

MINISTRY OF PUBLIC SECURITY



GUYANA DRUG INFORMATION NETWORK (GUYDIN)

2016 ANNUAL REPORT



(CRIME AND SOCIAL OBSERVATORY, 2017)

Foreword

I am delighted to publish, the Guyana Drug Information Network (GUYDIN) Report for the year 2016. GUYDIN (Drug Observatory) was launched in August 2009 and has since produced several Annual Reports. It has recently become an essential part of the organisational structure of the National Anti-Narcotics Agency and will henceforth fulfill its role and responsibilities as part of that agency.

Since there exists complex links between drugs, crime and national development, we are constantly intensifying analysis of the narcotics situation as we become more aware of the role we need to play in changing the conditions that motivate the drug trade and consumption. Our drug control agencies are therefore now looking beyond the simple realities of drug production and transshipment. Stakeholders now seek to have a broader understanding of the social and economic factors that fuel cultivation, consumption and trafficking.

Indeed, no dimension or characteristic of the problem can be left to chance. Thankfully, research on the extent of the drug problem in Guyana is now beginning to improve in an appropriate way. These two reasons taken together, clearly justify the hard work that has gone into producing GUYDIN's Report 2016.

Developing an accurate picture of the drugs situation; recognising emerging trends; sharing objective information on best practices and providing stakeholders and decision-makers with the evidence needed for the design of our national drug plans are just some of the challenges to be shared by all agencies involved in counter drug activities.

In this context, GUYDIN plays a critical role, as the data it provides forms the foundation of our drug monitoring systems. GUYDIN has developed rapidly since its birth in 2009 as a direct consequence of the decisions taken to establish national drug monitoring systems.

The devoted work of the miniature staff of GUYDIN has been an essential element in strengthening national capacity to gather and analyse the evidence needed to frame and communicate effective drug policies. GUYDIN has always been fully committed to working with all member agencies to bolster information sharing in the field of drugs. The proof of that obligation is reflected in this fitting and full report.

GUYDIN now being an essential element of the National Anti-Narcotics Agency, will be given added support in delivering sound and relevant information in a timely fashion. It will seek to redouble its commitment to this objective, and will ensure that whatever the nature of the problem we face, Guyana's response will be supported by an information system that is viable, relevant and fit for purpose.

GUYDIN, all participating stakeholders and supporting agencies are commended for their input and efforts from which GUYDIN's Report 2016 has emerged.

M U Atherly
Director
NANA

Acknowledgement

The opportunity is taken to acknowledge the contributions and express gratitude to a range of persons and agencies for their assistance in compiling and finalising the 2016 Report of the Guyana Drug Information Network.

For supplying data, comments and inputs, gratitude is extended to the representatives from the agencies comprising the Task Force on Narcotics and Illicit Weapon and the Guyana Drug Information Network, viz.: Guyana Police Force; Customs Anti-Narcotic Unit (CANU); Guyana Prison Service; Guyana Defence Force; Guyana Revenue Authority; Drug Demand Reduction Programme, Ministry of Public Health; Phoenix Recovery Project; Salvation Army Men's Social Service; Ministry of Education, and Department of Culture, Youth and Sport.

Finally, sincerest appreciation and compliments to the efforts of the staff of the Ministry of Public Security's Crime and Social Observatory and Statistical Unit for their support in producing the GUYDIN 2016 Annual Report.

Executive Summary

The 2016 Annual report of the Guyana Drug Information Network (GUYDIN) is a compilation of material gathered from Agencies comprising the network and is based on data on demand and supply reduction activities in Guyana. The Network membership includes treatment facilities, psychiatric facilities, law enforcement agencies, and agencies responsible for youth and education. Meetings of the GUYDIN are convened quarterly.

The report identifies the main drug trafficked and abused as marijuana, and the main substance abused as alcohol, for the period under review. Also, the report reveals that compared to 2015 there was a 77.1 percent decrease in the quantity of drugs seized by law enforcement agencies for the year 2016 and that the main type of drug seized was cannabis plants, which amounted to 96 percent of all seizures. There was also a significant decrease, 86.8 percent, in the quantity of cannabis plants seized, 737,826 kilograms 528 grams, when compared to 2015. The data also indicate that leaf cannabis seized for the period under review amounted to 7,316 kilograms 564 grams; 249 kilograms 913 grams of cocaine (HCl), 1 kilogram 146 grams of crack, 602 grams of crystal meth, 126 grams of cannabis resin (hashish) and 40.9 grams of MDMA (Ecstasy and derivatives).

Analysis of data from law enforcement agencies indicate that 247 persons were charged for drug possession for the period under review. Of that number, 242 (98%) were charged for possession of marijuana (cannabis) and 5 (2%) were charged for possession of cocaine hydrochloride. Law Enforcement data indicate that persons convicted for drug possession decreased by 14 percent in 2016 when compared to figures in the year 2015.

Concerning drug trafficking, the data show that 387 persons were charged for the year 2016, a decrease of 52 persons when compared to 2015. Of that number, 287 (74.2%) were charged for marijuana (cannabis), 69 (17.8%) for crack, 28 (7.2%) for cocaine hydrochloride and 3 (0.8 %) for ecstasy.

Regarding conviction, 111 persons were convicted for drug trafficking for the year 2016. Of that number, 78 (70.3%) were convicted for trafficking in marijuana (cannabis), 6 (5.4%) for trafficking in cocaine hydrochloride, 12 (10.8%) for trafficking in crack and 15 (13.5%) for trafficking in ecstasy.

In 2016, under the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative (CBSI), Law – Enforcement Agencies under the Purview of the Ministry of Public Security i.e., Guyana Police Force (GPF), the Guyana Prison Service and the Customs Anti Narcotic Unit (CANU) benefitted from nine (9) training courses.

In addition, both the Customs Anti Narcotic Unit (CANU) and the Guyana Police Force (GPF) benefitted from Specialized Training on Control of Illicit Drug Trafficking, which targeted law enforcement, customs officers, prosecutors, and other specific organisations where a total of 84 persons benefitted from training.

Regarding demand reduction, a total of one thousand one hundred and twelve (1,112) persons were treated for drug and substance abuse. One thousand and thirty-five (1,035) or 93 per cent of the persons treated for drug and substance abuse addiction were males, and seventy-seven (77) or 7 per cent were females.

Disaggregation of data by type of drug for which persons sought treatment reveal that for the year 2016 marijuana was the substance most persons sought treatment for while in 2015 more persons sought treatment for alcohol.

Phoenix Recovery Project, Salvation Army Men's Centre, and Ministry of Public Health (Georgetown Public Hospital and New Amsterdam Public Hospital) are the main treatment centres for rehabilitating drug users. Disaggregating by Age, the data reveal that sixty-nine (69) percent of persons treated were above 25 years; thirty (30) percent were between the age of 18 - 25 years, and one (1) percent were below 18 years old. The data also revealed that for both years 2015 and 2016, the majority of persons who sought treatment were older than 25 years old. There was an increase of 623 persons in 2016 who sought treatment when compared to 2015 for the older than 25 years old age category. There was also an increase of 306 persons in the 18 to 25 years old age category in 2016 when compared to 2015. However, it was noted that there was a decrease of 22 persons in 2016 who sought treatment in the less than 18 years old age category when compared to 2015.

Contents

Foreword.....	i
Acknowledgement.....	ii
Executive Summary.....	iii
List of Charts.....	vi
List of Tables.....	ix
List of Abbreviations and Acronyms.....	xi
Introduction.....	1
Country Profile	
Guyana’s Drug Information Network	
Section 1 – Supply Reduction	
Overall Seizures, Charges, Convictions, and Drug Eradications.....	6
Report: Customs Anti-Narcotics Unit (CANU).....	15
Report: Guyana Police Force.....	21
Report: Guyana Prison Service.....	28
Report: Guyana Revenue Authority.....	32
Comparative Analysis – 2015/2016.....	35
Report: Caribbean Basin Security Initiative (CBSI) Activities for 2016.....	44
Section 2 – Demand Reduction	
Overall Treatment at centres by gender, type of drug and age.....	47
Report: Phoenix Recovery Project.....	52
Report: Ministry of Health – GPHC.....	54
Report: Salvation Army Men’s Social Centre.....	56
Report: Ministry of Education, and Department of Culture, Youth and Sports	58
Comparative Analysis – 2015/2016.....	59

Conclusion & Recommendation.....	62
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List of Charts

	Page #
1. Number of Seizures by Type of Drug, Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 2016.....	6
2. Persons charged for drug possession by type of drug, Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 2016.....	8
3. Persons convicted for drug possession by type of drug, Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 2016.....	9
4. Persons charged for drug trafficking by type of drug, Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 2016.....	11
5. Persons convicted for drug trafficking by type of drug, Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 2016.....	13
6. Customs Anti Narcotic Unit Number of Seizures by Type of Drug, Jan.1 to Dec. 31, 2016.....	16
7. Quantity of Drugs Seized by Customs Anti Narcotic Unit by Type, Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 2016.....	17
8. Guyana Police Force Number of Seizures by Type of Drug, Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 2016.....	21
9. Areas Eradicated, Abandoned or otherwise Removed from Illicit Cultivation by Geographic Location.....	26
5.1.Quantity of Dry Cannabis Destroyed Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 2016.....	27
10. Quantity of Drugs for which persons were Remanded, Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 2016.....	28
11. Offences for which persons were remanded, Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 2016.....	29
12. Quantity of Drugs for which persons were Convicted, Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 2016.....	30
13. Type of Offence for which persons were Convicted, Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 2016.....	31
14. Guyana Revenue Authority Number of Seizures by Type of Drug, Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 2016.....	32
15. Quantity of Drugs Seized by Guyana Revenue Authority by Type, Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 2016.....	33

16. Area where drugs were seized by Guyana Revenue Authority by Geographic Location in 2016.....	34
17. Quantity of Drugs Seized in the years 2015 and 2016.....	35
18. Persons charged for drug possession by type of drug for the year 2015, 2016.....	36
19. Persons convicted by type of drug for the year 2015, 2016.....	38
20. Persons charged for Drug Trafficking, 2015 and 2016.....	40
21. Number of persons convicted for Drug Trafficking, 2015 and 2016.....	42
22. Distribution of Persons Treated across Centres by Gender, 2016	48
23. Distribution of Persons Treated across Treatment Centres by Age Category, 2016.....	49
24. Distribution of Persons Treated at Phoenix Centre by Age Category, 2016.....	49
25. Distribution of Persons Treated at Salvation Army Centre by Age Category, 2016,	50
26. Distribution of Persons Treated at MOPH Centre by Age Category, 2016.....	50
27. Distribution of Persons Treated across Treatment Centres by Type of Drugs, 2016.....	51
28. Distribution of Persons Treated at Phoenix Centre for Substance Abuse by Type of Drugs, 2016.....	53
29. Distribution of Persons Treated at MOPH for Substance Abuse by Type of Drugs, Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 2016.....	55
30. Distribution of Persons Treated at Salvation Army Centre for Substance Abuse by Type of Drugs, Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 2016.....	57
31. Distribution of Persons by treated across centres by Gender for the years 2015/2016....	59

32. Distribution of Persons Treated at Centres for Substance Abuse by Type of Drugs, 2015/2016.....	60
33. Chart 33: Distribution of Persons Treated across Treatment Centres by Age Category, 2015/2016.....	61

List of Tables

	Page #
1. Quantity of Drugs Seized by Type of Drug, Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 2016.....	7
2. Persons Charged for Drug Possession by Type of Drug, Sex and Age Group, Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 2016.....	8
3. Persons Convicted for Drug Possession by Type of Drug, Sex and Age Group, Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 2016	10
4. Persons Charged for Drug Trafficking by Type of Drug, Sex and Age Group, Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 2016.....	11
5. Persons Convicted for Drug Trafficking by Type of Drug, Sex and Age Group, Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 2016.....	13
6. Persons Charged by CANU for Drug Trafficking by Type of Drug, Gender and Age Group, Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 2016.....	17
7. Persons Convicted by CANU for Drug Trafficking by Type of Drug, Gender and Age Group, Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 2016.....	18
8. Quantity of Drugs Seized by the Guyana Police Force by Type, Jan.1 to Dec. 31, 2016.....	22
9. Persons Charged for Drug Trafficking by the Guyana Police Force by Type of Drug, Sex and Age Group, Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 2016.....	23
9.1 Persons Charged for Drug Possession by the Guyana Police Force by Type of Drug, Sex and Age Group, Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 2016.....	23
10. Persons Convicted for Drug Trafficking by the Guyana Police Force by Type of Drug, Sex and Age Group, Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 2016.....	24
10.1. Persons Convicted of Drug Possession by the Guyana Police Force by Type of Drug, Sex and Age Group, Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 2016.....	25
11. Age of Persons who were remanded for narcotic for the period, Jan.1 to Dec. 31, 2016.....	29
12. Age of Persons who were Convicted for narcotic for the period, Jan.1 to Dec. 31, 2016.....	31

13. Quantity of Drugs Seized by type in the years 2015 and 2016.....	36
14. Persons Charged for Drug Possession by Drug, Age and Gender for the year 2015.....	37
14.1. Persons Charged for Drug Possession by Drug, Age and Gender for the year 2016...	37
15. Persons Convicted for Drug Possession by Drug, Age and Gender for the year 2015.....	39
15.1. Persons Convicted for Drug Possession by Drug, Age and Gender for the year 2016.....	39
16. Persons Charged for Drug Trafficking by Type of Drug, Age and Gender for the year 2015.....	40
16.1. Persons Charged for Drug Trafficking by Type of Drug, Age and Gender for the year 2016.....	41
17. Persons Convicted for Drug Trafficking by Type of Drug, Age and Gender for the year 2015.....	42
17.1. Persons Convicted for Drug Trafficking by Type of Drug, Age and Gender for the year 2016.....	43
18. Distribution of Persons Treated at Centres by Gender, 2016 (N=205).....	48
19. Phoenix: Number of Persons Treated for Alcohol and Drug Related Problems, Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 2016.....	52
20. MOPH: Number of Persons Treated for Alcohol and Drug Related Problems, Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 2016.....	54
21. Salvation Army: Number of Persons Treated for Alcohol and Drug Related Problems, Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 2016.....	56

List of Abbreviations and Acronyms

The following abbreviations and acronyms have been used in this Report:

CANU	Customs Anti-Narcotics Unit
CICAD	Inter American Drug Abuse Control Commission
CARICOM	Caribbean Community
DIN	Drug Information Network
GUYDIN	Guyana Drug Information Network
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HCL	Hydrochloride
HDI	Human Development Index
INRA	Information Needs and Resources Analysis
Kg	Kilogram
OID	Inter American Observatory on Drugs
OAS	Organization of American States
WHO	World Health Organization
UN	United Nations

Introduction

The 2016 Report of the Drug Information Network is a compilation of data gathered from several agencies involved in the prevention and control of drug use and trafficking. The reporting period is January 1 to December 31, 2016. The Report is divided into five (5) major sections:

- (i) An introduction that features general country information and background information on the Guyana Drug Information Network (GUYDIN);
- (ii) A section on supply reduction which covers drug interdiction, eradication and surveillance;
- (iii) A comparative analysis of supply reduction- 2015/2016
- (iv) A demand reduction section which covers prevention and treatment programs, and
- (v) A final section on the Report's observations and recommendations.

Country Profile

Guyana is a country located on the northern coast of South America, bordering the Atlantic Ocean to the north, between Suriname and Venezuela to the east and west respectively, and Brazil to the south and southwest. It is the only English-speaking country on the South American continent and is a member of the Caribbean Community (Caricom). Though physically a part of South America, culturally, Guyana is more Caribbean than Latin American.

Covering an area of 214,970 square kilometres, the country's terrain is mostly rolling highlands, together with the low coastal plain in the north and the savannah in the south. The coastal plain, which is 2.4 metres below sea level at high tides, is where the country's capital, Georgetown, is situated and where most of the commercial activities take place. The hilly sand and clay area is noted for its white sand and bauxite ore, the highland region is mainly mineral rich dense rainforest, and the interior savannah is characterised by grasslands interspersed with trees, lakes, and rivers. The local climate is tropical and is generally hot and humid, though moderated by the north-eastern trade winds along the coast. There are two rainy seasons, the first from May to mid-August, and the second from mid-November to mid-January.

The present population of Guyana is ethnically heterogeneous and which according to Guyana Population & Housing Census 2012 Report is approximately 747,884. Guyana's coastland population is 666,261 persons. Over 89 per cent of the population lives along the coastland with the interior region being heavily forested and sparsely populated. The country is divided into 10 administrative regions. A significant portion of the population resides in region 4 (41.9 per cent) and region 6 (14.6 per cent). Population density is highest in region 4 (140 persons per square Km), and lowest in region 9 (0.42 persons per square Km). The urban centres contain 26.4 per cent of the population, while 73.6 per cent of the total population is considered rural.

Guyana's economy grew by 3.3 percent relative to a 3.2 percent growth registered in 2015. Guyana falls in the medium Human Development Index (HDI) category with a HDI of 0.638 based on the 2016 Human Development Report by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). Between 1990 and 2015, Guyana's HDI value increased from 0.541 to 0.638, an increase of 17.9 percent.

According to WHO, life expectancy rates, in Guyana, over the past decade or so have seen remarkable improvements; and this is due to a number of factors. Guyana has a life expectancy rate of close to 68.4 years. Critical interventions in the health sector has allowed for further improvements in health care delivery, which resulted in life expectancy rates going up to about 65.4 for males and 71.5 for females. Guyana can now boast of a life expectancy rate that is similar to many other CARICOM countries with a gap of only between two and five years compared to the highest ranking countries in the world.

Guyana Drug Information Network (GUYDIN)

In the Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism 2006, it was recommended that the Ministry of Public Security should develop and implement an integrated system to collect, analyse, maintain and disseminate drug related statistics.

