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**Thirtieth Meeting of Heads  
of National Drug Law Enforcement  
Agencies, Africa**

Item 3 of the provisional agenda\*\*

**Current situation with respect to regional and  
subregional cooperation in addressing and  
countering the world drug problem****Current situation with respect to regional and subregional  
cooperation in addressing and countering drug trafficking****Report of the Secretariat****I. Introduction**

1. This report provides an overview of the drug trafficking situation in the areas covered by United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) field offices in Africa, namely the Regional Office for West and Central Africa, the Regional Office for Eastern Africa, the Regional Office for the Middle East and North Africa, the Regional Office for Southern Africa and the country office in Nigeria, and the related efforts to address and counter the world drug problem in the period since the Twenty-ninth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Africa, held in Balaclava, Mauritius, from 16 to 20 September 2019.

2. UNODC policies on and efforts in addressing drug matters in Africa are in line with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, in particular Sustainable Development Goal 16 (on promoting peace, providing access to justice for all and building effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels), as well as Goal 3 (good health and well-being), Goal 10 (reducing inequalities within and among countries) and Goal 17 (strengthening the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development). All activities are undertaken under regional programmes, which act as frameworks for the implementation of projects.

**II. Africa-wide initiatives**

3. The Airport Communication Project (AIRCOP), implemented by UNODC in partnership with the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) and the World Customs Organizations (WCO), continued to support 15 joint airport interdiction task forces across Africa. Capacity-building activities were delivered to

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the joint airport interdiction task forces of Benin, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Cameroon (Douala and Yaoundé), Côte d'Ivoire, the Gambia, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, the Niger, Nigeria (Abuja and Lagos), Senegal and Togo through a mix of national and regional workshops, on-the-job mentoring and online training. Throughout the reporting period, discussions were held with national counterparts and stakeholders for the implementation of AIRCOP in Chad, Ethiopia, Guinea, Kenya, Mauritania, Mozambique and the Sudan, and for Algeria to go from a partner country to a fully fledged member of the AIRCOP network.

4. In response to the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, AIRCOP strengthened its e-learning activities in Africa, mainly through the design and implementation of webinars and online activities. From 10 to 12 June 2020, AIRCOP organized a module for heads of joint airport interdiction task forces on enhancing the management of the task forces, as well as ensuring full respect for deontological and ethical rules.

5. From 16 to 18 June 2020, 28 trainees from the joint airport interdiction task forces of Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon (Douala and Yaoundé), Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea-Bissau, the Niger, Senegal and Togo benefited from a module on risk analysis and targeting of suspicious passengers based on analysis of air passenger data, with the participation of trainers from the French and Malian customs authorities.

6. As a result, joint airport interdiction task forces in Africa seized 67 kg of cocaine, 863 kg of khat, 113 kg of cannabis, 90 kg of methamphetamine, 46 kg of heroin and 28 kg of precursors, as well as 4.8 tons of falsified medicines, \$9.4 million in undeclared cash, 368 kg of ivory, 600 kg of pangolin scales and false passports and fraudulent visas.

7. UNODC estimates that 25 to 35 per cent of all Andean cocaine consumed in Europe transits West Africa. In 2019 alone, more than 10 tons of cocaine were intercepted by authorities in Benin, Cabo Verde, the Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia and Senegal, representing more than the total amount seized on the entire continent between 2013 and 2017. There were also seizures in South America of cocaine intended for West Africa, including 345 kg of cocaine seized destined for Ghana.

8. The UNODC Global Maritime Crime Programme provided technical assistance for improving countries' maritime legal frameworks and organized several webinars, training courses for prosecutors, judges and law enforcement officers on the law of the sea, piracy and maritime crime.

9. In November 2019, UNODC organized an interactive training session for 35 legal and law enforcement experts from the Gulf of Guinea countries, as well as Brazil, France, Italy and Portugal, on drug trafficking by sea. With the support of UNODC, Guinea drafted a bill on maritime crime, which was adopted by the Council of Ministers.

10. UNODC provided technical assistance in building the capacity of maritime law enforcement authorities to conduct operations in Gabon, Ghana, Nigeria and Sao Tome and Principe, by partnering with various maritime domain awareness providers. In Ghana and Nigeria, UNODC further supported the development of harmonized standard operating procedures on the collection and handling of evidence.

