

18 July 2019

Original: English\*

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

Balaclava, Mauritius, 16–20 September 2019

Item 4 of the provisional agenda\*\*

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

1. The Twenty-seventh Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Africa, held in Hurghada, Egypt, from 18 to 22 September 2017, 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-sixth 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 29 April 2019.
3. The present report was prepared based on information provided to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) by Governments in response to that questionnaire. As at 1 July 2019 replies had been received from the Governments of Algeria, Angola, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Mali, Morocco, Namibia, Nigeria and the United Republic of Tanzania. Member States, in particular those whose responses are not included because they were received after that date, may wish to brief the Meeting on the implementation of recommendations under the corresponding agenda item.

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\* Available only in Arabic, English and French, which are the working languages of the subsidiary body.

\*\* UNODC/HONLAF/29/1.



## II. Responses from Member States to the questionnaire

### Issue 1: Effective measures to counter money-laundering and illicit financial flows

#### Recommendation 1

4. It was recommended that Governments should make use of existing law enforcement mechanisms, both formal and informal, to enhance regional and international cooperation and of information-exchange between law enforcement authorities and financial investigation units at the national and international levels.

5. Algeria reported on the implementation of the measures established by Act No. 05-01 of 6 February 2005, as amended, on preventing and combating money-laundering and the financing of terrorism.

6. Benin reported on a number of acts relevant to the implementation of the recommendation: Act 2011-20, on combating corruption and related offences; Act 2018-17, on combating money-laundering and the financing of terrorism; Act 2018-13 amending Act 2001-37, on the judicial system and the establishment of a court for financial crimes and terrorism; and Decree 2018-347, on the mandate, organization and operation of the National Financial Information Processing Unit.

7. Mali indicated that most financial institutions in the country had compliance departments that were responsible for detecting suspected cases of money-laundering or terrorism financing. It was highlighted that traditional investigative mechanisms could also be used to conduct financial investigations that might ultimately reveal instances of money-laundering or financing of terrorism.

8. Morocco reported that its authorities were represented in the Egmont Group by its Financial Intelligence Processing Unit and used that mechanism for the purposes of international cooperation in connection with its financial investigations. Other mechanisms used included the Arab Liaison Bureau, the commissions for police cooperation and the Mediterranean Area Anti-Drug Enforcement Coordination Centre.

9. According to the information provided by Namibia, its police force worked closely with the Financial Intelligence Centre on the exchange of information and enforcement, in line with the Financial Intelligence Act of 2012 and the Prevention of Organized Crime Act of 2004, which were the laws criminalizing money-laundering and other financial crimes.

10. Nigeria indicated that the Government had put in place a platform for information-exchange between the National Drug Law Enforcement Agency and the Nigeria Financial Intelligence Unit, as well as with countries including Germany, Ghana and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

11. The United Republic of Tanzania reported that the Drug Control and Enforcement Authority, the Prevention and Combating of Corruption Bureau, the Tanzania Police Force, the Tanzania Revenue Authority and the Directorate of Public Prosecution worked together at the national and international levels with other agencies, including the European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Cooperation (Europol) and the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL).

12. The Anti-Money-Laundering Law allowed the competent authorities of Angola to cooperate with foreign authorities with regard to preventing and fighting money-laundering. The Financial Intelligence Unit was part of the Egmont Group. It has signed memorandums of understanding with about 30 financial intelligence units around the world, and has also signed a protocol with all relevant internal authorities, with the aim of exchanging information on countering money-laundering and related crimes.

13. In Burundi, legislation to counter money-laundering and illicit financial flows was put in place and severe penalties were provided for offenders.

14. Burkina Faso reported having a comprehensive legal framework and a solid institutional structure to investigate and prosecute cases of money-laundering, as well as for seizing the proceeds of crime.

## **Recommendation 2**

15. It was recommended that Governments should streamline cooperation and coordination at the national level, including through the establishment of national multi-agency mechanisms or task forces.

16. Algeria reported that the exchange of information was provided for in the context of national cooperation and coordination with the relevant national institutions; tax, customs, State-owned, banking and commercial institutions; and the Central Anti-Corruption Office.

17. Benin indicated that Decree No. 2012-573 of 2012 on the establishment of the joint airport interdiction task force was relevant to the effort to combat currency smuggling.

18. In 2011, Mali established an interministerial committee to combat money-laundering and the financing of terrorism. That committee included all public and private sector stakeholders involved in efforts to counter those criminal activities. It provided an institutional framework for the formulation of national policies and the coordination of efforts to counter money-laundering and the financing of terrorism.

19. It was noted that the legislation of Morocco provided for the establishment of joint task forces to conduct joint investigations. It also provided for the same possibility with respect to international cooperation in the context of controlled delivery operations and the execution of international letters rogatory.

20. Namibia reported that it had a task force on money-laundering, comprising senior Government officials. The task force included the Inspector General of the Namibian Police Force, the Prosecutor General, and the executive directors in the ministries of home affairs, finance and defence.

21. In an effort to improve cooperation and coordination, the Government of Nigeria created the Combined Inter-Agency Task Force that worked hand-in-hand with the Economic and Financial Crime Commission. In addition, the Joint Border Task Force worked together with the National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons.

22. The United Republic of Tanzania reported the establishment of the Drug Control and Enforcement Agency, which was a multi-agency task force, because it included members from the Tanzania Police Force, the Tanzania Intelligence Service and the Tanzania People's Defence Force, who were working closely and collaboratively to enhance and encourage cooperation and coordination at the national and international levels in combating money-laundering and illicit financial flows from the illicit drug trade.

23. In Angola, the Supervisory Committee, composed of different entities, was created by Presidential Decree 2/18. According to article 37 of the Decree, technical groups could be created as needed to deal with specific issues.

24. In Burundi, the Anti-Corruption Brigade and Court cooperated with all the ministries involved. An interministerial committee was also established.

25. In Burkina Faso, the National Financial Intelligence Unit had correspondents at the ministries of justice, finance and security. In accordance with legislation on combating money-laundering and the financing of terrorism, the National Financial Intelligence Unit could avail itself of correspondents in the police, the gendarmerie, the Customs Service, the Treasury Department, the State tax and judicial services, and any other service whose assistance in combating money-laundering and the financing of terrorism was deemed necessary.

**Recommendation 3**

26. It was recommended that Governments should consider establishing specialized units, if necessary, to address emerging threats, such as use of the darknet and virtual currencies for drug-related money-laundering, and to cooperate closely with the private sector in that regard.

