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Illicit drug traffic and supply

International assistance to the States most affected by the transit of drugs

Report of the Executive Director

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I. Introduction

1. Pursuant to the request of the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 2002/21 of 24 July 2002 that the Executive Director of the Office on Drugs and Crime (formerly called the Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention) report on international assistance to the States most affected by the transit of drugs, the following is a breakdown by region of the activities the United Nations International Drug Control Programme (UNDCP) is engaged in to provide the support needed. The response of the Office on Drugs and Crime follows the strategy adopted to support transit States through programmes that offer, among other things, assistance to upgrade technical skills and to strengthen competencies such as data collection in support of informed responses to illicit trafficking and the problems associated with it; the provision of equipment to front-line operations; projects to build cross-border and regional cooperation; and self-sustaining instruction to provide agency training in best operating practices.

II. Asia and the Pacific

2. Regional cooperation in the region of Asia and the Pacific has been strengthened at the bilateral and multilateral levels through drug control agreements and a framework of activities. There has also been a strong and ongoing demand from Member States for technical assistance from UNDCP. Within the framework of the subregional action plan agreed upon in the 1993 Greater Mekong Region Memorandum of Understanding between Cambodia, China, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Myanmar, Thailand and Viet Nam and UNDCP, the Office on Drugs and Crime has continued to play a coordinating role in the field of drug control.

3. A ministerial meeting on drug control and cooperation was held in Beijing in 2002 to strengthen the cooperation and coordination between the six States that had signed the memorandum of understanding and to build upon recent achievements. Regular bilateral meetings are held within the region in order to strengthen cooperation and further improve information-sharing to stem the flow of illegal drugs. Thailand has signed bilateral agreements on drug control and law enforcement cooperation with Cambodia, China, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Myanmar, and Viet Nam has signed such bilateral agreements with Cambodia and the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

4. Subregional cross-border cooperation was further promoted under the ongoing UNDCP project to develop cross-border law enforcement cooperation in East Asia. The first phase covered China's borders with the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Myanmar and Viet Nam. Operational cooperation between those States has improved significantly and notable results have been reported, such as the dismantling of a major drug trafficking network and an increase in drug seizures. The second phase, which started in July 2001, focuses on the international border along the Mekong River as it passes through the Golden Triangle. The project provides support to Governments to build capacity for operational-level cross-border cooperation activities, including establishment of border liaison offices and provision of equipment for communication and transportation. Agreement between the participating countries has been reached to develop an action plan and

procedures for operational law enforcement cooperation to be followed in the border areas.

5. In partnership with a number of States, the Office on Drugs and Crime coordinated a number of meetings and workshops to address issues of particular regional interest. An international drug control summit was organized in cooperation with the Government of Japan in April 2002; this forum for parliamentarians, senior officials and experts specifically addressed precursor control. In cooperation with the National Narcotics Control Commission of China and support from the Australian Federal Police, a workshop on regional law enforcement cooperation to counter amphetamine-type stimulants was held in Zhongshan, China, in August 2002. The main outcome of the workshop was agreement on an operational action plan for law enforcement cooperation in the region. Several initiatives have been taken to achieve the law enforcement objectives of the Association of South-East Asian Nations and China Cooperative Operations in Response to Dangerous Drugs (ACCORD) Plan of Action. A project to expand the computer-based training programme to Indonesia, Malaysia and the Philippines is under development, with an inception date of early 2003. The Office on Drugs and Crime's project on precursor control, which commenced at the end of 2001 and assists the six States that had signed the memorandum of understanding, is to be extended to cover Indonesia, Malaysia and the Philippines.

6. With support from the Australian Federal Police and in cooperation with the Royal Malaysian Police and the International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol), the Office on Drugs and Crime coordinated the organization of the second workshop for heads of criminal intelligence of the Asian region in Kuala Lumpur in August 2002. The workshop took actual case studies to promote sharing of intelligence and to focus attention on the problems surrounding money-laundering facing the region. Under a memorandum of understanding signed in July 2002 with the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the ODC Regional Centre for East Asia and the Pacific in Bangkok agreed to act as the implementing agency for the Asia-Europe Meeting (ASEM) Anti-Money-Laundering Initiative. Covering 10 Asian countries, the project is aimed at developing sustainable institutional capacity in the Asian region to address money-laundering concerns at the national, regional and international levels. The project was launched in August 2002.

