



UNITED NATIONS
Office on Drugs and Crime

CANNABIS IN AFRICA

An Overview

November 2007

The overview of the cannabis situation in Africa presented in this document was prepared by Denis Destrebecq in the context of "Data For Africa", the segment of UNODC's Trends Monitoring and Analysis Programme dedicated to Africa and funded by France and Sweden.

UNODC reiterates its appreciation to the African Member States who responded to the UN Annual Report Questionnaire on drugs. This questionnaire, together with the data base on individual drug seizures, constitutes the core source of information on drugs for UNODC.

The boundaries, names and designations used in all maps in this book do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

This publication has not been formally edited

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY: Cannabis in Africa

This paper summarizes the latest information available on cannabis in Africa. Information comes from the 2006 and the 2007 editions of the United Nation's Office on Drugs and Crime's (UNODC) World Drug Report. The World Drug Report 2006 contains an extended section on the global cannabis situation. The 2006 Report is still available at www.unodc.org or by request at ras@unodc.org. The 2007 World Drug Report, which contains the most recent trends on cannabis in Africa, is available at the same address.

The highest levels of cannabis production in the world take place on the African continent. Ten thousand five hundred metric tons or roughly 25 per cent of global production of cannabis herb is estimated to have taken place in Africa in 2005. Seizures of cannabis herb by authorities in Africa are second only to those made by North American authorities. South African law enforcement alone accounted for 42 per cent of all African seizures. After Mexico and the United States this represents the third highest levels of seizures of cannabis herb in the world. Much of African cannabis production is consumed on the continent. An estimated 38,200,000 African adults (or 7.7 per cent of the adult population) consume the drug each year – far higher than the 3.8 per cent of cannabis users among the world population aged 15 to 64. Cannabis resin is also produced in large amounts on the continent.

Over the period 1995 – 2005, a total of 19 out of 53 African countries reported the cultivation of cannabis on their territory. UNODC estimates global cannabis herb production was 42,000 metric tons in 2005. Africa alone accounted for 10,500 metric tons or 25 per cent of the total. Together, the American continent accounted for 46 per cent of global cannabis production - North America represented 23 per cent and South America another 23 per cent. Although the 2005 level of cannabis production in Africa represented a slight decrease over 2004, the long-term trend shows strong increases of production in Africa.

Geographically, the production of cannabis resin is far more concentrated than production of cannabis herb. The world's largest cannabis resin producer continues to be Morocco, which supplies the illicit markets of North Africa and Western Europe. Western Europe is the world's largest market for cannabis resin, accounting for some 70 per cent of global resin seizures in 2005; North Africa accounts for another 8 per cent.

Worldwide, cannabis herb seizures amounted to 4,600 mt in 2005. Cannabis herb remains the most widely trafficked substance in terms of volume and geographic spread. Close to two thirds of global cannabis herb seizures were made in North America in 2005, notably in Mexico (1,781 mt) and the United States (1,112 mt). The next largest cannabis herb seizures were made in Africa (18 per cent of global seizures). The largest seizures were reported in South Africa (292 mt), Tanzania (150 mt) and Nigeria (126 mt). Global cannabis resin seizures declined by 11 per cent in 2005. Total cannabis resin seizures in Africa add up to 10 per cent of the world total.

Cannabis is the most commonly used drug in the world. Almost 160 mn people used cannabis in 2005, equivalent to 3.8 per cent of the global population. In Africa, UNODC estimates that there were about 38.2 mn cannabis users in 2005, equivalent to 7.7 per cent of the African population aged 15 to 64. The highest rates within Africa are found in West and Central Africa (13 per cent) and in Southern Africa (8.5 per cent). Although, at the global level, the number of cannabis users remained stable between 2004 and 2005, seventeen African countries reported rising levels of cannabis use in 2005 and only 4 countries saw a decline.

CANNABIS IN AFRICA: An Overview

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Before embarking on this review, it is important to distinguish between the two main cannabis products:

- *herbal cannabis* refers to the leaves and flowering tops of the plant. It is known by many names including 'marijuana,' 'ganja,' 'weed,' and many others.
- *cannabis resin* refers to the pressed secretions of the plant. This is known as 'hashish' in the Western hemisphere and 'charas' in India. Both herb and resin are known by a myriad of local names.

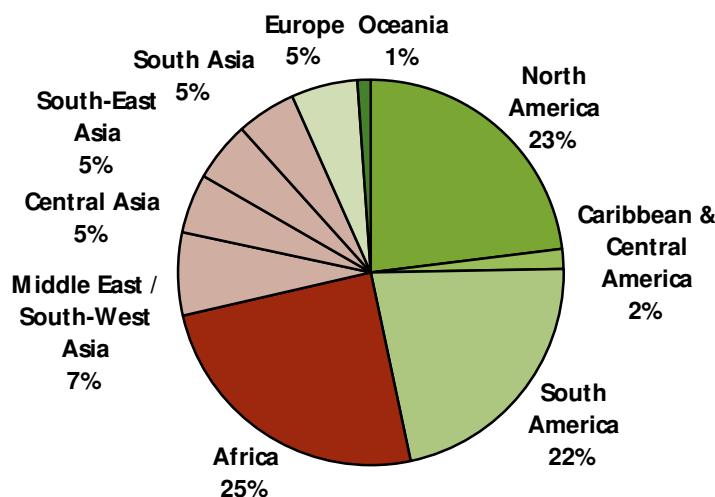
Herbal cannabis is the main cannabis product used in North America and most of the rest of the world, while cannabis resin is the main product used in much of Europe and a few traditional resin-producing regions.

A third product 'cannabis oil' (hashish oil) is an oily mixture resulting from extraction or distillation of THC rich parts of the cannabis plant. It is less widely used, and accounts for only 0.01 per cent of all cannabis seizures in 2005. Cannabis oil is not included in this overview.

Introduction

The highest levels of cannabis production in the world take place on the African continent. Ten thousand five hundred metric tons or roughly 25 per cent of global production of cannabis herb is estimated to have taken place in Africa in 2005. Seizures of cannabis herb by authorities in Africa are second only to those made by North American authorities. South African law enforcement alone accounted for 42 per cent of all African seizures. After Mexico and the United States this represents the third highest levels of seizures of cannabis herb in the world. Much of African cannabis production is consumed on the continent. An estimated 38,200,000 African adults (or 7.7 per cent of the adult population) consume the drug each year – far higher than the 3.8 per cent of cannabis users among the world population aged 15 to 64. Cannabis resin is also produced in large amounts on the continent. This production is mainly concentrated in Morocco.

Breakdown of global cannabis herb production in 2005 (N= 42,000 metric tons)



Sources: UNODC, Annual Reports Questionnaire Data and Govt. Reports.