27. Algeria noted that the use, possession, purchase and sale of currencies were prohibited under the 2018 Finance Act.

28. Benin reported that the National Financial Information Processing Unit had access to bank data and information in the course of its work and could carry out any operation that fell within the scope of an investigation.

29. Mali indicated that the analysis unit of the National Financial Information Processing Unit formed the institutional framework for such a mechanism and highlighted that that unit, which worked with the compliance departments of financial institutions and all bodies required by law to report suspicious transactions, was in need of training and equipment.

30. Morocco noted that central and decentralized units specialized in combating cybercrime and related threats had been established as part of the criminal investigation police. The work of those units also covered drug trafficking and the laundering of the proceeds of such trafficking through the use of virtual currencies, as the units work closely with units specialized in combating drug trafficking and money-laundering.

31. Namibia reported that a division for anti-money-laundering and combating the financing of terrorism had been established in 2016. Together with the Drug Law Enforcement Division, that new division worked closely with the private sector to counter emerging threats with regard to drug-related money-laundering crimes.

32. Nigeria reported that a specialized unit in the Economic and Financial Crimes Commission was addressing cybercrime, the darknet and virtual currencies and that there was significant collaboration between the National Drug Law Enforcement Agency and the Commission in that regard.

33. The United Republic of Tanzania established a financial intelligence unit and, within the police force, a financial crime unit. Both of those organs were working together with the Drug Control and Enforcement Authority to curb emerging threats including the use of the darknet and virtual currencies in drug-related crimes. The financial intelligence unit was working closely with private sector financial institutions.

34. In 2011, legislation was passed in Angola to strengthen and expand the coordination and cooperation among the institutions working in the border areas of the country. Those institutions included immigration, the fiscal police, the frontier guard police and Angola revenue administration (customs).

35. Burundi reported that it had a cybercrime unit within the Criminal Investigation Police Department that was responsible for that activity.

36. In Burkina Faso, e-money institutions had policies to combat money-laundering and the financing of terrorism, including policies on the appointment of compliance officers and relevant training programmes.

**Recommendation 4**

37. It was recommended that Governments should improve their strategic and criminal analysis capacities, including criminal typology research.

38. Algeria noted that financial investigations were conducted in coordination with the criminal investigation police and the tax and customs authorities.

39. Benin noted that the mandate of the National Financial Information Processing Unit had been strengthened and that it cooperated fully with the judicial authorities and criminal investigation officers.

40. In Mali, suspicious transaction reports were sent to the National Financial Information Processing Unit by the bodies that are required by law to report such transactions. The Unit processes those reports and conducts the necessary investigations. A report containing the evidentiary facts is sent to the prosecutor at the special judicial unit, who refers the case to an investigating judge to conduct the appropriate asset and financial investigations.

41. Morocco reported that national legislation provided for two types of criminal investigation: reactive investigations, which were carried out following the commission of a criminal offence and encompassed not only investigation of the criminal acts themselves but also identification of the instrumentalities used to commit the offence and the proceeds derived from it; and proactive investigations, which started with establishing the origin of suspicious assets and led to the determination of the predicate offence. National legislation on money-laundering provided for the possibility of conducting the two types of investigation either separately or in parallel.

42. In Namibia, several provisions within the Prevention of Organized Crime Act empowered law enforcement agencies to investigate and trace the flow of money. Law enforcement officials were trained to identify the instrumentality of crime and also to follow the proceeds of crime linked to money-laundering.

43. The United Republic of Tanzania reported using a proactive parallel investigation approach, whereby the investigation of drug traffickers was conducted hand in hand with their financial flows investigation and asset recovery to discourage the two used approaches.

44. Angola noted that it was already carrying out both approaches. The financial intelligence unit disseminated to law enforcement agencies the results of its analyses on suspicious transaction reports and other information sent by entities; on the basis of that information, law enforcement agencies started investigating the related crimes. On the other hand, when law enforcement agencies investigated crimes, they also searched for the assets related to those crimes.

45. If an investigation shows that a sum of money is the result of a crime in Burundi, the money is seized and deposited in the national treasury.

46. Burkina Faso adopted an Act in 2016 on combating money-laundering and the financing of terrorism. Article 93 of the Act provides for the use of detailed investigative techniques by the investigating authorities.

## **Recommendation 5**

47. It was recommended that Governments should improve their strategic and criminal analysis capacities, including criminal typology research.

48. Specialized units within the Directorate General of National Security and the national gendarmerie are responsible for criminal analysis in Algeria.

49. In Benin, improvement in strategic and criminal analysis capacities has been achieved through training, workshops and short-term assignments to build capacity among law enforcement officers and, in particular, those working in intelligence services.

50. In Mali, the National Financial Information Processing Unit has a special section dedicated to this activity. Strategic analysis involving typology research has been conducted on the basis of the suspicious transaction reports received. One such example is the typology established on the basis of a suspicious transaction report that is received in an instance of financing of terrorism in conjunction with the improper use of a non-profit organization.

51. In collaboration with the units specialized in each type of crime, Morocco reported that security services had divisions tasked with monitoring and analysing the evolution of, trends in and typologies of the various forms of crime, with a view to facilitating the development of effective strategies for combating such crime. The work carried out at that level, especially with respect to money-laundering offences, concerned law enforcement, while analytical work and studies aimed at prevention fell within the sphere of competence of the Financial Intelligence Processing Unit.

52. The Namibian Police Force has a specialized division dealing with crime analysis that is aimed at keeping track of emerging criminal trends and typologies.

53. In Nigeria the National Drug Law Enforcement Agency has an intelligence data centre responsible for criminal analysis of drug cases; however, a strategic criminal typology research is not yet in place.

54. In the United Republic of Tanzania, training events are organized for law enforcement officers working in the field of criminal analysis and criminal typology at the national and international levels. As a result of rapid innovations in technology, more capacity-building using advanced technology is needed for law enforcement officials working in this area.

55. In Angola, the financial intelligence unit is responsible for defining trends and typologies on anti-money-laundering and related crimes, according to all suspicious transaction reports and other information received from entities. It is also responsible for publishing statistics on the same matter. The financial intelligence unit has also trained its staff on strategic analysis.

