

4 October 2011

Arabic, English and French only*

Report of the Twenty-first Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Africa, held in Addis Ababa from 5 to 9 September 2011

Contents

<i>Chapter</i>	<i>Page</i>
I. Matters calling for action by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs or brought to its attention. .	3
Recommendations adopted by the Twenty-first Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Africa	3
II. Current situation with respect to regional and subregional cooperation in countering drug trafficking	4
III. Implementation of the recommendations adopted by the Nineteenth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Africa	5
IV. Consideration of topics by working groups and special session on drug courts	6
V. Follow-up to the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem	10
VI. Organization of the Twenty-second Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Africa	12
VII. Other business	13
VIII. Adoption of the report.	13
IX. Organization of the Meeting.	13
A. Opening and duration of the Meeting	13
B. Attendance.	14
C. Election of officers	14

* Arabic, English and French are the working languages of the subsidiary body.



D.	Adoption of the agenda	14
E.	Documentation	15
X.	Closure of the Meeting	15
Annex		
	List of documents before the Twenty-first Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Africa	16

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

Recommendations adopted by the Twenty-first Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Africa

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

Issue 1. Controlled delivery operations

2. The following recommendations were made with regard to controlled delivery operations in Africa:

(a) Governments are invited to re-examine their policies and procedures regarding controlled delivery to ensure that measures are in place to ensure that they are compliant with their obligations under the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988;

(b) Governments that do not have in place legislation to support the undertaking of controlled delivery operations are encouraged to establish legal frameworks and to provide the necessary equipment, resources and training to staff to ensure that such operations can be carried out effectively;

(c) To expedite the authorization of requests to undertake controlled deliveries, Governments should be encouraged to include controlled delivery procedures in bilateral agreements concluded with neighbouring States and trade partners;

(d) Governments of countries in Africa should be encouraged to create a reference manual of contact points to support controlled deliveries.

Issue 2. Being proactive in operations to counter drug trafficking

3. The following recommendations were made with regard to being proactive in operations to counter drug trafficking:

(a) Governments should support their law enforcement authorities in developing new and innovative ways to gain lawful access to reliable information for analysis on the activities of those engaged in drug trafficking, so as to reduce the impact and harm caused by those illegal activities and increase the risks of engaging in criminal operations;

(b) Governments are encouraged to promote a multi-agency approach led by law enforcement, working with key partners in the private sector, to develop operational intelligence on which effective action can be taken against drug trafficking and related forms of organized crime;

(c) Governments should be encouraged to establish an inter-agency response for container control at national ports and container terminals through the

establishment of units specialized in reviewing, selecting and searching suspicious containers.

Issue 3. Precursor control: Africa's developing challenge

4. The following recommendations were made with regard to precursor control — Africa's developing challenge:

(a) Governments should ensure that there is coordination between their national authorities responsible for the control of precursor chemicals, in order to prevent the diversion of such chemicals for use in the illicit manufacture of drugs;

(b) Governments should be encouraged to invoke article 12, paragraph 10 (a), of the 1988 Convention to receive pre-export notifications on substances under international control;

(c) Governments should be encouraged to register with Pre-Export Notification Online (PEN Online) to monitor licit trade in precursor chemicals under international control, so as to prevent their diversion into illicit channels.

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

5. At its 1st and 2nd meetings, on 5 September 2011, 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 the report of the Secretariat on statistics on drug trafficking trends in Africa and worldwide (UNODC/HONLAF/21/2) and a conference room paper on the current situation with respect to subregional and regional cooperation in countering drug trafficking (UNODC/HONLAF/21/CRP.1). In addition, the Meeting had before it the national reports submitted by Algeria, Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Madagascar, Mali, Morocco, Namibia, Nigeria, South Africa, the Sudan, Togo and Zambia (UNODC/HONLAF/21/CRP.2-20). A country report from Mauritius was received on 9 September 2011.

6. A representative of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) introduced the item and made an audio-visual presentation on drug trafficking trends in the region in the context of global drug trafficking. The presentation was based on information provided by Governments to UNODC. Statements were made by the representatives of Angola, Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Ghana, Kenya, Mauritius, Morocco, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, South Africa, the Sudan and Togo. The observers for Germany, Spain and the United States of America made statements. The observer for the Naif Arab University for Security Sciences also made a statement.

