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# MULTILATERAL EVALUATION MECHANISM (MEM)

INTER-AMERICAN DRUG ABUSE CONTROL COMMISSION (CICAD)

SECRETARIAT FOR MULTIDIMENSIONAL SECURITY (SMS)

# Guyana

Evaluation Report on Drug Policies

# 2019



## MULTILATERAL EVALUATION MECHANISM (MEM)

# GUYANA

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## Evaluation Report on Drug Policies

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# PREFACE

The Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM), under the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD) of the Secretariat for Multidimensional Security (SMS), measures the progress achieved and challenges to member nations of the Organization of American States (OAS) in implementing the CICAD Hemispheric Plan of Action on Drugs 2016-2020. Mandated by the 1998 Summit of the Americas held in Santiago, Chile, the MEM is the only multilateral tool of its kind in the world.

MEM evaluations are based on information provided by OAS member states, which is then analyzed by the MEM's Governmental Expert Group (GEG), composed of experts from OAS countries. For this round, the GEG performed its work from mid-2018 to mid-2019. The evaluation process was transparent and inclusive in nature, with no experts involved in the evaluation of their own country.

The GEG analyzed the following areas: institutional strengthening, demand reduction, supply reduction, control measures, and international cooperation, and its evaluation is based on the 29 objectives and corresponding priority actions of the CICAD Hemispheric Plan of Action on Drugs 2016-2020. (A few priority actions were not considered, given they are not measurable.) In addition, the seventh round reports include a discussion of member states' progress over time during the seven MEM rounds.

Prior to the GEG's work, the MEM Inter-Governmental Working Group, also composed of representatives from OAS member states, designed the seventh evaluation round instrument during 2017, and the resulting questionnaire was then completed by member states.

The MEM reports focus on key themes important not only to CICAD but to the OAS as a whole, such as human rights, gender, age, culture and social inclusion. The reports also take into account the recommendations of the outcome document of the Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly on the World Drug Problem (UNGASS 2016) and the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals.

We hope the MEM reports serve as a useful diagnostic tool to improve drug policies and strategies, both at a national and regional level.

This report and all other MEM seventh round evaluation reports are available at <http://www.cicad.oas.org>



# INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

## OBJECTIVE 1

ESTABLISH AND/OR STRENGTHEN NATIONAL DRUG AUTHORITIES, PLACING THEM AT A HIGH POLITICAL LEVEL AND PROVIDING THEM WITH THE NECESSARY CAPABILITIES AND COMPETENCIES TO COORDINATE NATIONAL DRUG POLICIES IN THE STAGES OF FORMULATION, IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING, AND EVALUATION.

Guyana's National Anti-Narcotics Agency (NANA) is the national drug authority, established in 2017 and falls under the Ministry of Public Security for routine operations and under the Ministry of the Presidency (Strategic Oversight Council) for strategic operations. NANA receives guidance from a Strategic Oversight Council consisting of several ministers of government and chaired by the President of Guyana. This drug authority has a legal basis.

NANA coordinates the areas of demand reduction, supply reduction, control measures, drug observatory, international cooperation and program evaluation, but not for alternative, integral and sustainable development.

The annual budget for NANA is integrated into the budget of the Ministry of Public Security and said annual budget for 2018 was USD \$958,476.

The country has an ongoing coordination and organization mechanism among agencies and other levels of government, in order to implement the National Drug Strategy Master Plan, 2016-2020, which NANA is responsible for overseeing.

## OBJECTIVE 2

FORMULATE, IMPLEMENT, EVALUATE AND UPDATE NATIONAL DRUG POLICIES AND/OR STRATEGIES THAT WILL BE COMPREHENSIVE AND BALANCED, BASED ON EVIDENCE THAT INCLUDE A CROSS-CUTTING HUMAN RIGHTS PERSPECTIVE, CONSISTENT WITH OBLIGATIONS OF PARTIES UNDER INTERNATIONAL LAW<sup>1</sup> WITH A FOCUS ON GENDER AND EMPHASIZING DEVELOPMENT WITH SOCIAL INCLUSION.

Guyana has the National Drug Strategy Master Plan 2016-2020, approved by the Cabinet. This drug plan includes the areas of institutional strengthening, demand reduction, supply reduction, control measures and international cooperation.

The relevant actors from priority areas involved in implementation of the National Drug Strategy Master Plan 2016-2020 are the Health Ministry, Ministry of Social Protection (includes gender affairs department), Ministry of Communities, Ministry of Legal Affairs, regional and/or local governments, and scientific community/academia, civil society, other social actors, Ministry of Public Security, Ministry of Education and Regional Authorities.

NANA does not have in its central structure an office or operational unit to promote, coordinate, train and provide technical support on drug-related issues to local governments or stakeholders. However, within the Ministry of Public Health, there is the Drug Demand Reduction Unit whose core function is to promote, coordinate, train and provide technical support on drug-related issues to local governments and other stakeholders.

The National Drug Strategy Master Plan 2016-2020 takes into account the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) of the 2030 Agenda, as well as, including a human rights perspective, a gender approach, and development with social inclusion.

## OBJECTIVE 3

DESIGN AND COORDINATE NATIONAL DRUG POLICIES AND/OR STRATEGIES WITH OTHER PUBLIC POLICIES AND/OR STRATEGIES THAT ADDRESS FUNDAMENTAL CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES OF THE DRUG PROBLEM.

Guyana has national social public policies to address the socio-economic causes and consequences of the drug problem. There are several programs designed to address some of the socio-economic causes and consequences of the drug problem, such as the CARISecure and Citizen, Security, Strengthening Programs (CCSP). The CCSP program conducts community needs assessments in communities most affected by crime and violence.

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<sup>1</sup> Full respect for international law and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, observing the principles of sovereignty and the territorial integrity of States, nonintervention in the internal affairs of States, fundamental liberties, inherent human dignity, and equal rights and mutual respect among States.