III. Latin America and the Caribbean

7. In South America, Brazil, Chile, Ecuador, Paraguay and Venezuela face similar problems with illicit drugs, especially cocaine produced in the Andean subregion. All share long borders with drug-producing countries, as well as extensive road, river and air infrastructure systems that offer numerous routes for smuggling drugs and precursors. Further, Mexico, the Caribbean and Central America are important transit zones for drugs produced in South America on their way to illicit markets in Canada, the United States of America, Europe and other areas throughout the world. The Office on Drugs and Crime supports selected Latin American and Caribbean States most affected by the transit of illicit drugs in their efforts to improve control structures and law enforcement, including cross-border cooperation, and to address drug abuse problems.

8. The Office on Drugs and Crime is assisting the Government of Brazil in the implementation of effective policies in drug law enforcement and drug abuse prevention. A \$23 million law enforcement programme aims at strengthening the Brazilian security forces in their response to illicit drug trafficking. Activities include the development of a national security information system and a coordinated response to precursor control. The modernization of the National Police Academy and the development and implementation of a state police training programme will contribute to professional capacity-building.
9. The Itaipu Reservoir, close to the border with Argentina, is the territorial division between Brazil and Paraguay. The whole area, known as the Triple Frontier, is confronted with a range of criminal activities, including trafficking in drugs and precursor chemicals and weapons, money-laundering and other commodity smuggling. An agreement between the Office on Drugs and Crime, the Brazilian Federal Police Department and Itaipu Binacional, the world's largest power plant, will provide funds for intensive policing of the Itaipu's waterways starting in 2003. In 2002, the Government of Brazil inaugurated the Amazon Surveillance System, which consists of a wide range of sensors to gather data on the Amazon region and to identify all movements in the area. The System will increase the ability of the Government to identify and combat illegal activities and monitor local air traffic.
10. Working with Brazilian law enforcement counterparts, the programme of the Office on Drugs and Crime also promotes cross-border coordination and information exchange. In 2002 Brazil carried out three successful joint operations with its neighbouring countries to seize illicit drugs and chemical precursors.
11. Support from the Office on Drugs and Crime for drug abuse prevention in Brazil has focused on a \$3 million nationwide human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS) prevention programme. The project, in which particular attention is paid to intravenous drug users and to reducing the incidence and harm caused by HIV infection among vulnerable populations, has been extended to June 2003.
12. In Ecuador, primary support of the Office on Drugs and Crime is in training in support of drug law enforcement and judicial administration. The concept of mentor training is gaining momentum in the development of targeted (intelligence-driven) operations directed against major drug traffickers and their assets. It is also being applied in mock trial exercises on money-laundering that involve not only police and prosecutors, but also judges from the criminal courts.
13. In the Caribbean, the Office on Drugs and Crime provided policy advice in the preparation of a new regional strategic framework on drugs and crime. The strategy that was approved by heads of Government of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) in July 2002 supersedes the 1996 Barbados Plan of Action for Drug Control Coordination and Cooperation in the Caribbean. CARICOM has also drawn up the first Caribbean regional strategic plan for drug demand reduction.
14. The Office on Drugs and Crime provided legal advice and has assisted specific Caribbean States to improve their national legislation concerning precursor control. Twelve beneficiary States have as a result either amended their existing illicit drug legislation or drafted separate precursor bills for parliamentary approval. In the Dominican Republic, support to money-laundering control continued through 2002. The Office on Drugs and Crime has trained nearly all of the country's prosecutors in

the effective investigation and prosecution of basic and complex drug trafficking and money-laundering cases. Mentoring advice has also been provided on several major cases. As a result, the first ever money-laundering convictions in the Dominican Republic were achieved and new anti-money-laundering legislation adopted. The Office is providing counterparts with specialized training and developing software for the establishment of a new anti-organized-crime database that is intended to aid prosecutors to identify criminal networks operating within the Dominican Republic. In Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados and Jamaica, the Office on Drugs and Crime continued its prosecutor mentoring programme, assisting in money-laundering cases, legal assistance matters and in the establishment of financial intelligence units.