11. UNODC also provided technical assistance in building the capacity of coastguard services by means of an embedded mentor to coordinate satellite exercises at sea and the development of standard operating procedures and various training courses. Mentors have been embedded in Cabo Verde, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Sierra Leone and Togo.

### **III. Regional cooperation initiatives**

12. West Africa remains an important transit area for drug trafficking from Latin America to Europe. Under the West Africa Coast Initiative, transnational organized

crime units continued operations in Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia and Sierra Leone to reduce the region's vulnerability to drug trafficking and organized crime, enhance national enforcement and justice institutions, and build capacity for better national, regional and international enforcement cooperation.

13. Transnational organized crime units have reported large seizures of cocaine shipments in the region. In September 2019, as a result of operation Navara, conducted by the judicial police with the support of the transnational organized crime unit, the Government of Guinea-Bissau seized 1,947.6 kg of cocaine and arrested 12 individuals (including three Colombians and one Malian). The operation, which involved collaboration with several international partners, including UNODC, is a follow-up to operation Carapau, conducted in March 2019.

14. In August 2019, the judicial police of Cabo Verde seized 2,256 kg of cocaine in a joint operation at sea with the national coastguard, the Maritime Analysis and Operations Centre Narcotics, the federal police of Brazil and the national police. Five Brazilian citizens were detained and appeared before the competent judicial authorities.

15. From April to September 2019, UNODC implemented a joint operation, codenamed operation Benkadi, with the aim of strengthening cross-border cooperation and coordination on drug trafficking among Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire and Mali. Nearly 320 officers from 18 law enforcement agencies participated in the operation, covering 19 land border crossings, which focused on the exchange of information and searching people and vehicles.

16. The operation resulted in the arrest of 15 people and the rescue of 33 potential child victims of mining exploitation. It also led to the seizure of 17 kg of cannabis, over 1 kg of amphetamines, 6.5 tons of fraudulent medicine, 33 sticks of dynamite, 10 detonators, 50 kg of explosive wicks, one rifle with 789 pieces of ammunition, 18 stolen cars and 10 unauthorized military uniforms.

17. In November 2019, a cross-border operation across West Africa, codenamed Kafo and jointly coordinated by UNODC and INTERPOL, targeted networks of firearms traffickers in Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire and Mali. Involving 110 officers from the police, customs, border police and prosecution services from all three countries, the seven-day operation led to the interception of illicit firearms and the identification of potential links with other criminal activity, including terrorism.

18. In July 2020, UNODC held a planning workshop for operation Kafo II. The meeting enabled participants to present the results of operation Kafo I and discuss best practices and lessons learned from that experience of cross-border cooperation.

19. In Ghana, UNODC coordinated operation Eagle III, an intelligence-led joint operation involving Nigerian and Ghanaian law enforcement agencies with a mandate to counter drug trafficking. The operation was undertaken in November 2019 at Kotoka International Airport in Accra and resulted in the seizure of drugs and other illicit goods.

20. In Nigeria, through its Nigeria Drugs Project, UNODC continued to support the implementation of activities for strengthening regional cooperation to counter drug trafficking across the West African region. This included support to the National Drug Law Enforcement Agency for organizing a preparatory meeting for operation Eagle III that was held in Lagos, Nigeria, from 14 to 18 October 2019.

21. In collaboration with the programme on strengthening criminal investigation and criminal justice cooperation along the cocaine route in Latin America, the Caribbean and West Africa (CRIMJUST), an interregional drug case forum for law enforcement officers and prosecutors was held in Accra on 29 and 30 October 2019. The participants represented, among others, Brazil, Cabo Verde, Ethiopia, the Gambia, Ghana, Guinea Bissau and Nigeria, as well as the European Union. The forum allowed participants to gain an overview of the legal systems and laws relating to drugs and mutual legal assistance in each of the jurisdictions for facilitating future

joint operations on drug interdictions. The activity also paved the way for establishing the first line of communication for Brazil and Ethiopia with the other participating entities.

