

2 October 2019

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Report of the Twenty-ninth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Africa, held in BalACLava, Mauritius, from 16 to 20 September 2019

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

Recommendations adopted by the Twenty-ninth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Africa

1. The Twenty-ninth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Africa, adopted the recommendations set forth below, which had been drawn up by its working groups. The observations of the working groups that led to the recommendations are contained in section IV below.

1. Effective national and regional strategies in addressing drug trafficking by sea, including transatlantic cocaine trafficking and heroin trafficking in the Indian Ocean

2. The working group made the following recommendations:

(a) Governments are encouraged to strengthen efforts in undertaking post-seizure investigations in relation to drug trafficking cases by strengthening cooperation among judicial and law enforcement authorities and making the best use of existing regional, bilateral and international mechanisms, including the network of foreign law enforcement liaison officers, with the aim of disrupting drug trafficking and other activities of organized criminal groups;

(b) Governments should consider intensifying the exchange of information and actionable intelligence and strengthening law enforcement cooperation between authorities in Latin American and West African countries, as well as between Asian countries on the southern heroin trafficking route and countries in East Africa, and also with destination countries in Europe;

(c) Governments are encouraged to consider the possibility of enhancing legislation to allow for investigations and prosecutions relating to drug seizures made in international waters.

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



2. New modi operandi in trafficking and trends in concealment methods and transport, and effective investigative techniques in response thereto

3. The working group made the following recommendations:

(a) Governments are encouraged to strengthen the capacities of the relevant law enforcement bodies in identifying new trends in drug trafficking and in profiling and detecting high-risk consignments under various modi operandi;

(b) Governments should increase their efforts to make the best use of the existing platforms of international and regional law enforcement cooperation organizations such as the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) and the African Police Cooperation Organization (AFRIPOL) to ensure the exchange of information and coordination of operations. Additional efforts should be undertaken to make AFRIPOL more operational;

(c) Governments are encouraged to further strengthen inter-agency cooperation at the national level among police, customs and drug control agencies, border control authorities, coastguard authorities and other competent law enforcement agencies, including through the establishment of joint port control units and joint airport interdiction task forces, with the support of the Container Control Programme and the Airport Communication Project (AIRCOP) of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC).

3. Countering money-laundering, illicit financial flows and the use of the darknet and cryptocurrencies in relation to the drug trade

4. The working group made the following recommendations:

(a) Governments are encouraged to further strengthen cooperation at the national and international levels among law enforcement agencies (e.g., police and customs authorities), financial intelligence units, prosecutorial bodies, tax authorities and the banking and private sectors to ensure successful investigations of drug-related money-laundering;

(b) Governments should undertake the necessary steps to study the best practices of other countries in investigating drug-related money-laundering and the use of the darknet and cryptocurrencies in the drug trade and for money-laundering, and best practices in asset forfeiture and asset management;

(c) Governments should undertake the necessary steps to provide training to front-line officers on the basics of money-laundering and on the use of the darknet and cryptocurrencies for that purpose to achieve a critical mass of knowledge, ensuring that adequate actions are taken and relevant evidence is collected and duly secured. For those purposes, training tools developed by the UNODC Global Programme against Money-Laundering, Proceeds of Crime and the Financing of Terrorism could be considered.

4. Specific needs of children and youth in contact with the justice system for drug-related offences

5. The working group made the following recommendations:

(a) Governments should integrate children's issues into health, rule of law and development agendas. Those strategies should be based on adequate data and scientific evidence and foster cooperation between the different agencies involved, as well as with non-governmental organizations;

(b) In line with the UNODC *International Standards on Drug Use Prevention*, Governments should adopt drug abuse prevention strategies based on scientific evidence, working with families, schools, communities and media, that are tailored for children and youth, especially the most marginalized and those living in poverty;

(c) Governments should orient their juvenile justice systems towards the reintegration of child offenders into society and towards preventing children and

youth from entering the criminal justice system and diverting them away from it. Governments are encouraged to develop, adopt and implement alternative or additional measures with regard to the conviction or punishment of children and youth, such as care, guidance and supervision orders, counselling, probation, foster care, education and vocational training programmes.