15. In the area of drug demand reduction, as in the past the Office on Drugs and Crime has continued to support national drug prevention programmes in various Caribbean countries, most recently in Cuba and the Dominican Republic. The Office on Drugs and Crime provides advice and training in data collection and research methodologies in support of the regional Caribbean Drug Information Network (CARIDIN). In the Dominican Republic and Jamaica, the Office on Drugs and Crime works with other United Nations entities to prevent youth drug abuse and violence associated with drug trafficking in poor neighbourhoods of selected major cities. With support from the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), the Office works with youth organizations in selected Caribbean territories for the prevention of drug abuse and HIV/AIDS. In Central America, the Office on Drugs and Crime provides technical advice and training to Governments and non-governmental organizations to improve the planning and implementation of drug abuse prevention programmes. In Mexico, a programme of the Office on Drugs and Crime supports the development of an addiction studies project at the University of Veracruz and contributes to the improvement of treatment and rehabilitation services provided in the State of Chiapas.

16. In Central America, advice provided by the Office on Drugs and Crime to the Permanent Central American Commission for the Eradication of the Illicit Production, Traffic, Consumption and Use of Drugs and Psychotropic Substances contributed to the development of a subregional plan of action that is expected to be launched in 2003. With legal advice provided through the Office on Drugs and Crime, Honduras passed new anti-money-laundering legislation in 2002 and El Salvador and Nicaragua are expected to do so in 2003. Legal assistance is also being provided to improve the prosecution and adjudication of money-laundering offences and to improve mutual legal assistance. A subregional forensic laboratory programme provides equipment and training to improve the analysis of drugs and precursors in Mexico and Central American States.

IV. Eastern Europe

17. In the Russian Federation, the European Commission has contributed to a project of the Office on Drugs and Crime to upgrade facilities and training programmes for law enforcement officers involved in the investigation of drug-related and other forms of organized crime, while at the same time the Government of Finland has contributed to a project to strengthen inter-agency drug control capacity in the north-west of the Russian Federation.

18. The Office on Drugs and Crime has worked with its partner counterparts to strengthen cooperation between the drug law enforcement authorities of the Russian Federation and Central Asian States. A two-year project to strengthen the control capacity of the Russian Federal Border Service at the Afghan/Tajik border has just been concluded, resulting in a notable improvement in the effectiveness of interdiction efforts on that border.

19. In line with the government programme entitled “Comprehensive measures against drug abuse and drug trafficking for 2002-2004” and in collaboration with UNAIDS, new projects on prevention and treatment related to injecting drug use were launched in the Russian Federation, with special emphasis on HIV prevention. A preparatory project on the diversification of services for drug abusers in Belarus, the Republic of Moldova, the Russian Federation and Ukraine has begun, as well as a project on demand reduction and HIV prevention among injecting drug users in the Moscow Region.

20. The Office on Drugs and Crime has continued the implementation of the project entitled “Global initiative on primary prevention of substance abuse among young people” in cooperation with the World Health Organization (WHO). Activities focus on strengthening the capacity of local partners to develop and implement prevention activities through community mobilization. Over 70 non-governmental organizations and government institutions in Belarus and the Russian Federation have received assistance in preventive activities for their communities through training and technical advice.

21. In Turkey, the second phase of support to the Turkish International Academy against Drugs and Organized Crime was launched in June 2002, with a particular focus on the introduction of computer-based training at the Ankara facilities of the Academy and in the development of learning resource centres for such training throughout Turkey. It is intended to use the Academy’s facilities to familiarize drug law enforcement agencies of the region with computer-based training techniques in advance of their extension to other countries. In addition, national and regional training activities will continue and a standard training syllabus for the Academy will be finalized.

22. During the Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO) Summit in Islamabad in March 1995, ECO and the Office on Drugs and Crime signed a memorandum of understanding on cooperation in drug control to promote mutual cooperation in all areas of drug control. Within the framework of that agreement, the Office on Drugs and Crime completed the first phase of its technical assistance project to support coordinated drug control activities of all 10 of the ECO member States, Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, Tajikistan, Turkey, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan. Funded by the European Commission and Japan, the project has contributed to the setting up of the ECO Drug Control Coordination Unit, the creation of its data bank, training for the drug control coordinating staff from the 10 ECO member States and establishment of a periodic reporting system between member States and the ECO secretariat on the drug situation in the region. A second phase of the project was launched in June 2002 to provide further drug control assistance to the operations of the Unit in coordinating its drug control activities in the region. Phase II of the project will result in particular in the improvement of the overall capability of national drug

control agencies of the ECO member States in monitoring and fighting the drug problem, both on their own territories and throughout the region.