56. Burundi does not have a laboratory for criminal typology.

57. Burkina Faso conducted a national risk assessment on money-laundering and the financing of terrorism in 2017. The results of the assessment made it possible to carry out a strategic and criminal analysis; an action plan was developed in that regard. Typology research projects are included in the 2019 programme of activities of the National Financial Intelligence Unit.

### **Recommendation 6**

58. It was recommended that Governments should compile the financial profiles of the most significant threat actors to increase their financial disruption capacity.

59. In Algeria, a risk-based approach was adopted, in particular in relation to banks, taking into account client profiles.

60. Benin reported having taken action relating to access to the banking and financial data of persons suspected of committing financial or drug trafficking offences.

61. In Mali, the National Financial Information Processing Unit and other investigative units are responsible for taking action in respect of the finances of threat actors.

62. With regard to money-laundering, Morocco reported that the confiscation of all laundered assets, without prejudice to persons having acted in good faith, was required by law. The same legislative provisions applied generally to proceeds obtained directly from a criminal offence, including drug trafficking offences. In addition, the financial dimension of investigations in respect of traffickers and other criminals involved in activities that generated proceeds was always taken into account, in order to ensure that those proceeds could be seized and placed under the control of the courts.

63. The Namibian Police Force works closely with the Financial Intelligence Centre to do profiling of suspected syndicates, a measure that is meant to disrupt financial capabilities of criminals linked to money-laundering.

64. Nigeria reported that the Government – through the National Drug Law Enforcement Agency, the Nigeria Financial Intelligence Unit and the Economic and

Financial Crimes Commission – had compiled profiles and traced threat actors, with a view to disrupting their capacity.

65. In the United Republic of Tanzania, it was noted that financial profiling of the actors that constituted the most significant threat with regard to drug trafficking was done by the Drug Control and Enforcement Authority in collaboration with the financial intelligence unit and Police Financial Crime Unit.

66. In the United Republic of Tanzania, the financial intelligence unit maintained a database containing all the information it received, including about persons and entities linked to suspicious transaction reports.

67. In Angola, the financial intelligence unit maintained a database containing all the information it received, including about persons and entities linked to suspicious transaction reports.

68. Burundi implemented the recommendation by way of INTERPOL, with very effective communication through the I-24/7 system.

69. In Burkina Faso, conclusions of an assessment in 2017 indicated that the main sources of illicit income were tax fraud and excise duties, embezzlement of public funds, drug trafficking, foreign exchange fraud, illicit enrichment and crimes related to trafficking in gold and wildlife. It was believed that those crimes were associated with a high risk of money-laundering.

## **Issue 2: Enhancing coordination of the regional communication platforms that support drug law enforcement across Africa**

### **Recommendation 7**

70. It was recommended that Governments should develop policies to promote and further strengthen inter-agency cooperation and to establish a single national focal point to deal with information-exchange and direct requests to the relevant authorities in an effective manner.

71. In Algeria, the Ministry of Justice was considered the national focal point, in conjunction with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, with regard to international cooperation.

72. Benin established the Interministerial Committee to Combat the Abuse of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, which was overseen by a government authority, as the body responsible for coordinating the drug control bodies.

73. In Mali, information-exchange between police forces was permitted. Operational coordination of activities to counter the drug problem was ensured by the Central Narcotics Bureau under the authority and control of the prosecutor at the special judicial unit for combating terrorism and transnational organized crime. The central authority was the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Justice, with the National Director for Legal Affairs acting as the national focal point.

74. Morocco reported attaching great importance to coordination and to the complementarity of inter-agency action, as evidenced by the establishment several years ago of the National Commission on Narcotic Drugs, which brought together several national departments working to prevent and combat drugs and psychotropic substances. Inter-agency cooperation had been further strengthened by ongoing operational collaboration among the various departments responsible for law enforcement in Morocco in handling cases involving major criminal networks and in using special investigative techniques such as controlled delivery.

75. Namibia was in the process of developing a single national focal point, which would include various stakeholders. Preparations were at an advanced stage.

76. Nigeria reported that it had no single national focal point to deal with information-exchange, and plans were under way to establish such a focal point.

77. In 2015, the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania enacted the Drug Control and Enforcement Act No. 5, which led to the formation of the Drug Control and Enforcement Authority as a mandated focal authority in the fight against the drug problem. Furthermore, the country was in the final stage of developing a comprehensive drug policy, which would complement the implementation of the already existing laws in combating the drug problem. The policy would also enhance inter-agency cooperation and information-exchange with other relevant authorities both within and outside the country.

78. Angola noted that it was important for the various authorities in each country to maintain good relationships, in order to enhance information management.

79. In Burundi, it was noted that there was a counter-narcotics focal point at the Ministry of Public Security and Disaster Management that interacted with all stakeholders in that area.

80. In Burkina Faso, the Director of Criminal Affairs and Justice had been made the focal point for dealing effectively with exchanges of information and the transmission of requests to the relevant authorities. At the national level, in order to ensure that information was transmitted without delay, focal points had been designated in the strategic ministries involved in combating drug crime.

### **Recommendation 8**

81. It was recommended that Governments should encourage their law enforcement agencies to make better use of existing communication platforms, regional mechanisms and initiatives developed by INTERPOL, the World Customs Organization and UNODC, as well as regional cooperation organizations.

82. Algeria reported that meetings were held periodically under the auspices of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, with a view to making use of regional mechanisms including UNODC, the World Customs Organization (WCO) and INTERPOL.

83. In Benin, officers working for the joint airport interdiction task force and the other law enforcement agencies received training and are able to use the communication platforms of WCO and INTERPOL: the Airport Communication Project (AIRCOP) and the Seaport Cooperation Programme (SEACOP).

84. Mali reported that the following secure communications channels existed for the exchange of information and data:

(a) INTERPOL I-24/7 system for the Central Narcotics Bureau, the gendarmerie, the customs service and the police;

(b) The WCO Customs Enforcement Network and the WCO National Customs Enforcement Network for the customs service, and the customs enforcement network communication platform for the customs service and the Central Narcotics Bureau. Mali was a member of the following networks for regional and international cooperation in criminal matters: the West African Police Information System; the Network of West African Central Authorities and Prosecutors against Organized Crime; and the Regional Judicial Platform of the Sahel countries.

85. Well aware of the considerable contribution of the various communication platforms, regional mechanisms and initiatives established by international and regional organizations to efforts to combat organized crime in its various forms, Morocco made full use of those platforms and participated in several initiatives and projects undertaken by international and regional cooperation organizations, including, in particular, the Interflow Initiative of INTERPOL, the Sahel Programme of UNODC and the Pre-Export Notification Online (PEN Online) system launched by the International Narcotics Control Board.