II. Current situation with respect to regional and subregional cooperation in addressing and countering the world drug problem

6. At its 2nd and 3rd meetings, held on 16 and 17 September 2019, the Meeting considered item 3 of the agenda, entitled “Current situation with respect to regional and subregional cooperation in addressing and countering the world drug problem”. For its consideration of the item, the Meeting had before it the report on the world situation with regard to drug trafficking ([E/CN.7/2019/5](#)) and the note by the Secretariat on the current situation with respect to regional and subregional cooperation in addressing and countering drug trafficking ([UNODC/HONLAF/29/3](#)). In addition, national reports had been submitted by Algeria, Benin, Burkina Faso, Eswatini, the Gambia, Kenya, Mali, Morocco, Namibia, Nigeria, Senegal, Seychelles and Zambia (UNODC/HONLAF/29/CRP.1–12 and CRP.14).

7. Representatives of UNODC introduced the item. They described drug trafficking trends in the region in the context of global drug trafficking. New and increasing challenges mentioned included the opioid crisis, mainly caused by tramadol, which was affecting an increasing number of African countries, heroin trafficking through East African countries to Europe and the recent rise in seizures in Latin America of cocaine intended for West Africa and also in West Africa itself.

8. The representatives of Mauritius, Seychelles, Nigeria, the Gambia, the United Republic of Tanzania, Côte d’Ivoire, South Africa, Algeria, Senegal, Kenya, Madagascar, Egypt, Eswatini and Tunisia made statements. The observer for Spain made a statement.

9. Many speakers emphasized the need for bilateral, regional and subregional cooperation in addressing the world drug problem, as trafficking did not stop at national borders. Several speakers shared examples of good cooperation, including information-sharing and joint operations, leading to seizures of substantial amounts of illicit drugs. The usefulness of memorandums of understanding was highlighted and illustrated with specific cases. With regard to the facilitation of cooperation, several speakers thanked UNODC for the support provided. One speaker pointed out that, in the future, AFRIPOL would play an important role in combating trafficking in the region.

10. Cannabis was reported to be the most-consumed drug in African countries. In some countries, the drug was produced locally. Some speakers expressed their Governments’ opposition to the legalization of cannabis.

11. Some speakers mentioned that synthetic cannabinoids were an increasing concern. Owing to their structure, which could be changed easily and frequently by traffickers, they could often be detected only with the help of well-equipped laboratories.

12. Tramadol was mentioned as posing an increasing challenge to many countries. Some speakers also observed an increase in trafficking in cocaine in West Africa owing to the rise in manufacture.

13. The long coastlines and the extended maritime areas of several countries were highlighted as a key challenge for effective border control. It was underlined that adequate training for law enforcement officers on intercepting illicit consignments of drugs was crucial. Many speakers informed the Meeting that their countries were transit areas, but that the national consumption was also on the rise.

14. Several speakers highlighted their national drug action plans, which provided for a comprehensive approach to addressing demand and supply reduction, taking into account public health and human rights. Some speakers thanked UNODC for its support in drafting the plans.

15. Some speakers underlined the necessity of involving families, communities and all relevant stakeholders in prevention strategies. Awareness-raising campaigns were mentioned as a tool for informing the public, in particular students, about the risks associated with drugs. Some speakers highlighted the harm-reduction initiatives, including the first methadone substitution programme in sub-Saharan Africa, that had been introduced by their Governments.

16. Several speakers reported taking part in training sessions offered by INTERPOL and UNODC, as well as in joint operations organized by INTERPOL, AIRCOP, the World Customs Organization (WCO), the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and UNODC. The establishment of an African drug observatory was suggested.

III. Implementation of the recommendations adopted by the Twenty-seventh Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Africa

17. At its 3rd and 4th meetings, on 17 September 2019, the Meeting considered item 4 of its agenda, entitled “Implementation of the recommendations adopted by the Twenty-seventh Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Africa”. The Meeting had before it a note prepared by the Secretariat ([UNODC/HONLAF/29/4](#)) on the basis of information provided by Governments in response to a questionnaire sent to all States participating in the Meetings of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Africa.

18. A side event was held on the legal follow-up to seizures of illicit narcotics in the Indian Ocean and East Africa, organized by the UNODC Regional Office for Eastern Africa and the UNODC Global Maritime Crime Programme. The representatives of the United Republic of Tanzania and Kenya shared best practices from their countries.

19. As at 1 July 2019, replies had been submitted by the Governments of Algeria, Angola, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Mali, Morocco, Namibia, Nigeria and the United Republic of Tanzania. Questionnaires were received after the deadline from Egypt, Kenya, Madagascar, Senegal, South Africa, the Sudan, Togo, Tunisia and Zambia. Replies were also received from Spain and the United States of America.

