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Arabic, English and French only*

**Twenty-fourth Meeting of Heads of National
Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Africa**

Addis Ababa, 15-19 September 2014

Item 4 of the provisional agenda**

**Implementation of the recommendations adopted by the
Twenty-second Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law
Enforcement Agencies, Africa*******I. Introduction**

1. The Twenty-second Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies (HONLEA), Africa, held in Accra, Ghana, from 25 to 29 June 2012, adopted a set of recommendations following the consideration by working groups of the issues indicated below.
2. In accordance with established practice, the report on the Twenty-second Meeting was forwarded to the Governments represented at that session. A questionnaire on the implementation of the recommendations adopted at that Meeting was dispatched to Governments on 28 May 2014, with a deadline for replies set at 15 July 2014.
3. The present report was prepared on the basis of information provided to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) by Governments in response to that questionnaire. As of 12 August 2014, replies had been received from the Governments of Algeria, Angola, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Eritrea, Guinea, Madagascar, Morocco, Nigeria, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, the Sudan, the United Republic of Tanzania and Togo. Other Member States, which did not provide responses that were included in the present report, may wish to brief the Meeting on the implementation of recommendations under the corresponding agenda item.

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

** UNODC/HONLAF/24/1.

*** The present document has not been edited.



II. Responses from member States to questionnaire

Issue 1: Effective responses to meet the challenges of illicit cultivation of, and trafficking in, cannabis

Recommendation 1

4. It was recommended that Governments should be encouraged to undertake surveys and in-depth studies of the threat that cannabis cultivation, trafficking and abuse pose in order to support the development of national strategies that act effectively to combat their damaging impact.
5. Algeria indicated that, according to data and information collected by the various security services, cultivation was extremely rare in that country, and therefore it did not pose a threat. Furthermore, Algeria had carried out epidemiological surveys in order to determine the prevalence rate of various drugs and thus evaluate the threat that they posed to society. With regard to cannabis trafficking, as the quantities seized by the various control services provided sufficient data, there was no need to undertake a survey.
6. Angola informed that only four seizures of cannabis (totalling 207,000 grams), which were being trafficked to Namibia, had been reported by customs authorities and national police at border crossings from January 2012 to May 2014, namely: 55,000 grams in 2012, 65,000 grams in 2013 and 87,000 grams in 2014.
7. Burkina Faso noted that it was not a cannabis producing country, while Côte d'Ivoire reported that its Government was not yet sufficiently encouraged to undertake new and in-depth surveys and studies concerning those threats and that, consequently, the current national strategies did not seem well adapted for that purpose.
8. Eritrea indicated that a brief survey on suspected areas of cultivation had been conducted. Its findings indicated that, except for a few individual plants in different locations, there were no fields dedicated to cannabis cultivation.
9. In Guinea, a national project on drug abuse and drug trafficking, including cannabis, had been drafted, but funding had not yet been allocated.
10. Madagascar reported the adoption of Act No. 97-039 on the control of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors, which was not yet being fully applied due to poverty and corruption.
11. Morocco indicated that it had conducted surveys and threat assessments, as well as prepared analytical reports and carried out satellite imaging.
12. With the technical support of the project "Response to Drugs and Related Organised Crime", funded by the European Union and implemented by UNODC, Nigeria commenced a national cannabis cultivation survey and a national drug use survey, both of which were expected to be concluded in early 2015. Both of these surveys would support the development of national strategies that act effectively to combat their damaging impact. The cannabis cultivation survey was being carried out in close collaboration with the National Drug Law Enforcement Agency (NDLEA), while the drug use survey was being undertaken in close collaboration with the Federal Ministry of Health.

13. Senegal reported that it had implemented national studies and strategies for combating the trafficking and use of cannabis in Senegal. There was a national plan for combating drugs and, three months ago, the Government had requested an update of that plan, which was already under way. However, implementation was more apparent in the area of suppression: the new strategy had made it possible to triple the amount seized, which had risen from 2.5 to 8.5 tons.

14. Seychelles indicated that it had conducted surveys on cannabis use and cultivation in its secondary schools and main prison. The results of that were then used to target those areas, where cannabis was cultivated and trafficked.

15. In April 2014, Sierra Leone indicated that it had approved the establishment of a Transnational Organised Crime Unit (TOCU), as a subcommittee of the National Security Council, thereby ensuring that TOCU legally existed under the National Security and Central Intelligence Act (NASCI Act 2002) in order to lead the fight against illicit trafficking and organized crime. TOCU was placed under the coordination of the Office of National Security and, therefore, it was a permanent member of the Joint Intelligence Committee, together with stakeholders from other TOCU partner agencies, who met weekly to share and action intelligence on national security, illicit trafficking and organized crime.

