

**Implementation of the recommendations  
adopted by the Twenty-sixth Meeting of Heads of National  
Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Africa, held in Addis Ababa  
from 19 to 23 September 2016**

**QUESTIONNAIRE**

<b>Submission Information</b>	
Name of country:	Tanzania
Date of submission:	29 June 2018
<b>Information for follow-up purposes</b>	
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<b>Publishing on the UNODC website</b>	
Do you agree to post the questionnaire “as received” on the UNODC website	
	YES



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United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)**

**by 29 June 2018**

**Guidance Note for completing the questionnaire on  
Implementation of recommendations**

The Secretariat kindly invites Governments to follow the guidelines below when replying to the questionnaire:

- **Summarize action taken** on the implementation of each recommendation in no more than 200 words;
- Provide **complete references** to legislation or to any other document if relevant for the implementation of each recommendation;
- Where possible and applicable, provide **quantified data** in addition to description of action taken;
- If applicable, provide information on the **main obstacles to the implementation** of a recommendation.

## Issue I

### Effective national and regional strategies in addressing drug trafficking by sea

#### Recommendation 1

Countries of the region with extensive, remote and difficult to patrol coastlines should be encouraged to develop specific maritime protection strategies that support inter-agency collaboration to maximize the effectiveness of limited resources.

#### Any action taken?

Yes

**Comments:** The Government of Tanzania supports this recommendation and is working so closely with International partners as an inter-agency strategy to patrol her coastlines in order to offer maritime protection despite the limited resources. Through these joint operations, significant seizures of heroin have been observed along the Tanzania's coast collaboration with international partners. Despite the good results, the country needs more support to conduct regular maritime patrols in terms of getting more vessels, use of advanced technology and capacity building to Tanzanian marine officers particularly trainings and equipment.

#### Recommendation 2

Governments should support the development of maritime intelligence capacity within their drug enforcement authorities to monitor the movement of vessels and share this information with counterparts in order to facilitate the identification of traffickers and the vessels they are using.

#### Any action taken?

Yes

**Comments:** The Government of Tanzania works closely with various national and international agencies in sharing maritime intelligence. The Tanzania Drug Control and Enforcement Authority in collaboration with EU-ACT Project has hosted two major meetings in Tanzania with various heads of law enforcement agencies from Africa and Europe with the aim of sharing maritime intelligence. Not only that but also officers from the Tanzania Drug Control and Enforcement Authority have been attending intelligence sharing workshops in other countries. Tanzania is also going to be the host of the forthcoming HONLEA-Africa in which one of the aims of the meeting to enhance maritime intelligence capacity and sharing of information with other law enforcement agencies.

#### Recommendation 3

Governments are encouraged to support the Indian Ocean Forum on Maritime Crime initiative and the maritime interdiction role of the Combined Maritime Forces aimed at disrupting heroin trafficking on the east coast of Africa.

**Any action taken?**

Yes |

**Comments:** The Government of Tanzania supports and works jointly with Indian Ocean Forum on Maritime Crime initiative and the Combined Maritime Forces with the aim of disrupting heroin trafficking on the east coast of Africa from South East Asia. Significant Seizures through maritime interdiction have been observed in the past twelve months.

There is also an on going operation along the Tanzania coast in the fight against illegal activities including illegal fishing and other organized crimes like drug trafficking along our coast. The current operation is called JODARI, which is under the Government of Tanzania and Sea Shepherd Global. Through this operation drugs and fishes, which were illegally fished, were seized.

**Recommendation 4**

Governments are encouraged to ensure the accuracy of contact information and focal point details that they provide to the United Nations directory of competent national authorities and to regularly update this information with any changes.

**Any action taken?**

Yes

The Governments adopted the above recommendation by appointing the focal point within the DCEA. The Authority has been attending regional and international meetings, exchange of intelligence information between partner countries like Kenya, South Africa, United State, United Kingdom, Canada, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Belgium and China. Exchange of information has been through competent national authorities and embassies of the respective countries. The Tanzania government has been able also to provide mutual legal assistances with other countries in the area of drug control and enforcement.

**Comments :** Herewith is the official updated contact information:

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**Issue II**

**Challenges in addressing new psychoactive substances, amphetamine-type stimulants and the diversion of precursors and pre-precursors and the non-medical use and misuse of pharmaceuticals containing narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances**

## Recommendation 5

Governments are encouraged to review their chemical control legislation, monitoring practices and staff training on chemical awareness so as to ensure that they provide the necessary control and compliance standards required for precursor chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of drugs.