Cannabis herb production

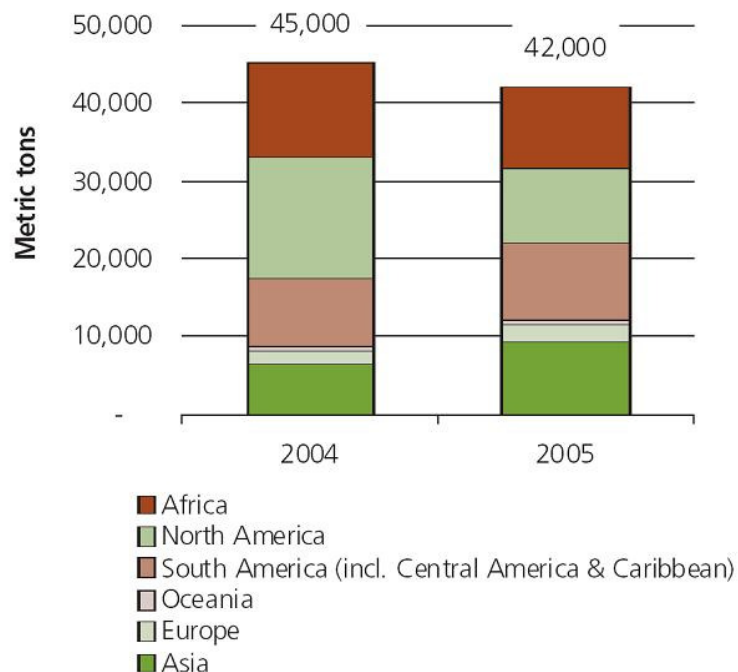
Cannabis production is pervasive in Africa. It takes place in all sub-regions, with major seizures being made in North Africa (Morocco and Egypt), West Africa (Nigeria and Ghana), East Africa (Tanzania and Kenya), and Southern Africa (South Africa, Swaziland, Lesotho, Malawi, and Zambia).

Over the period 1995 – 2005, a total of 19 out of 53 African countries reported the cultivation of cannabis on their territory. In addition, Member States identified 28 African countries as source countries for the production of cannabis and 35 African countries reported seizing cannabis plants - an indirect indicator for the existence of cannabis production in a country. Further analysis combining these data suggests that cannabis production is taking place in at least 43 African countries.

UNODC estimates global cannabis herb production was 42,000 metric tons in 2005. Africa alone accounted for 10,500 metric tons or 25 per cent of the total. Together, the American continent accounted for 46 per cent of global cannabis production - North America represented 23 per cent and South America another 23 per cent. .

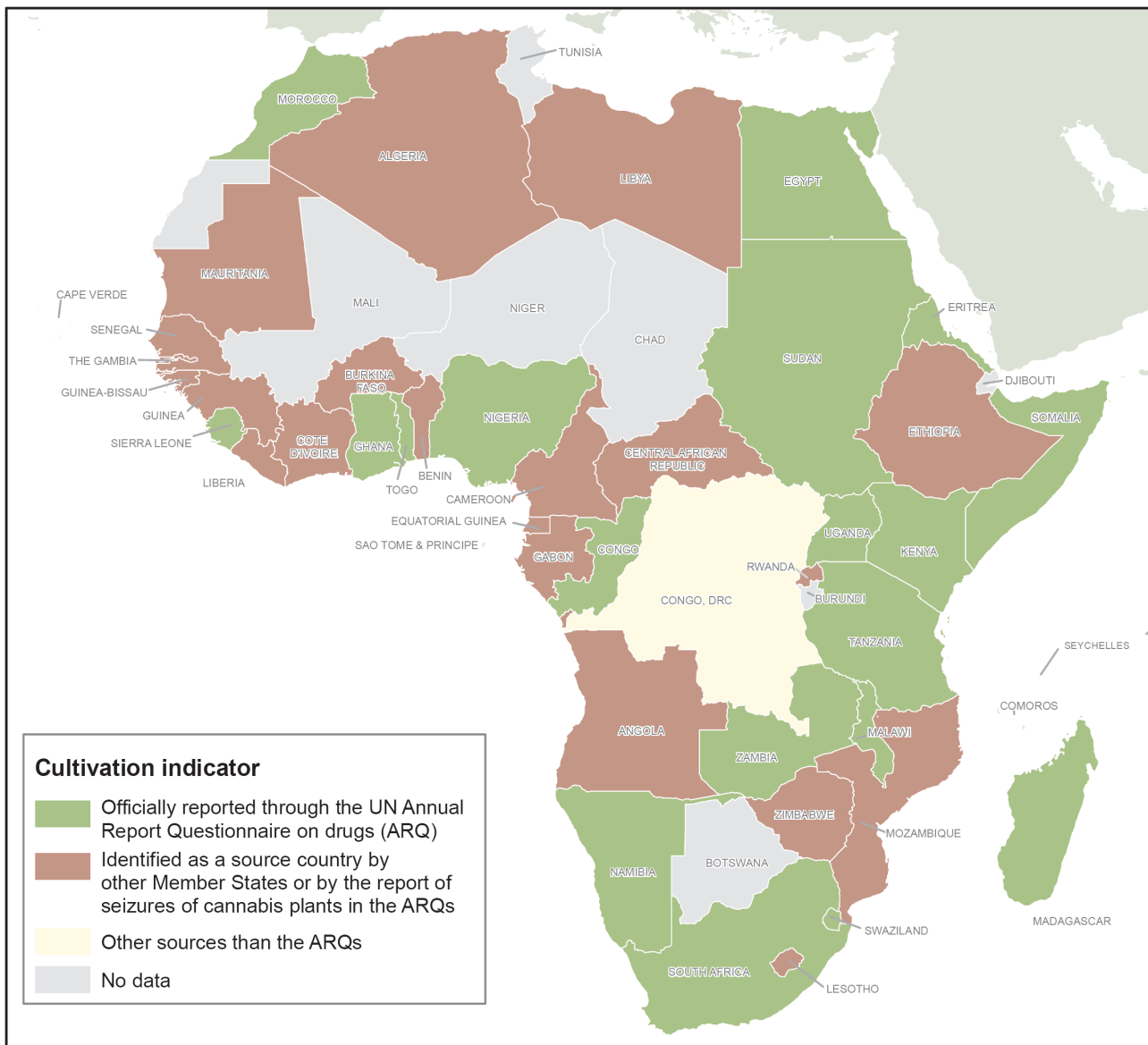
Although the 2005 level of cannabis production in Africa represented a slight decrease over 2004, the long-term trend shows strong increases of production in Africa. The year-on-year decline of cannabis cultivation in Africa has been mainly due to reductions reported from Morocco (though most of this cannabis is used for cannabis resin production). Overall cannabis production in Africa is expected to resume its expansionary trend. The area under cannabis cultivation in Morocco, as identified in joint UNODC and Government of Morocco surveys, declined 37 per cent over 2005. This followed a decline of 10 per cent in 2004.

Regional breakdown of global cannabis herb production in 2004 and 2005



Sources: UNODC, Annual Reports Questionnaire Data and Govt. reports

Cannabis cultivation in Africa: inventory of data collected between 1995 – 2005



Source: UNODC

Note: The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

Morocco, the world's largest producer of cannabis resin, possesses the largest documented cannabis cultivation area. (Please see section below on cannabis resin production.) With the exception of Morocco, robust estimates of land area under cannabis cultivation are difficult to find in Africa. Estimates for cultivation in South Africa generally range between 1,000 and 2,000 ha. Most plots are small, averaging about 300 square metres,¹ and located along the east coast of the country. South Africa is a significant source of cannabis exports to Europe. In 2004, the Republic of Ireland reported that 99 per cent of the cannabis consumed in their country comes from South Africa.

Seventy per cent of the cannabis entering South Africa was grown in Lesotho, where it is estimated to be the third largest source of income. Fields are rarely larger than one hectare, and the plant is grown alongside corn. As in South Africa, small farmers sell their produce to wholesalers who consolidate the many small inputs for trafficking.