16. Sierra Leone also noted that the illicit cultivation of *cannabis sativa* had been linked in several instances to the threats to population, the Government's food security drive, rule of law and youth. Furthermore, the cannabis trade gave rise, to security implications in the Mano River Union (MRU) basin, comprising Guinea, Côte d'Ivoire, Liberia and Sierra Leone. This had led to a national threat assessment on the challenges of illicit cultivation of and trafficking in cannabis, which had been forwarded to the National Security Council, thus enabling the Government to take informed decisions in relation to supporting law enforcement agencies and other national actors to enforce both the supply and demand reduction strategies.

17. The Sudan reported that it had developed a national strategy to combat drugs and psychotropic substances, a three-year plan to combat drugs, as well as conducted a study on the use of modern airplanes for the purpose of combating cultivation.

18. The United Republic of Tanzania reported that no action had been taken by that country under this recommendation.

19. Togo informed that its law enforcement authorities had greatly intensified their action, in particular to counter trafficking and illicit use of cannabis, which had resulted in the seizure and destruction of substantial amounts of cannabis.

Recommendation 2

20. It was recommended that Governments must consider alternative development strategies that invest in the infrastructure and equipment needed to support the social and human development of rural populations whose livelihoods are dependent upon the illicit cultivation of cannabis.

21. Algeria indicated that it had no alternative development strategies in place, since there was very little cultivation.

22. In Angola, microcredit and subsidized lending programmes had been created, with farmers as the primary beneficiaries and a National Anti-Drug Institute had been established to coordinate and enforce Government policy in this area, as well as to monitor the implementation of anti-drug measures.
23. Burkina Faso noted that it was not a cannabis producing country. Côte d'Ivoire reported that cannabis was not cultivated on a large scale, that the few farmers who cultivated cannabis used small areas for such cultivation and that no alternative development strategies were in place.
24. In Eritrea, there was no rural population whose livelihood depended on cannabis cultivation. Guinea reported that, although several alternative development strategies existed, they had not yet been implemented due to lack of financial and technical capacities.
25. In Madagascar, although alternative development strategies were provided for in the National Drug Control Master Plan, they had not yet implemented due to lack of funds.
26. In Morocco, the Government initiated structural projects, as well as projects in the framework of the National Initiative for Human Development. The Government also took action to improve the conditions and access to services and basic infrastructure for the concerned rural populations.
27. Nigeria indicated that collaborative efforts had been undertaken with the Ministry of Agriculture to address this matter. Senegal reported that alternative development strategies were already in place and measures had been adopted, within the overall framework for the social and human development of the entire population at the national level. However, there was no strategy or specific measures with regard to the population dependent on the illicit cultivation of cannabis.
28. Seychelles reported that no action had been taken by that country under this recommendation.
29. In Sierra Leone, the illicit cultivation of cannabis caused a major threat to Government food security drive in relation to the Agenda for Prosperity. Livelihood alternatives, such as rice, cocoa, coffee and cassava, which could be harvested and possibly exported, were available to the rural population. A country report on the 57th session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs held in Vienna 13 to 21 March 2014 in Vienna was forwarded to and is currently being considered by the Ministry of Internal Affairs, for discussion with the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food Security and other relevant line ministries, noting also the consideration of alternative development strategies.
30. In the Sudan, an organization for gum Arabic production and community forestry developed an alternative activity to the cultivation of cannabis in El Radom locality, aiming to combat cultivation of cannabis and preserve vegetation.
31. The United Republic of Tanzania reported that no action had been taken by that country under this recommendation.
32. Togo reported that, although local consumption had been increasing, there were only isolated cases of cannabis cultivation, which was not a core income

source for the rural population. The seized cannabis originated mostly from neighbouring countries.

Recommendation 3

33. It was recommended that Governments should ensure that their law enforcement authorities are well trained, equipped and coordinated with other national actors in their response to regional trafficking in cannabis.

34. Algeria reported that it had trained drug specialists, established specialized control services, such as the National Institute of Forensics and Criminology (INCC) and a research unit, as well as established a school for specialized training of customs agents in combating various types of smuggling. Furthermore, cooperation between the various security services had been strengthened by the signing of memorandums of understanding between the customs administration and other control services.

35. Angola indicated that it had, among other measures, developed mechanisms to strengthen law enforcement and national security; made investments in training and procurement, and the distribution of drug test kits to customs offices throughout the country; provided X-ray scanners at all the main airport, sea and land border crossings at the national level; and established a canine unit. Moreover, relations between the border authorities of Angola and their counterparts in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Namibia, Zambia and the Congo, had been strengthened. The Joint Executive Decree 125/11 of 22 August of the Ministries of the Interior and of Finance in 2011 established a legal framework for institutional cooperation among the various agencies responsible for law enforcement, immigration and customs control.

