

NDLEA

(Federal Republic of Nigeria)

2015 ANNUAL REPORT

Vision Statement

To become the most proactive and leading Drug Law Enforcement Agency on the African Continent and one of the best in the world through the provision of effective and efficient services to Nigerians by cutting off the supply of illicit drugs, reducing the demand for illicit drugs and other substances of abuse, tracing and recovering drug-related proceeds and contributing to the creation and maintenance of an enviable image for the Nation throughout the world

Mission Statement

The National Drug Law Enforcement Agency shall deploy all resources at its disposal for the total eradication of illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances; suppression of demand for illicit drugs and other substances of abuse; recovery of ill gotten wealth, acquired from proceeds of illicit drug trade; protection, enhancement and maintenance of the image of

Nigeria and Nigerians at home and abroad

From the Executive Desk

Chairman/Chief Executive's Desk

This 2015 Annual Report of the Agency is a Balance Sheet of sorts. Balance Sheet, not in the sense of profit and loss account, but that which is a succinct summary of the activities and initiatives of the Agency in 2015. Analytically, the fiscal and physical cost benefit of all the efforts of the Agency which accrued to the nation during the year in focus is unquantifiable.

Judging from the content and context of the report, 2015 was a year of modest achievements for the Agency. Modest because the facts and figures for the year did not out-rightly outstrip that of the previous year, although there are mark-ups in most areas of the Agency's operational activities, ranging from interdiction to prosecution, drug demand reduction, training and manpower development.

The number of offenders arrested dipped, marginally, an indication that a few number of people are being deterred from the illicit drug enterprise. Very worrisome, however, is the proportional increase in the quantity of drugs seized. If the concept of market forces is anything to go by, it means that the appetite for drug consumption is not about to decline because most often it is demand that reinforces supply.

The trend over the years is that cannabis sativa tops the list of drug seizures. This trend did not change in 2015. Cannabis, also known as marijuana, had remained the only major drug locally produced in Nigeria while other drugs like cocaine and heroin are being smuggled into the

country from mainly Latin America and Asia, respectively and through the country's porous borders.

Judging from the global trend, cannabis is still a drug to watch, with more drug users suffering from cannabis use disorder, coupled with more harmful potentials as reflected in the high proportion of persons seeking first-time treatment in several regions of the world. Coca leave production is reported to be on downward slope with increased rate of abuse. Heroin maintained a steady rise mainly due to opium cultivation increasing significantly in Afghanistan, the main growing country. But cannabis continues to be on the rise both in use and in production with West Africa being one of the major sources.

Equally disturbing is the persistent discovery of clandestine laboratories for the production of methamphetamine (nicknamed as meth) a powerful and highly addictive stimulant that affects the central nervous system. Last year alone, another three of such laboratories were uncovered all in Anambra State. It is a tinge of irony, and sadly so that the entire West Africa sub region is fast becoming an established source of methamphetamine, from where it is smuggled to East and South Asia via Southern Africa or Europe with new trafficking routes linking previously unconnected regional methamphetamine markets. The synthetic drug now dominates the global market.

It is particularly disturbing going by the long-term dangers inherent in the use of meth. The commonly inhaled, smoked and injected drug has adverse consequences on users, some of which include psychosis, severe dental problem, hallucination, weight and memory losses as well as aggressive and violent behaviour. It is understandable that the

search for clandestine laboratories by the Agency can never stop. It rather should get more aggressive.

Last year again, another drug of abuse called *khat* was discovered in the country, even in large quantities.

As the new helmsman at the foremost counter-narcotic Agency, the annual report offers several lessons, pursuing some of which is sufficient turn-around agenda. One major challenge I have noticed is the absence of a baseline with which to test the reliability and validity of performances therein contained. Comparing statistics of one year with previous years' can only produce a voluminous result rather than a true reflection of drug prevalence and curtailment.

It is therefore a priority to first conduct surveys on drug extent and prevalence, the outcome of which should form the baseline that could be used to assess performance for that year under review. The present drug control paradigm shift is anchored on intelligence-led operation that is evidence-based. A report is therefore expected to quantitatively and qualitatively assert whether there is a rise or decline in the rate of illicit drug business.

The global operational slogan is also shifting from mere arrest and seizure to **Disrupt, Dismantle and Defeat**, a slogan that shall be the driving force of this administration. Perhaps, one need not mention that we have only been operating at the disrupt level, our superlative statistics of arrest and seizure, regardless. Drug Trafficking is a criminal enterprise shrouded in conspiracy. Until we are able to uncover the networks and diligently prosecute the conspirators and ensuring they are convicted, we are merely disrupting drug trafficking

activities, amounting to what William Shakespeare likened to scotching the snake without killing it. For us, we need to not only kill the snake, but we need to also behead and burn it.

Every drug trafficking criminal enterprise has a leadership, it has a source of finance; there is the means of transportation and a mode of communication. To disrupt, dismantle and defeat, all these components must be brought down. The dragnet must rake in all associates in the enterprise.

In order to give bite to this operational paradigm shift, we must be drastic in all our measures, both operationally and administratively, through strict law enforcement and provision of operational resources. We must first strengthen the NDLEA Act for scrupulous prosecution; we must promote respect for the rule of law, improve staff welfare and provide logistic support. Our international and inter-agency collaboration must be excellent.

If we must reverse the drug trend as an Agency, our operational thematic focus must take cognisance of need for aggressive and sustainable anti-drug awareness campaign to force down the drug demand curve, since drug demand and supply are mutually inclusive and reinforcing. More work need to be done to promote the importance of understanding and addressing drug dependence as a chronic health condition. We need to invest in long-term psycho-therapeutic and medical solutions.

One greatest asset that will change the country's counter-narcotic landscape is the avowed determination of the present administration to support drug control initiatives with long term vision, adequate funding

and the political will to integrate drug concerns into a broader development and governance agenda. Even the unabated production of cannabis sativa will lose its attractions with the adoption of alternative development programme as a state policy for drug control. This long term strategy is aimed at developing alternative sources of income for farmers dependent on illicit drug cultivation and production. Marketing licit products, land tenure and sustainable and use of land are crucial to the long term success of alternative development interventions.

What the present grim drug climate requires is strategic planning on the side of the Agency backed by goodwill of government at all levels and the general public. We must also get our priorities right and launch into the change agenda of government. With our changed operational strategy, change in the disposition of government and change of perception of the general public, a much better operational result is achievable.

Col. Muhammad Mustapha Abdallah (Rtd.) LL.M
Chairman/Chief Executive

1. Brief History of the National Drug Law Enforcement Agency

1.0 Background

The Government of Nigeria (GON) has been deeply concerned about the magnitude of and the rising trend in the demand for and traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances which adversely affects the international image of the country and the well being of her citizenry. Recognising the links between illicit traffic in drugs and psychotropic substances and other related organized criminal activities which undermine the legitimate economy and threaten the stability and security of the country within the sub-region, Nigeria has been in the forefront of global efforts at suppressing the drug menace in support of global peace and security.

Building on its 1935 Dangerous Drugs Act, Nigeria has been a signatory to all United Nations International Conventions on Drugs and Psychotropic substances, including the "1988 Vienna Convention" which demanded that all countries that are signatories to the convention should domesticate them into local legislations as well as put in place Institutional frameworks to control the rising drug problem.

The National Drug Law Enforcement Agency (NDLEA) thus became a product of the 1988 Convention, recognizing that eradication of illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances must be vigorously pursued by reinforcing and promulgating a comprehensive legislation to supplement international measures already taken towards effective and meaningful eradication of the illicit traffic, misuse and abuse of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.

