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Seventeenth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Africa

Nairobi, 17-20 September 2007

Report of the Seventeenth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Africa, held in Nairobi from 17 to 20 September 2007

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*The present report is being issued in Arabic, English and French, the working languages of the subsidiary body.

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I. Matters calling for action by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs or brought to its attention

Recommendations adopted by the Seventeenth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Africa

1. The Seventeenth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies (HONLEA), Africa, adopted the recommendations set forth below, which had been drawn up by its working groups. For the observations and conclusions of the working groups that led to the recommendations, see chapter IV below.

Issue 1. The value and effectiveness of controlled delivery operations

2. The following recommendations were made with regard to the value and effectiveness of controlled delivery operations:

(a) In recognition of the value of controlled delivery operations to law enforcement agencies investigating and dismantling organized criminal groups, Governments should be requested to ensure that legislation is put in place and to make appropriate resources available to enhance the effectiveness of controlled delivery operations;

(b) Appropriate professional and integrity standards should be introduced together with standard operational procedures for controlled delivery operations;

(c) The participation in the HONLEA, Africa, regional meetings of law enforcement agencies from primary source and destination countries should be promoted in order to facilitate and strengthen information exchange and direct operational cooperation;

(d) The proposal for the Airport Communication Project (AIRCOP) of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) should be implemented at selected airports, subject to the availability of funds from donors.

Issue 2. Mobilizing community support for drug law enforcement strategies

3. The following recommendations were made with regard to mobilizing community support for drug law enforcement strategies:

(a) Regional, provincial and local alliances involving law enforcement agencies, the private sector, the media and other sectors of civil society should be developed to tackle drug demand and supply;

(b) The promotion of the concept of community policing should be considered as part of overall efforts to build public confidence and trust in the police;

(c) Governments should be encouraged to lend their full political support to measures aimed at effectively implementing national drug control strategies and, where appropriate, at establishing national coordinating bodies.

Issue 3: Inter-agency cooperation: a unified response to combating illicit drug trafficking

4. The following recommendations were made with regard to inter-agency cooperation:

(a) Inter-agency national law enforcement coordination units should be established and be operational 24 hours a day to facilitate information exchange and cooperation;

(b) The use of formal memorandums of understanding should be promoted to facilitate inter-agency and broader international cooperation;

(c) National plans of action should be established and supported by adequate financial and other resources to ensure their effective implementation;

(d) Governments should be encouraged to review existing legislation so as to allow for the effective investigation and punishment of offenders and, where necessary, Governments should take steps to strengthen such legislation;

(e) In delivering training assistance, UNODC should promote more widely the train-the-trainer approach.

Issue 4: The role of forensic laboratories: specific scientific support to Africa

5. The following recommendations were made with regard to the role of forensic laboratories:

(a) Member States in Africa should ensure that sustainable, well equipped and resourced laboratories to assist law enforcement authorities are in place;

(b) UNODC should prepare updated manuals and guidance materials for Member States regarding the minimum requirements for establishing basic laboratory services;

(c) UNODC should continue to support the analytical work of laboratories by providing technical assistance, including through the training of staff and the supply of field detection test kits for drugs and precursors, subject to availability of resources. UNODC should also continue to provide advice on best practices and encourage the use of advisory manuals;

(d) Professionally qualified experts already working in laboratories in Africa should be encouraged to deliver specialized training;

(e) Governments should be encouraged to ensure that suitably qualified forensic staff are available to give expert evidence in court proceedings and that the legal framework allows such evidence to be admitted;

(f) Law enforcement agencies should adopt standard operational procedures to ensure that seized drugs and other evidence are not improperly handled and are securely stored.

II. Current situation with respect to regional and subregional cooperation in countering drug trafficking

6. At its 1st meeting, on 17 September 2007, the Meeting considered agenda item 3, entitled “Current situation with respect to regional and subregional cooperation in countering drug trafficking”. For its consideration of the item, the Meeting had before it a document prepared by the Secretariat entitled “Current situation with respect to regional and subregional cooperation in countering drug trafficking” (UNODC/HONLAF/2007/2). It also had before it a conference room paper entitled “Statistics on drug trends in Africa and worldwide” (UNODC/HONLAF/2007/CRP.1). In addition, it had before it national reports submitted by the Governments of Algeria, Angola, Burundi, the Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritius, Morocco, Nigeria, Senegal, South Africa, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe (UNODC/HONLAF/2007/CRP.2-19).