36. Burkina Faso reported that, entities engaged in countering drug trafficking had received training, coordinated by the National Anti-Drug Committee.

37. In Côte d'Ivoire, law enforcement officers took part in training courses and seminars at the national and international levels. However, they were not always well equipped. There was coordination among national actors, such as, for example, the airport anti-trafficking unit, bringing together officers from various institutions (police, gendarmerie and customs), similarly to the transnational crime units planned under the West African Coast Initiative.

38. Eritrea reported that the organization of awareness campaigns and training programmes were part of the Government's strategy plan, implemented by the police, which was responsible for drug control and awareness-raising. Training was provided to customs officers, border control, immigration and national associations (youth, women, trade union and tourism).

39. Madagascar reported that it was cooperating with all countries, including by inter alia signing a cooperation agreement with Mauritius.

40. In Morocco, the Government took action to improve capacity and skills in connection to new investigative techniques, as well as enhance coordination among relevant services and cooperation at the regional and international levels.

41. Nigeria indicated that the Government had taken steps to implement this recommendation and that trainings on practical skills, intelligence gathering,

management and leadership, as well as train-the-trainer, were being delivered with other stakeholders. Both the executive and the legislative branches of the Government were contacted to better equip law enforcement agencies. With the technical support of the project “Response to Drugs and Related Organised Crime”, funded by the European Union and implemented by UNODC, Nigeria was formulating a new National Drug Control Master Plan (2014-2018), followed by an integrated, multidisciplinary and balanced approach to address both demand and supply.

42. In Senegal, several training sessions were organized to increase the knowledge of actors involved in combating drugs, particularly with regard to the exchange and sharing of information with other relevant partners. Under a plan to equip the security services, the Government equipped all the agencies engaged in combating drug trafficking. With regard to bilateral cooperation, some European countries had organized trainings for local drug control officers and provided some equipment to agencies responsible for the suppression of drug trafficking. The Central Office for the Suppression of Drug Trafficking coordinated activities to combat drugs, but coordination among national actors remained very limited or even non-existent.

43. In Seychelles, agents were well trained in all areas of law enforcement, court procedures and file preparation. Training was also provided in the areas of surveillance, analysis and intelligence. The National Drugs Enforcement Agency was also well equipped with the tools necessary to implement the national laws of the country. Training on many of the above skills was coordinated through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, with several external agencies that provide training for law enforcement officers.

44. Sierra Leone reported that its Transnational Organized Crime Unit was part of the West Africa Coast Initiative (WACI). At the national level, the initiative brought together national actors from 13 state institutions including the Office of National Security, the Anti-Corruption Commission (ACC), the National Revenue Authority, the Immigration Department, the Financial Intelligence Unit, Central Intelligence and Security Unit, the police and military and other entities to collaborate at the national level and respond to regional cannabis trafficking through INTERPOL and other Transnational Organized Crime Units in Liberia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau and Côte d’Ivoire. Law enforcement authorities, with the assistance of United Nations agencies, INTERPOL Headquarters, the United States Embassy, the High Commission of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and other national and international partners benefited from national and international trainings, as well as provision of equipment for effective responses to regional trafficking in cannabis. In addition, the United Kingdom donated itemizers to the Government for law enforcement use at entry/exit point, including the Freetown International Airport, to track trafficking of cannabis and other narcotic drugs. Exchange visits, joint sensitization activities and trainings were also conducted for law enforcement officers in the Mano River Basin, as well as in the West Africa region (ECOWAS).

45. The Sudan reported to have organized and/or participated in a training course at the Institute of Forensic Evidence Sciences in the Sudan, a scientific forum on drugs issues in Lebanon, an anti-drugs training course in Egypt, and a training course on human and drug trafficking and environmental crimes in Kenya.

46. The United Republic of Tanzania reported that no action had been taken by that country under this recommendation.

47. Togo noted that its law enforcement authorities were well and regularly trained and equipped and that they worked effectively in coordination with other national actors to combat the regional trafficking of cannabis.

Issue 2: Good practices and strategies in the treatment and rehabilitation of drug abusers

Recommendation 4

48. It was recommended that Governments should be encouraged to gather factual, reliable and comprehensive information concerning the situation in their countries with respect to both drug trafficking and illicit drug use, so as to develop and implement effective strategies to combat drug abuse and reduce its impact on their communities.

