered by bilateral, regional and other partners and organizations, and in regional and international demand reduction meetings
- Develop and implement mechanism for monitoring the application of training for various agencies

Goal: Improve the physical, mental, social, spiritual and economic health and well-being of citizens.

Objective #1: Intensify effective awareness and preventive education initiatives against drug use and misuse

Inputs	Activities	Outputs	Outcomes		
			Short-Term	Medium-Term	Long-Term Impacts
<p><u>Staff of:</u></p> <p>⇒ The National Drug Council;</p> <p>⇒ The National Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention Programme, Ministry of Health;</p> <p>⇒ The Special Investigations Unit, Trinidad and Tobago Police Service;</p> <p>⇒ Civil Society Organizations.</p> <p><u>Materials:</u> Brochures, Banners, Game Boards, Drug Exhibits and Tokens</p> <p><u>Equipment:</u> Computers and Screens</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve the availability and effectiveness of evidence-based prevention programmes Develop drug education campaign Develop and implement programmes for Out-of-School youth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sustained, structured and coordinated approach to substance use prevention messages and outreach programs Training manual to guide the delivery of outreach sessions Collaboration among relevant ministries for identification and development of messages and determination of medium of delivery Targeted media campaigns to spread the message against ill effects of drug use and misuse through social, electronic, print, digital and online media Prevention and education messages which are integrated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved collaboration among stakeholders Decrease in duplication of resources Increase in number of outreach sessions Increase in number of persons (%) who are participants in outreach sessions Early identification of the drug problem 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased awareness of healthy lifestyle choices and of the risks and consequences of drug use and misuse 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduction of drug use (%) among the school age and wider population Reduction in the negative impact of the use of drugs on society Improvement in lifestyle choices

Inputs	Activities	Outputs	Outcomes		
			Short-Term	Medium-Term	Long-Term Impacts
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop and implement programmes specific to street population, women, the LGBTI community, indigenous people, migrants and refugees • Foster greater collaboration with Civil Society on initiatives to reach under-served areas and schools that may not be aware of available interventions 	<p>and connected with other life issues e.g. substance use and risky sexual behaviour</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevention initiatives which are specifically tailored and culturally sensitive and address the needs of the target group. • Public education programme which provides clear, consistent and evidence-based information on the health and safety facts about cannabis • Partnership and collaboration initiatives with Civil Society, including faith-based organizations such as the Inter-Religious Organization of Trinidad and Tobago 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Involvement of youth in preventive education programmes • Involvement of stakeholders at community level, in the delivery of drug demand reduction programmes 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Citizens can make informed choices and to better understand the risks associated with cannabis use

Inputs	Activities	Outputs	Outcomes		
			Short-Term	Medium-Term	Long-Term Impacts
<u>Staff of:</u> ⇒ NDC and the Ministry of Labour and Small Enterprise Development ⇒ National Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention Programme, Ministry of Health ⇒ Trade Union Movement ⇒ Employers' Consultative Association <u>Materials:</u> Brochures and Monitoring and Evaluation Template <u>Equipment:</u> Computers, Multimedia and Screens	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate meeting between the NDC and the Ministry of Labour and Small Enterprise Development • Implement sustained and enhanced prevention and outreach initiatives in the workplace • Monitoring and drug evaluate prevention programmes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employee Wellness Policy • Partnership and collaboration with public and private sector organizations to implement sustained prevention initiatives in the workplace • Mechanism for monitoring and evaluating drug prevention programs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The identification of substance use as a public health issue and the inclusion of such into the wellness programs of companies • Develop an effective monitoring and evaluation system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Successful integration of drug prevention and treatment messages into standard health promotion and wellness programs • Sustainable application of employee Wellness Policy. Number of companies with an active policy. 	<p>Increase level of recognition of the importance of support for employees and families' health and wellness while reducing costs relating to workmen's compensation claims, litigation, injury and health insurance</p>

Goal: Improve the physical, mental, social, spiritual and economic health and well-being of citizens.

Objective # 2: Enhance the effectiveness of drug treatment and rehabilitation, including services for people with co-morbidity.