In order to facilitate the Development of a Drug Information Network in Guyana, a Drug Information Needs and Resources Analysis (INRA) for Guyana was completed with the intention of establishing Guyana's capacity for collecting information on drug abuse. The INRA was used as a mechanism to create an inventory of potential data sources for the Drug Information Network.

Thus, in preliminary meetings for the setting up of the GUYDIN, all concerned institutions expressed their support and their willingness to contribute to a centralized database. The examination of data sources, through the INRA, revealed that there was a poorly developed infrastructure for data collection activities in targeted institutions. It was found that data collection activities at agency levels needed improvement. Some institutions compiled their data manually whilst others have partially computerized systems. Providing data entry software and training in data entry and analysis was seen to be helpful to ensure the easy access to data, ultimately leading to the improvement of data collection at the agency level.

Eventually, the Inter-American Observatory on Drugs (OID), Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD) / Organisation of American States (OAS) commissioned the development of a Drug Information Network (DIN) in Guyana through the Ministry of Public Security. The overarching goal of the DIN is to develop national drug information systems and foster systematic research on the drug problem for the purpose of monitoring trends, developing policy, and implementing appropriate programs and responses.

On the 21st August, 2009, the first meeting of the Guyana Drug Information Network was called to order at the Ministry of Public Security. In 2011, a decision was taken at a meeting of the Task Force on Narcotic and Illicit weapons to base the Drug Information Network in the Crime and Social Observatory. The Crime and Social Observatory was established in 2007 as part of the Citizen Security Programme aligned to the Ministry of Public Security. The purpose of the

Crime and Social Observatory is to enhance the collection, compilation and analysis of key public safety indicators.

The Network is comprised of treatment facilities, psychiatric facilities, agencies responsible for youth and education and law enforcement agencies. The following list of agencies comprises the Drug Information Network.

Treatment Facilities

- i. Drug Demand Reduction Programme, Ministry of Public Health
- ii. Phoenix Recovery Project
- iii. Salvation Army Men's Social Service

Psychiatric Facilities

- i. Georgetown Public Hospital Corporation

Youth and Education

- i. Ministry of Education
- ii. Department of Culture, Youth and Sport

Law Enforcement Agencies

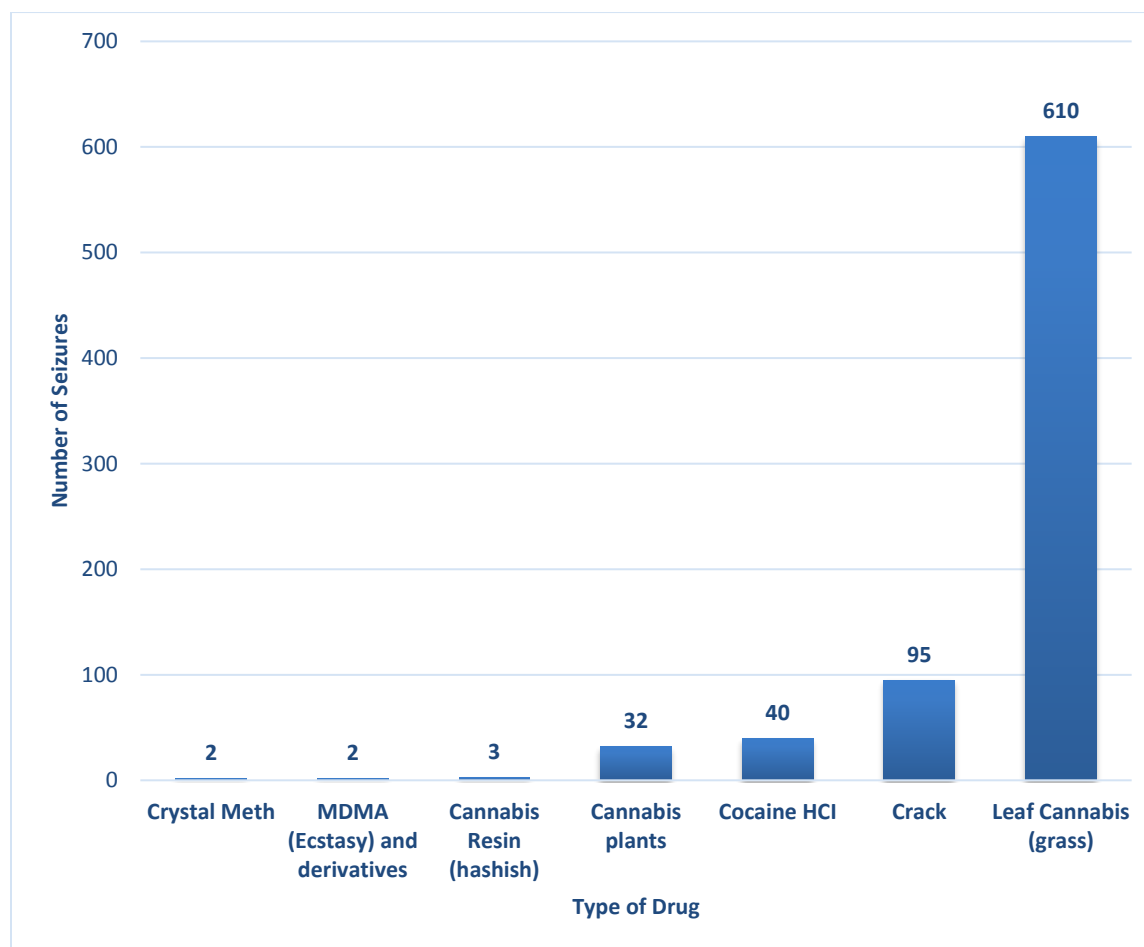
- i. Ministry of Public Security (Oversight)
- ii. Guyana Police Force
- iii. Customs Anti-Narcotic Unit (CANU)
- iv. Guyana Prison Service
- v. Guyana Defence Force
- vi. Guyana Revenue Authority, Drug Enforcement Unit
- vii. Food and Drug Department, Ministry of Public Health

SECTION 1 – SUPPLY REDUCTION

Overall Seizures, Charges, Convictions, and Drug Eradications

Overall, there were seven hundred and eighty-four (784) seizures by Law enforcement agencies. The most common type of drug seized was Leaf cannabis (grass). Law enforcement made six hundred and ten (610) seizures of leaf cannabis (grass). This amounted to 77.8 percent of all seizures for the period under review. There were 95 seizures of crack amounting to 12 percent of all seizures, 40 seizures of Cocaine (HCl) amounting to 5 percent of all seizures and 32 seizures of Cannabis plants amounting to 4 percent. There were also 3 seizures of Cannabis Resin (hashish) and 2 seizures each of Crystal Meth, and MDMA (Ecstasy) and other derivatives.

Chart 1: Number of Seizures by Type of Drug, Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 2016



Concerning the quantity of drugs seized, the data reveal that total cannabis plants seized for the period under review amounted to 187,390 kg 800 grams whilst leaf cannabis (grass) seized amounted to 7,316 kg 564 grams. Cocaine (HCI) seized for the year 2016 amounted to 249 kg 913 grams and for Crack 1kg 146.1 grams. A total of 602 grams of Crystal Meth, 126 grams of Cannabis Resin (hashish), and 40.9 grams of MDMA (Ecstasy) and derivatives were also seized for the year 2016.

Table 1: Quantity of Drugs Seized by Type of Drug, Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 2016

Type of Drug Seized	Quantity of Drugs Seized	
	2016	
	Kg	Grams
Cannabis Plants	187,390	800.00
Leaf Cannabis (grass)	7,316	564.00
Cocaine HCI	249	913.00
Crack	1	146.10
Crystal Meth		602.00
Cannabis Resin (Hashish)		126.00
MDMA (Ecstasy and derivatives)		40.90
Total	194,956	3,192.00

Persons Charged for Drug Possession by the Law Enforcement Agencies

Law enforcement data indicate that 247 persons were charged for drug possession for the period under review. Of that number, 242 (98%) were charged for possession of marijuana (cannabis) and 5 (2%) were charged for the possession of cocaine hydrochloride.

Chart 2: Percentage of Persons charged for Drug Possession by type of Drug, Jan. 1 to Dec. 31 2016

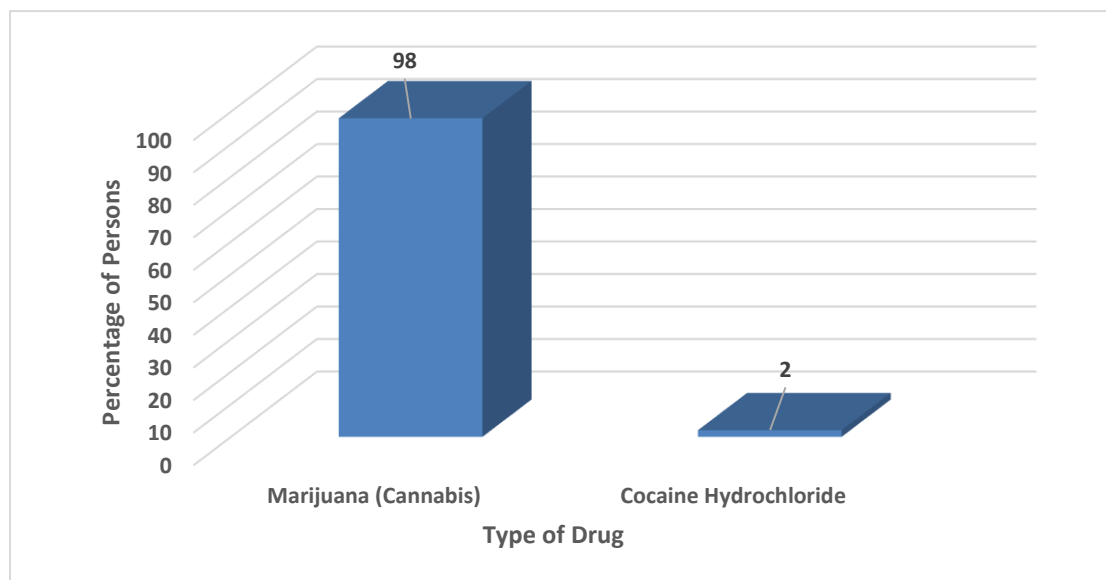


Table 2: Persons Charged for Drug Possession by Type of Drug, Sex and Age Group, Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 2016

Type of Drug	Persons Charged for Drug Possession						Total
	Male			Female			
	≤ 18 years old	19 to 25 years old	> 25 years old	≤ 18 years old	19 to 25 years old	> 25 years old	
Marijuana (Cannabis)	33	52	154	0	2	1	242
Cocaine Hydrochloride					1	4	5
Total	33	52	154	0	3	5	247

Of the persons charged for drug possession, 239 (96.8%) were males and 8 (3.2%) were females. For the males 33 (13.8%) were from the 18 years and younger age group, 52 (21.8%) from the 19 to 25 years old age group and 154 (64.4%) from the older than 25 years old age group. For the females charged for drug possession, 3 (37.5%) were from the 19 to 25 years old age group and 5 (62.5%) were from the greater than 25 years old age group.

With regards to persons charged for the possession of marijuana (cannabis), 239 (98.8%) were males while 3 (1.2%) were females. The data further reveal all of the males charged for drug possession were all charged with the possession of marijuana (cannabis) for the period under review. For the females charged for marijuana (cannabis) possession, the data show that two (2) were from the 19 to 25 years old age group, and one (1) from the older than 25 years old age group.

All the persons charged for the possession of cocaine hydrochloride were females (5 or 100 percent). Disaggregating the data reveals that one (1) of the females charged was from the 19 to 25 years old age group and four (4) from the older than 25 years old age group.

Persons Convicted for Drug Possession

Overall, 161 persons were convicted of Drug possession for the period under review. Of that number, 156 (97%) were convicted for marijuana (cannabis) and 5 (3%) for Crack.

Chart 3: Percentage of Persons Convicted for Drug Possession by Type of Drug, Jan.1 to Dec. 31, 2016

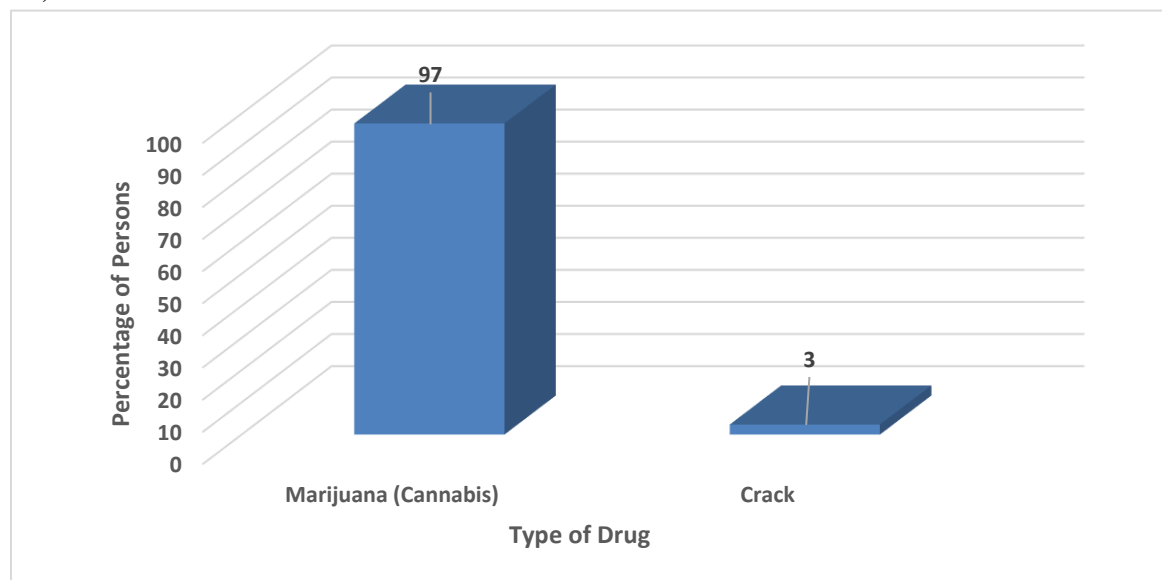


Table 3: Persons Convicted for Drug Possession by Type of Drug, Sex and Age Group, Jan.1 to Dec. 31, 2016

Type of Drug	Persons Convicted of Drug Possession						Total
	Male			Female			
	≤ 18 years old	19 to 25 years old	> 25 years old	≤ 18 years old	19 to 25 years old	> 25 years old	
Marijuana (Cannabis)	2	63	89		1	1	156
Crack					1	4	5
Total	2	63	89	0	2	5	161

Of the persons convicted for drug possession, 154 (95.7%) were males and 7 (4.3%) were females. For the males, 2 (1.3%) were from the 18 years and younger age group, 63 (40.9%) from the 19 to 25 years old age group and 89 (57.8%) from the older than 25 years old age group. For the females charged for drug possession, 2 (28.6%) were from the 19 to 25 years old age group, and 5 (71.4%) were from the greater than 25 years old age group.

With regards to persons convicted for the possession of marijuana (cannabis), 154 (98.7%) were males while 2 (1.3%) were females. The data further reveal that all of the males convicted for drug possession were convicted for marijuana (cannabis) possession. For the females convicted for marijuana (cannabis) possession, the data show that there was one (1) person each from the 19 to 25 years old age group and the older than 25 years old age group.

Five (5) persons, all females, were convicted for the possession of crack. Disaggregating the data revealed that one (1) person was from the 19 to 25 years old age group and four (4) persons were from the older than 25 years old age group.

Ten cases were dismissed for the possession of cannabis for the period under review.

Persons Charged for Drug Trafficking

Data from Law Enforcement agencies indicate that 387 persons were charged for drug trafficking for the period under review. Of that number, 287 (74.2%) were charged for marijuana (cannabis), 69 (17.8%) for crack, 28 (7.2%) for cocaine hydrochloride and 3 (0.8%) for ecstasy.

Chart 4: Percentage of Persons Charged for Drug Trafficking by Type of Drug, Jan.1 to Dec. 31,2016

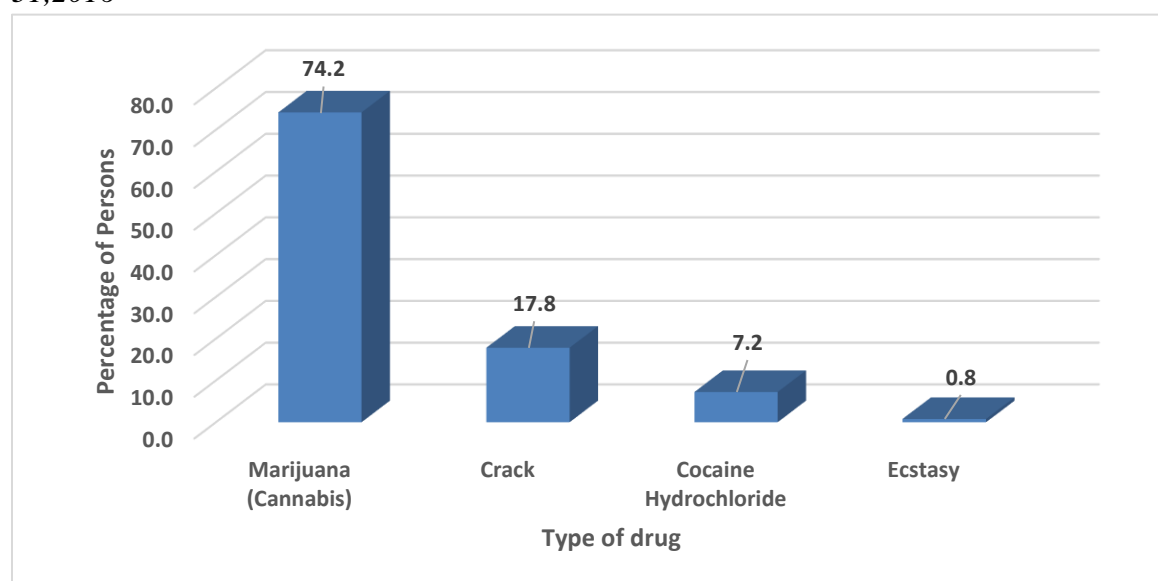


Table 4: Persons Charged for Drug Trafficking by Type of Drug, Sex and Age Group, Jan.1 to Dec. 31, 2016

Type of Drug	Persons Charged for Drug Trafficking						Total
	Male			Female			
	≤ 18 years old	19 to 25 years old	> 25 years old	≤ 18 years old	19 to 25 years old	> 25 years old	
Marijuana (Cannabis)	5	49	198	4	16	15	287
Crack	5	6	43		2	13	69
Cocaine Hydrochloride		2	17		3	6	28
Ecstasy		2			1		3
Total	10	59	258	4	22	34	387

Of the persons charged for drug trafficking, 327 (84.5%) were males and 60 (15.5%) were females. For the males 10 (3 %) were from the 18 years and younger age group, 59 (18%) from the 19 to 25 years old age group and 258 (79%) from the older than 25 years old age group. The data also show that for the females charged for drug trafficking, 4 (6.7%) were from the 18 years and younger age group, 22 (36.7%) from the 19 to 25 years old age group and 34 (56.6%) from the older than 25 years old age group.