49. In Algeria, the National Office for Combating Drugs and Drug Addiction was responsible for gathering information and data in that regard. In addition, regular measures were being taken in order to refine the data collected by the various services.

50. Angola reported that it had undertaken assessment and monitoring measures and that its strategies had drawn inputs from statistics provided by the Ministries of the Interior and Health. An international conference on drug policy was held in Angola from 9 to 10 June 2014 to assess the current situation of legal and illegal drug trafficking and abuse.

51. Burkina Faso reported that there was no specialized care centre for drug abusers in place and that treatment was provided by psychiatric services and other health institutions.

52. Côte d'Ivoire informed that the following information was available in this regard — results of seizures by law enforcement agencies and surveys of drug users conducted by Doctors of the World. Furthermore, a system for the collection of data on demand reduction within the framework of a United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime World Health Organization project was being developed. Côte d'Ivoire was also in the process of joining the Epidemiology Network on Drug Use (WENDU), which was being established in the framework of the Economic Community of West African States.

53. In Eritrea, the treatment for drug abusers was handled with the cooperation of the drug enforcement unit through the St. Mary Psychiatric Hospital of the Ministry of Health. There was no specific centre of treatment as the number of abusers was insignificant.

54. Madagascar reported that monthly statistics on offences related to drugs, drug abuse and drug trafficking, were collected by law enforcement agencies and, if required, by treatment services.

55. Morocco reported on the existence of databases on drug-related issues and on the exchange of analytical reports among various services concerned. Furthermore,

the Government had carried out studies on the use of drugs and HIV/AIDS, as well as studies and analyses concerning the evolution of current trends.

56. With the technical support of the project “Response to Drugs and Related Organised Crime”, funded by the European Union and implemented by UNODC implemented, Nigeria was developing its capacity to: (i) undertake qualitative studies and assessments of drug trafficking and use, including narcotics and psychotropic substances, drug-related criminal groups and networks, and associated threats at the national, regional and international levels; and (ii) improve routine data collection and case reporting by statutory and civil society organizations, providing drug treatment services.

57. With respect to suppression, Senegal reported that reliable and comprehensive data were being collected on both drug trafficking and drug abuse. Data on care was available, but it was neither reliable nor a good source of information on the extent of the problem.

58. Seychelles reported that the information on all drug-related activity was contained in the Agency’s Annual Report, which clearly outlined the situation regarding drug use, as reflected by the amount of drugs seized, the number of arrests and searches carried out in all areas of the country throughout the preceding year.

59. In Sierra Leone, the Transnational Organised Crime Unit (TOCU), as the Government’s focal point for combating drug trafficking and illicit drug use, was gradually developing a central database in order to capture factual, reliable and comprehensive information concerning the drugs situation, so as to enable Government take informed decisions and develop effective strategies to combat drug abuse and reduce its impact on the community.

60. The Sudan reported that the capacities of the General Directorate of Narcotics Control had been strengthened, including regarding the (i) qualifications of staff related to awareness and prevention; (ii) raising public awareness of drug issues in society; (iii) enhancing community involvement in the fight against drugs; and (iv) implementing a comprehensive approach to reducing drug demand.

61. The United Republic of Tanzania reported that it was mapping the drug use, including injecting drug use in 12 selected regions of that country.

62. Togo reported that it had gathered reliable and comprehensive factual data related to both trafficking and illicit drug use, which, in turn, had made possible for the Government to start developing and implementing effective strategies to combat drug dependence and reduce its impact on communities. However, the data should be extended to cover a longer period and form a representative sample.

Recommendation 5

63. It was also recommended that Governments should review their current strategies to ensure that affordable treatment and prevention services covering a broad range of addictions are available to their citizens affected by illicit drug use and drug dependence.

64. Algeria was in the process of establishing intermediate centres for addiction care and detoxification across the country. The services offered by such centres were being publicized.