Inputs	Activities	Outputs	Outcomes		
			Short-Term	Medium-Term	Long-Term Impacts
<u>Staff of:</u> ⇒ National Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention Programme, Ministry of Health;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement quality standards and accreditation for drug treatment and rehabilitation programmes • Conduct an updated situation assessment to determine the national needs regarding care and drug treatment services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment of treatment services and identification of deficiencies • Guidelines/Manual for standards of services to bring about standardization and quality control in 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Established quality control system in drug treatment services • Emphasis on human rights and dignity in the context of service efforts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High standard of care is uniformly offered and maintained by all drug treatment services • Increased accountability and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in the number of recovering persons possessing jobs and employable skills • Successful reintegration of persons affected by drug use into the mainstream society • Increase in availability and quality of treatment services and rehabilitation

Inputs	Activities	Outputs	Outcomes		
			Short-Term	Medium-Term	Long-Term Impacts
⇒ National Drug Council; ⇒ Tobago Rehabilitation Empowerment Centre and other treatment and rehabilitation centres <u>Materials:</u> Quality standards Research methods Treatment and rehabilitation programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop and expand the diversity, availability, coverage and accessibility of evidence-based and integrated treatment services. Ensure that these services address: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ poly-drug use ⇒ related mental health issues (co-morbidity) ⇒ the emerging needs of the drug using population ⇒ gender-specific issues • Work with Civil Society and relevant government agencies to improve public health centred, community prevention, harm reduction, and evidence-based treatment approaches to drug issues, including sustainability of families and communities 	services offered at all treatment facilities where patients with drug dependence are referred <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plan for monitoring, including on-site visits, to treatment and rehabilitation centres • Treatment approaches that are based on scientifically backed and evidence-based methods and practices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring and evaluation system 	ability to demonstrate results <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in the number of persons who participate in drug rehabilitative initiatives 	

Goal: Improve the physical, mental, social, spiritual and economic health and well-being of citizens.

Objective# 3: Enhance capacity-building for personnel in the demand reduction sector.

Inputs	Activities	Outputs	Outcomes		
			Short-Term	Medium-Term	Long-Term Impacts
<p>Staff of: NDC, NADAPP – MoH, SIU, Civil Society Organizations, International/regional organisations</p> <p><u>Materials:</u> Training curriculum</p> <p><u>Equipment:</u> Computers, Multimedia and Screens Venues</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide assistance in building professional capacity in government, NGO and community-based organizations by incorporating them, as appropriate, in education and training exercises offered by bilateral, regional and other partners and organizations, and in regional and international demand reduction meetings • Develop and implement mechanism for monitoring the application of training for various agencies, and evaluation of the impact 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of trainings and sessions for personnel involved in treatment services • Number of professionals who participated to the training and sessions • Availability of pool of trainers and experts in the field of demand reduction programmes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved stakeholder knowledge and skills to develop coordinate, facilitate drug demand reduction strategies • Availability of research documents and training material for enhancing knowledge 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High capacity to respond to the exposure of new trends regarding the kind of drugs abused, medical and psychiatric problems, new medicines/methodologies available for the treatment of addiction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased effectiveness and success of demand reduction sector initiatives

Supply Reduction Logic Model

Reduce the supply of illegal drugs.

Initiatives which aim to decrease the supply of illicit drugs in Trinidad and Tobago are essential to an overall well-balanced strategic approach to drug control. The National Supply Reduction Strategy 2013-2023 underscores the importance of this pillar in the following: *“Reducing the supply of illegal drugs in Trinidad and Tobago requires protection at our borders to prevent and disrupt importation and exportation of illegal drugs as well as reducing their cultivation and distribution. While interdiction and border control at the national level remain vitally important in controlling the importation of illegal drugs, Trinidad and Tobago must continue to develop and maintain strong international partnerships which will assist in the enhancement of border management capabilities locally as well as regionally.”*

The following stakeholders contributed to the discussions and recommendations in this focal area:

- Anti-Corruption Investigations Bureau (ACIB): Trinidad and Tobago Police Service
- Crime and Problem Analysis Unit (CAPA): Trinidad and Tobago Police Service
- Customs and Excise Division: Ministry of Finance
- Special Investigations Unit (SIU): Trinidad and Tobago Police Service
- Strategic Services Agency (SSA): Ministry of National Security
- Trinidad and Tobago Defence Force (TTDF): Ministry of National Security