23. Within the framework of the Combined Interdiction Unified Strategy (CIRUS) project, the Office on Drugs and Crime continued providing technical assistance to the law enforcement units of the Islamic Republic of Iran, along with training activities to upgrade their technical skills. That assistance has included the delivery of radio communication equipment, vehicles, motorcycles, night vision devices, heavy-duty construction equipment for border fortifications, narcotics and chemical drug precursor testing kits and drug detection equipment, as well as veterinary and ancillary equipment for the dog training school of the Iranian anti-narcotics police.

24. Activities of the Office on Drugs and Crime within the framework of the Drug Abuse Research and Intervention Unified Strategy (DARIUS) project in the Islamic Republic of Iran yielded major results in 2002. In August, national authorities and the Office on Drugs and Crime officially inaugurated the national Drug Abuse Research and Training Institute, which will serve as a major centre of expertise and training for drug demand reduction activities in the country. The Institute is the result of a collaborative effort by the Ministry of Health, the secretariat of the Drug Control Headquarters and the Office on Drugs and Crime and will benefit from the substantial financial contribution of the Iranian Management and Planning Organization. As a result of a DARIUS-sponsored national epidemiological survey, data on the drug abuse situation in the Islamic Republic are starting to become available, with the help of the smooth operation of an electronic network linking 17 government and non-government treatment centres located in different provinces.

25. Four out of the five studies launched under the legal assistance project of the Office on Drugs and Crime in the Islamic Republic of Iran were successfully completed in 2002. Their recommendations and conclusions were fully endorsed by the Iranian judicial counterparts and constitute an important foundation for the ongoing revision of the Iranian anti-narcotics legislation. The preliminary work under the legal assistance project in the area of money-laundering contributed to a debate on and the subsequent drafting of a government bill on anti-money-laundering banking regulations that was adopted in September 2002. A study tour through France, Germany, Italy and the headquarters of the Office on Drugs and Crime in Vienna was organized in May and June 2002, opening the way to promising bilateral and multilateral technical cooperation initiatives. On the basis of the findings of that exercise, a training curriculum, calendar and related training materials are currently being developed.

26. The project of the Office on Drugs and Crime on Participative Experiences Empowering Local Initiatives (PERSEPOLIS) continued to focus upon national policies and operational strategies in the Islamic Republic of Iran, with the aim of combating the spread of drug abuse. A number of awareness-raising and community mobilization activities were launched with Iranian government and non-government partners. The focus was on Iranian youth and included drug-awareness film festivals in universities, sports and leisure events during the summer and school holidays. Activities were mostly implemented by local non-governmental organizations and cultural and university institutes in Tehran and several provincial capitals.

27. A project entitled "Action for generating awareness on the narcotic issue among Afghans in the Islamic Republic of Iran (AFGANIAI)" was launched in

Tehran in September 2002. The project was designed to increase the awareness of Afghans enrolled in the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)/Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran voluntary repatriation programme, and more generally that of Afghan communities in the Islamic Republic of Iran, of the negative consequences of cultivating opium poppy, drug trafficking and consuming opiates.

28. In Pakistan, the drug law enforcement programme of the Office on Drugs and Crime Drug continued. Assistance was provided to the Anti-Narcotics Force and ancillary activities. Existing cooperation between the Islamic Republic of Iran and Pakistan was further promoted and opportunities for cooperation with the Gulf States explored. Activities at the subregional level are being complemented through substantial efforts at the national level involving the strengthening of law enforcement agencies, improvement in the performance of drug-testing laboratories and assessment of the scale of money-laundering.

29. The Office on Drugs and Crime is implementing a comprehensive drug demand reduction programme for Pakistan that is closely linked with the Pakistan Drug Abuse Control Master Plan (1998-2003) and the targets set out by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session. The three-year programme consists of two subprogrammes, on drug abuse prevention and strengthening of treatment and rehabilitation services.