With regards to the persons charged for trafficking in marijuana (cannabis), 252 (87.8%) were males while 35 (12.2%) were females. The data further reveal that 5 (2%) of the males charged for marijuana (cannabis) trafficking were from the 18 years old and younger age category, 49 (19.4%) from the 19 to 25 years old age group and 198 (78.6%) from the older than 25 years old age group. The data also show that for the females charged for marijuana (cannabis) trafficking, 4 (11.4%) were in the 18 years old and younger age group, 16 (45.7%) in the 19 to 25 years old age group and 15 (42.9%) in the older than 25 years old age group.

Analysis of the data on persons charged for trafficking in crack reveals that 54 (78.3%) were males while 15 (21.7%) were females. Further disaggregation indicated that 5 (9.3%) of the males charged were from the 18 years and younger age group, 6 (11.1%) from the 19 to 25 years old age group and 43 (79.6 %) from the older than 25 years old age group. The data also show that for the females charged for trafficking in crack, 2 (13.3%) were from the 19 to 25 years old age group and 13 (86.7%) were from the older than 25 years old age group.

Data on trafficking in cocaine (HCl) show that 19 (67.9%) of the persons charged were males, whilst 9 (32.1%) were females. The breakdown by age and sex shows that 2 (10.5%) of the males charged for cocaine hydrochloride trafficking were from the 19 to 25 years old age group and 17 (89.5%) from the older than 25 years old age group. For the females charged for trafficking in cocaine hydrochloride, 3 (33.3%) were from the 19 to 25 years old age group and 6 (66.7%) from the older than 25 years old age group.

With regards to persons charged for drug trafficking in ecstasy, a total of two (2) males and one (1) female from the 19 to 25 years old age group were charged.

Persons Convicted for Drug Trafficking

Overall, 111 persons were convicted for drug trafficking for the reporting period. Of that number, 78 (70.3%) were convicted for trafficking in marijuana (cannabis), 6 (5.4%) for trafficking in cocaine hydrochloride, 12 (10.8%) for trafficking in crack and 15 (13.5%) for trafficking in ecstasy.

Chart 5: Percentage of Persons Convicted for Drug Trafficking by Type of Drug, Jan.1 to Dec., 2016

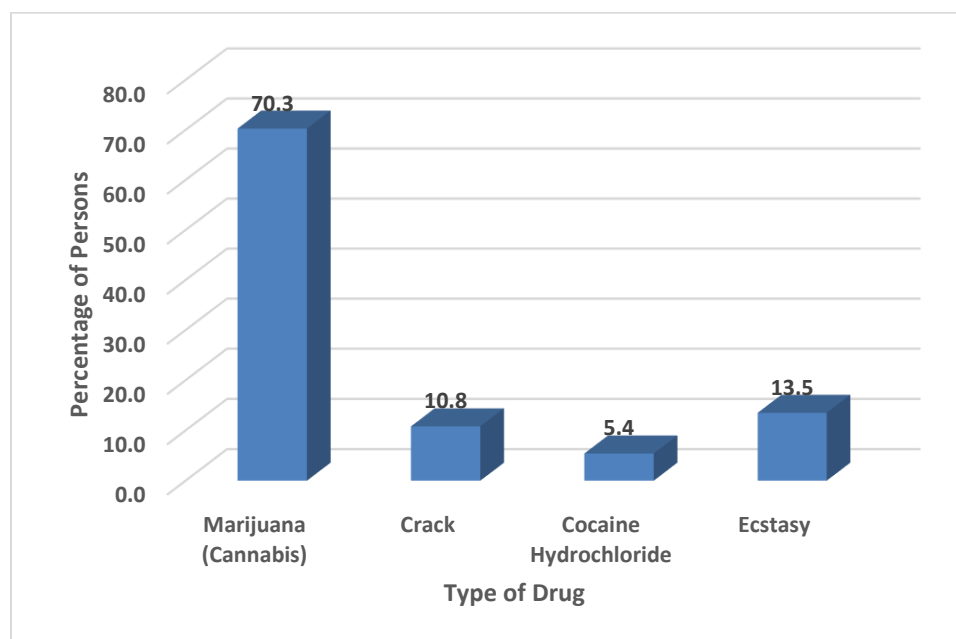


Table 5: Persons Convicted for Drug Trafficking by Type of Drug, Sex and Age Group, Jan.1 to Dec. 31, 2016

Type of Drug	Persons Convicted for Drug Trafficking						Total
	Male			Female			
	≤ 18	19 to 25	> 25	≤ 18	19 to 25	> 25	
	years old	years old	years old	years old	years old	years old	
Marijuana (Cannabis)	3	37	32		2	4	78
Crack	1	2	5		1	3	12
Cocaine Hydrochloride		1	3		1	1	6
Ecstasy		2	8		1	4	15
Total	4	42	48	0	5	12	111

Of the persons convicted for drug trafficking, 94 (84.7%) were males and 17 (15.3%) were females. For the males, 4 (4.3%) were from the 18 years and younger age group, 42 (44.7%) from the 19 to 25 years old age group, and 48 (51%) from the older than 25 years old age group. For the females, 5 (29.4%) were from the 19 to 25 years old age group, and 12 (70.6%) were from the older than 25 years old age group.

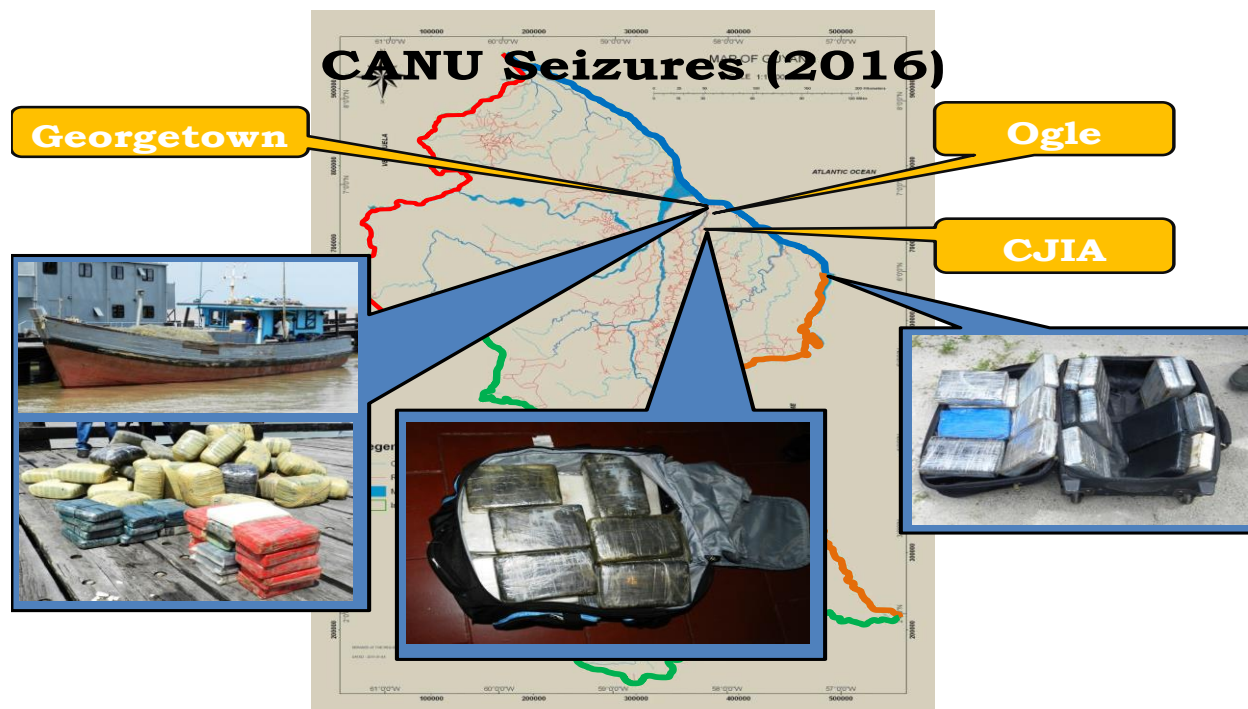
With regard to the persons convicted for trafficking in marijuana 72 (92.3%) were males and 6 (7.7%) were females. The data further reveal that for the males convicted for trafficking in marijuana (cannabis), 3 (4.2%) were males from the 18 years old and younger age group, 37 (51.4%) from the 19 to 25 years old age group, and 32 (44.4%) from the older than 25 years old age group. The data also show that for the females convicted for trafficking in marijuana (cannabis), 2 (33.3%) were in the 19 to 25 years old age group, and 4 (66.7%) were in the older than 25 years old age group.

Of the persons convicted for trafficking in crack 8 (66.7%) were males and 4 (33.3%) were females. For males, one (1) was from the 18 years and younger age group, two (2) were from the 19 to 25 years old age group, and five (5) were from the older than 25 years old age group. For females one (1) was from the 19 to 25 years old age group and three (3) were from the older than 25 years old age group.

Data on the trafficking of cocaine hydrochloride show that four (4) of the persons convicted were males while two (2) were females. The breakdown by age and sex shows that one (1) of the males convicted for cocaine hydrochloride was from the 19 to 25 years old age group and three (3) from the older than 25 years old age group. One female was each convicted for trafficking in cocaine hydrochloride from the 19 to 25 years old age group and the older than 25 years old age group.

Of the persons convicted for trafficking in Ecstasy, ten (10) were males and five (5) were females. For males, two (2) were from the 19 to 25 years old age group, and eight (8) were from the older than 25 years old age group. For the females convicted, one (1) was from the 19 to 25 years old age group and four (4) were from the older than 25 years old age group.

Sixteen (16) cases were dismissed for trafficking of cannabis.

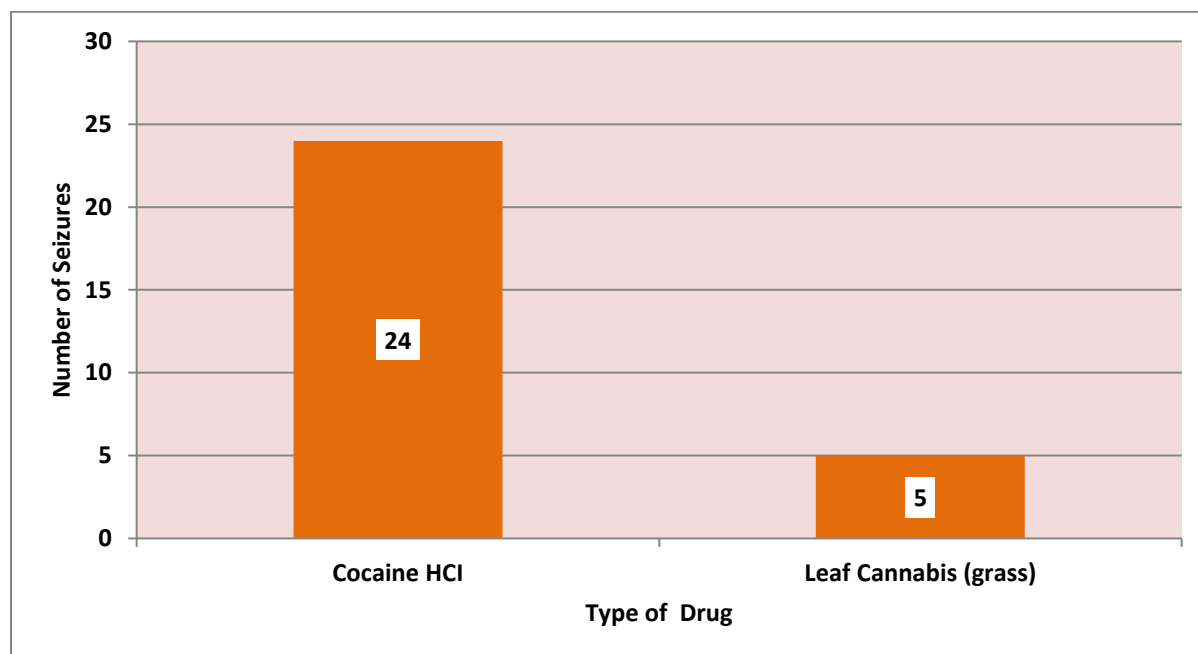


Map Indicating CANU's Main Seizure Sites

Number of Seizures and Type of Drugs Seized

The Customs Anti Narcotic Unit data reveal that the agency made 29 seizures for the period under review. The chart below shows that there were 24 seizures of Cocaine HCl, and 5 seizures of Cannabis Leaf (grass).

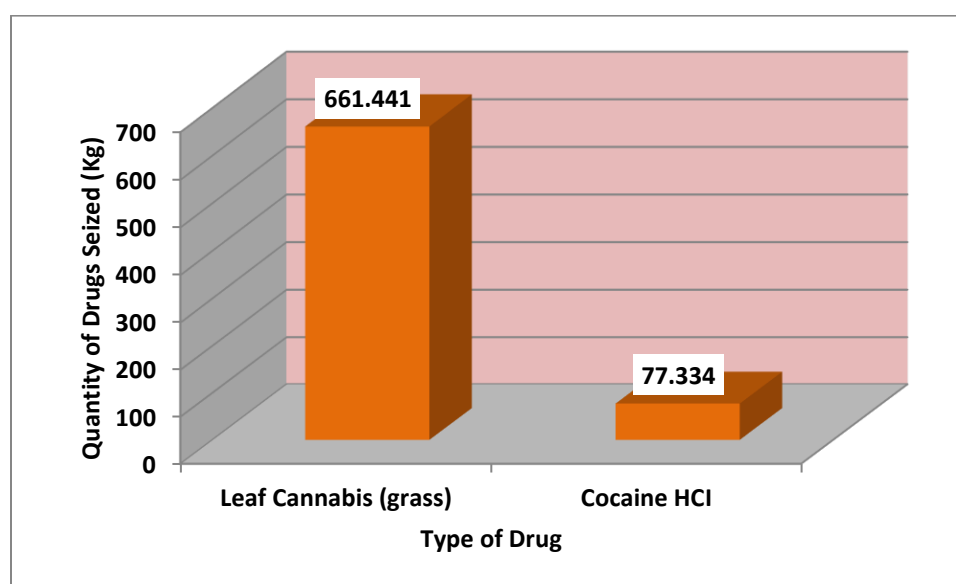
Chart 6: Customs Anti Narcotic Unit Number of Seizures by Type of Drug, Jan.1 to Dec. 31, 2016



Quantity of Drugs Seized

The data indicate that a total of 82.356 kilograms of drugs was seized by CANU for the reporting period. Of that amount, 77.334 kilograms of Cocaine HCl, and 661.441 kilograms of Cannabis Leaf (grass) were seized by the agency, as represented by the chart below.

Chart 7: Quantity of Drugs Seized by Customs Anti Narcotic Unit by Type, Jan.1 to Dec.31, 2016



Persons Charged for Drug Trafficking and Possession

CANU reported that 21 persons were charged for drug trafficking, while there were no charges for drug possession.

Table 6: Persons charged by CANU for Drug trafficking by type of drug, gender and age group, Jan.1 to Dec. 31, 2016

Type of Drug	Persons Charged for Drug Trafficking						Total
	Male			Female			
	≤ 18 years old	19 to 25 years old	> 25 years old	≤ 18 years old	19 to 25 years old	> 25 years old	
Marijuana (Cannabis)		1	4			4	9
Cocaine Hydrochloride		1	7		1	3	12
Total	0	2	11	0	1	7	21

Of those charged for drug trafficking, twelve (12) were males and eight (8) were females. Eleven (11) of the males charged were older than 25 years old, while two (2) were within the 19 to 25 years old age group. With regard to females arrested for drug trafficking, seven (7) were above

25 years old, while one (1) was within the 19 to 25 years old age group. Overall, of the 21 persons charged for drug trafficking, through CANU's activities, 18 or 85.7% were older than 25 years old.

Persons Convicted of Drug Trafficking and Possession

CANU data reveal that 12 persons were convicted for drug trafficking while there were no convictions for drug possession.

Table 7: Persons convicted by CANU for Drug trafficking by type of drug, gender and age group, Jan. 1 to Dec.31, 2016

Type of Drug	Persons Convicted for Drug Trafficking						Total
	Male			Female			
	≤ 18 years old	19 to 25 years old	> 25 years old	≤ 18 years old	19 to 25 years old	> 25 years old	
Marijuana (Cannabis)							0
Cocaine Hydrochloride			8			4	12
Total	0	0	8	0	0	4	12

Of those convicted for drug trafficking, eight (8) were males and four (4) were females. Overall, 100 percent of the persons convicted for drug trafficking were older than 25 years old.