### Any action taken?

Yes

**Comments:** The government has been taking various initiatives to address challenges on NPS, amphetamines and diversion of precursor chemicals. In December, 2017 the Government through legislative house amended a legislation to empower the Drugs Control and Enforcement Authority (DCEA) in controlling drug trafficking. Among other stringent issue imposed were offences on the diversion and illegal possession of precursor chemicals, substances with drugs related effects or used in the processes of manufacturing drugs.

To enhance capacity building to our staffs working in the fighting against drugs, in 2017 total of 68 DCEA officers received trainings from different countries on the control of drugs trafficking including diversion of precursor chemicals and pharmaceuticals products. The Countries and number of trainee were China (15), India (32), UK (3), Switzerland (3), Sri-lanka (1) and Tanzania (14).

Other action taken was conducting four (4) stakeholder's meeting and discussed improvement of monitoring measures, strengthening the information sharing mechanism and jointly inspection.

## Recommendation 6

Governments should encourage their drug enforcement and chemical control authorities to improve inter-agency cooperation in the monitoring of domestic sales of precursor chemicals.

### Any action taken?

Yes

**Comments:** The Government through Drug Control and Enforcement Authority conducted several stakeholders meeting to discuss measures to strengthen monitoring of precursor chemicals and pharmaceuticals with drug related effects and came up with the following resolutions:

- ✓ The regulatory and enforcement authorities should conduct scheduled jointly inspection to monitor the implementation of Country legislations.
- ✓ Tanzania Foods and Drugs Authority (TFDA) should establish regulation for the controlled drugs and precursors chemicals.
- ✓ Government Chemist Laboratory Agency (GCLA) should Strengthen Chemical Management Information System (CHEMIS) Database and provide access to DCEA for monitoring of precursor chemicals.
- ✓ Government Chemist Laboratory Agency (GCLA) should Review a list of 72 precursor chemicals described in 7th Schedule of the Industrial and Consumer Chemicals No. 3 of 2003.
- ✓ Inclusion of DCEA and GCLA into Joint Port Control Unit (JPCU) activities: In the course of implementation, Currently DCEA is participating in the control activities at port of Dar es salaam.
- ✓ GCLA, TFDA, Medical Store Department (MSD) and Tanzania Revenue Authority (TRA) should provide accesses of information on precursor chemicals, narcotics and Psychotropic substances to DCEA through Internet linkage from their database. DCEA is currently accessing information through Tanzania Customs Integrated System (TANCIS) of TRA, and periodically receives substances transactions reports from GCLA, TFDA, and MSD.

**Recommendation 7**

Governments are encouraged to take measures to ensure that effective controls are in place to detect and prevent the illegal importation of medications and pharmaceutical products.

**Any action taken?**

Yes
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**Comments:** The Government of Tanzania through Drug Control and Enforcement Authority has strengthen the information sharing among regulatory authorities whereby DCEA receives transaction reports for substances with drugs related effects which used in the medication. As results of exchange of information among authorities, DCEA has started closely monitoring and inspected 52 pharmaceuticals dealers including 5 hospitals just a few from 222 registrants registered by TFDA.

### Issue III

#### **Best practices in promoting measures to ensure the availability and accessibility of internationally controlled drugs for medical and scientific purposes**

##### **Recommendation 8**

If they have not already done so, Governments are urged to develop national strategies to address increasing access to controlled drugs for medical and scientific purposes.

##### **Any action taken?**

Yes

**Comments:** The Government of Tanzania through Tanzania Foods and Drugs Authority (TFDA) is implementing the Tanzania Food, Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 2003 (No. 1 of 2003) by ensuring the availability and accessibility of internationally controlled drugs for medical and scientific purposes, whereby TFDA control through registration, Certification, Inspection and issuance of importation permits, while the sole importer and distributor is Medical Stores Department.

##### **Recommendation 9**

Governments should be encouraged to undertake efforts to review legislative policies and regulatory procedures to improve the import and export process for substances under international control and to address issues related to their affordability.

##### **Any action taken?**

Yes

**Comments:** The Government has implemented the recommendation by reviewing The Drug Control and Enforcement Act of 2015 and its Regulations in 2017. The review aimed at strengthening the law in general and taking into account some crucial issues that were not addressed earlier.