86. The Namibian Police Force made use of INTERPOL capabilities through the secure I-24/7 system, investigative support and notices that serve as communication platforms.



87. The Government of Nigeria reported that it took part in bilateral and multilateral platforms such as AIRCOP, the Intergovernmental Action Group against Money-Laundering in West Africa, the National Crime Agency of the United Kingdom, the Drug Enforcement Agency of the United States of America, the Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs, and the joint task force framework.

88. The law enforcement agencies in the United Republic of Tanzania, including the police, the Drug Control and Enforcement Agency, the financial intelligence unit, the Directorate of Public Prosecution and the Tanzania Revenue Authority, appreciated and made use of the existing communication platforms, regional mechanisms and initiatives developed by INTERPOL, WCO and UNODC, as well as regional cooperation organizations. Cooperation included information-exchange, training activities, workshops and joint operations in the fight against drug trafficking and other organized crime. The Government invited further communication and information-exchange as well as technical support to officials of the United Republic of Tanzania in that regard.

89. Angola noted that Governments should enhance international cooperation through INTERPOL to strengthen the joint fight against drug dealers and traffickers.

90. Burundi reported that regional exchanges were organized regularly through INTERPOL and other countries of the region.

91. Burkina Faso reported that it had been a member of WCO since 1966 and used its communication platform. In addition, the country made use of the West African Police Information System, the Regional Judicial Platform of the Sahel countries, and the Network of West African Central Authorities and Prosecutors against Organized Crime. Focal points have been designated for that purpose.

### **Recommendation 9**

92. It was recommended that Governments should further develop the capacity of their relevant agencies to enable backtracking investigations following significant seizures and participation in joint investigations to dismantle drug trafficking networks.

93. In Benin, the Central Office to Combat Trafficking in Drugs and Precursors participated in joint operations in the subregion, together with Côte d'Ivoire and Togo. The operations were related to investigations into international drug trafficking and had been involved in dismantling a network in Côte d'Ivoire.

94. Action taken by Mali included the strengthening of capacity in the areas of training and equipment, and participation in joint operations with neighbouring countries.

95. Development of the capacity of the authorities of Morocco continues to be of strategic importance to the country. Such development is accomplished through, inter alia, participation in study visits and the organization of ongoing basic and specialized training seminars led by trainers from Morocco or experts from partner countries or international organizations.

96. The Namibian Police Force offers training activities in capacity-building for officials at different agencies. Those agencies engage and work with other stakeholders, such as the Southern African Regional Police Chiefs Cooperation Organization and INTERPOL, on cross-border drug trafficking and conduct joint operations, which are aimed at dismantling drug syndicates.

97. Nigeria reported that its National Drug Law Enforcement Agency was involved in controlled delivery, telephone analysis and financial analysis to dismantle drug trafficking networks.

98. The United Republic of Tanzania reported signing and endorsing a trilateral strategy to counter drug trafficking on the Southern Route with Mozambique and

South Africa in 2019, with a view to disrupting the heroin trafficking networks operating in South-East Africa. The coordination role would be performed by a trilateral planning cell assisting in the implementation of the strategy that would target the criminal networks at different levels and from different angles, including their ability to move, store and distribute the drugs, and in particular their financial flows.

99. Angola noted that Governments should work together at the national, regional and international levels to address the world drug problem in an integrated manner.

100. Burundi reported that joint operations were regularly carried out with countries of the East African Community.

101. Burkina Faso reported having set up specialized judicial hubs in the first court of major jurisdiction of Ouagadougou and the court of major jurisdiction of Bobo-Dioulasso, pursuant to legislation of 2017 on the establishment, organization and operation of a special judicial unit for the suppression of economic and financial crimes and organized crime. Cases relating to narcotics, psychotropic substances and precursors were in the jurisdiction of those units.

### **Recommendation 10**

102. It was recommended that Governments should continue their engagement in AIRCOP; the Global Container Control Programme; the project on strengthening criminal investigation and criminal justice cooperation along the cocaine route in Latin America, the Caribbean and West Africa (CRIMJUST); and the “networking the networks” initiative and other programmes and projects of UNODC, WCO and INTERPOL that focus on an intelligence-led approach and cross-border cooperation to address international drug trafficking and transnational organized crime.

103. Algeria noted its participation in the various workshops organized by UNODC, in particular, AIRCOP.

104. Regarding the recommendation, Benin noted that the Central Office for the Suppression of Trafficking in Drugs and Precursors, the joint airport interdiction task force, the joint container control unit and the National Directorate of Fisheries were working to combat international drug trafficking and related criminal activity.

105. Mali reported being engaged in the joint airport interdiction task force and the joint container control unit. Furthermore, the Bamako airport and the task force were connected to the INTERPOL I-24/7 system.

106. Morocco indicated that it participated either as an observer or a member in the initiatives and projects undertaken by international organizations to combat the various forms of transnational organized crime. It was aware of the vital importance of those projects in the consolidation of its national strategy, which was focused, *inter alia*, on the strengthening of international cooperation.

107. Officials from the Namibian Police Force attended a training event organized by UNODC in May 2019 to highlight the significance of the Global Container Control Programme. The purpose of the training was to equip the officials with the knowledge on how to curb international drug trafficking and transnational organized crime.

108. Nigeria reported having partnered with Ghana in “Operation Eagle”, which was facilitated by CRIMJUST of UNODC and INTERPOL. A total of 129 law enforcement officers participated in the Operation, which resulted in the arrest of 22 suspects and the seizure of 396 kg of drugs in 2018.

109. The United Republic of Tanzania reported that it worked closely with various local and international organizations that focused on an intelligence-led approach and cross-border cooperation to address international drug trafficking and transnational organized crime by engaging with agencies such as the Border Forces of the United Kingdom, AIRCOP, the Global Container Control Programme, CRIMJUST, the “networking the networks” initiative and other programmes by UNODC, WCO and INTERPOL, and the project entitled “EU action against drugs and organised crime”.

110. In Angola, a memorandum of understanding was being prepared for the country to join Aircop and the Global Container Control Programme. The Angola Revenue Administration was preparing access to the INTERPOL 24/7 system. Angola had also implemented the WCO Customs Enforcement Network and the WCO National Customs Enforcement Network.