Swaziland is known for producing high-quality cannabis and the seed stock has been marketed internationally. In 2001, the Swazi police noted cannabis exportation to the United Kingdom, the United States, the Netherlands, and Japan,² and this situation does not appear to have changed

much more recently. The Swazi authorities eradicated between 400 and 500 ha annually between 2001 and 2003.

Malawi is similarly renowned for the quality of its cannabis. About three to nine tons are seized annually in this small country of about 13 million people, suggesting a substantial export market.

Cannabis is also grown for export in West Africa, notably in Nigeria, Ghana, and Senegal. It is presently cultivated in all 36 states of Nigeria,³ though the plant was only introduced to the area following World War Two.⁴ “Operation Burn the Weeds” was launched in 1994, and has become the title of Nigeria’s ongoing eradication program. After a peak in the late 1990s and contrary to some international reports, relatively little was eradicated in the first years of the 21st century. Figures from 2005 suggest that renewed attention is being given to eradication. Cannabis of Nigerian origin is known to be trafficked to other West African countries.

Significant outlets for the distribution of cannabis from Senegal are concentrated in Dakar, other urban centres in Senegal, as well as in Gambia.⁵ Cannabis trafficking has been a source of funding for the insurgents of the Movement of the Democratic Forces of Casamance (MFDC), though its relative importance has been debated among experts.⁶ It has been claimed that the Liberian National Patriotic Front for Liberia traded guns for MFDC cannabis.⁷

In East Africa, fairly large-scale cannabis cultivation occurs in Kenya, primarily in the Lake Victoria basin, in the central highlands around Mt. Kenya and along the coast. As much as 1,500 ha of cannabis are estimated to be cultivated in this area, some in the lower farmlands concealed among traditional crops and some in higher altitude areas regarded as national wildlife reserve.⁸ Despite two successful, highly publicized targeted raids of 14 farms along Mt. Kenya that collectively destroyed 461 tons of cannabis in 2001 and 2002, police observed an increase in this crop during 2004.

Cannabis is cultivated in 10 of the 20 regions of mainland Tanzania, especially in those near the international borders. Police believe that as many as half of the families in these ten regions of the country are involved in the cultivation of cannabis.⁹ Seizures have been impressive, though erratic, with haul of 733,222 kg in 2003. From January through June 2004 the Tanzanian government destroyed over 230,000 kg of cannabis, nearly as much as the annual total for 2001, the previous record year.¹⁰ According to official reports, 80 per cent of the cannabis in Tanzania is grown domestically, with 20 per cent being imported from Malawi. Ninety per cent of locally produced cannabis is consumed locally.¹¹ Estimates on the prevalence of cannabis use in Tanzania, based on 1999 survey data, are remarkably low (0.2 per cent). It is likely that the user population has grown in the last seven years, since over 5,000 people were arrested for cannabis-related matters in 2003 and over 2,000 people were arrested for dealing cannabis in the first half of 2004 alone.¹² The extent of transshipment is also probably being underestimated, although the destination of this traffic is unknown.

Cannabis resin production

Geographically, the production of cannabis resin is far more concentrated than production of cannabis herb. The world’s largest cannabis resin producer continues to be Morocco, which supplies the illicit markets of North Africa and Western Europe. Western Europe is the world’s largest market for cannabis resin, accounting for some 70 per cent of global resin seizures in 2005; North Africa accounts for another 8 per cent.



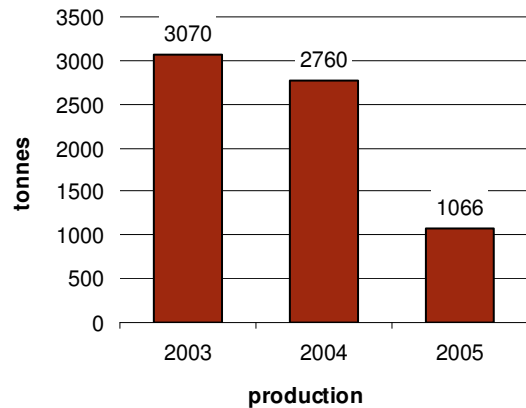
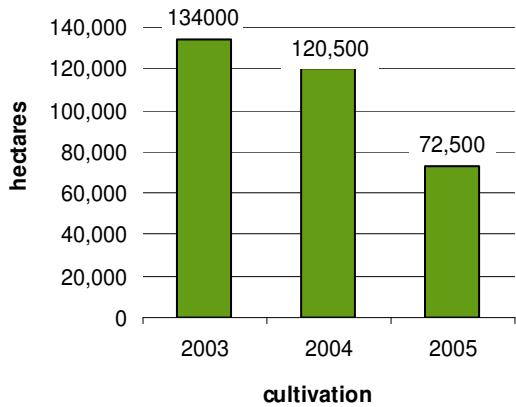
Cannabis fields in the region of Chefchaouen in 2004, UNODC

The importance of Morocco as a source country for cannabis resin is, however, declining. In 2003, the year of the first UNODC/Government of Morocco survey total resin production amounted to 3,060 mt, cultivated on 134,000 ha of land in the Rif region of northern Morocco by some 96,600 families. The 2004 survey showed a 10 per cent decline in land under cannabis cultivation (120,500 ha), with an estimated production of 2,760 mt. In 2005, cultivation declined further to 72,500 ha, and production fell to 1,066 mt, reflecting the intensified efforts of the Moroccan authorities to eliminate cannabis production from their territory. Cannabis resin production in Morocco is concentrated in the provinces of Chefchaouen (56 per cent of total in 2005), Taunate (17 per cent) and Al Hoceima (16 per cent).

The decline of the importance of Morocco is also reflected in the number of countries citing Morocco as the source country of the cannabis resin found on their markets. Over the 1999-2003 period 31 per cent of countries reporting cited Morocco as the origin of the hashish found on their markets. By 2005, the proportion of Morocco (including the transit countries, Spain and Portugal) fell to 20 per cent, reflecting the massive decline of Moroccan cannabis resin production in recent years.

Gross farmers' income from cannabis cultivation in Morocco is estimated to have amounted to about US\$325 million (mn) in 2004. Based on an estimate of some 804,000 persons benefiting from cannabis cultivation in the Rif region, this represents a gross per capita income of US\$400, well below the country's overall 2003 GDP per capita of US\$1,478.