Recommendations, regarding the focus of work in the Supply Reduction area include, but are not limited to the following:

- Increase and enhance surveillance, monitoring and interception activities at ports of entry (air and sea)
- Conduct coordinated and sustained counter-narcotics operations.
- Joint interdiction exercises with regional and international counterparts.
- Increase the surveillance on Organized Criminal Gangs.
- Increase surveillance of areas prone to illicit drug cultivation and determine quarterly targets for eradication and assess results annually.
- Address the changing nature of drug trafficking, particularly regarding routes and concealment methods used by traffickers.
- Disrupt Drug Trafficking and Its Facilitation of other transnational threats.

Goal: Reduce the supply of illegal drugs

Objective #1: Intercept and prevent the entry and exit of illicit drugs into and from Trinidad and Tobago

Inputs	Activities	Outputs	Outcomes		
			Short-Term	Medium-Term	Long-Term Impacts
<p><u>Staff of:</u> MNS, SIU-TTPS, TTDF (TTCG and TTR), SSA, TOCU, Customs and Excise</p> <p><u>Equipment:</u> Intelligence Analysis systems, Surveillance systems, Information sharing systems, equipment required for law enforcement exercises</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Increase and enhance surveillance, monitoring and interception activities at ports of entry (air and sea)• Conduct coordinated and sustained counter-narcotics operations• Joint interdiction exercises with regional and international counterparts• Increase surveillance on Organized Criminal Gangs• Disrupt the hierarchy of the organized crime groups involved in Illicit drug trafficking	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Routine and intelligence-driven operations – examination of sea and air vessels and cargo at ports• Collaborative and focused counter-drug operations• Arrests and prosecution of persons involved in the illicit drug trade.• Increased Intel gathering and analysis on Organized Criminal Gangs (OCGs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Increased security at ports of entry (air and sea)• Increased quantity of seized drugs• Increase in price of illegal drugs• Disruption of supply chains and removal of suppliers of volume, their financiers and infrastructure from the market through targeted law enforcement operations• Changes in trafficking modes• Increase in arrests and prosecution of OCG members using intelligence-based data	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reduction in quantity of drugs entering and leaving Trinidad and Tobago• Continuing recognition of the value of a strategic response, informed by sound information used to identify new opportunities as well as challenges• Changes in trafficking modes.• Reduction in gang activity and violence	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reduction in supply and availability of illegal drugs• Reduction in drug crime and drug-related crime• Increased number of successful prosecutions• Increase in level of safety felt by the community• Sustained reduction in crime and violence associated with gang activities

Goal: Reduce the supply of illegal drugs

Objective # 2: Disrupt and reduce domestic illicit cultivation and availability of drugs in communities

Inputs	Activities	Outputs	Outcomes		
			Short-Term	Medium-Term	Long-Term Impacts
<p><u>Staff of:</u> TTPS, TTDF (TTR), SSA, ICT-MNS, MoLSED, MSDFS, MoCD</p> <p><u>Equipment:</u> Land and air assets, GIS system</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase surveillance of areas prone to illicit drug cultivation and persons involved • Improve capacity to estimate illicit drug cultivation and enable effective eradication • Determine quarterly targets for eradication and assess results annually • Promote the implementation of alternative, integral and sustainable development policies and social sector programmes which provide viable alternatives to vulnerable populations involved in illicit activities • Divert users into treatment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Up-to-date study/survey providing information on the % of land under cultivation • Sustainable measures to reduce illicit cultivation • Awareness-raising/information sessions on alternative programs in the social sector which are available to vulnerable populations • Persons who have access to alternative income-earning projects and initiatives • Drug Treatment Court referrals • Increased surveillance and monitoring by law enforcement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced availability of illicit product • Diversion from dependence on illicit activity for financial gain • Reduction in the incidence of substance use and the crimes resulting therefrom • Disruption of the possibility that the illegal market becomes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disruption of persons/groups involved in illicit cultivation • Increase in numbers of persons accessing alternative income-earning activities • Reduction in incidence of relapse into drug use 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction in supply of illicit product • Dismantling of criminal groups and networks involved in illicit cultivation and related crime • Consequent reduction in use because of the difficulty in obtaining the drug • The creation of a sustained deterrent effect to participating in the illicit enterprise • Reduction in the economic costs of incarceration