111. Burundi reported that the authorities of the international airport in Bujumbura worked closely with the INTERPOL office, the counter-narcotics unit and other intelligence bureaux in the region.

### **Recommendation 11**

112. It was recommended that synergies should be created between the public and private sectors, including banking systems, mobile telecommunication providers, immigration services, the non-banking financial sector and logistics companies.

113. Mali reported that numerous workshops and meetings had been organized for that purpose by the different stakeholders. Furthermore, hotlines for use by the public had been established.

114. Morocco reported that in the context of criminal investigations, the various public and private actors collaborated with the security services based on requests submitted by the competent prosecutor's offices.

115. Namibia reported on a sound working relationship between the Namibian Police Force and the public and private sectors.

116. In Nigeria, there was synergy between the National Drug Law Enforcement Agency and major stakeholders in both public and private sectors, including the telecommunication services, power supply and call detail records. Banks also provided data to the agency upon request.

117. The United Republic of Tanzania noted there was good synergy between the public and private sectors in the fight against the drug problem and other organized crimes since the establishment of the Drug Control and Enforcement Agency in 2017. Nevertheless, there were strategies in place to enhance further synergies between the public and private sectors since the designated authority to coordinate and implement the fight against the drug problem was still expanding within the country.

118. Burundi noted the good cooperation among the police, the judiciary and the banks with regard to investigations.

119. Burkina Faso noted that it had established a national committee for the coordination of efforts to combat money-laundering and the financing of terrorism in 2014. The Committee served as a platform through which policymakers and relevant authorities could cooperate. A total of 13 public and private institutions – including the ministries of justice, finance, and security, as well as institutions representing the financial sector and civil society – were represented on the Committee. In 2013, the Consultative Commission on the Administrative Freezing of Assets was created, a body whose powers included proposing freezes of the assets of persons and entities in accordance with Security Council resolution [1373 \(2001\)](#).

### **Recommendation 12**

120. It was recommended that those legal frameworks established to deal with drug trafficking and transnational organized crime that contain provisions on information-exchange, controlled deliveries and other law enforcement mechanisms should be harmonized among countries to enable further international cooperation in line with existing international legal frameworks.

121. In response to the recommendation, Algeria reported on its Order No. 05-06 of 2005 on combating smuggling contains provisions, notably, article 40, that allowed controlled deliveries, subject to the prior authorization of the prosecutor. That

legislation was adopted in accordance with international conventions, in particular, the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.

122. Benin mentioned that periodic and statutory meetings were held by the judicial actors of the countries in the subregion.

123. Mali reported that harmonization had been achieved for some frameworks, while others – such as the legislation on trafficking in persons and the smuggling of migrants and the legislation on arms and ammunition – were under review. The process had not yet begun with regard to drug legislation.

124. With regard to the provisions of the recommendation, Namibia mentioned that legal frameworks were in use and in line with international cooperation in criminal matters. Such frameworks included the Abuse of Dependence Producing Substances and Rehabilitation Centres Act (1971); the Prevention of Organized Crime Act (2004); and the Financial Intelligence Act (2012).

125. Nigeria noted that its laws were in line with all international legal frameworks and that controlled deliveries and information-exchange were undertaken in response to drug trafficking and other transnational organized crime.

126. The United Republic of Tanzania reported that, under the trilateral strategy to counter drug trafficking on the Southern Route, it was working with Mozambique and South Africa to harmonize their legal frameworks and to cooperate within the existing legal framework.

127. Angola noted that some initiatives that were aimed at streamlining and enabling further cooperation among countries from a customs perspective included the establishment of cooperation protocols between Angola and neighbouring countries and the establishment of a migration protocol for immigration purposes between Angola and Namibia.

128. According to Burundi, work was under way to harmonize relevant legislation with countries of the East African Community.

129. Burkina Faso had instituted reforms of its entire legal framework to take into account special investigative techniques.

### **Recommendation 13**

130. It was recommended that Governments should make maximum use of existing regional structures and mechanisms, informal networks, and border liaison and foreign liaison officers.

131. Algeria is a member, through the Prosecutor General of Algiers, of the EuroMed Forum. The Forum is an informal and advisory mechanism for coordination, consultation and dialogue that is aimed at building high-level trust and strengthening interregional judicial cooperation to combat terrorism and serious forms of transnational organized crime.

132. Mali reported making use of the Regional Judicial Platform of the Sahel countries, the Network of West African Central Authorities and Prosecutors against Organized Crime and a messaging app group for border liaison officers. The Government also cooperates with foreign liaison officers but does not have any officers abroad.

133. In order to ensure the prompt and effective exchange of information, several foreign liaison magistrates and liaison officers are accredited in Morocco and their Moroccan counterparts are accredited abroad.

134. The Namibian Police Force is making use of all existing regional structures through the Southern African Regional Police Chiefs Cooperation Organization and INTERPOL.

135. Nigeria reported that it made arrests and seized drugs in Benin, Ghana and South Africa with the assistance of foreign liaison officers.

136. The Government of the United Republic of Tanzania, through the Drug Control and Enforcement Agency and in collaboration with law enforcement agencies, have made thorough use of existing regional structures and mechanisms, informal networks and border liaison and foreign liaison officers in the fight against the drug problem and other organized crimes. This perpetual activity has been implemented through information-sharing, workshop and training as well as joint operations in the fight against the drug problem and other organized crimes.

137. In order to obtain better results in the fight against illicit activities at its common borders, Angola has been working with neighbouring countries – the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Namibia and Zambia – on developing policies to mitigate risks regarding the numerous types of crimes, including drug trafficking. A bilateral meeting between Angola and Namibia is to be held in Namibia, with the purpose of determining goals and evaluating the level of compliance with some recommendations, with regard to border security.

138. Information is being exchanged between INTERPOL, the border crossing points, the airport and the port of Bujumbura, with a view to effectively combating the drug problem in Burundi.

139. Burkina Faso participates in two informal regional cooperation frameworks for the countries of the Sahel: the Regional Judicial Platform of the Sahel countries and the Network of West African Central Authorities and Prosecutors against Organized Crime. Focal points have been designated for this purpose. These informal frameworks enable information-sharing and judicial cooperation.

### **Issue 3: Trafficking in new psychoactive substances, including khat, benzodiazepines and tramadol, and law enforcement responses**

#### **Recommendation 14**

140. It was recommended that Governments should review and revise relevant national legislation, since new substances of abuse continued to emerge and exert a negative impact on public health.

