

8 April 2005

Original: English\*

**Fifteenth Meeting of Heads of National Drug  
Law Enforcement Agencies, Africa**  
Ouagadougou, 29 March-1 April 2005

**Report of the Fifteenth Meeting of Heads of National Drug  
Law Enforcement Agencies, Africa, held in Ouagadougou  
from 29 March to 1 April 2005**

**Contents**

	<i>Paragraphs</i>	<i>Page</i>
I. Matters calling for action by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs or brought to its attention .....	1-4	3
Recommendations adopted by the Fifteenth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Africa .....	1-4	3
II. Current situation with respect to regional and subregional cooperation in countering drug trafficking .....	5-14	4
III. Implementation of the recommendations adopted by the Thirteenth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Africa .....	15-21	6
IV. Consideration of topics by working groups .....	22-28	8
V. Organization of the Sixteenth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Africa .....	29-31	11
VI. Other business .....	32-34	12
VII. Adoption of the report .....	35	12
VIII. Organization of the Meeting .....	36-42	12
A. Opening and duration of the Meeting .....	36	12
B. Attendance .....	37-39	13
C. Election of officers .....	40	13

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



D. Adoption of the agenda .....	41	13
E. Documentation .....	42	14
IX. Closure of the Meeting .....	43	14

## Annex.

List of documents before the Fifteenth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Africa .....	15
---	----

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

### **Recommendations adopted by the Fifteenth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Africa**

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

#### **Issue 1. Impact upon African States of transit trafficking in illicit drugs**

2. The following recommendations were made with regard to the impact upon African States of transit trafficking in illicit drugs:

(a) Governments should support the efforts of their national law enforcement agencies to increase their cross-border, regional and international communication and intelligence-sharing with a view to becoming more effective against criminal organizations involved in illicit drug trafficking;

(b) States participating in the Meeting of HONLEA, Africa, should encourage law enforcement agencies from primary source countries in other regions to participate as observers in meetings of HONLEA, Africa, and similar regional events and to share experience and recommendations with a view to strengthening direct operational cooperation;

(c) States participating in the Meeting of HONLEA, Africa, should increase their collaboration with countries of origin and destination, with the support of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and other relevant international organizations, in order to respond effectively to the threat posed by the transit through their territories of illicit drugs;

(d) Governments should, if they have not yet done so, take steps to ratify and implement the international drug control conventions as well as the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (General Assembly resolution 55/25, annex I) and the Protocols thereto and the United Nations Convention against Corruption (resolution 58/4, annex), and have in place the necessary laws and capacity to facilitate international cooperation, including controlled deliveries, mutual legal assistance and extradition.

#### **Issue 2. The underlying threat of illegal cannabis production in Africa**

3. The following recommendations were made with regard to the underlying threat of illegal cannabis production in Africa:

(a) Governments of African States should direct their delegates attending the Round Table for Africa, to be organized by UNODC and the African Union in Addis Ababa on 30 and 31 May 2005, to raise the issue of the seriousness of illicit cannabis cultivation, trafficking and abuse and its adverse effects upon the economic and social development of African communities;

(b) Governments of African States should be encouraged to effectively address the threat posed by the illicit cultivation of cannabis:

- (i) By taking practical steps to gain an understanding of the magnitude of the problem in their communities;
- (ii) By developing national and regional initiatives to coordinate measures;
- (iii) By mobilizing communities with a view to curbing the illicit cultivation of, trafficking in and abuse of cannabis;

(c) Governments of African States, in cooperation with the African Union and the regional economic communities, should take steps to align their domestic law on the prevention and control of illicit cultivation of, trafficking in and abuse of cannabis in order to reduce and overcome differences among jurisdictions and to ensure that a coherent response is adopted to this continent-wide threat.

### **Issue 3. Protection of witnesses**

4. The following recommendations were made with regard to protection of witnesses:

(a) Governments that have not yet done so should consider establishing formalized procedures for the protection of witnesses who provide court testimony in order to strengthen the process of law and confidence in the judicial process;

(b) Governments should be encouraged to review their current practices with regard to the protection and support provided to persons called upon to give testimony in their court systems, who are under threat, in order to ensure that adequate funding and resources are available to maintain robust and effective witness protection programmes;

(c) Governments may wish to consider entering into mutual legal assistance agreements with neighbouring or other States in order to spread the costs and support the placement abroad of important witnesses who have given testimony and remain in danger.