20. The Secretary of the Meeting made an introductory statement. During the discussion, statements were made by the representatives of the Sudan, Zambia, Ghana, Angola, Senegal, Kenya, the Gambia, Côte d’Ivoire, South Africa and Mauritius. The observers for INTERPOL and the World Health Organization (WHO) also made statements.

21. The Meeting discussed action taken by Governments to implement the recommendations adopted by the Twenty-seventh Meeting.

22. Many speakers reported that their Governments’ efforts to address the first issue (effective measures to counter money-laundering and illicit financial flows) included the establishment of financial intelligence agencies and asset recovery units. Cross-agency cooperation at the national level was highlighted by many speakers. The benefits of regular exchange between law enforcement authorities and regulators were also underlined.

23. Some speakers reported on efforts undertaken to increase national investigation capacities, including the establishment of cybercrime and cryptocurrency units. It was mentioned that technical assistance was needed to adequately equip national authorities, in particular laboratories.

24. With regard to the second issue, on enhancing coordination of the regional communication platforms that support drug law enforcement across Africa, many speakers reported on the use and the benefits of the different coordination and communication mechanisms supported by UNODC, the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB), INTERPOL, WCO and ECOWAS. Several speakers highlighted national and international law provisions for mutual legal assistance.

25. In terms of the third issue, on trafficking in new psychoactive substances, including khat, benzodiazepines and tramadol, and law enforcement responses, many speakers highlighted that new psychoactive substances were a significant public health issue. It was mentioned that the lack of therapeutic facilities remained a problem.

26. Several speakers reported the enhancement of laboratory capabilities. The usefulness of the Pre-Export Notification Online system of INCB was also highlighted. Substances of concern mentioned were khat, methamphetamines and synthetic cannabinoids. Some speakers highlighted that some of those new substances were already or would soon be controlled under national legislation.

27. With regard to the fourth issue, on addressing the specific needs of women and girls in the context of the world drug problem, many speakers highlighted the inclusion of women in their law enforcement entities; some had achieved gender parity through hiring practices. Some speakers mentioned specific rules to protect women in contact with the police, such as the mandatory presence of a female police officer at interrogations or a specialized police unit for women and children.

28. Some speakers reported on gender-disaggregated data collection on drug use. Awareness-raising campaigns targeting women and tailored treatment were also mentioned. Some speakers underlined that being a victim of trafficking in persons could be a mitigating factor in court.

29. Many speakers reported that, owing to a lack of financial resources, no alternative development programmes were ongoing at the time and, consequently, there was also no specific alternative development programmes for women.

IV. Consideration of topics by working groups

30. At the 4th to 7th meetings, from 17 to 19 September, working groups established by the Meeting examined four issues under agenda item 5, entitled “Consideration of topics by working groups”. The recommendations made by the working groups and adopted by the Meeting are included in section I above, and the observations that they made are set out below.

1. Effective national and regional strategies in addressing drug trafficking by sea, including transatlantic cocaine trafficking and heroin trafficking in the Indian Ocean

31. The working group held two meetings, on 17 and 18 September 2019. In its consideration of the topic under review, the working group made the following observations:

(a) Unprecedented large amounts of cocaine are being seized in West Africa, mainly along the transatlantic trafficking route by sea, and heroin seizures are being reported along the eastern coast of Africa;

(b) There are serious legal gaps affecting the investigation and prosecution of cases relating to drug seizures made in international waters;

(c) Coordinating law enforcement investigations at sea with land-based investigations in real time increase the chances of effective prosecution;

(d) There are difficulties in ensuring exchange of criminal intelligence between the countries affected by transatlantic cocaine trafficking and heroin trafficking along the southern route;

(e) A number of effective multilateral operations have been conducted by Member States to intercept cocaine shipments from Latin America en route to destination markets in Europe;

(f) Effective international cooperation is of key importance in addressing drug trafficking and other forms of organized crime;

(g) The network of foreign law enforcement liaison officers is of high importance in facilitating post-seizure investigations as most trafficking activities involve more than two countries and require the strengthening of cooperation in the region and beyond;

(h) Controlled deliveries at the bilateral and international levels are important elements for addressing drug trafficking and other forms of organized crime;

(i) New and evolving challenges in terms of drug trafficking are related to its increasing links with other forms of organized crime; the complexity of the phenomenon requires concerted action at the national, bilateral, regional and international levels and it also requires stronger cooperation between judicial and law enforcement authorities.