141. Algeria reported that the nomenclature of medicines was reviewed annually, and that information was gathered by various bodies to that end.

142. Benin reported that a new decree was currently being drafted to counter the emergence of new psychoactive substances, as part of the efforts to combat fake medicines in Benin.

143. Mali noted its drug legislation urgently needed to be reviewed, but the process had not yet begun.

144. Namibia was reviewing the Abuse of Dependence-Producing Substances and Rehabilitation Centres Act No. 41 of 1971. All psychoactive substances were scheduled in line with the Medicines and Related Substances Control Act No. 13 of 2003 and required a prescription from a medical doctor.

145. In Nigeria, the process of review and revising of relevant national legislation had commenced and was still in progress.

146. In order to control new emerging substances, the United Republic of Tanzania reviewed the Drug Control and Enforcement Act of 2015 by including in section 15, subsection (1) (b), any substance that had drug-related effects or was used in the processes of manufacturing drugs. The United Republic of Tanzania also prepared a draft regulation of the Tanzania Food, Drugs and Cosmetics (Controlled Drugs) in 2018 and reviewed Schedule VII of the Industrial and Consumer Chemicals Act of 2003, adding the following three new chemicals: 4-anilino-*N*-phenethylpiperidine (ANPP), *alpha*-phenylacetoacetonitrile (APAAAN) and nandrolone phenylpropionate (NPP). The country also reported working to revive the implementation of the East African Community Protocol on combating drug trafficking in the region.

147. Angola mentioned the need for Governments to raise awareness through prevention campaigns.

148. In Burundi, no substances had been identified as such, but the Ministry of Health had issued a directive identifying locally manufactured products that were banned and sanctioned under the Criminal Code.

149. Burkina Faso adopted an amended Criminal Code in 2018. Title VIII of volume III of the Act covered drug offences.

### **Recommendation 15**

150. It was recommended that Governments, in particular their law enforcement and health agencies, should be encouraged to strengthen the coordination of national authorities at the regional level, including to enhance information-sharing.

151. Algeria confirmed the implementation of the recommendation.

152. Benin reported coordination with the West African Epidemiology Network on Drug Use.

153. In Mali, the Central Narcotics Bureau and a number of non-governmental organizations were working in that area, without a formal legal framework. The legislation needed to be reviewed.

154. The Namibian Police Force was working closely with the Ministry of Health and Social Services through various platforms to enhance information-sharing.

155. In Nigeria, drug control issues were strengthened and coordinated at the forum of the Interministerial Committee on Drug Control. Thereafter the National Drug Law Enforcement Agency used decisions agreed upon to share information at regional levels.

156. The competent national authorities in the United Republic of Tanzania had been conducting regular meetings to discuss the best mechanism of working together and sharing information whereby the Drug Control and Enforcement Agency received quarterly and annual reports from regulatory authorities and enforcement institutions. The United Republic of Tanzania implemented a project on the development and implementation of public-private partnerships and their role in preventing the diversion of precursor chemicals, under the auspices of the International Narcotics Control Board, which was expected to strengthen coordination among national authorities and the private sector.

157. Angola noted that implementing the recommendation would be the best way to fight against drugs and drug trafficking.

158. Burundi reported that all such information was shared with the national authorities of other countries through INTERPOL.

159. Burkina Faso was a member of the West African Health Organization. In that capacity, it participated in all the health programmes, including information-sharing, that were carried out by the Organization.

### **Recommendation 16**

160. It was recommended that Governments be encouraged to improve the capacity of their front-line officers and forensic laboratories to better identify new psychoactive substances.

161. Algeria reported it had taken action in response to the recommendation in the following areas: ongoing training, nomenclature register, declaration of all new products, information-sharing and centralization of decisions.

162. Benin reported that law enforcement authorities, in collaboration with the national toxicology laboratory, worked on identifying new psychoactive substances,

making seizures and referring cases to the public prosecutor, despite capacities of forensic laboratories still being in the early stages of development.

163. In response to the recommendation, Mali reported having improved the capacity-building for front-line officers, forensic police officers, health officers and customs officers. Modern equipment for the national health laboratory was also procured. The evaluation of requirements in that area was ongoing and it was noted that considerable support was needed in that regard.

164. In Morocco, the security services had scientific bodies, including a forensic laboratory and an institute of forensic science, engaged in such work. Those bodies were provided with appropriate resources that made it possible to identify drugs of all kinds, including new psychoactive substances.

165. The National Forensic Science Institute within the Namibian Police Force and the Medicine Control Board of the Ministry of Health and Social Services were able to analyse psychoactive substances in their respective laboratories.

166. In Nigeria, the Chemical Monitoring Unit of the National Drug Law Enforcement Agency handled forensic analysis, which included identification and confirmation of new psychoactive substances.

167. In the United Republic of Tanzania, the amended Drug Control Act (2017) empowered the Drug Control and Enforcement Agency to establish forensic investigation activities, including laboratory analysis for the identification of substances. Courses were offered to improve the knowledge and skills of officers in fighting drug trafficking, including with regard to the identification of substances.

168. Angola expressed the view that laboratories should always have the right equipment to identify emerging new substances, in order to detect the origin and the effects of those substances, with a view to raising the awareness of society as a whole.

169. Burundi reported that it did not yet have a forensic laboratory that could identify new psychoactive substances.

170. Burkina Faso reported having a forensic police laboratory at the Office of the Director General of the National Police. The laboratory could be consulted on forensic issues and for the identification of psychoactive substances.

### **Recommendation 17**

171. It was recommended that Governments should make use of existing regional and international instruments, tools, mechanisms and available information to address the challenges posed by synthetic and plant-based drugs and the diversion of precursors.

172. In Benin, the Directorate of Pharmacy, Medicines and Diagnostic Testing monitored, jointly with the Interministerial Committee to Combat the Abuse of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, the traceability of orders for controlled substances.

173. Mali was not connected to PEN Online or the Precursors Incident Communication System. It was interested in receiving support in that regard.

174. In Morocco, the security services had been collecting, analysing, processing and sharing information at the regional and international levels by drawing on available databases, such as those of INTERPOL, or specific projects carried out by international organizations, such as PEN Online, in relation to precursor products.

175. Namibia addresses the challenges posed by synthetic and plant-based drugs and diversion of precursors through the Southern African Regional Police Chiefs Cooperation Organization and INTERPOL.