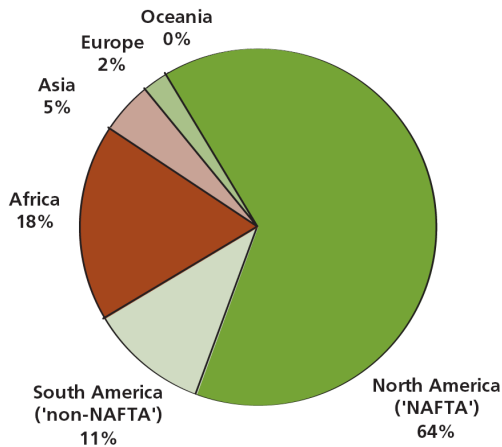
Morocco – Cannabis cultivation and cannabis resin production, 2003 - 2005



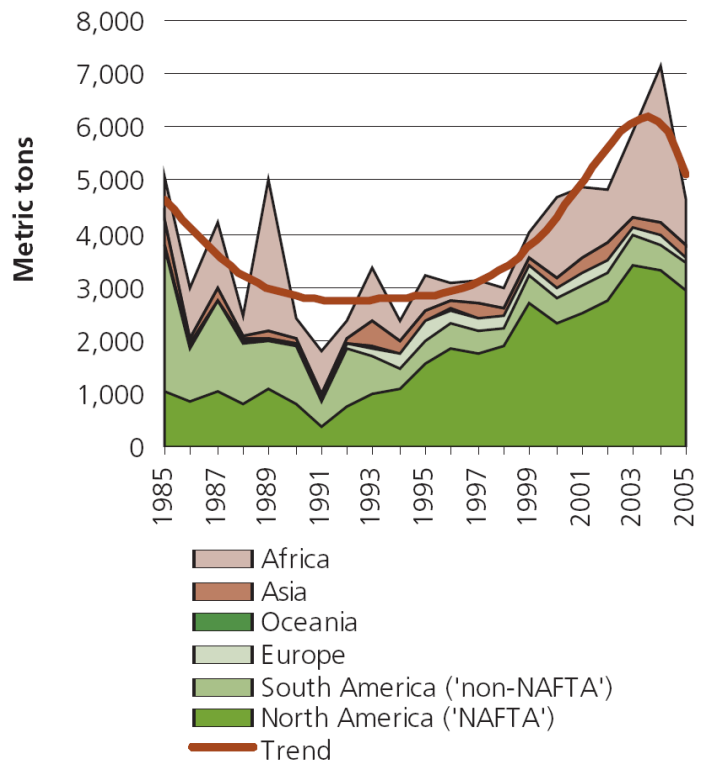
Trafficking in cannabis herb

Worldwide, cannabis herb seizures amounted to 4,600 mt in 2005. Cannabis herb remains the most widely trafficked substance in terms of volume and geographic spread. Close to two thirds of global cannabis herb seizures were made in North America in 2005, notably in Mexico (1,781 mt) and the United States (1,112 mt). The next largest cannabis herb seizures were made in Africa (18 per cent of global seizures). The largest seizures were reported in South Africa (292 mt), Tanzania (150 mt) and Nigeria (126 mt).

Distribution of global cannabis herb seizures in 2005
(N = 4,644 metric tons)



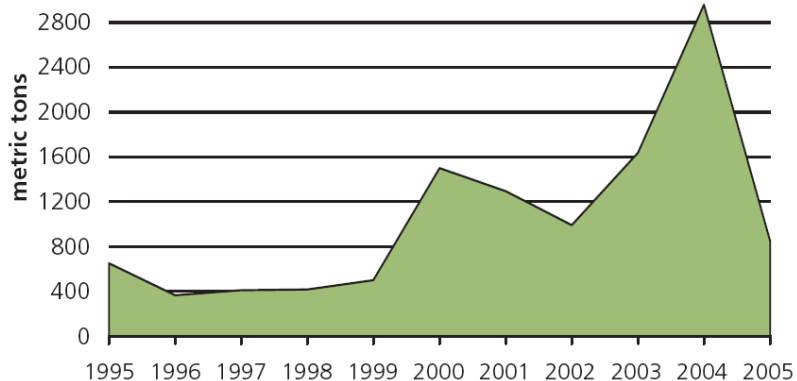
Regional breakdown of cannabis herb seizures, 1985 – 2005



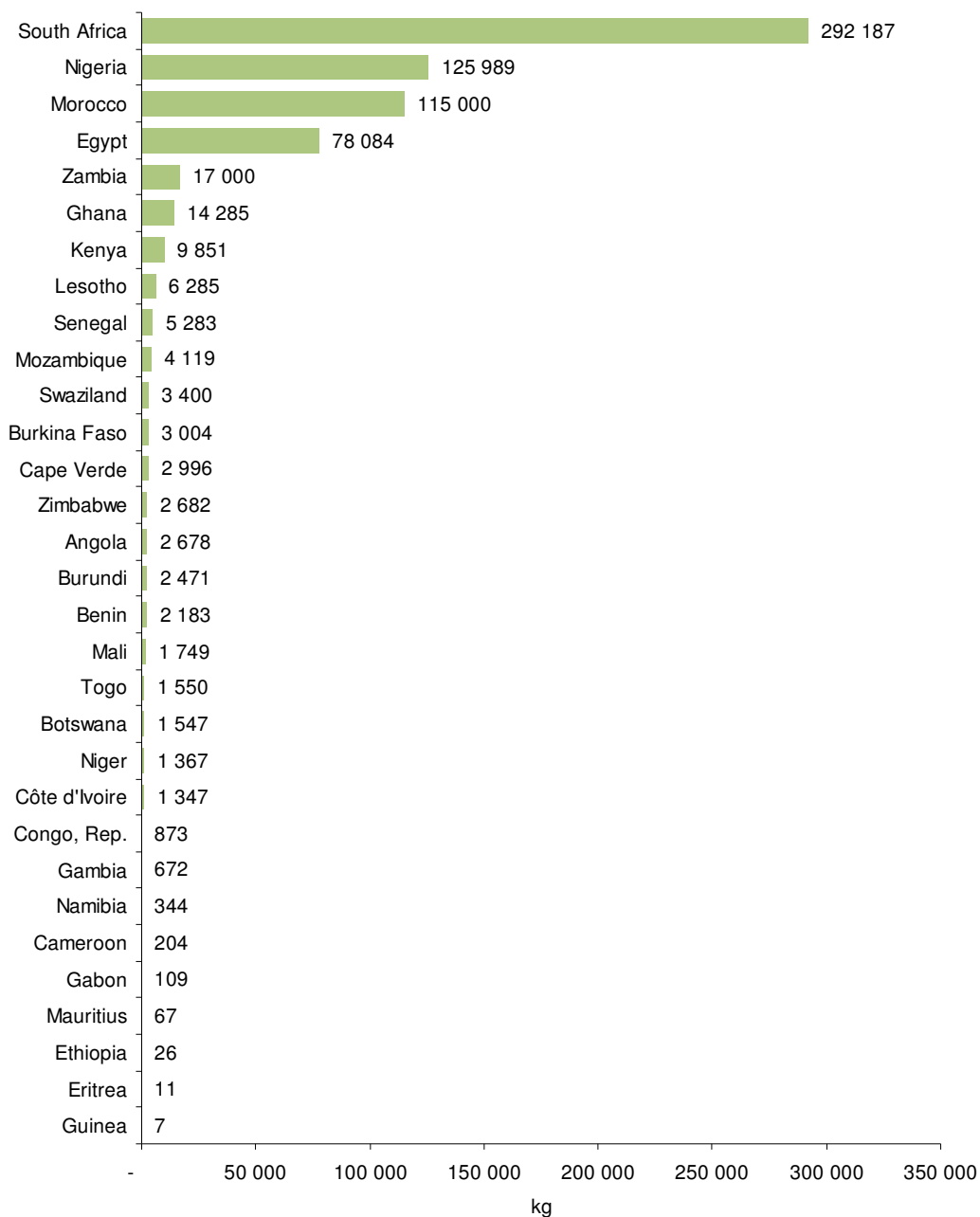
Source: UNODC, Annual Reports Questionnaire Data / DELTA

Source: UNODC, Annual Reports Questionnaire Data / DELTA.