1.1 Functions of the Agency

The Agency commenced operations in 1990, charged with the responsibility for enforcing the provisions of Decree 48 of 1989 (now CAP N30 LFN 2004) and coordinating all drug laws and policies which powers were previously conferred on any other statutory body in the country including campaigns to check the abuse of narcotics and psychotropic substances. Some of these functions are:

- (a) the enforcement and the due administration of the provisions of the NDLEA Act;*
- (b) The coordination of all drug laws and enforcement conferred on any person or authority, including Ministers in the Government of the Federation, by any such laws;*
- (c) Adoption of measures to identify, trace, freeze, confiscate or seize proceeds derived from drug-related offences or property whose value corresponds to such proceeds;*
- (d) Adoption of measures to eradicate illicit cultivation of narcotic plants and to eliminate illicit demand for narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances with a view to reducing human suffering and eliminating financial incentives for illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances;*
- (e) taking such measures which might require the taking of reasonable precautions to prevent the use of ordinary means of transport for illicit traffic in narcotic drugs including making special arrangements with transport owners;*

(f) Adoption of measures which shall include coordinated preventive and repressive action, introduction and maintenance of investigative and control techniques;

(g) Adoption of measures to increase the effectiveness of eradication efforts;

(h) The facilitation of rapid exchange of scientific and technical information and the conduct of research geared towards eradication of illicit use of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances;

(i) Taking measures for the early destruction of or disposal of the narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances which have been seized, confiscated and forfeited;

(j) Facilitation or encouragement of the presence or availability of persons, including persons in custody who consent to assist in investigations or participate in proceedings relating to narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances

(k) Enhancing the effectiveness of law enforcement to suppress illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances;

(l) establishing, maintaining and securing communication to facilitate the rapid exchange of information concerning offences and improving international cooperation in the suppression of illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances by road, sea and air;

(m) Reinforcing and supplementing the measures provided in the Convention on Narcotic Drugs 1961, as amended by the 1972 Protocol; the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances and the United

Nations Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances 1988 as adopted by the Nigerian domestic law, in order to counter the magnitude and extent of illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and its grave consequences;

(n) Taking such measures that may ensure the elimination and prevention of the root causes of the problems of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances;

(o) Strengthening and enhancing effective legal means for international cooperation in criminal matters for suppressing international activities of illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances;

(p) collaborating with government bodies within and outside Nigeria carrying out functions wholly or in part analogous to those of the Agency concerning among others -

(i) the identities, whereabouts and activities of persons suspected of being involved in offences mentioned in this Act;

(ii) the movement of proceeds or property derived from the commission of such offences;

(iii) the movement of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances specified in the Second Schedule to this Act, and instrumentalities used or intended for use in the commission of such offences;

(iv) the exchange of personnel and other experts

(v) the establishment and maintenance of a system for monitoring international dealings in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances in order to identify suspicious transactions and persons engaged in them;

(q) taking charge, supervising, controlling, coordinating all the responsibilities, functions and activities relating to arrest, investigation and prosecution of all offences connected with or relating to illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, notwithstanding any law to the contrary; and

(r) Strengthening co-operation with the Office of the Attorney General of the Federation, the Police Force, Customs Agencies, Immigration services, welfare officials, health officials and other law enforcement agencies in the eradication of illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances

1.2 Special Powers of the Agency

The Agency has powers:

- a. To cause investigation to be conducted as to whether any person has committed an offence under the Act;*
- b. To ascertain whether any person has been involved in offences under the Act or in the process of such offences to cause investigation to be conducted into properties of any person if it appears to the Agency that the person's life style and properties worth do not match his ostentatious living;*

- c. *For the purpose of inquiring into and ascertaining whether an offence under paragraph (b) subsection (ii) of this section has been committed, the Agency may by notice in writing call upon any one to furnish it within a time specified in the notice, with information, returns, accounts, books, or other documents in custody of such persons as the Agency may consider fit and proper in the circumstances;*
- d. *The Agency shall not exercise the power conferred upon it by paragraph (b) of this section without first obtaining the approval of the Attorney General of the Federation. For the purposes of carrying out or enforcing the Act, all officers of the Agency involved in the enforcement of the provisions of the Act shall have the same powers, authority and privileges (including power to carry arms) as are given by law to the members of the Nigeria Police.*

1.0 Operational Scope

The NDLEA is the main organ of the Federal Government of Nigeria responsible for the control of illicit drug trafficking. It also plays the lead and coordinating role in demand reduction, drug control policy formulation and implementation in the country. Established in 1989, the Agency has had eight (8) Chief Executives to date. Its National Headquarters is located at No. 4, Shaw Road, Ikoyi-Lagos.

The major areas of the Agency's operations are:

- a. Administration and Finance
- b. Operations (local and international)
- c. Prosecution and Legal Services
- d. Drug Demand Reduction
- e. Training and Manpower Development
- f. Assets and Financial Investigation, and
- g. Internal Affairs (Responsible for control measures against corruption and compromise)

➤ Administration

The Agency has seven (7) established directorates and fourteen (14) autonomous Units and offices that work together to carry out its drug control mandate. The Agency operates in 36 State Commands and the Federal Capital Territory (FCT) Abuja. This is in addition to ten (10) Special Area Commands (SACs) located at the nation's international airports, sea ports and some land borders.

➤ Directorates

- i. Administration and Finance
- ii. Operations and General Investigation
- iii. Drug Demand Reduction

- iv. Prosecution and Legal Services
- v. Assets and Financial Investigation
- vi. Training and Manpower Development; and
- vii. Technical Services

➤ **Departments and Autonomous Offices:**

- i. Chairman/Chief Executive's Office
- ii. Director General/Secretary
- iii. Abuja Liaison Services
- iv. Internal Affairs
- v. Joint Task Force (JTF)
- vi. Special Investigation Unit (SIU)
- vii. Forensics and Chemical Monitoring
- viii. International Affairs
- ix. National Drug Control Strategy/Inter-ministerial Drug Control Secretariat
- x. Internal Audit
- xi. Public Affairs
- xii. Canine (Sniffer Dog) Unit
- xiii. Combined Inter- Agency Task Force (CIATF)
- xiv. Intelligence Data Centre

- **2.0 Administration**

2.1 Personnel

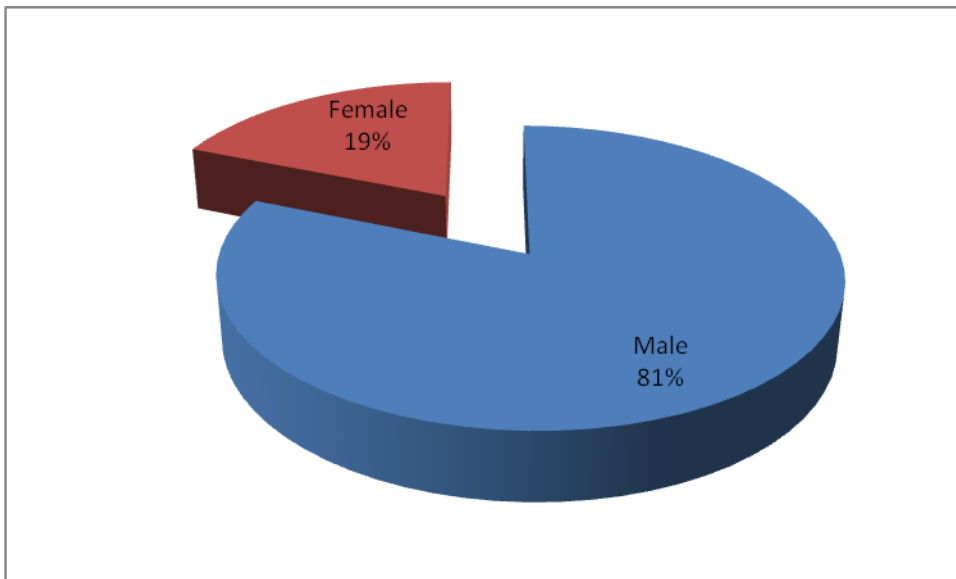
As at the time of this report the staff strength of the Agency stood at five thousand, and one (5,001). These personnel are deployed at the NHQ Lagos, 47 field operational commands, the RADC, Jos and Abuja Liaison Services. The total staff population represent a ratio of **one (1) drug agent to over thirty three thousand, nine hundred and ninety three Nigerians (1:33,993) using the population of 170,000,000 Nigerians**. The situation is expected to improve in the years ahead as

the Agency awaits the approval of the FGN to recruit more officers and improve the ratio of Agent to citizen, which should also translate to greater effectiveness.