**OBJECTIVE 4**

ESTABLISH AND/OR STRENGTHEN NATIONAL OBSERVATORIES ON DRUGS (OR SIMILAR TECHNICAL OFFICES) FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONAL DRUG INFORMATION SYSTEMS AND FOSTERING SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH IN THIS AREA.

Guyana has a national observatory on drugs within the NANA named the Drug Information Network Department.

The national observatory on drugs has a national drug information network with the following stakeholders: health and education institutions, civil society and other social stakeholders, international organizations of cooperation, forensics science, law enforcement and the Financial Intelligence Unit.

The following are the studies in the area of demand reduction:

Demand reduction			
Studies	Studies carried out and published		Year of most recent study
	Yes	No	
Survey of secondary school students		X	
National household surveys (12-64 years)	X		2016
Patient register of treatment centers	X		2017
Cross-section survey of patients in treatment centers		X	
Survey of patients in emergency rooms		X	
Survey of higher education students		X	
Survey of populations in conflict with the law	X		2018
Studies on drug-related mortality		X	
Studies on drug-related morbidity		X	
Studies on gender conditions related to drug problems		X	
Survey of other target populations.	X		2018
Others			
Global Youth Tobacco Survey 2015		X	



The following is the information in the areas of supply reduction, trafficking and related crimes:

Supply reduction, trafficking and related crimes			
Information	Available information		Year of most recent information
	Yes	No	
Quantification of illicit crop cultivation including crops grown indoors	X		2017
Number of seizures of illicit drugs and raw materials for their production	X		2017
Quantities of illicit drugs and raw materials for their production seized		X	
Number of seizures of controlled chemical substances (precursors)		X	
Quantities of seized controlled chemical substances (precursors)		X	
Number of seizures of pharmaceutical products		X	
Quantities of seized pharmaceutical products		X	
Number of persons formally charged with drug use, possession and trafficking	X		2017
Number of persons convicted of drug use, possession and trafficking	X		2017
Number of laboratories producing illicit plant-based drugs detected and dismantled		X	
Number of laboratories producing illicit drugs of synthetic origin detected and dismantled		X	
Chemical composition of seized drugs		X	
Sale price of drugs (for consumers)	X		2017
Number of persons formally charged with money laundering		X	
Number of persons convicted of money laundering		X	
Number of persons formally charged with trafficking in firearms, explosives, ammunition and related materials		X	
Number of persons convicted of trafficking in firearms, explosives, ammunition and related materials		X	
Number of persons formally charged with diversion of chemical substances		X	
Number of persons convicted of diversion of chemical substances		X	

The indicators or information that Guyana's national observatory on drugs manages includes and systematically analyzes data that is disaggregated by gender, age, socio-economic and educational level and ethnicity.

The country has not carried out studies to evaluate drug programs or interventions.

**OBJECTIVE 5**

ENCOURAGE THE DESIGN, ADOPTION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF ALTERNATIVES TO INCARCERATION FOR LOW-LEVEL DRUG-RELATED OFFENSES, WHILE TAKING INTO ACCOUNT NATIONAL, CONSTITUTIONAL, LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE SYSTEMS AND IN ACCORDANCE WITH RELEVANT INTERNATIONAL INSTRUMENTS.

Guyana does not have legislation or administrative guidelines that create or provide for alternatives to incarceration for drug-dependent criminal offenders.

**OBJECTIVE 6**

PROMOTE AND IMPLEMENT, AS APPROPRIATE, COMPREHENSIVE PROGRAMS THAT PROMOTE SOCIAL INCLUSION IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE POLICIES, LAWS AND NEEDS OF EACH COUNTRY, ESPECIALLY FOR THOSE VULNERABLE POPULATIONS, WITH DIFFERENT LEVELS AND FORMS OF INVOLVEMENT.

Guyana does not have interinstitutional and multisectoral programs that promote the social integration of individuals affected by the drug problem.

**OBJECTIVE 7**

FOSTER PROPORTIONATE SENTENCING, WHERE APPROPRIATE, THAT ADDRESSES THE SERIOUSNESS OF DRUG OFFENSES AND SAFEGUARDING LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

Guyana has legislation on proportionate sentencing, in particular for low-level drug-related offenses.

The country also has special courts or tribunals for low-level drug-related offenses and provisions are under the Juvenile Offender's Act of 1998 and the Narcotics Drug and Psychotropic Act of 1988. These Acts stipulates that the courts must establish and maintain community-based programs that are an alternative to judicial proceedings.

## INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

### Drug Policy Evaluation throughout the MEM Process: 1999-2018

CICAD views with satisfaction that from the first to the seventh rounds (1999-2018), Guyana has had a national drug authority and operated with a budget. CICAD notes that in the seventh round (2014-2018), the national drug authority coordinates the areas of demand reduction, supply reduction, control measures, drug observatory, international cooperation and program evaluation; but not for alternative, integral and sustainable development.

CICAD is pleased to see that from the first to the fifth rounds (1999-2009), and in the seventh round (2014-2018), Guyana has had a national drug plan. However, in the sixth (2013-2014) round, the country did not have a national drug plan. In the seventh round (2014-2018), the National Drug Strategy Master Plan, 2016-2020, includes the areas of institutional strengthening, demand reduction, supply reduction, control measures and international cooperation, and also takes into account the United Nations SDGs of the 2030 Agenda, and includes a human rights perspective, a gender approach, and development with social inclusion.

CICAD observes that in the seventh round (2014-2018), Guyana has social policies that address the socioeconomic causes and consequences of the drug problem.

CICAD notes that from the first to the fourth rounds (1999-2006), Guyana did not have a national observatory on drugs, but that from the fifth to the seventh rounds (2007-2018), the country has had a national observatory or similar technical office on drugs. In the seventh round (2014-2018), the national observatory on drugs has financial, human and technological resources and a national drug information network. There also are indicators and information on demand and supply reduction, trafficking and related crimes, which are analyzed by gender, age, socio-economic and educational level and ethnicity. CICAD expresses its concern that in the sixth and seventh rounds (2013-2018), Guyana has not conducted any studies to evaluate drug demand and supply reduction programs.