176. Through the instrumentality of the International Narcotics Control Board, the Government of Nigeria addresses the challenges related to the production of precursor chemicals including ephedrine and methamphetamine.

177. By using existing regional and international instruments and available information, the United Republic of Tanzania has been addressing the challenges, through different forums and meetings such as the meetings of the heads of national drug law enforcement agencies, a joint workforce with Mozambique and South Africa, and through sessions of the national Parliament.

178. With respect to the recommendation, Angola was of the opinion that countries should collaborate with UNODC to make use of the tools and mechanisms available internationally.

179. Burundi reported having deployed all available means to address the problem, and noted that there were no factories manufacturing synthetic drugs in the country.

180. Burkina Faso noted that it was party to the three international drug control conventions; at the national level, the public health, narcotics and criminal codes were all applicable. All those legal instruments made it possible to respond to the problems posed by synthetic and plant-based drugs and the diversion of precursors.

#### **Issue 4: Addressing the specific needs of women and girls in the context of the world drug problem**

##### **Recommendation 18**

181. It was recommended that Governments should gather sex- and age-disaggregated data in community and prison settings in order to better assess the specific needs of women and girls with regard to the drug problem, and to facilitate the development of balanced, evidence-based and cost-effective policies, programmes and interventions in the context of drug supply reduction, drug demand reduction and HIV/AIDS interventions.

182. Algeria reported that it had taken action in response to the recommendation in the following areas: medical and psychological treatment for people with addiction problems; in-prison drug treatment programme; social reintegration programme; programme to strengthen family ties; and the establishment within the Office of a subcommittee for the care of vulnerable groups, including women and children.

183. Benin reported that the West African Epidemiology Network on Drug Use, run by focal points for drug addiction treatment, gave an indication of the scale of drug use in the communities and made it possible to study suitable mechanisms for reducing supply and demand and, ultimately, identifying other, more effective treatments. The tool provided information on the sex, age and occupational category of those treated.

184. In response to the recommendation, Mali noted that sex-disaggregated data related to the issue existed. Those data included data on prisoners and were based on sources from hospitals and the Central Narcotics Bureau.

185. In Namibia, the ministries of health and social services were responsible for demand reduction and for mainstreaming a gender perspective in all programmes that included women and girls. It was also responsible for search procedures, policies and legislation that were gender-sensitive. The Directorate of Special Programmes within the Ministry was responsible for services related to HIV/AIDS and for providing psychological support. Those services were rendered by the regional social workers in the country.

186. In Nigeria, a prison survey involving visits to 13 prisons was carried out by the National Agency for the Control of AIDS. A women's prison was also visited, with a view to addressing HIV/AIDS, hepatitis, drug abuse and the prevention of mother-to-child transmission.

187. The Government of the United Republic of Tanzania, through its Drug Control and Enforcement Agency and in collaboration with partners, managed to assess the special needs of women and girls with regard to the drug problem. The country had established methadone-assisted therapy and home-based 12-step recovery services



that were gender-sensitive with balanced, evidence-based and cost-effective policies, programmes and interventions in the context of drug supply reduction, drug demand reduction and HIV/AIDS interventions. Additionally, the Government was drafting a strategy and standard operating procedures to implement drug dependence treatment services to prison inmates in the country. Nevertheless, there was no sex- and age-disaggregated data for drug use in the country owing to the lack of a national data base system for data collection.

188. Angola was of the view that it would be a government duty to discourage such actions by enhancing the relevant institutions and creating better schools, increasing health programmes, creating better job opportunities and enhancing family counselling.

189. Burundi noted that all offenders were treated equally before the law. Women and children were housed separately from men in prisons.

190. In Burkina Faso, the Ministry of Justice produced annual statistics on the prison population, broken down by sex and age. Those statistics included drug offences.

### **Recommendation 19**

191. It was recommended that Governments should develop and implement policies on drug demand reduction and HIV/AIDS that are informed by strategic information and tailored to the specific needs of women who use drugs.

192. Algeria reported that it had taken action in response to the recommendation by expanding screening for HIV/AIDS and through the establishment of a free screening facility. Algeria also provided medical treatment and social support, and established a programme for the distribution of contraceptives.

193. Benin reported it had taken action through the West African Epidemiology Network on Drug Use.

194. Mali has no specialized drug addiction treatment centre. It was reported, however, that several non-governmental organizations were highly committed to combating drug addiction and HIV/AIDS. It was noted that the psychiatric ward of the Point G University Hospital was a major provider of addiction treatment.

195. Namibia reported that the Ministry of Health and Social Services had guidelines on mother-to-child transmission and the administration of pre-exposure prophylaxis, and also provided antiretroviral treatment to pregnant women and rape survivors.

196. Nigeria has keyed into the World Health Organization programme of nine basic interventions targeting drug use. The intervention scheme is already being implemented.

197. The Government of the United Republic of Tanzania, through the Commission for AIDS and the National AIDS Control Programme, and in collaboration with the Drug Control and Enforcement Agency, developed and implemented strategies on drug demand reduction and HIV/AIDS by means of the Health Sector HIV and AIDS Strategic Plan 2017–2022, which also addressed the specific needs of women who use drugs. The rate of HIV infection among women who use drugs in the United Republic of Tanzania was 6 to 12 times higher compared with the general population.

198. Angola noted that all policies should be implemented by the Government and that counselling should be provided to women to determine needs and plan support.

199. Support programmes for women who use drugs were already in place in Burundi and were implemented by associations whose mandates included providing support for women.

200. The National Committee to Combat AIDS and Sexually Transmitted Diseases of Burkina Faso and its National Committee for the Fight against Drugs worked together to control the drug problem and combat HIV/AIDS.

## Recommendation 20

201. It was recommended that Governments should ensure proportional sentencing and develop and implement gender-responsive alternatives to imprisonment, in particular for women who commit minor drug-related offences or women with parental or other caretaking responsibilities, in line with international instruments, such as the United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders (the Bangkok Rules).

202. Algeria reported that action had been taken in response to the recommendation in the following areas: the implementation of Act No. 18-04 on the prevention and punishment of the use of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and of their trafficking; therapeutic intervention as an alternative to imprisonment; the programme for the social reintegration of prisoners; the use of electronic tagging; and community service as an alternative to imprisonment.

203. It was reported that the legislation governing drugs and precursors in Mali dated from 2001. Neither that legislation nor other provisions established measures similar to those referred to in recommendation 20.