Inputs	Activities	Outputs	Outcomes		
			Short-Term	Medium-Term	Long-Term Impacts
		authorities to ensure that persons, who are granted licences to grow cannabis, comply with the permitted allocations.	an additional source for the legal industry		
Goal: Reduce the supply of illegal drugs			Objective# 3: Enhance effective law enforcement coordination and cooperation to counter the expansion of drug markets and detect new trends and prevent the emergence of new markets		
Inputs	Activities	Outputs	Outcomes		
			Short-Term	Medium-Term	Long-Term Impacts
<u>Staff of:</u> MNS, SIU-TTPS, TTDF (TTCG and TTR), SSA, TOCU, Customs and Excise, regional and international law enforcement agencies <u>Equipment:</u> Intelligence Analysis systems, Surveillance systems and Information sharing systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expedite information and intelligence exchange on the profiles of criminal groups engaged in illicit drug trafficking and related criminal activities Improve intelligence capacities to identify and prioritize the most pressing threats associated with drug-related crime Intensify cross-border cooperation and joint investigations operations at local, regional and international levels for the monitoring of new trends in the illicit supply of drugs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intelligence-led and targeted activities for joint operations, joint investigations and cross border cooperation initiatives focusing on criminal organisations engaged in illicit drug activity and related criminal activities Increased use of drug-related information-sharing and analysis systems Results achieved from bilateral and multilateral initiatives targeting drug-related crime Strategic responses to address the role of technologies in the trafficking 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Common approach to the gathering of information and development and analysis of counterdrug intelligence Improved collaboration with regional and international counterpart agencies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seamless networking and co-ordination among drug-control enforcement entities Sustained successful interdiction exercises 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disruption of drug trafficking groups Reduction in supply and availability of illicit drug supply Enhanced capacity of law enforcement agencies for proactive approaches to drug interdiction and supply reduction.

Inputs	Activities	Outputs	Outcomes		
			Short-Term	Medium-Term	Long-Term Impacts
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Respond effectively to current and emerging trends in illicit drug activity Address the changing nature of drug trafficking, particularly with regard to routes and concealment methods used by traffickers Provide adequate and targeted training to law enforcement agencies in combatting trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances 	<p>and distribution of illicit drugs and new psychoactive substances</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training sessions in counterdrug intelligence principles, techniques and approaches Increased capacity of personnel to develop and implement sustained and successful counter-drug enforcement initiatives 			

Goal: Reduce the supply of illegal drugs			Objective # 4: Build, balance, and integrate the tools/mechanisms to combat transnational organized crime		
Inputs	Activities	Outputs	Outcomes		
			Short-Term	Medium-Term	Long-Term Impacts
<p><u>Staff of:</u> MNS, SIU-TTPS, TTDF (TTCG and TTR), SSA, TOCU, Customs and Excise, regional and international law enforcement agencies IOM and migrant populations Language Interpretation personnel</p> <p><u>Equipment:</u> Intelligence Analysis systems, Surveillance systems and Information sharing systems Computers and multimedia</p> <p><u>Materials:</u> Workshop materials</p> <p>Workshop venues</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance Intelligence and Information Sharing Enhance intelligence collection and analysis on TOC entities that pose the greatest threat to national security. Disrupt Drug Trafficking and Its Facilitation of Other Transnational Threats Reinforce analysis and information sharing on the relationship between drug trafficking and migrant smuggling and involvement of foreign criminal/gang elements Focus on vulnerable migrants and possible exploitation for drug trafficking purposes and/or 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased collaboration among enforcement authorities High-impact operations that strategically target high-profile players and disrupt activities Reports addressing relationship/overlap between illicit drug trafficking and migrant smuggling including the involvement of foreign criminal organizations and the exploitation of vulnerable migrants, particularly women and children Workshops/training sessions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> More productive relationships with national, regional and international intelligence and enforcement counterparts Disruption of organized crime operations Deeper understanding of the relationship between illicit drug trafficking and migrant smuggling and human trafficking 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New avenues for exchanging information and leveraging resources to target international organized crime Apprehension of key figures Development of personnel equipped with the specialized skills and knowledge required to effectively investigate and prosecute 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduction in vulnerability to organized criminal activities Reduction in threats to national security Reduction in fear of crime and increase in safety and security Retention of personnel with specialized training and skills in investigating and prosecuting organized criminal and dismantling their organizations