22. To enhance regional cooperation against drug trafficking on the high seas, UNODC deployed legal and maritime law enforcement advisers to the Interregional Coordination Centre for Maritime Safety and Security in the Gulf of Guinea and the Regional Centre for Maritime Security in West Africa. The Office also provided support to the Multinational Maritime Coordination Centre in zone F of the Gulf of Guinea in drafting and signing a memorandum of understanding for joint patrol.

23. UNODC adapted its assistance during the COVID-19 pandemic to ensure full continuity of regional initiatives. In the Sahel, UNODC organized a series of online meetings on intelligence-sharing among members of the Security Cooperation Platform of the Group of Five for the Sahel. In addition, virtual weekly meetings between the Platform were facilitated from April 2020. This allowed ongoing support to strengthen police cooperation among the Group of Five for the Sahel States, information exchange and the training of officers using new and innovative information technology tools.

24. UNODC also worked through online means with the Group of Five for the Sahel to develop a plan of action on the impact of COVID-19 on security in the Sahel, including through a gender-sensitive approach. UNODC purchased personal protective equipment for the police component of the Group of Five for the Sahel Joint Force to ensure capacity to carry out operations.

25. In North Africa, UNODC continued its support to the authorities to establish a new coordinated management approach for customs and police controls in Algeria and Tunisia with the objective of facilitating joint operations to combat cross-border criminal activities, including drug trafficking.

26. In East Africa and the Indian Ocean region, UNODC supported cooperation at the regional level and built law enforcement and prosecution capacity among State institutions to counter organized crime within the maritime domain. Supported by UNODC, the Indian Ocean Forum on Maritime Crime provided a strong coordination platform.

27. The UNODC Global Maritime Crime Programme worked with the Governments of Mozambique, South Africa and the United Republic of Tanzania, resulting in agreement on a trilateral strategy focused on enhancing the capability of maritime law enforcement agencies to interdict drug consignments and stop narcotics trafficking at sea.

28. UNODC organized a workshop for prosecutors and investigators from East Africa that was focused on international cooperation in wildlife criminal matters. The workshop provided an opportunity for participants to enhance their understanding of mutual legal assistance requirements within the region, as well as to strengthen international cooperation and information exchange in wildlife and forest crime cases. Participants from Malawi and Mozambique also attended the workshop.

29. In July 2020, UNODC partnered with the South African Judicial Education Institute to hold the first international webinar on trafficking in persons. Attended by participants from over 10 countries, the webinar provided insight on experiences by judicial officers from different jurisdictions on adjudicating trafficking in persons cases.

## **IV. Drug supply reduction**

### **A. Prevention of drug-related crime**

30. The West African Network of Central Authorities and Prosecutors against Organized Crime, established in 2013, facilitates international cooperation in criminal

matters for all transnational organized and serious crime, including drug trafficking and terrorism. It is implemented in coordination with the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and its members are Chad and Mauritania and the 15 members of ECOWAS.

31. On 11 and 12 December 2019, a working group meeting of the Network was held in Vienna, with focal points from Burkina Faso, the Gambia, the Niger, Nigeria, Senegal and Togo. During the ninth plenary meeting of the Network, held in Vienna from 29 to 31 January 2020, members discussed the establishment of a working group to reflect on making the Network more formal, with an action plan for 2020.

32. On 16 March 2020 in Bamako, UNODC held a first dialogue session between criminal justice actors and civil society organizations from Burkina Faso, Mali, Mauritania, the Niger and Senegal. Representatives from Chad and Nigeria participated as observers. The dialogue sessions were the result of the “Dakar Call to Action” recommendations and represented an outcome of the subregional conference on criminal justice and civil society responses to violent extremism, organized crime and trafficking held in Dakar in March 2018.

33. In Nigeria, UNODC delivered six training courses to 119 law enforcement officers on a range of subjects. The courses included law enforcement instructor courses, a train-the-trainers induction course for new recruits, training on electronic investigative interviewing techniques, and training on computer skills for law enforcement officers.