##### **Recommendation 10**

Governments of the region should take measures to support the capacity-building and training of health-care professionals and competent national authorities on adequate access to controlled substances for medical purposes and to engage law enforcement in strengthening the systematic procedures that will prevent diversion while increasing access to medical care.

##### **Any action taken?**

Yes

**Comments:** The Government has implemented the recommendation by training 3000 health service providers in order to increase access to controlled substances for various medical conditions including mental health conditions, pain management and management of drug addiction. Tanzania is the first country in Sub Saharan Africa to establish methadone assisted therapy for people with opioid use disorder, by the end of December 2017, a total of 6100 clients were recruited into the program. Scaling of treatment centres is taking place in different parts of the countries. The government has been training law enforcement officer in the field of controlled substances in order to prevent diversion and misuse of substances.

## Issue IV

### **Practical measures tailored to the specific needs of children and youth to prevent and treat drug abuse among them and to address their involvement in drug-related crime, including cultivation and trafficking**

#### **Recommendation 11**

If they have not already done so, Governments are urged to develop well-defined national strategies to address drug use prevention, treatment for drug use disorders, care, rehabilitation and reintegration into the community, tailored for children and youth and guided by international standards and norms.

#### **Any action taken?**

Yes

**Comments:** The government of Tanzania enacted a new law called Drug Control and Enforcement Act Number 5 of 2015, which led to the formation of Tanzania Drug Control and Enforcement Authority in February 2017. This is the authority for the fight against drug supply in the country, offering drug demand and harm reduction interventions. Since its formation, a lot has been happening to the authority including capacity building to the authority, doing amendments and regulations to the Act. Currently, the country is in a state of developing national strategies to address drug use prevention, treatment for drug use disorders, care, rehabilitation and reintegration into the community, tailored for children and youth and guided by international standards under the Drug Control and Enforcement Authority.

#### **Recommendation 12**

Governments should be encouraged to promote effective coordination between the education, justice and law enforcement sectors to ensure that the needs of underage drug offenders are appropriately considered and treatment services are provided as required.

#### **Any action taken?**

Yes

**Comments:** The Government through Drug Control and Enforcement Authority has been coordinating multi-sectoral stakeholders including education, justice and law enforcement agencies. The coordination has led to seizure of huge amounts of drugs as well as formulation of Anti – Drugs clubs in primary education schools in Dar es Salaam and the plan is to scale up to other regions.

#### **Recommendation 13**

Governments should be encouraged to undertake efforts to review measures that have been taken to ensure that all actors within the child protection, health and juvenile justice systems have the capacity to protect the rights and respond to the needs of children, including by providing those in need with drug treatment and related support services, throughout the justice system and upon reintegration into families and the community.

#### **Any action taken?**

Yes

**Comments:** The government of Tanzania enacted a new law called Drug Control and Enforcement Act Number 5 of 2015, which led to the formation of Tanzania Drug Control and Enforcement Authority in February 2017. Amendments and regulations were made to the Act in which measures have been taken to ensure that all actors within the child protection, health and juvenile justice systems have the capacity to protect the rights and respond to the needs of children, including by providing those in need with drug treatment and related support services, throughout the justice system and upon reintegration into families and the community.

#### **Recommendation 14**

Governments must do more to encourage and support training of relevant stakeholders at the national and community level, including law enforcement, the justice sector, the health sector and the education sector, to ensure evidence-based interventions are universally implemented within a coordinated, culturally and socially relevant system in order to promote healthy lifestyles for youth as productive members of the community.

#### **Any action taken?**

Yes

**Comments:** The Government has been conducting trainings to various stakeholders such as health providers, judiciary, parliamentarians, community leaders and law enforcers in Mbeya, Morogoro, Mwanza, Iringa and Dodoma regions. The aim is to ensure that evidence based interventions are integrated in their programs in the fight against drug supply reduction, drug demand reduction and harm reduction interventions. These law enforcers include Police officers and magistrates. Furthermore, trainings have been conducted to community leaders such as ward executive officers as well as the regional and district Committees for Security and Safety. Special trainings as well as advocacy sensitization meetings were conducted to parliamentarians. These trainings are currently scaled up to other regions with the aim of reaching all regions in Tanzania. The government uses commemoration of special national days as an opportunity to address issues related to drug supply, demand reduction and harm reduction in Tanzania. A good example is an Independence Day, Workers Day, National Drug Day and Farmers Day.