2. New modi operandi in trafficking and trends in concealment methods and transport, and effective investigative techniques in response thereto

32. The working group held one meeting, on 18 September 2019. In its consideration of the topic under review, the working group made the following observations:

(a) Drug trafficking organizations are using various modi operandi for trafficking in drugs, including the “rip-on, rip-off” method, hiding products in container structures, misdeclaration of commodities shipped in containers, dropping off drugs in international waters for subsequent collection by small boats and using dhows and fishing vessels. In doing so they use almost the entire coastline for landing the drugs;

(b) There are indications that uninhabited islands might be used as dropping locations and stockpiles for various illicit commodities, including drugs;

(c) Alongside “traditional” trafficking in cannabis, cocaine and heroin, many countries of the continent are facing increasing trafficking in synthetic drugs, including methamphetamine. In addition, in a number of countries, methamphetamine-manufacturing laboratories have been detected;

(d) Use of special investigative techniques, including controlled deliveries, in countering international drug trafficking remains at a low level and requires more attention by Member States;

(e) There are still gaps in the effective use of the platforms of international and regional cooperation organizations such as INTERPOL and AFRIPOL.

3. Countering money-laundering, illicit financial flows and the use of the darknet and cryptocurrencies in relation to the drug trade

33. The working group held two meetings, on 18 and 19 September 2019. The director of the Financial Intelligence Unit of Mauritius made an audiovisual presentation. In its consideration of the topic under review, the working group made the following observations:

(a) In spite of increasing drug trafficking through the African continent, the number of investigations into drug-related money-laundering remains very limited;

(b) Law enforcement agencies register few cases involving the use of the darknet for the drug trade and the use of cryptocurrencies, but the trend shows an increase in the number of that type of case. At the same time, there are problems relating to legislation on regulating, freezing and confiscating cryptocurrencies and other, related actions;

(c) Drug law enforcement agencies and other law enforcement bodies are facing problems in investigating financial flows and money-laundering related to drug trafficking, including the use of cryptocurrencies, and are in need of specialized training and information on the best practices of countries which have undertaken successful investigations in this area;

(d) Cooperation at the national and international levels among law enforcement agencies (e.g., police and customs authorities), financial intelligence units, prosecutorial bodies, tax authorities and the banking and private sectors are key factors in successful investigations into drug-related money-laundering. The International Standards on Combating Money Laundering and the Financing of Terrorism and Proliferation of the Financial Action Task Force should be implemented in all countries, in both institutional provisions and legislation;

(e) Widespread use of cash couriers, carrying cash in amounts below the threshold of “risk indicators” and using debit cards for the cross-border relocation of significant amounts of monies generated by organized crime in general and drug trafficking in particular have been noted;

(f) Effective countering of illicit drug trafficking requires professional and thorough investigations of these cases and related money-laundering to ensure that related assets are identified, frozen and eventually confiscated, thus inflicting serious damage on the drug trafficking groups.

4. Specific needs of children and youth in contact with the justice system for drug-related offences

34. The working group held one meeting, on 19 September 2019. In its consideration of the topic under review, the working group made the following observations:

(a) There is a lack of data and evidence on substance abuse among children and youth in general. In many countries, it is known that the majority of children in detention either have substance abuse problems or have committed drug-related offences;

(b) Children are vulnerable to becoming victims of crime and being involved in the commission of crimes. Gangs and organized criminal groups in the illicit drug market frequently exploit children;

(c) Substance abuse problems should be considered first and foremost as a health issue and children with such problems should be addressed primarily by health and social institutions. Many legal systems, however, still address the issue through criminal law. Detention of children should be the last resort and for the shortest duration possible, and children should be held in specialized institutions separate from adults;

(d) Should a criminal law response be necessary, children should be tried in specialized courts that have a variety of educational measures at their disposal and should be supported by social workers;

(e) Coordination among the justice, education and law enforcement sectors and social services to ensure that the specific needs of underage drug offenders and children are appropriately considered is often missing. Additionally, there is a lack of specialized institutions and professionals, including available, accessible, affordable and acceptable rehabilitation facilities;

(f) Several countries are implementing prevention campaigns in schools and through the media. Prevention programmes should also address the underlying problems by creating opportunities for education, jobs, participation in sports activities, etc. Money spent on prevention measures saves health, social and criminal justice costs in the future;

(g) The early onset of abuse of non-prescription medicines contributes to a higher likelihood of future drug use disorder incidents in children. Of particular concern are children living with an adult who uses illicit drugs or has a drug use disorder, street children, orphans, children living in conflict and post-conflict areas and children in contact with the justice system.

