

MINISTRY OF PUBLIC SECURITY



GUYANA DRUG INFORMATION NETWORK (GUYDIN)

2015 ANNUAL REPORT



CRIME AND SOCIAL OBSERVATORY, 2016

Foreword

It is a great pleasure to present the national Drug Information Network (DIN) Report for the year 2015. The national DIN was launched in August 2009 and has since produced several DIN Reports.

Because of the complex links between drugs, development and crime, national policy makers are constantly expanding their consideration of the drug problem as they become more aware of the role they can play in changing the conditions that motivate the drug trade and consumption. Our drug control agencies are therefore now required to look beyond the simple realities of drug production and transshipment. We need to have a full understanding of the social and economic factors that fuel cultivation, consumption and trafficking.

To confront this problem it is important to understand its dimensions and characteristics. Regrettably, research on the extent of the drug problem in Guyana remains limited. These two reasons taken together clearly justify the hard work that has gone into producing the DIN Report 2015.

Developing an accurate picture of the drugs situation; considering the various issues; recognizing emerging trends; sharing objective information on best practices for the planning and organisation of interventions and; providing stakeholders and decision-makers with the evidence needed for the design of our national drugs strategies and its evaluation. These are just some of the challenges to be shared by all our agencies involved in counter drug activities.

In this context, the national DIN plays a critical role, as the data and information they provide is the foundation of our drugs monitoring systems. The DIN 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 staff of the DIN has been an essential element in strengthening national capacity to gather and analyse the evidence needed to frame and communicate effective drug policies. The DIN has always been fully committed to working with all its member agencies to bolster information sharing in the field of drugs. The proof of that obligation is reflected in this timely and ample report.

As an agency, the DIN has always recognised the importance of delivering sound and relevant information in a timely fashion. It remains committed to this objective, and to ensuring that whatever the nature of the problem we face, Guyana's response will be supported by an information system that remains viable, relevant and fit for purpose.

The DIN, all participating stakeholders and NGOs are commended for their input and support from which the national DIN Report 2015 has emerged.

M U Atherly

Coordinator

Task Force on Narcotic Drugs and Illicit Weapons

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 completing the 2015 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 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 2015 Annual Report

Executive Summary

The 2015 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 is comprised of 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 2014 there was a 47.5 percent increase in the quantity of drugs seized by law enforcement agencies for the year 2015 and that the main type of drug seized was leaf cannabis, which amounted to 76 percent of all seizures. Nevertheless, there was a significant decrease, 80.7 percent, in the quantity of leaf cannabis seized, 1,825 kilograms 935.272 grams, when compared to 2014. The data also indicate that cannabis plants seized for the period under review amounted to 849,564 kilograms 272 grams; 1,131 kilograms 314 grams of cocaine (HCI), and 1 kilogram 821.1 grams of crack.

Analysis of data from law enforcement agencies indicate that 363 persons were charged for drug possession for the period under review. Of that number, 352 (97%) were charged for possession of marijuana (cannabis) and 11 (3%) were charged for possession of crack. Law Enforcement data indicate that persons convicted for drug possession decreased by 28.6 percent in 2015 when compared to figures in the year 2014. Concerning drug trafficking, data received indicate that 439 persons were charged for drug trafficking for the period under review. Of that number, 279 (63.5%) were charged for marijuana (cannabis), 111 (25.3%) for crack and 49 (11.2%) for cocaine hydrochloride.

According to the data, there was a 40 percent increase in the number of persons convicted for drug trafficking when compared to the year 2014. The data indicate a 34.9 percent increase in persons convicted of trafficking marijuana; an increase of 17 persons (566.7%) convicted of trafficking Crack in 2015, and a 50 percent decrease of persons convicted of trafficking cocaine (HCI) in 2015, when compared to the previous year.

On the demand reduction side, disaggregation of data by type of drug for which persons sought treatment reveal that thirty-six (36) percent of those persons were treated for alcohol abuse. Phoenix Recovery Project, Salvation Army Men's Centre, and Georgetown Public Hospital are the main treatment centres for rehabilitating drug users. In 2015, a total of two hundred and five (205) persons were treated for substance abuse. One hundred and seventy one (171) or 83 per cent of the persons treated for drug and substance abuse addiction were males, and thirty-four (34) or 17 per cent were females. Notably, 21 more females were treated for substance abuse in 2015 when compared to 2014. Disaggregating by Age, the data reveal that sixty-eight (68) percent of persons treated were above 25 years; sixteen (16) percent were between the age of 18 - 25 years, and sixteen (16) percent were below 18 years old.

Contents

Foreword.....	i
Acknowledgement.....	ii
Executive Summary.....	iii
List of Charts.....	vi
List of Tables.....	viii
List of Abbreviations and Acronyms.....	x
Introduction.....	1
Country Profile	
Guyana's Drug Information Network	
Overall Seizures, Charges, Convictions, and Drug Eradications.....	6
Report: Customs Anti Narcotics Unit (CANU).....	13
Report: Guyana Police Force.....	17
Report: Guyana Prison Service.....	23
Report: Guyana Revenue Authority.....	28
Comparative Analysis – 2014/2015.....	30
Overall Treatment at centres by gender, type of drug and age.....	40
Report: Phoenix Recovery Project.....	45
Report: Ministry of Health – GPHC.....	46
Report: Salvation Army Men's Social Centre.....	47
Report: Ministry of Education.....	49
Observations and Recommendations.....	50

List of Charts

	Page #
1. Number of Seizures by Type of Drug, Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 2015.....	6
2. Customs Anti Narcotic Unit Number of Seizures by Type of Drug, Jan.1 to Dec. 31, 2015.....	13
3. Quantity of Drugs Seized by Customs Anti Narcotic Unit by Type, Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 2015.....	14
4. Guyana Police Force Number of Seizures by Type of Drug, Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 2015.....	17
5. Areas Eradicated, Abandoned or otherwise Removed from Illicit Cultivation by Geographic Location.....	21
5.1.Quantity of Dry Cannabis Destroyed Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 2015.....	22
6. Quantity of Drugs for which persons were Remanded, Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 2015.....	23
7. Offences for which persons were remanded, Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 2015.....	24
8. Quantity of Drugs for which persons were Convicted, Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 2015.....	25
9. Type of Offence for which persons were Convicted, Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 2015.....	26
10. Guyana Revenue Authority Number of Seizures by Type of Drug, Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 2015.....	28
11. Quantity of Drugs Seized by Guyana Revenue Authority by Type, Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 2015.....	28
12. Area where drugs were seized by Guyana Revenue Authority by Geographic Location in 2015.....	29
13. Quantity of Drugs Seized in the years 2014 and 2015.....	30
14. Persons charged for drug possession by type of drug for the year 2014.....	31

14.1: Persons charged for drug possession, 2015.....	31
15. Persons convicted by type of drug for the year 2014	33
15.1 Persons convicted by type of drug for the year 2015.....	33
16. Persons charged for Drug Trafficking, 2014.....	35
16.1 Persons charged for Drug Trafficking, 2015.....	35
17. Number of persons convicted for Drug Trafficking, 2014.....	37
17.1: Number of Persons convicted for Drug Trafficking, 2015.....	37
18. Distribution of Persons Treated across Centres by Gender, 2015 (N=205).....	41
19. Distribution of Persons Treated across Treatment Centres by Age Category, 2015 (N=205).....	42
20. Distribution of Persons Treated at Phoenix Centre by Age Category, 2015, (N=118)....	42
21. Distribution of Persons Treated at Salvation Army Centre by Age Category, 2015, (N=48).....	43
22. Distribution of Persons Treated at GPHC Centre by Age Category, 2015, (N=39).....	43
23. Distribution of Persons Treated across Treatment Centres by Type of Drugs, 2015.....	44
24. Distribution of Persons Treated at Phoenix Centre for Substance Abuse by Type of Drugs, 2015.....	45
25. Distribution of Persons Treated at GPHC for Substance Abuse by Type of Drugs, Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 2015.....	46
26. Distribution of Persons Treated at Salvation Army Centre for Substance Abuse by Type of Drugs, Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 2015 2015.....	47

List of Tables

	Page #
1. Quantity of Drugs Seized by Type of Drug, Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 2015.....	7
2. Persons Charged for Drug Possession by Type of Drug, Sex and Age Group, Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 2015.....	7
3. Persons Convicted for Drug Possession by Type of Drug, Sex and Age Group, Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 2015	8
4. Persons Charged for Drug Trafficking by Type of Drug, Sex and Age Group, Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 2015.....	9
5. Persons Convicted for Drug Trafficking by Type of Drug, Sex and Age Group, Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 2015.....	11
6. Persons Charged by CANU for Drug Trafficking by Type of Drug, Gender and Age Group, Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 2015.....	14
7. Persons Convicted by CANU for Drug Trafficking by Type of Drug, Gender and Age Group, Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 2015.....	15
8. Quantity of Drugs Seized by the Guyana Police Force by Type, Jan.1 to Dec. 31, 2015.....	18
9. Persons Charged for Drug Trafficking by the Guyana Police Force by Type of Drug, Sex and Age Group, Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 2015.....	18
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, 2015.....	19
10. Persons Convicted for Drug Trafficking by the Guyana Police Force by Type of Drug, Sex and Age Group, Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 2015.....	19
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, 2015.....	20
11. Age of Persons who were remanded for narcotic for the period, Jan.1 to Dec. 31, 2015.....	25
12. Age of Persons who were Convicted for narcotic for the period, Jan.1 to Dec. 31, 2015.....	27
13. Quantity of Drugs Seized by type in the years 2014 and 2015.....	29

14. Persons Charged for Drug Possession by Drug, Age and Gender for the year 2014.....	32
14.1. Persons Charged for Drug Possession by Drug, Age and Gender for the year 2015.....	32
15. Persons Convicted for Drug Possession by Drug, Age and Gender for the year 2014.....	34
15.1. Persons Convicted for Drug Possession by Drug, Age and Gender for the year 2015.....	34
16. Persons Charged for Drug Trafficking by Type of Drug, Age and Gender for the year 2014.....	36
16.1. Persons Charged for Drug Trafficking by Type of Drug, Age and Gender for the year 2015	36
17. Persons Convicted for Drug Trafficking by Type of Drug, Age and Gender for the year 2014.....	38
17.1. Persons Convicted for Drug Trafficking by Type of Drug, Age and Gender for the year 2015.....	38
18. Distribution of Persons Treated at Centres by Gender, 2015 (N=205).....	41
19. Phoenix: Number of Persons Treated for Alcohol and Drug Related Problems, Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 2015.....	45
20. GPHC: Number of Persons Treated for Alcohol and Drug Related Problems, Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 2015.....	46
21. Salvation Army: Number of Persons Treated for Alcohol and Drug Related Problems, Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 2015.....	47
22. Ministry of Education: Drug Prevention Programmes held by the Ministry of Education Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 2015.....	49

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 2015 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, 2015. 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- 2014/2015
- (iv) A demand reduction section which covers prevention and treatment programmes, 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. 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.

The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in Guyana expanded 3.0 percent in 2015 from 3.80 percent in the previous year. GDP Annual Growth Rate in Guyana averaged 2.09 percent from 1961 until 2015. GDP Annual Growth Rate in Guyana is reported by the Bank of Guyana. Guyana falls in the medium Human Development Index (HDI) category with a HDI of 0.636 based on 2014 estimates.