34. UNODC assisted in the review and finalization of sentencing guidelines and practice directions for drug and other related offences, aimed at ensuring uniformity in the adjudication of drug-related cases in Nigeria. The Office also facilitated several meetings and consultations between the Office of the Chief Judge, judges and prosecutors. In February 2020, the Chief Judge approved the sentencing guidelines and the commencement of the pilot application.

## **B. Trafficking in drugs**

35. With UNODC providing technical assistance, operational support and embedded experts, transnational organized crime units in Côte d’Ivoire, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia and Sierra Leone continued daily operations and criminal investigations on drug trafficking.

36. In 2019 in Côte d’Ivoire, seizures made amounted to 11.6 kg of heroin, 3 tons of fake medicines, 12 kg of cannabis, 20 kg of ivory and dozens of carved ivories, 148 kg of pangolin scales, seven guns, 91,000 euros, \$6,500, 8 million CFA francs and 10 vehicles.

37. In December 2019, the Ministry of Justice of Guinea-Bissau officially presented its national integrated strategic plan on drug trafficking, organized crime and related risks, developed with the assistance of UNODC. The plan was approved by the Council of Ministers in February 2020. UNODC also facilitated the embedding of a judge from Brazil specialized in the adjudication of drug trafficking cases.

38. Cabo Verde, Côte d’Ivoire and Ghana were selected as forensic regional hubs on the basis of their strategic geographical location, languages spoken and potential to reach international standards. The ministries of internal affairs and justice of each country nominated local experts, prosecutors, magistrates and a focal point for both crime scene management and drug analysis.

39. In the Sahel, UNODC received 820 drug and precursor tests kits to be distributed to the police component of the Group of Five for the Sahel Joint Force, units specialized in the fight against drugs in Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania and the Niger and other relevant services such as joint airport interdiction task forces, forensics, customs and training schools.

40. In Nigeria, UNODC continued to support the Legal Aid Response to Drugs Initiative, a network of lawyers providing pro bono legal assistance to persons arrested on drug charges. Lawyers from the network successfully concluded 13 cases for clients charged with drug-related offences. UNODC also facilitated advocacy visits to 14 States, aimed at notifying stakeholders of the existence of the network.

41. UNODC completed the data collection for the cannabis cultivation survey in Nigeria on 16 October 2019, following a technical working group meeting that had been held in Lagos in September 2019.

42. UNODC supported the undertaking of a study on trafficking in tramadol and other pharmaceutical opioids for illicit use in West Africa. The study identifies actors, trends, *modi operandi* and State responses, and contains operational solutions for curbing trafficking in tramadol and other pharmaceutical opioids in the region.

43. In Kenya, through support provided by the UNODC-WCO Container Control Programme, the Air Cargo Control Unit at Jomo Kenyatta International Airport made 11 seizures between November 2019 and July 2020, including 2 kg of heroin, 100 g of cocaine, 84 kg of khat, 2.5 kg of 3,4-methylenedioxymethamphetamine (MDMA, commonly known as “ecstasy”), 900 g of ketamine, 500 g of methamphetamine and 3,000 injectable ampules of morphine sulfate.

44. Over the reporting period, trafficking in and seizures of illicit, substandard and falsified medical products have been reported in Africa, with a surge in trafficking in drugs (including chloroquine tablets) related to COVID-19 from March 2020.

### **C. Trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants**

45. In 2019, UNODC launched a regional initiative to dismantle criminal networks dealing with trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants in North Africa under the European Union Emergency Trust Fund for stability and addressing root causes of irregular migration and displaced persons in Africa. A regional forum was organized for 18 African national coordinating bodies on trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants to strengthen regional cooperation, and UNODC partnered with the Human Rights Department of the League of Arab States in organizing a regional workshop on fighting trafficking in persons.

46. In Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Morocco, Tunisia and the Sudan, UNODC assistance involved training workshops for a wide range of actors to strengthen national capacities on identification, investigation and prosecution of trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants cases, and on international legal frameworks, including through mock trials.

47. In West and Central Africa, UNODC provided extensive technical support in promoting the adoption of legislative frameworks on trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants and supporting the alignment of national legal frameworks with relevant international standards.