65. Angola informed that, in addition to the treatment of drug dependent persons at psychiatric hospitals, the National Directorate for Public Health was establishing a mental health network within the communities. A number of detoxification and rehabilitation centres for drug dependent individuals were being built under the supervision of the National Anti-drug Institute. This process would be coordinated with the reintegration programmes of the Ministry of Social Assistance and Reintegration and partner NGOs.
66. In Burkina Faso, awareness-raising sessions were held for all sections of the population, while psychiatric services handled the treatment in the absence of a specialized centre.
67. In Côte d'Ivoire, there were no care services for drug users, who were, instead, admitted to and received treatment from psychiatric services. There were also some non-governmental organizations that provided care to drug addicts. Through a project implemented by UNODC and WHO, the capacities of services and human resources were being strengthened.
68. Eritrea indicated it had taken no action had been taken by that country under this recommendation, due to the low intensity of the problem.
69. In Guinea, the existing strategies were only implemented in cities at the level of treatment and prevention services. Although new strategies, taking into account a large range of types of drug addictions were planned in other urban centres and in rural areas, the support measures were not yet in place.
70. In Madagascar, two train-the-trainers courses had been organized for prevention and treatment officers in the last two years. However, the funds available for such activities were often limited. Furthermore, a national policy and a strategic mental health plan had been put in place in that country to address alcohol abuse, drug consumption and addiction and efforts had been made to improve the capacities of service providers at the level of psychiatric care centres and a pilot centre had been chosen to provide care to injecting drug users. Reintegration and mental health and addiction rehabilitation programmes were also foreseen in those two documents.
71. Morocco reported that measures taken were focused on increasing the number of beneficiaries of treatment and prevention programmes, establishing new treatment centres, reinforcing the role of civil society and de-centralizing the service for treatment and rehabilitation in order to improve efficiencies.
72. Nigeria, with the technical support of the project "Response to Drugs and Related Organised Crime", funded by European Union funded and implemented by UNODC, was preparing and implementing policy guidelines, minimum standards, and training manuals for drug prevention, treatment and care, in addition to providing equipment to centres and training drug treatment professionals.
73. In addition to the care and treatment centres established by NGOs, Senegal had financed and set up a centre for the comprehensive treatment of addictions in Dakar, to be inaugurated in December 2014.
74. Seychelles reported that it had in place a number of facilities, providing treatment to drug addicts, including a wellness centre, staffed by medical and welfare professionals. The centre provided treatment services to addicts, including

medical attention, counselling, dietary and life skills, with the view to assisting them to return to gainful employment and reintegrate into society. Since the opening of the centre by the Ministry of Health in 2013 a database documenting the illicit drug use by patients had been set up. A comprehensive programme was also provided on an outlying island. This facility was available for addicts who volunteer to undergo a defined period of therapy, treatment and rehabilitation — away from pressures and temptation of life in their normal surroundings.

75. Sierra Leone was in the process of reviewing strategies to ensure affordable treatment and prevention services covering a wide range of addictions, in addition to existing facilities.

76. The Sudan reported on the participation of the private and public sectors in the rehabilitation of drug addicts and drug abusers and their reintegration into society, as well as on implementing and developing rehabilitation and reintegration plans and programmes.

77. In the United Republic of Tanzania, the Drug Control Commission and the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare, in collaboration with the Centers for Disease Control of the United States of America, had been providing methadone substitution treatments to drug users in three hospitals.

78. Togo indicated it did not yet have in place a well-organized service, offering appropriate care to citizens affected by illicit drug use and drug dependence, although it was willing to establish one.

Recommendation 6

79. It was also recommended that Governments should be encouraged to introduce within their criminal justice systems appropriate procedures to enable drug abusers to be provided treatment and rehabilitation as a supplement to prison terms.

80. In Algeria, therapeutic interventions were provided for in article 6 of the Act No. 18-04 of 25 December 2004.

81. The Executive Branch of the Government of Angola was in the process of revising the Penal Code in order to ensure that drug dependents were treated as being ill and were referred to a rehabilitation centre.

82. Burkina Faso indicated that compulsory medical treatment was included in the Drug Code as an alternative to imprisonment.

83. In Côte d'Ivoire, in parallel to imprisonment, the law provided for measures for the treatment and rehabilitation of drug addicts. However, the lack of appropriate treatment and care facilities made it almost impossible to implement such provisions.

84. Eritrea indicated that, in general, in its newly amended legislation, the punishment of individuals addicted to drugs could be reduced and more focus could be placed on treatment.

85. Guinea reported that, within its criminal justice system, appropriate procedures to enable drug abusers to be provided treatment and rehabilitation had been in place as a supplement to prison terms.