STAFF DISPOSITION BY GENDER

<u>Gender</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
Male	4,061	81.18
Female	940	18.82
Total	5,001	100

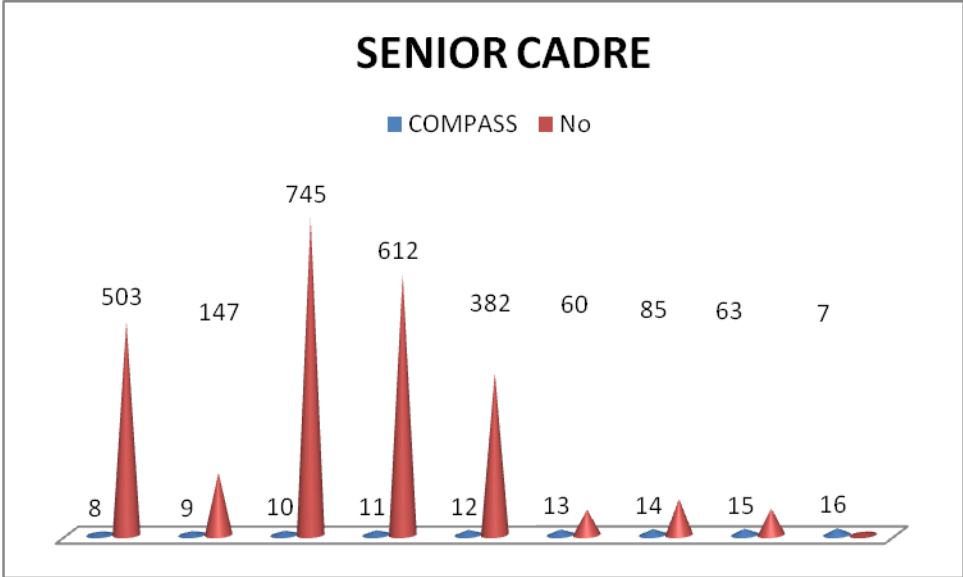
STAFF DISPOSITION BY GENDER



PERSONNEL DISPOSITION BY GRADE LEVEL

Senior Cadre Personnel

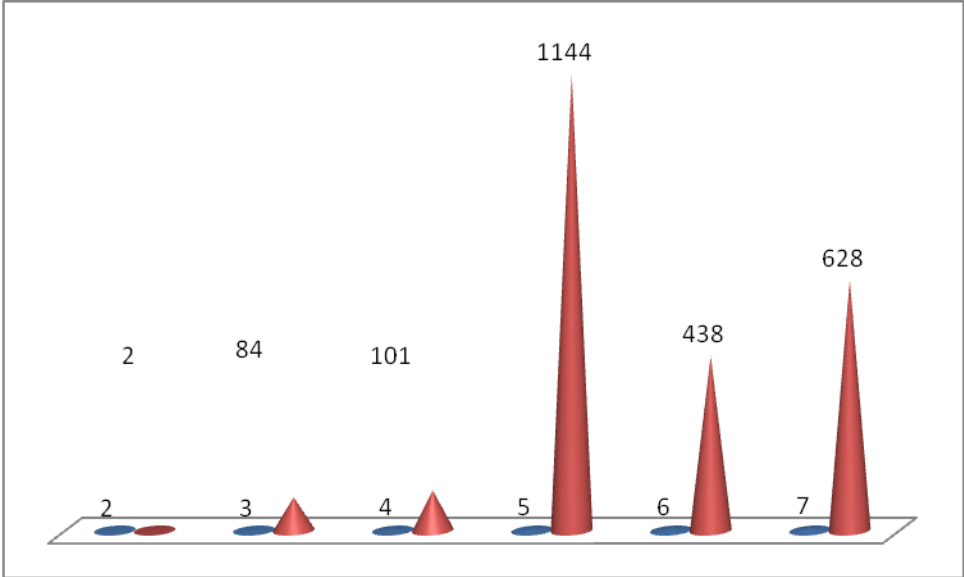
GRADE LEVEL	NO	%
08	503	19.32
09	147	5.65
10	745	28.60
11	612	23.50
12	382	14.67
13	60	2.30
14	85	3.26
15	63	2.42
16	7	0.27
TOTAL	2,604	100



JUNIOR CADRE

GRADE LEVEL	NO	%
02	2	0.08
03	84	3.50
04	101	4.21
05	1,144	47.73
06	438	18,27
07	628	26.20
TOTAL	2,397	100

JUNIOR CADRES CHAT



3.0 2015 Operational Results

The Agency in 2015 arrested **8,778** suspected drug offenders. This figure is made up of **8,143** male and **635** female. The total drug seizures during the period stood at **903,624.56 Kilogrammes**. As in previous years, Cannabis sativa accounted for **871,480.32 kilogrammes** of the drugs seized followed by **30,652.93 kilogrammes** of Psychotropic substances and **785.10kilogrmmes** of Ephedrine. A total of **410.82kilogrammes of Methamphetamine** was seized. Other drugs include Cocaine which accounted for **260.47kilogrammes**, **30.09 kilogrammes** of heroin and **21.38kilogrammes** of amphetamine.

There was no remarkable difference between the 2015 and 2014 statistics of arrests. In 2014, a total of **8,826** suspected drug offenders were arrested. This figure was made up of **8,332** male and **494** female suspects.

Drug seizure, however, rose by a high proportion. In 2014, a total of **166,697.18 kilogrammes** of illicit drugs were seized compared to **903,624.56 kilogrammes** in 2015. Seizures of cannabis in 2014 amounted to **158,852.20 kilogrammes**. Psychotropic substances were **7,407.44 kilogrammes** while cocaine and heroin were **226.041 kilogrammes** and **56.449 kilogrammes**, respectively.

2015 came with the discovery of another illicit substance known as *Khat*. During the period, the Agency was able to seize one ton of this new drug. There is, however, no legislation against the drug yet.

There was a remarkable decrease in cannabis farm land destroyed. In 2015, a total of 377.12 **hectares** of cannabis plantation were discovered and destroyed. This is against **4,529.15 hectares** of cannabis plantations destroyed in 2014. This represents a decrease of about 91.67%. The outcome of the decrease in farmlands discovered in 2015 is the direct result of the increase in quantity of cannabis seized on the operational fields during the year.

Within this period under review, the Agency uncovered three new clandestine laboratories, all located in Anambra State, south east Nigeria. One of the laboratories was uncovered at Nnewi and the two others at Ozubulu. It would be recalled that several other clandestine laboratories had been discovered in the past with the concentration coming from the Anambra and Lagos States.

The implication of a marginal decrease of 0.54% in the number of arrests in 2015 and a substantial increase of 81.55% in seizures is that there are fewer persons behind the burgeoning drug trade. This may not be unconnected with the various porous (non-custom) borders, mainly foot paths scattered all over the country. Also the increase in the volume of this illegal trade might be as is the case with market forces where the increase in the demand for drugs can trigger the supply curve.