7. The Meeting discussed current drug trafficking trends in Africa, measures taken to counter drug trafficking and highlights from the country reports submitted by Governments. Reference was made to particular cases and to seizures made by drug law enforcement authorities in several countries. Particular trafficking routes and *modi operandi* of traffickers were also discussed, especially those concerning trafficking in heroin and cocaine in relation to both the regional and global markets.

The Meeting noted that there had been a re-emergence of heroin trafficking through the African region. It was also noted that, although the number of cocaine seizures had declined, cocaine trafficking had continued and the emergence of cocaine abuse in the region posed new challenges to the authorities.

8. Participants reported on the difficulties encountered by law enforcement agencies in monitoring land and sea borders to prevent drug trafficking. One new trafficking trend involved the use of light aircraft to transport illicit drug consignments from Europe to North Africa; law enforcement authorities were encountering difficulties in detecting and intercepting such aircraft.

9. Cannabis remained the most widely cultivated, trafficked and abused drug in the region. The Meeting discussed the illicit cannabis cultivation and trafficking, as well as efforts to eradicate cannabis plants, including efforts involving the use of remote-sensing techniques.

10. The Meeting also discussed the quality of information used to support drug law enforcement efforts and the need for real-time exchange of intelligence to support those efforts. It was noted that more efforts were necessary at the bilateral, regional and subregional levels to facilitate the exchange of intelligence and other information, monitoring of activities and joint investigations and operations, including controlled delivery operations. Other areas of cooperation to counter drug trafficking in the region that needed strengthening included mutual legal assistance and judicial cooperation. Reference was also made to the need to strengthen the legal framework of countries of the region in order to make confiscation and asset forfeiture easier for prosecutors. With regard to capacity-building, the Meeting requested UNODC to continue to provide assistance to countries of the region in effectively countering emerging challenges posed by drug trafficking.

11. The Meeting also reported on regional cooperation efforts made through the participation of Governments in regional and subregional meetings such as meetings of heads of national drug law enforcement agencies (HONLEA) and the Economic Community of West African States, and as part of the West Africa Coast Initiative. Such meetings provided further opportunities for law enforcement officers to exchange information, monitor activities on the ground and plan joint investigations.

12. The Meeting discussed programmes for drug abuse prevention and the treatment and rehabilitation of drug abusers in the region and the need to devote greater attention and resources to the establishment of rehabilitation centres for the treatment of substance abuse. More assistance was requested from donor partners for the implementation of such programmes, as well as for the establishment of rehabilitation centres for drug abusers in the region.

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

13. At its 2nd meeting, on 5 September 2011, the Meeting considered item 4 of its agenda, entitled “Implementation of the recommendations adopted by the Nineteenth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Africa”.

The Meeting had before it a paper prepared by the Secretariat (UNODC/HONLAF/21/3) on the basis of information provided by Governments in response to a questionnaire sent to all States participating in the Meeting. As at 25 July 2011, replies had been received from the Governments of Algeria, Burkina Faso, Egypt, Ghana, Kenya, Mali, Namibia, Nigeria, the Sudan and Togo. Since that date, completed questionnaires had been submitted by Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Madagascar, Morocco, Mozambique and South Africa.

14. A representative of the Secretariat made an introductory statement summarizing the main issues to be reported on by Governments with regard to implementing the recommendations at the national level. During the discussion of the item, statements were made by the representatives of Burkina Faso, Benin, Namibia, Kenya, Sudan, Morocco and South Africa. The observer for the African Union also made a statement.

15. The Meeting discussed action taken by Governments of countries in the region to implement the recommendations adopted by the Nineteenth Meeting and highlighted action taken in relation to specific recommendations. It noted that only a few countries had returned to UNODC the questionnaire on the implementation of recommendations and that, in future, Governments should be encouraged to send to the Secretariat reliable statistics on the implementation of recommendations at the national level.

16. It was observed that, although the recommendation on concluding bilateral cooperation agreements with neighbouring States and key trading partners had been widely implemented, it was important to continue to increase cooperation at the bilateral level with States and regional organizations.

17. The Meeting commented on the efforts made by Governments to contribute greater assistance, both financial and technical, to the provision of treatment and rehabilitation services for persons abusing or dependent on drugs. It was observed that many countries in the region did not have such treatment and rehabilitation programmes in place and that guidelines making specific reference to poly-drug abuse, HIV/AIDS and high-risk population groups should be drafted in order to regulate the treatment and rehabilitation of drug abusers. The Meeting was informed that a draft protocol on such treatment and rehabilitation would be presented by the African Union to its member States in the near future.