86. Madagascar reported that, according to article 116 of Act No. 97-039 on control of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors, when a drug addicted individual was sentenced, the court may, as an alternative to punishment, ask that individual to undergo treatment or care appropriate to his or her condition.
87. Morocco reported on its prioritized health-centred approach and noted that decisions were taken, depending on the registered cases, in a coordinated manner by the courts and other appropriate administrative authorities.
88. Nigeria indicated that its current laws provided for the referral of drug users to counselling centres, as opposed to being prosecuted. There were no active law reform actions to decriminalize drug use.
89. Senegal reported that, in 2007 it had adopted an act on treatment measures for drug addicts, which provided for therapeutic interventions by allowing judges to rule that drug addicts must undergo therapy or treatment in place of criminal sanctions.
90. In Seychelles, the Ministry of Health had established a detoxification centre. The Government was also in the process of opening another centre for mandatory treatment and the Ministry of Social Services was improving aftercare programme. In addition, UNODC had provided a series of trainings on addiction and experts in the methadone substitution therapy had been invited to Seychelles at the end of July 2014. Networking with local and international partners was enhanced as well.
91. Sierra Leone reported that the Government had introduced a bill in the Parliament, expected to receive the Executive Assent as the Correctional Service Act 2014, which would replace the Prisons Act 1960. Although the concept of treatment and rehabilitation as a supplement to prison terms was a new concept in the national criminal justice system, but the Act would promote progress in this regard. The national criminal justice actors would now be able to make reference to legal prescriptions in the Act and work towards achieving internationally accepted standards of treatment and rehabilitation other than punishment for drug users. Section 91 of the Act granted to the Counsel the power to make rules for any of the purposes of this Act including: (a) schemes for early release and other appropriate arrangements for the rehabilitation of inmates; (b) provision of support to inmates after their release on the basis of cooperative arrangements with non-governmental organizations, civil society, as well as with the support of relevant Ministries, agencies, religious entities and community-based groups; and (d) anything which by this Act may or is to be prescribed, and generally for the effective administration of this Act.
92. The Sudan reported that national legislation allowed users of drug or psychotropic substances to willingly seek treatment without being prosecuted.
93. The United Republic of Tanzania reported that no action had been taken by that country under this recommendation.
94. In Togo, although reintegration was provided within the prison system, there was no appropriate structure providing for the treatment and rehabilitation of drug abusers as a supplement to imprisonment. The issue of reintegration must be tackled urgently in order to achieve that.

Issue 3: Awareness-raising, training, and building and enhancing the region's law enforcement capacity to successfully counter drug trafficking

Recommendation 7

95. As a part of their national strategy to combat illicit drug trafficking and cross-border crime, it was recommended that Governments should be encouraged to actively support the Airport Communication Project (AIRCOP) of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and establish joint airport interdiction task forces at their international airports.

96. Angola reported that no steps had yet been taken to support this project and noted that, in terms of addressing drug trafficking and cross-border crime, that country was a member of INTERPOL and the Regional Intelligence Liaison Office. Angola had also actively participated in meetings and shared information through existing dedicated platforms.

97. Burkina Faso indicated that had not yet benefited from that project and that it should be extended.

98. Côte d'Ivoire reported that it was one of the countries that had established an airport unit in Abidjan within the framework of the UNODC Airport Communication Project. The unit was launched on 7 November 2013 and was operating with the support of the INTERPOL I-24/7 communications system and the Customs Enforcement Network Communication Platform (CENcomm) of the World Customs Organization.

99. Eritrea reported that no action had been taken by that country under this recommendation.

100. Madagascar held an information, training and awareness-raising seminar on suppression of drug trafficking for officers of law enforcement agencies responsible for control of official entry points and borders.

101. In Morocco, the implementation of this project was being considered, while in Nigeria AIRCOP was being implemented at the Lagos International Airport to good effect, with strong cooperation among participating agencies and countries.

102. Senegal informed that, for almost three years, the unit established at the airport as part of the Airport Communication Project, had produced some results, but more efforts should be made in order for that unit to reach maximum effectiveness. Corrective measures were in the process of implementation in order to resolve the unit's problems, particularly its lack of staff, motivation and legal jurisdiction.

103. In Seychelles, the National Drug Enforcement Agency had a full-time presence at the Seychelles International Airport and worked in conjunction with customs/immigration to ensure that any suspicious transactions or movement coming to the notice of either agency are acted upon.

104. Sierra Leone, in view of its shared land borders with Liberia and the Republic of Guinea. These countries are part of the West Africa Coast Initiative (WACI), a programme whose cornerstone is the establishment of transnational crime units in each country of the region. There was effective collaboration among law

enforcement agents in controlling land borders and, although there was no agreement yet, to actively support the Airport Communication Project (AIRCOP) of the UNODC and establish joint airport interdiction task forces at the international airport, efforts were being made by Governments within the region to achieve that goal.

105. At the international airports in the Sudan, there were offices for the fight against drugs, which were in direct communication with the control departments. Furthermore, the customs authorities had an anti-drug division.

106. The United Republic of Tanzania reported that no action had been taken by that country under this recommendation.

107. Togo reported that, with regard to national strategies for combating drug trafficking and transnational crime, active support measures for the UNODC Airport Communication Project had allowed for the implementation of the joint airport interdiction task force and AIRCOP by the gendarmerie, police and customs. This structure had largely proven its added value by making significant seizures.