CICAD takes note in the seventh round (2014-2018), Guyana does not have legislation that incorporates alternative measures to incarceration for low-level drug-related offenses.

CICAD also observes that in the seventh round (2014-2018), Guyana does not have interinstitutional and multisectoral programs that promote social integration of individuals affected by the drug problem.

CICAD expresses its satisfaction that in the seventh round (2014-2018), Guyana has legislation on proportionate sentencing for low-level drug-related offenses and special courts for juveniles.

# DEMAND REDUCTION

## OBJECTIVE 1

ESTABLISH DEMAND REDUCTION POLICIES WITH A PUBLIC HEALTH FOCUS THAT ARE EVIDENCE-BASED, COMPREHENSIVE, MULTIDISCIPLINARY, MULTISECTORAL, AND RESPECTFUL OF HUMAN RIGHTS, CONSIDERING THE GUIDELINES AND/OR RECOMMENDATIONS OF SPECIALIZED INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS.

Guyana has demand reduction policies that include programs in the areas of prevention, treatment, and social integration. These programs include human rights, intercultural, age differences, and gender approaches.

The country takes into account the guidelines and recommendations of specialized international and regional organizations in prevention and treatment programs. However, CICAD was unable to evaluate if the country takes these guidelines and recommendations into account for social integration programs, since Guyana did not provide the relevant information. Regarding prevention programs, the country uses the Health and Family Life Regional Education Curriculum for the Integration of Life Skills Based Approaches to Substance Use Prevention.

Guyana has not carried out any process or intermediate outcome evaluations of drug abuse prevention programs and has not conducted impact evaluations or any other related and current study of drug abuse prevention programs.

Coordination mechanisms are implemented to develop and implement demand reduction programs allowing for the participation of and coordination with civil society and other social stakeholders. The country offers treatment services, supports the implementation of drug prevention programs and is required to submit periodic reports of activities.

Measures aimed at minimizing the adverse public health and social consequences of drug abuse are implemented, using the technical guide, jointly published by the World Health Organization (WHO), the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and the Joint United Nations Program on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS). Specifically, the country follows guidelines provided by the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO).

## OBJECTIVE 2

ESTABLISH AND/OR STRENGTHEN AN INTEGRATED SYSTEM OF UNIVERSAL, SELECTED AND INDICATED PREVENTION PROGRAMS ON DRUG USE, GIVING PRIORITY TO VULNERABLE AND AT-RISK POPULATIONS, EVIDENCE-BASED AND INCORPORATING A HUMAN RIGHTS, GENDER, AGE AND MULTICULTURAL APPROACH.

Guyana implements prevention programs in the following populations:

Population group	Name of program	Type of program
<b>School children and university students</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Elementary/primary</li> </ul>	Drug Prevention Education Program	Selective
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Junior high &amp; high school (secondary school)</li> </ul>	Drug Prevention Education Program	Selective
<b>Others</b>		
<b>Teachers</b>	Drug Prevention Education Awareness Program	Universal

However, the country does not have prevention programs for the following populations: pre-school, university, the street population, family, gender, LGBTI, community, indigenous people, migrants and refugees, individuals in the workplace, and incarcerated individuals.

## OBJECTIVE 3

ESTABLISH AND STRENGTHEN, AS APPROPRIATE, A NATIONAL TREATMENT, REHABILITATION AND SOCIAL INCLUSION SYSTEM FOR PEOPLE WITH PROBLEMATIC DRUG USE, INCLUDING A HUMAN RIGHTS AND GENDER-BASED APPROACH, TAKING INTO ACCOUNT INTERNATIONALLY ACCEPTED QUALITY STANDARDS.

Guyana has a national system for comprehensive treatment and social integration programs and devices that includes early intervention (brief intervention, counseling) programs through counseling and support services offered at selected Public Health Facilities as part of outpatient services under the guidance of the Mental Health Division of the Ministry of Public Health. However, the country does not offer the other specialized programs and devices in crisis intervention, diverse treatment modalities, dual pathology (co-morbidity), or social integration and services related to recovery support.

The counseling and support services offered take into account the International Standards for the Treatment of Drug Use Disorders of UNODC and WHO. International agencies such as PAHO/WHO offer technical support to Guyana's Ministry of Public Health that, through the Standards Unit, ensures that its drug treatment programs for problematic drug use adhere to international standards.

There are mechanisms to facilitate access and ensure the quality of treatment services for those with problematic drug use. The public health system offers outpatient services, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs), primarily the Phoenix Recovery Project and the Salvation Army, offer residential treatment services, but private and religious institutions offer neither. The gender perspective is included in the treatment services offered.

The country has established and maintained cooperative relationships with governmental/non-governmental organizations providing social and community support services, with a gender perspective, for the social integration of vulnerable populations. Guyana has outlined in the National Drug Strategy Master Plan 2016-2020, the creation of employee support services to provide prevention, treatment and support services for persons with substance misuse problems. In collaboration with NGOs, the country also supports programs aimed at providing vocation skills training, mentorship and psychological support for all persons in a position of vulnerability.

Guyana does not have mechanisms to continually monitor and evaluate the results of care, treatment and social integration programs. There also are no supervisory mechanisms for establishments offering treatment and rehabilitation services for those with problematic drug use.

There are mechanisms to protect the rights of those with problematic drug use in treatment programs and services.

#### **OBJECTIVE 4** | FOSTER ONGOING TRAINING AND CERTIFICATION OF HUMAN RESOURCES THAT PROVIDE PREVENTION, TREATMENT, REHABILITATION AND SOCIAL REINTEGRATION SERVICES.