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

5. At its 1st and 2nd meetings, on 29 March, the Meeting considered agenda item 3, “Current situation with respect to regional and subregional cooperation in countering drug trafficking”. For its consideration of the item, the Meeting had before it two documents prepared by the Secretariat, entitled “Current situation with respect to regional and subregional cooperation” (UNODC/HONLAF/2005/2) and “Statistics on drug trends in Africa and worldwide” (UNODC/HONLAF/2005/CRP.1). In addition, national reports were submitted by Algeria, Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, the Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Madagascar, Morocco, Namibia, the Niger, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, the Sudan, Swaziland, Togo, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia (UNODC/HONLAF/2005/CRP.2-23).

6. A representative of UNODC introduced the item and made an audio-visual presentation providing an overview of trends in illicit drug cultivation, production and trafficking in the region and worldwide. The presentation was based on information provided by Governments to UNODC. The representative of the UNODC Regional Office in Dakar briefed the Meeting on law enforcement activities undertaken by UNODC in the African region. Statements were made by the representatives of Benin, the Central African Republic, Algeria, Ghana, Nigeria, Cameroon, Togo, South Africa, Guinea, Sierra Leone, the Gabon, the United Republic of Tanzania, Uganda, the Niger, Côte d'Ivoire, Kenya and Namibia and the observer for the Russian Federation.

7. Representatives informed the Meeting of national, subregional and regional trends in the use of and trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. The cultivation of, trafficking in and use of cannabis remained the major drug problem facing the region. Transit trafficking in other narcotic drugs, including heroin and cocaine, to mainly European destinations, was an issue of growing concern, notwithstanding the successful operations reported by some countries. Easy sea access, porous borders and insufficient law enforcement capacity made a large number of countries in the region particularly vulnerable. Several speakers referred to special action required to assist countries in conflict or emerging from conflict, as drug couriers were making use of weakened state structures. Drug trafficking was often linked with other forms of transborder crime, including trafficking in firearms and other commodities, as well as money-laundering. Examples were given of the very sophisticated concealment methods, including in living animals, used by traffickers.

8. Information was provided by a number of representatives on drug control measures taken by their national authorities. The importance of a comprehensive and focused approach was underlined, including legislative initiatives that would facilitate international judicial cooperation, the establishment of specialized coordination bodies, capacity-building and training for all staff involved. Speakers reported on successful operations, undertaken in close cooperation with law enforcement authorities abroad, which had led to significant seizures of controlled substances and to the arrest of heads of international drug trafficking networks. One representative mentioned that integrity in drug law enforcement was an issue that needed attention.

9. Pursuing a balanced approach, a number of countries had also undertaken drug demand reduction activities, including public education campaigns and awareness-raising programmes. Some speakers mentioned that special action was required to reduce the use of methaqualone and khat, as well as of medicines sold on the illegal market.

10. The critical importance of subregional and regional cooperation in countering drug trafficking was emphasized, as well as of international cooperation. Representatives reported on successful joint operations with law enforcement counterparts in European States to share information about drug consignments in transit. Sizeable interceptions of cocaine had been made in that connection. Several speakers mentioned, however, that the human and financial resources were lacking to successfully implement initiatives. The example was given of a joint operation that had been established along the Niger-Nigerian border. The lack of financial means had prevented setting up similar joint operations.

11. Representatives called upon the international community to assist African countries in encouraging farmers to pursue alternative products instead of illicit cannabis crops. While concern was expressed by one speaker about the impact of alternative development programmes, referring to the increase in opium cultivation in Afghanistan despite the availability of such programmes, a number of representatives expressed regret that, notwithstanding action recommended by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, little funding had so far been made available by multilateral agencies and donors to reduce the cultivation of cannabis, including alternative development programmes.

