
2. In fact, a number of large seizures were made before 2005, but it was only around that time that the cumulative evidence caught international attention.

3. In addition to outright theft of the evidence, this includes cases where smaller amounts of drugs were reported seized than intelligence indicated were present (such as the MV Benjamin case in Ghana), where inert substances were substituted for drugs in police custody (such as the 2011 Martin case, also in Ghana), or where seizures initially identified as cocaine were later said to be cannabiss (cases in Mali and Senegal).

4. UNODC ARQ 2011 - Brazil.

5. Interviews conducted with Colombian and Venezuelan law enforcement authorities in April and May 2012.


10. The ‘Illicit Drug seizures with relation to European Airports’ (IDEAS) database contains some 500-600 seizure records a year from airports in 15 European countries (Austria, Croatia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Spain, Malta, Poland, Portugal, Serbia and the United Kingdom) as well as from airports used in transiting Europe.


12. For example, Colombians have been arrested in West Africa in the 2008 airplane case in Sierra Leone, the 2008 Gulfstream case in Guinea-Bissau, one 2008 case in Togo, and six were arrested in connection with the two-ton seizure in The Gambia in 2010.


14. Refers only to the top 10 nationalities arrested. “West Africa” refers to BissauGuineans, Cape Verdeans, and Nigerians.


18. A study of waste water conducted in 19 European cities by the Norwegian Institute for Water Research (NIVA) in Oslo and the Mario Negri Institute in Milan produced a Europe-wide estimate of 350 kg of cocaine per day. This is equivalent to 128 tons per year, which is almost identical to the UNODC estimate.

19. Tramadol was rescheduled by Minister of Health Fouad el-Nawawi under Decree No. 125 of 2012 to Section II of Schedule 1 of the Anti-Narcotics Law 182 (1960).


22. UNODC ROSEN database.


27. Thailand country presentation on African Drug Trafficking Organizations, Narcotics Suppression Bureau (NSB), Royal Thai Police, presented at the International Drug Enforcement Conference (IDEC), Far East Regional Working Group Meeting (FEWG),
Bangkok, Thailand, 1-3 March 2011.

Interview with Igbo drug dealers in Bangkok, 5 April 2012.


UNODC. Global SMART programme, October 2010.

UNODC. 2011 Global ATS Assessment.

According to information provided through the Annual Reports Questionnaire, approximately 12% of foreign methamphetamine traffickers arrested in Japan were from Africa; 10% were African in Malaysia, and 7% were African in Indonesia. Taking an average, this is approximately 10%.

According to information provided through the Annual Reports Questionnaire, approximately 275 foreign methamphetamine couriers were arrested in Malaysia, 76 in Indonesia, and 650 in Japan. Extrapolating from these numbers produces a five-country estimate of 1500.

An interception rate of 5% has been proposed by the Centre for Social and Health Outcomes Research and Evaluation (SHORE) in “The Socio-economic impact of amphetamine type stimulants in New Zealand.” (Auckland, 2004). These figures are volatile, however, and change significantly year to year.

UNODC. Annual Reports Questionnaire 2010.


According to the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime: “smuggling of migrants” is defined as “the procurement, in order to obtain, directly or indirectly, a financial or other material benefit, of the illegal entry of a person into a State Party of which the person is not a national or a permanent resident.” While data are not available on the share of West African migrants who are smuggled, data are available for the comparatively small land crossing from Mexico to the United States, where over 90% of migrants interviewed in recent years have reported paying for assistance in crossing the border. With the exception of the Spanish enclaves in Morocco and the land route through Ait-Madar, all routes to Europe involve a maritime crossing. Very few of the boats detected were constructed by the migrants they contain, so nearly all of these migrants were smuggled on at least the maritime leg of their journey.

Since Europe does not maintain a database of visa overstays, it is impossible to say how many West African immigrants in this way. The United Nations Office in West Africa states that “[i]n the canoes, pateras or other means of irregular entry into Europe, although attracting the most media attention, do not account for the majority of irregular migration”, and quotes a Spanish finding that only 8% of irregular arrivals in Spain are by sea. See United Nations Office for West Africa. Migrations irrégulières en provenance d’Afrique de l’Ouest: description du phénomène et analyse des causes et conséquences des flux migratoires. Études thématiques, September 2008, p.25.