Cannabis herb intercepted – Africa – 1995 – 2005

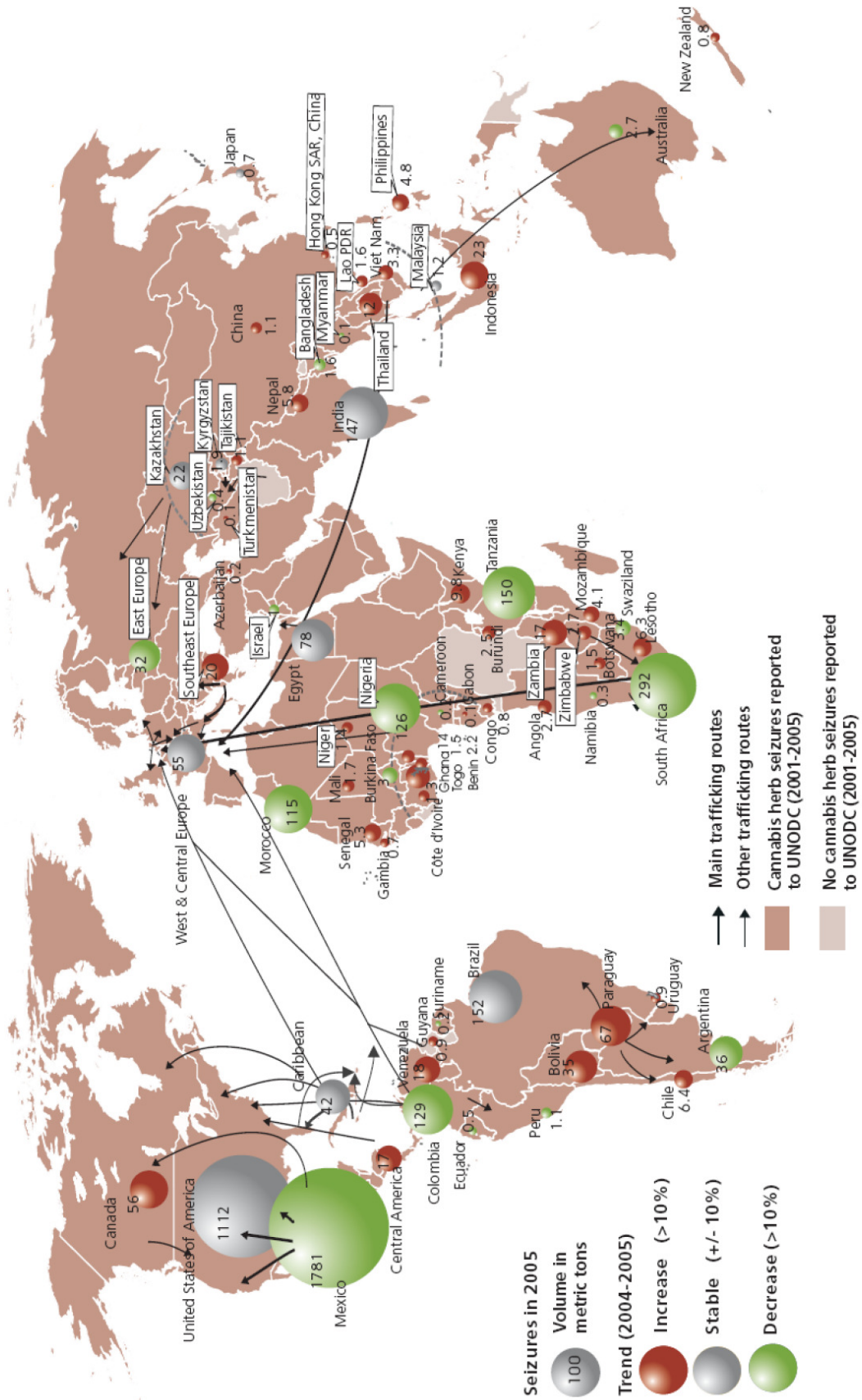


Seizures of cannabis herb in Africa in kilograms, 2005



Source: UNODC

Trafficking in cannabis herb, 2005 (countries reporting seizures of more than 100 kg)



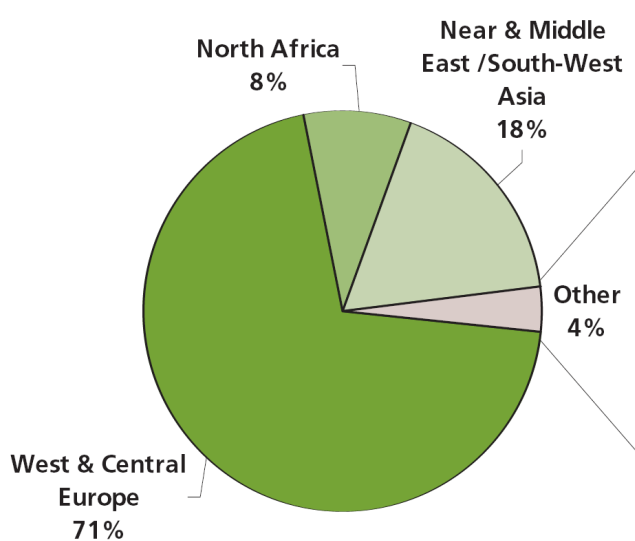
Source: UNODC Annual Reports Questionnaires data/DELTA.

Trafficking in cannabis resin¹

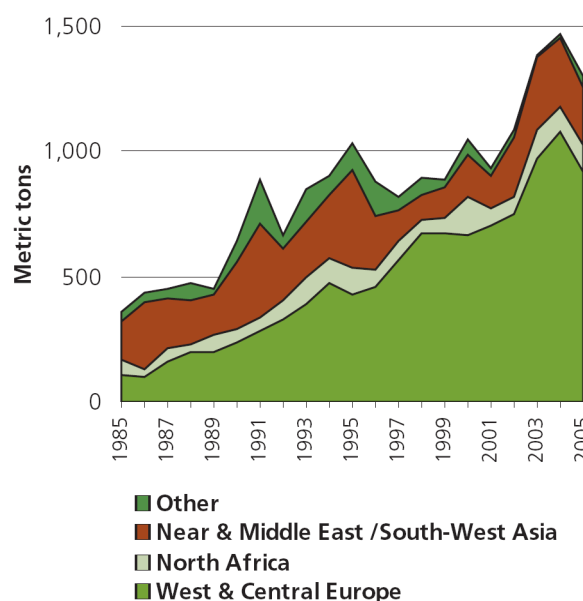
In terms of quantities seized (1,300 mt in 2005), cannabis resin is the second most widely trafficked drug worldwide, after cannabis herb. Global cannabis resin seizures declined by 11 per cent in 2005. Total cannabis resin seizures in Africa add up to 10 per cent of the world total, the seizures being concentrated in Northern Africa which alone account for 8 per cent of the world total. The seizures reported in 2005 from Uganda (12 mt) and Malawi (10 mt) were important, but were the first report of important cannabis resin in a long time, and it is not yet clear whether these seizures corresponded to the first signs of new developments in trafficking of cannabis resin or occasional catches.