18. The Meeting took note of the challenges posed by illegal use of the Internet. Law enforcement personnel, prosecutors and judges should be made aware of those challenges and, in that context, of the importance of electronic evidence as a first step in the evolution of a national digital evidence strategy. It was observed that the use of modern digital technology and equipment by criminals posed a serious problem to law enforcement authorities responsible for detecting and dismantling drug trafficking operations.

IV. Consideration of topics by working groups and special session on drug courts

19. At its 2nd to 6th meetings, held from 5 to 7 September 2011, the Meeting established working groups to examine three issues under agenda item 5,

entitled “Consideration of topics by working groups”. The observations made by the participants of the working groups and the conclusions they reached are presented below. The recommendations made by the participants of the working groups and adopted at the Meeting are included in chapter I above.

Issue 1. Controlled delivery operations

20. The working group on issue 1 held two meetings, on 6 September 2011. In its consideration of the topic under review, the working group made the following observations:

(a) Controlled deliveries were fast-moving operations that did not allow much time for detailed planning;

(b) Private courier companies and international mail were commonly used by drug traffickers for transporting illicit consignments in and out of Africa. It was important for authorities to establish a good working relationship with the companies offering courier and mail services, as their assistance could greatly support drug law enforcement operations;

(c) A bilateral agreement on mutual cooperation and assistance in drug law enforcement between States could greatly speed up the process of obtaining clearance for undertaking a controlled delivery;

(d) It was important for authorities undertaking an international controlled delivery operation to provide their counterpart agencies in the country of export with information about the outcome of the operation, together with the details of persons arrested, and, in particular, any information such as names, telephone numbers or companies linked to the country of export;

(e) Law enforcement agency liaison officers were a valuable source of support in controlled deliveries.

21. The working group drew the following conclusions:

(a) Because timing was critical to successful controlled deliveries, it was important for authorities to have streamlined procedures in place for receiving and processing requests to start controlled delivery operations;

(b) The special challenges created by the high volume of consignments, the convenience of delivery and the anonymity offered by the international mail and private courier companies could be overcome by preparation and planning on the part of border control authorities working to prevent the illegal importation of controlled drugs;

(c) Controlled delivery operations had proved successful in facilitating the arrest of those involved in the illegal transport of drugs, and dismantling criminal organizations engaged in drug trafficking.

Issue 2. Being proactive in operations to counter drug trafficking

22. The working group on issue 2 held one meeting, on 6 September 2011. In its consideration of the topic under review, the working group made the following observations:

(a) There was a need for drug law enforcement agencies to improve their knowledge and understanding of the *modi operandi* of the persons and organizations involved in drug trafficking and related forms of organized crime;

(b) In responding to the challenges of combating organized criminal groups engaged in drug trafficking, authorities must develop effective working partnerships with key agencies with complementary powers and special professional competencies that could together extend the overall effectiveness of drug law enforcement;

(c) The inter-agency model of the West Africa Coast Initiative in Sierra Leone, which was piloting the establishment of units for countering transnational organized crime, was a first step towards developing national and regional capacity to investigate and dismantle drug trafficking groups;

(d) Inter-agency rivalry had the potential to undermine the implementation of national strategies and programmes established to address the challenges of drug trafficking;

(e) Transporting illicit drug consignments by sea in containers had been a popular *modus operandi* of drug traffickers for many years.

23. The working group drew the following conclusions:

(a) Identifying and subsequently building cooperative partnerships with the private sector, such as mail courier services, the freight industry (shipping companies and container handlers), chemical and pharmaceutical companies (precursor control), Internet service providers and financial institutions, should form part of the strategic approach adopted by authorities for tackling drug trafficking;

(b) Sustainable working partnerships between law enforcement agencies with common goals in drug law enforcement and combating organized crime could be supported by inter-agency agreements such as memorandums of understanding;

(c) The increasing volume of international trade poses a challenge to efforts by individual law enforcement authorities to effectively manage the flow of goods through their principal border entry and exit points. The UNODC Container Control Programme offers authorities from participating ports training and software to support modern techniques of risk assessment, targeting and profiling, together with access to secure communications between ports to facilitate joint operational responses.