V. Follow-up to the implementation at the national, regional and international levels of all commitments, as reflected in the Ministerial Declaration of 2019, to address and counter the world drug problem

35. At its 1st meeting, on 16 September 2019, the Meeting considered agenda item 6, on the follow-up to the implementation at the national, regional and international levels of all commitments, as reflected in the Ministerial Declaration of 2019, to address and counter the world drug problem. For its consideration of the item, the meeting had before it the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem; the outcome document of the thirtieth special session of the General Assembly, entitled “Our joint commitment to effectively addressing and countering the world drug problem”; and the Ministerial Declaration on Strengthening Our Actions at the National, Regional and International Levels to Accelerate the Implementation of Our Joint Commitments to Address and Counter the World Drug Problem.

36. The Secretary of the Meeting gave a presentation to introduce the agenda item, informing participants of the outcome of the sixty-second session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, held in Vienna from 14 to 22 March 2019, and in particular its ministerial segment, held on 14 and 15 March 2019. She provided information on the content of the Ministerial Declaration adopted at the ministerial segment.

37. The Meeting was informed about the multi-year workplan for the period 2019–2023 adopted by the Commission at its fourth intersessional meeting, on 24 June 2019, as a follow-up to the Ministerial Declaration, with a view to accelerating the implementation of all international drug policy commitments through the organization of thematic discussions aimed at fostering dialogue and exchanging good practices, challenges and lessons learned.

38. Participants were encouraged to join the thematic discussions to bring their operational perspectives to the Commission and to exchange views with practitioners and experts from all over the world on how the implementation of all international drug policy commitments could be accelerated, addressing the challenges identified in the Ministerial Declaration, among others.

39. During the discussion of the item, statements were made by the representatives of Senegal, Algeria, South Africa, Angola, Zambia and Côte d’Ivoire.

40. Many speakers highlighted the strong commitment of their Governments to addressing the world drug problem in a comprehensive and balanced manner, including through law enforcement and health-related responses. It was mentioned that holistic approaches should involve not only governmental agencies, but also families and community structures.

41. Several speakers reaffirmed the commitment of their Governments to fully implementing the 2009 Political Declaration and Plan of Action, the 2014 Joint Ministerial Statement and the outcome document of the special session of the General

Assembly held in 2016. It was noted that the three documents were complementary and mutually reinforcing. One speaker underlined that the three policy documents were to be treated equally, and none should be given preference over the others.

42. One speaker mentioned that his Government would strive to implement a ruling of the constitutional court concerning cannabis, which was in line with the international drug control conventions and other international obligations.

43. The 2019 Ministerial Declaration was welcomed, as it facilitated the streamlining of the implementation of all existing commitments by building upon all three policy documents and by introducing a standing agenda item for the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on the implementation of all commitments.

44. Several speakers highlighted that cooperation and coordination among countries were crucial in addressing the world drug problem, but that solutions needed to take into account national situations, in particular with regard to socioeconomic factors.

45. The support provided by UNODC in addressing and countering the world drug problem, in particular its youth drug use prevention initiatives, was commended by some speakers.

VI. Organization of the Thirtieth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Africa

46. At its 9th meeting, on 20 September, the Twenty-ninth Meeting considered agenda item 7, entitled “Organization of the Thirtieth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Africa”. For its consideration, the Meeting had before it a note by the Secretariat on the organization of the Thirtieth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Africa ([UNODC/HONLAF/29/5](#)).

47. During the discussion of the item, statements were made by the representatives of Algeria, Kenya, Zambia, Seychelles, Senegal, Nigeria, Côte d’Ivoire, Ghana, Angola and the Gambia.

48. Speakers proposed the following topics for possible discussion by the working groups at the Thirtieth Meeting: scope of control of substances at the international level, including with regard to cannabis; good practices in alternative development; drug trafficking concealed as licit trade; links between drug trafficking and money-laundering; drug trafficking using post and courier services; legal and law enforcement responses to tramadol at the national and international levels; responses to the challenges posed by synthetic cannabinoids and new psychoactive substances; and implications of drug addiction at the social level, including with regard to poverty.