This correlation is evidenced in the number of counselees recorded in 2015 as compared to 2014. Also, unlike in the previous years where the Agency was able to cut down cannabis plantations before harvest, not much of such activity was seen during the year, ostensibly as a result of financial and logistic constraints. The inability of the Agency to nib plantations in the bud by carrying its

attack to the farmlands before cannabis sativa found its way to the towns and cities is therefore a factor. In 2014, an intervention fund was given to the Agency, and this was a major reason why the Agency was able to discover and destroyed such a fast land of cannabis sativa in the previous year. More so, cannabis sativa farm operations are burdensome and risky. The farms are located in very remote forests extremely difficult to penetrate.

Statistics of Arrests nationwide by Geo-political Zones

GEOGRAPHICAL ZONES	Males	Females	Total	%
North West	2168	38	2205	25.12
South West	1678	107	1785	20.33
North Central	1516	89	1605	18.28
South South	1110	269	1380	15.72
South East	899	80	979	11.15
North East	772	52	824	9.39
Total	8143	635	8778	100

North West, South west and North central took the lead in that order. However, over 42.36% of the females arrested came from the Southern part of the country.

Seizures in kgs

ZONES	COCAINE	HEROIN	CANNBIS	METH	AMPHET AMINE	EPHED RINE	OTHERS	TOTAL
South West	171.9445	12.0249	455,790.4	352.6030	1	578.9	5523.806	466,430.68
South South	10.5414	1.099	319,975.36	-	0.03		1906.3806	321,893.41
North West	5.3635	0.057	61,500.465	24.4	-	71	13,449.74	75,051.03
North Central	54.7146	1.319	23,404.1	25.7	0.3331	83.7	2,674.564	26,244.43
North East	1.5074	0.003	2,750.761	-	-		6993.9	9,746.17
South East	16.4014	15.5807	4,059.222	8.117	3.4713	51.5	104.5372	4,258.83
Total	260.47	30.09	871,480.32	410.82	4.83	785.10	30,652.93	903,624.56

Note: As usual, cannabis top the chart followed by others and Ephedrine. A new type of drug - Khat (added to others) was discovered in the country during the period under consideration.

Seizure - Arrest Index (SAI) Table

Zone	Arrests	Seizures (kgs)	SAI
North West	2,205	75,051.03	34
South West	1,785	466,430.68	25
North Central	1,605	26,244.43	16

South South	1,380	321,893.41	233
South East	979	4,258.83	4
North East	824	9,746.17	12
Total	8,778	903,624.56	103

- Airlines Used By Traffickers (MMIA ONLY)**

SN	AIRLINE	FREQUENCY	%
1.	EMIRATES	31	26.50
2.	ETHIOPIAN AIRLINE	21	17.95
3.	QATAR	16	13.68
4.	SOUTH AFRICAN AIRWAYS	12	10.26
5.	ETIHAD AIRWAYS	9	7.69
6.	KENYA AIRWAYS	6	5.13
7.	ARIK	4	3.42
8.	VIRGIN ATLANTIC	3	2.57
9.	TURKISH AIRLINE	2	1.71
10.	ROYAL AIR MAROC	2	1.71
11.	RWAND AIR	2	1.71

12.	LUFTHANSA	2	1.71
13.	AIR FRANCE	1	0.85
14.	MIDDLE EAST AIR	1	0.85
15.	EGYPT AIR	1	0.85
16.	MEDVIEW AIR	1	0.85
17.	KLM	1	0.85
18.	DELTA	1	0.85
19.	DHL	1	0.85
	TOTAL	117	100

Note: The table above indicates that Emirate Airline was the most frequently patronised flight by couriers during the period under consideration, followed by Ethiopia and Qatar Airlines respectfully.

Destination of drug Couriers arrested at MMIA, Lagos

S/N	DESTINATION	FREQUENCY	%
1.	NIGERIA	55	47
2.	CHINA	13	11.11
3.	UAE	12	10.26
4.	SOUTH AFRICA	10	8.56
5.	HONG KONG	5	4.28

6.	INDIA	4	3.42
7.	ITALY	3	2.57
8.	D.R.CONGO	2	1.71
9.	UK	2	1.71
10.	GUINEA CONAKRY	1	0.85
11.	FRANCE	1	0.85
12.	RWANDA	1	0.85
13.	LEBANON	1	0.85
14.	MOZAMBIQUE	1	0.85
15.	TURKEY	1	0.85
16.	SPAIN	1	0.85
17.	QATAR	1	0.85
18.	USA	1	0.85
19.	BRAZIL	1	0.85
20.	TAZANIA	1	0.85
	TOTAL	117	100

Note: The inflow of drugs into Nigeria is about 47% whereas the outward movement of couriers is about 63%, which indicates the fact that Nigeria is still being used mostly as a transit nation. The highest outward destinations of the couriers in the period under consideration were China, UAE and South Africa as illustrated

on Table above. One of the reasons why traffickers avoid direct flights to their destinations is to ward off suspicion and sometimes to reduce cost or indeed achieve both goals.

3.1 Visa Clearance

The Agency's Visa Clearance system remains an important instrument and continues to serve as a strong deterrent for aspiring drug dealers from obtaining visas from countries that have subscribed to the scheme. These countries are often either source or gateway countries for illicit drugs. The Visa programme, as a preventive measure, draws voluntary participation from foreign missions in Nigeria with the consent of their home countries. The participating Missions make the NDLEA Visa Clearance Certificate an additional requirement for Nigerian visa applicants who wish to obtain entry visas from these countries.

The issuance of a Clearance Certificate by the Agency, however, is not a guarantee and does not convey any assurance that visa will be issued to the applicant, but remains a valid additional requirement. The Agency usually collects some personal information from the applicants, demands for two (2) credible sureties (guarantors) from the applicants and carries out some background checks before clearance is issued. The scheme has been quite successful. Countries that have willingly subscribed to the visa clearance scheme include Brazil, Indonesia, Malaysia, Pakistan, Russia, India, Singapore and Thailand. For the period in focus the Agency received 1,711 visa applications 1,395 were cleared, 75 disqualified while 241 are pending due to incomplete documents. The previous year showed that 1,964 applications were received.

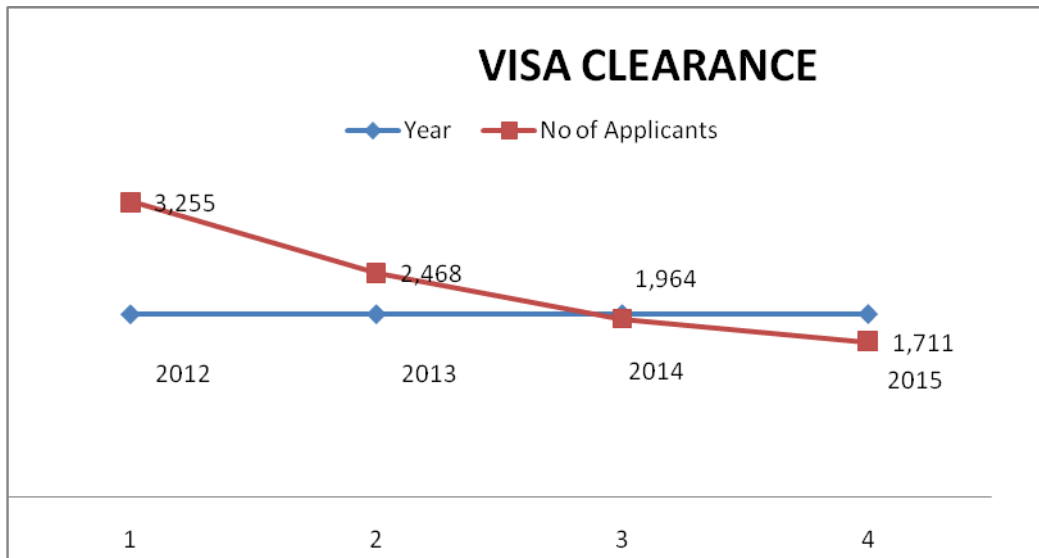
The records above show a decrease of 253 in the number of applications received by the Agency in 2015 when compared with the previous year. This represents about 12.88% decrease in the number of applications received. Available records show that from 2012 till the time of this report the numbers of applicants is on the downturn as

shown in the table below. For instance in **2012**, about 3,255 applications were received, in **2013** it was 2,468 while in **2014**, about 1,964 applications were received. This downward slide is however, due to the fact that the Agency in the course of time has been able to separate the shaft from the wheat and only people with genuine intents were able to step forward and apply for the clearance certificates.