Distribution of global cannabis resin seizures in 2005

(N = 1,302 metric tons)



Regional breakdown of cannabis resin seizures, 1985 – 2005

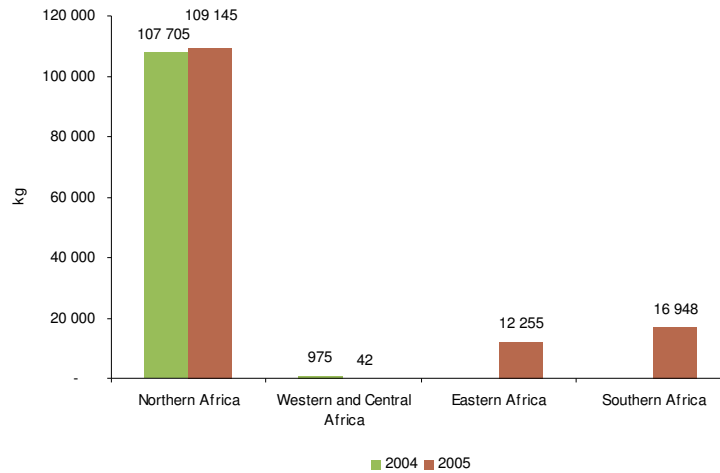


Source: UNODC, Annual Reports Questionnaire Data / DELTA.

The concentration of cannabis resin seizures in Northern Africa is not random. Northern African countries link Morocco to the consumer markets of Northern Africa and the Middle East. Seizures data between 2004 and 2005 show cannabis resin seizures increasing only slightly (0.5 per cent). The 2005 level of cannabis resin seizures in Northern Africa (109 mt) was still 7 per cent lower than in 2003 and 27 per cent than in 2000.

¹ Data presented in this section is based on recently updated data for Libya (2000-2004) and Niger for 2006. They differ slightly from the results available at the time of writing the World Drug Report 2007.

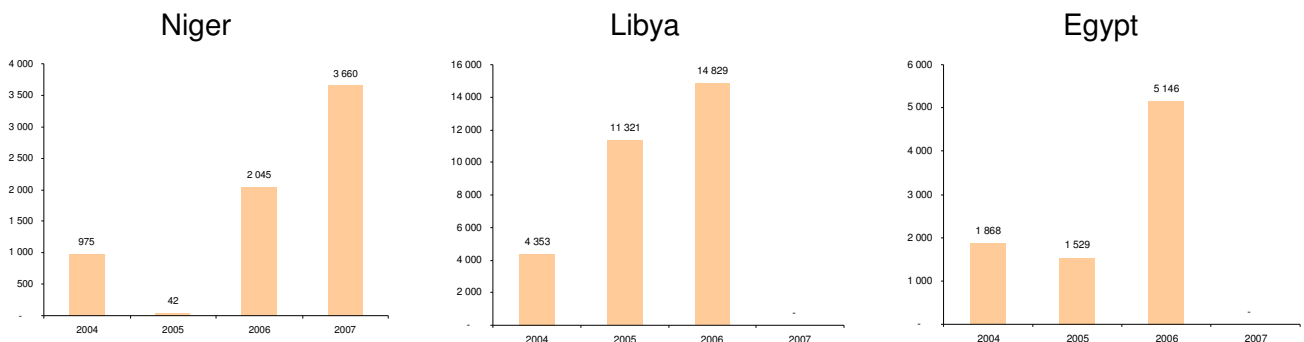
Regional breakdown of African cannabis resin seizures in kilograms, 2004 - 2005



Source: UNODC

Data for 2006 obtained from three Northern Africa countries (Egypt, Libya and Niger) showed that trafficking of cannabis is increasingly trafficked across the Sahara desert. Seizures of cannabis resin more than doubled in Egypt: from 1.9 mt in 2004 to more than 5 mt in 2006. In Libya, a record 14 mt of cannabis resin was seized in 2006, representing an increase of 31 per cent on the previous year, and a more than three fold increase compared to 2004.

Annual seizures of cannabis resin in kilograms, 2004 – 2007



Source: UNODC

In Niger, a string of five seizures between April 2006 and April 2007 in the Northern part of the country brought record seizures in 2005 (2 mt) and 2006 (3,6 mt). According to the Niger Army which made these seizures, the traffickers used armed convoys of 3 to 5 new four-wheel drive vehicles bought in Algeria. The traffickers, armed with RPG and Kalashnikovs, take advantage of the vast and unpatrolled Sahara desert to smuggle the cannabis resin from the West to East, across thousands of kilometers of desert. Crossing the Sahara requires sophisticated logistics, including local guides and refueling points. Seizing the drug requires the army to mobilize about 8 vehicles and 40 soldiers. Gun fire is often exchanged during the operation and in March 2007, five drug traffickers were killed, including a famous Niger drug dealer



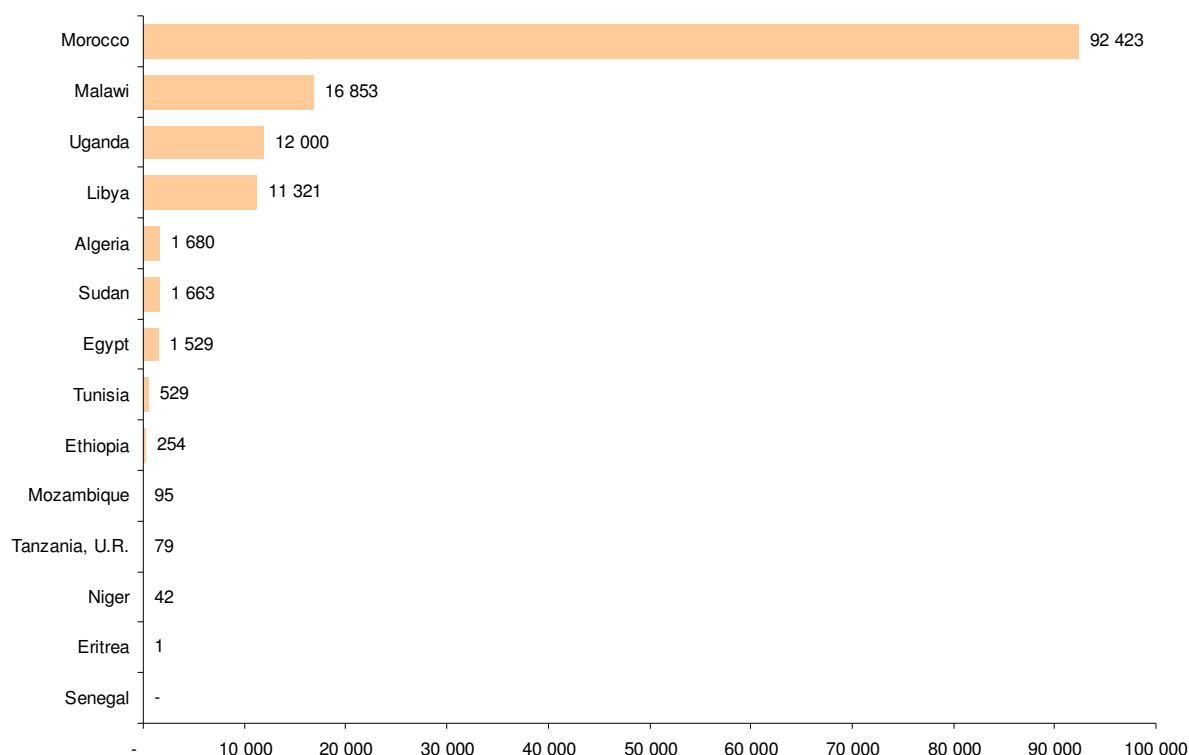
The Army in Niger guarding their seizure of cannabis resin.

operating from Djannet in Algeria. The satellite phones seized with the drugs indicated connections with Morocco, Algeria, Mauritania, Mali, Libya and Egypt.¹³

The increase in the trafficking of cannabis resin in the Sahara is worrying, especially for a poor country like Niger. UNODC estimated that the value of the 5,705 kg of cannabis resin seized between April 2006 and April 2007 had a wholesale value of US\$7.4 mn in Egypt, a likely but unverified destination. This value represents 2 per cent of the annual budget of the Republic of Niger and would only be the tip of the iceberg as many more convoys manage to successfully make their journey. Despite the extreme conditions of the Sahara desert, the thousands of kilometers of unchecked borders have made it attractive to traffickers and trafficking cannabis resin through the desert has become a profitable business amounting to several millions of dollars.