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 71 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 64 for males and 71 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 programmes 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

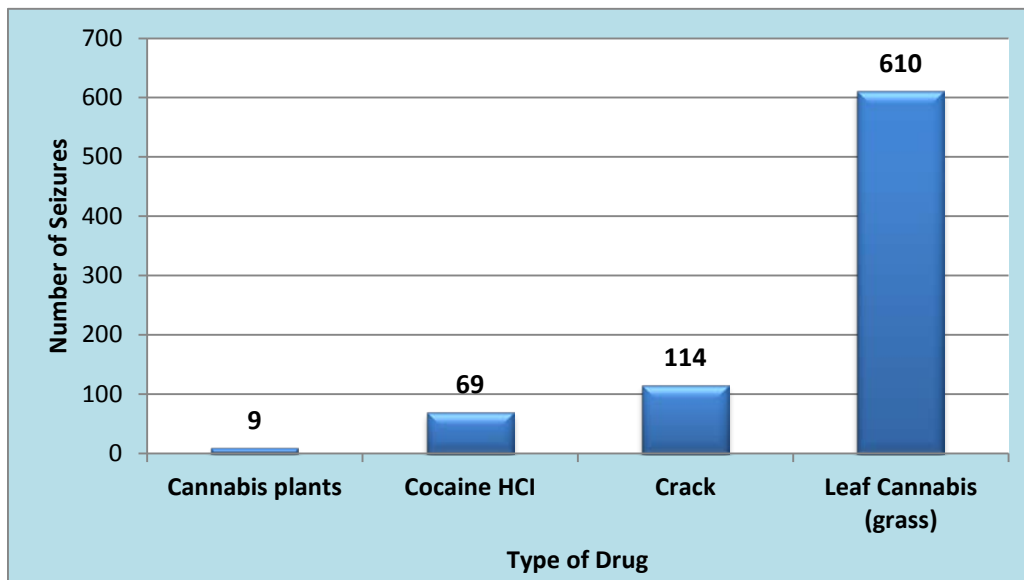
- i. Ministry of Public Security (Oversight)
- ii. Guyana Police Force
- iii. Customs Anti-Narcotic Unit (CANU)
- iv. Guyana Prison Service
- v. Guyana Defence Force
- vi. Guyana Revenue Authority, Drug Enforcement Unit
- vii. Food and Drug Department, Ministry of Public Health

SECTION 1 – SUPPLY REDUCTION

Overall Seizures, Charges, Convictions, and Drug Eradications

Overall, there were eight hundred and two (802) 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 76 percent of all seizures for the period under review. There were 114 seizures of crack amounting to 14 percent of all seizures, 69 seizures of Cocaine (HCl) amounting to 9 percent of all seizures and 9 seizures of Cannabis plants amounting to 1 percent.

Chart 1: Number of Seizures by Type of Drug, Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 2015



Concerning the quantity of drugs seized, the data reveal that total cocaine (HCI) seized for the period under review amounted to 1,131 kg 314 grams and for crack 1kg 821.1 grams. Overall, the data indicate that 849,564 kg 272 grams of cannabis plants, and 1,825 kg 935.272 grams of Leaf cannabis (grass) were seized by Law Enforcement agencies.

Table 1: Quantity of Drugs Seized by Type of Drug, Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 2015

Type of Drug Seized	Quantity of Drugs Seized	
	Kgs	Grams
Cannabis plants	849,564	272
Cocaine HCI	1,131	314
Crack	1	821.1
Leaf Cannabis (grass)	1,825	935.272

Persons Charged for Drug Possession by the Law Enforcement Agencies

Law enforcement data indicate that 363 persons were charged for drug possession for the period under review. Of that number, 352 (97%) were charged for marijuana (cannabis) and 11 (3%) were charged for the possession of crack.

Table 2: Persons Charged for Drug Possession by Type of Drug, Sex and Age Group, Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 2015

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)	60	57	192	7	13	23	352
Cocaine Hydrochloride	1	1	8	0	0	1	11
Total	61	58	200	7	13	24	363

Of the persons charged for drug possession, 319 (87.8%) were males and 44 (12.1%) were females. For the males 61 (19.1%) were from the 18 years and younger age group, 58 (18.2%) from the 19 to 25 years old age group and 200 (62.7%) from the older than 25 years old age group. For the females charged for drug possession, 7 (15.9%) was from the 18 years and

younger age group, while 13 (29.5%) were from the 19 to 25 years old age group and 24 (54.6%) were from the greater than 25 years old age group.

With regards to persons charged for the possession of marijuana (cannabis), 309 (87.8%) were males while 43 (12.2%) were females. The data further reveal that 60 (19.4%) of the males charged for marijuana (cannabis) possession were from the 18 years old and younger age group, 57 (18.5%) from the 19 to 25 years old age group and 192 (62.1%) from the older than 25 years old age group. For the females charged for marijuana (cannabis) possession, the data show that 7 (16.3%) persons were from the 18 years and younger age group, 13 (30.2%) from the 19 to 25 years old age group, and 23 (53.5%) from the older than 25 years old age group.

For persons charged for the possession of cocaine hydrochloride, 10 (90.9%) were males while 1 (9.1%) was female. Disaggregating the data reveals that 1 (10%) of the males charged were from the 18 years and younger age group, 1 (10%) from the 19 to 25 years old age group and 8 (80%) from the older than 25 years old age group. The one female charged for possession of crack belonged to the older than 25 years old age group.

Persons Convicted for Drug Possession

Overall, 187 persons were convicted of Drug possession for the period under review. Of that number, 186 (99.5%) were convicted for marijuana (cannabis) and 1 (0.5%) for cocaine hydrochloride.

Table 3: Persons Convicted for Drug Possession by Type of Drug, Sex and Age Group, Jan.1 to Dec. 31, 2015

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

Of the persons convicted for drug possession, 139 (74.2%) were males and 48 (25.8%) were females. For the males, 10 (7.2%) were from the 18 years and younger age group, 34 (24.5%) from the 19 to 25 years old age group and 95 (68.3%) from the older than 25 years old age group. For the females charged for drug possession, 8 (16.7%) were from the 18 years and younger age group while 17 (35.4%) were from the 19 to 25 years old age group, and 23 (47.9%) were from the greater than 25 years old age group.

With regards to persons convicted for the possession of marijuana (cannabis), 138 (74.2%) were males while 48 (25.8%) were females. The data further reveal that 10 (7.3%) of the males convicted for marijuana (cannabis) possession were from the 18 years old and younger age group, 34 (24.6%) from the 19 to 25 years old age group and 94 (68.1%) from the older than 25 years old age group. For the females convicted for marijuana (cannabis) possession, the data show that 8 (16.7%) persons were from the 18 years and younger age group, 17 (35.4%) from the 19 to 25 years old age group and 23 (47.9%) from the older than 25 years old age group.

One (1) person, a male, was convicted for the possession of cocaine hydrochloride.

Persons Charged for Drug Trafficking

Data from Law Enforcement agencies indicate that 439 persons were charged for drug trafficking for the period under review. Of that number, 279 (63.5%) were charged for marijuana (cannabis), 111 (25.3%) for crack and 49 (11.2%) for cocaine hydrochloride.

Table 4: Persons Charged for Drug Trafficking by Type of Drug, Sex and Age Group, Jan.1 to Dec. 31, 2015

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)	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

Of the persons charged for drug trafficking, 360 were males and 79 were females. For the males 20 (5.6%) were from the 18 years and younger age group, 88 (24.4%) from the 19 to 25 years old age group and 252 (70%) from the older than 25 years old age group. The data also show that for the females charged for drug trafficking, 6 (7.6%) were from the 18 years and younger age group, 27 (34.2%) from the 19 to 25 years old age group and 46 (58.2%) from the older than 25 years old age group.

With regards to the persons charged for trafficking in marijuana (cannabis), 247 (88.5%) were males while 32 (11.5%) were females. The data further reveal that 13 (5.3%) of the males charged for marijuana (cannabis) trafficking were from the 18 years old and younger age category, 69 (27.9%) from the 19 to 25 years old age group and 165 (66.8%) from the older than 25 years old age group. The data also show that for the females charged for marijuana (cannabis) trafficking, 3 (9.4%) were in the 18 years old and younger age group, 10 (31.2%) in the 19 to 25 years old age group and 19 (59.4%) in the older than 25 years old age group.

Data on trafficking in cocaine (HCI) show that 32 (65.3%) of the persons charged were males, while 17 (34.7%) were females. The breakdown by age and sex shows that 1 (3.1%) of the males charged for cocaine hydrochloride trafficking was from the 18 years old and younger age group, 8 (25%) from the 19 to 25 years old age group and 23 (71.9%) from the older than 25 years old age group. For the females charged for trafficking in cocaine hydrochloride, 1 (5.9%) was from the 18 years and younger age group, 8 (47%) from the 19 to 25 years old age group and 8 (47%) from the older than 25 years old age group.

Analysis of the data on persons charged for trafficking in crack reveals that 81 (73%) were males while 30 (27%) were females. Further disaggregation indicated that 6 (7.4%) of the males charged were from the 18 years and younger age group, 11 (13.6%) from the 19 to 25 years old age group and 64 (79 %) from the older than 25 years old age group. The data also show that for the females charged for trafficking in crack, 2 (6.7%) were from the 18 years and younger age group, 9 (30%) 19 to 25 years old age group and 19 (63.3%) were from the older than 25 years old age group.

Persons Convicted for Drug Trafficking

Overall, 112 persons were convicted for drug trafficking for the reporting period. Of that number, 85 (75.9%) were convicted for trafficking in marijuana (cannabis), 7 (6.3%) for trafficking in cocaine hydrochloride and 20 (17.8%) for trafficking in crack.

Table 5: Persons Convicted for Drug Trafficking by Type of Drug, Sex and Age Group, Jan.1 to Dec. 31, 2015

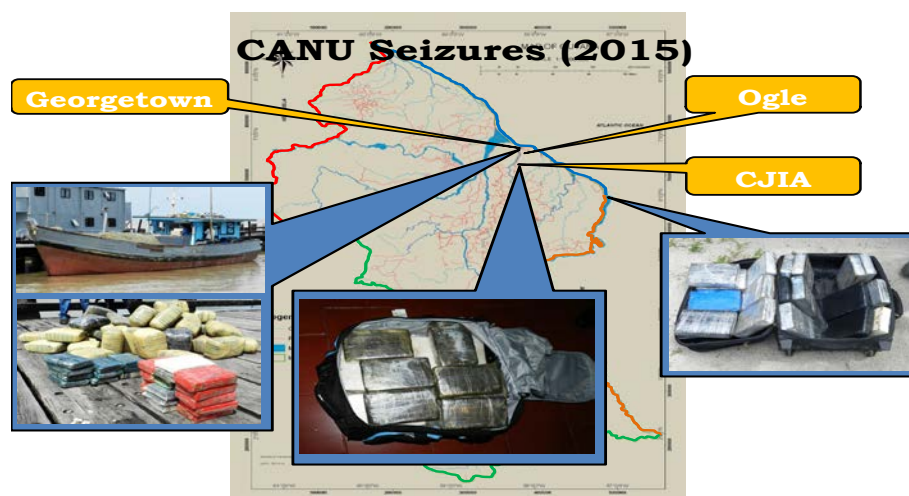
Type of Drug	Persons Convicted for Drug Trafficking						Total
	Male			Female			
	≤ 18 years old	19 to 25 years old	> 25 years old	≤ 18 years old	19 to 25 years old	> 25 years old	
Marjuana (Cannabis)	4	14	42	3	9	13	85
Cocaine Hydrochloride	0	2	2	0	3	0	7
Crack	1	4	7	3	3	2	20
Total	5	20	51	6	15	15	112

Of the persons convicted for drug trafficking, 76 (67.9%) were males and 36 (32.1%) were females. For the males, 5 (6.6%) were from the 18 years and younger age group, 20 (26.3%) from the 19 to 25 years old age group, and 51 (67.1%) from the older than 25 years old age group. For the females, 6 (16.6%) were from the 19 to 25 years old age group; 15 (41.7%) were from the 19 to 25 years old age group, and 15 (41.7%) from the older than 25 years old age group.