See table below

Year	No of Applicants
2012	3,255
2013	2,468
2014	1,964
2015	1,711

Graphical Representation of the Trend For Visa Clearance Application Between 2012 and 2015



Some more countries have indicated their desire to subscribe to the process in order to strengthen their Visa Control Procedures.

3.2 Drug Deportees

The Agency received **183** Nigerian nationals (176 males and 7 females) that were deported from other countries over drug related offences. The deportees were appropriately debriefed, documented and released on bail.

COUNTRIES OF DEPORTATION FOR 2015

S/N	COUNTRY OF DEPORTATION	NUMBER DEPORTED
1.	ITALY	55
2.	THAILAND	41
3.	USA	24
4.	NORWAY	17
5.	SOUTH AFRICA	15
6.	SPAIN	10
7.	SAUDI ARABIA	3
8.	FRANCE	3
9.	BRAZIL	2
10.	CHINA	2
11.	INDIA	1

12.	AUSTRIA	1
13.	INDONESIA	1
14.	BELGIUM	1
15.	PERU	1
17.	ZAMBIA	1
18.	UAE	1
19.	UK	1
20.	ARGENTINA	1
	TOTAL	183

DEPORTEES BY GENDER

GENDER	NUMBER	%
MALE	176	96.17
FEMALE	7	3.83
TOTAL	183	100

Monetary Exhibit

SN	TYPE OF CURRENCY	AMOUNT
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1.	Nigerian Naira	₦1,553,000.00
2.	Euro	€15,300.00
3.	US DOLLARS	\$2,412,050.00
4.	Pound Sterling	£2,000.00
5.	SA Rand	R 1,000.00
6.	HONG KONG	HKD 260.00
7.	INDIA	RP740.00
8.	PAKISTAN	RP420.00
9.	US DOLLARS (counterfeit)	\$6,200
10.	UAE	DRM19,700

3.3 Public Destruction of Exhibits

Public destruction of drug exhibits is one of the Agency's strategies to permanently take drugs out of circulation. This has proven to be quite effective over the years. In **2015**, a total of 56,729.134kgs of various drugs were publicly destroyed by the Agency while 129,342.752kgs were destroyed in **2014** representing about 56.14% decrease.

See the table below

Public Destruction (Location and quantity)

S/N	COMMAND	QUANTITY IN KG
1.	SEME	18,791.593
2.	FCT	13,562.393

3.	KADUNA	12,366
4.	ADAMAWA	8,127.57
5.	PLATEAU	3,881.576
	Total	56,729.13

Interdiction Score Card Since 2005

Year	Cannabis	Cocaine	Heroin	Others	Total	Male	Female	Total
2006	192,368.30	14,435.88	33.09	515.57	207,352.84	5,883	440	6,323
2007	210,262.90	393.68	120.64	699.74	211,476.00	5,891	477	6,368
2008	335,535.34	365.49	11.61	530.40	336,442.84	7,584	315	7,899
2009	114,700.71	392.05	104.71	712.77	115,910.24	6,700	342	7,042
2010	174,661.59	706.43	202.08	2,550.62	178,120.73	6,296	492	6,788
2011	191,847.91	410.81	39.75	2,985.45	195,283.90	8,072	567	8,639
2012	228,794.13	131.89	211.03	3,905.45	233,699.60	7,510	542	8,052
2013	205,373	290.20	24.53	134,280.38	339,968.11	8,324	519	8,843
2014	53,878,194.52	226.04	56.45	7562.49	53,886,039.50	8332	494	8826
2015	871,480.32	260.47	30.09	31,442.86	903,624.56	8143	635	8778
TOTAL	56,403,218.72	17,612.94	833.98	185185.73	56,607,918.32	72,735	4823	77,558

4.0 TREND AND THREAT ANALYSIS

4.1 TREND

About 25% of arrested suspects were from the North West and 42.36% of the females arrested are from the South Southern part of

the country. This trend has remained so over the years. As usual youths constitute the greater percentage of the total arrest made.

4.2 THREAT

4.2.1 External

The desired level of cooperation from sister agencies especially at the level of the rank and file is not yet attained.

The insurgencies in the north-eastern part of the country placed a limit on what could be achieved in that area. Political thuggery, kidnapping, armed robbery, sea pirate activities were general problems facing the country in one area or the other. These factors and more hindered the operations of the Agency in the year under focus.

Cannabis farm destruction operations are as hazardous as they are cumbersome. The farms are located in very remote forests and dangers of hostile reptiles and other animals within the forests are threatening.

There are also hostilities from villagers in the areas of operation in form of mob attacks. Some barons had gone to the extent of stockpiling arms which they use in attacking officers.

4.2.2 Internal

Manpower: The manpower of the Agency is grossly inadequate. One (1) drug agent to over thirty three thousand, nine hundred and ninety three Nigerians (33,993) using the population of 170,000,000 Nigerians is not good enough.

Logistics: There is a need for the provision of operational vehicles (rugged) for rough terrain, surveillance vehicles, helicopters for farm

survey, official vehicles for the Commanders and Assistant Commanders, accommodation for officers, sophisticated fire arms, life jackets, helmets, hand and leg cuffs etc.

Absence of perimeter fence, confinement and storage facilities, pose great threats to the operations of the Agency in some commands.

Fund: The Agency's funding has been abysmal over the years, this in a large extent has set maximum on what the Agency can achieve despite its ever ready work force.

5.0 Assets and Financial Investigation:

Internal Investigation:

During the period of this report, the Directorate investigated thirty five (35) cases resulting in different seizures. Some of these seizures were:

- a. Eight million, five hundred and ninety nine thousand, one hundred and eighty seven naira sixty kobo (~~N~~**8,599,187.60**),
- b. Four hundred and fourteen thousand, five hundred and seventeen (US) dollars and ninety three cents (\$414, 517.93).
- c. Two hundred and forty thousand (\$240,000.00) fake US dollars.
- d. Thirty five thousand, eighty five pounds and fifteen shillings (£35,085.15).
- e. Twenty thousand euro (€20,000.00)

f. One suspect was convicted for money laundering and also forfeited the sum of fourteen million (~~N~~14,000,000.00) naira being proceeds of drug dealings.

g. The sum of six thousand, two hundred and ninety six (US) dollar and 63 cents. (\$6,296. 63) and twenty six million, one hundred and thirty one thousand, six hundred and twenty eight naira, seven kobo (~~N~~26,131,628.07) were frozen at the bank. Also other monies amounting to the sum of fifty thousand US dollar (\$50,000) and two hundred and seventy six thousand naira were seized. Also monetary exhibit of one hundred and fifty six thousand (US) dollars (\$156,000) was transferred to EFCC

h. One (1) duplex located at Alimosho LGA of Lagos State,
One (1) plot of land located at Ideato North LGA in Imo State, Eight (8) other buildings, Two (2) shops, Nin (9) landed properties and Eleven (11) vehicles are under investigation.

5.1 Mutual Legal Assistance:

Request for Mutual Legal Assistance were received from Germany, Switzerland and United Kingdom (UK). These involved Nigerians who got themselves engaged in money

laundering connected with narcotics in those countries. Investigations into these cases are ongoing.

5.2 Cooperation with the stakeholders:

The Directorate forwarded four (4) requests for additional intelligence to the Nigerian Financial Intelligence Unit (NFIU) and received two (2) pieces of intelligence from the same organisation.