7. A representative of UNODC introduced the item and, through an audio-visual presentation, provided an overview of regional and global trends with regard to the cultivation of, production of and trafficking in illicit drugs. The presentation was based on information provided by Governments to UNODC. The UNODC Regional Law Enforcement Officer for Africa also gave an audio-visual presentation, focusing on specific aspects of drug trafficking in the region. In their presentations, the representatives of UNODC gave an overview of the technical assistance programmes and projects that the Office was implementing in cooperation with the Governments of countries in the region, and of the technical expertise and practical law enforcement services that the Office was able to provide.

8. The representatives of the Secretariat then highlighted some of the law enforcement cooperation initiatives being implemented by UNODC in the region, such as the Global Container Control Programme and a law enforcement programme against illicit drugs and organized crime in Cape Verde. UNODC is also providing computer-based law enforcement training and support to drug forensic laboratories and promoting activities to facilitate international cooperation, including a new project that would help the exchange of information between seven countries in South America and six in West Africa. In addition, UNODC is developing specialized training tools and manuals and supporting the establishment of regional drug control cooperation mechanisms. In this regard, representatives of the Secretariat informed Meeting participants that a manual containing guidelines on witness protection was due to be published by UNODC in 2007.

III. Implementation of the recommendations adopted by the Fifteenth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Africa

9. At its 1st meeting, on 17 September 2007, the Meeting considered item 4 of its agenda, entitled “Implementation of the recommendations adopted by the Fifteenth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Africa”. The Meeting had before it a document prepared by the Secretariat based on replies provided by Governments to a questionnaire sent to all States members of

HONLEA, Africa (UNODC/HONLAF/2007/3). The document reflected the replies that the Secretariat had received by 17 August 2007 from the Governments of Algeria, Madagascar, South Africa, Swaziland, Togo, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Since that date or in the course of the Meeting, completed questionnaires had been submitted by the Government of Angola, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Guinea, Namibia, Malawi, Mali, Morocco and Senegal.

10. A representative of the Secretariat made an introductory statement summarizing the main actions reported by Governments to implement the recommendations in their countries, the results achieved and the difficulties encountered. During the discussion of the item, statements were made by the representatives of Algeria, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Mozambique, Namibia and Nigeria.

11. Several representatives reported on actions that their Governments had taken to implement recommendations adopted at the Fifteenth Meeting of HONLEA, Africa, in 2005.

12. The representative of Namibia informed the Meeting that his Government had adopted new laws and that his country's national drug control legislation was comprehensive. The representative of Mozambique reported that his Government was in the process of updating its national drug control laws and that it was successfully cooperating and exchanging intelligence with Brazil to combat cocaine trafficking. The representative of Algeria reported that, since 2005, his Government had adopted new laws to combat organized crime and corruption, money-laundering and the financing of terrorism.

13. Several representatives referred to the recommendation made at the Fifteenth Meeting of HONLEA to encourage representatives of source and destination countries outside the region to actively participate in meetings of HONLEA, Africa. It was felt that the participation of drug law enforcement officials from those countries would contribute to building trust and to improving working relations among law enforcement agencies both within and outside the region, and that their participation was essential to the promotion of effective regional and interregional drug law enforcement cooperation. The Secretariat and States members of HONLEA, Africa, were invited to explore ways of encouraging such participation, including through possible follow-up at sessions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs.

14. It was recalled that, following the establishment of HONLEA, Africa, in its resolution 1985/11 of 28 June 1985, the Economic and Social Council had requested the Secretary-General to convene regular meetings of the operational heads of the national drug control and law enforcement agencies of States in the African region. In its resolution 1988/15 of 25 May 1988, the Council had requested the Secretary-General to take the necessary measures to convene the regional meetings of HONLEA at the capitals of States in the respective region that might wish to act as host or at the headquarters of the regional commission concerned. In that regard, the representative of Côte d'Ivoire reiterated his Government's offer to host the Eighteenth Meeting of HONLEA, Africa, in 2008. The Secretary informed the Meeting participants that it had not been possible to hold the Seventeenth Meeting of HONLEA, Africa, in Abidjan owing to the absence of the requisite clearance by

the United Nations Security Coordinator but that it was hoped that the situation would allow for the Eighteenth Meeting of HONLEA, Africa, to be held in Abidjan in 2008.