Recommendation 8

108. It was recommended that Governments should review the training, equipment and preparedness of their law enforcement authorities to be able to respond to the threat posed by amphetamine-type stimulants and their illicit manufacture.

109. In Algeria, these activities fell within the framework of a training programme and the acquisition of specific detection equipment was part of the customs modernization programme for the period 2011-2015. Specialized training programmes on amphetamine-type stimulants had been provided for all those involved in detection, namely the police forces, customs officials and technical personnel.

110. Angola noted that there had been no reports of any entries, seizures or manufacture of these types of drugs in that country, although mechanisms were in place to identify and combat such practices. It had been a priority for the Government to strengthen border security by stationing more and better trained personnel and implementing integrated border management policies.

111. Burkina Faso reported that, although controls were in place, more training on amphetamine-type stimulants was needed.

112. Côte d'Ivoire reported that there was no real policy for combating the diversion of precursors and amphetamine-type stimulants and for addressing the problem of clandestine laboratories in that country.

113. In Eritrea, the drug and narcotics law enforcement unit, in cooperation with the Ministry of Health, controlled all types of drugs, including amphetamine-type stimulants, which were not manufactured locally.

114. Guinea informed that its law enforcement personnel had benefited from training, both at the national and international levels, and now had a minimum level of preparedness to be able to respond to the threat posed by amphetamine-type stimulants and their illicit manufacture.

115. Madagascar reported that, according to article 29 of its Act No. 97-039 on control of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors, every year, the Ministry of Health had set the maximum quantities of the various substances and preparations that each private and public enterprise was entitled to have in its possession, taking into account its normal operations and the market situation. Those limits could be changed during the year if necessary.

116. Morocco had increased its level of alertness concerning the threat posed by amphetamine-type stimulants and their illicit manufacture, as well as aimed to train and improve the capacity of staff related in connection with new substances.

117. In Nigeria, with the technical support of the project “Response to Drugs and Related Organised Crime”, the funded by the European Union and implemented by UNODC, a training needs assessment was undertaken in order to determine the current gaps. A strategy to fill these training gaps was under development. With the technical support of both the aforementioned project and the United States Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs, the 100 most senior narcotics commanders in the country had been receiving leadership and management training.

118. There had been no trafficking of amphetamine-type stimulants in Senegal until 2014, when methamphetamines were seized for the first time. The only measure adopted to date had been the strengthening of surveillance of the borders with certain countries affected by this issue.

119. Seychelles reported that recent legislative changes had incorporated provisions regarding precursors. These included legislation for the registration of importers and classified precursor imports along with the recording of supplies and suppliers and any activities that would indicate that the use of the precursors is not being supplied for a legitimate purpose.

120. Amphetamine-type stimulants continued to be a major concern for Sierra Leone and its Transnational Organised Crime Unit. National law enforcement agencies not yet fully prepared to address this issue and the national training/equipment requirements of the Unit for 2013 and 2014 placed primary focus on training and equipment to detect and deal with ATS and their illicit manufacture. National law enforcement agencies continued to solicit government and international assistance for the provision of training and equipment in order to enhance preparedness in responding to the threat posed by amphetamine-type stimulants and their illicit manufacture.

121. In the Sudan, efforts were made to improve the qualifications and training of personnel and capacity-building activities were being undertaken in this regard.

122. The United Republic of Tanzania reported that no action had been taken by that country under this recommendation.

123. In Togo, the availability of training and equipment and the preparedness of law enforcement authorities had been reviewed in order to improve their ability to respond to the threats posed by amphetamine-type stimulants (in particular as it concerns the seizure and destruction of tramadol in transit to the Sahel and Asia).

Recommendation 9

124. It was recommended that governments should commit their chemical control authorities to registering, supporting and actively participating in the Pre-Export Notification Online (PEN Online) system offered by the International Narcotics Control Board so as to be able to confirm the legitimacy of commercial parties and their transactions of precursor chemicals.

125. In Algeria, the Ministry of Health had access to the PEN Online system and, as a result, all the transports of precursor chemicals were governed by the international conventions. All the operations involving precursors, including importation, were performed under the control of the agencies of the Ministry of Health, which had the legal authority to issue licences. The role of customs services was to monitor and ensure the existence and validity of licences for every import and export operation.

126. Angola had made efforts to control and monitor the quality of chemical products and precursor chemicals.

127. Burkina Faso had received training and implemented the PEN Online system.

128. In 2013, Côte d'Ivoire requested access to the Pre-Export Notification (PEN) Online system and registered to participate in the Precursors Incident Communication System (PICS) for the purposes of border trade control. The agency responsible for the control of chemical products had been using the PEN Online system.