Inputs	Activities	Outputs	Outcomes		
			Short-Term	Medium-Term	Long-Term Impacts
	<p>as end users, particularly women and children</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen the capacity of all relevant national stakeholders to combat all forms of transnational organized crime 			international organized criminals and to dismantle their organizations	

Control Measures Logic Model

Reduce drug trafficking and its related criminal activities as well as control the diversion of pre-cursor chemicals.

Control Measures as a body of proactive, preventative and enforcement measures, are an extension of supply reduction where initiatives are designed to mitigate against all forms of criminal activities that may be linked to the illicit trafficking of narcotics and psychotropic substances.

Implementing a robust regime of control measures will assist in the prevention of the diversion of chemical substances in the manufacture of illegal drugs; the disruption of the financial activity of those involved in illicit drug trafficking and other related crime; and combatting the illicit trafficking of arms that perpetuate the violent crimes that are a consequence of and related to the illegal supply of drugs.

The following stakeholders contributed to the discussions and recommendations in this focal area:

- Attorney General Secretariat: Ministry of the Attorney General
- Anti-Corruption Investigations Bureau (ACIB): Trinidad and Tobago Police Service
- Customs and Excise Division: Ministry of Finance
- Financial Intelligence Unit (FIUTT): Ministry of Finance
- Policy Department: Office of the Prime Minister
- Strategic Services Agency (SSA): Ministry of National Security

Recommendations regarding the focus of work in the Control Measures area include, but are not limited to the following:

- Focus on the re-implementation of the Pre-Export Notification (PEN) Online System.
- Prepare strategic reports on illegal trends which impact the financial system.
- Strengthen the capacity of institutions to interrupt, intercept and prevent the illegal use of the financial sector.
- Investigate and prosecute corruption.
- Enhance national analytical capacities and institutionalize firearms data analysis.
- Strengthen Early Warning System to address and respond to the emergence, use and spread of new psychoactive substances

Goal: Reduce drug trafficking and its related criminal activities as well as control the diversion of pre-cursor chemicals

Objective # 1: Strengthen control measures to prevent the diversion of precursor chemical substances for the illicit manufacture of synthetic and plant-based drugs and promote the monitoring of controlled drugs

Inputs	Activities	Outputs	Outcomes		
			Short-Term	Medium-Term	Long-Term Impacts
<p><u>Staff of:</u> Customs and Excise Division, Chemistry, Food and Drugs Division-MoH, Legal department-MNS, NDC, Ministry of the AG Commercial business enterprises</p> <p><u>Materials:</u> Information brochures and documents</p> <p><u>Equipment:</u> Monitoring systems such as PEN Online System and other information-sharing systems</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen actions to prevent the diversion of precursors for use in the illicit manufacture of drugs whilst also recognizing the legitimate needs of business and the public Enhance partnership with chemical and pharmaceutical industries and other stakeholders to prevent diversion of precursor chemicals Strengthen capacity building for law enforcement and regulatory agency personnel in the field of precursor control 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Precursor chemical control legislation and regulations Establishment of Precursor Chemical Unit Re-introduction of use of Pre-Export Notification (PEN) Online System On-going training programs to enhance the capacities of persons responsible for the control and monitoring of precursor chemicals Awareness-raising sessions focusing on problems and issues surrounding precursor chemical diversion Increased visibility and action by law enforcement agencies on 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of cases and quantity of stopped or seized shipments of precursors intended for illicit use A capability to track and correlate suspicious activity, fraud, theft, and losses, ex ante, and/or investigate incidents, ex post, through data collection and analysis Enhanced capacity of front-line workers such as Customs officers to respond to incidents of precursor importation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduced potential for individuals to exploit regulatory loopholes Number of cases and quantity of stopped or seized shipments of precursors intended for illicit use A capability to track and correlate suspicious activity, fraud, theft, and losses, ex ante, and/or investigate incidents, ex post, through data collection and analysis Enhanced capacity of front-line workers such as Customs officers to respond to incidents of precursor importation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimizing the burdens on legitimate commerce and use Reduction in the social costs of illicit drugs Regulatory savings to business Increased business and community contribution to intelligence and law enforcement Increased number of suspicious transactions identified, reported, and prevented from diversion into illicit drug manufacturing process