IV. Consideration of topics by working groups

15. At its 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th meetings, held between 17 and 19 September 2007, the Meeting established working groups to examine four issues under agenda item 5, entitled "Consideration of topics by working groups". The observations made by the working groups and the conclusions they reached are presented below. The recommendations made by the working groups and adopted by the Meeting are included in chapter I above.

Issue 1. The value and effectiveness of controlled delivery operations

16. The working group on issue 1 met on 17 and 18 September. In its consideration of the issue, the working group made the following observations:

(a) Controlled delivery could be effective in leading to the identification and arrest of powerful members of criminal organizations involved in drug trafficking and in achieving the overall objective of dismantling organized criminal groups;

(b) A crucial factor in ensuring effective controlled delivery related to the security and integrity of intelligence;

(c) Developing law enforcement cooperation and building trust and confidence between source, transit and destination countries were important;

(d) There was a lack of information regarding national focal points in Africa and contact with their counterparts in other countries to facilitate good communication in the planning and coordination of controlled delivery operations.

17. The working group drew the following conclusions:

(a) Controlled delivery was an essential special investigative tool in the armoury of law enforcement, one that should be fully utilized in appropriate cases;

(b) Law enforcement agencies should consider appropriate measures, such as the introduction of professional and integrity standards, to ensure that internal intelligence systems were not compromised;

(c) Further action was required to develop law enforcement cooperation between source, transit and destination countries;

(d) Implementing the proposal for AIRCOP would greatly assist in overcoming communication problems and in developing a network of law enforcement focal points.

Issue 2. Mobilizing community support for drug law enforcement strategies

18. The working group on issue 2 met on 18 September. In its consideration of the issue, the working group made the following observations:

(a) Establishing committed alliances and mobilizing communities, law enforcement agencies, the private sector, the media and other parts of civil society could help to reduce the demand for and supply of drugs;

(b) The drug problem should also be addressed as a developmental issue, as it negatively impacts on the development process. Thus, drug control measures should also aim at tackling poverty;

(c) Law enforcement agencies had an important role to play in reducing drug demand as part of a holistic approach to tackling the problem and, in particular, in communicating messages and material to raise public awareness about drug abuse. However, in many countries people had a negative perception of, lacked confidence in and mistrusted police forces and law enforcement agencies;

(d) National drug control committees and central bodies involving a range of stakeholder agencies played an important and valuable function in promoting the coordination and implementation of drug control measures;

(e) The existence of differences between the approaches adopted in some European countries and those adopted in Africa highlighted inconsistencies in international drug control efforts;

(f) It was difficult to transmit to the poor, the disadvantaged and the socially isolated, through existing media channels, messages to prevent drug abuse or to raise awareness about drug abuse;

(g) The fact that national borders in Africa were porous and cut through many cultures meant that regional approaches were needed, as were provincial and local community efforts.

19. The working group drew the following conclusions:

(a) A range of community approaches were required in order to respond to the challenges posed by the drug problem and to take into account the diversity of communities;

(b) The introduction of community policing in some countries had been useful in building trust and confidence among the general public;

(c) Each country should have in place a national strategy that was comprehensive, balanced and tailored to the specific needs of that country;

(d) Political commitment and support were essential to promoting and implementing effective drug control strategies.