With regard to the persons convicted for trafficking in marijuana 60 (70.6%) were males and 25 (29.4%) were females. The data further reveal that for the males convicted for trafficking in marijuana (cannabis), 4 (6.7%) were males from the 18 years old and younger age group, 14 (23.3%) from the 19 to 25 years old age group, and 42 (70%) from the older than 25 years old age group. The data also show that for the females convicted for trafficking in marijuana (cannabis), 3 (12%) were in the 19 to 25 years old age group, 9 (36%) from the 19 to 25 years old age group, and 13 (52%) were in the older than 25 years old age group.

Data on the trafficking of cocaine hydrochloride show that 4 (57.1%) of the persons convicted were males while 3 (42.9%) were females. The breakdown by age and sex shows that 2 (50%) of the males convicted for cocaine hydrochloride were from the 19 to 25 years old age group and 2 (50%) from the older than 25 years old age group. The three (3) females (100%) convicted for trafficking in cocaine hydrochloride were from the 19 to 25 years old age group.

Of the persons convicted for trafficking in crack 12 (60%) were males and 8 (40%) were females. For males, 1(8.3%) was from the 19 to 25 years old age group, 4 (33.3%) were from the 19 to 25 years old age group, and 7 (58.4%) were from the older than 25 years old age group. For females 3 (37.5%) were from the 18 years and younger age group, 3 (37.5%) were from the 19 to 25 years old age group and 2 (25%) were from the older than 25 years old age group.

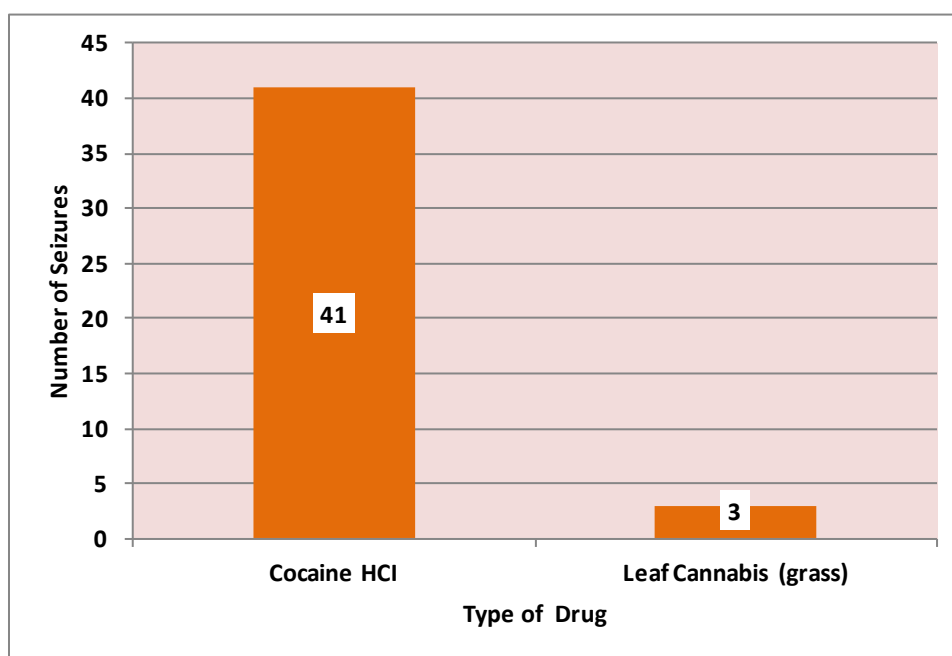


Map Indicating CANU's Main Seizure Sites

Number of Seizures and Type of Drugs Seized

The Customs Anti Narcotic Unit data reveal that the agency made 44 seizures for the period under review. The chart below shows that there were 41 seizures of Cocaine HCl, and 3 seizures of Cannabis Leaf (grass).

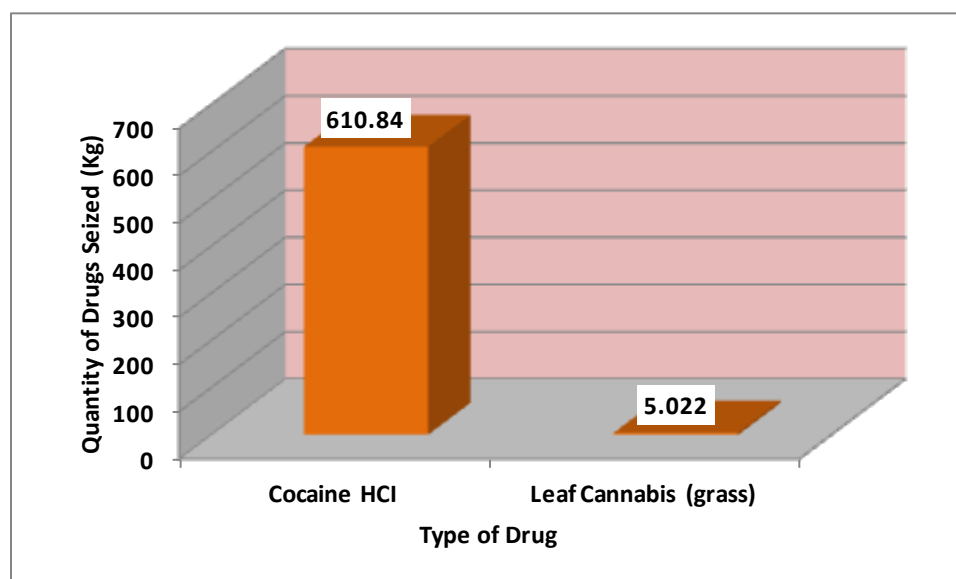
Chart 2: Customs Anti Narcotic Unit Number of Seizures by Type of Drug, Jan.1 to Dec. 31, 2015



Quantity of Drugs Seized

The data indicate that a total of 615 Kgs. 862 grams of drugs was seized by CANU for the reporting period. Of that amount, 610 Kgs. 840grams of Cocaine HCl, and 5 Kgs.022grams of Cannabis Leaf were seized by the agency, as represented by the chart below.

Chart 3: Quantity of Drugs Seized by Customs Anti Narcotic Unit by Type, Jan.1 to Dec.31, 2015



Persons Charged for Drug Trafficking and Possession

CANU reported that 43 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, 2015

Type of Drug	Persons Charged						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)			1				1
Cocaine Hydrochloride		3	27		4	8	42
Total	0	3	28	0	4	8	43

Of those charged for drug trafficking, thirty one (31) were males and twelve (12) were females. Twenty eight (28) of the males charged were above 25 years old, while three (3) were within the 19 to 25 age group. With regard to females arrested for drug trafficking, eight (8) were above 25 years old, while four (4) were within the 19 to 25 age group. Overall, of the 43 persons charged for drug trafficking, through CANU's activities, 36 or 83.7% were above 25 years old.

Persons Convicted of Drug Trafficking and Possession

CANU data reveal that 17 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, 2015

Type of Drug	Persons Convicted						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)			1				1
Cocaine Hydrochloride			11		1	4	16
Total	0	0	12	0	1	4	17

Of those convicted for drug trafficking, twelve (12) were males and five (5) were females. All of the males convicted were above 25 years old, while four (4) of the females were above 25 years old and one (1) between 19 to 25 years old. Overall, 16 or 94.1% of the 17 persons convicted for drug trafficking were above 25 years old.

Specialized Training

The Customs Anti Narcotic Unit (CANU) facilitated 6 training programmes, which targeted the law enforcement population. Overall, 19 persons received training in the following courses: Narcotics Investigators Course, Intelligence Gathering to combat Organised Crime, Intelligence Gathering & Analysis, Intelligent Investigation to successful Prosecution, Profiling of Air Freight and Passengers & Fast Parcels course.

CANU also facilitated 3 training programmes, which specifically targeted Custom Officers. Overall, 2 persons received training in the following courses: National Workshop for Customs Officers on the Enforcement of Multilateral Environmental Agreements and Customs Border & Protection Management Training.

There was one training programme which targeted the Judiciary. One person received training at the Legal Intercept Points of Contracts Conference.

CANU also facilitated 3 training programmes where 3 persons received training in Law Enforcement Leadership Programme, Leadership & Management, and Strategic Counterdrug Intelligence Courses.

Aerial and Maritime Monitoring and Interdiction

For the period under review, there was a CANU/GDF collaborative maritime operation in the North West District that resulted in the seizure of a Fiberglass fast boat (Go-fast vessel).



Go-fast Vessel

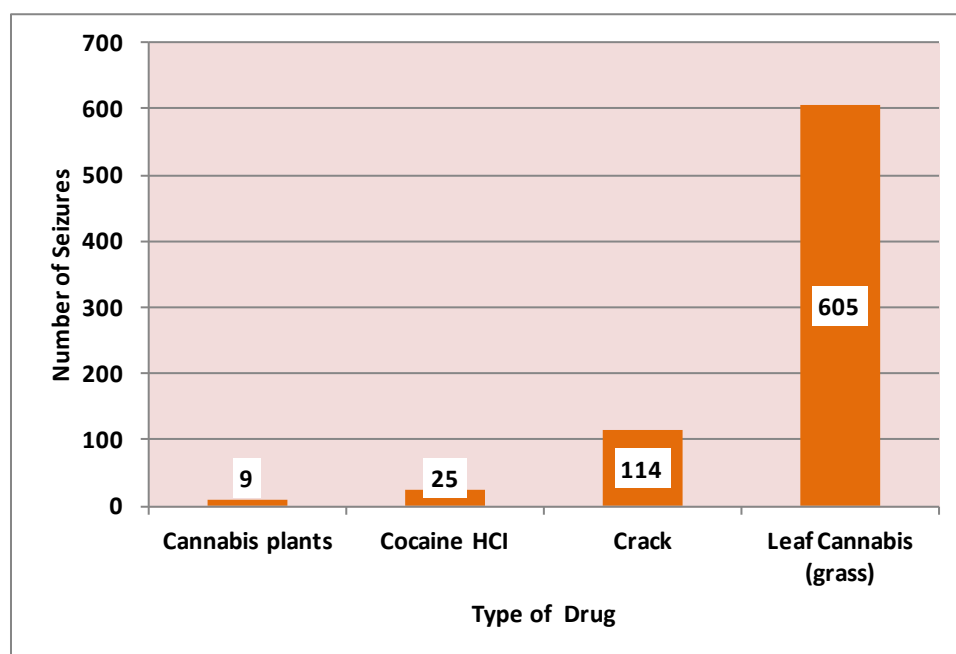
GPF Seizures (2015)



Number of Seizures and Type of Drugs Seized

The Guyana Police Force data reveal that the agency made 753 seizures for the period under review. The chart below shows 605 seizures of Leaf Cannabis (grass), 114 seizures of Crack, 25 seizures of Cocaine HCl, and 9 seizures of Cannabis plants.