48. Within the framework of the Protection of Migrants: Justice, Human Rights and Migrant Smuggling project, UNODC supported the deployment of liaison magistrates from the Niger and Nigeria to both Italy and Spain, where they worked with national authorities to strengthen judicial cooperation between European and West African States. During the first half of 2020, Nigerian magistrates were deployed to Italy and Spain through the liaison magistrates initiative.

49. Currently, 42 cases have been transmitted by Italy and Spain through the two Nigerian liaison magistrates. Among those cases, 32 were related to trafficking in persons and 5 were related to smuggling of migrants. In addition, two cases were related to fraud, three to money-laundering, one to cybercrime and one to terrorism. To date, 14 letters rogatory, 20 requests for mutual legal assistance, three international arrest warrants and six informal requests have been transmitted between the national central authorities of the countries concerned.

50. In March 2020, the first major national action plan to protect victims and prevent and enforce penalties for trafficking in persons was launched in the Central African Republic. The country signed and approved the national action plan and a decree establishing a coordinating body against trafficking in persons on 13 March 2020. Moreover, 40 Government-appointed trafficking in persons focal points (20 men and 20 women) from various ministries took part in two jointly organized training workshops in February and March 2020.
51. In Côte d'Ivoire, UNODC supported a five-day police operation to identify traffickers and victims of trafficking in persons. UNODC organized a training workshop for 32 police agents on investigating trafficking in persons cases, including on evidence collection, victim identification and support and planning for the operation. On 4 February 2020, the operation was launched. It involved 49 officers from different law enforcement agencies, as well as social services and civil society organizations. As a result, 153 potential victims were identified, including 15 women trafficked for sexual exploitation and 138 child victims of forced labour, domestic servitude and other forms of exploitation. Two alleged traffickers were arrested by the police and later convicted.
52. In Nigeria, UNODC developed a series of specific airport materials on trafficking in persons. Aimed at travel agents, airport personnel, flight crews and passengers, the materials provided basic information on how to identify victims of trafficking and how to report suspicions safely. The materials were officially handed over to Nigeria on 26 November 2019 at Lagos International Airport, before being deployed to other Nigerian airports.
53. In November 2019 in Nigeria, UNODC organized a first set of data collection under its Observatory on Smuggling of Migrants. The data collection involved interviews with returned migrants, law enforcement officials and other key stakeholders. UNODC also developed two new projects aimed at further augmenting the data and intelligence collection and analysis capabilities in relation to trafficking in persons in Nigeria.
54. In Southern Africa, UNODC supported the South African Judicial Education Institute in establishing a network of judicial officers to promote mutual learning and the sharing of good practices for adjudication of trafficking in persons cases. It is the first professional network of its kind in the region and has promoted discussions on quality and compliance with judgments on trafficking in persons in the Southern African Development Community (SADC).
55. In July 2020, and with UNODC support, the Comoros ratified the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime. This is a step towards all SADC States being parties to the Protocol.
56. In Ethiopia, UNODC provided technical assistance for the revision of the trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants law, which was subsequently adopted in January 2020 as the Prevention and Suppression of Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Persons Proclamation.
57. COVID-19 restrictions have not stopped the movement of people fleeing conflict, human rights abuses, violence and dangerous living conditions. Restrictions often result in recourse to risky routes and higher prices for smuggling services, exposing migrants and refugees to increased abuse, exploitation and trafficking in persons.
58. The COVID-19 pandemic has also affected the capacity of the authorities and civil society organizations to provide essential services to victims of trafficking. In that regard, in June 2020, UNODC in Côte d'Ivoire delivered personal protective equipment to stakeholders engaged in such services.

## **D. Illicit financial flows, money-laundering and asset recovery**

59. In 2019, the UNODC Global Programme against Money-Laundering, Proceeds of Crime and the Financing of Terrorism delivered capacity-building on financial disruption of terrorist groups at the national and regional levels. The practical approach of the workshops helped strengthen law enforcement capacities to detect and investigate cases in countries such as Mali.

60. In Burkina Faso, UNODC supported efforts to fight terrorism financing and, in the Gambia, UNODC supported governmental officials in addressing deficiencies related to combating money-laundering and countering the financing of terrorism through the provision of training and analytical software for the financial intelligence unit.