Inputs	Activities	Outputs	Outcomes		
			Short-Term	Medium-Term	Long-Term Impacts
		diverted precursor chemicals and equipment			

Goal: Reduce drug trafficking and its related criminal activities as well as control the diversion of pre-cursor chemicals

Objective #2: Strengthen control measures to reduce the incidence of money laundering through detection, prevention, investigation and prosecution

Inputs	Activities	Outputs	Outcomes		
			Short-Term	Medium-Term	Long-Term Impacts
<p><u>Staff of:</u> Financial Investigations Branch (FIB) National Security Council Secretariat Financial Intelligence Unit Anti-Corruption Investigative Bureau, AG Secretariat - Ministry of the Attorney General & Legal Affairs Financial sector entities</p> <p><u>Equipment:</u> Systems for analysis of financial information, Surveillance</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare strategic reports on illegal trends which impact the financial system • Support the work of the Caribbean Financial Action Task Force, which sets and enforces global standards to combat both money laundering and the financing of terrorism • Efficient and effective coordination of technical assistance and training • Strengthen the capacity of institutions to interrupt, intercept and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategic report on trends in crypto currency and its impact on the financial system • Strategic report on human trafficking • Strategic report on terrorism financing to examine trend in money coming to TT from conflict zones • Typology reports on ML • FIUTT Guidance Notes, Circulars and Advisories as required • Increased capacity of regulatory institutions and law enforcement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The frequency with which sources of financial intelligence are used as investigative tools • Supervisory engagement with industry and other stakeholders on AML/CFT issues such as training • Improved AML/CFT compliance and enforcement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of investigations, prosecutions and cases undertaken in court • Increased engagement in international cooperation such as information and intelligence sharing internationally • Increase in suspicious transaction report volumes over time 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Robust regulatory and institutional frameworks for combatting Money Laundering and Financing of Terrorism • Sustained improvement in overall AML/CFT regime • Strengthened institutional and procedural public infrastructure for AML/CFT and other related financial crime • Disruption of opportunities for financial gain from illicit activities • Protection of the integrity and stability of the financial system and consequent increase in financial sector soundness and stability

Inputs	Activities	Outputs	Outcomes		
			Short-Term	Medium-Term	Long-Term Impacts
systems and Information sharing systems	<p>prevent the illegal use of the financial sector</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote and ensure coordination and collaboration between relevant government agencies regarding AML/CFT risk-based development and implementation • Promote and enhance intelligence-based law enforcement techniques and information exchange procedures 	<p>agencies to disrupt illegal use of the financial sector</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training in the development of investigative materials to assist officers in investigations, the provision of legal drafting and support in cases, as well as the delivery of training in crypto currency 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased cooperation on intelligence-sharing and joint investigations among law enforcement entities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvement in the ratings applied under the regional and international standards for AML/CFT

Goal: Reduce drug trafficking and its related criminal activities as well as control the diversion of pre-cursor chemicals

Objective #3: Strengthen control measures to reduce the illicit trafficking in firearms, ammunitions, explosives and other related materials associated with illicit drug trafficking and related crime and violence