Chart 4: Guyana Police Force Number of Seizures by Type of Drug, Jan to Dec. 2015



Quantity of Drugs Seized

The data indicate that 851,527 Kgs 2,276 grams of drugs were seized by the GPF for the reporting period. Of this amount, 849,564 Kgs 272 grams of Cannabis plants, 1,811 Kgs 935.18 grams of Leaf Cannabis (grass), 151 Kgs 248 grams of Cocaine HCI, 1Kg 821.1 grams of Crack 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, 2015

Type of Drug	Quantity of Drugs Seized	
	Kgs	Grams
Crack	1	821.1
Cocaine HCI	151	248
Leaf Cannabis (grass)	1,811	935.18
Cannabis plants	849,564	272
Total	851,527	2,276.28

Persons Charged for Drug Trafficking and Possession

The Guyana Police Force reported that 422 persons were charged for drug trafficking and 363 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, 2015

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)	13	69	164	3	10	19	278
Cocaine Hydrochloride	1	8	12	1	7	4	33
Crack	6	11	64	2	9	19	111
Total	20	88	240	6	26	42	422

Of those charged for drug trafficking, 348 were males and 74 were females. 20 of the males charged were 18 years old and younger, 88 were between 19 to 25 years old, and 240 (69%) were older than 25 years old. With regard to females charged for drug trafficking, 6 were 18 years old and younger, while 26 were within the 19 to 25 age group, and 42 (56.7%) were older than 25 years. Overall, of the 422 persons charged for drug trafficking by the Guyana Police Force, 282 (66.8%) 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, 2015

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)	60	57	192	7	13	23	352
Crack	1	1	8	0	0	1	11
Total	61	58	200	7	13	24	363

Concerning drug possession, for the males charged, 61 persons were 18 years and younger, 58 were within the 19 to 25 years age group, while 200 were older than 25 years old. For the females charged for drug possession, 7 were 18 years old and younger, 13 were within the 19 to 25 years old age group, and 24 persons in the older than 25 years age group. Overall, of the 363 persons charged for drug possession by the Guyana Police Force, 224 (61.7%) were older than 25 years.

Persons Convicted for Drug Trafficking and Possession

The Guyana Police Force data reveal that 112 persons were convicted for drug trafficking and 187 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, 2015

Type of Drug	Persons Convicted of 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)	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

Of those convicted for drug trafficking, 76 were males and 36 were females. For the males, 5 persons were 18 years old and younger, 20 were between the 19 to 25 years old age group, while 51(67%) persons were older than 25 years old. With regards to the females, 6 persons were 18 years old and younger, 15 persons each were within the 19 to 25 years old age group and the

older than 25 years old age group. Overall, of the 112 persons convicted for drug trafficking, 66 (59%) were above 25 years old.

Table 10.1: Persons Convicted of Drug Possession by Type of drug, Sex and Age Group, Jan 1 to Dec. 31, 2015

Type of Drug	Persons Convicted of Drug Possession						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

For the persons convicted of drug possession, 139 were males while 48 were females. For the males, 10 persons were 18 years old and younger, 34 were between the 19 to 25 years old age group, while 95 (68.3%) persons were older than 25 years old. For the females, 8 persons were 18 years old and younger, 17 persons were between the 19 to 25 years old age group and 23 persons were in the older than 25 years old age group. Overall, of the 187 persons convicted for drug possession, 118 (63%) were above 25 years old.

Specialised Training on the Control of Illicit Drug Trafficking

A total of five (5) ranks from Law Enforcement agencies received training in Advance Narcotics Investigation; Profiling, Cargo, Passenger and Fast parcels; Seminar on Counter Narcotics for the Caribbean, and Asset Investigation and Recovery, for the period under review.

Seizure of Weapons, Equipment, Money and Real Estate

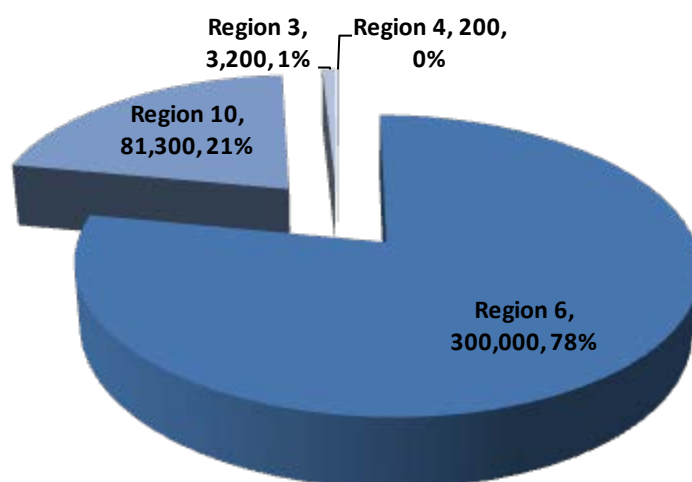
There were seven (7) drug related seizures of firearms for the period under review. There were also seizures of 54 cartridges or projectiles.

Seizures of equipment included: 1 water pump, 4 spray cans, 1 stove, and 1 chain saw. 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 300,000 plants were removed manually, followed by Region 10 where 81,300 plants were manually removed from cultivation. The specific areas in Region 10 include: Millies Hideout, Soesdyke/Linden Highway; Ten Mile Ituni Road; Yaruni Upper Demerara River, and Kairuni Upper Demerara River. Hubu Backdam, Essequibo Islands - West Coast Demerara, in Region 3 was another area from where 3,200 plants were manually removed from cultivation.

Chart 5: Areas Eradicated, Abandoned or otherwise removed from illicit cultivation by Geographic location



In 2015, there were 998kgs 787 grams 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 530kgs 605 grams. This was followed by Region 6 where 400kgs of dry cannabis were destroyed and Region 4 where 68kgs 182 grams of dry cannabis were destroyed.

Chart 5.1: Quantity of Dry Cannabis destroyed Jan 1 to Dec. 31, 2015

Regions	Quantity of Dry Cannnabis	
	Kg	Grams
Region 10	530	605
Region 6	400	
Region 4	68	182
Total	998	787

Aerial and Maritime Monitoring and Interdiction

For the period under review, two (2) aerial anti-drug interdiction operations were carried out in collaboration with the Guyana Defence Force in Region 10 (Millies Hideout, Soesdyke Linden Highway) where a firearm was seized.

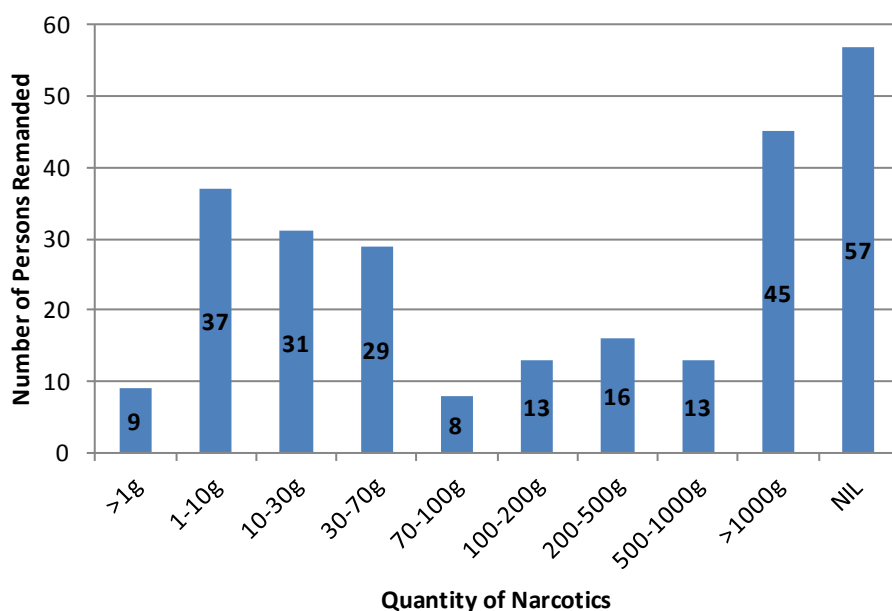
Guyana Prison Service



Remanded Prisoners with Narcotics Cases for 2015

The Guyana Prison Service data, in the graph below, indicate that persons were remanded for different quantities of drugs during the period under review. Forty-five (45) persons were remanded with over one thousand grammes (>1000g) of narcotics, whilst thirty-seven persons were remanded with 1-10 grammes of narcotics.

Chart 6: Quantity of drugs for which persons were Remanded, Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 2015



NB. Nil represents undetermined quantity

As shown in the table below, Trafficking in Cannabis was the most popular form of drugs offence for which prisoners were remanded

Chart 7: Drugs Offences for which persons were remanded, Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 2015

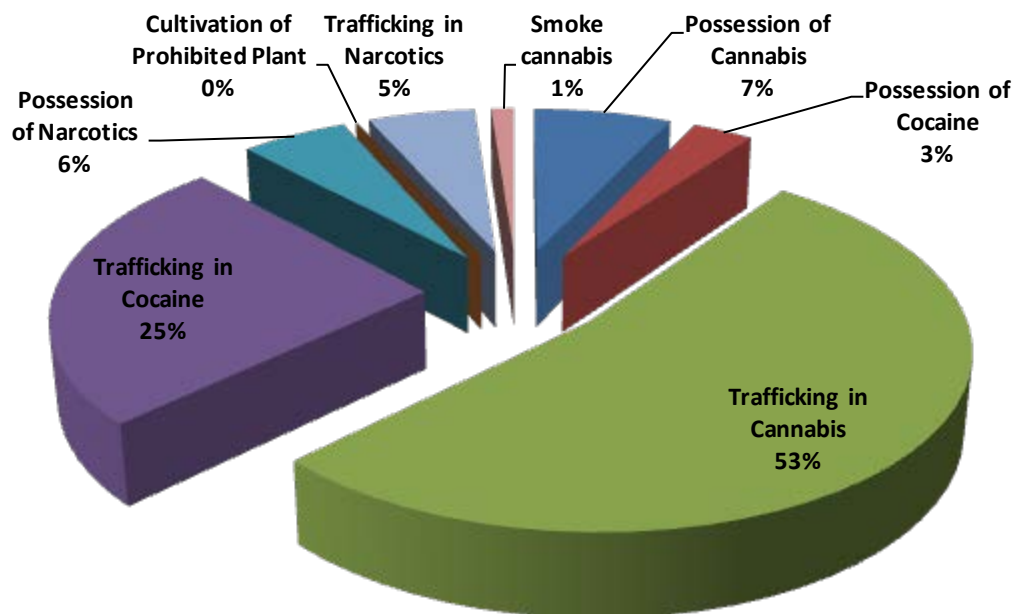


Table 11: Age of persons who were remanded for narcotic for the period Jan 1 to Dec 31, 2015

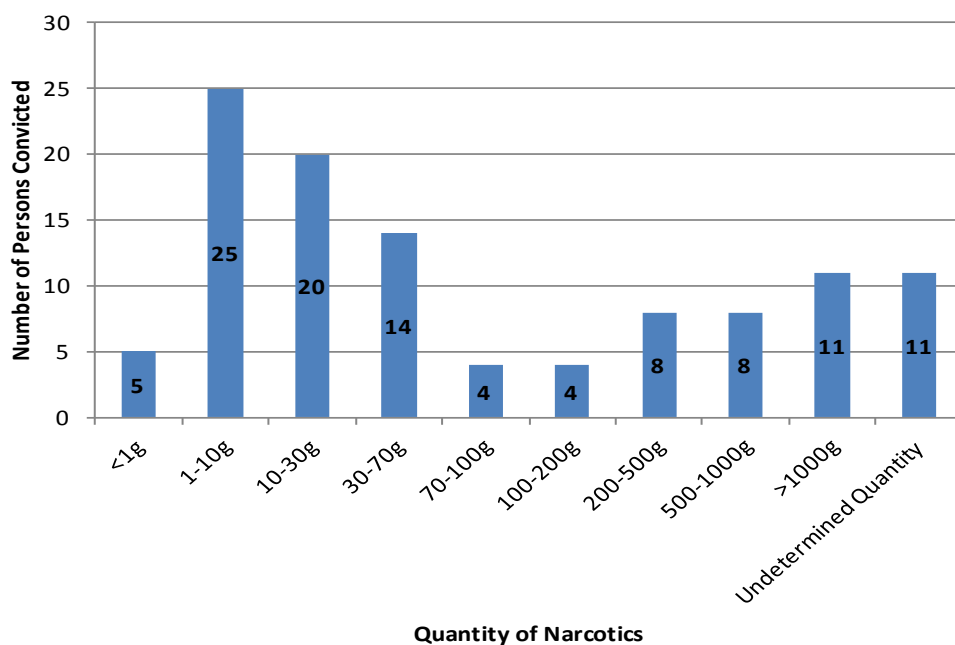
Age of Persons Remanded for Narcotics	Number of Persons
Under 18	2
18-24	50
25-30	58
31-36	39
37-42	35
43-48	35
49-55	21
56-65	6
66-75	1
Over 75	0
Undetermined Age	11
Total	258

The majority of persons (58) remanded for narcotics were between the age of twenty-four (24) to thirty (30) years.