Specialized Training on the Control of Illicit Drug Trafficking

The Customs Anti Narcotic Unit (CANU) participated in 12 training programs, which targeted law enforcement, customs officers, prosecutors, and other specific organisations. Overall, a total of 84 persons received training in the following courses: CID Induction, Open Source Intelligence, IBM i2 Analyst Notebook Link and Case Charting, Counter Narcotic Training, Investigation Skip Tracing and Informants' Management, Intelligence Report Writing, Strategic Trade Controls, Case Preparation and Prosecution, Financial Intelligence, Pre IDEC Conference, IDEC Conference, and Drug Abuse Prevention Training.

CANU participated in 6 training programs which specifically targeted the Law Enforcement population (CANU, GPF, and GDF) where persons received training in CID Induction (2 persons), Open Source Intelligence (3 persons), IBM i2 Analyst Notebook Link and Case Charting (3 persons), Counter Narcotic Training (30 persons), Investigation Skip Tracing and Informants' Management (6 persons), and Intelligence Report Writing (3 persons) Courses.

CANU participated in 1 training programme, which specifically targeted Custom Officers. Overall, 2 persons received training in Strategic Trade Controls.

CANU also participated in 2 training programs, which specifically targeted Prosecutors. 30 persons received training in Case Preparation and Prosecution while 1 person benefitted from training in Financial Intelligence.

CANU participated at The Pre IDEC and IDEC Conferences. There was also the Drug Abuse Prevention Training which targeted persons from the Ministry of Health and other government agencies where 2 CANU officers received training.

Aerial and Maritime Monitoring and Interdiction

For the period under review, there was a CANU/GDF/GPF collaborative operation in Yupukari, Region 9 that resulted in the seizure of an aircraft.

There were also three (3) US Drug Enforcement Administration/CANU/GDF/GPF Collaborative Operations carried out in Waini Point, Port Kaituma -Region 1, Charity-Region 2, Parika-Region 3, Mahaica-Region 4, Region 5, and New Amsterdam-Region 6.



Cessa Aircraft which was discovered at Yupukari, Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (Region Nine)

Seizures of Equipment, Money and Real Estate

For the period under review, there were 2 seizures of firearms where a total of 2 firearms were found. There was 1 seizure of a scale, 1 seizure of a compressor, 1 seizure of transportation equipment (other) and one seizure of money of US\$1400.00.

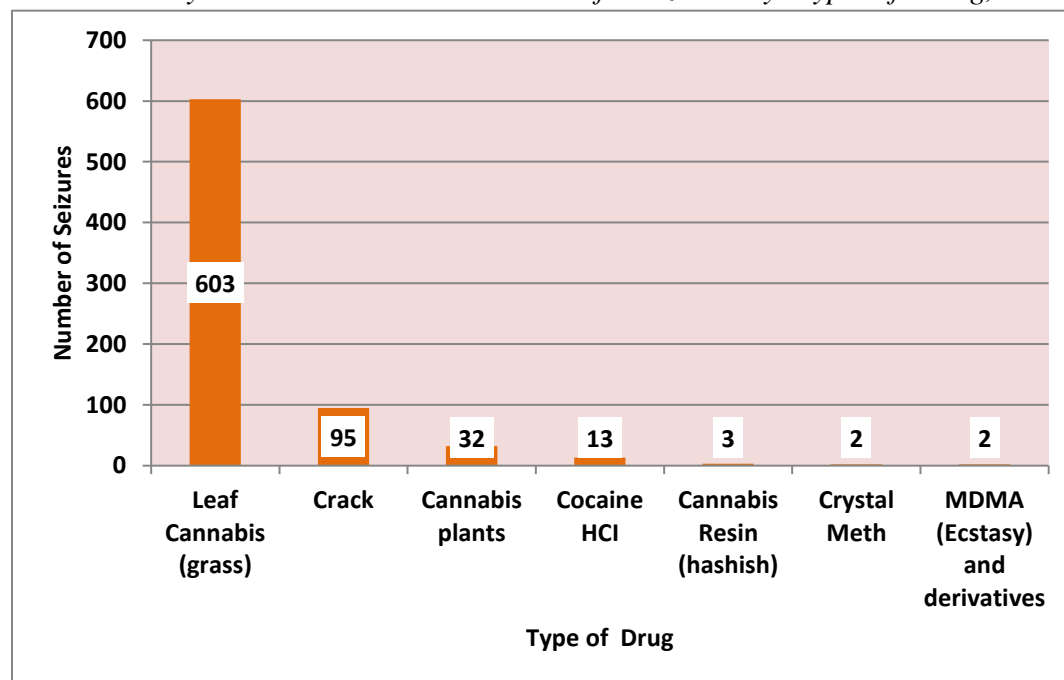
GPF Seizures (2016)



Number of Seizures and Type of Drugs Seized

The Guyana Police Force data reveal that the agency made 750 seizures for the period under review. The chart below shows 603 seizures of Leaf Cannabis (grass), 95 seizures of Crack, 32 seizures of Cannabis plants, 13 seizures of Cocaine HCl, 3 seizures of Cannabis Resin (hashish), 2 seizures each of crystal meth, and MDMA (Ecstasy) and derivatives.

Chart 8: Guyana Police Force Number of Seizures by Type of Drug, Jan to Dec. 2016



Quantity of Drugs Seized

The data indicate that 194,243 Kgs 2,013 grams of drugs were seized by the GPF for the reporting period. Of this amount, 187,390 Kgs 800 grams of Cannabis plants, 6,730 Kgs 96 grams of Leaf Cannabis (grass), 122 Kgs 251 grams of Cocaine HCl, 1Kg 146.1 grams of Crack, 601 grams of Crystal Meth, 99 grams of Cannabis Resin (hashish) and 19.9 grams of MDMA (Ecstasy) and derivatives were seized by the agency, as represented in the table below.

Table 8: Quantity of Drugs Seized by the Guyana Police Force by Type, Jan.1 to Dec.31, 2016

Type of Drug	Quantity of Drugs Seized	
	Kgs	Grams
MDMA (Ecstasy and derivatives)		19.9
Cannabis Resin (Hashish)		99
Crystal Meth		601
Crack	1	146.1
Cocaine HCl	122	251
Leaf Cannabis (grass)	6,730	96
Cannabis plants	187,390	800
Total	194,243	2,013.00

Persons Charged for Drug Trafficking and Possession

The Guyana Police Force reported that 366 persons were charged for drug trafficking and 247 persons were charged for drug possession.

Table 9: Persons Charged for Drug trafficking by the Guyana Police Force by Type of drug, Sex and Age Group, Jan 1 to Dec. 31, 2016

Type of Drug	Persons Charged for Drug Trafficking						Total
	Male			Female			
	≤ 18 years old	19 to 25 years old	> 25 years old	≤ 18 years old	19 to 25 years old	> 25 years old	
Marijuana (Cannabis)	5	48	194	4	16	11	278
Cocaine Hydrochloride		1	10		2	3	16
Crack	5	6	43		2	13	69
Ecstasy		2			1		3
Total	10	57	247	4	21	27	366

Of those charged for drug trafficking, 314 were males and 52 were females. 10 of the males charged were 18 years old and younger, 57 were between 19 to 25 years old, and 247 (78.7%) were older than 25 years old. With regard to females charged for drug trafficking, 4 were 18 years old and younger, while 21 were within the 19 to 25 years old age group, and 27 (52%) were older than 25 years. Overall, of the 366 persons charged for drug trafficking by the Guyana Police Force, 274 (74.9%) were older than 25 years old.

Table 9.1: Persons Charged for Drug Possession by the Type of drug, Sex and Age Group, Jan 1 to Dec. 31, 2016

Type of Drug	Persons Charged for Drug Possession						Total
	Male			Female			
	≤ 18 years old	19 to 25 years old	> 25 years old	≤ 18 years old	19 to 25 years old	> 25 years old	
Marijuana (Cannabis)	33	52	154	0	2	1	242
Cocaine Hydrochloride					1	4	5
Total	33	52	154	0	3	5	247

Concerning drug possession, 239 males and 8 females were charged. For the males charged, 33 persons were 18 years and younger, 52 were within the 19 to 25 years age group, while 154 were older than 25 years old. For the females charged for drug possession, 3 were within the 19 to 25

years old age group, and 5 persons in the older than 25 years age group. Overall, of the 247 persons charged for drug possession by the Guyana Police Force, 224 (64.4%) were older than 25 years.

Persons Convicted for Drug Trafficking and Possession

The Guyana Police Force data reveal that 99 persons were convicted for drug trafficking and 161 persons were convicted of drug possession.

Table 10: Persons Convicted for Drug trafficking by the Guyana Police Force by Type of drug, Sex and Age Group, Jan 1 to Dec 31, 2016

Type of Drug	Persons Convicted of Drug Trafficking						Total
	Male			Female			
	≤ 18 years old	19 to 25 years old	> 25 years old	≤ 18 years old	19 to 25 years old	> 25 years old	
Marijuana (Cannabis)	3	37	32		2	4	78
Cocaine Hydrochloride		1	3		1	1	6
Crack	1	2	5		1	3	12
Ecstasy		2			1		3
Total	4	42	40	0	5	8	99

Of those convicted for drug trafficking, 86 were males and 13 were females. For the males, 4 persons were 18 years old and younger, 42 (48.8%) were between the 19 to 25 years old age group, while 40 persons were older than 25 years old. With regards to the females, 5 persons were within the 19 to 25 years old age group, and 8 persons were older than 25 years old. Overall, of the 99 persons convicted for drug trafficking, 48 (48.5%) were older than 25 years old.

Sixteen (16) cases were dismissed for the trafficking of cannabis for the period under review.

Table 10.1: Persons Convicted of Drug Possession by Type of drug, Sex and Age Group, Jan 1 to Dec. 31, 2016

Type of Drug	Persons Convicted of Drug Possession						Total
	Male			Female			
	≤ 18 years old	19 to 25 years old	> 25 years old	≤ 18 years old	19 to 25 years old	> 25 years old	
Marijuana (Cannabis)	2	63	89		1	1	156
Crack					1	4	5
Total	2	63	89	0	2	5	161

For the persons convicted of drug possession, 154 were males while 7 were females. For the males, 2 persons were 18 years old and younger, 63 were between the 19 to 25 years old age group, while 89 (57.8%) persons were older than 25 years old. For the females, 2 persons were between the 19 to 25 years old age group and 5 persons were in the older than 25 years old age group. Overall, of the 161 persons convicted for drug possession, 94 (58.4%) were older than 25 years old.

Ten (10) cases were dismissed for the possession of cannabis for the period under review.

Specialised Training on the Control of Illicit Drug Trafficking

There was one training programme whereby two (2) ranks from Law Enforcement agencies received training in HUMINT Recruitment and Validation Course for the period under review.

Seizure of Weapons, Equipment, Money and Real Estate

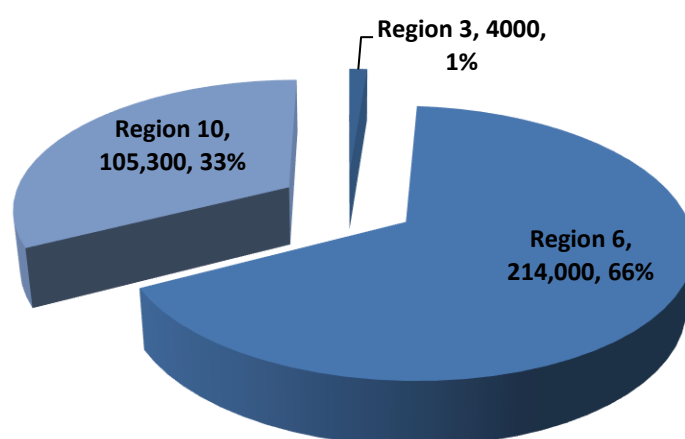
There were seven (9) drug related seizures of firearms for the period under review where 10 firearms were uncovered. There was also a seizure of 2 cartridges or projectiles.

There were no seizures of counterfeit notes.

Areas Eradicated, Abandoned, or Otherwise Removed from Illicit Cultivation by Type of Plant and Geographical Location.

The analysis in this subsection is based on cannabis eradication, since cannabis is the only known illicit drug cultivated in Guyana. The data point out that Region 6 (Berbice River) was the area with the highest number of cannabis plants destroyed. In Region 6, for the eradication of cultivation of illicit drugs, a total of 214,000 plants were removed manually, followed by Region 10 where 105,300 plants were manually removed from cultivation. The specific areas in Region 6 include Gateroy and Hofwerk, Berbice River. The specific areas in Region 4 include: Yarrowkabra Soesdyke/Linden Highway; The specific areas in Region 10 include: 20 Miles Ituni Road, Christianburg and Amelia's Ward, Linden. Arurey Village, Essequibo River in Region 3 was another area from where 4,000 plants were manually removed from cultivation.

Chart 9: Areas Eradicated, Abandoned or otherwise removed from illicit cultivation by Geographic location



In 2016, there were 41kgs 360grams of dry cannabis seized and destroyed across the country. The data point out that Region 10 was the area with the highest quantity of dry cannabis destroyed with 40kgs 910 grams. This was followed by Region 6 where 450 grams of dry cannabis were destroyed.

Chart 9.1: Quantity of Dry Cannabis destroyed Jan 1 to Dec. 31, 2016

Regions	Quantity of Dry Cannabis	
	Kg	Grams
Region 10	40	910
Region 6		450
Total	41	360

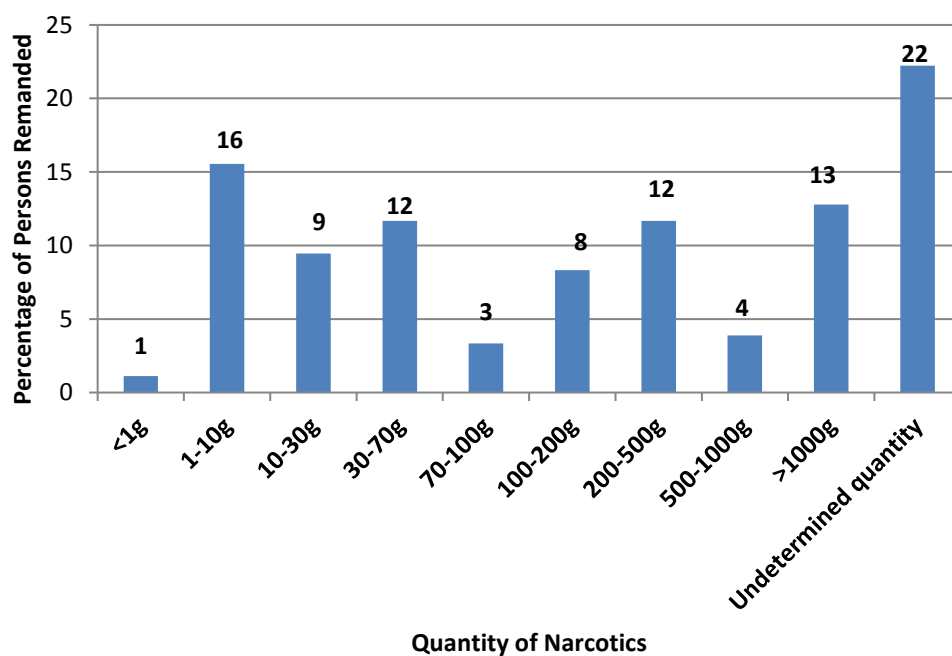
Guyana Prison Service



Remanded Prisoners with Narcotics Cases for 2016

The Guyana Prison Service data, in the graph below, indicate that persons were remanded for different quantities of drugs during the period under review. 16 percent or twenty-eight (28) persons were remanded with 1-10 grams of narcotics whilst 13 percent or twenty-three (23) persons were remanded with over one thousand grams (>1000g) of narcotics.

Chart 10: Quantity of drugs for which persons were Remanded, Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 2016



As shown in the graph below, Trafficking in Cannabis (53 %) was the most popular form of drugs offence for which prisoners were remanded.