129. Although there were no exports of precursor chemicals in Eritrea, the import of such chemicals was controlled by Ministry of Health.

130. Chemical control authorities in Guinea did not yet have access to the Pre-Export Notification Online (PEN Online) system offered by the International Narcotics Control Board. However, our agencies will soon be making a request for access.

131. Madagascar reported that the Head of the Study and Documentation Service of the Interministerial Commission for Coordination of the Fight against Drugs had access to the Pre-Export Notification Online System.

132. Morocco reported that it was closely cooperating with INCB through the PEN Online system, which had been installed at the Ministry of Health.

133. In Nigeria, this matter was being handled by that country's Foods and Drug Administration and Control Agency.

134. Senegal reported that not all of its authorities concerned were aware of the PEN Online system.

135. In Seychelles, the provisions of the legal framework had been brought to the attention of all the relevant parties and inspections to ensure compliance would be undertaken in due course.

136. In Sierra Leone, the Pharmacy Board was the official government authority responsible for Pre-Export Notification Online (PEN Online) system, offered by the INCB. The Pharmacy Board was supporting and actively participating in the PEN Online system in order to confirm the legitimacy of commercial parties and their transactions of precursor chemicals.

137. In the Sudan, the National Council for Drugs and Toxins controlled narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursor chemicals, in coordination with the customs authorities.

138. The United Republic of Tanzania, through its Food and Drug Control Authority, was actively participating in the PEN Online system offered by the INCB.

139. In Togo, access to the PEN Online system was not operational. However, the I-24/7 system operated by the joint airport interdiction task force, the World Customs Organization website and the joint container control unit at the port had enabled information exchange on chemical precursors. Access to the PEN Online system would be welcomed.

III. Conclusions

140. Most Governments that returned the questionnaire had taken measures to implement the recommendations on effective responses to meet the challenges of illicit cultivation of, and trafficking in cannabis. It appears that, in some countries of the region, the levels of cannabis cultivation were low to non-existent. At the same time, a number of countries indicated that they had made seizures of cannabis. Several countries conducted surveys on cannabis use and cultivation, including, in one country, with the support of a project funded by the European Union and implemented by UNODC. Furthermore, some Governments reported that they had made efforts to conduct surveys and implement national strategies to address drug abuse and trafficking, including on alternative development, while, in some cases, such efforts were hampered by the lack of funds.

141. Regarding alternative development, some Governments reported that they had undertaken measures to invest in the infrastructure and equipment needed to support the social and human development of rural populations whose livelihoods were dependent upon the illicit cultivation of cannabis and to develop national strategies in this regard. This included the creation of microcredit and subsidized lending programmes, the improvement of basic infrastructure and the provision of livelihood alternatives. In several countries, no alternative development strategies had been put into place, because the levels of and areas under cannabis cultivation were very low or non-existent and cannabis cultivation was not a main source of income for the rural population.

142. All responding Governments had made efforts to ensure that their law enforcement were well-trained and equipped and that they coordinated with other national actors in their response to trafficking in cannabis.

143. Most responding Governments had endeavoured to gather factual, reliable and comprehensive information concerning the situation in their countries with respect to both drug trafficking and illicit drug use, with the view to developing and implementing effective strategies to combat drug abuse and reduce its impact on their communities.

144. Regarding the availability of affordable treatment and prevention services, most responding Governments that they either were in the process of establishing or

had already put into place centres providing treatment, prevention, rehabilitation and, in some cases, reintegration services to drug dependent individuals.

145. Most Governments that returned the questionnaire introduced, within their criminal justice systems, appropriate procedures to enable drug abusers to be provided treatment and rehabilitation as a supplement or, in some cases, a replacement, to prison terms. Only some Governments have, as a part of their national strategy to combat illicit drug trafficking and cross-border crime, actively supported the Airport Communication Project (AIRCOP) of UNODC and the establishment of airport interdiction task forces. At the same time, several countries had undertaken measures to combat illicit drug trafficking and cross-border crime by improving border control, including through dedicated units at airports.

146. Regarding amphetamine-type stimulants and their illicit manufacture, several of the Governments that responded to the questionnaire, reported that they had taken measures to review and/or improve the training, equipment and preparedness of their law enforcement authorities to be able to respond to the threat posed by amphetamine-type stimulants and their illicit manufacture. The need for more training and resources was noted as well.

147. A number of responding Governments committed their chemical control authorities to registering, supporting and actively participating in the Pre-Export Notification Online (PEN Online) system offered by the International Narcotics Control Board in order to be able to confirm the legitimacy of commercial parties and their transactions of precursor chemicals. Some of those Governments that have not yet secured access to the system, stated that they wished to do so.
