

29 June 2012

Arabic, English and French only*

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

Accra, 25-29 June 2012

Agenda item 9

Adoption of the report**Draft report***Rapporteur:* Solomon Caulker (Sierra Leone)**Addendum****Current situation with respect to regional and subregional
cooperation in countering drug trafficking**

1. At its 1st and 2nd meetings, on 25 June 2012, 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/22/2) and a conference room paper entitled “Current situation with respect to regional and subregional cooperation in countering drug trafficking” (UNODC/HONLAF/22/CRP.1). In addition, national reports were submitted by Djibouti, Uganda, Togo, Nigeria, Botswana, Egypt, Mozambique, Zambia, Ghana, Morocco, Benin, Côte d’Ivoire, Algeria, South Africa, Mauritius, Kenya, and Zimbabwe (UNODC/HONLAF/22/CRP.2-18).
2. 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. The representatives of Kenya, Nigeria, Ghana, Togo, Sierra Leone, Egypt, Morocco, Benin, Burkina Faso, Zimbabwe, Mauritius, Côte d’Ivoire, Algeria, and Botswana made statements.
3. The Meeting reported on the difficulties encountered by law enforcement agencies including the shift from transit to consumer status and an increase in drug abusers. Some delegates attributed this change to factors such as porous border

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



points, weaknesses in law enforcement capacity, insufficient quality control measures, and lack of analytical and in depth studies on drugs and their impact. Cannabis remained the most widely cultivated, trafficked and abused drug across the region. Some Delegates reported on emerging challenges for law enforcement in countering cannabis including the presence of armed militias to deter and intimidate police from attacking cannabis farms, which are taking over from yams, and other vegetables farms, particularly along the border areas.

4. The Meeting discussed drug prevention strategies, including conduct of sensitization programmes in schools, military establishments, and in villages where cultivation takes place, in addition to development of integrated preventive strategies and activities between various health institutions, rehabilitation centres, and judiciary. The meeting also reported on associated challenges such as inadequate treatment and rehabilitation facilities.

5. Furthermore, the Meeting reported on regional cooperation and sought to further improve cooperation at the regional, subregional, and international levels, including priority issues such as investigation techniques, infiltration and interception of communications between drug traffickers, and to further enable pursuit units with adequate intelligence capabilities in order to counter drug trafficking.