Interview with source from United Nations Office for West Africa, 10 November 2009.

For example, the wars of the 1990s in Liberia (1989-2006) and Sierra Leone (1991-2002) involved large-scale transfers of weapons and ammunition from East European and former Soviet states. A 2000 shipment of 5 million rounds of 7.62 x 39 mm ammunition in New Zealand.” (Auckland, 2004). These figures are volatile, however, and change significantly year to year.

The UN office in West Africa quotes an estimate by the Commission mondiale sur les migrations internationales that 2,000 migrants lose their lives each year trying to cross the Mediterranean. See United Nations Office for West Africa. Migrations irrégulières en provenance d’Afrique de l’Ouest: description du phénomène et analyse des causes et conséquences des flux migratoires. Études thématiques, September 2008, p.9. The same figure is quoted by Adepoju, Aderanti. Migration in Sub-Saharan Africa. This number includes North Africans, though, who comprise perhaps two-thirds of the irregular migrants crossing the Mediterranean. Fortress Europe, a website that gathers information on immigration to the European Union, calculates on the basis of press reports that 14,797 people died on Europe’s land frontiers in the 21 years from 1988 to 2009. Of these, 10,816 died or went missing on sea-crossings via the Atlantic or the Mediterranean. Since the figures have been gathered over a period of twenty years, they imply an average of less than a thousand fatalities per year on the sea-routes from Africa to Europe. If one-third of these were sub-Saharan, it would imply some 300-350 deaths of sub-Saharan migrants per year on the sea-lanes.

El Ministero dell’ Interno (Italy), Hellenic police and FRONTEX (Greece).

Interview with Mauritanian and Senegalese migrants, Las Palmas de Gran Canaria, Canary Islands, 11 November 2009.

Interview with Senegalese migrants, Las Palmas de Gran Canaria, Canary Islands, 10 November 2009.

Interview with source from Guardia Civil, formerly stationed stationed in the Canary Islands, 23 October 2009.

Interview with source from Guardia Civil, formerly stationed stationed in the Canary Islands, 23 October 2009.


Interview with Ivorian migrant, Melilla, 24 November 2009.

Interview with Ivorian migrant, Algeciras, 7 November 2009.

Interview with Guardia Civil, Madrid, 8 November 2009.

Interview with Ivorian migrant, Algeciras, 7 November 2009.

The Smuggling of Migrants Protocol supplements the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.


Includes Ceuta and Melilla.

Ministero del Interior (Spain), Ministero dell’ Interno (Italy), Hellenic police and FRONTEX (Greece), Maltese Police.

Gobierno de España, Ministerio del Interior, Balance 2011 de la Lucha contra la Inmigración Incorrecta.

Gobierno de España, Ministerio del Interior, Balance 2011 de la Lucha contra la Inmigración Incorrecta.

Camera dei Deputati XVI Legislatura. Bollettino Delle Giunte e Questioni, formerly stationed in the Canary Islands, 10 November 2009.

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Armed conflict is defined as the use of armed force between the military forces of two parties, of which at least one is the government of a state; non-state conflict is the use of armed force between two organized armed groups, neither of which is the government of a state; and one-sided violence is the use of armed force by the government of a state or by a formally organized group against civilians. All definitions are for the occurrence of at least 25 battle-related deaths.


The seizures reviewed are captured in the table on the next page.

The Sierra Leone UN Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration program (UNDDRRC, 2011b).

The size of rebel armies varies considerably between conflicts, but looking at four conflicts in Africa (Sudan, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Mozambique) the share of adult males in the general population who enlisted in rebel armies varies from 4% in Mozambique to 24% in Liberia.


WHO World Malaria report 2011.