Issue 3. Precursor control: Africa's developing challenge

24. The working group on issue 3 held one meeting, on 7 September 2011. In its consideration of the topic under review, the working group made the following observations:

(a) Two international initiatives coordinated by the International Narcotics Control Board — Project Prism (focusing on monitoring trade in precursors of

amphetamine-type stimulants) and Project Cohesion (focusing on monitoring trade in precursors of heroin and cocaine) — offered valuable support to law enforcement authorities. Such authorities should also familiarize themselves with the limited international special surveillance list of non-scheduled substances, including substitute chemicals;

(b) The reported number of false companies investigated for ordering controlled chemicals and the incidence of falsified import certificates detected by authorities suggested that knowledgeable and sophisticated syndicates were orchestrating diversion attempts throughout the region;

(c) Authorities throughout the region were reporting increasing attempts at diversion of the precursor chemicals ephedrine and pseudoephedrine using commercial consignments, postal services or couriers;

(d) There was growing evidence of illicit manufacture of amphetamine-type stimulants in Africa; however, it was not clear where the clandestine laboratories were located;

(e) The majority of States in Africa had not invoked article 12, paragraph 10 (a), of the 1988 Convention so that their competent national authorities would be informed of precursor chemicals being exported to their countries;

(f) Front-line law enforcement authorities needed training to raise their awareness of precursor chemicals and to enable them to identify such chemicals.

25. The working group drew the following conclusions:

(a) Africa was becoming a source of illicitly manufactured amphetamine-type stimulants. Couriers working for cocaine trafficking networks had been arrested while attempting to smuggle methamphetamine out of Africa;

(b) More attention needed to be given to strengthening national legislation and domestic control over precursor chemicals, comparing current procedures with good practice guidelines promulgated by the International Narcotics Control Board, engaging with national chemical industry associations and encouraging authorities to register and make use of the PEN Online system;

(c) Receiving pre-export notification of orders for precursor chemicals placed by chemical and pharmaceutical companies under the supervision of the national chemical control authority would ensure legitimate use of those chemicals and would aid in the investigation of any cases involving their diversion;

(d) Many national authorities in Africa needed assistance from the international community in providing their officers with training in identifying and intercepting illicit consignments of precursor chemicals.

Special session on drug courts

26. A special session on drug courts, their methods and procedures, sentencing and impact on improving legal mechanisms for countering drug trafficking was held. Input was provided by experts from UNODC and Canada.

27. The UNODC expert provided information about drug courts and their practice in different countries, including general characteristics and issues for consideration by the Meeting. Participants shared their experiences, views and concerns, based on

their national situations, about the impact of courts specializing in the investigation and prosecution of drug-related offences. The main purposes of the three international drug control treaties, as well as their common goal of protecting public health, were discussed. The expert then presented the main treaty provisions relating to treatment, education, aftercare and rehabilitation measures, as part of a more comprehensive discussion on the relationship between measures for supply reduction, including combating drug trafficking, and demand reduction, including the prevention of drug abuse and the treatment and rehabilitation of drug-dependent persons. In this context, the concept of drug treatment courts was evoked as one model, among others, whose general principles were in conformity with the treaties. Finally, the role of law enforcement agencies in supporting demand-reduction efforts was discussed.

28. The expert from Canada described the Canadian model of drug treatment courts as highly innovative court programmes emphasizing treatment, rather than incarceration, for drug addicts. The Canadian model offered an alternative to prison and provided viable means for reintegrating former drug addicts into communities and families. During the administration of the programmes, compliance was regulated by regular court appearances and frequent drug testing.

29. It was noted that the Canadian model operated on a foundation based on three distinct partners: the court, a clinical treatment provider (the Centre for Addictions and Mental Health) and community stakeholders. The court component screened applicants, managed the legal aspects of participation in the programme and monitored client progress and compliance. The court used its legal authority to guide and motivate clients and hold them accountable for the duration of the programme. The clinical treatment providers were therapists and case managers responsible for clinical programme delivery. They were supported by community and court liaison workers who worked with the treatment team, court team and community stakeholders (including former addicts who had successfully completed the programme). The initiative was committed to rehabilitating substance-dependent persons who had committed crimes to support their addiction. It followed internationally recognized drug treatment court principles based on the integration of addiction treatment services with justice system case processing; a non-adversarial approach to promoting public safety and the protection of participants' rights; the identification of potential candidates in the justice process as early as possible; frequent drug testing; a coordinated strategy for dealing with non-compliance by participants and meaningful sanctions for non-compliance; awards for dutiful compliance; and flexibility to better serve minority ethnic groups, indigenous groups and female offenders.