Issue 3. Inter-agency cooperation: a unified response to combating illicit drug trafficking

20. The working group on issue 3 met on 18 September. In its consideration of the issue the working group made the following observations:

(a) The involvement of all relevant law enforcement stakeholders in sharing information was the key to filling gaps in knowledge, which in turn could lead to the identification and arrest of criminals involved in drug trafficking;

(b) National law enforcement coordination units with representatives of each key stakeholder agency were beneficial for facilitating national and international contact and for ensuring swift and effective cooperation during operations;

(c) Many practical benefits had arisen from the development and implementation of formal memorandums of understanding between agencies;

(d) Comprehensive plans of action were valuable methods for systematically addressing all aspects of the drug problem;

(e) Drug traffickers were not deterred or discouraged in countries with weak or inadequate laws or where light sentences were imposed; experience had shown that increasing penalties was not necessarily a solution;

(f) Many countries suffered from a lack of training opportunities for law enforcement officers; to assist Member States, UNODC had developed a range of training manuals and materials.

21. The working group drew the following conclusions:

(a) The establishment of national law enforcement coordination units that could operate 24 hours a day had proved valuable in promoting inter-agency cooperation, sharing information and developing operational effectiveness;

(b) Memorandums of understanding were valuable in helping to harmonize law enforcement efforts, minimize friction between agencies and contribute to the sharing of information and the efficiency and effectiveness of operations;

(c) Clearly defined national strategies and plans of action that outlined objectives, actions and timescales were fundamental;

(d) It was crucial to introduce laws providing for effective investigation, the forfeiture of the proceeds of crime and the commensurate punishment of offenders;

(e) In providing training courses for law enforcement officers, the train-the-trainers methodology had proved to be a valuable way of passing on information and sustaining training.

Issue 4. The role of forensic laboratories: specific scientific support to Africa

22. The working group on issue 4 met on 19 September. In its consideration of the issue, the working group made the following observations:

(a) Many African countries lacked the trained personnel, equipment and infrastructure required to provide essential forensic services;

(b) Law enforcement officers needed to be trained in preserving and investigating crime scenes and in maintaining the security and handling of evidence and to be given guidance on the value and limitations of forensic support. The train-the-trainer concept should be considered as a means of providing training;

(c) UNODC had made available a range of manuals and materials to assist Member States in carrying out drug analyses. Other forensic manuals were under development;

(d) In some African countries, various legal obstacles existed with respect to the admissibility of expert forensic evidence in the prosecution of drug offences;

(e) Some countries required staff to be trained in forensic matters but lacked the financial means to provide such training;

(f) Court cases were sometimes contested on the basis of problems relating to the chain of evidence and laboratory procedures, and in a number of countries staff working in the criminal justice system were unaware of recognized international standards for drug analysis and forensic procedures.

23. The working group drew the following conclusions:

(a) National laboratories played a key role in providing professional, expert assistance in strengthening law enforcement and criminal justice efforts;

(b) Best practices in forensic procedures should be incorporated in law enforcement strategies;

(c) To assist in overcoming the problem of the shortage of trained laboratory staff, States should consider taking advantage of existing professional laboratory services available in Africa;

(d) In addressing training requirements, qualified experts in existing laboratories in the region could be of great assistance in delivering training. In that respect, the financial support of donors was essential;

(e) There was a need to ensure the availability of adequately qualified and accredited forensic staff to give expert evidence in court proceedings.

V. Organization of the Eighteenth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Africa

24. At its 6th meeting, held on 20 September, the Meeting considered agenda item 6, entitled "Organization of the Eighteenth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Africa". For its consideration of the item, the Meeting had before it a document with the same title prepared by the Secretariat (UNODC/HONLAF/2007/4). The Chairman, recalling the offer of the Government of Côte d'Ivoire to host the Eighteenth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Africa, in 2008, expressed the hope that the conditions would be such as to allow the Meeting to take place in that country. The Secretary of the Meeting made an introductory statement outlining the action to be taken at the Seventeenth Meeting of HONLEA, Africa, in that regard. Statements were made by the representatives of Algeria, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Mauritius, Nigeria, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zimbabwe. The observer for the United States of America also made a statement.

25. The Meeting welcomed the offer of the Government of Côte d'Ivoire to host the Eighteenth Meeting of HONLEA, Africa, in 2008 and noted with appreciation of the wish of the Government of Burundi to host the Nineteenth Meeting of HONLEA, Africa, in Bujumbura in 2009.