Guyana does not have ongoing competence-based trainings in the area of prevention, treatment or social reintegration. However, the University of West Indies offers training to professionals in this field. Furthermore, persons receive some training in the prevention and treatment fields via the Training and Certification Program for Drug and Violence Prevention, Treatment, and Rehabilitation (PROCCER) of the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission of the Organization of American States (CICAD/OAS). Prevention based programs are conducted by the Ministry of Education in the areas of teacher training, student sensitization and parental education, while the Ministry of Public Health provides necessary capacity building for both governmental and NGOs involved in drug demand reduction initiatives/programs.

The country does not certify personnel working in prevention, treatment services or social reintegration services.



## **OBJECTIVE 5**

ESTABLISH AND/OR STRENGTHEN GOVERNMENTAL INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITIES TO REGULATE, ENABLE, ACCREDIT AND SUPERVISE PREVENTION PROGRAMS AND, CARE AND TREATMENT SERVICES.

Guyana does not have an accreditation process for treatment centers. There also are no supervisory mechanisms in place to ensure the quality criteria of prevention, care or treatment services.

The country has not conducted an assessment to determine the national needs regarding care and treatment services offered.

## DEMAND REDUCTION

### Drug Policy Evaluation throughout the MEM Process: 1999-2018

CICAD observes that in the seventh round (2014-2018), Guyana has a national system of demand reduction policies that include programs in the area of prevention, treatment, and social reintegration, and they incorporate human rights, intercultural, age differences and gender approaches. These programs are implemented through coordination mechanisms with civil society and other social stakeholders. CICAD also notes with satisfaction that the country takes into account guidelines and recommendations of specialized international organizations in establishing prevention programs and in implementing measures aimed at minimizing the adverse public health and social consequences of drug abuse. In regards to program evaluation, CICAD expresses its concern that Guyana only evaluated prevention programs in the sixth round (2013-2014).

CICAD recognizes that in the seventh round (2014-2018), Guyana has a selective prevention program aimed at school children and a universal prevention program aimed at teachers. However, CICAD takes note that the programs intended for other populations are not yet in place.

CICAD observes that in the seventh round (2014-2018), Guyana has a national system of comprehensive treatment and social integration services and devices, guaranteeing non-discrimination. This system offers early intervention (brief intervention, counseling), but not the other specialized programs or devices of crisis intervention, diverse treatment modalities, dual pathology (co-morbidity), social integration and services related to recovery support. However, CICAD notes with concern that the country does not have either mechanisms to monitor and evaluate the results of care, treatment, and social integration programs or supervisory mechanisms for the establishments that offer these services.

CICAD recognizes an improvement in the area of drug demand training in Guyana throughout the seven rounds (1999-2018). The country did not offer any drug demand training in the first round (1999-2000), and then offered prevention training from the second to the third rounds (2001-2004), and from the fourth to the seventh rounds (2005-2018), Guyana has offered training in the areas of prevention, treatment and social integration, although all training is not ongoing or sufficient. CICAD also notes with concern that in the seventh round (2014-2018), the country does not certify personnel that work in prevention, treatment or social reintegration services.

CICAD observes with concern that during the seven rounds (1999-2018), Guyana has not had an accreditation process for treatment centers. In the seventh round (2014-2018), there are no supervisory mechanisms to ensure that the quality criteria of prevention services or care and treatment services are met. Similarly, CICAD observes that the country has not conducted an assessment to determine the national needs regarding care and treatment services offered.



# SUPPLY REDUCTION

## OBJECTIVE 1

DESIGN, IMPLEMENT AND STRENGTHEN COMPREHENSIVE AND BALANCED POLICIES AND PROGRAMS, AIMED AT PREVENTING AND DECREASING THE ILLICIT SUPPLY OF DRUGS, IN ACCORDANCE TO THE TERRITORIAL REALITIES OF EACH COUNTRY AND RESPECTING HUMAN RIGHTS.

Guyana's Customs Anti-Narcotics Unit (CANU), the Guyana Police Force-Narcotics Unit and the Guyana Revenue Authority-Drug Enforcement Unit (GRA-DEU) design, implement and update national policies and programs to prevent and decrease illicit crops and the illicit production of drugs.

Traditional licit use is not taken into account in the country when designing and implementing policies and programs to reduce the illicit supply of drugs.

Guyana does not include environmental protection measures in its policies and programs to reduce the illicit supply of drugs.

Drug supply reduction programs implemented by the country are supplemented by drug-related crime prevention initiatives that address social and economic risk factors and include participation from civil society and other social stakeholders, through the Citizen Security Strengthening Programme.

## OBJECTIVE 2

DEVELOP AND IMPLEMENT MECHANISMS TO COLLECT AND ANALYZE INFORMATION FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF POLICIES AND ACTIONS AIMED AT DECREASING THE ILLICIT SUPPLY OF DRUGS.

Guyana has mechanisms to collect and analyze information related to the illicit supply of drugs. The institutions participating in these mechanisms are the Narcotics Unit of the Guyana Police Force, the Customs Anti-Narcotics Unit (CANU), and the National Anti-Narcotics Agency (NANA).

The country carries out periodic studies and research on the structural and socioeconomic factors influencing the illicit supply of drugs situation through CARISecure, an ongoing project to gather information on the trends on crime and violence, which includes information on drugs and crime. Additionally, annual Drug Information Network (DIN) reports provide information on drugs, seizures and convictions.

Guyana does not prepare or update studies or research on medical and scientific uses or other legal use of crops containing narcotic or psychotropic substances subject to the international control system.

The country promotes and implements mechanisms to identify chemical profiles and characteristics of drugs subject to the international control system.

Guyana does not promote or implement mechanisms for the identification of new psychoactive substances (NPS).

Standardized and comparable methodologies are not used in the country to measure illicit crops and drug production.