61. UNODC continues to support the Asset Recovery Inter-Agency Network for West Africa, an informal regional network of practitioners and a cooperative group in the field of identification, seizure, confiscation and management of proceeds of crime. In 2019, the sixth plenary meeting of the Network was held in Burkina Faso.

62. In Africa, over the period 2019–2020, joint airport interdiction task forces carried out 30 seizures of cash, representing a total of \$9.4 million in undeclared cash. Most cash seizures were carried out in West and Central Africa.

63. In North Africa, UNODC has been supporting Egypt, Libya, Morocco, the Sudan and Tunisia in strengthening the capacities of more than 550 investigators and prosecutors to effectively detect and counter money-laundering.

64. In November 2019, UNODC organized, in partnership with the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), the International Organization for Migration and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, an expert group meeting for experts from the Arab region with the aim of providing technical feedback on the general recommendation on trafficking in women and girls in the context of global migration of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women. At the expert group meeting, the need to review and develop policies and laws from a gender equality and women's rights perspective and the need to provide integrated services were stressed.

65. In December 2019 in Nigeria, UNODC organized a high-level conference to fast-track the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption, notably on asset recovery and illicit financial flows. Over 280 participants attended, including representatives from the National Assembly, civil society organizations and anti-corruption agencies.

66. In Kenya and Uganda, UNODC delivered five training sessions to build the capacity of 110 officers as first responders in preserving the integrity of a scene of crime for investigators, presenting court testimony and increasing the effectiveness of wildlife officers' efforts to identify and preserve finance-related evidence. The training was based on a guidebook for first responders developed by UNODC and the Asset Recovery Inter-Agency Network for Southern Africa.

## **E. Corruption**

67. Throughout the review process on the status of the implementation of the Convention against Corruption, reviewing experts identified gaps and technical assistance needs related to various provisions of chapters III and IV of the Convention. UNODC provided countries in Africa with technical assistance to strengthen institutional frameworks, following up on the recommendations formulated through the Mechanism for the Review of Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption.

68. In East Africa, UNODC delivered technical assistance and advice across four thematic areas: (a) financial investigation; (b) public procurement; (c) whistle-blowing;



and (d) international cooperation. In Somalia, UNODC is supporting efforts for the ratification and subsequent implementation of the Convention against Corruption.

69. In early 2020, UNODC and the Siemens Integrity Initiative agreed on a three-year project bringing together 20 high-level members from business and academia to develop and implement an integrity education programme in the private and academic sectors in Egypt, Kenya and Libya. The objective is to foster ethical decision-making in the private sector by equipping young graduates with ethical mindsets and skills at the start of their careers.

70. UNODC delivered on a range of smaller projects, including the creation of a hackathon blockchain competition for youth in Kenya. UNODC also supported the Kenya School of Government in the design and delivery of an online anti-corruption programme. Further support was provided to organizations for young African parliamentarians in the fight against corruption.

71. UNODC supported the Kenya Wildlife Service and its Corruption Prevention Committee to strengthen internal mechanisms and systems to better prevent occurrences of corruption. In December 2019, the Service launched its code of conduct and its corruption prevention policy. UNODC also supports other countries with expanded work in Malawi, Mozambique and Uganda.

## **F. Terrorism and violent extremism**

72. UNODC continued to work on the United Nations Countering Terrorist Travel Programme, coordinated by the Office of Counter-Terrorism of the Secretariat. In February 2020, UNODC and its partners organized a regional workshop on the implementation of passenger data collection and analysis systems. The participants represented 14 countries from West and Central Africa (Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cabo Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, the Gambia, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Togo).

73. In Mali, UNODC provided gendarmes with the opportunity to explore virtual scenarios of post-attack crime scenes and to follow the instructions of former and current police officers on how to grid a crime scene and manage the people around it.

74. Chad abolished the death penalty for acts of terrorism on 28 April 2020. UNODC provided technical assistance to the Government of Chad, in particular through legislative drafting workshops, which was supported by awareness-raising among civil servants, parliamentarians, magistrates and law enforcement officials.

75. In Mauritania, UNODC formulated an action plan to promote women in defence and security forces following a Group of Five for the Sahel workshop organized in September 2019 on strengthening the participation of uniformed women of the Sahel.