26. With regard to the topics for discussion in working groups (agenda item 6) at the Eighteenth Meeting of HONLEA, Africa, representatives proposed a number of possible topics, including the following:

(a) The investigation and handling of major drug cases;

- (b) Drug intelligence database management;
- (c) Successful alternative development strategies and best practices;
- (d) Drug demand reduction: the role of civil society and the media and the transfer of experiences gained by best practices;
- (e) The problem of trafficking in counterfeit pharmaceuticals, in particular trafficking in such pharmaceuticals;
- (f) Innovative practices, including incentives, to improve morale, motivate staff and promote more effective drug law enforcement, also in relation to efforts to prevent and fight corruption;
- (g) Trafficking in synthetic drugs and precursors: knowledge gap and the relative importance of such trafficking in the region, with particular reference to pseudoephedrine, which is used in the manufacture of methamphetamine;
- (h) Precursor control: enhancing cooperation between the authorities and the private sector;
- (i) Cyber-crime and its role in illicit drug trafficking;
- (j) The diversion of pharmaceuticals from licit to illicit channels.

27. The Secretariat was requested to work with Member States to choose among the topics proposed a few to be considered by the working groups at the Eighteenth Meeting of HONLEA, Africa, bearing in mind the emerging drug law enforcement priorities and cooperation needs of the region. It was also noted that, if one of the topics selected were to deal with the issue of diversion of precursors, efforts should be made to invite and encourage the participation of observers from countries outside the region where those substances were manufactured.

28. The Meeting approved the following draft provisional agenda for the Eighteenth Meeting of HONLEA, Africa, to be finalized by the Secretariat in collaboration with interested States of the region:

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda.
3. Current situation with respect to regional and subregional cooperation in countering drug trafficking.
4. Implementation of the recommendations adopted by the Sixteenth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Africa.
5. Follow-up to the twentieth special session of the General Assembly.
6. Consideration of topics by working groups.
7. Organization of the Nineteenth Meeting of the Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Africa.
8. Other business.
9. Adoption of the report.

VI. Other business

29. At its 6th meeting, held on 20 September, the Meeting considered agenda item 7, entitled “Other business”.

30. The Secretary of the Meeting made a statement. Statements were also made by the Chairman and the representatives of Burkina Faso, Côte d’Ivoire, Egypt, Nigeria and Zimbabwe. The observers for Germany, the Russian Federation, Spain and the United States also made statements.

31. In his statement, the Secretary informed the meeting on the follow-up to the twentieth special session of the General Assembly held in June 1998, on the preparations for the 10-year review by Member States to take place at the fifty-first session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, in 2008, and on the progress made by Member States in implementing the goals and targets set by Member States at the twentieth special session of the Assembly. The attention of representatives was drawn to the principal instrument used for assessing the extent to which goals had been implemented, the biennial report questionnaire, which had been sent to Member States in December 2006 for completion and submission to the Secretariat by 30 June 2007. In that regard, representatives were informed that the response rate of States of the region had been disappointingly low. Representatives were urged to ensure that their pertinent authorities submitted the completed questionnaire as quickly as possible.

32. The Chairman of the Meeting appealed to all participants and to the Secretariat to encourage partner countries from the region to participate in future meetings of HONLEA, Africa. The appeal was echoed by a number of representatives, who noted that limited participation was attributable not to lack of resources (though that might also play a part), but to logistical issues relating to the transmission of invitations and communication within pertinent national authorities. In that connection, a number of practical suggestions were made.

33. The representatives of observer States referred to their commitment to promote drug law enforcement cooperation between their countries and those of the region, and emphasized the value of the meetings of HONLEA, Africa, as a means of promoting regional and international cooperation. They noted the candid and constructive exchange of views and ideas, and the fact that their participation at the Meeting had enabled them to understand better the reality of the drug control situation in the region and the difficulties faced. In that connection, a number of practical suggestions for providing access to relevant manuals and materials, and for exploring avenues for cooperation were made in the course of the Meeting. The opportunity afforded by HONLEA, Africa, to drug law enforcement officials from countries within and outside the region to meet and discuss matters of common interest was considered invaluable for developing the trust and confidence required for achieving effective and efficient drug law enforcement cooperation.