### OBJECTIVE 3

DESIGN, IMPLEMENT AND/OR STRENGTHEN LONG-TERM PROGRAMS WHICH ARE BROAD AND AIMED AT DEVELOPMENT THAT INCLUDES RURAL AND URBAN ALTERNATIVE, INTEGRAL AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS, AND, AS APPROPRIATE, PREVENTIVE ALTERNATIVE DEVELOPMENT, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE POLICIES, LEGISLATIONS AND NEEDS OF EACH COUNTRY, AS APPROPRIATE.

Guyana has not designed or implemented alternative, integral and sustainable development programs or preventive alternative development.

The country promotes sustainable urban development initiatives in urban populations affected by illicit activities related to drug trafficking and other crimes, which include crime prevention, targeting youth populations, as well as community cohesion, promotion of employment and citizen security and protection for communities.

### OBJECTIVE 4

DESIGN AND IMPLEMENT PLANS AND/OR PROGRAMS TO MITIGATE AND REDUCE THE IMPACT OF ILLICIT CROPS AND DRUG PRODUCTION ON THE ENVIRONMENT, WITH THE INCORPORATION AND PARTICIPATION OF LOCAL COMMUNITIES, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE NATIONAL POLICIES OF MEMBER STATES.

Guyana does not carry out research or studies to determine the characteristics and extent of the environmental impact caused by the illicit cultivation of crops and illicit drug production, since no significant areas of illicit crops have been detected.



## **OBJECTIVE 5**

ESTABLISH, AS APPROPRIATE, AND BASED ON EVIDENCE THE EFFECTS CAUSED BY SMALL-SCALE DRUG TRAFFICKING ON PUBLIC HEALTH, THE ECONOMY, SOCIAL COHESION AND CITIZEN SECURITY.

Guyana does not have characterization methodologies with territorial and socio-economic approaches on micro-drug trafficking or small-scale drug trafficking and the effect on public health, the economy, social cohesion and citizen security.

The country does not exchange information on the effects of small-scale drug trafficking or micro-drug trafficking in the health, society, economy or security sectors.

## SUPPLY REDUCTION

### Drug Policy Evaluation throughout the MEM Process: 1999-2018

CICAD takes into account that no significant areas of illicit crops have been detected in Guyana. CICAD recognizes with satisfaction that during the seventh round (2014-2018), the country designs, implements and updates national policies and programs to prevent and decrease illicit crops and the illicit production of drugs. CICAD also observes that Guyana's drug supply reduction programs are supplemented by drug-related crime prevention initiatives that address social and economic risk factors. Likewise, civil society and relevant stakeholders participate in drug-related crime prevention initiatives that address social and economic risk factors. However, CICAD takes note that these policies and programs do not include environmental protection measures. CICAD also observes that in the country, traditional licit use is not taken into account when designing and implementing policies and programs to reduce the illicit supply of drugs.

CICAD notes with satisfaction that during the seventh round (2014-2018), Guyana has mechanisms to collect and analyze information related to the illicit supply of drugs and has been carrying out eradication programs from the second to the seventh rounds (2001-2018). CICAD notes that in the seventh round (2014-2018), the country carries out periodic studies and research on the structural and socioeconomic factors influencing the illicit drug supply situation, but does not prepare or update studies or research on medical and scientific uses and other legal uses of crops containing narcotic or psychotropic substances subject to the international control system. However, CICAD notes no progress on the promotion or implementation of mechanisms to identify chemical profiles and characteristics of drugs subject to the international control system and Guyana does not use standardized and comparable methodologies to measure illicit crops and drug production. CICAD also observes that the country does not promote or implement mechanisms for the identification of NPS.

CICAD views with satisfaction that during the seventh round (2014-2018), Guyana promotes sustainable urban development initiatives in urban populations affected by illicit activities related to drug trafficking and related crimes. However, CICAD notes that the country has not designed or implemented alternative, integral and sustainable development programs or preventive alternative development programs.

CICAD observes that during the seventh round (2014-2018), Guyana has not carried out research or studies to determine the characteristics and extent of the environmental impact caused by the illicit cultivation of crops and illicit drug production.

CICAD notes that in the seventh round (2014-2018), Guyana does not have characterization methodologies with territorial and socioeconomic approaches to micro-drug trafficking or small-scale drug trafficking and the effect on public health, the economy, social cohesion and citizen security. The country also does not exchange information on this subject and the effect on public health, the economy, social cohesion and citizen security.

# CONTROL MEASURES

## OBJECTIVE 1

ADOPT AND/OR STRENGTHEN COMPREHENSIVE AND BALANCED PROGRAMS AIMED AT PREVENTING AND REDUCING DRUG TRAFFICKING, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE TERRITORIAL REALITIES OF EACH COUNTRY AND RESPECTING HUMAN RIGHTS.

Guyana does not have protocols or operating procedures to detect, investigate, and dismantle laboratories or facilities for the illicit processing or manufacture of drugs. However, the country has programs to detect and seize drugs, through monitoring, inspections or checkpoints in land, riverine, air and sea routes.

There are bilateral and multilateral agreements with other agencies providing for the use of specialized investigation tools and techniques to prevent and reduce drug trafficking, which includes a human rights perspective.

The country implements and participates in ongoing training programs linked to regulations, processes and procedures on drug trafficking and related crimes, as well as specialized investigative techniques and intelligence for personnel involved in interdiction operations.

Guyana does not have updated diagnoses or studies to identify new trends and threats on drug trafficking and related crimes.

The Government Analyst Food and Drug Department is responsible for analyzing chemical substances, precursors and pharmaceuticals, including new psychoactive substances (NPS). Other agencies that carry out this activity are the Guyana Forensic Science Laboratory and the Pesticide and Toxic Chemicals Control Board (PTCCB).

The country participates in ongoing training programs for personnel involved in the analysis of chemical substances, precursors and pharmaceutical products, including NPS.