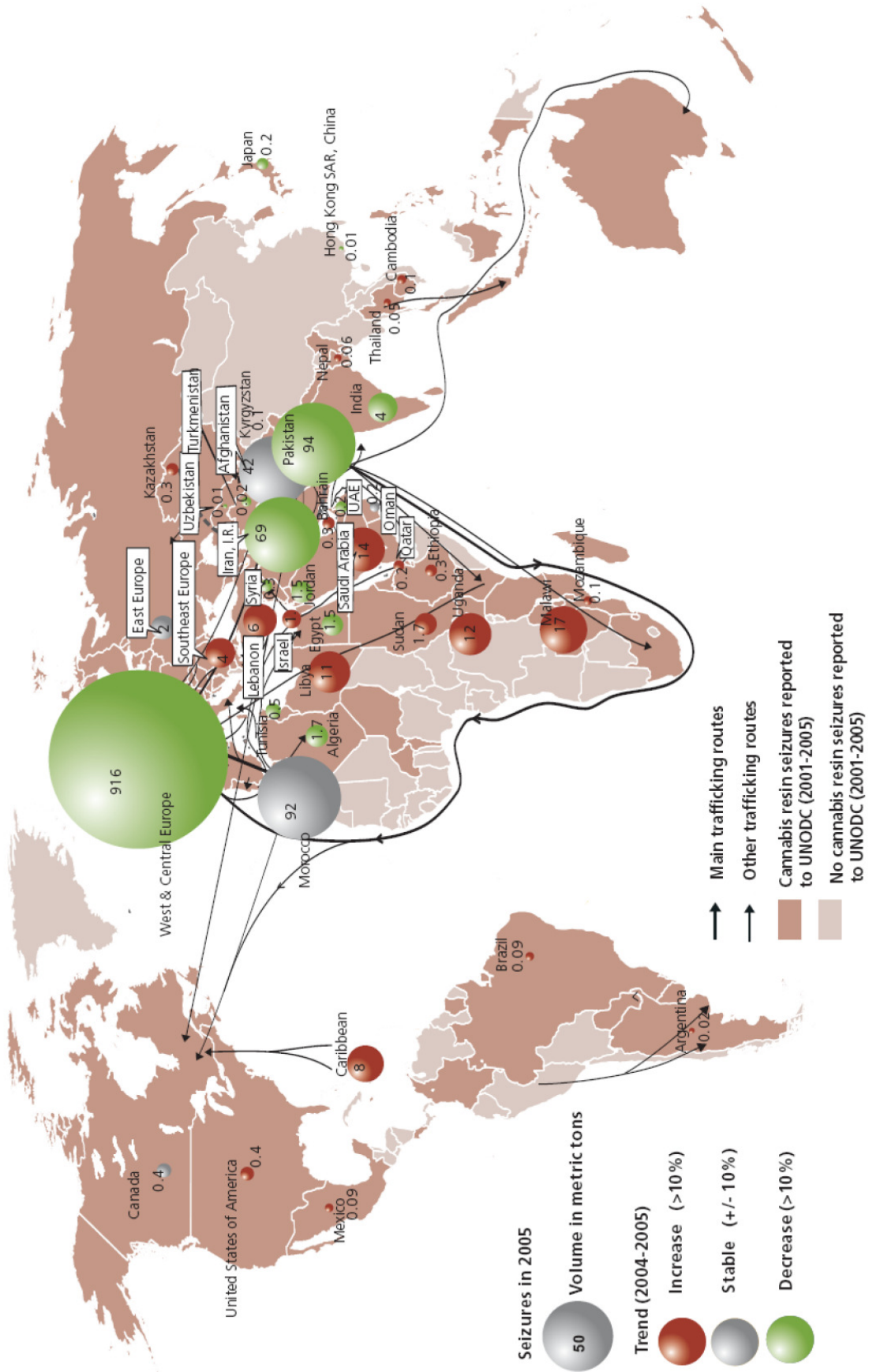
The production of cannabis resin has been observed in Senegal, although the extent to which this product is trafficked internationally remains unclear. In 2003, the German police seized 2.7 tons of cannabis resin (said to have originated in Senegal) in a motor home in Hamburg. Its ultimate destination was said to be the Netherlands.¹⁴ The country has also been the source of a number of significant seizures of resin of unknown origin destined for Belgium. The resin is typically concealed in vehicles such as campers and trucks. Resin however, has been seized coming into Senegal from both Morocco and Afghanistan, so it is unclear how much of this is produced in the country and how much is simply in transit.

Seizures of cannabis resin in Africa in kilograms, 2005



Source: UNODC

Trafficking in cannabis resin, 2005 (countries reporting more than 10 kilograms)



Source: UNODC Annual Reports Questionnaires data/DELTA

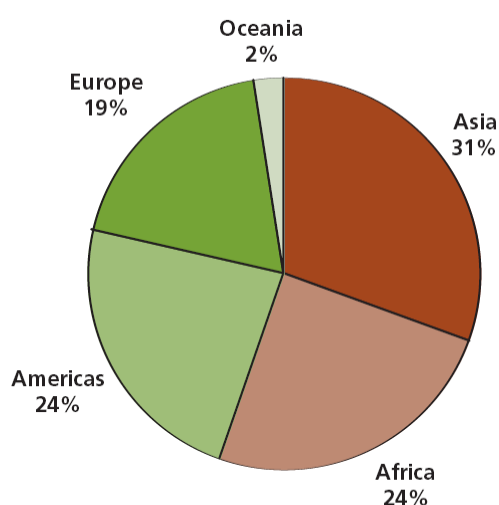
Cannabis use

Cannabis is the most commonly used drug in the world. Almost 160 mn people used cannabis in 2005, equivalent to 3.8 per cent of the global population. In Africa, UNODC estimates that there were about 38.2 mn cannabis users in 2005, equivalent to 7.7 per cent of the African population aged 15 to 64. The highest rates within Africa are found in West and Central Africa (13 per cent) and in Southern Africa (8.5 per cent).

Although, at the global level, the number of cannabis users remained stable between 2004 and 2005, seventeen African countries reported rising levels of cannabis use in 2005 and only 4 countries saw a decline. Four countries reported stable levels of cannabis consumption. The remaining 17 countries (or one third of the countries) did not provide any information. The lack of reliable prevalence data on cannabis use in Africa inhibits the levels of precision in market estimates.