12. Initiatives of Governments and regional organizations supported by UNODC to strengthen drug law enforcement capacities at the national and regional levels had produced tangible results. Appreciation was expressed for the setting up of the regional training centre for law enforcement personnel of countries of the Economic Community of West African States in Jos, Nigeria, and for the development of self-learning, computer-based training as a cost-efficient training method. Representatives agreed that the availability of expertise in the region needed to be explored and the sharing of training expertise within the region to be encouraged, but that African countries could also benefit from training provided by international experts.

13. A number of representatives welcomed the launch of the global Container Control Pilot Programme, which had been developed by UNODC, based on lessons learned from the implementation of the Southern and Eastern African seaport control programme, which would target the countering of illicit trafficking in all kinds of commodities and the training of port authorities was considered to be crucial. Reference was made by a representative to a forthcoming meeting, to be organized by the International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol), to discuss with European countries the transit trafficking of illicit drugs faced by African countries.

14. Representatives agreed that, in order to attract funding, technical assistance proposals needed to be realistic and consistent and based on solid information. The importance of rapid assessment tools was emphasized and appreciation expressed for the professional guidance in project design on law enforcement matters offered by UNODC. One representative made the observation that UNODC based its figures mainly on statistical data related to seizures and suggested that consumer-related information gathered through the use of surveys should also be taken into consideration. Another representative stressed the need to harmonize data collection on drug abuse and on HIV/AIDS prevalence in order not to duplicate efforts and to facilitate operational initiatives, aiming to reduce the abuse of drugs and the spread of infectious diseases, including HIV/AIDS.

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

15. At its 2nd meeting, on 29 March, the Meeting considered agenda item 4, "Implementation of the recommendations adopted by the Thirteenth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Africa". For its consideration

of the item, the Meeting had before it a document prepared by the Secretariat (UNODC/HONLAF/2005/3) on the basis of information provided by Governments in response to a questionnaire sent to all States participating in the Meeting of HONLEA, Africa. The document reflected the answers received from Burkina Faso, the Gambia, Kenya, Morocco, Nigeria, South Africa, the Sudan, Swaziland, Uganda and Zambia by 9 March 2005. After that date or in the course of the Meeting, completed questionnaires were submitted by Algeria, Benin, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Egypt, Gabon, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Namibia, Togo and the United Republic of Tanzania.

16. The Meeting was informed of actions taken to implement specific recommendations at the national level, the results achieved and the difficulties encountered. An audio-visual presentation was made by the representative of Burkina Faso on the illegal street sale of medicines. Statements were made by the representatives of Guinea, Benin, Nigeria, Uganda, Togo, Egypt, Cameroon, the Central African Republic and Algeria.

17. Several representatives referred to the growing problem of illegal street sale of medicines, which was causing serious health, economic and social problems. The selling of medicines on the street had not only proved to be dangerous for the mostly poor and illiterate users, but had also caused serious financial concerns for the licit pharmaceutical market. The importance of a system of distribution and commercialization that made quality medicines accessible and affordable to the population at large was emphasized. A number of representatives mentioned that the problem should be countered within the framework of drug control measures. Specific awareness-raising activities were urgently required. Burkina Faso and Cameroon already had a comprehensive strategy in place, including legislative initiatives and inter-agency coordination mechanisms, which could serve as a model for other countries in the subregion and region. The problem should be placed on the agenda of the African Union.

18. With regard to the implementation of the recommendations of the Thirteenth Meeting of HONLEA, Africa, some representatives mentioned that some of those recommendations went beyond their own scope of action and required action by legislative bodies, which explained why not all the recommendations had yet been implemented. While some States already had most measures in place before the Thirteenth Meeting, others would need more time to achieve the goals set. One representative mentioned that the questionnaire should be treated as a useful information-sharing tool. It was suggested that it should be sent earlier to States participating in the Meeting of HONLEA, Africa, in order to enable timely reporting.

19. Several representatives referred to measures taken at the national level. Egypt mentioned work undertaken in the area of precursor control by its tripartite committee, including the ministries of health, the interior and justice. The Central African Republic informed the Meeting about its legislation to curb trafficking in cannabis and expressed concern about trafficking across its border with the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The representative of Algeria also referred to illicit cultivation and consumption of cannabis and described demand reduction activities undertaken as well as legislative measures adopted, including legislation on the prevention of abuse of and trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and to counter money-laundering and the financing of terrorism.