**OBJECTIVE 2**

ADOPT AND/OR STRENGTHEN CONTROL MEASURES TO PREVENT DIVERSION OF CONTROLLED CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES TOWARDS ILLICIT ACTIVITIES.

Guyana's Government Analyst Food and Drug Department is the competent authority responsible for controlling domestic trade to prevent diversion of controlled chemical substances towards illicit activities as included in the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (Control) Act of 1988.

The country has mechanisms to inform the industry and users in general of applicable controls and cooperation methods, to prevent the diversion of controlled chemical substances, as outlined in the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (Control) Act of 1988.

Guyana carries out analyses that include the exchange of information through existing mechanisms of substances in the international field, their analogs and precursors, which pose a threat to public health.

The Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act incorporates control measures in Paragraphs 8 and 9 of Article 12 of the 1988 United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances to prevent diversion of controlled chemical substances towards illicit activities.

The country uses the information system for pre-export notifications (International Narcotics Control Board's-INCB PEN Online) of controlled chemical substances.

There are training programs on the identification and handling of controlled chemical substances.

**OBJECTIVE 3**

ADOPT AND/OR STRENGTHEN CONTROL MEASURES TO PREVENT DIVERSION TOWARDS ILLICIT ACTIVITIES OF PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS CONTAINING PRECURSOR SUBSTANCES OR THOSE CONTAINING NARCOTIC DRUGS AND/OR PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES, ENSURING THE ADEQUATE AVAILABILITY AND ACCESS SOLELY FOR MEDICAL AND SCIENTIFIC PURPOSES.

Guyana has an updated register of individuals and corporations handling pharmaceutical products containing precursor substances, narcotics or psychotropic substances. Licenses are issued to manufacturers and distributors, and regular inspections or audits of the establishments of individuals and corporations authorized to handle these pharmaceutical products are carried out.

The Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (Control) Act of 1988 has criminal, civil and administrative penalties for infractions or violations by individuals or corporations that handle pharmaceutical products containing precursor substances, narcotics or psychotropic substances.

## OBJECTIVE 4

ENSURE ADEQUATE AVAILABILITY AND ACCESSIBILITY OF SUBSTANCES SUBJECT TO INTERNATIONAL CONTROL SOLELY FOR MEDICAL AND SCIENTIFIC PURPOSES, PREVENTING THEIR DIVERSION.

Guyana has special processes for issuing import authorizations for substances subject to international control for medical and scientific purposes.

The country has training and awareness activities for competent national authorities and health professionals on the proper access to substances subject to international control solely for medical and scientific purposes.

There is a regulatory framework or guidelines to govern the acquisition of substances subject to international control for medical and scientific purposes, as incorporated in the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (Control) Act of 1988.

## OBJECTIVE 5

STRENGTHEN NATIONAL MEASURES TO ADDRESS THE CHALLENGE OF NEW PSYCHOACTIVE SUBSTANCES AND THE THREAT OF AMPHETAMINE STIMULANTS.

Guyana has not established an EWS to identify and trace NPS, amphetamine-type stimulants and other substances subject to international control.

The country has acquired Gas chromatography, High Performance Liquid Chromatography and Thin-layer chromatography (TLC), as updated equipment to detect and analyze NPS.

There are no regulatory frameworks or guidelines to identify and address the challenges posed by the onset of NPS and amphetamine-type stimulants.

## OBJECTIVE 6

ESTABLISH, UPDATE AND STRENGTHEN, AS APPROPRIATE, THE LEGISLATIVE AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORKS TO COUNTER MONEY LAUNDERING DERIVED FROM DRUG TRAFFICKING.

Guyana updated and strengthened the legislative and institutional frameworks to counter money laundering derived from drug trafficking as incorporated in the Anti-Money Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism (AMLCFT) (Amendment) Act of 2017.

The country has protocols that enable the authorities to conduct financial and asset investigations parallel to drug trafficking investigations.

There are mechanisms allowing for interagency coordination and cooperation in the area of preventing and controlling money laundering. The AMLCFT Act of Guyana complies with the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) recommendation R2 and R36 to R40 which deals with cooperation and coordination, mutual legal assistance, extradition and other forms of cooperation.

A financial intelligence unit exists, established in the AMLCFT Act as an independent unit under the Ministry of Finance.

Guyana has mechanisms for analyzing money laundering risks, in accordance with the FATF recommendations. The country conducted a National Risk Assessment in line with the FATF recommendations, completed in 2017.

## OBJECTIVE 7

ESTABLISH AND/OR STRENGTHEN AGENCIES FOR THE ADMINISTRATION AND DISPOSITION OF SEIZED AND/OR FORFEITED ASSETS IN CASES OF DRUG TRAFFICKING, MONEY LAUNDERING AND OTHER RELATED CRIMES.

Guyana has legislation, regulations and procedures as well as other specific measures, in accordance with international conventions and treaties, to facilitate the seizure and forfeiture of assets, instruments, or products deriving from drug trafficking and other related crimes, as outlined in the AMLCFT of 2009 and its amendments and the Customs Act of 2017.

The country has a competent authority responsible for the administration of seized and forfeited assets, which is the State Assets Recovery Agency as incorporated in the State Assets Recovery Act of 2017.

Guyana has the State Assets Recovery Act of 2017 and the AMLCFT as regulations to facilitate the accountability and transparency of the administration of seized and forfeited assets.

The country does not offer or participate in specialized training programs for the administration and disposition of seized and forfeited assets.





## **OBJECTIVE 8**

**STRENGTHEN NATIONAL INFORMATION GATHERING SYSTEMS AND MECHANISMS FOR EXCHANGING INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION TO DETECT ROUTES AND METHODS USED BY CRIMINAL DRUG TRAFFICKING ORGANIZATIONS.**

Guyana has national information gathering mechanisms to exchange intelligence information across law enforcement agencies to detect routes and methods used by drug trafficking criminal organizations.