Convicted Prisoners with Narcotics Cases for 2015

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. Twenty-five (25) persons were convicted for 1-10 grammes of narcotics while twenty (20) persons were convicted for 10-30 grammes of narcotics.

Chart 8: Quantity of drugs for which persons were Convicted, Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 2015



As shown in the chart below, Trafficking in Cannabis was the popular narco offence for which prisoners were convicted, 43 percent.

Chart 9: Type of Offence for which persons were Convicted, Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 2015

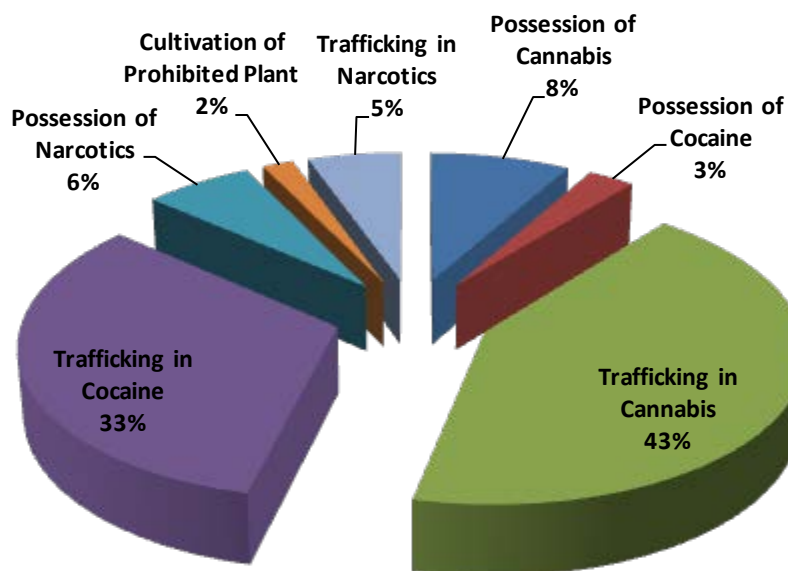


Table 12: Age of persons who were convicted for narcotic for the period Jan.-Dec., 2015

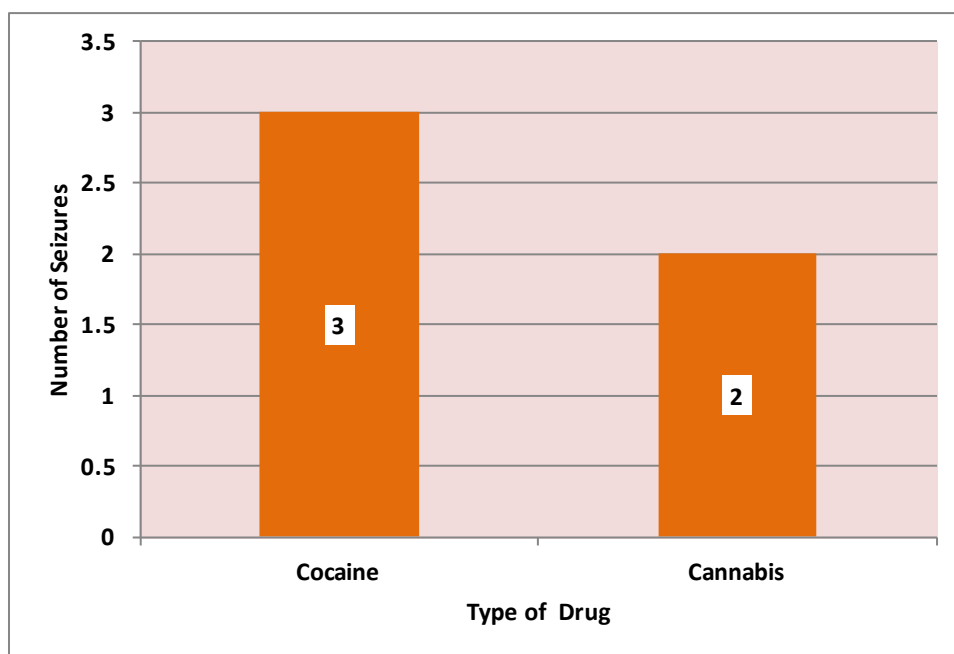
Age of Persons Convicted for Narcotics	Number of Persons
Under 18	1
18-24	22
25-30	28
31-36	18
37-42	14
43-58	12
49-55	10
56-65	3
66-75	1
Over 75	1
Total	110

The majority of persons (28) convicted for narcotics were between the ages of twenty-four (24) to thirty (30) years.

Guyana Revenue Authority – Law Enforcement and Investigation Division

For the year 2015, there were a total of 5 reported seizures undertaken by the Agency. There were 3 seizures of cocaine and 2 seizures of Cannabis.

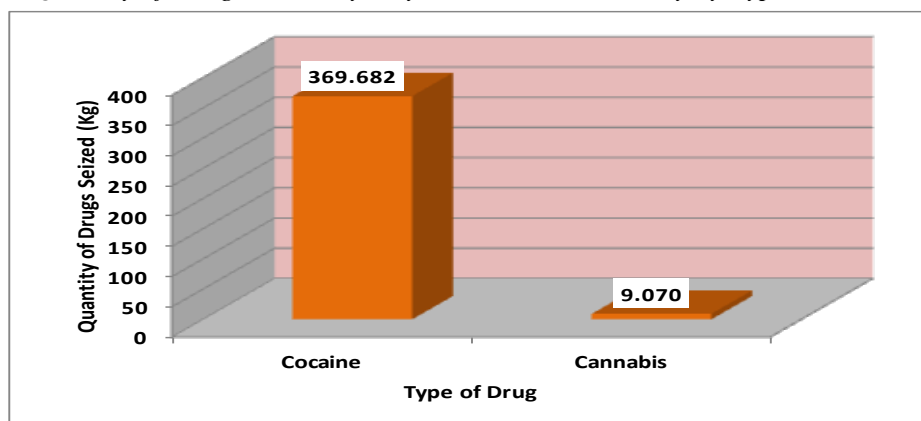
Chart 10: Number of Seizures by Type of Drug, Jan.1 to Dec. 31, 2015



Quantity of Drugs Seized

The data indicate that a total of 378 Kgs. 752 grams of drugs was seized by GRA for the reporting period. Of that amount, 369 Kgs. 682 grams of Cocaine, and 9 Kgs. 70 grams of Cannabis were seized by the agency, as represented by the chart below.

Chart 11: Quantity of Drugs Seized by Guyana Revenue Authority by Type, Jan.1 to Dec.31, 2015



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 10 was the area with the highest quantity of drugs seized with 368.42 kgs of cocaine, followed by Region 6 with 1.262 kgs of cocaine and 9.070 kgs of cannabis seized.

Chart 12: Areas where drugs were seized by Guyana Revenue Authority by Geographic Location in 2015

Regions	Quantity of Cocaine	Quantity of Cannabis
	Kg	Kg
Region 10	368.42	
Region 6	1.262	9.07
Total	369.682	9.07



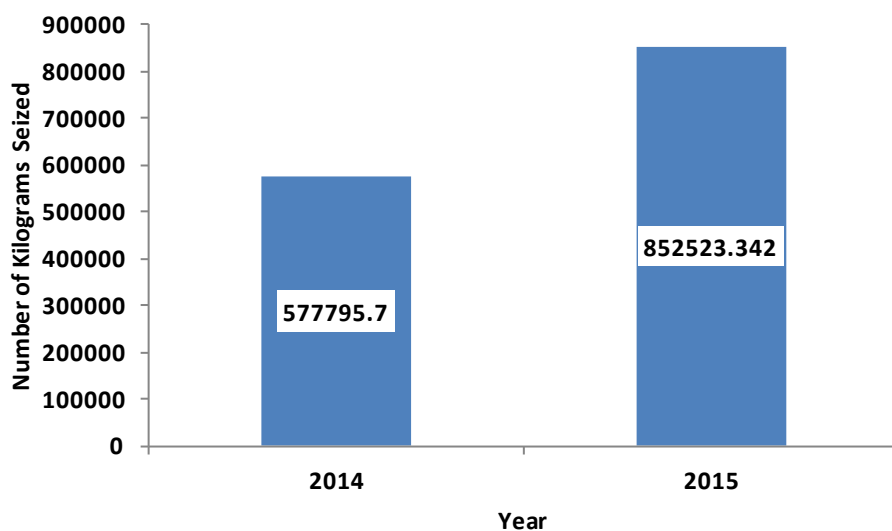
The Mv Deltadiepe, docked at Bosai Wharf, Linden, was searched and drugs extracted from a container at the John Fernandes Container Terminal.

Comparative Analysis 2014/2015

Quantity of Drugs Seized

When comparing 2015 to the year 2014, there was an increase of 274,727.642 kgs or 47.5 percent of the quantity of drugs seized by law enforcement agencies in 2015.

Chart 13: Quantity of Drugs Seized in the years 2014 and 2015



In the year 2015, there was a significant increase of 281,514 kgs 272 grams or 49.6 percent in the quantity of cannabis plants seized when compared to 2014. Noteworthy, however, there was a significant decrease in the quantity of Leaf Cannabis (grass), 7,671 Kgs 568 grams or 80.7 percent, seized in 2015 when compared to 2014.

Table 13: Quantity of Drugs Seized by type in the years 2014 and 2015

Type of Drug	Quantity of Drugs Seized			
	2014		2015	
	Kg	Grams	Kg	Grams
Cocaine HCl	1,111	440.00	1,131	314.00
Crack	1	586.00	1	821.10
Cannabis Plants	568,050		849,564	272.00
Leaf Cannabis (grass)	9,497	503.25	1,825	935.27
Other		22.00		
Total	578,659	1,551.25	852,521	2,342.37

Persons charged for Drug Possession

The number of persons charged for drug possession increased by 53 or 17.1 percent in 2015 when compared to figures in 2014. Contributing to the increase in the number of persons charged for drug possession in 2015 was an increase of 15.8 percent or 48 persons charged for marijuana (cannabis) possession, and 100 percent increase of persons charged for Cocaine Hydrochloride when compared to the year 2014..