20. A number of representatives explained that their countries lacked the human and the financial resources needed to implement the recommendations. The importance of international cooperation and the need for assistance by international organizations, including UNODC, was underlined by several representatives. Assistance was required in particular for the training of law enforcement staff, including in areas such as control of chemical precursors.

21. The representative of Nigeria made reference to the work of the intergovernmental expert group meeting that had been held in Vienna from 26 to 28 January 2005, at which a draft model bilateral agreement on the sharing of confiscated proceeds of crime or property had been prepared for consideration by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its fourteenth session, in May 2005 (see E/CN.15/2005/7).

#### **IV. Consideration of topics by working groups**

22. At its 3rd to 5th meetings, on 30 and 31 March, the Meeting established working groups to examine three issues under agenda item 5, "Consideration of topics by working groups". The observations made by the working groups and the conclusions reached after their consideration of the issues are presented below. For the recommendations made by the working groups and adopted by the Meeting, see chapter I above.

##### **Issue 1. Impact upon African States of transit trafficking in illicit drugs**

23. The working group on issue 1 met on 30 March. In its consideration of the topic under review, the working group made the following observations:

(a) The transit trafficking of illicit drugs through non-producer countries introduced a spillover effect and increased the availability of drugs on the local market and the risk of drug abuse in those communities;

(b) Drug abuse and other types of crime were often interlinked, as drug users committed crimes, such as theft and robbery, in order to buy narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. On the other hand, the mental effects of drug consumption could lead to a reduced level of fear and loss of inhibitions to act against the law;

(c) Profits gained from trafficking in illicit drugs were often used to finance other criminal activities. Drug trafficking groups were frequently engaged in other types of organized crime;

(d) The involvement of foreign nationals in drug trafficking operations on the African continent made investigation more difficult and required enhanced cooperation among diplomatic, judicial and law enforcement authorities;

(e) Nationals of States that were known to be drug transit zones were often subject to excessive security checks and scrutiny when travelling and occasionally found it difficult to obtain visas. Similarly, consumer countries tended to mistrust goods exported from countries with drug transit problems, given that illicit drugs had been found concealed in consignments of legal commodities from those destinations;



(f) Drug trafficking groups might attempt to corrupt the judiciary and law enforcement agencies so as to facilitate the performance of their illegal activities.

24. The working group drew the following conclusions:

(a) There was often a connection between illicit drug trafficking and other types of organized crime;

(b) Drug transit countries, perceived as facing difficulties in effective drug law enforcement, might find themselves facing political or economic sanctions and lack of international investor confidence;

(c) Poverty and lack of economic opportunities were factors that could push young people into becoming involved as drug couriers;

(d) The inability of Governments to curb transit trafficking of illicit drugs effectively might facilitate the establishment of organized criminal groups and the growth of strong criminal networks and might promote corruption and money-laundering.

## **Issue 2. The underlying threat of illegal cannabis production in Africa**

25. The working group on issue 2 met on 30 March. In its consideration of the topic under review, the working group made the following observations:

(a) Cannabis had emerged as the most significant drug problem affecting Africa;

(b) Illicit cannabis cultivation threatened health, food production and supply, community law and order, national security and regional economic development;

(c) Illicit cultivation of cannabis had long passed from the harvesting of wild, naturally sown plantations to being a sophisticated, coordinated and well-organized criminal enterprise;

(d) There had been no Africa-wide study undertaken of the reasons why cannabis abuse persisted in Africa, nor of the impact of that abuse on health, security, social cohesion, economic development and political stability;

(e) Farmers engaged in illicit cannabis cultivation benefited financially the least from the profits made. Most had entered into agreements with financial middlemen or landowners who had extended them credit or to whom they had promised a percentage of the seasonal yield;

(f) Alternative development had become an increasingly debated option in the discussion of future sustainable drug control strategies to meet the threat of cannabis cultivation.