The country has a national information system on drug trafficking and related crimes, including alerts on changing behaviors and modus operandi of criminal organizations. The Guyana Police Force Narcotics Unit, Customs Anti-Narcotics Unit (CANU) and Guyana Revenue Agency (GRA) routinely gather and share information among the agencies.

## CONTROL MEASURES

### Drug Policy Evaluation throughout the MEM Process: 1999-2018

CICAD views with satisfaction that during the seventh round (2014-2018), Guyana has both programs to detect and seize drugs, as well as regulations providing for the use of specialized investigation tools and techniques to prevent and reduce drug trafficking that include a human rights perspective. Likewise, CICAD also notes that the country implements and participates in ongoing training programs linked to regulations, processes and procedures on drug trafficking and related crimes. CICAD observes that Guyana has agencies that are responsible for analyzing chemical substances, precursors and pharmaceuticals, including NPS. Moreover, the country participates in ongoing training programs for personnel involved in the analysis of these chemical substances. However, CICAD expresses its concern that Guyana does not have protocols or operating procedures to detect, investigate, and dismantle laboratories or facilities for the illicit processing or manufacture of drugs, and does not have updated diagnoses or studies to identify new trends and threats on drug trafficking and related crimes.

CICAD is pleased to note that from the first to the seventh rounds (1999-2018), Guyana has had a competent authority responsible for controlling domestic trade to prevent diversion of controlled chemical substances towards illicit activities. There also are mechanisms to inform the industry and users in general of applicable controls and cooperation methods to prevent the diversion of controlled chemical substances. Furthermore, CICAD observes that the country carries out analyses that include the exchange of information through existing mechanisms of substances in the international field, their analogs and precursors, which pose a threat to public health. There also are training programs on the identification and handling of controlled chemical substances. Additionally, CICAD notes that Guyana uses the INCB-PEN Online information system.

CICAD views with satisfaction that throughout the seven rounds (1999-2018), Guyana has implemented measures to prevent the diversion of pharmaceutical products. Likewise, CICAD observes that in the seventh round (2014-2018), the country has an updated register of individuals and corporations handling pharmaceutical products containing precursor substances, narcotics or psychotropic substances. Guyana also issues licenses to manufacturers and distributors and conducts regular inspections or audits of the establishments of individuals and corporations authorized to handle these pharmaceutical products. CICAD sees that the country has criminal, civil and administrative penalties for infractions or violations by individuals or corporations that handle pharmaceutical products containing precursor substances, narcotics or psychotropic substances.

CICAD observes that in the seventh round (2014-2018), Guyana has special processes for issuing import authorizations and a regulatory framework or guidelines to govern the acquisition of substances subject to international control for medical and scientific purposes substances. CICAD also recognizes

that the country has training and awareness activities for competent national authorities and health professionals on the proper access to substances subject to international control solely for medical and scientific purposes.

CICAD recognizes that during the seventh round (2014-2018), Guyana has updated equipment to detect and analyze NPS. However, CICAD notes with concern that the country does not have a EWS to identify and trace NPS and amphetamine-type stimulants and other substances subject to international control. Similarly, Guyana does not have regulatory frameworks or guidelines to identify and address the challenges posed by those substances.

CICAD is pleased to see that through the seven rounds (1999-2018), Guyana has been updating and strengthening the legislative and institutional frameworks to counter money laundering derived from drug trafficking. Also, CICAD recognizes with satisfaction that in the seventh round (2014-2018), the country has a financial intelligence unit and protocols that enable the authorities to conduct financial and asset investigations parallel to drug trafficking investigations. CICAD also observes that Guyana has mechanisms both allowing for interagency coordination and cooperation in the area of preventing and controlling money laundering, and for analyzing money laundering risks, in accordance with the FATF recommendations.

CICAD notes that in the seventh round (2014-2018), Guyana has legislation, regulations and procedures, as well as other specific measures, in accordance with international conventions and treaties, to facilitate the seizure and forfeiture of assets, instruments, or products deriving from drug trafficking and other related crimes. Likewise, CICAD observes the progress made from the third through the seventh rounds (2003-2018), in that the country has had a competent authority responsible for the administration of seized and forfeited assets, and regulations to facilitate the accountability and transparency of the administration of seized and forfeited assets. However, CICAD expresses its concern that in the seventh round (2014-2018), Guyana does not offer or participate in specialized training programs for the administration and disposition of seized and forfeited assets.

CICAD notes with satisfaction that in the seventh round (2014-2018), Guyana has national information gathering mechanisms to exchange intelligence information to detect routes and methods used by drug trafficking criminal organizations, as well as a national information system on drug trafficking and related crimes that include alerts on changing behaviors and modus operandi of criminal organizations.

# INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

## OBJECTIVE 1

PROMOTE AND STRENGTHEN COOPERATION AND COORDINATION MECHANISMS TO FOSTER TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE, IMPROVE EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION AND EXPERIENCES, AND SHARE BEST PRACTICES AND LESSONS LEARNED ON DRUG POLICIES AND RELATED CRIMES.

Guyana carries out activities of technical assistance and horizontal cooperation among member states of the Organization of American States (OAS), third States and with relevant international organizations, such as training in money laundering, money laundering investigations and drug investigations. The country also coordinates with the Cooperation Program between Latin America, the Caribbean and the European Union on Drug Policies (COPOLAD), Caribbean Community (CARICOM), Union of South American Nations (UNASUR) and the United Nations (UN).

The country does not exchange technologies with foreign counterparts on the systematization of regulation, studies, research, and bibliographic material produced by countries and international organizations. However, Guyana has secure communication channels for the exchange of intelligence information on drug interdiction and control. The country also promotes the exchange with foreign counterparts of best practices on training, specialization and professional development of the staff responsible for implementing the National Drug Strategy Master Plan 2016-2020.