V. Central Asia

30. In Central Asia, a comprehensive strategic programme entitled "Strengthening drug control and crime prevention capacities in Central Asia, 2002-2005" was endorsed by the Governments concerned in September 2001.

31. The Regional Conference on Drug Abuse in Central Asia: Situation Assessment and Responses was organized by the Office on Drugs and Crime in Tashkent in June 2002, co-sponsored by the Government of Austria, the United States Agency for International Development, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe and the WHO Regional Office for Europe. The results of the rapid situation assessments and need assessments conducted in each country were reviewed and priorities for future activities identified. Major emphasis was placed on inter-agency coordination and cooperation. Subsequently, new projects on drug demand reduction were initiated to balance supply reduction activities.

32. Regional cooperation is being further enhanced within the framework of the Memorandum of Understanding on Subregional Drug Control Cooperation in Central Asia of 4 May 1996. That agreement between the Office on Drugs and Crime, Azerbaijan, the Russian Federation, the Central Asian States, and the Aga Khan Development Network is an example of expanding drug control cooperation involving other regions and international institutions into its framework. The fourth annual review meeting was held in Ashgabat on 13 and 14 December 2002. The Office on Drugs and Crime is considering the use of memorandums of understanding for the gradual integration of Afghanistan into subregional cooperation activities in drug control. The Office is applying the same strategy to assist the Islamic Republic of Iran and Pakistan to strengthen their drug control cooperation with the Central Asian region.

33. A meeting of the Steering Committee for Operation Topaz was held in Tashkent in October 2002 together with a round-table consultation between the authorities of Afghanistan, the Russian Federation and all the Central Asian countries as well as members of the Steering Committee. Discussion centred on the technical approach to operational activities and addressed specific actions by respective authorities in order to deal effectively with seizures and uncover smuggling attempts involving precursor chemicals. It included the initiation of law enforcement investigations to track the chemicals back to their source of diversion.

34. The Office on Drugs and Crime has also taken several measures to ensure synergy and coordination among the different international partners who operate in Central Asia. One recent initiative was the launching of a Foreign Anti-Narcotic Community focal group to aid coordination to law enforcement assistance to the Central Asian Governments. A similar mechanism is being considered to promote cooperation with donor countries and international organizations in other areas such as demand reduction.

35. Demand on the Office on Drugs and Crime to continue its technical assistance to strengthening the investigative capacity of selected drug control bodies in Central Asia remains high. There has been a marked increase both in the number of drug seizures reported in the region and in their quantity over the last few years. More than 5.2 tons of heroin were seized in Central Asia in 2001. Heroin seizures in Tajikistan alone reached 4.2 tons. National inter-agency cooperation is a priority area and is being enhanced by means of several projects. Border control and investigation capacities are now better coordinated, in particular in Tajikistan. Several cooperation agreements have now been concluded, for example, that between the Drug Control Agency of Tajikistan and the Russian Federal Border Service, as well as with Afghan counterparts. Assessments have begun on how best to respond to the needs of other Central Asian countries in drug control coordination.

36. In Kazakhstan, the project on institution-building and improvement of drug control measures was completed in 2002. In response to a request by the Government of Kazakhstan, the Office on Drugs and Crime is now developing a project to strengthen control on the Kazakh-Russian border. It is expected that the project document will be finalized in 2003. Future activities of the Office on Drugs and Crime in Kazakhstan will focus on strengthening the operational and interdiction capacity of selected drug control bodies, in the framework of the national drug control master plan and the improvement of institutional training capacity

37. The design for a project on capacity-building and strengthening of existing drug control measures in Kyrgyzstan has now been completed. Critical areas for attention will be the setting up of a data- and information-gathering system, the strengthening of border controls at strategic checkpoints and the upgrading of forensic laboratories and training capacity

38. To ensure the sustainability of the Drug Control Agency in Tajikistan, a project of the Office on Drugs and Crime entitled "Exit Strategy" has been designed and submitted to donors. The strategy envisages provision of further assistance to the Agency up to 2006 with gradual withdrawal from the payment of its staff salaries.