26. The working group drew the following conclusions:

(a) The absence of country-wide control in many States as a result of political crisis, civil conflict, weak state structures and under-resourced law enforcement capacity was a key factor in the ongoing, largely undisclosed, cultivation of, trafficking in and abuse of cannabis in Africa;

(b) Better understanding was needed by law enforcement, health and education authorities of the problem of cannabis in terms of its cultivation, trafficking, distribution and abuse in African communities;

(c) Effective investigation, seizure and prosecution of those involved in illicit trafficking of cannabis was dependent upon law enforcement authorities working within an adequate legislative framework and provided with suitable material resources. In the chain of illicit cultivation, the most significant profits were being made by the middlemen handling cannabis distribution and sales;

(d) Alternative development programmes in Africa seeking to address widespread cannabis cultivation should focus on the root causes, such as poverty, unemployment and lack of opportunities, in rural communities.

### **Issue 3. Protection of witnesses**

27. The working group on issue 3 met on 31 March. In its consideration of the topic under review, the working group made the following observations:

(a) The introduction of witness testimony before the court was vital to successful prosecution, especially where there was little material evidence available to prosecutors investigating higher levels of organized crime or drug trafficking syndicates;

(b) Sometimes a situation occurred where prosecution witnesses were themselves offenders or individuals with criminal histories;

(c) In most African countries the protection of court witnesses was the responsibility of the police and protection was provided only for the duration of the trial. Coordination between the front-line law enforcement officers, prosecutors, judiciary and custodial authorities was often weak, leaving witnesses vulnerable and therefore reluctant to come forward;

(d) There was a fear in communities that drug trafficking organizations and those engaged in other types of organized crime were prone to violence and likely to take retaliatory action against witnesses asked to testify against them.

28. The working group drew the following conclusions:

(a) Testimony was an integral part of the judicial process. Witnesses who gave testimony were important to the process and therefore should be protected;

(b) Communities had to have a feeling of trust in the ability of their law enforcement agencies to protect them after they volunteered or were called upon to become court witnesses;

(c) Formal witness protection programmes developed by States should be well structured and financially supported and should follow sound procedures in order to maintain the confidence and safety of the communities they served and the individuals who were part of them. Procedural options available included formal risk assessment of the threat to a witness and fast-tracking through the system of those court cases involving protected witnesses;

(d) Police training should cover the importance of the role of the witness in the judicial process. Where witness protection programmes existed, police and court

officers should be trained in the application, use and management of those programmes;

(e) There was a need for an African model for witness protection that truly reflected the individuality of African cultural practices, the strong family ties and the importance of tribal connections.

## **V. Organization of the Sixteenth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Africa**

29. At its 6th meeting, on 1 April, the Meeting considered agenda item 6, "Organization of the Sixteenth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Africa". For its consideration of the item, the Meeting had before it a document prepared by the Secretariat (UNODC/HONLAF/2005/4). Statements were made by the representatives of Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Togo, Egypt, Nigeria, Ghana, South Africa, Sierra Leone, the United Republic of Tanzania and by the observer for Interpol.

30. With regard to the topics for discussion in working groups (agenda item 5) at the Sixteenth Meeting of HONLEA, Africa, representatives proposed the following as possible themes:

- (a) Alternative development and cannabis;
- (b) Control of chemical precursors;
- (c) Controlled deliveries;
- (d) Drug use and HIV/AIDS;
- (e) Illegal street sale of medicines;
- (f) Psychotropic substances;
- (g) Synthetic drugs.

Several representatives proposed that a training session be organized on a technical issue, along the lines of the training event during the Thirteenth Meeting of HONLEA, Africa, held in Port Louis from 8 to 12 September 2003. The Meeting was also informed that, while cannabis remained the main problem drug in the region, the cultivation of opium poppy for the production of opiates was an increasing problem in certain African countries.

31. The Meeting approved the following draft provisional agenda for the Sixteenth Meeting of HONLEA, Africa, to be finalized by the Secretariat in collaboration with the Bureau and interested countries in the region:

- 1. Election of officers.
- 2. Adoption of the agenda.
- 3. Current situation with respect to regional and subregional cooperation.
- 4. Implementation of the recommendations adopted by the Fourteenth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Africa.
- 5. Consideration of topics by working groups.