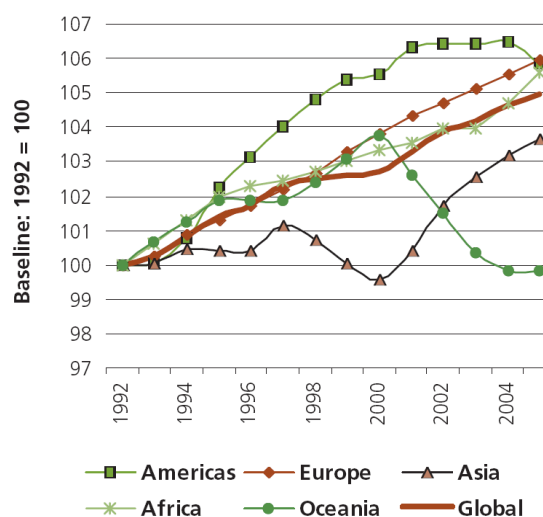
Citing expert perception data (trends as perceived by experts), African authorities reported increasing cannabis use. Although it is difficult to evaluate the accuracy of these perceptions, African experts perceived a strong rise in cannabis use between 2004 and 2005.

Cannabis consumption in 2005, regional breakdown (N = 158.8 millions)



Sources: UNODC, Annual Reports Questionnaire Data, UNODC Field Offices, UNODC Drug Abuse Information Network for Asia and the Pacific (DAINAP), UNODC Global Assessment Programme on Drug Abuse (GAP), Govt. reports, EMCDDA, CICAD, HONLEA reports, local studies, UNODC estimates.

Cannabis use trends as perceived by experts, regional changes, 1992 – 2005



Sources: UNODC, Annual Reports Questionnaire Data, UNODC Field Offices, UNODC Drug Abuse Information Network for Asia and the Pacific (DAINAP), UNODC Global Assessment Programme on Drug Abuse (GAP), Govt. reports, EMCDDA, CICAD, HONLEA reports, local studies, UNODC estimates.

CONCLUSIONS

As illustrated in this overview, cannabis comprises the most important drug problem in Africa. Designing appropriate and cost effective responses will require expert knowledge on the various dimensions of this complex problem. With very few exceptions, most countries of the continent do not have adequate information on the production trafficking and abuse of cannabis. UNODC therefore recommends that greater emphasis should be put on data collection and analysis with a view to improving our understanding of the issue, and identifying the most appropriate interventions from the range of existing methods (such as preventive education, trafficking interdiction, alternative development, eradication etc...).

Annex 1

Cannabis herb seizures in African countries, 2000-2005

Country	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Algeria				2	7	
Angola	4,734	621				2,678
Benin	972	809	216	73	223	2,183
Botswana			1,000			1,547
Burkina Faso		2,405		1,420	4,582	3,004
Burundi						2,471
Cameroon			443		3,000	204
Cape Verde	2,288	2,192	865	9,163	925	2,996
Central African Rep.			7			
Chad	378					
Congo, DRC						
Congo, Rep.	259	222	1,148	283	550	873
Côte d'Ivoire	1,237	1,877	4,398			1,347
Djibouti						
Egypt	30,398	50,037			80,249	78,084
Equatorial Guinea						
Eritrea				21	12	11
Ethiopia	182	152	156	3,327	100	26
Gabon					2	109
Gambia	229	700	639	428		672
Ghana			5,418	9,179	765	14,285
Guinea	640			2,910	5	7
Guinea-Bissau		367		1,067	375	
Kenya	5,649	383,253	77,738	8,371	8,486	9,851
Lesotho			6,513		16,744	6,285
Madagascar						
Malawi	312,472	8,664	7,132	8,165	23,859	
Mali						1,749
Mauritania				42		
Mauritius	22	67	43	45	56	67
Morocco	83,720	68,169	88,529	69,058	318,610	115,000
Mozambique	1,701	6,722	5,798	5,089		4,119
Namibia	303	5,386	949	620	576	344
Niger					903	1,367
Nigeria	272,260	317,950	506,846	535,241	683,101	125,989
Rwanda			6,215			
Sao Tome & Principe		15				
Senegal			4,888			5,283
Seychelles	22	0	1			0
Sierra Leone					210	
Somalia			1,000			
South Africa	717,702	123,964	104,978	32,928	818,045	292,187
St. Helena	0	-		1		
Sudan	1,888					
Swaziland	14,947	15,064	10,196	8,463	4,324	3,400
Tanzania, U.R.	24,293	249,639	90,411	733,222		
Togo	429	655	235	794	1,382	1,550
Tunisia						
Uganda	6,100	50,000	100	25,001	10,630	
Zambia	7,318	15	1,605	94,440	13,824	17,000
Zimbabwe	3,046	1,530	3,723	1,353	1,133	2,682
Total	1,493,188	1,290,476	931,190	1,550,706	1,992,677	697,368

Source: UNODC, World Drug Report 2007 and Annual Reports Questionnaires.

Annex II

Cannabis resin seizures in African countries in kilograms, 2000-2005

Country	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Algeria	1,694	1,728	2,148	8,068	12,373	1,680
Benin	350	13	0			
Burkina Faso				13		
Cape Verde			0	0		0
Djibouti				250		
Egypt	525	486	1,080	1,199	1,868	1,529
Eritrea					0	1
Ethiopia				642		254
Gambia			2	0		0
Kenya	6,356	21	17			
Libya	3,419	7,033	4,024	3,134	4,353	11,321
Madagascar				6		
Malawi						16,853
Mauritius	0	0	0	0	0	0
Morocco	143,946	61,356	66,394	96,306	86,800	92,423
Mozambique	15,542	0		105		95
Niger					975	42
Senegal					1	
Seychelles	33	18	3			0
South Africa	11,500	534	696	114		
St. Helena			0			
Sudan				8,724		1,663
Swaziland		5				
Tanzania, U.R.	15	13	1,866			79
Tunisia	537	1,289	978	540	2,311	529
Uganda						12,000
Zambia	15	0	1,037		0	
Zimbabwe		0	11			
Total	183,931	72,496	78,256	119,102	108,681	138,469

Source: UNODC, World Drug Report 2007 and Annual Reports Questionnaires.

Annex III

Annual prevalence of abuse as percentage of the population aged 15-64

Country	Year	Note	Prevalence (in per cent of pop 15-64)
Angola	1999		2.1
Chad	1995		0.9
Comoros	2002	Based on local studies, special population group studies	2.9
Egypt	1997	Tentative estimate	5.2
Ethiopia	1999	Based on local studies, special population group studies	2.6
Ghana	1998		21.5
Kenya	1994	Based on local studies, special population group studies	
Libya	1998		0.05
Madagascar	2004	Based on local studies, special population group studies	9.1
Mali	1995	Based on local studies, special population group studies	7.8
Mauritius	2004		3.9
Morocco	2002		11.8
Namibia	2000		3.9
Nigeria	2000		13.8
Senegal	1999		2.8
Sierra Leone	1996		16.1
Somalia	2002		2.5
South Africa	2002	Based on local studies, special population group studies	8.4
Tanzania	1999	Tentative estimate	0.2
Uganda		Tentative estimate	1.4
Zambia	2003	Based on local studies, special population group studies	17.7
Zimbabwe	2000		6.9

Source: UNODC, World Drug Report 2007 and Annual Reports Questionnaires.

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