V. Follow-up to the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem

30. At its 7th meeting, on 8 September 2011, the Meeting considered item 6 of its agenda, entitled "Follow-up to the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem". For its consideration of the item, the Meeting had before

it the report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on the outcome of the high-level segment of the fifty-second session of the Commission on progress achieved in meeting the goals and targets set out in the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session (A/64/92-E/2009-98).

31. The Secretary of the Meeting made an introductory statement. Statements were made by the representatives of Egypt, Burkina Faso, the Sudan, Benin and Uganda. The observer for the Russian Federation made a statement. The observer for the African Union also made a statement.

32. In her introductory statement, the Secretary provided an overview of the areas covered by and the main actions envisaged in the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem, adopted during the high-level segment of the fifty-second session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, as well as of the commitments made by Member States in that Declaration. Attention was drawn in particular to the sections of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action relating to drug supply reduction and related measures.

33. The Meeting took note of the negative consequences of drug trafficking and drug-related crime, which constituted a growing security risk in the African region. Africa, which was used mainly as a transit area for drug trafficking, was becoming a market for all types of drugs.

34. The Meeting expressed its support for the revised African Union Plan of Action on Drug Control and Crime Prevention (2007-2012) and its objectives, which included the reversal of current trends in drug abuse, drug trafficking, organized crime and related challenges to socio-economic development and human security in the region. It was noted that priority activities necessary for the implementation of the African Union Plan of Action aimed at strengthening cooperation and coordination in the fight against drugs and crime; harmonizing legislation on drug control by member States; reinforcing control of precursor chemicals used in the manufacturing of synthetic drugs; possibly establishing a continental facility for drug dependence; and strengthening epidemiological networks and threat assessment instruments. The Meeting noted that closer cooperation between UNODC and the African Union should be sought for the joint launch of a fund-raising strategy for implementing the African Union Plan of Action, including a donor round table.

35. The Meeting commented on the efforts made and the difficulties encountered by Governments in implementing the African Union Plan of Action and noted that more attention and resources by donors and member States needed to be devoted, inter alia, to the establishment of rehabilitation centres to facilitate the treatment of drug-dependent persons, capacity-building for the judiciary and support for alternative development programmes. The need to ensure the provision of technical assistance to States to facilitate the implementation of those targets under the principle of shared responsibility was also emphasized. It was suggested that reporting by Governments on progress made in the implementation of the African Union Plan of Action should be facilitated at subsequent meetings of HONLEA, Africa.

VI. Organization of the Twenty-second Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Africa

36. At its 8th meeting, on 8 September 2011, the Meeting considered agenda item 7, entitled “Organization of the Twenty-second Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Africa”. For its consideration of the item, the Twenty-first Meeting had before it a document (UNODC/HONLAF/21/4) in which attention was drawn to certain issues that needed to be addressed in order to prepare for the Twenty-second Meeting. The document contained a draft provisional agenda for the Twenty-second Meeting.

37. The Secretary made an introductory statement. Statements were also made by the representatives of Ghana, Côte d’Ivoire, Burkina Faso, Sierra Leone, Nigeria, the Sudan, Kenya, Morocco, Mali, Uganda and Namibia. The observer for the World Customs Organization also made a statement.

38. The Secretary outlined the matters to be addressed by the Twenty-second Meeting and informed participants that the period 10-14 September 2012 had been tentatively reserved for that Meeting. The Chair explained the importance of determining the arrangements for the Twenty-second Meeting and of defining the topics to be considered by working groups in 2012 under item 5 of the draft provisional agenda.