6.0 Joint Task Force

During the period under review, the JTF unit worked in liaison with several internal and international counterparts and handled scores of assignments/operations, some of which are enumerated below:

6.1 Mutual Legal Assistance:

During the period under review, the Unit received a total of two hundred and nine (209) correspondences from thirty five (35) countries. Some came directly while others came through Government Agencies like the National Intelligence Agency (NIA), Interpol, Presidency, and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Most of these correspondences have been attended to, while others are at different stages of execution.

Other Activities

The unit also had joint operations with the Combined Inter-Agency Task Force CIATF/UK National Crime Agency (NCA). The joint operations yielded a lot of positive results culminating to twenty one

arrests, and seizures of 36.78kgs of assorted narcotics drugs and other properties.

7.0 Prosecution and Legal Services:

In all, the Agency prosecuted **1,731 cases** in which it won **1,690**. A total of **25** cases were discharged and acquitted while **16** cases were struck out.

The Directorate recorded the following monetary forfeitures; thirty three thousand, eight hundred and ninety five naira (~~N~~33, 895.00). Other properties forfeited include one hundred and five (105) vehicles, twenty eight (28) motor cycles and two (2) houses.

S/N	Description of items	Interim	Final	Total
1.	Vehicles	12	93	105
2.	Motor cycles	-	28	28
3.	Houses	-	2	2

It is pleasing to know that the eras of non commensurate sentences are over. In the year under review, some of the sentences secured ranged between ten years and life imprisonment. This will serve as a statement for would- be criminals, that it's no longer business as usual.

Summary of Prosecution by Conviction Rate

ZONE	CONVICTION	DISCHARGED /ACQUITED	STRUCK OUT	TOTAL HANDLED	SUCCESS RATE (%)
NORTH WEST	375	-	-	375	100
SOUTH WEST	345	3	-	348	99.14

NORTH EAST	271	-	-	271	100
SOUTH SOUTH	216	8	8	232	93.10
SOUTH EAST	146	5	-	151	96.69
NORTH CENTRAL	337	9	8	354	95.20
TOTAL	1690	25	16	1731	97.63

During the period under review, the Agency handled several cases (both criminal and civil) and some of these cases went to higher courts of appeal.

Prosecution Score card: 2006-2015

8.0

Year	Cases	Won	Lost/struck out	Success Rate (%)
2006	1,363	1,363	0	100
2007	1,508	1,459	49	96.75
2008	1,720	1,712	8	99.53
2009	1,506	1,497	9	99.27
2010	1,526	1,509	17	98.89
2011	1,501	1,491	10	99.33
2012	1,736	1,718	18	98.96
2013	1,871	1,865	6	99.67
2014	2,070	2,054	16	99.22
2015	1,731	1,690	41	97.63
TOTAL	16,532	16,358	174	989.25

Drug Demand Reduction Responsibility:

The primary focus of the Directorate is to tackle the problems of drugs from demand reduction perspectives. This was carried out

through the complementary efforts of the three departments within the Directorate namely: Research and NGOs Liaison (R&NGO), Drug Abuse Preventive Education (DAPE), and Treatment and Rehabilitation (T&R).

8.1 Research and Non-Governmental Organisations Liaison (R& NGO)

Within the period under review the unit collected, collated and analysed Drug data questionnaires from Treatment Centres and NDLEA Commands nationwide. Letters were received from fifteen (15) NGOs seeking collaboration with the Demand Reduction Directorate of the Agency. Only eight (8) out of the lot got accredited after undergoing rigorous screening.

8.2 Drug Abuse Preventive Education (DAPE)

Sensitization and awareness programmes were created by the unit for the general populace on the dangers inherent in drug abuse and illicit drug trafficking in the society. To this end the following activities were carried out by the Department within the year under review.

The unit conducted the school based programmes nationwide in 535 centres with 90,910 students in attendance while there were 16 centres with 1,777 participants for youth out of school. There were 78 centres for community based programme with 36,340 participants. The programme was carried out at 4 prison centres with 243 participants. Also the awareness was extended to the NURTW, Armed Forces and the Paramilitary and other market men and women with 645, 3,287 and 3921 participants respectfully. There were 502 Drug Free clubs with registered members of 44,000

8.3 Treatment and After-Care Unit

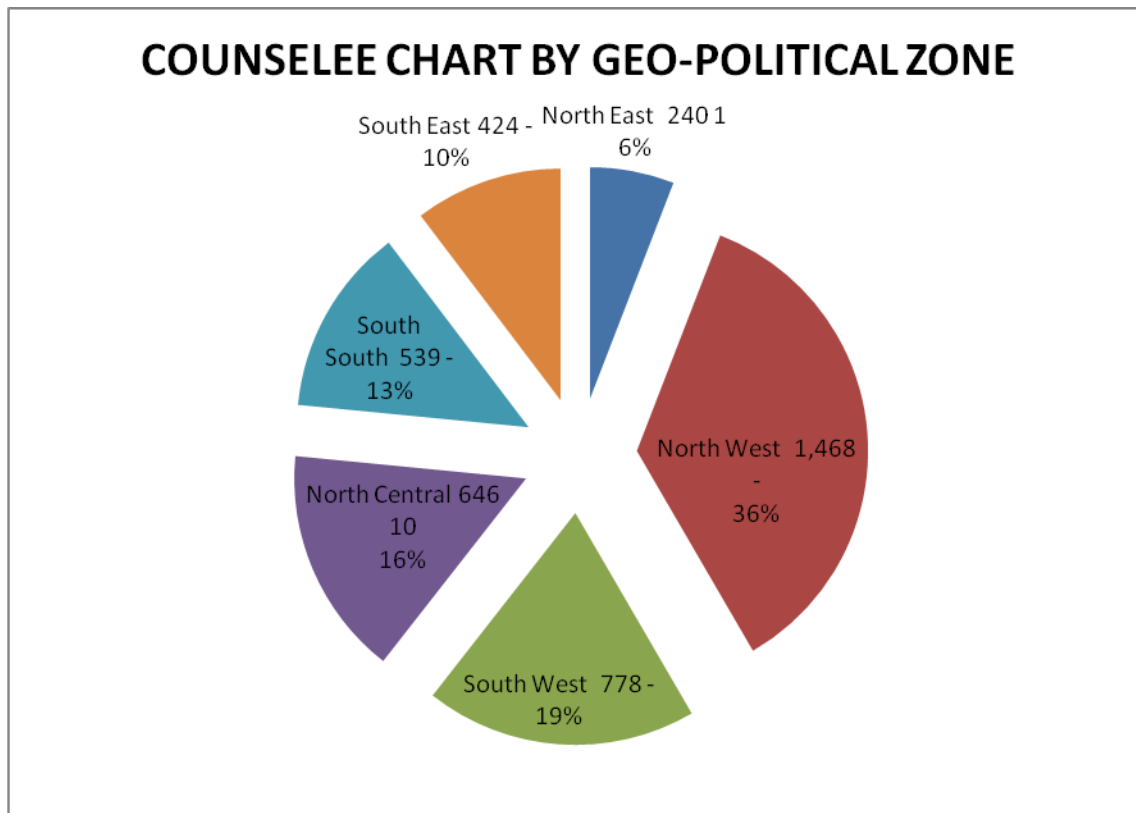
This unit is tasked with the responsibility of treatment and after-Care services for Drug dependent persons. The directorate launched a Multi- media Control Initiative. This initiative has increased the anti-drug abuse awareness on the platform of twitter and instagram. On twitter there were 984 twits with 1,688 followers while on instagram there were 402 posts with 720 followers. The toll free counselling line received number of calls mainly on drug education and information on drug abuse and dealings. While calls were made nationwide, Taraba, Katsina, Benue and Lagos stood out among the States from where calls were made.