204. In Namibia, the alternative to imprisonment for offenders who committed minor offences was community service.

205. In Nigeria, sentencing was done in accordance with the Administration of Criminal Justice Act. There was no gender bias with regard to crime and criminality. Each case was treated on its merit.

206. In 2017, the United Republic of Tanzania amended the Drug Control Enforcement Act. Minors with drug use-related offences were now given an alternative to incarceration by referring them to treatment services. Legislation now also provided for the release of certain addicts to undergo treatment instead of serving a custodial sentence.

207. Angola reported that it was adhering to the rules of the United Nations and working on reintegration measures.

208. In Burundi, there was no legislation providing for alternatives to imprisonment for women.

209. In Burkina Faso, the legal system provided for alternatives to imprisonment for everyone who qualified for them, not only for women.

## Recommendation 21

210. It was recommended that Governments should be encouraged to develop coordination mechanisms that foster collaboration among all relevant stakeholders, including government entities, civil society organizations and women who use drugs, in order to ensure a balanced, integrated and multisectoral approach in terms of drug supply reduction, drug demand reduction and HIV/AIDS interventions.

211. Algeria reported that there was genuine collaboration between the various State institutions involved in reducing drug supply and demand. Those institutions were represented within the Monitoring and Evaluation Committee of UNODC. The National Drug Control Strategy, comprising a five-year plan, had been developed on the basis of a balanced and integrated approach.

212. Benin reported that no action had yet been taken at the State level. However, non-governmental organizations such as Plan International Bénin were focusing on that aspect of the phenomenon and were organizing advocacy and knowledge-sharing workshops with drug control bodies, criminal investigation officers, judges and court clerks, with a view to eliminating discrimination and stigmatization.

213. Mali reported that the decree that established the Interministerial Mission for the Coordination of Drug Control Activities did not specifically address drug users and treatment services. The text was under review.

214. Namibia noted that its HIV/AIDS Strategic Plan included a multisectoral response from relevant ministries, civil society organizations and faith-based organizations.

215. The Government of Nigeria had in place a multisectoral platform that coordinated the National Prevention Technical Working Group, the Association of Women Living with HIV/AIDS and the Social Behavioural Communication Technical Working Group.

216. The Government of the United Republic of Tanzania encouraged collaboration among all relevant stakeholders in the fight against the drug problem, including government entities, civil society organizations and women who use drugs, in order to ensure a balanced, integrated and multisectoral approach in terms of reductions in drug supply and demand, as well as HIV/AIDS interventions. Support was available from the Tanzania Network of People Who Use Drugs, and a twin sister organization for women called Women who Inject Drugs.

217. Angola recognized the merit in the balanced approach described in the recommendation and was of the opinion that it would be beneficial to supply and demand reduction.

218. In Burundi, multisectoral coordination frameworks were in place and ensured close collaboration with civil society organizations that were active in providing support to women.

219. In Burkina Faso, the permanent secretariat of the National Committee for the Fight against Drugs was responsible for coordinating the action taken by all stakeholders in the fight against drug trafficking and abuse. The Committee also carried out the Government policy on combating narcotic drugs and other psychotropic substances. Areas of work included prevention, enforcement measures targeting violators of drug laws, treatment for drug addicts and social rehabilitation of drug addicts. All those actions concerned all social classes. There were no specific measures concerning women.

## **Recommendation 22**

220. It was recommended that Governments should afford adequate protection to women who engage in drug trafficking as a result of coercion, threat of the use of force, or use of force, as required under the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, if those women are found to be victims of trafficking in persons.

221. Mali noted that courts assessed each case individually and that no exceptions would be made.

222. Namibia reported having shelters and children homes where women and children who had been engaged in drug trafficking as a result of coercion or who had been found to be victims of trafficking in persons were kept for protection during investigations.

223. Nigeria noted that the laws of the country would adequately take care of minors and other issues of force and coercion.

224. Angola agreed with the provisions of the recommendations but felt they did not reflect the situation in Angola and other African countries. With UNODC support, Angola and other Governments could try to implement all those practices.

225. Burundi enacted legislation to protect victims of trafficking, including women and children.

226. Burkina Faso reported that, with regard to potential victims, it should be noted that pursuant to legislation on the prevention and punishment of violence against women and girls, a fund for women and girls who were victims of violence was to be

set up to ensure the financial viability of the measures and arrangements that were put in place to provide them with support.

### **Recommendation 23**

227. It was recommended that Governments, in their efforts to implement multisectoral policy approaches to the drug problem, should increase the presence of women in law enforcement institutions and provide gender-sensitive training to law enforcement officers and other relevant professionals.

228. Regarding the recommendation, Algeria noted the presence of women in its law enforcement institutions, including in national security, the national gendarmerie and the customs service.

229. Mali noted that women were present in law enforcement institutions and that, in fact, their presence was a requirement under the national gender policy. It was also noted that training was not yet gender-sensitive.

230. It was noted that women comprised 39 per cent of the Namibian Police Force. The institution had established a directorate responsible for providing gender-sensitive training.

231. Nigeria reported that there were currently no specific programmes for women.

232. Angola agreed with the provisions of the recommendation and stated that women were represented in law enforcement institutions. It was highlighted that their training was important, in part to enable them to train other professionals in the same area.

233. In Burundi, women served in drug law enforcement units in various police departments. Training was provided to all parties involved without differentiation on the basis of gender.

234. Burkina Faso reported that it had taken measures to increase the presence of women in law enforcement institutions. As a result, the country had made gender quotas part of the process of recruiting security officers. Gender-sensitive capacity-building activities were organized for law enforcement officials. In 2018, the permanent secretariat of the National Committee for the Fight against Drugs organized a training session for persons involved in combating drugs.

### **Recommendation 24**

235. It was recommended that Governments and the international community should be invited to establish specific alternative development programmes for women in areas under illicit cultivation.

236. Algeria reported that there was no illicit cultivation of drugs in the country.

237. Mali reported that there were no such alternative development programmes in the country.

238. There were currently no data on drug cultivation in Namibia.

239. In Nigeria, action had yet to be taken.

240. The Government of Angola was aware of alternative development measures to protect farmers and their families in the countryside.

241. The programme was still in the preparatory stage in Burundi.

242. Burkina Faso had not yet identified an illicit cultivation area. The country was not recognized as a producing country but rather a transit country.

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