Inputs	Activities	Outputs	Outcomes		
			Short-Term	Medium-Term	Long-Term Impacts
<p><u>Staff of:</u> MNS, SIU-TTPS, TTDF (TTCG and TTR), SSA, TOCU, Customs and Excise, regional and international law enforcement agencies Civil society organizations</p> <p><u>Materials:</u> Reports, Research papers, information materials for public outreach sessions</p> <p><u>Equipment:</u> Intelligence and data analysis systems, Surveillance systems and Information sharing systems Computers and multimedia</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure exchange of operational and strategic information, data, intelligence as well as evidence • Enhance national analytical capacities and institutionalize firearms data analysis • Standardize and institutionalize data collection on firearms, by gender and age, regarding legal and illegal SALW/firearms interdictions, armed violence incidents, ballistic evidence, and other firearms related data • Strengthen existing bilateral, regional and international mechanisms and encouraging new forms of good practice to counter trafficking of firearms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analytical reports and threat assessment regarding the situation with the proliferation of illicit firearms and ammunition • Cross-comparable reports from all institutions about processing firearms related criminality • Reports to fulfil international obligations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Substantial increase in number of seized firearms and ammunition • Increase in number of cases, individuals and quantity of misused and trafficked firearms, ammunition prosecuted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integration of the gender and age perspective to enhance effectiveness of SALW/firearms control measures and the articulation of the gender perspective in SALW/firearms control policies • Substantial increase in number of seized firearms and ammunition • Increase in number of cases, individuals and quantity of misused and trafficked firearms, ammunition prosecuted • Sustainable partnerships to strengthen advocacy, reinforce outreach 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction in firearm-related violence and crime • Increased level of public safety and security • Increased confidence in security institutions as providers of adequate and equal safety for all through community-society-regional outreach activities

Inputs	Activities	Outputs	Outcomes		
			Short-Term	Medium-Term	Long-Term Impacts
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote civil society cooperation and awareness in state-led initiatives regarding illicit trafficking of firearms Fully integrate gender and age concerns in SALW/firearms control policies and ensure meaningful participation of women in SALW/firearms control 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Civil society involvement in the preparation of research reports and reports to fulfil international obligations Involvement of civil society in public outreach initiatives Reports which reflect a balanced approach to understanding the full impact of armed violence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved stakeholder relationships with civil society Interventions which are relevant to the specific target populations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sustainable partnerships to strengthen advocacy, reinforce outreach 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased access to expertise and experience of civil society organizations involved in reduction of armed violence and human security development Reduction in the misuse of firearms in violence against women, domestic violence and other forms of gender-based violence

Goal: Reduce drug trafficking and its related criminal activities as well as control the diversion of pre-cursor chemicals

Objective #4: Improve the capacity to detect, assess and respond effectively to the emergence and use of new psychoactive substances and monitor the extent to which such new substances impact on the number and profile of users

Inputs	Activities	Outputs	Outcomes		
			Short-Term	Medium-Term	Long-Term Impacts
<p><u>Members of EWS:</u> FSC, NDC, SIU, ITAC, SSA, IAU-MNS, Customs & Excise, FIB, TTCG, Chemistry, Food & Drugs</p> <p><u>Staff of:</u> COPOLAD Programme</p> <p><u>Materials:</u> Information documents, Reference libraries, Research documents</p> <p><u>Equipment:</u> Computers, Multimedia Meeting venues</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participate and contribute to the activities of the Early Warning System (EWS) Working Group Strengthen Early Warning System to address and respond to the emergence, use and spread of new psychoactive substances Strengthen the capacity of the FSC through seminars on identification methodologies and by the provision of certified reference material for the detection of this type of drugs and its precursors Design and implement quality education and awareness-raising 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collaboration with COPOLAD II Programme Information, best practice and intelligence exchange available to inform counter-drug initiatives Information on toxicological and health data analyses on new psychoactive substances available to inform drug control initiatives Risk Assessments on new psychoactive substances Improved resourcing of police and Customs to provide greater intelligence and investigative capacity to respond to the current and future NPS situation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sustained international cooperation and collaboration Enhanced capacity to identify NPS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhanced co-ordination of mechanisms for seeking technical assistance Trends in seizures of NPS Number and impact of early warning reports, risk assessments and alerts Increased knowledge on patterns of use of drugs and current state of consumption of NPS and other synthetic drugs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Efficient monitoring of emerging substances and keeping policy makers and the public advised Reduction of threat posed by NPS Reduction in harms from the continuing evolution of these substances

Inputs	Activities	Outputs	Outcomes		
			Short-Term	Medium-Term	Long-Term Impacts
	<p>sessions on the effects and harms of NPS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop and maintain national and international collaborations to encourage the sharing of information and data on NPS 				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased public awareness resulting in improved lifestyle choices • Reduction in drug use among the youth and wider population • Enhanced capacity for 1st responders to identify symptoms of use and provide relevant treatment



Enquiries relating to this
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