Seven clients were registered on the online counselling platform within the period making a total of seven clients so far counselled. Also follow-up were carried out on those who received counselling tips on the platform.

Counselling by Geographical Zone

GEOGRAPHICAL ZONES	COUNSELLED	REFERRED	TOTAL CASES HANDLED
North East	240	1	241
North West	1,468	-	1,468
South West	778	-	778

North Central	646	10	656
South South	539	-	539
South East	424	-	424
Total	4,095	11	4,106



In the area of numbers of counselees, North west has been in the fore front over the years. As such awareness programmes should be intensified in this Zone to reduce the numbers of casualties.

Directorate of Training & Manpower Development (DTMD)

In the period of this report, a lot of programmes were put together by the Directorate. These programmes were largely facilitated by the AFRICOM/INL, through their representative at the Embassy of the United States of America in Nigeria. The training programmes were conducted both within and outside the country for the NDLEA officers. In the same vein, the Directorate equally enjoyed the support of the UNODC for its training programmes.

The following training programmes were facilitated by the Directorate during the course of the year under review;

- i. Nineteen (19) senior officers were trained on Pen-Link Training
- ii. Two (2) senior officers on Executive Intelligence Management Course
- iii. One senior officer was trained on Internal Security and Low Intensity Conflict Operation Exercise *Haske Biu*
- iv. Three (3) batches of senior officers were trained on Criminal Enterprise Investigation Theory Course. Seventy (70) officers benefitted from the course. The training was organised by AFRICOM/INL.
- v. Four (4) batches of twenty five (25) senior officers each were trained on Frontline Supervisors Course organised by UNODC.
- vi. One (1) officer attended a course on Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration Course at the Army Peace Keeping Centre, Jaji.

Other trainings were Evidence Collection and Crime Scene Management, Psychological Operation Course, Basic Street Survival

Course, Advanced Tactical Training, Intelligence Training Course, Criminal Investigation Course, Criminal Intelligence Course, FBI Investigation Techniques, Asset Recovery and Forfeiture Workshop for legal officers organised by the French Embassy, Defence Intelligence Officers Course, National Security training and a host of others.

Aside these local trainings there were other international trainings, workshop/seminars that were attended by the officers of the Agency during the period covering this report.

TABLE

Agency's Statistics of Training in 2015

/No.	Type of Training	No. of Participants
1.	Monthly Training within the NHQs	258
2.	Local (outside the NHQs)	442
3.	International	23
	Grand Total	723

11.0 Forensic Analysis

During the period under review, the Forensic and Chemical Monitoring Unit (FCMU) conducted analysis on a total of two thousand

five hundred and fifty-five (2,555) drug samples from the NHQs and various commands nationwide.

The breakdown is as tabulated below:

DRUG TYPE	SAMPLE TESTED
COCAINE	193
HEROIN	75
CANNABIS	1,819
PSYCHOTROPIC	385
PRECURSOR CHEMICALS	12
ATS	22
CODEINE	36
KHAT-CATHA EDULIS	1
NEGATIVE	12
TOTAL	2,555

NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL MASTER PLAN (NDCMP) (NCU) FOR THE YEAR 2015

1. Development of the NDCMP 2015-2019

The Secretariat finalized the launch and circulation of the NDCMP 2015-2019. The Quarterly monitoring mechanism of the

implementation of the Master Plan has also commenced. Operational Plan for each of the four strategic pillars of the Master Plan for the 5 years duration of the NDCMP has also been outlined.

2. *Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND)*

CND sessions provides platform for information sharing at the global level. It is also a platform for contributing to the Global Drug Control Policies, thereby making the participation of NDLEA pertinent. The unit represented the Agency in Coordinating Nigeria's Statement for the session and facilitated the participation of Nigeria at the round table session.

3. *Response to Request from UNODC and INCB*

The Secretariat collated responses to Annual Report Questionnaire (ARQ) for year 2014. From UNODC Information was sent to INCB on Clandestine laboratories discovered in Nigeria in the month of May 2015. Information was also sent to NAFDAC on the implementation of the INCB's 2012 recommendations for onward collation and submission to INCB.

4. *Inter-Agency Coordination Committee on Drug Control*

The Secretariat attended the three (3) Inter-Agency Coordination Committee meetings held for the year 2015 at NAFDAC Office.

5. *Establishment of implementation and coordination mechanism on border control in Nigeria*

The Secretariat participated in the Technical Committee Meeting organized by UNODC on the development of guidelines for Strengthening National response to security threat through enhanced border control in Nigeria. This is a partnership project between the Government of Nigeria and Japan implemented by the UNODC.

6. The Secretariat represented the Agency in monitoring of project NGAV16 which a Response to drug and Related Organised Crimes in Nigeria.

12.0. Finances

The 2015 approved appropriation for the Agency is as follows:

DEATAILS	2015 APPROPRIATION	2015 RELEASES	% RELEASED
<i>RECURRENT PERSONNEL COSTS</i>	8,597,627,879	8,449,648,846	98.28
<i>RECURRNT OVERHEAD COST</i>	434,813,121	404,807,935	93.10
<i>CAPITAL EXPENDITURE</i>	174,962,245	73,740,562	42.15

ACHIEVEMENTS ON CAPITAL EXPENDITURE IN 2015
Purchase of five operational vehicles
Renovation of Jigawa State Office Command
Renovation of Osun State Office Command
Renovation of Nasarawa State Office Command

Projection/Conclusion

Our drug control template must have to change in 2016. The operational strategy must be aligned with the Change Agenda of the presentation administration by focusing much more on efficiency and accountability. Both the operational and administrative machinery will be overhauled if we must meet the aspirations of Nigeria for a drug free society.

In terms of government support, 2016 promises to be the Agency's best year ever. The determination of the present administration to support the Agency is unprecedented.

Perpetrators of the heinous drug crimes are not spirits or ghosts. They are more vulnerable than we ever imagine. They live amongst us. We use the same streets, the same communication, market and the same banks. They need to be identified through careful watching of their conducts because as careful as they seem they often betray themselves through ostentatious living. We must pay attention to little hints about people from where intelligence is developed that can lead to apprehension and seizures of wraps, parcels and tons.

New frontiers need to be explored. Roads and borders are porous. Mechanisms for interdiction along the roads and border lines must be properly appraised. Take Maritime trafficking. It has been observed that, while maritime trafficking is not the most widely used mode of smuggling drugs, law enforcement operations at sea has potentially the greatest impact as the average volumes of seizures is proportionally higher. This dormant operational arm must be reactivated.

The Agency will leverage on government's socio-economic initiatives that tend to address predisposing factors to drug abuse and trafficking. Government's aggressive employment generation and alternative development programs would have resolved the drug conflict by an average. Alternative development strategy is a long term strategy that seeks to develop alternative sources of income for farmers dependent on illicit drug crop cultivation or persons with criminal proclivity.

It must be understood that no single Agency could have all the resources needed to prosecute its mandate, hence the need for multi-jurisdictional strategy of working in synergy with agencies that share cross-cutting mandates. In 2016, Agency will not go it alone.

There is prospect in 2016 and beyond.