Chart 11: Drugs Offences for which persons were remanded, Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 2016

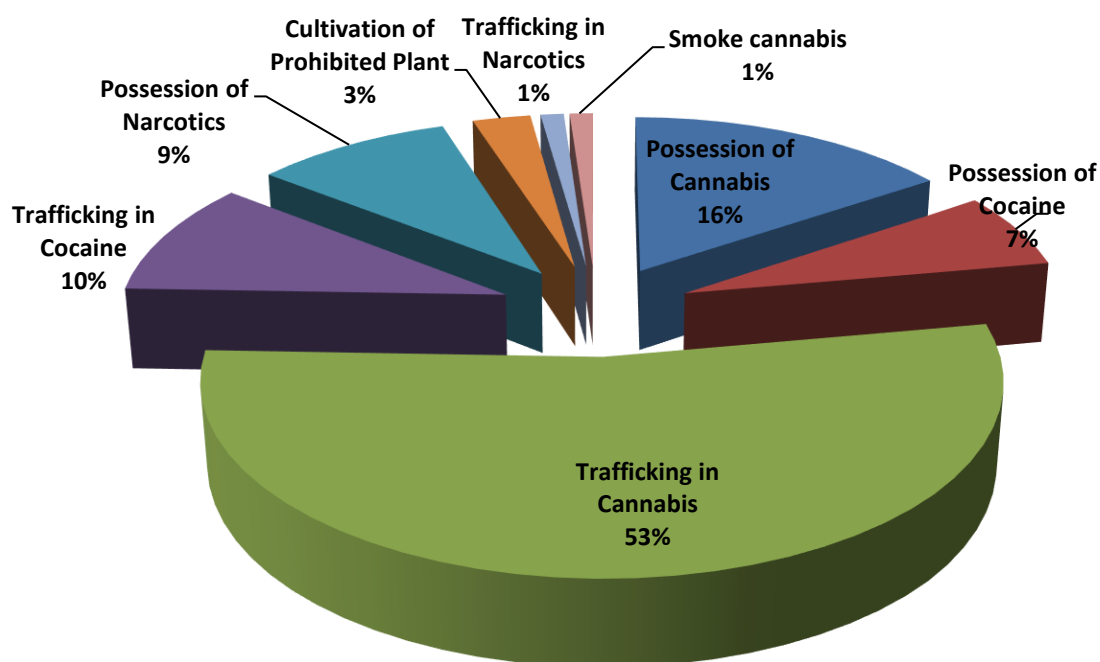


Table 11: Age of persons who were remanded for narcotic for the period Jan 1 to Dec 31, 2016

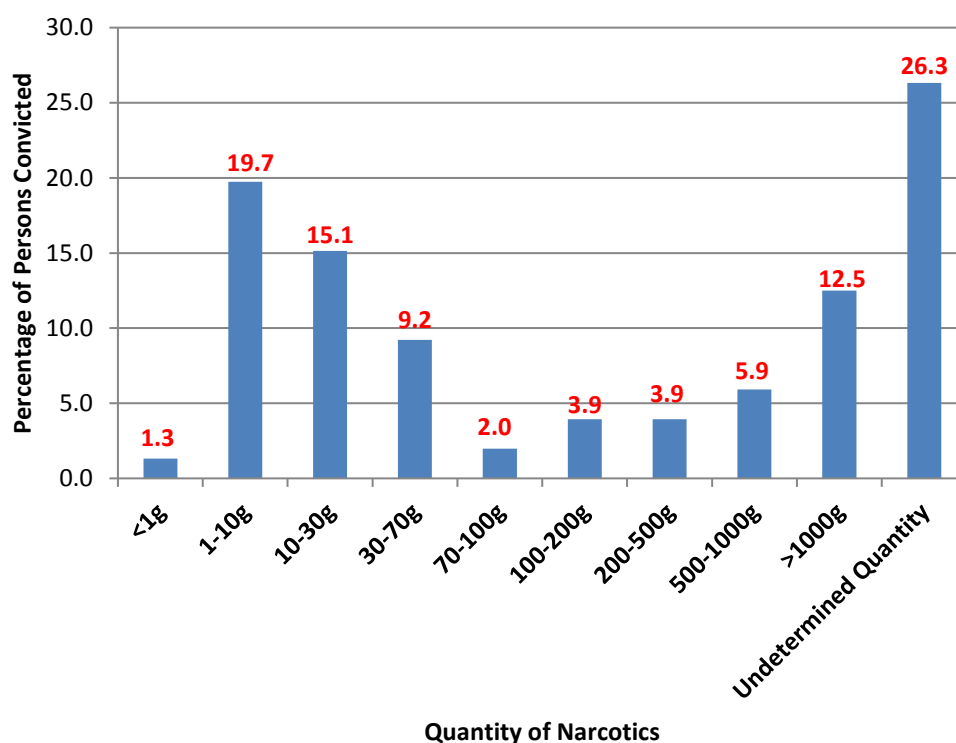
Age of Persons Remanded for Narcotics	Number of Persons
Under 18	3
18-24	48
25-30	37
31-36	35
37-42	22
43-48	15
49-55	12
56-65	8
Total	180

The majority of persons, 48 or 27 percent, remanded for narcotics were between the ages of eighteen (18) to twenty-four (24) years.

Convicted Prisoners with Narcotics Cases for 2016

The Guyana Prison Service data in the bar graph below indicate that persons were convicted for different quantities of drugs during the period under review. 19.7 percent or thirty (30) persons were convicted for 1-10 grams of narcotics while 15.1 percent or twenty-three (23) persons were convicted for 10-30 grams of narcotics and 12.5 percent or nine-teen (19) persons were convicted for over one thousand grams (>1000g) of narcotics.

Chart 12: Quantity of drugs for which persons were Convicted, Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 2016



As shown in the chart below, Trafficking in Cannabis was the popular narco offence for which prisoners were convicted, 36 percent.

Chart 13: Type of Offence for which persons were Convicted, Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 2016

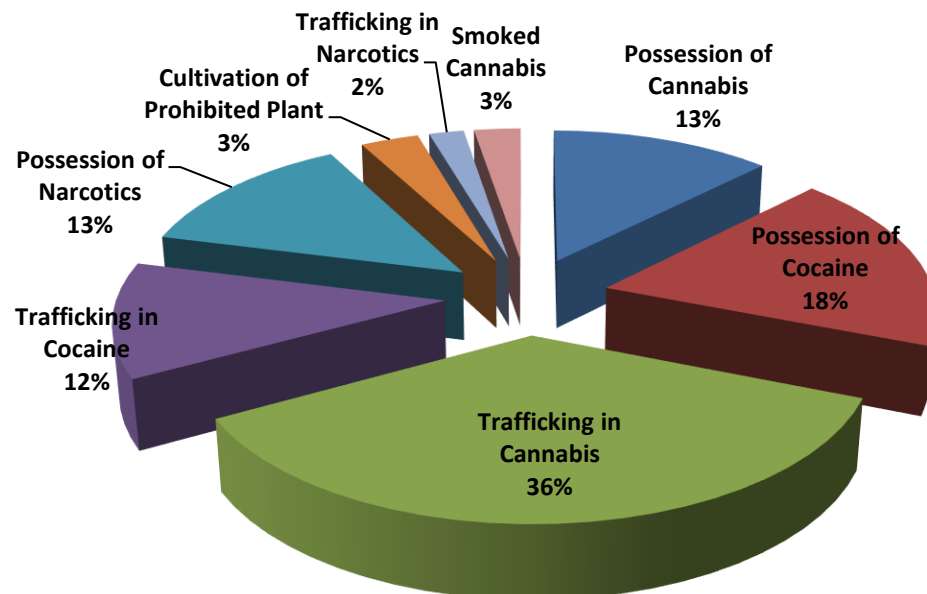


Table 12: Age of persons who were convicted for narcotic for the period Jan.-Dec., 2016

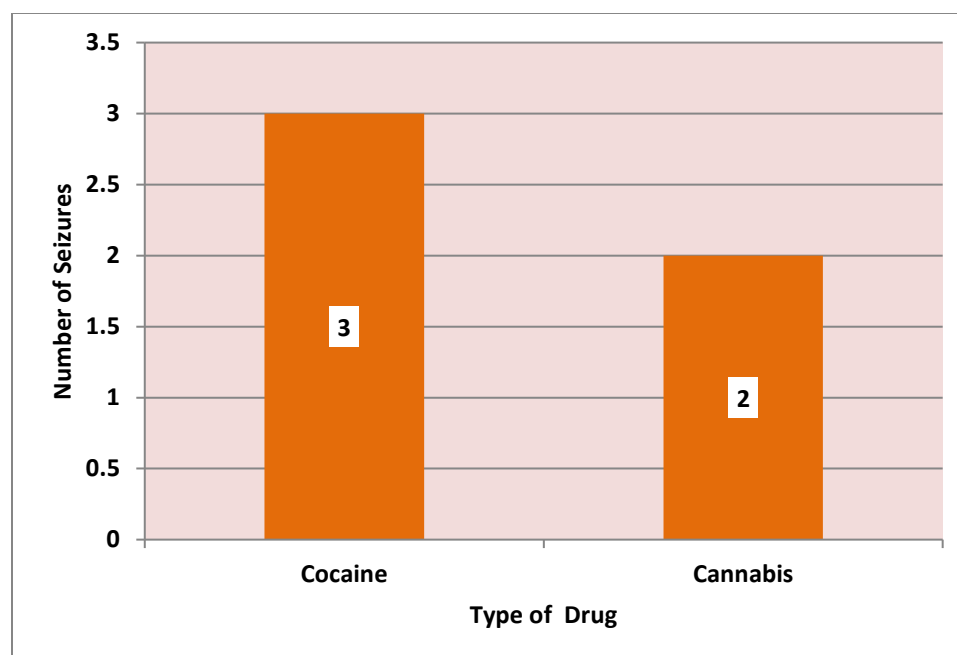
Age of Persons Convicted for Narcotics	Number of Persons
Under 18	1
18-24	30
25-30	33
31-36	28
37-42	23
43-58	17
49-55	15
56-65	5
Total	152

The majority of persons (33) convicted for narcotics were between the ages of twenty-five (25) to thirty (30) years.

Guyana Revenue Authority – Law Enforcement and Investigation Division – Drug Enforcement Unit

For the year 2016, there were a total of 5 reported seizures undertaken by the Agency. There were 3 seizures of cocaine and 2 seizures of Cannabis.

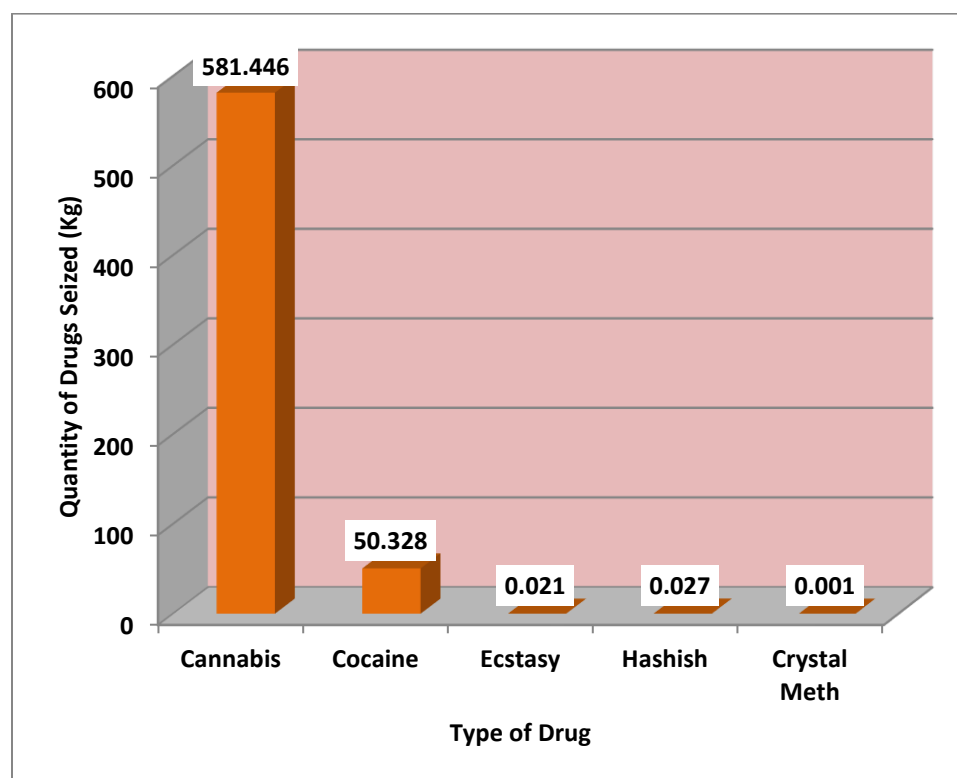
Chart 14: Number of Seizures by Type of Drug, Jan.1 to Dec. 31, 2016



Quantity of Drugs Seized

The data indicate that a total of 631 Kgs. 823 grams of drugs was seized by GRA for the reporting period. Of that amount, 581Kgs. 446 grams of Cannabis, 50 Kgs. 328 grams of Cocaine, 21 grams of Ecstasy, 27 grams of Hashish and 1 gram of Crystal Meth were seized by the agency, as represented by the chart below.

Chart 15: Quantity of Drugs Seized by Guyana Revenue Authority by Type, Jan.1 to Dec.31, 2016



Areas where Drugs were seized by Type of Drug and Geographical Location

The analysis in this subsection is based on areas where drug seizures occurred. The data point out that Region 4 was the area with the highest quantity of drugs seized with 578.946 kgs of Cannabis, followed by Region 10 with 48.554 kgs of cocaine. In Region 6, 2.5 kgs of cannabis, 0.021 kgs of Ecstasy, 1.774 kgs of Cocaine, 0.027 kgs of Hashish and 0.001 kgs of Crystal Meth were seized.

Chart 16: Areas where drugs were seized by Guyana Revenue Authority by Geographic Location in 2016

Regions	Type of Drug	Quantity
		Kg
Region 4	Cannabis	578.946
Region 10	Cocaine	48.554
Region 6	Cannabis	2.500
	Ecstasy	0.021
	Cocaine	1.774
	Hashish	0.027
	Crystal Meth	0.001
Total		631.823



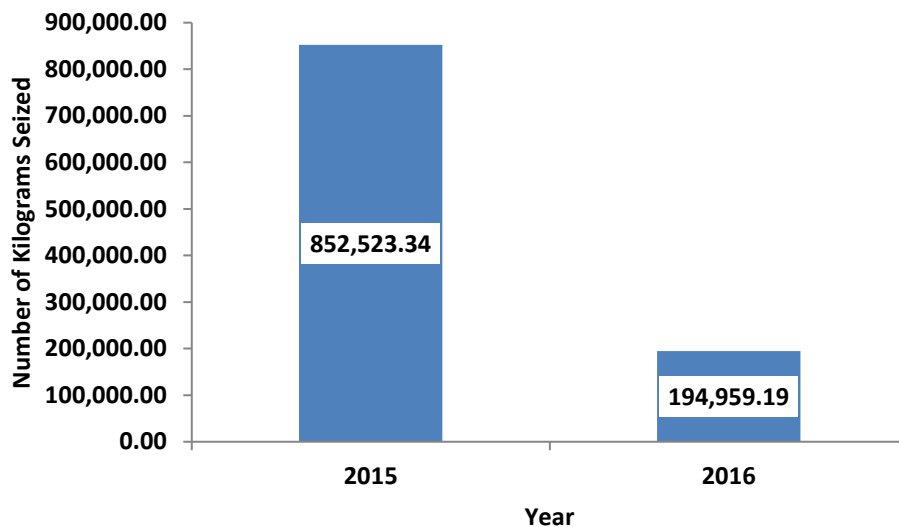
Searches were carried out and drugs were extracted from ply board sheets, container that contained sawmill machinery and accessories, wooden motor vessel, suitcase at airport, travelling bag and also strapped on to person.

Comparative Analysis 2015/2016

Quantity of Drugs Seized

When comparing 2016 to the year 2015, there was a decrease of 657,564.15 kgs or 77.1 percent of the quantity of drugs seized by law enforcement agencies in 2016.

Chart 17: Quantity of Drugs Seized in the years 2015 and 2016



For the year 2016, there was a significant decrease of 737,826 kgs 528 grams or 86.8 percent in the quantity of cannabis plants seized when compared to 2015. Noteworthy, however, there was a significant increase in the quantity of Leaf Cannabis (grass), 5,490 Kgs 628.73 grams or 300.7 percent, seized in 2016 when compared to 2015. There was also a decrease of 1,118 kgs 599 grams or 98.9 % in quantity of cocaine (HCl) seized in 2016 when compared to 2015. The quantity of crack seized in 2016 also decreased by 675 grams when compared to 2016.

However, in 2016, there were small quantities of Crystal meth, Cannabis resin (hashish) and MDMA (ecstasy and derivatives) seized while there were no such seizures in 2015.

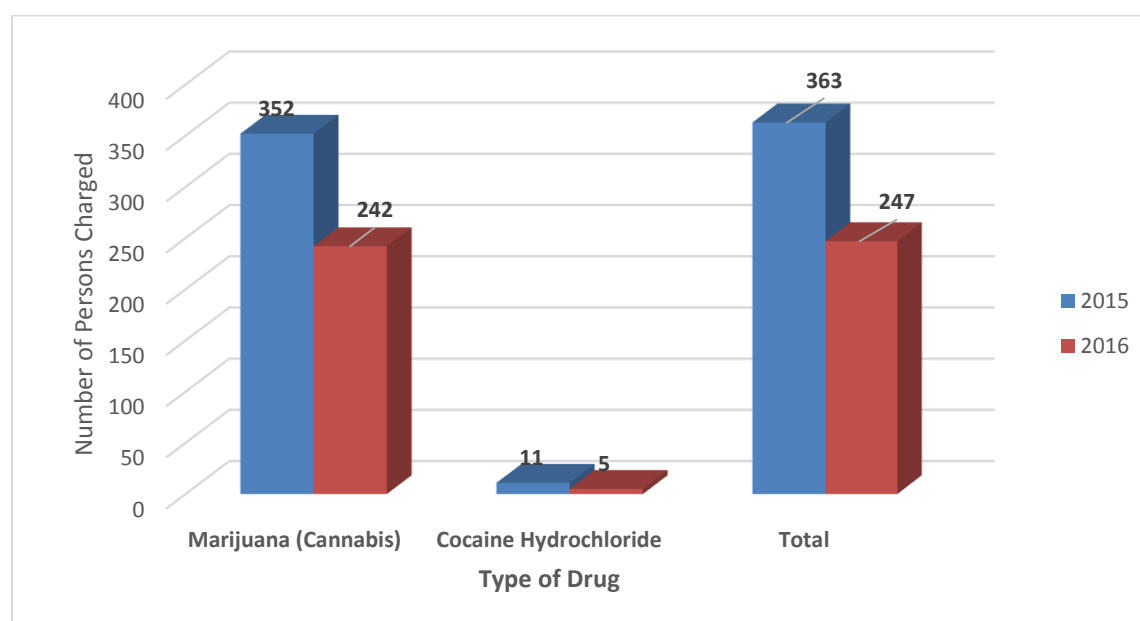
Table 13: Quantity of Drugs Seized by type in the years 2015 and 2016

Type of Drug Seized	Quantity of Drugs Seized			
	2015		2016	
	Kg	Grams	Kg	Grams
Cannabis Plants	849,564	272.00	187,390	800.00
Leaf Cannabis (grass)	1,825	935.27	7,316	564.00
Cocaine HCl	1,131	314.00	249	913.00
Crack	1	821.00	1	146.10
Crystal Meth				602.00
Cannabis Resin (Hashish)				126.00
MDMA (Ecstasy and derivatives)				40.90
Total	852,521	2,342.27	194,956	3,192.00

Persons charged for Drug Possession

The number of persons charged for drug possession decreased by 116 or 32 percent in 2016 when compared to figures in 2015. Contributing to the decrease in the number of persons charged for drug possession in 2016 was a decrease of 31.3 percent or 110 persons charged for marijuana (cannabis) possession, and decrease of 54.5 percent or 6 persons charged for Cocaine Hydrochloride when compared to the year 2015.