76. In September 2019, UNODC launched a research study on the risks of radicalization and violent extremism in prisons, covering five Gulf of Guinea countries (Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Senegal and Togo). In that context, four fact-finding missions were conducted between January and March 2020.

77. In Ethiopia, UNODC provided technical assistance to the Government to revise the anti-terrorism law. Subsequently, in January 2020, the Government adopted the Prevention and Suppression of Terrorism Crimes Proclamation.

78. In Uganda, UNODC provided technical assistance to the Uganda Prisons Service in the development of a prisoner classification framework and related standard operating procedures, in the context of the global programme on supporting the management of violent extremist prisoners and the prevention of radicalization to violence in prisons.

## **V. Drug prevention and treatment**

### **A. Prevention of drug abuse**

79. In 2019, UNODC launched the Strong Families Programme in Côte d'Ivoire and Senegal. The initiative is aimed at enhancing parenting skills, child well-being and family mental health in especially challenged settings (including among displaced persons, refugees and those living in rural and underserved areas or conflict and post-conflict situations).

80. In East Africa, 30 facilitators were trained as trainers on family skills training programmes. The programme reached 55 participants in 2019, bringing the total to 197 participants over two training cycles.

81. In Nigeria, UNODC continued its support to the Unplugged Programme, a drug use prevention programme for secondary schools. In partnership with the Federal Ministry of Education of Nigeria, UNODC facilitated training workshops for teachers to support the implementation of the programme in schools. In August 2019, trainers trained teachers in Liberia.

82. UNODC continued to support drug prevention, treatment and care in Nigeria by partnering with different civil society organizations and providing information, education and communications materials and trainers. In February 2020, in partnership with the Drug Salvation Foundation, UNODC delivered training to 12 commanders of the Nigeria Police Force in Lagos State.

### **B. Treatment and recovery**

83. UNODC supported the establishment of the West African Epidemiology Network on Drug Use, comprising two national focal points (one for drug demand reduction and the other for drug supply suppression) from the 15 ECOWAS member States and Mauritania. The first report of the Network, which was also the first-ever report on drug trafficking and drug abuse in West Africa, was published in October 2019 and provided information on the drug situation.

84. In July 2020 in Senegal, UNODC donated personal protective equipment to the Integrated Addictions Management Centre of Dakar to help combat the COVID-19 pandemic. Patients meeting specific criteria were able to receive treatment at home for a set number of days in order to limit the number of patients in the Centre, in compliance with social distancing measures.

85. In partnership with the inter-ministerial committee for the fight against drugs of Senegal, in June 2020, UNODC hosted a webinar on ways to ensure the provision of care and health services to drug users during the COVID-19 pandemic. The webinar was attended by 23 officials from the ministries of health and justice and civil society organizations in Senegal.

86. In August 2019, UNODC organized an international network of drug dependence treatment and rehabilitation resource centres (Treatnet) training workshop on drug use disorder treatment and care for 25 health and social work professionals and representatives of the national defence and security forces from the different regions of Senegal.

87. From 1 to 15 December 2019, UNODC conducted a national survey on drug consumption in 53 secondary schools from 14 different regions of Senegal; 3,600 students participated in the survey.

88. In Nigeria, UNODC supported the collection of treatment demand indicator data for reporting to the Nigerian Epidemiological Network on Drug Use. UNODC also supported the establishment of drug referral networks in six states in Nigeria, as well as data collection for the compilation of a national drug treatment referral directory.

89. In September 2019, senior managers and selected staff of participating drug treatment facilities were supported in the development of facility-specific improvement plans. UNODC facilitated a training session for 10 national experts to undertake quality-assurance visits to facilities.

90. As an emergency response to the COVID-19 crisis, UNODC supported the setting up of DrugHelpNet, a team of 129 Nigerian health-care professionals who volunteered their services to provide over-the-telephone support to people who use drugs and their family members.

91. In Egypt, UNODC implemented online training sessions targeting staff working in prisons and juvenile detention facilities, as well as professionals working with people who use drugs, to provide information about COVID-19 prevention and treatment.