WHO Global Health Observatory Data Repository. Available: http://apps.who.int/ghodatra/

Survey of the quality of selected antimarial medicines circulating in 6 countries of sub-Saharan Africa, January 2011.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date seized</th>
<th>State of seizure</th>
<th>Place of seizure</th>
<th>Mode of transport</th>
<th>Craft-manufactured</th>
<th>Assault rifles</th>
<th>Light machine guns</th>
<th>Heavy machine guns</th>
<th>Rocket launchers</th>
<th>Grenades (hand)</th>
<th>Mines (anti-personnel)</th>
<th>Explosives</th>
<th>Conventional</th>
<th>Ammunition</th>
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<td>Land</td>
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<td>Niger, Libya, Algeria border</td>
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<td>Douala</td>
<td>Land</td>
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Percentage of cases involving particular type of weapon / ammunition:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Weapon / Ammunition</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>Craft-manufactured</td>
<td>5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Assault rifles</td>
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<td>Light machine guns</td>
<td>71</td>
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<td>Heavy machine guns</td>
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<td>Rocket launchers</td>
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<td>Grenades (hand)</td>
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<td>Mines (anti-personnel)</td>
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<td>Explosives</td>
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<td>Conventional</td>
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<td>Ammunition</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
in 6 countries of sub-Saharan Africa, January 2011.


107 See, for example, the Box: Licit pharmaceuticals, illicitly diverted.


114 IMS Health 2011.


121 Based on the human development index as compiled by the United Nations Development Program in 2010.

122 For example, the IMF estimates that smuggled oil and fuel from Nigeria comprised 20% of Benin’s consumption in 1986, rising to 68% by 1991, and 17% of Cameroon’s consumption by the same year, despite the fact that the latter was and remains a net oil exporter. Officially recorded sales of oil and oil products in Benin fell from 154,800 tonnes in 1986 to 63,300 tonnes by 2001. Actual consumption increased over this period, so the fall in sales is attributable to the smuggling of oil and oil products. The IMF estimates that the consumption of such products increased from 33,900 tonnes in 1986 to 133,200 tonnes by 2001. It is no surprise that the difference between fuel prices in Nigeria and Benin increased during this period. See Wang, Jian-Ye, “Macroeconomic Policies and Smuggling: an analysis of illegal oil trade in Nigeria”, IMF Policy Development and Review Department, September 1994.

123 In addition, in an interview with UNODC in November 2011, Benin’s Minister for Economic Affairs stated that the proportion of smuggled Nigerian fuel out of total fuel consumption in Benin had reached almost 80%.


125 The demobilization program has been administered in two phases, the first involving just over 20,000 militants and the second another 6,000. Some claiming to be militants are demanding a “third phase”, but their goal seems to be accessing the benefits granted under the amnesty.

126 Under Article 101 of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, “piracy” is defined as: any illegal acts of violence or detention, or any act of depredation, committed for private ends by … a private ship… directed… on the high seas, against another ship… As this act occurs in international waters and involves nationals of one country attacking vessels of another country, usually involving crew of additional countries, these offences are inherently “transnational.” They are also “organized crime,” in that the offence is serious, and it involves groups of people working together for material gain.

127 The United Nations Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Maritime Navigation of 1988 also applies to offences committed in territorial waters, and includes the seizure of ships by force and acts of violence against persons on board ships. The United Nations International Maritime Organization tracks the incidence of both piracy and maritime robbery (in both national and international waters) in their statistics, and it is on these statistics that this chapter is based.

128 For the purposes of this analysis, all attacks that showed signs of being aimed at acquiring cargo have been classified as hijacking incidents, even if the pirates failed to achieve their objective. In order to come up with a sound policy response, it is important that the intent of the pirates be clarified, not their competence.


132 UNODC interview with Chief of Navy, Benin, 3 November 2011. As a result of the attacks in 2011, the country’s exclusive economic zone was included in the Hull War, Strikes, Terrorism and Related Perils Listed Area by Lloyd’s Joint War Committee on 1 August. The territory in question is given as “Gulf of Guinea, but only the waters of the Beninese and Nigerian Exclusive Economic Zones north of Latitude 3 degrees north”. This designation allows insur-
ance companies to impose additional premiums on vessels sailing through the country’s maritime territory.


134 In the UN, “rule of law” is defined as “a principle of governance in which all persons, institutions and entities, public and private, including the State itself, are accountable to laws that are publicly promulgated, equally enforced and independently adjudicated, and which are consistent with international human rights norms and standards. It requires, as well, measures to ensure adherence to the principles of supremacy of law, equality before the law, accountability to the law, fairness in the application of the law, separation of powers, participation in decision-making, legal certainty, avoidance of arbitrariness and procedural and legal transparency.” See UN Doc. S/2004/616 (2004), para. 6. See also UN Doc. A/61/636-S/2006/980 (2006).