Chart 18: Persons charged for drug possession, 2015 and 2016



Of the persons charged for drug possession, there was a decrease of 28 percent or 80 males charged in 2016 when compared to the previous year. When 2016 is compared to 2015 there was an 81.8 percent decrease in the number of females charged for drug possession in 2016.

For the males, there was a significant decrease of 45.9 percent or 28 males charged in the 18 years and younger age group in 2016 when compared to the previous year. There was also a decrease of 10.3 percent or 6 males charged in the 19 to 25 years old age range and a decrease of 23 percent or 46 males in the older than 25 years old group in 2016 when compared to 2015. It was noted, however, that in both years, the majority of male and female offenders came from the older than 25 years old age category.

Table 14: Persons charged for Drug Possession by Drug, Age, and Gender for the year 2015

Type of Drug	Persons Charged in 2015						Total
	Male			Female			
	≤ 18 years old	19 to 25 years old	> 25 years old	≤ 18 years old	19 to 25 years old	> 25 years old	
Marijuana (Cannabis)	60	57	192	7	13	23	352
Crack	1	1	8	0	0	1	11
Total	61	58	200	7	13	24	363

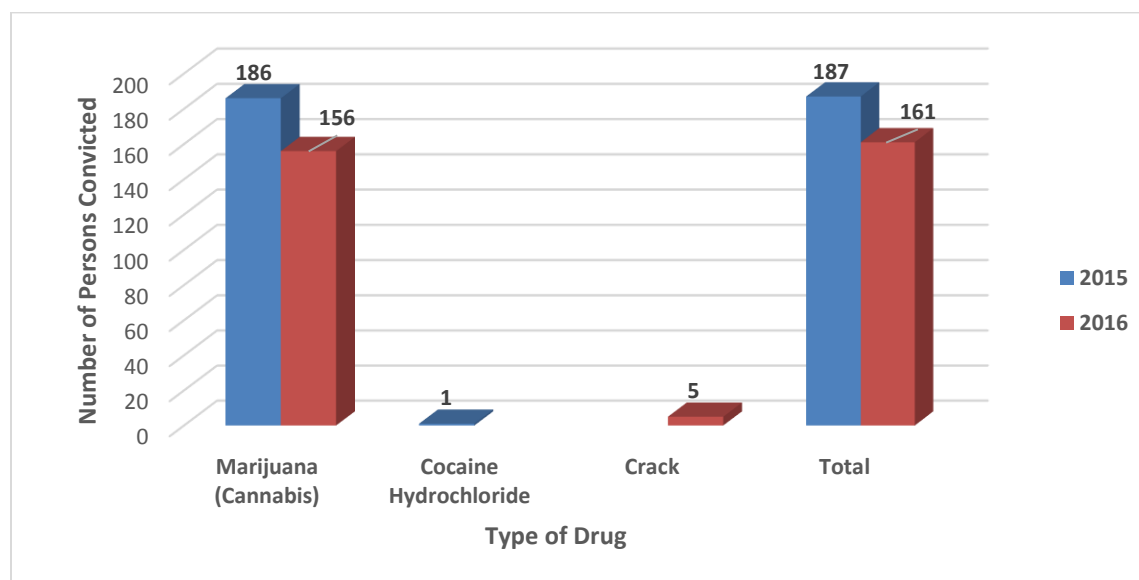
Table 14.1: Persons Charged for Drug Possession by Drug, Age, and Gender, Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 2016

Type of Drug	Persons Charged for Drug Possession in 2016						Total
	Male			Female			
	≤ 18 years old	19 to 25 years old	> 25 years old	≤ 18 years old	19 to 25 years old	> 25 years old	
Marijuana (Cannabis)	33	52	154	0	2	1	242
Cocaine Hydrochloride					1	4	5
Total	33	52	154	0	3	5	247

Persons convicted for Drug Possession

The number of persons convicted for drug possession decreased by 14 percent or 26 persons in 2016 when compared to figures in the year 2015. Also, in the year 2016, there was a significant decrease of 16 percent or 30 persons convicted of marijuana (cannabis) when compared to the year 2015.

Chart 19: Persons convicted for drug possession, 2015, 2016



Of the persons convicted for drug possession, there was an increase of 10.8 percent of males convicted in 2016 when compared to the previous year. On the other hand, when 2016 is compared to 2015, there was a significant decrease of 41 or 84.4 percent females convicted for drug possession in 2016.

For males convicted for drug possession, there was decrease of 80 percent in the 18 years and younger age group in 2016 when compared to the previous year. For the 19 to 25 years old age group, however, when compared to 2015, recorded an increase of 29 or 85.3 percent in 2016. It was noted, however, that in both years the majority of male and female offenders came from the older than 25 years old age category.

Table 15: Persons convicted for Drug Possession by Type of Drug, Age, and Gender for the year 2015

Type of Drug	Persons Convicted in 2015						Total
	Male			Female			
	≤ 18	19 to 25	> 25	≤ 18	19 to 25	> 25	
	years old	years old	years old	years old	years old	years old	
Marijuana (Cannabis)	10	34	94	8	17	23	186
Crack	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Total	10	34	95	8	17	23	187

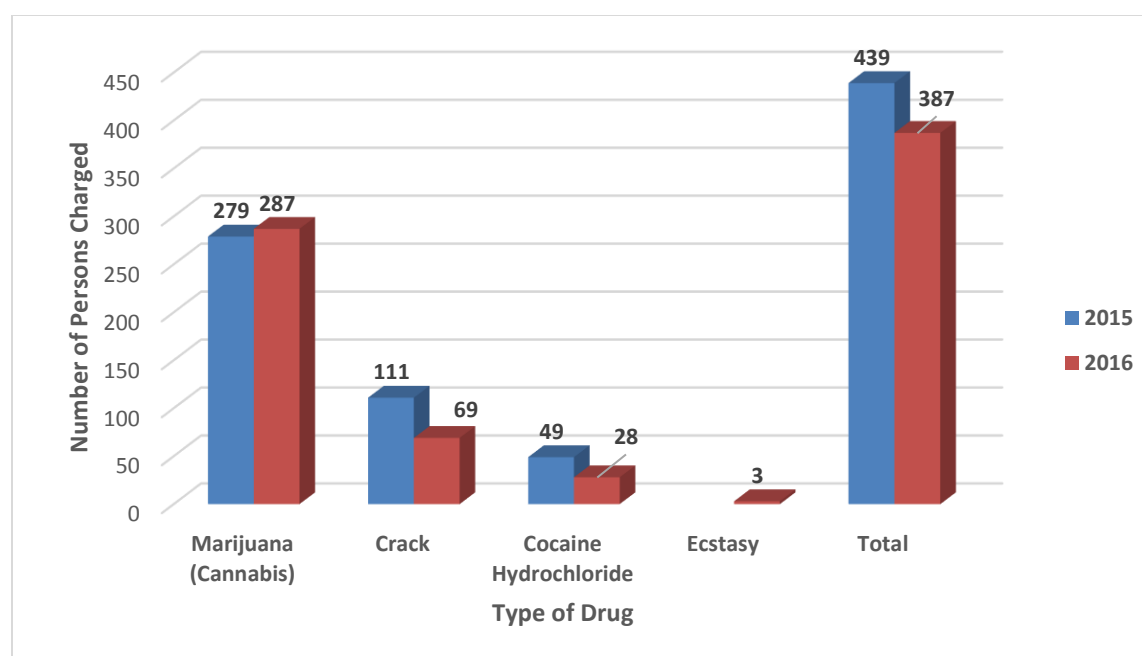
Table 15.1: Persons convicted for Drug Possession by Type of Drug, Age, and Gender for the year 2016

Type of Drug	Persons Convicted of Drug Possession in 2016						Total
	Male			Female			
	≤ 18 years old	19 to 25 years old	> 25 years old	≤ 18 years old	19 to 25 years old	> 25 years old	
Marijuana (Cannabis)	2	63	89		1	1	156
Crack					1	4	5
Total	2	63	89	0	2	5	161

Persons charged for Drug Trafficking

For 2016, the number of persons charged for drug trafficking decreased by 11.8 percent when compared to the year 2015. There was a 3 percent rise in the number of persons charged for trafficking in marijuana while there were also 3 persons charged for trafficking of ecstasy in 2016 when compared to the previous year. The number of persons charged for the trafficking of crack decreased by 42 persons or 37.8 percent in 2016 when compared to the previous year while the number of persons charged for cocaine hydrochloride also decreased by 21 persons or 43 percent in 2016.

Chart 20: Persons charged for Drug Trafficking, 2015, 2016



Of the persons charged for drug trafficking, there was a decrease of 9.2 percent of males charged in 2016 when compared to the previous year. However, there was an increase of 6 males in the 25 years and older age group in 2016 when compared to the year 2015. When 2016 is compared to 2015 there was a 24 percent decrease in the number of females charged for drug possession in 2016. Notably, for both years the majority of male and female offenders came from the older than 25 years old age category.

Table 16: Persons charged for Drug Trafficking by Type of Drug, Age, and Gender for the year 2015

Type of Drug	Persons Charged in 2015						Total
	Male			Female			
	≤ 18	19 to 25	> 25	≤ 18	19 to 25	> 25	
	years old	years old	years old	years old	years old	years old	
Marijuana (Cannabis)	13	69	165	3	10	19	279
Cocaine Hydrochloride	1	8	23	1	8	8	49
Crack	6	11	64	2	9	19	111
Total	20	88	252	6	27	46	439

Table 16.1: Persons charged for Drug Trafficking by Type of Drug, Age, and Gender for the year 2016

Type of Drug	Persons Charged for Drug Trafficking in 2016						Total
	Male			Female			
	≤ 18 years old	19 to 25 years old	> 25 years old	≤ 18 years old	19 to 25 years old	> 25 years old	
Marijuana (Cannabis)	5	49	198	4	16	15	287
Crack	5	6	43		2	13	69
Cocaine Hydrochloride		2	17		3	6	28
Ecstasy		2			1		3
Total	10	59	258	4	22	34	387

Persons Convicted for Drug Trafficking

Law enforcement data indicate that the number of persons convicted for drug trafficking in 2016 decreased by 1 person when compared to the year 2015. The data indicate a decrease of 7 persons (8.2 %) convicted of trafficking marijuana, a decrease of 8 persons (40%) convicted of trafficking crack in 2016, and a decrease of one (1) person in trafficking of cocaine HCI when compared to the previous year. However, there were fifteen (15) persons convicted in the trafficking of ecstasy in the year 2016 when compared to 2015 which had no convictions for trafficking of ecstasy.

Of the persons convicted for drug trafficking, there was an increase of 23.7 percent males convicted in 2016 when compared to the previous year. When 2016 is compared to 2015 there was a decrease of 19 females (52.8%) convicted for drug trafficking in 2016.

For the males, the number of persons convicted decreased by one (1) in the 18 years and younger age group, there was an increase of 22 persons or (110%) in the 19 to 25 years old age group and a decrease of three (3) persons (6%) in the older than 25 years age group in 2016 when compared to the previous year. It was noted also that the majority of males convicted for drug trafficking in both years were from the older than 25 years old age category.

For the females, there were no persons convicted in the 18 years and younger age group in 2016 when compared to 2015 which had 6 persons convicted of drug trafficking. There was a decrease of 10 persons convicted in the 19 to 25 years old age group and a decrease of 3 persons in the older than 25 years old age group in 2016 when compared to the previous year.

Chart 21: Number of Persons convicted for Drug Trafficking, 2015, 2016

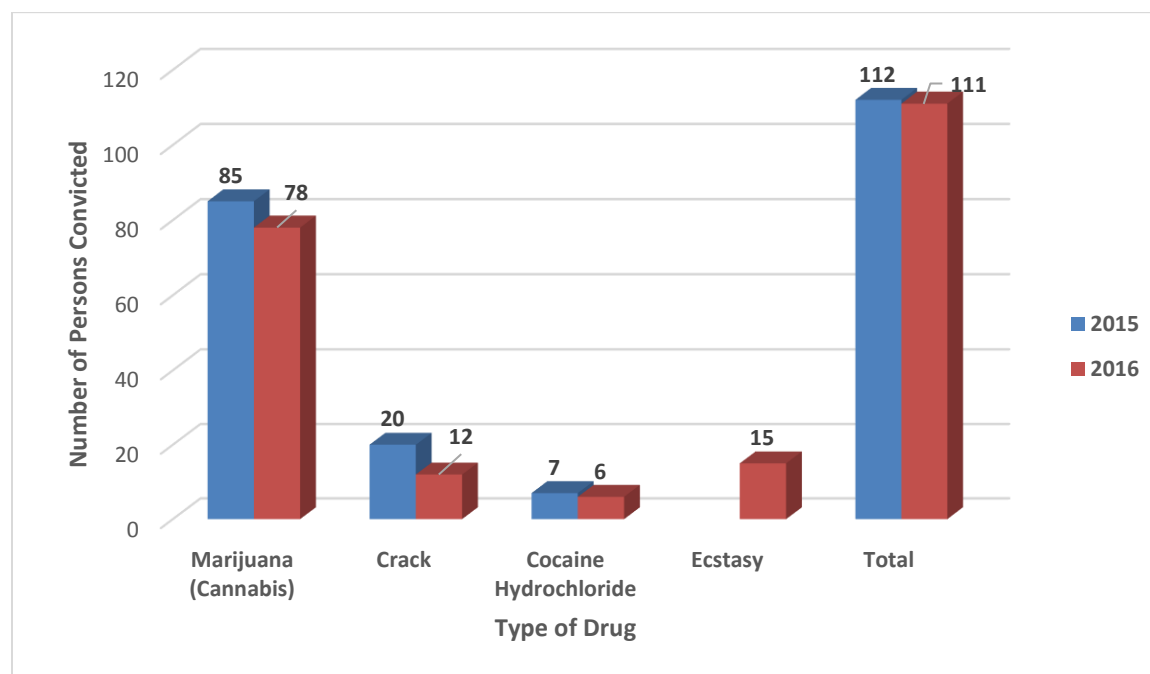


Table 17: Persons convicted for Drug Trafficking by Type of Drug, Age, and Gender for the year 2015

Type of Drug	Persons Convicted in 2015						Total
	Male			Female			
	≤ 18	19 to 25	> 25	≤ 18	19 to 25	> 25	
	years old	years old	years old	years old	years old	years old	
Marijuana (Cannabis)	4	14	42	3	9	13	85
Cocaine Hydrochloride	0	2	2	0	3	0	7
Crack	1	4	7	3	3	2	20
Total	5	20	51	6	15	15	112

Table 17.1: Persons convicted for Drug Trafficking by Type of Drug, Age, and Gender for the year 2016

Type of Drug	Persons Convicted for Drug Trafficking in 2016						Total
	Male			Female			
	≤ 18 years old	19 to 25 years old	> 25 years old	≤ 18 years old	19 to 25 years old	> 25 years old	
Marijuana (Cannabis)	3	37	32		2	4	78
Crack	1	2	5		1	3	12
Cocaine Hydrochloride		1	3		1	1	6
Ecstasy		2	8		1	4	15
Total	4	42	48	0	5	12	111

Caribbean Basin Security Initiatives (CBSI) Activities in 2016

In 2016, under the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative (CBSI), Law – Enforcement Agencies under the Purview of the Ministry of Public Security i.e., Guyana Police Force (GPF), the Guyana Prison Service and the Customs Anti Narcotic Unit (CANU) benefited from several training courses.

Agencies such as the Guyana Revenue Authority (GRA) would have also benefitted from training offered.

Training Courses

In 2016, Guyana benefited from nine (9) training courses in the areas of:

1. Emergency Response Team (ERT) Train the Trainer course for the Guyana Prison Service.
2. A new learning management system (LMS) called CBSI connect was installed at the Guyana Police Force Officers' training Centre. The equipment continues to allow for virtual police training by trainers out of the USA, through teleconferencing.
3. Intervention Strategies for Domestic Violence and Gender Based Violence.
4. Anti-Corruption and Model Law Criminal Justice Seminar.
5. Ranks of the Guyana Police Force benefitted from training alongside Miami Police at the International Policing Institute.
6. The Guyana Prison Service benefitted from the 18th Annual Mock Prison Riot Course held in USA.
7. Eight (8) police ranks were exposed to a Human Rights Training Course.
8. Comprehensive Advanced Latent Print Comparison Course.
9. Police cycling course in Las Vegas. Eight (8) ranks of the Guyana Police Force benefited from this training.