Guyana participates in regional coordination activities to prevent crimes related to drug trafficking, such as, firearms trafficking, extortion, kidnapping, money laundering and corruption, among others. The country also has bilateral mechanisms for the coordination and collaboration with other countries, focused on the dismantling of criminal groups linked to drug trafficking and related crimes.

## OBJECTIVE 2

STRENGTHEN THE MULTILATERAL COOPERATION AND COORDINATION MECHANISMS IN THE AREA OF FORFEITURE AND MANAGEMENT OF ASSETS DERIVED FROM DRUG TRAFFICKING AND RELATED CRIMES.

Guyana updated the regulatory and procedural frameworks allowing for effective cooperation mechanisms with other countries and relevant international organizations on forfeiture and management of assets derived from drug trafficking, money laundering and other related crimes. The Caribbean Financial Action Task Force (CFATF) evaluated the country in 2016.

The country has mechanisms and procedures enabling the competent authorities to undertake expeditious actions in response to mutual legal assistance requests on investigation and forfeiture of

assets derived from drug trafficking and related crimes, and Guyana has the Anti-Money Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism (AML/CFT) Act of 2009 and its amendments. The country's competent authorities have legal powers to exchange information on money laundering investigations, including identification and tracing of the instruments associated with this offense, through information exchange networks, such as the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) and the Caribbean Asset Recovery Inter-Agency Network (ARIN-CARIB), among others.

### **OBJECTIVE 3** | STRENGTHEN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AS DEFINED IN THE INTERNATIONAL LEGAL INSTRUMENTS RELATED TO THE WORLD DRUG PROBLEM, WITH RESPECT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS.

Guyana enacted and adopted legislation and administrative measures and actions to improve implementation of obligations set forth within international legal instruments regarding the world drug problem, respecting human rights and gender equality.

The country is party to the following international legal instruments:

Conventions and protocols			Yes	No
<b>United Nations Conventions</b>	Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, 2000	Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children	X	
		Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air	X	
		Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing and Trafficking in Firearms, their Parts and Components and Ammunition	X	
	Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961		X	
	Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971		X	
	Convention against Corruption, 2003		X	
	<b>Inter-American Conventions</b>	Convention against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives, and other Related Materials (CIFTA), 1997		X
Convention against Corruption, 1996		X		
Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters, 1992		X		

**OBJECTIVE 4**

PROMOTE COMMON UNDERSTANDING OF NATIONAL LEGAL NORMS, REGULATIONS, AND INTERNAL PROCEDURES FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF HEMISPHERIC JUDICIAL COOPERATION MECHANISMS AND MUTUAL LEGAL OR JUDICIAL ASSISTANCE RELATED TO DRUG TRAFFICKING AND RELATED CRIMES.

Guyana has bilateral and regional international cooperation agreements for mutual legal or judicial assistance on the control of drug trafficking and related crimes. The country has laws or other legal provisions to provide mutual legal or judicial assistance to third party States in investigations, trials, and legal proceedings for drug trafficking and related crimes. The Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters Act 2009 gives effect to the scheme relating to mutual legal assistance in criminal matters within the Commonwealth and those countries that have a treaty with Guyana concerning such assistance.

The country has laws or other legal provisions that permit extradition for drug trafficking and related crimes and laws or other legal provisions that permit extradition of nationals for drug trafficking and related crimes. There also are extradition agreements for crimes related to illicit drug trafficking and related crimes.

## **INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION**

### **Drug Policy Evaluation throughout the MEM Process: 1999-2018**

CICAD notes with satisfaction that in the seventh round (2014-2018), Guyana carries out technical assistance and horizontal cooperation among member states of the OAS, third States and with relevant international organizations, on money laundering training, investigations and drug investigations. In the first round (1999-2000), the country maintained mechanisms for coordination and cooperation, and timely exchange of drug-related information among national authorities and other countries. CICAD also expresses satisfaction that Guyana, from the fourth to seventh rounds (2005-2018), has had secure channels to exchange intelligence information on drug control.

CICAD takes note that in the seventh round (2014-2018), Guyana has updated the regulatory and procedural frameworks allowing for effective cooperation mechanisms with other countries and relevant international organizations on forfeiture and management of assets derived from drug trafficking, money laundering and other related crimes. The country also has mechanisms and procedures enabling the competent authorities to undertake expeditious actions in response to mutual legal assistance requests on investigation and forfeiture of assets derived from drug trafficking and related crimes. Likewise, the competent authorities in Guyana have legal powers to exchange information on money laundering investigations, including identification and tracing of the instruments associated with this offense, through information exchange networks.

CICAD notes that in the first round (1999-2000), Guyana had laws and regulations regarding chemical substances and money laundering, and in the second round (2001-2002), the country criminalized corruption. Then in the third round (2003-2004), Guyana had legislation for controlling exportation, importation, production, distribution and diversion of controlled chemical substances and pharmaceutical products. From the fifth through the seventh rounds (2007-2018), the country has criminalized and had controls for the manufacture, importation, exportation, transit and legal transfer of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials. CICAD also takes note that during the seven rounds (1999-2018), Guyana has ratified all the conventions and protocols of the United Nations and conventions of the Organization of American States regarding the world drug problem.

CICAD notes with satisfaction that from the fourth to the seventh rounds (2005-2018), Guyana has had bilateral and regional international agreements for mutual legal assistance on drug trafficking and related crimes. In the seventh round (2014-2018), the country has laws to provide mutual legal or judicial assistance to third party States in investigations, trials, and legal proceedings for drug trafficking and related crimes. CICAD also notes that in the seven rounds (1999-2018), Guyana has had extradition legislation for drug trafficking and related crimes and the law provides for extradition of its own nationals as well as extradition of persons to any country with which there is a bilateral agreement.

CICAD recognizes Guyana for the continued participation and commitment during the seventh evaluation round of the Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM). In accordance with its national situation, the country is encouraged to fully implement the Plan of Action (2016-2020) of CICAD's Hemispheric Drug Strategy (2010).





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