VII. Adoption of the report

34. At its 6th meeting, on 20 September, the report of the Seventeenth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Africa

(UNODC/HONLAF/2007/L.1 and Add.1-6) was adopted, as were the reports of the working groups and the recommendations contained therein.

VIII. Organization of the Meeting

A. Opening and duration of the Meeting

35. The Seventeenth Meeting of HONLEA, Africa, organized by UNODC, was held at the United Nations Office at Nairobi from 17 to 20 September 2007. A representative of UNODC opened the meeting and addressed the participants on behalf of the Executive Director of UNODC. The Chairman also made an opening statement.

36. In his statement, the representative of the Executive Director referred to the challenges posed by globalization and the opportunities it provided to resourceful criminal organizations. Criminal groups were becoming stronger and more diverse, taking advantage of, inter alia, enhanced mobility, the capacity to exploit legal commerce to conceal illicit drugs and other forms of criminal activity. By bringing together experienced senior drug law enforcement officers, the HONLEA meetings provided a forum for exchanging information, ideas, lessons learned and good practices and for promoting practical law enforcement cooperation. The representative also said that the Commission on Narcotic Drugs would, at its fifty-first session, in 2008, conduct a 10-year evaluation of the implementation by Member States of the goals and targets agreed at the twentieth special session of the General Assembly. The Commission would assess the global situation, review progress and debate future action to be taken by the international community to combat the world drug problem. He stressed that representatives of States participating in HONLEA, Africa, had an important contribution to make to that debate, as the views and recommendations they made at the Seventeenth Meeting of HONLEA, Africa, would be presented to the Commission for its consideration at its fifty-first session.

B. Attendance

37. The following States participating in the Meeting of HONLEA, Africa, were represented: Algeria, Angola, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Egypt, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Madagascar, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Seychelles, South Africa, Swaziland, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

38. The following States were represented by observers: Germany, Italy, Russian Federation, Spain and United States.

39. The Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), the National Campaign against Drug Abuse Authority, the African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) were represented by observers.

C. Election of officers

40. At its 1st meeting, on 17 September, the Seventeenth Meeting of HONLEA, Africa, elected the following officers by acclamation:

<i>Chairman:</i>	Deven Naicker (South Africa)
<i>Vice-chairmen:</i>	Manuel Cardoso (Angola)
	Soopaya Padiachy (Mauritius)
<i>Rapporteur:</i>	Arthémon Niyongere (Burundi)

D. Adoption of the agenda

41. At its 1st meeting, the Meeting adopted the following agenda:

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda.
3. Current situation with respect to regional and subregional cooperation in countering drug trafficking.
4. Implementation of the recommendations adopted by the Fifteenth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Africa.
5. Consideration of topics by working groups:
 - (a) The value and effectiveness of controlled delivery operations;
 - (b) Mobilizing community support for drug law enforcement strategies;
 - (c) Inter-agency cooperation: a unified response to combating illicit drug trafficking;
 - (d) The role of forensic laboratories: specific scientific support to Africa.
6. Organization of the Eighteenth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Africa.
7. Other business.
8. Adoption of the report.

E. Documentation

42. The documents before the Seventeenth Meeting of HONLEA, Africa, are listed in the annex.

IX. Closure of the Meeting

43. Closing remarks were made by the Chairman of the Meeting and by the representative of the Executive Director of UNODC.

Annex

List of documents before the Seventeenth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Africa

<i>Document number</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>	<i>Title or description</i>
UNODC/HONLAF/2007/1	2	Provisional agenda, including annotations and provisional timetable
UNODC/HONLAF/2007/2	3	Current situation with respect to regional and subregional cooperation in countering drug trafficking
UNODC/HONLAF/2007/3	4	Implementation of the recommendations adopted by the Fifteenth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Africa
UNODC/HONLAF/2007/4	6	Organization of the Eighteenth Meeting of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Africa
UNODC/HONLAF/2007/L.1 and Add.1-6	8	Draft report
UNODC/HONLAF/2007/CRP.1	3	Statistics on drug trends in Africa and worldwide
UNODC/HONLAF/2007/CRP.2-19	3	Country reports