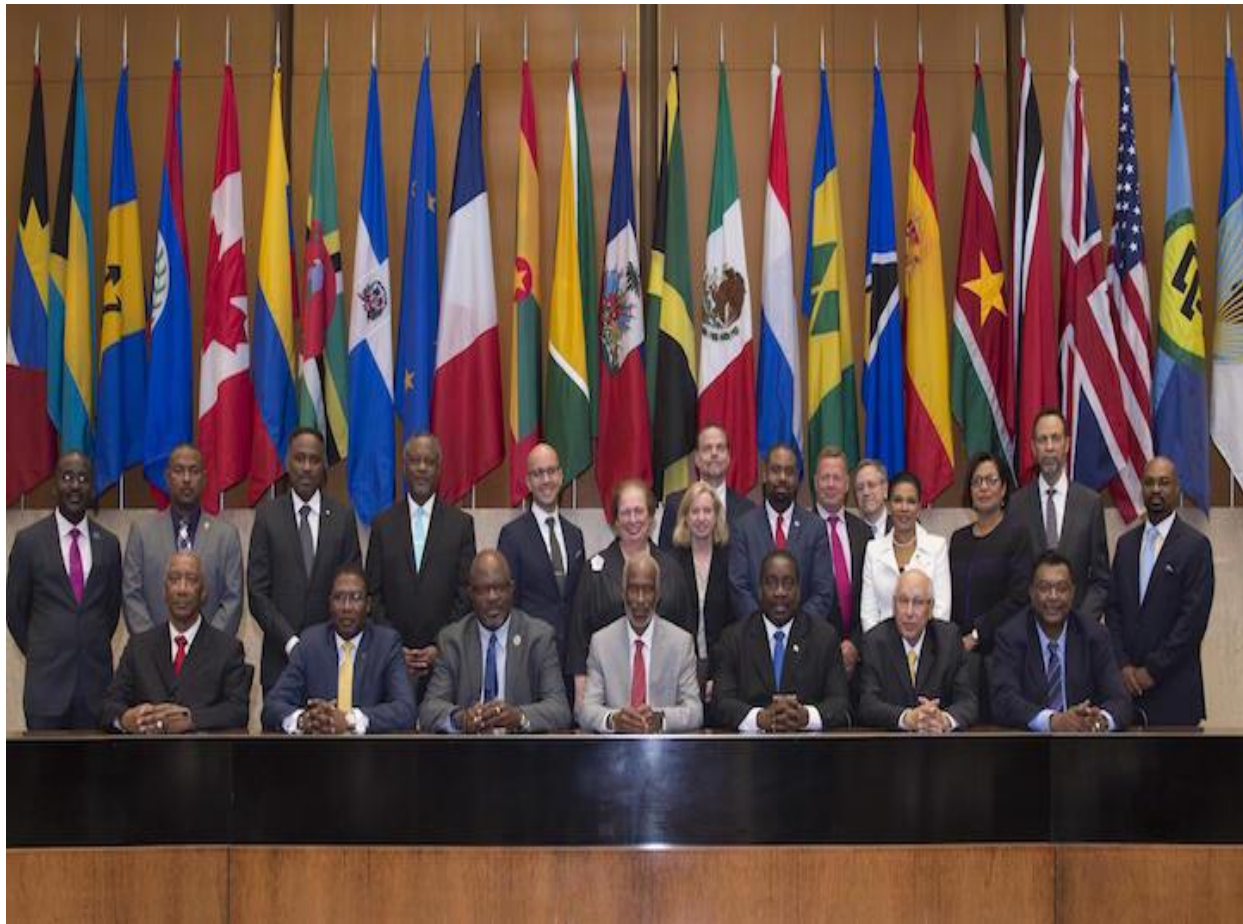
It is important to note that a total of thirty eight (38) officers/ranks benefited from these training.

Meetings/Conferences

For the year 2016, there were three (3) meetings/Conferences held: these were:

- 4th Multilateral Maritime Interdiction and Prosecution Summit from April 19-20, 2016
- The 5th CBSI Commission Meeting was convened from September 29 -30, 2016
- THE SIXTH CARIBBEAN-UNITED STATES (US) HIGH LEVEL DIALOGUE was held from October 18 -19, 2016 in Washington, DC. Hon. Minister Ramjattan represented Guyana.

Guyana was represented at all the meetings.



CBSI MEETING

SECTION II – DEMAND REDUCTION

Overall Treatment at centres by Gender, Type of Drug and Age



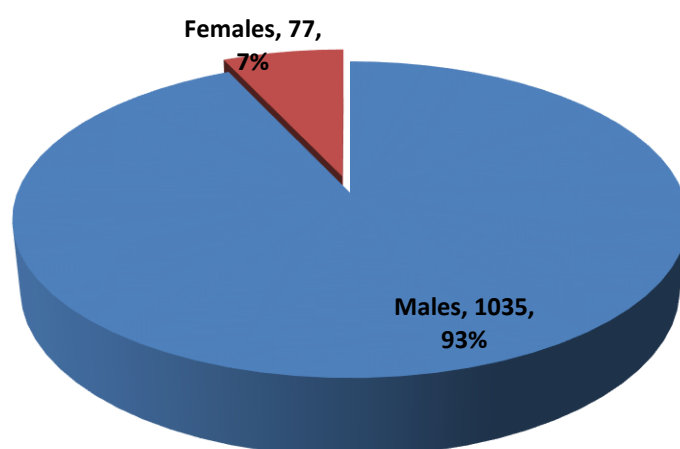
The buildings in which many afflicted persons have experienced varying degrees of redemption

Phoenix Recovery Project, Salvation Army Men's Centre and Ministry of Public Health (Georgetown Public Hospital and New Amsterdam Public Hospital) are the main treatment centres for rehabilitating drug users. In 2016, a total of one thousand one hundred and twelve (1,112) persons were treated for substance abuse. One thousand and thirty-five (1,035) or 93 per cent of the persons treated for substance abuse addictions were males and seventy-seven (77) or seven (7) per cent were females.

Table 18: Distribution of Persons Treated at Centres by Gender, 2016

Sex	Phoenix	Salvation Army	Ministry of Public Health	Total
Male	40	122	873	1035
Female	5	0	72	77
Total	45	122	945	1112

Chart 22: Distribution of Persons Treated across Treatment Centres by Gender, 2016



The Charts below show the age category of persons treated at the treatment and rehabilitation centres for substance abuse. 763 or 69 per cent of those treated were above 25 years old, while, 30 per cent or 339 persons, were between ages 18 to 25 and 1 per cent or ten persons were younger than 18 years old.

The Phoenix centre treated forty-five (45) persons for substance abuse. Of those treated, 85 percent or thirty-eight (38) were above 25 years; 2 percent or one (1) was between 18 – 25 years, and 13 percent or six (6) were 18 years and younger.

At the Salvation Army centre, 101 (83%) of those treated were above the 25 years age-group, 17 (14%) from the 18-25 years age group, and 4 (3%) were 18 years and younger.

The analysis reveals that 66 percent or 624 persons were older than 25 years old and 321 (34%) persons between ages 18-25 years old were treated at the Ministry of Public Health (Georgetown Public Hospital and New Amsterdam Public Hospital).

Chart 23: Distribution of Persons Treated across Treatment Centres by Age Category, 2016

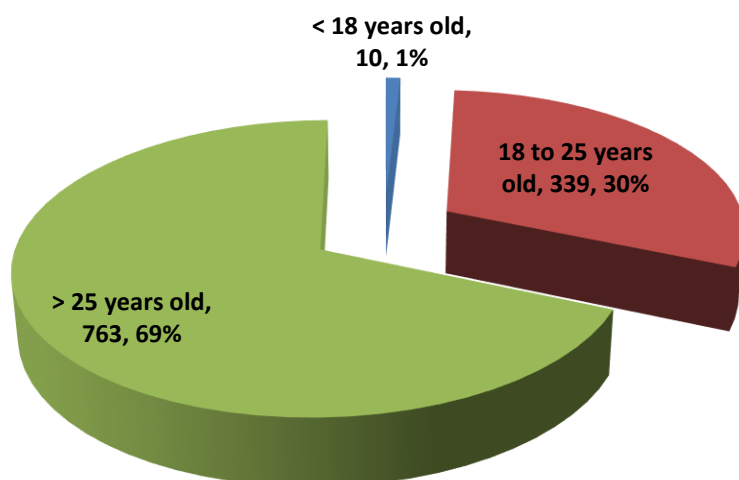


Chart 24: Distribution of Persons Treated at Phoenix Centre by Age Category, 2016

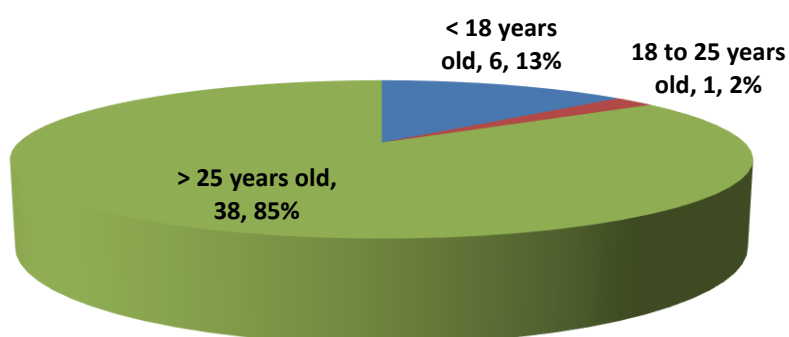


Chart 25: Distribution of Persons Treated at Salvation Army Centre by Age Category, 2016

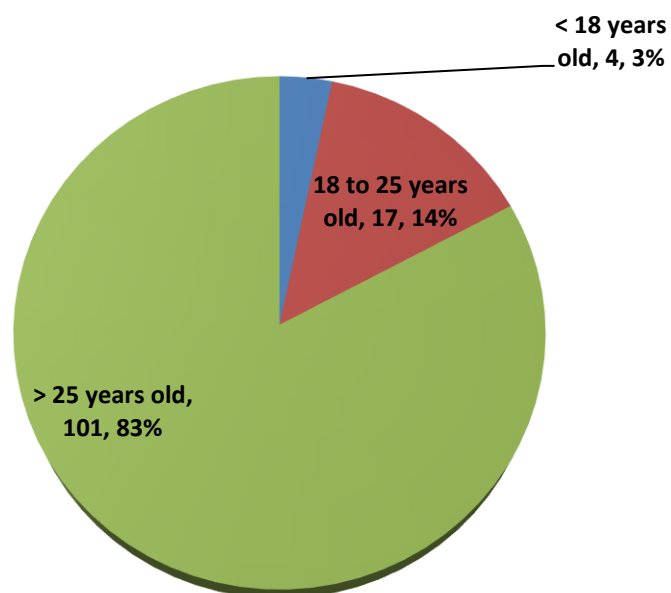


Chart 26: Distribution of Persons Treated at Ministry of Public Health by Age Category, 2016

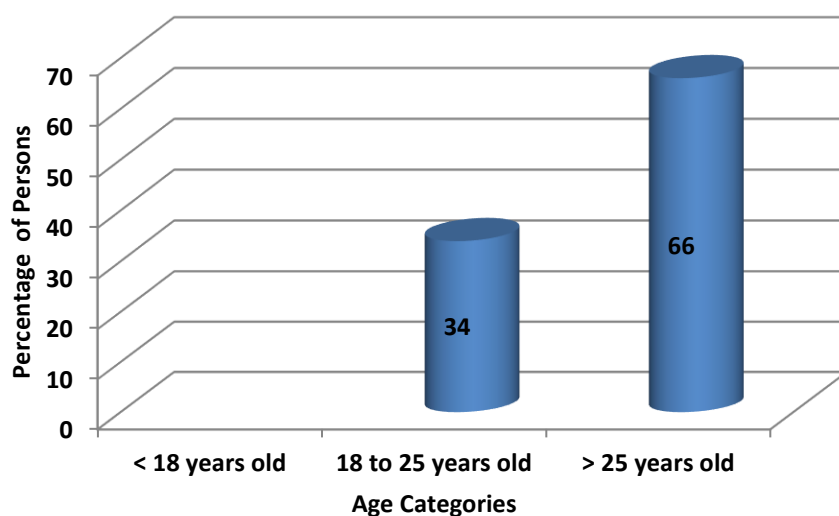
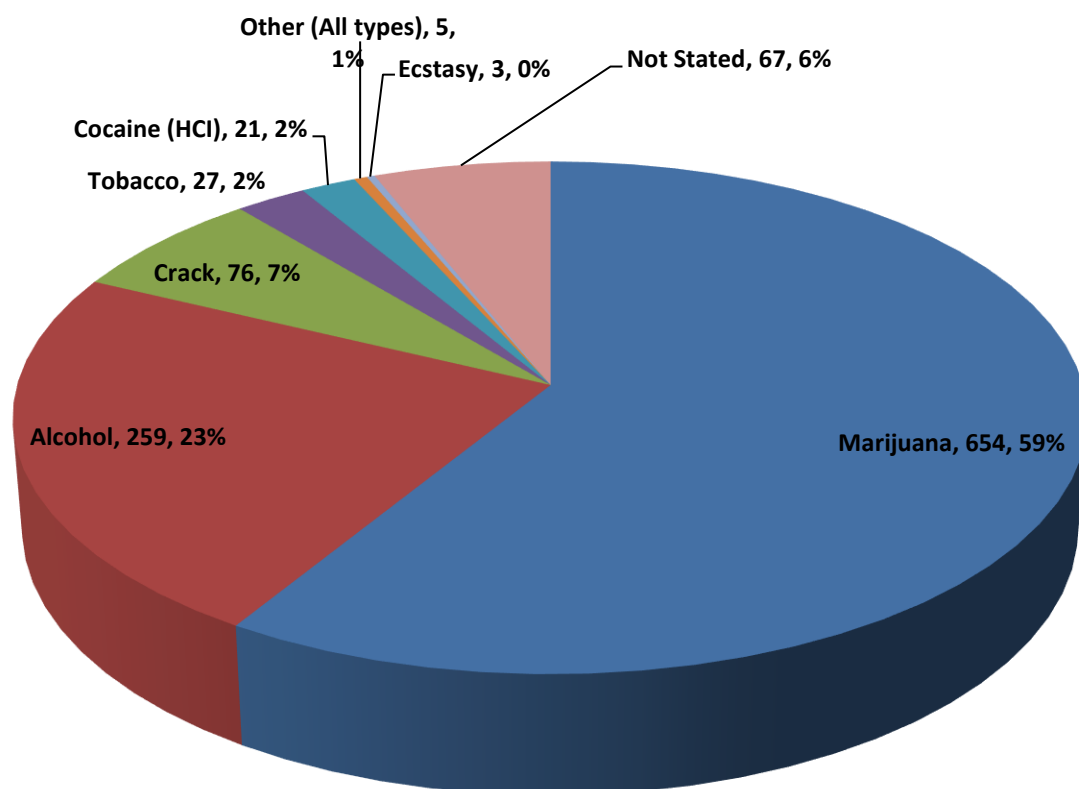


Chart 27: Distribution of Persons Treated across Treatment Centres by Type of Drug, 2016



The Pie chart above illustrates that alcohol (23 percent) was the drug most persons with substance abuse challenges were treated for. Nevertheless, marijuana (59 percent) was the narco drug most persons abused and were treated for.

Phoenix Recovery Project

The Phoenix Recovery Project treats all categories of substance abusers. The table below indicates that Phoenix Recovery Project treated forty-five (45) cases for substance abuse addiction. The analysis reveals that forty (40) or 89 per cent of the persons treated for substance abuse were males and five (5) or 11 percent were females. Thirty-three (33) or 82.5 percent of the males treated for substance abuse were over 25 years old, while all five (5) or 17.5 percent of the females treated for substance abuse were over 25 years old. It must be noted that 71 percent of the persons treated were using a combination of 2 substances.

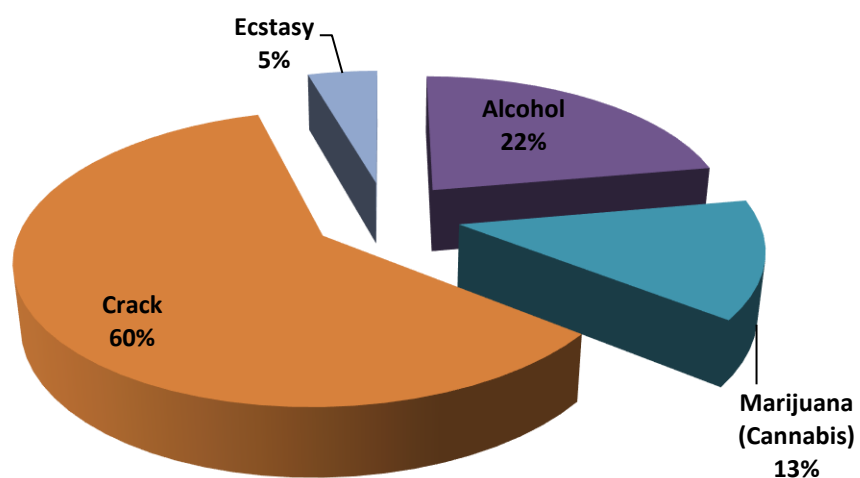
Table 19: Number of Persons Treated for Alcohol and drug related problems, Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 2016

2010

Type of Drug	# of cases attending specialized treatment facilities officially for problems derived from the consumption of alcohol and other drugs during the year						# of Cases Treated
	Male			Female			
	< 18 years old	18 to 25 years old	> 25 years old	< 18 years old	18 to 25 years old	> 25 years old	
Alcohol			8			2	10
Marijuana (Cannabis)	6						6
Crack			24			3	27
Ecstasy		1	1				2
Total # of Cases Treated	6	1	33	0	0	5	45

The chart below indicates that 60 percent or twenty-seven (27) persons were treated for crack related addiction; twenty-two percent or ten (10) persons were treated for alcohol related addiction, while thirteen percent or (6) persons were treated for marijuana related addiction and 5 percent or two (2) persons were treated for ecstasy related addiction.

Chart 28: Distribution of Persons Treated for Substance Abuse by Type of Drug, 2016



Ministry of Health – GPHC and NPH

The Ministry of Health outpatient rehabilitation facility-Georgetown Public Hospital Corporation (GPHC) and New Amsterdam Public Hospital (NPH) treated nine hundred and forty-five (945) persons for the year 2016. Of this number, 92.4 per cent of the persons treated were males and 7.6 per cent were females. Five hundred and fifty six (556) or 63.7 percent of the males treated for substance abuse were over 25 years old, while sixty-eight (68) or 94.4 percent of the females treated for substance abuse were over 25 years old.