92. In Morocco, UNODC produced a practical guide to methadone maintenance therapy and a national reference guide for opioid substitution therapy. In Tunisia, opioid substitution therapy was added to the national strategy for prevention, harm reduction and substance abuse treatment.

93. In East Africa, opioid substitution therapy services are now available in prison facilities in Mauritius and Seychelles and, as of recently, Kenya. UNODC rolled out training workshops for Ethiopia, Mauritius, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania on the implementation of the international drug control conventions and United Nations political declarations. The workshops were aimed at strengthening actions at the national, regional and international levels.

94. In Kenya, UNODC supported five civil society organizations in order to ensure service continuity, nutritional support and the provision of personal protective equipment to their clients during the COVID-19 pandemic. Clinics and drop-in centres were provided with personal protective equipment and information, education and communications materials. UNODC also supported the Kenya Prisons Service through supplying personal protective equipment and hygiene items and equipping isolation centres within prison facilities.

95. In Ethiopia, UNODC provided support to the Federal Prison Administration through the procurement of washing machines and personal protective equipment to support isolation centres within prisons. In the United Republic of Tanzania, support was provided to the Drug Control Authority through the procurement and supply of personal protective equipment.

### **C. HIV/AIDS**

96. In Southern Africa in 2019, UNODC developed a study guide on sexual and reproductive health and rights in women prisoners. The guide includes modules on sexual and reproductive health, HIV, prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV, tuberculosis care and treatment, human rights and gender-based violence, as well as the management of mental health issues in prisons.

97. UNODC, in collaboration with the SADC secretariat, facilitated the drafting of a regional strategy for the development of prison services in SADC countries. The strategy calls for improvements in prison management to ensure compliance with the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules).

98. In Namibia, UNODC organized a training-of-trainers workshop in October 2019 for representatives of prison staff colleges and prison officers from the region. The workshop was attended by 54 participants from 10 countries. Upon completion of the workshop, the training was rolled out at the national level in seven countries. Since the last quarter of 2019, 700 prison officers have been trained in Eswatini, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Zambia and Zimbabwe on issues related to HIV/AIDS and drug dependency.

99. In Nigeria, following a consultation meeting on the referral model for HIV-positive people in prisons, UNODC provided technical assistance to prison services and the judiciary for the adoption of alternatives to imprisonment.

100. In May 2020, UNODC began consultations with national stakeholders regarding the conduct of capacity-building to improve HIV testing services in Nigerian correctional services and reduce the transmission of HIV. In June 2020, UNODC developed a research protocol for the conduct of a rapid situational assessment of women's health (including HIV/AIDS) in Nigerian correctional services.

101. Kenya, Mauritius and the United Republic of Tanzania now have comprehensive coverage of harm-reduction interventions. In Uganda, needle-syringe programme services are currently available and the Government has agreed to pilot opioid substitution therapy services.

102. In Ethiopia, UNODC supported the development of a post-release information package for prisoners to promote the continuum of care and reduce potential health risks. UNODC also undertook a service mapping assessment at health facilities in Addis Ababa on HIV/AIDS in relation to people who use drugs.

103. In Kenya, UNODC supported prison services to develop HIV/AIDS and testing guidelines specific to prison services, helping to mainstream HIV/AIDS service provision in prison facilities in the country.

104. In the United Republic of Tanzania, UNODC supported a comprehensive assessment of HIV/AIDS and sexual and reproductive health services in selected prisons. UNODC also supported the review of the Zanzibar correctional facilities HIV/AIDS strategic plan to contribute to the implementation of the minimum standard.

105. In North Africa, UNODC trained 450 professionals from prison directorates, ministries of health and social solidarity and civil society organizations in Egypt, Morocco and Tunisia on a variety of topics relating to the prevention of HIV/AIDS and other communicable diseases in closed settings.

#### **D. Availability**

106. In 2019, UNODC supported the second national survey of Nigeria on the quantification and estimation of controlled medicines, psychotropic substances and precursors for medical and scientific purposes. In addition, UNODC published a new curriculum and training manual on rational use and access to controlled medicines and provided support for the revision of inventory and record-keeping tools for controlled medicines.

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