6. Organization of the Seventeenth Meeting of the Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Africa.
7. Other business.
8. Adoption of the report.

## **VI. Other business**

32. At its 6th meeting, on 1 April, the Meeting considered agenda item 7, "Other business". A written statement was read in which the Sudan expressed regret for not being able to attend the meeting. An audio-visual presentation was made by the representative of Côte d'Ivoire on action taken in the area of drug control. Statements were made by the representatives of Nigeria, Cape Verde, Benin, Egypt and South Africa and by the observer for the African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders.

33. The representative of Cape Verde called upon participants to provide specimen passports and other documents so as to enhance comparative analysis. The representative of Benin reported that his country lacked training, in particular in specialized areas such as the control of chemical precursors, as was available in training facilities in Egypt and South Africa. The representative of Egypt replied that training facilities in his country were also open to participants from other countries. The representative of South Africa referred to training being provided for law enforcement staff from Namibia and suggested that interested countries should make a formal request to the authorities of his country.

34. The observer for the African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders informed the Meeting about a variety of activities that the Institute, despite the financial and managerial problems it was facing, had already undertaken and of activities planned, in particular in the area of criminal justice reform.

## **VII. Adoption of the report**

35. At its 6th meeting, on 1 April, the Meeting adopted the report of the Fifteenth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Africa (UNODC/HONLAF/2005/L.1 and Add.1-5), including the reports of the working groups and the recommendations contained therein.

## **VIII. Organization of the Meeting**

### **A. Opening and duration of the Meeting**

36. The Fifteenth Meeting of HONLEA, Africa, was organized by UNODC in Ouagadougou, from 29 March to 1 April 2005. The Minister for Security of Burkina Faso opened the Meeting and made an inaugural statement. The representative of the Office of the Mayor of Ouagadougou and the representative of the Executive Director of UNODC also addressed the participants at the opening meeting.

## B. Attendance

37. The following States participating in the Meeting of HONLEA, Africa, were represented: Algeria, Angola, Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Morocco, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Sao Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Togo, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania.

38. Germany and the Russian Federation were represented by observers.

39. The African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, the International Criminal Police Organization and the Customs Cooperation Council (also known as the World Customs Organization) were represented by observers.

## C. Election of officers

40. At its first meeting, on 29 March, the Meeting elected the following officers by acclamation:

<i>Chairperson:</i>	Christophe Emmanuel Compaore (Burkina Faso)
<i>Vice-Chairpersons:</i>	Abdul Braimah (Ghana)
	Flore Ndembiembe (Cameroon)
<i>Rapporteur:</i>	Esaka Mugasa (United Republic of Tanzania)

## D. Adoption of the agenda

41. At its first meeting, on 29 March, 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 Thirteenth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Africa.
5. Consideration of topics by working groups:
  - (a) Impact upon African States of transit trafficking in illicit drugs;
  - (b) The underlying threat of illegal cannabis production in Africa;
  - (c) Protection of witnesses.
6. Organization of the Sixteenth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Africa.
7. Other business.
8. Adoption of the report of the Fifteenth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Africa.

**E. Documentation**

42. The documents before the Meeting are listed in the annex.

**IX. Closure of the Meeting**

43. A closing remark was made by the Chairman of the Meeting.

## Annex

### List of documents before the Fifteenth 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/2005/1	2	Provisional agenda, including annotations and provisional timetable
UNODC/HONLAF/2005/2	3	Current situation with respect to regional and subregional cooperation
UNODC/HONLAF/2005/3	4	Implementation of the recommendations adopted by the Thirteenth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Africa
UNODC/HONLAF/2005/4	6	Organization of the Sixteenth Meeting of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Africa
UNODC/HONLAF/2005/L.1 and Add.1-5	8	Draft report
UNODC/HONLAF/2005/CRP.1	3	Statistics on drug trends in Africa and worldwide
UNODC/HONLAF/2005/CRP.2-23	3	Country reports