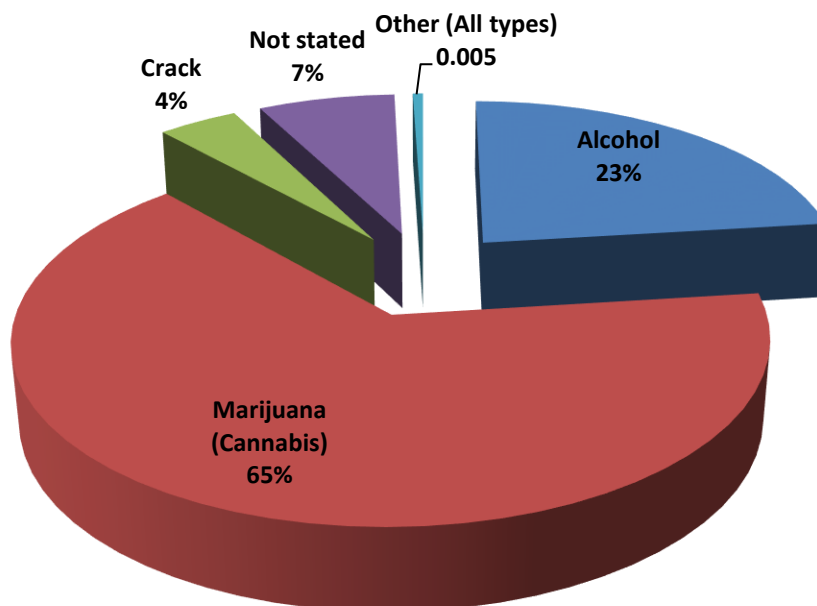
Table 20: Number of Persons Treated for Alcohol and other drugs related problems, Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 2016

Dec. 31, 2016

Type of Drug	# of cases attending specialized treatment facilities officially for problems derived from the consumption of alcohol and other drugs during the year 2015						# of Cases Treated
	Male			Female			
	< 18 years old	18 to 25 years old	> 25 years old	< 18 years old	18 to 25 years old	> 25 years old	
Alcohol		34	145			39	218
Marijuana (Cannabis)		254	334		4	24	616
Crack		11	27			1	39
Not Stated		17	46			4	67
Other (All types)		1	4				5
Total # of Cases Treated	0	317	556	0	4	68	945

The chart below indicates that 65 percent or six hundred and sixteen (616) persons were treated for marijuana related addiction, while 23 percent or two hundred and eighteen (218) persons were treated for alcohol related addiction.

Chart 29: Distribution of Persons Treated for Substance Abuse by Type of Drugs, Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 2016



Salvation Army Men's Social Centre

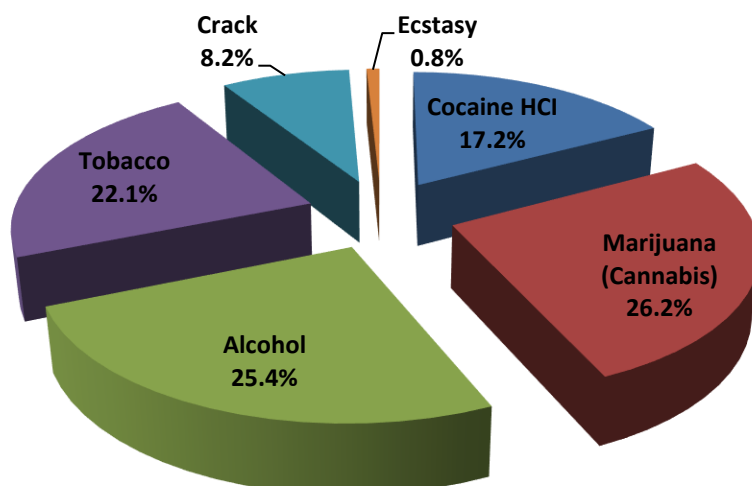
The Salvation Army Men's Social Centre treats all categories of substance abusers. The table below indicates that the Salvation Army Men's Social Centre treated one hundred and twenty-two (122) persons. Overall, 82.8 percent of persons that sought treatment were older than 25 years old while 4 were younger than 18 years old and 17 persons were between 18 to 25 years old.

Table 21: Number of Persons Treated for Alcohol and other drugs related problems, Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 2016

Type of Drug	# of cases attending specialized treatment facilities officially for problems derived from the consumption of alcohol and other drugs during the year			
	Male			Total # of persons Treated
	< 18 years old	18 to 25 years old	> 25 years old	
Alcohol	1	3	27	31
Tobacco	1	4	22	27
Marijuana (Cannabis)	2	7	23	32
Cocaine Hydrochloride	0		21	21
Crack		2	8	10
Ecstasy		1		1
Total	4	17	101	122

The chart below indicates that 26.2 per cent of the cases treated by the Salvation Army Men's Social Center were for Marijuana (Cannabis) related addiction, 25.4 percent for Alcohol, 22.1 percent for tobacco, 17.2 percent for Cocaine HCl, 8.2 percent for Crack and 0.8 percent for Ecstasy.

Chart 30: Distribution of Persons Treated and cases for Substance Abuse by Type of Drugs, Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 2016



The Salvation Army has had a very productive year due to the number of clients that frequented their programme and due to the fact that the number reintegrated to society to live productive lives is over 50 percent.

Ministry of Education, and Department of Culture, Youth and Sports

The Ministry of Education held a Drug Prevention Teacher training session in the year 2016 which provided training for 46 teachers from 22 schools in collaboration with CANU, Ministry of Public Health, Phoenix Recovery Project and Salvation Army. The schools which participated were selected by the Department of Education – Region 4, some of which have known vulnerabilities among minors.

Areas of focus of the training included:

- Types of drugs – legal and illegal
- Methods of concealment
- Conducting random inspections/searches
- Drug use and its impact on mental health
- Laws regarding illicit drug use among minors
- Curriculum integration practices

Preliminary screenings and referral will be done for suspected cases of students and teachers who are deemed to be “addicts”. This process is being facilitated by the Welfare Division, School Health, Nutrition and HIV/AIDS Unit, the Phoenix Recovery Project and the Salvation Army with technical support from the Pan-American Health/ World Health Organization (PAHO/WHO).

The Department of Culture, Youth and Sport also carried out Drug Prevention Awareness Programs across the country in 2016 at the following venues:

- Kuru-Kuru Centre: Two workshops were held over the year where 262 youths benefitted.
- New Opportunity Corps: Two workshops were held where 76 youths benefitted.
- Sophia Training Centre: Two workshops were held where 177 youths benefitted.
- Vryman’s Centre: One workshop was held where 25 youths benefitted.

Comparative Analysis for Demand Reduction Agencies – 2015/2016

2016 recorded a total of one thousand one hundred and twelve persons (1112) treated for substance abuse. This signifies a 442 percent increase in the number of patients that sought treatment in 2016 when compared to 2015.

From the graph below it can be seen that 43 more females and 864 more males were treated for substance abuse in 2016 when compared to 2015.

Chart 31: Showing Gender of patients treated for substance abuse for the year 2015 and 2016

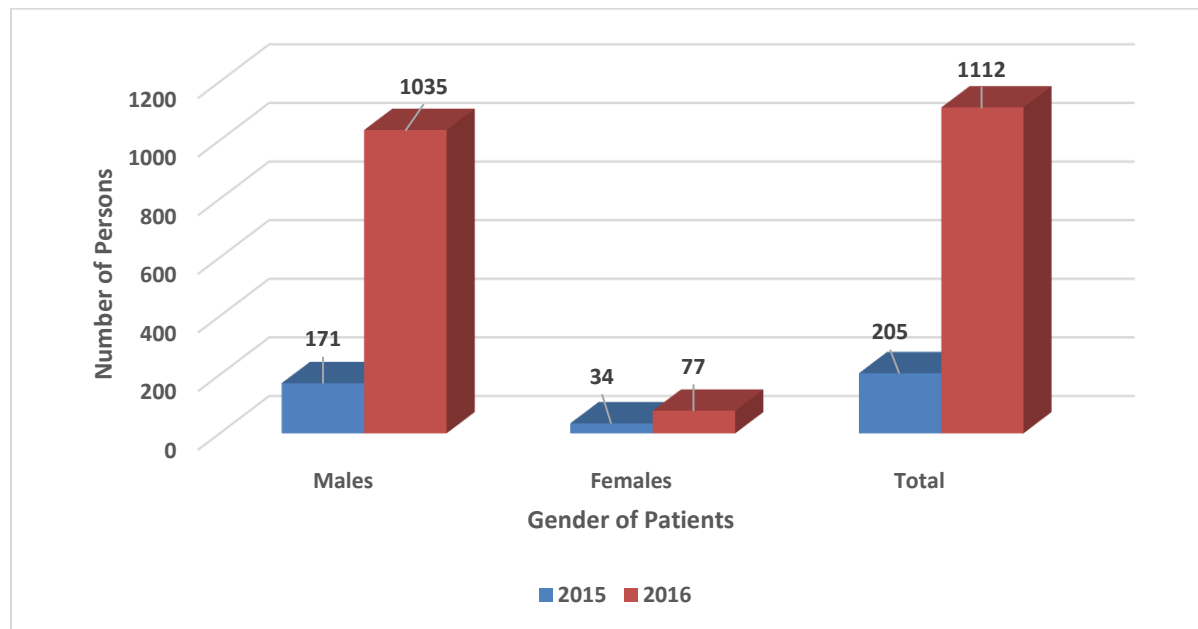
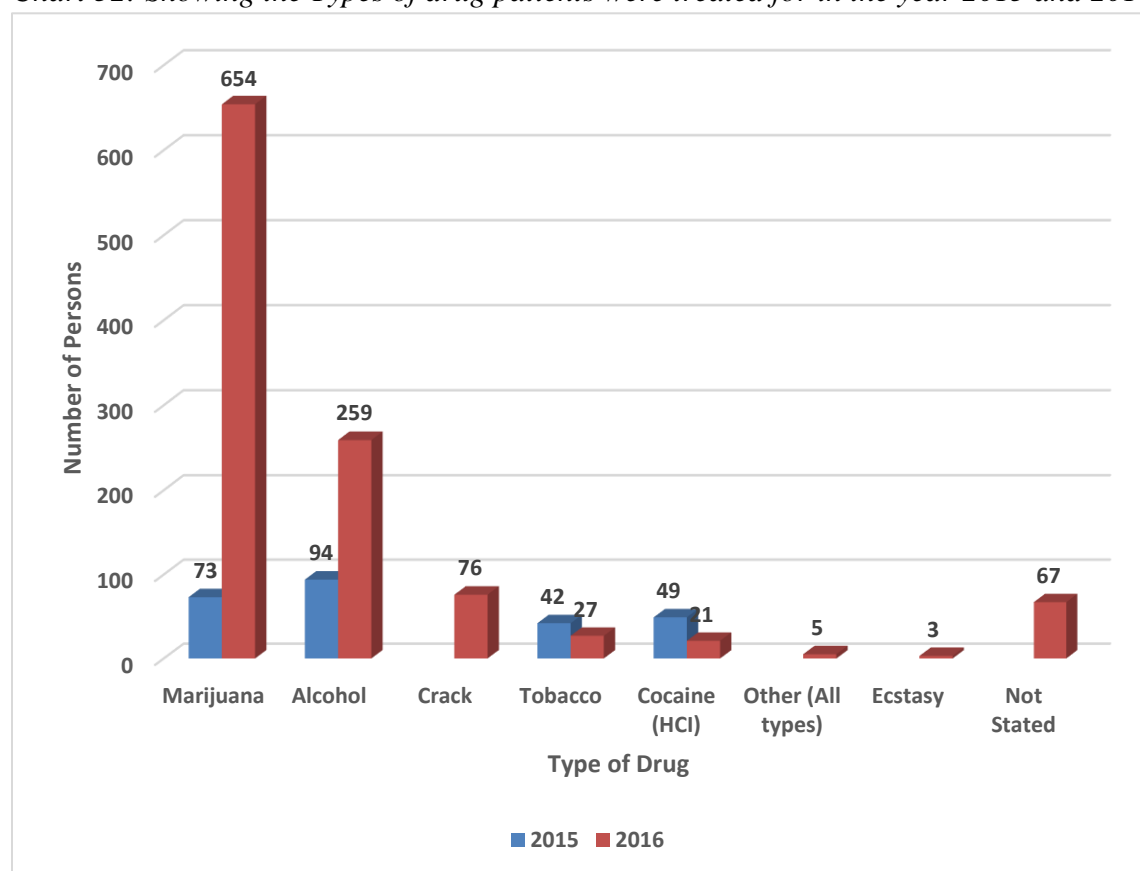


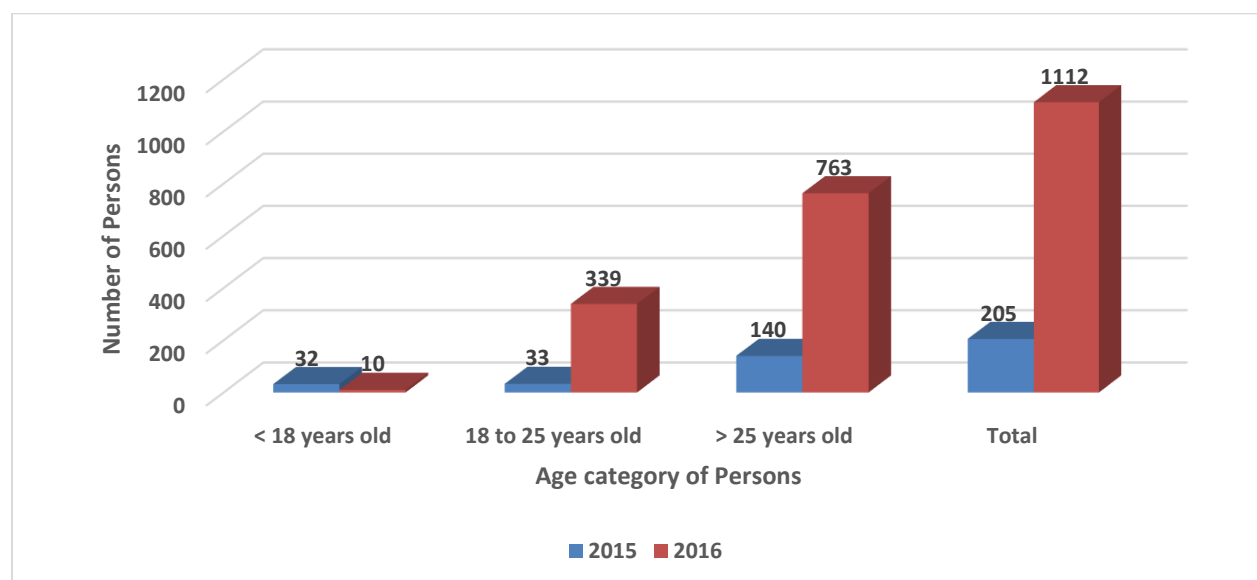
Chart 32: Showing the Types of drug patients were treated for in the year 2015 and 2016



From the graph above, it can be seen that for the year 2016 marijuana was the substance most persons sought treatment for compared to alcohol in the year 2015.

There was an increase of 581 persons (795%) treated for marijuana in 2016 when compared to 2015. For alcohol, there was an increase of 165 persons (175%) treated in 2016 when compared to 2015. In the year 2016, there were persons treated for crack and ecstasy compared to zero in the year 2015.

Chart 33: Distribution of Persons Treated across Treatment Centres by Age Category, 2015/2016



For 2016 there was a total of one thousand one hundred and twelve (1112) persons who sought treatment, an increase of 907 persons when compared to the year 2015.

The data revealed that for both years 2015 and 2016, the majority of persons who sought treatment were older than 25 years old. There was an increase of 623 persons in 2016 who sought treatment when compared to 2015 for the older than 25 years old age category. There was also an increase of 306 persons in the 18 to 25 years old age category in 2016 when compared to 2015. However, it was noted that there was a decrease of 22 persons in 2016 who sought treatment in the less than 18 years old age category when compared to 2015.

Conclusion & Recommendation

The 2016 Annual Report reveals that the main drug trafficked and abused as marijuana, and the main substance abused as alcohol, for the period under review.

The data show that when compared with 2015 there was a 77.1 percent decrease in the quantity of drugs seized by law enforcement agencies for the year 2016 and the main type of drug seized was cannabis plants, which amounted to 96 percent of all seizures.

247 persons were charged for drug possession and of that number, 242 (98%) were charged for possession of marijuana (cannabis) and 5 (2%) were charged for possession of cocaine hydrochloride. Law Enforcement data indicate that persons convicted for drug possession decreased by 16 percent in 2016 when compared to figures in the year 2015.

Concerning drug trafficking, data received indicate that 387 persons were charged for drug trafficking for the period under review. Of that number, 287 (74.2%) were charged for marijuana (cannabis), 69 (17.8%) for crack, 28 (7.2%) for cocaine hydrochloride and 3 (0.8 %) for ecstasy.

As it relates to demand reduction, a total of one thousand one hundred and twelve (1,112) persons were treated for drug and substance abuse in 2016. Disaggregation of data by type of drug for which persons sought treatment reveal that for the year 2016 marijuana was the substance most persons sought treatment for while in 2015 more persons sought treatment for alcohol.

The data revealed that for both years 2015 and 2016, the majority of persons who sought treatment were older than 25 years old. However, it was noted that there was a decrease of 22 persons in 2016 who sought treatment in the less than 18 years old age category when compared to 2015.

Additionally, the following recommendations are offered as a consequence of the premise of the Guyana Drug Information Network (GUYDIN) and the 2016 Annual Report by extension.

1. The Ministry of Education and the Department of Culture Youth and Sport should expand their outreach to collaborate with the Ministry of Public Health and the Drug Information Network concerning drug prevention programmes within schools and other academic institutions.

2. The UN designated International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, June 26, and the WHO's World No Tobacco Day, May 31, should be used for activities and awareness.