49. The Twenty-ninth Meeting approved the following draft provisional agenda for the Thirtieth Meeting, to be finalized by the Secretariat in collaboration with the interested African States:

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda.
3. Current situation with respect to regional and subregional cooperation in addressing and countering the world drug problem.
4. Implementation of the recommendations adopted by the Twenty-eighth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Africa.
5. Follow-up on the implementation at the national, regional and international levels of all commitments, as reflected in the Ministerial Declaration of 2019, to address and counter the world drug problem.
6. Consideration of topics by working groups: [to be determined].

7. Organization of the Thirty-first Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Africa.
8. Other business.
9. Adoption of the report.

VII. Other business

50. Also at its 9th meeting, the Twenty-ninth Meeting considered item 8 of the agenda, entitled “Other business”.
51. A representative of the Forensic Science Laboratory of Mauritius made an audiovisual presentation on new psychoactive substances and synthetic drugs.
52. The Secretariat presented a proposal to discontinue the distribution of hard copies of the pre-session documentation at the meetings. No comments were made.

VIII. Adoption of the report

53. At its 9th meeting, the Twenty-ninth Meeting adopted the present report, as introduced by the Rapporteur under agenda item 9.

IX. Organization of the Meeting

A. Opening and duration of the Meeting

54. The Twenty-ninth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Africa, organized by UNODC and hosted by the Government of Mauritius, was held in Balaclava, Mauritius, from 16 to 20 September 2019. Welcoming remarks were made by the Chair of the meeting. An opening statement was made by the Prime Minister of Mauritius. The UNODC Regional Representative for Eastern Africa made an opening statement on behalf of the Executive Director of UNODC.

B. Attendance

55. The following States were represented at the Twenty-ninth Meeting: Algeria, Angola, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Côte d’Ivoire, Egypt, Eswatini, Gambia, Ghana, Kenya, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritius, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Seychelles, South Africa, Sudan, Tunisia, United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia.
56. The following States were represented by observers: France, Italy, Russian Federation, Spain and United States.
57. INTERPOL and WHO were represented by observers.

C. Election of officers

58. At its 1st meeting, the Meeting elected the following officers by acclamation:

<i>Chair:</i>	Choolun Bhojoo (Mauritius)
<i>Vice-Chairs:</i>	Muhammad Mustapha Abdallah (Nigeria) Ana Graça (Angola)
<i>Rapporteur:</i>	Michael Addo (Ghana)

D. Adoption of the agenda

59. At the same meeting, the Twenty-ninth 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 addressing and countering the world drug problem.
 4. Implementation of the recommendations adopted by the Twenty-seventh Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Africa.
 5. Consideration of topics by working groups:
 - (a) Effective national and regional strategies in addressing drug trafficking by sea, including transatlantic cocaine trafficking and heroin trafficking in the Indian Ocean;
 - (b) New modi operandi in trafficking and trends in concealment methods and transport, and effective investigative techniques in response thereto;
 - (c) Countering money-laundering, illicit financial flows and the use of the darknet and cryptocurrencies in relation to the drug trade;
 - (d) Specific needs of children and youth in contact with the justice system for drug-related offences.
 6. Follow-up on the implementation at the national, regional and international levels of all commitments, as reflected in the ministerial declaration of 2019, to address and counter the world drug problem.
 7. Organization of the Thirtieth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Africa.
 8. Other business.
 9. Adoption of the report.

E. Documentation

60. The documents before the Twenty-ninth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Africa, are listed in the annex to the present report.

X. Closure of the Meeting

61. The Chair of the Twenty-ninth Meeting made a closing statement.

Annex

List of documents before the Twenty-ninth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Africa

<i>Document number</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>	<i>Title or description</i>
E/CN.7/2019/5	3	Report of the Secretariat on the world situation with regard to drug trafficking
UNODC/HONLAF/29/2	3	Note by the Secretariat transmitting the report on the world situation with regard to drug trafficking
UNODC/HONLAF/29/3	3	Note by the Secretariat on the current situation with respect to regional and subregional cooperation in countering drug trafficking
UNODC/HONLAF/29/4	4	Note by the Secretariat on the implementation of the recommendations adopted by the Twenty-seventh Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Africa
UNODC/HONLAF/29/5	7	Note by the Secretariat on the organization of the Thirtieth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Africa
UNODC/HONLAF/29/L.1 and Add.1–7	9	Draft report
UNODC/HONLAF/29/CRP.1–12 and CRP.14	3	Country reports
UNODC/HONLAF/29/CRP.13	5 (d)	Background note by the Secretariat on specific needs of children and youth in contact with the justice system for drug-related offences