Future assistance will be aimed at strengthening specialized law enforcement activities and improving Tajikistan's forensic laboratory capacity.

39. In Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan, the first institution-building projects have been completed. As a follow-up, border control projects have been prepared for launching in 2002 in both countries. In Turkmenistan, assistance provided by the Office on Drugs and Crime will be directed towards strengthening border controls and interdiction capacities at strategic drug trafficking checkpoints through the provision of specialized equipment, communication facilities and up-to-date training. Attention will also be given to existing capacity to develop and implement drug abuse prevention and treatment policies. The major initiative for Uzbekistan entails improving information-sharing and exchange between national drug law enforcement bodies, strengthening law enforcement capacity in dealing with drug trafficking cases and reinforcing interdictions in bottlenecks in the most sensitive areas of the country, especially along the borders with Afghanistan and Tajikistan. At the request of the Government, the Office on Drugs and Crime has developed a project to provide assistance in strengthening controls at the Termez-Hayraton checkpoint on the border with Afghanistan.

VI. Africa

40. Attempts at effective demand reduction action in Africa are still hampered by gaps in drug abuse data, analysis and expertise available on the continent. The Office on Drugs and Crime has formulated a second Africa-wide demand reduction project that is to expand epidemiological data-gathering and analysis conducted in the context of the Global Assessment Programme on Drug Abuse. The project, already commenced in East and Southern Africa, started in North Africa at the end of 2002. It also offers hands-on demand reduction expertise at the field level to Governments and United Nations entities. This combined approach of information-gathering and operational support, managed jointly by experts on the ground, is expected to result in the timely development of new integrated demand reduction projects also addressing HIV/AIDS in Africa.

41. In West Africa, UNDCP started four new demand reduction projects covering nine countries. In Nigeria, a nationwide assessment of treatment and rehabilitation centres for drug abusers and the services that they provide was started in 2002 and will provide the basis for project interventions, including staff training schemes and other support. The first joint ODC/UNAIDS project in Africa started in late 2002 and will include drug-abuse-related HIV/AIDS assessment and prevention action in five project countries. The Office on Drugs and Crime has begun to provide assistance to six countries of West Africa in their implementation of demand reduction priorities as developed in their national action plans. A regional demand reduction resource centre, which will strengthen the coordination and cooperation functions of the Drug Control Unit of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and the technical knowledge of all 15 member States of the Community in that sector, will also be developed.

42. The Office on Drugs and Crime recruited a law enforcement expert under its Africa-wide law enforcement project for posting to Dakar in late 2002. In addition to providing project design support and monitoring functions to field offices and

Governments in Africa, the expert will advise African Union and United Nations bodies on integrated drug and crime control action. The expert will also act as the focal point for project action in Africa under the planned intraregional pilot programme on container control.

43. An expansion of the successful joint project of the Office on Drugs and Crime and the Customs Co-operation Council (also called the World Customs Organization) on seaport control for East and Southern Africa started in early 2002 and has led to the creation of new port control teams in Mauritius and South Africa. Local counterparts signed a memorandum of understanding on creation and management of joint port teams and on mechanisms for inter-agency law enforcement cooperation. Training for the port teams of Cape Town, Johannesburg dry port, Port Elisabeth and Mauritius and site monitoring and advisory services were provided between February and October 2002.

44. In support of the seaport control initiative, the Office on Drugs and Crime concluded the preparatory assistance phase of a new regional land-border control project for East and Southern Africa. Main land-border posts between Mozambique, South Africa, Swaziland, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia were assessed and detailed measures and project action identified for each border post. The project will complement country-level law enforcement training and equipment assistance that was largely concluded during 2002 in Malawi, Mozambique, South Africa, Swaziland and the United Republic of Tanzania.

45. In cooperation with the Government of Nigeria, the Office on Drugs and Crime formulated a new cost-sharing project for the creation of a regional law enforcement training academy. The proposal focuses on the creation and developing of sustainable managerial, technical and training capacity within the existing Training Academy of the National Drug Law Enforcement Agency of Nigeria.

46. In Southern Africa, through the ODC office in Pretoria, a judicial training project has provided training for more than 180 judges, prosecutors and magistrates from 19 countries at the Pretoria Justice College.