Chart 14: Persons charged for drug possession, 2014

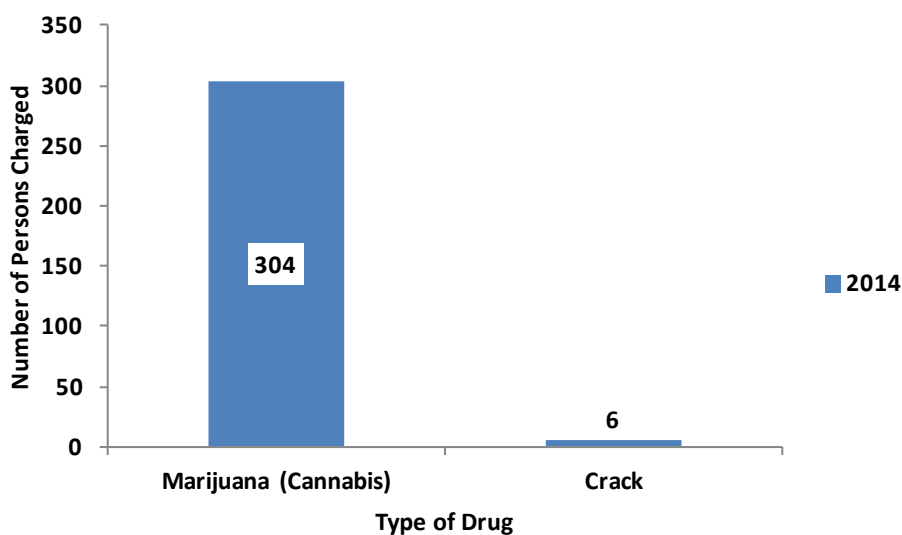
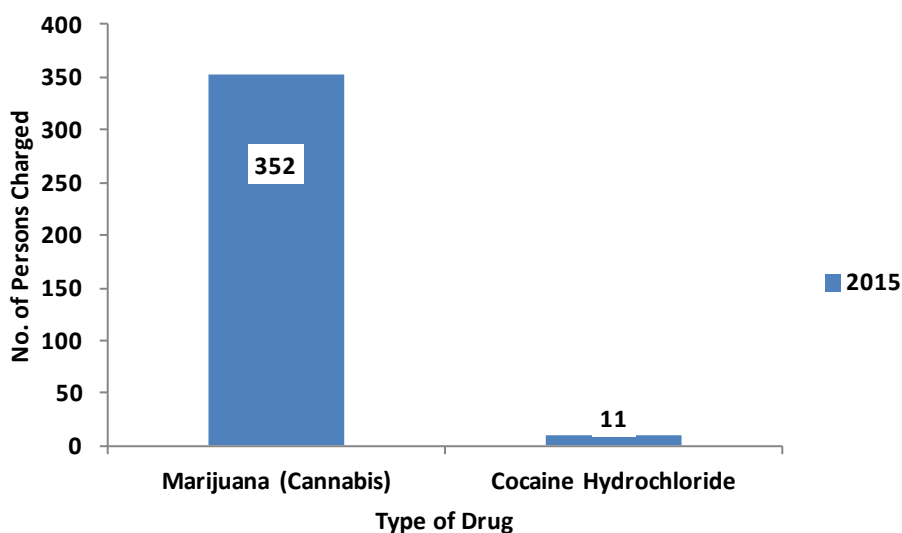


Chart 14.1: Persons charged for drug possession, 2015



Of the persons charged for drug possession, there was an increase of 10.8 percent or 31 males charged in 2015 when compared to the previous year. When 2015 is compared to 2014 there was a 100 percent increase in the number of females charged for drug possession in 2015.

For the males, there was a significant increase of 74.3 percent or 26 males charged in the 18 years and younger age group in 2015 when compared to the previous year. 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 2014

Type of Drug	Persons Charged in 2014						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)	33	59	191	1	3	17	304
Crack	2	3	0	1	0	0	6
Total	35	62	191	2	3	17	310

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

Persons convicted for Drug Possession

The number of persons convicted for drug possession decreased by 28.6 percent or 75 persons in 2015 when compared to figures in the year 2014. Also, in the year 2015, there was a significant decrease of 25 percent or 62 persons convicted of marijuana (cannabis) when compared to the year 2014.

Chart 15: Persons convicted for drug possession, 2014

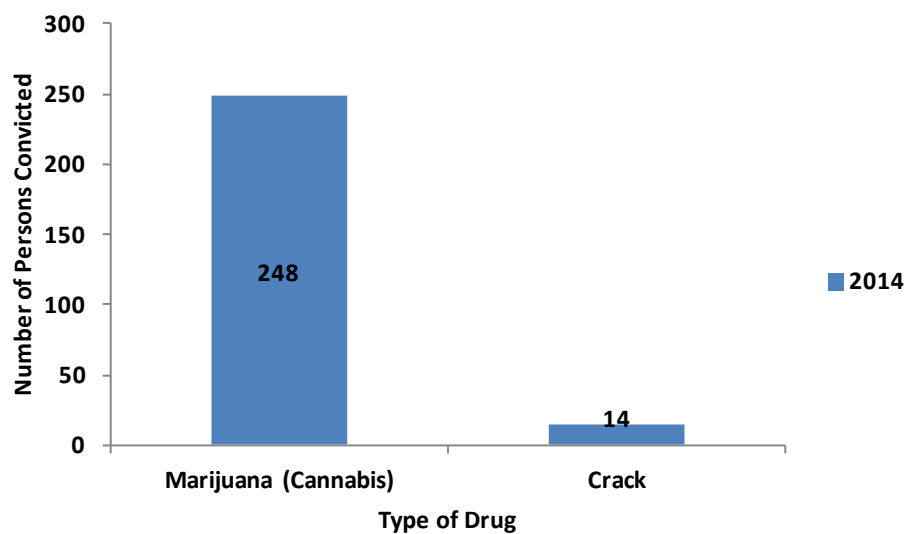
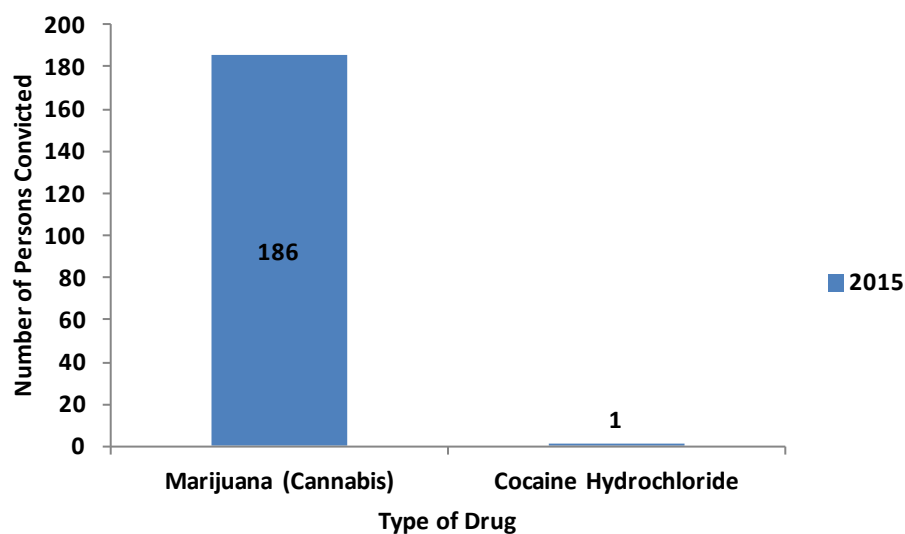


Chart 15.1: Persons convicted for drug possession, 2015



Of the persons convicted for drug possession, there was a decrease of 45.5 percent of males convicted in 2015 when compared to the previous year. On the other hand, when 2015 is compared to 2014 there was a significant increase of 41 females convicted for drug possession in 2015.

For males convicted for drug possession, there was decrease of 68.7 percent in the 18 years and younger age group in 2015 when compared to the previous year. 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 2014

Type of Drug	Persons Convicted in 2014						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)	30	96	116	1	2	3	248
Crack	2	7	4		1		14
Total	32	103	120	1	3	3	262

Table 15.1: 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

Persons charged for Drug Trafficking

The number of persons charged for drug trafficking for the year 2015 increased by 25.1 percent when compared to the year 2014. As a result, there was a 24.6 percent rise in the number of

persons charged for trafficking in marijuana and a 42.3 percent increase in the number of persons charged for trafficking of crack. It was noted that the figures for persons charged for cocaine (HCI) trafficking remained constant in 2015 when compared to 2014.

Chart 16: Persons charged for Drug Trafficking, 2014

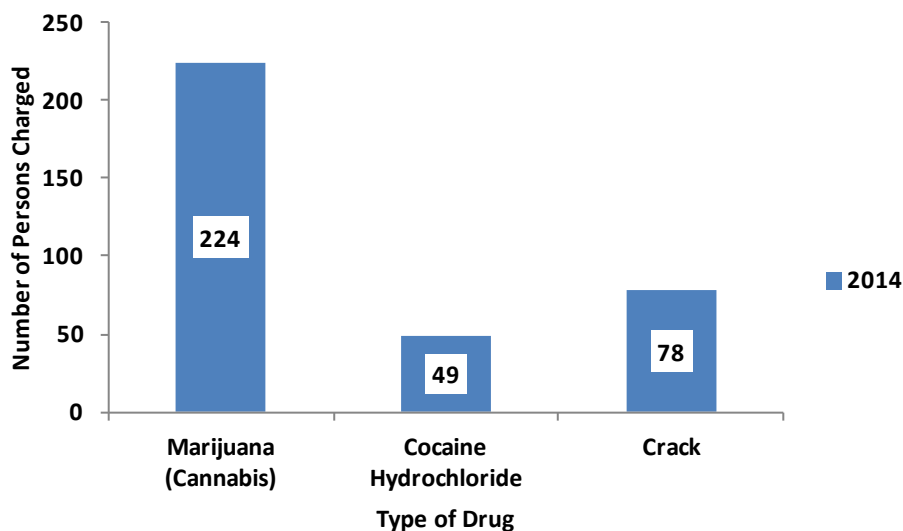
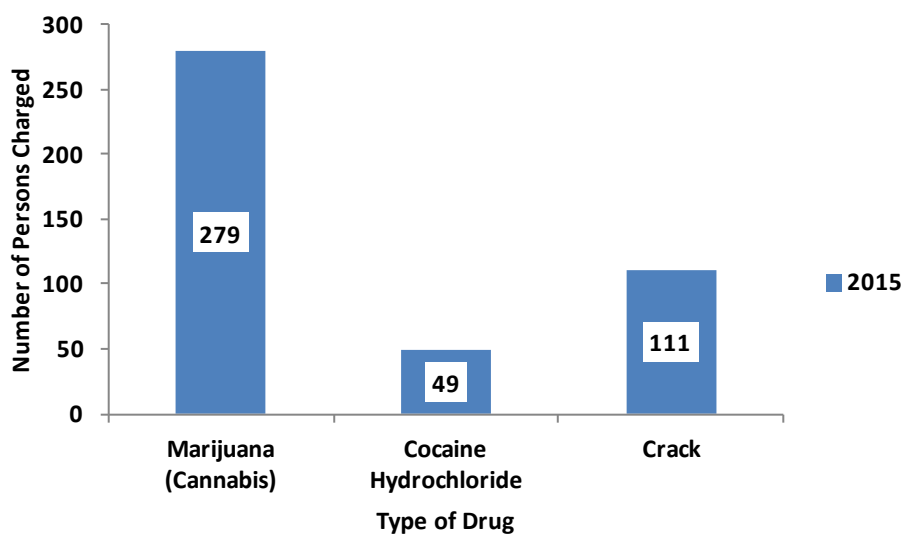


Chart 16.1: Persons charged for Drug Trafficking, 2015



Of the persons charged for drug trafficking, there was an increase of 28.6 percent of males charged in 2015 when compared to the previous year. However, there was a decrease of 4 males

in the 18 years and younger age group in 2015 when compared to the previous year. When 2015 is compared to 2014 there was an 11.3 percent increase in the number of females charged for drug possession in 2015. 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 2014

Type of Drug	Persons Charged in 2014						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)	15	42	126	3	9	29	224
Cocaine Hydrochloride	4	12	12	1	4	16	49
Crack	5	14	50	2	2	5	78
Total	24	68	188	6	15	50	351

Table 16.1: 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

Persons Convicted for Drug Trafficking

Law enforcement data indicate that there was a 40 percent increase in the number of persons convicted for drug trafficking in 2015 when compared to the year 2014. The data indicate a 34.9

percent increase in persons convicted of trafficking marijuana and an increase of 17 persons (566.7%) convicted of trafficking Crack in 2015, when compared to the previous year. However, there was a decrease of 50 percent of persons convicted in the trafficking of Cocaine Hydrochloride in the year 2015 when compared to the year 2014.