39. The Meeting welcomed the offer by the Government of Ghana to host the Twenty-second Meeting in 2012.

40. The following topics were proposed for discussion by working groups at the Twenty-second Meeting:

- (a) Drug trafficking by sea and the use of containers for smugglings drugs;
- (b) Cannabis: eradication and alternative development strategies and medicinal use;
- (c) Illicit manufacture of amphetamine-type stimulants, their precursors, the increasing problem of clandestine laboratories and the identification and safe dismantling of such laboratories;
- (d) Establishing special courts to deal with drug-related offences;
- (e) Training, and building the capacity of, law enforcement personnel in Africa to successfully counter drug trafficking;
- (f) Good practices and strategies in the treatment and rehabilitation of drug abusers.

41. The Chair instructed the secretariat to formulate those topics into themes for consideration by working groups on the basis of the priorities in the region and in consultation with States represented at meetings of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Africa, as required.

42. The Meeting approved the following draft provisional agenda for the Twenty-second Meeting, to be finalized by the secretariat in collaboration with interested African States:

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 Twentieth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Africa.
5. Consideration of topics by working groups: [*to be determined*].
6. Follow-up to the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem.
7. Organization of the Twenty-third Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Africa.
8. Other business.
9. Adoption of the report.

VII. Other business

43. At its 8th meeting, on 8 September 2011, the Meeting considered agenda item 8, entitled “Other business”. The observer for the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) made a statement in which he highlighted the UNAIDS strategy on HIV/AIDS and cooperation between UNAIDS and UNODC.

VIII. Adoption of the report

44. At its 8th meeting, on 8 September 2011, the Twenty-first Meeting adopted its report (UNODC/HONLAF/21/L.1 and Add.1-5). The reports of the working groups and the recommendations contained therein, as orally revised, were also adopted.

IX. Organization of the Meeting

A. Opening and duration of the Meeting

45. The Twenty-first Meeting was organized by UNODC and held in Addis Ababa from 5 to 9 September 2011. An opening statement was made by a representative of UNODC, speaking on behalf of the Executive Director of UNODC.

B. Attendance

46. The following States were represented at the Twenty-first Meeting: Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Mali, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Sudan, Togo, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

47. The following States were represented by observers: Canada, Germany, Russian Federation, Spain, United Kingdom and United States of America.

48. The African Union Commission, the International Narcotics Control Board, the Naif Arab University for Security Sciences, the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, the United Nations Development Programme and the World Customs Organization were represented by observers.

C. Election of officers

49. At its 1st meeting, on 5 September 2011, the Meeting elected the following officers by acclamation:

<i>Chair:</i>	Mark Tong Ewuntomah	(Ghana)
<i>Vice-Chairs:</i>	Gnoléba Lucien Solou	(Côte d'Ivoire)
	Samy Sedhom Abbass Sedhom	(Egypt)
<i>Rapporteur:</i>	Deoraj Varathy Ramasawmy	(Mauritius)

D. Adoption of the agenda

50. At the same 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 Nineteenth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Africa.
5. Consideration of topics by working groups:
 - (a) Controlled delivery operations: the importance of quick responses, contact points and familiarity with the procedures and methods used when conducting such operations;
 - (b) Being proactive in operations to counter drug trafficking: gathering advance information, developing operational intelligence, using tactical surveillance and building trust and confidence between law enforcement agencies;
 - (c) Precursor control: Africa's developing challenge — taking effective action on chemicals under international control and discussion of the growing number of substitute chemicals;

- (d) Special session on drug courts: their methods and procedures, sentencing and their impact on improving legal mechanisms for countering drug trafficking.
- 6. Follow-up to the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem.
- 7. Organization of the Twenty-second Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Africa.
- 8. Other business.
- 9. Adoption of the report.

E. Documentation

- 51. The documents before the Twenty-first Meeting are listed in the annex.

X. Closure of the Meeting

- 52. Closing remarks were made by the Chair of the Meeting.

Annex

List of documents before the Twenty-first 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/21/1	2	Provisional agenda and annotations
UNODC/HONLAF/21/2	3	Report of the Secretariat on statistics on drug trafficking trends in Africa and worldwide
UNODC/HONLAF/21/3	4	Implementation of the recommendations adopted by the Nineteenth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Africa
UNODC/HONLAF/21/4	7	Organization of the Twenty-second Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Africa
UNODC/HONLAF/21/L.1 and Add.1-5	8	Draft report
UNODC/HONLAF/21/CRP.1	3	Note by the Secretariat on current situation with respect to regional and subregional cooperation in countering drug trafficking
UNODC/HONLAF/21/CRP.2-20	3	Country reports