Chart 17: Number of Persons convicted for Drug Trafficking, 2014

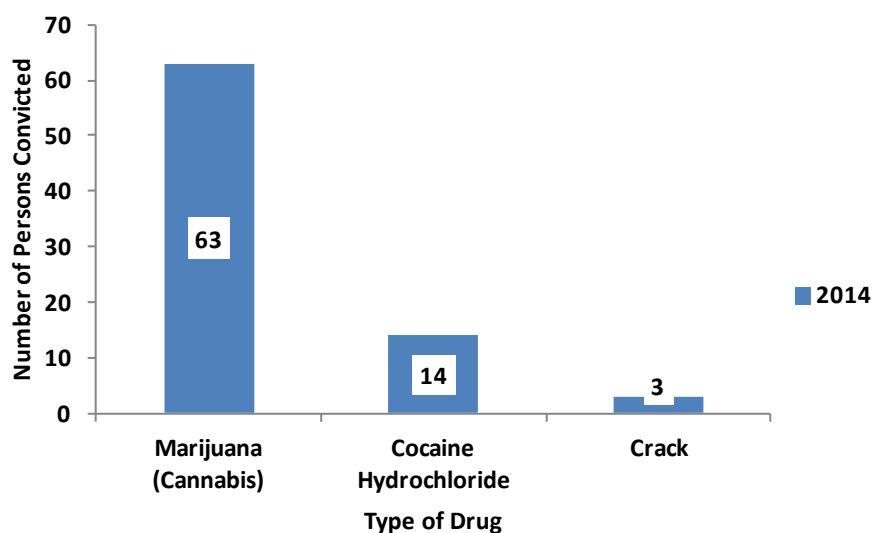
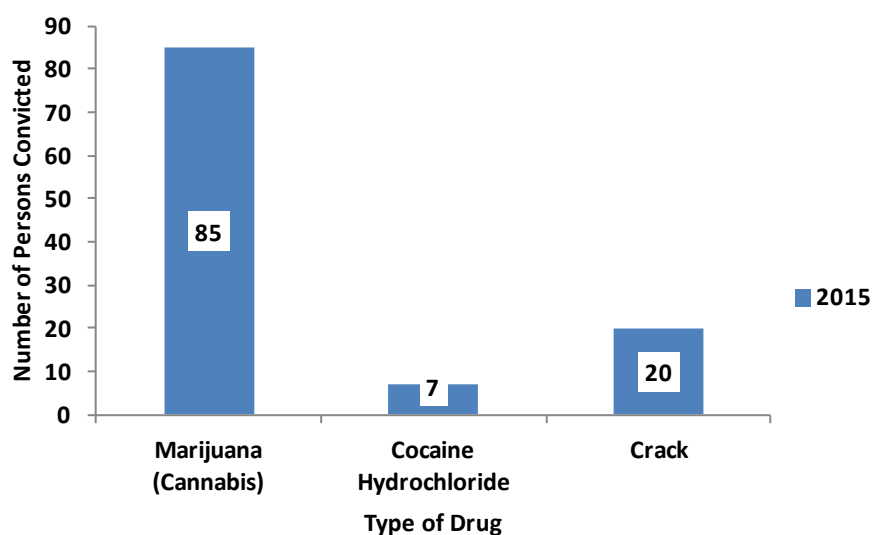


Chart 17.1: Number of Persons convicted for Drug Trafficking, 2015



Of the persons convicted for drug trafficking, there was an increase of 4.1 percent males convicted in 2015 when compared to the previous year. When 2015 is compared to 2014 there was an increase of 29 females charged for drug possession in 2015.

For the males the number of persons convicted remained constant in the 18 years and younger age group in 2015 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.

Table 17: Persons convicted for Drug Trafficking by Type of Drug, Age, and Gender for the year 2014

Type of Drug	Persons Convicted in 2014						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	26	28	0	3	2	63
Cocaine Hydrochloride	1	4	7	0	1	1	14
Crack	0	1	2	0	0	0	3
Total	5	31	37	0	4	3	80

Table 17.1: 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

SECTION II – DEMAND REDUCTION

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



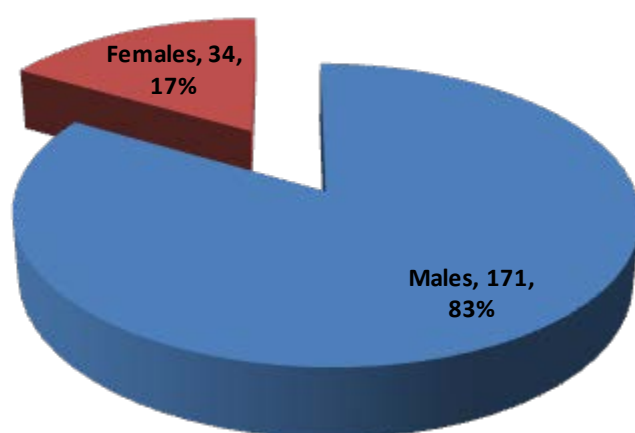
The buildings in which many afflicted persons have experienced varying degrees of redemption

Phoenix Recovery Project, Salvation Army Men's Centre and Georgetown Public Hospital are the main treatment centres for rehabilitating drug users. In 2015, a total of two hundred and five (205) persons were treated for substance abuse. One hundred and seventy-one (171) or 83 per cent of the persons treated for substance abuse addictions were males and thirty-four (34) or seventeen (17) per cent were females.

Table 18: Distribution of Persons Treated at Centres by Gender, 2015 (N=205)

Sex	Phoenix	Salvation Army	GPHC	Total
Male	96	48	27	171
Female	22	0	12	34
Total	118	48	39	205

Chart 18: Distribution of Persons Treated across Treatment Centres by Gender, 2015 (N= 205)



The Charts below show the age category of persons treated at the treatment and rehabilitation centres for substance abuse. 140 or 68% of those treated were above 25 years old, while, 16 per cent or 33 persons, each, were between ages 18 to 25 and younger than 18 years old.

The Phoenix centre treated one hundred and eighteen (118) persons for substance abuse. Of those treated, 81(69%) were above 25 years; 13(11%) were between 18 – 25 years, and 24(20%) were 18 years and younger.

At the Salvation Army centre, 33 (69%) of those treated were above the 25 years age-group, 11(23%) from the 18-25 years age group, and 4(8%) were 18 years and younger.

The analysis reveals that 67 percent or 26 persons above 25 years old; 9 (23%) between ages 18-25 years old, and 4 (10%) 18 years old or younger were treated at GPHC.

Chart 19: Distribution of Persons Treated across Treatment Centres by Age Category, 2015, [N=205]

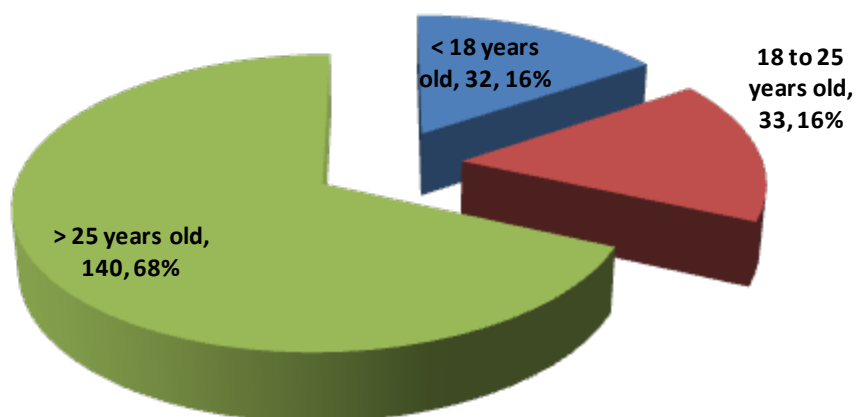


Chart 20: Distribution of Persons Treated at Phoenix Centre by Age Category, 2015, [N=118]

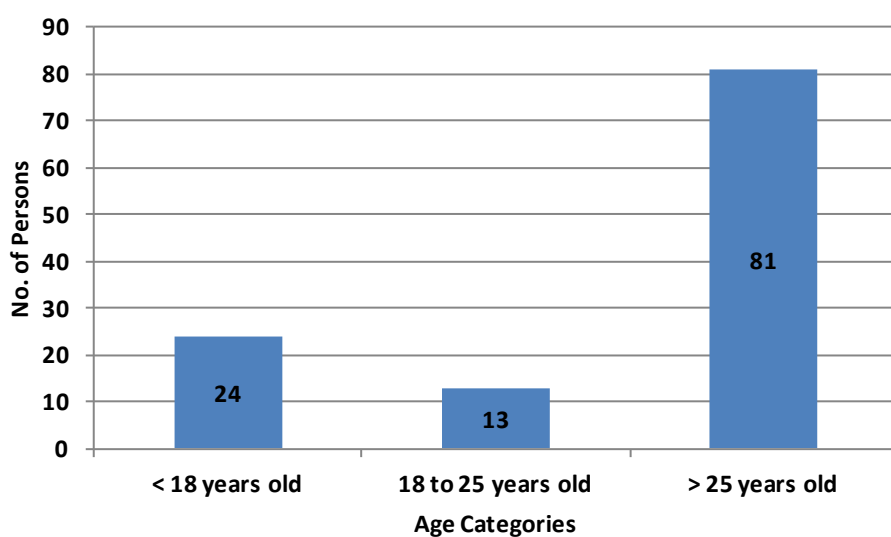


Chart 21: Distribution of Persons Treated at Salvation Army Centre by Age Category, 2015, [N=48]

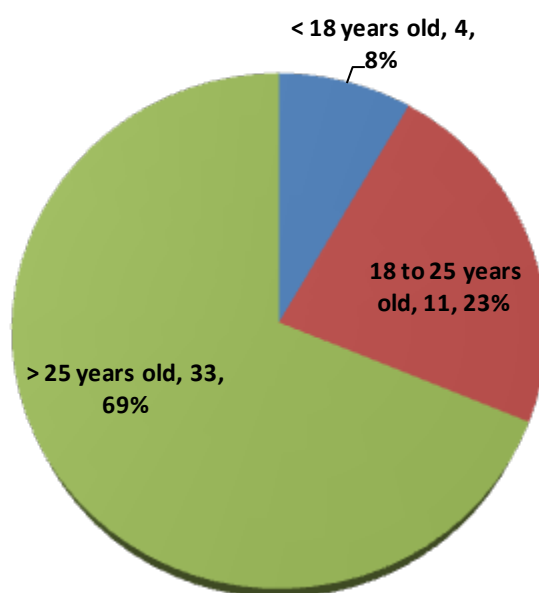


Chart 22: Distribution of Persons Treated at Georgetown Hospital Centre by Age Category, 2015, [N=39]

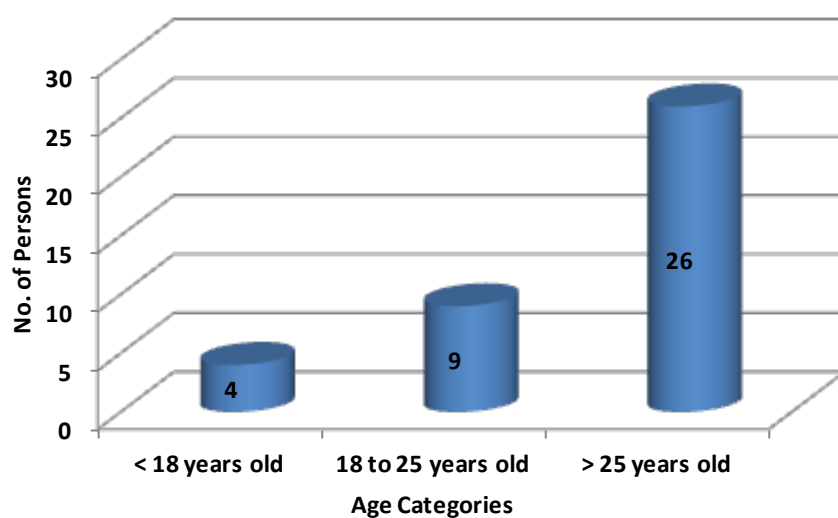
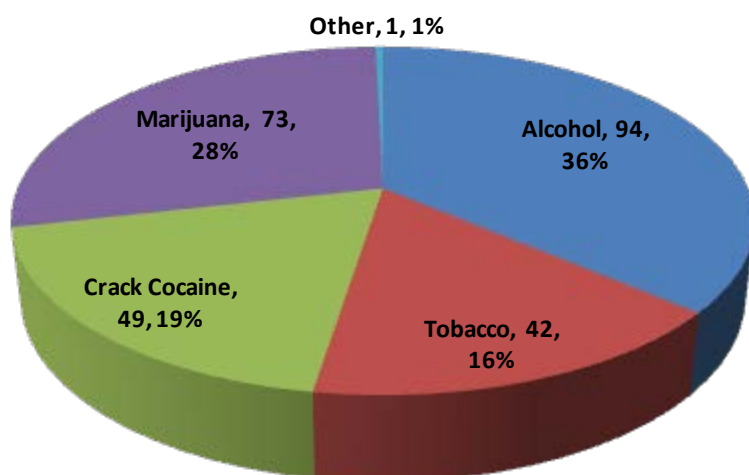


Chart 23: Distribution of Persons Treated across Treatment Centres by Type of Drug, 2015



The Pie chart above illustrates that alcohol (36 percent) was the drug most persons with substance abuse challenges were treated for. Nevertheless, marijuana (28 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 one hundred and eighteen (118) cases for substance abuse addiction. The analysis reveals that ninety-six (96) or 81.4 per cent of the persons treated for substance abuse were males and twenty-two (22) or 18.6 percent were females. Sixty-three (63) or 65.6 percent of the males treated for substance abuse were over 25 years old, while eighteen (18) or 82 percent of the females treated for substance abuse were over 25 years old.

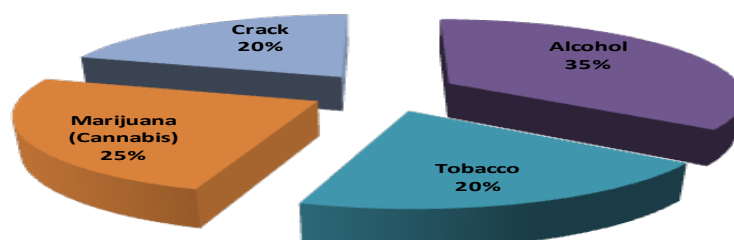
Table 19: Number of Persons Treated for Alcohol and drug related problems, Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 2015

2015

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	6	4	24	0	0	7	41
Tobacco	6	4	9	0	0	5	24
Marijuana (Cannabis)	6	4	15	0	1	3	29
Crack	3	0	15	3	0	3	24
Total # of Cases Treated	21	12	63	3	1	18	118

The chart below indicates that thirty-five percent or forty-one (41) persons were treated for alcohol related addiction; twenty-five percent or twenty-nine (29) persons were treated for marijuana related addiction, while twenty percent or (24) persons were separately treated for tobacco and crack related addiction .

Chart 24: Distribution of Persons Treated for Substance Abuse by Type of Drug, 2015



Ministry of Health – GPHC

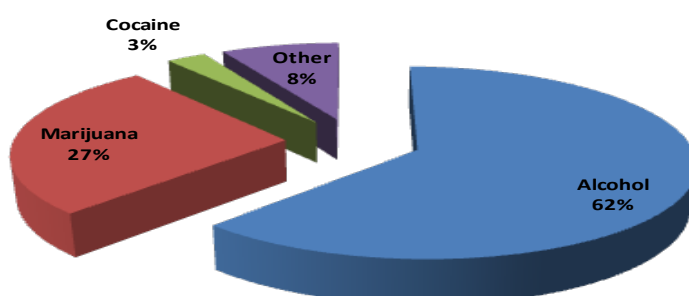
The Ministry of Health outpatient rehabilitation facility-Georgetown Public Hospital Corporation (GPHC) treated thirty-seven (37) persons. Of this number, 68 per cent of the persons treated were males and 32 per cent were females. Sixteen (16) or 64 percent of the males treated for substance abuse were over 25 years old, while seven (7) or 58 percent of the females treated for substance abuse were over the 25 years old.

Table 20: Number of Persons Treated for Alcohol and other drugs related problems, Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 2015

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		2	13		2	6	23
Marijuana (Cannabis)	2	4	2	1	1		10
Cocaine						1	1
Other	1		1		1		3
Total # of Cases Treated	3	6	16	1	4	7	37

The chart below indicates that 62 percent or twenty-three (23) persons were treated for alcohol related addiction, while 27 percent or ten (10) persons were treated for marijuana related addiction

Chart 25: Distribution of Persons Treated for Substance Abuse by Type of Drugs, Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 2015



Salvation Army Men's Social Centre

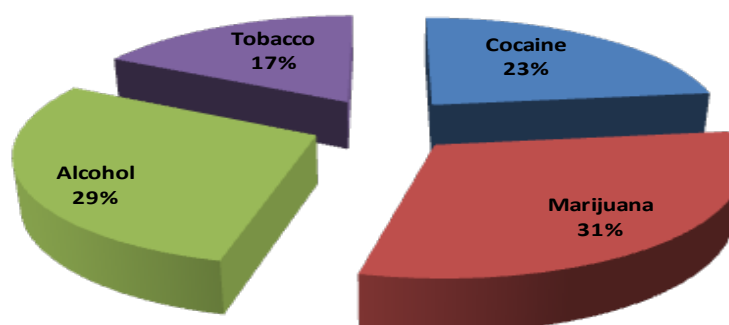
The Salvation Army Men's Social Centre treats all categories of substance abusers. The table below indicates that the Salvation Army Men's Social Centre treated forty-eight (48) persons. It must be noted that particular clients were being treated for more than one type of drug simultaneously. For example, one (1) client each from the 19-25 years old and >25 years old category were treated for four (4) types of substance. It was noted that there is a steadily increasing number of younger males as young as age thirteen (13) who are now entering the programme.

Table 21: Number of Persons Treated for Alcohol and other drugs related problems, Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 2015

Status of Clients	Male			Total Cases
	< 18 years old	18 to 25 years old	> 25 years old	
No. Walked off the Program	2	7	9	18
No. of Relapses	0	0	7	7
No. Who Completed Program	2	2	12	16
No. Who In Treatment	0	2	5	7
Total # of Cases Treated	4	11	33	48

The chart below indicates that thirty-one (31) per cent of the cases treated by the Salvation Army Men's Social Center were for Marijuana related addiction, twenty-nine (29) percent for Alcohol, twenty-three (23) percent for cocaine, and for Tobacco use – seventeen (17) percent.

Chart 26: Distribution of Persons Treated and cases for Substance Abuse by Type of Drugs, Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 2015



The Salvation Army is now executing an out-patient programme for school children who are using marijuana and women who are unable to attend rehab. The Salvation Army has been working with schools in Region 4 and will be extending its program to schools in Region 3 for the coming year. Notably, many of their clients reside in Region 3.

Ministry of Education

The Ministry of Education held the following Drug Prevention Programmes in the year 2015:

Table 22: Drug Prevention Programmes held by the Ministry of Education Jan 1 to Dec 31, 2015

Description of Programme	Type of Group Targeted	Location
Drug Awareness Workshops International Day against Drug Abuse & Illicit Trafficking	Youth in and out of School, Disciplined Services, GTI, GIRC (8 Sessions)	1,2,3,4,5,6,10 and Georgetown
Drug Prevention Symposium Phoenix Recovery	Schools, Clubs (2 Sessions)	Georgetown
Coaches Empowerment Anti-Doping Education Workshops	Youth Clubs, Coaches (3 Sessions)	Regions 4,5,6
Health Fair Drug Prevention Discussion	Youth in and out of School (6 Sessions)	Region 10
Satellite Table Outreach	Community (4 Sessions)	Region 10

Observations and Recommendations

Treatment data show that many persons requiring treatment for substance abuse were treated for cross addictions such as alcohol, marijuana, and cocaine. The 2015 Annual Report reveals that conviction rates for drug possession and trafficking in cocaine were significantly decreased for the period under review. Thus, it is recommended that efforts be made by the Network committee and by extension the Task Force on Narcotic Drugs to ascertain whether, in the former, the decrease can be attributed to poor prosecution; magistracy policy of not convicting for possession of small quantities of cannabis and/or referrals to treatment facilities. Concerning the latter, it will be useful to find out if poor prosecution, and/or other mitigating factors contributed to a decrease in convictions.

Additionally, the following recommendations are offered as a consequence of the premise of the Guyana Drug Information Network (GUYDIN) and the 2015 Annual Report by extension.

- 1) Consideration should be given to the setting up of a DIN Secretariat/Staffing to support the achievements of the DIN's mission as set out in the Guyana National Drug Strategy Master Plan 2016-2020; and to serve as the liaison with the CICAD/OAS.
- 2) The final Report of the Guyana Household Drug Survey, when released, should be perused to ascertain correlates, if any, between the 2015 Annual DIN Report and the Survey, and recommendations therein should feed into the DIN's 2015 Work Plan.
- 3) The Ministry of Health and the DIN should collaborate to conduct continuous specialized training for personnel involved in drug abuse prevention.
- 4) 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.
- 5) 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.