Mode of concealment

Appendices:

Drug Offences and Punishment

**Offences under National Drug Law Enforcement Agency
ACT, CAP N30 Laws of the Federation of Nigeria 2004**

OFFENCE	SECTION	PENALTY
Importation, Manufacture, Produce, Processes, Plant, Grow Cocaine, LSD, Heroin	11(a)	Life Imprisonment
Exports, transports or otherwise traffic in the drugs popularly known as Cocaine, LSD, Heroin or any other similar drugs, shall be guilty of an offence and liable on conviction.	11(b)	Life imprisonment
Sells, buys, exposes or offers for sale or otherwise deals in or with the drugs popularly known as Cocaine, LSD, Heroin or any other similar drugs shall be guilty of an offence and liable on conviction.	11(c)	Life imprisonment
Knowingly possesses or uses the drug popularly known as Cocaine, LSD, Heroin or any other similar drugs by smoking, inhaling or injecting the said drugs shall be guilty of an offence and liable on conviction.	11(d)	Imprisonment for a term not less than fifteen years but not exceeding 25 years.
Occupier or is concerned in the management of any premises	12	Imprisonment for a term not less than

OFFENCE	SECTION	PENALTY
unlawfully, permits or cause the premises to be used for the purpose of storing, concealing, processing or dealing in drug popularly known as Cocaine, LSD, Heroin or any other similar drug shall be guilty of an offence liable on conviction.		fifteen years but not exceeding 25 years.
Storage, custody, movement, carriage or concealment of the drug popularly known as Cocaine, LSD, Heroin or any other similar drug who while concerned is armed with any offensive weapon or is disguised in any way.	13	Life imprisonment.
Incites, promises or induces any other person by any means whatsoever, conspired with and, abets, counsels attempts to commit or is an accessory to any act or offence referred to in this act	14	Imprisonment for a term not less than fifteen years and not exceeding 25 years.
Any person who, with intent to deceive unlawfully assumes the name, character or designation of an officer of the Agency	15	Imprisonment for a term not exceeding ten years.
Unlawfully removes, conceals,	16	Imprisonment for a

OFFENCE	SECTION	PENALTY
destroys or in any way tempers with drug popularly known as Cocaine, LSD, Heroin or any other similar drug seized from any person or otherwise in possession of the agency or any authorized person.		term not exceeding 25 years.
Being in lawful custody, escape, aid any person in lawful custody to escape	17	Imprisonment for a term not exceeding seven years.
Willfully prevents or attempts to prevent any person who has been duly summoned to attend as a witness before Federal High Court from attending as witness or from producing anything in evidence pursuant to the subpoena or summons served on him.	18	Imprisonment for a term not exceeding seven years.
Any person who without lawful authority knowingly possesses the drugs popularly known as Cocaine, LSD, Heroin or any other similar 1. Where a person is charged with any of the offences under this act and the evidence established an attempt to commit	23	Punished as prescribed for the offence under the act.

OFFENCE	SECTION	PENALTY
<p>that offence, he may be convicted of having attempted to commit that offence although the attempt is not separately charged and such a person shall be punished as prescribed for the offence under this act.</p> <p>2. Where a person is charged with an attempt to commit an offence under this act but the evidence establishes the commission of the full offence</p>	<p>23</p>	<p>The offender shall not be entitled to acquittal but shall be convicted of the offence and punished as provide under this act.</p>
<p>1. Where an offence under this act which has been committed by a body corporate is proved to have been committed on the instigation or with the connivance of or attributable to any neglect on the part of Director, Manager, Secretary or other similar officer of the corporate body or any person purporting to act in any such capacity he as well as the body corporate. Where practicable, shall be deemed to be guilty of that offence and shall be liable to be proceeded</p>	<p>24</p> <p>24</p>	<p>Shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly.</p> <p>Be wound up and all its assets and properties forfeited to the Federal Government.</p>

OFFENCE	SECTION	PENALTY
<p>against and punished accordingly.</p> <p>2. Where a body corporate is convicted of any offence under this act, the Federal High Court may order that the body corporate shall thereupon and without and without any further assurance, but for such order be wound up and all its assets and properties forfeited to the Federal Government.</p>		
<p>1. It shall be the duty of every commercial carrier to take reasonable precaution to:</p> <p>(a) ensure that its means of transport are not used in commission of offences under this Act;</p> <p>(b) Comply with appropriate security measures at points of entry and exit in the Federal Republic of Nigeria and other Customs control areas to prevent unauthorized cargo in its means</p>	<p>25</p>	<p>Liabe on conviction to a fine not exceeding ₦100,000.</p>

OFFENCE	SECTION	PENALTY
<p>of transportation.</p> <p>2. Such precautions as are referred to in subsection (1) of this Section shall include -</p> <p>(a) the training of personnel to identify suspicious consignment or persons.</p> <p>(b) promotion of integrity of their personnel;</p> <p>(c) submission of cargo manifest advance;</p> <p>(d) use of tamper-resistant individually verifiable seal or containers.</p> <p>(e) reporting to the agency at earliest opportunity all suspicious circumstances relating to drug trafficking.</p> <p>3. Any commercial carrier which violates the provision of</p>		

OFFENCE	SECTION	PENALTY
<p>subsection (1) of this section shall in addition to any other penalty provided in any other act or enactment be guilty of an offence.</p> <p>4. Where an offence under subsection (3) of this section is committed by a body corporate, every person who at the time of commission of the offence was a proprietor, director general, manager, secretary or other similar officer, servant or agent of the body corporate (or a person purporting to act in any such capacity) he as well as the body corporate shall be deemed to be guilty of the offence and may be proceeded against and</p>		
<p>PROVISIONS RELATING TO FORFEITURE OF PROPERTIES OF CONVICTS</p>	<p>27</p>	<p>1. Any person convicted of an offence under this act shall forfeit to the federal government</p> <p>(a) all the assets and properties which may or</p>

OFFENCE	SECTION	PENALTY
		<p>are the subject of an interim order of Federal High Court after an attachment by the agency, as specified in Section 34 of this act.</p> <p>(b) Any assets or property constituted or derived from any proceeds the person obtained, directly or indirectly as a result of such offence not already disclosed in the Assets Declaration Form or not falling under paragraph (a) of this subsection.</p> <p>(c) Any of the person's property or instrumentalities used in any manner to commits or to facilitate the commission of such</p>

OFFENCE	SECTION	PENALTY
		<p>offence not already disclosed in the Assets Declaration or not falling under paragraph (a) of this subsection.</p> <p>(2) The Federal High Court in imposing sentence on such person shall order in addition to any other sentence imposed pursuant to section 11 of this ACT, that the person forfeit to the Federal Government, all property described in subsection (1) of this section (3). In this section "proceeds" means any property derived or obtained directly or indirectly through the commission of the offence.</p>
Forfeited property for the avoidance of doubt and without	28	

OFFENCE	SECTION	PENALTY
<p>any further assurance than this Act, all the properties of the person convicted of an offence under this ACT and already the subject of an interim order shall be forfeited to the Federal Government.</p>		
<p>Forfeiture of Passports</p>	<p>30</p>	<p>The passport of any person convicted of an offence involving the illegal importation or exportation of any narcotic drug or psychotropic substance shall be forfeited to the Federal Government and shall not be returned to the person unless or until the President directs otherwise after the grant of a pardon or on the exercise of the prerogative of mercy under the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, as amended.</p>

OFFENCE	SECTION	PENALTY
Property subject to forfeiture	31	<p>(a) any property, real or personal, which represents the gross receipts a person obtains directly as a result of the violation of this Act or which is traceable to such gross receipts;</p> <p>(b) any property within Nigeria which represents the proceeds of an offence under the laws of a foreign country involving the manufacture, importation, sale, distribution, illicit traffic, abuse or misuse of any narcotic drug or psychotropic substance within whose jurisdiction such offence or activity would be punishable by</p>

OFFENCE	SECTION	PENALTY
		imprisonment for a term exceeding one year and which would be punishable by imprisonment under this Act if such act or activity had occurred within Nigeria.
Other property subject to forfeiture	32	<p>(a) all narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances which have been manufactured, distributed, dispensed or acquired in any manner in violation of this Act;</p> <p>(b) all raw materials, products and equipment of any kind which are used, or intended for use, in manufacturing, compounding, processing , delivering, importing or exporting any narcotic drug or psychotropic substance;</p>

OFFENCE	SECTION	PENALTY
		<p>(c) all instrumentalities of conveyance, including aircraft, vehicles, or vessels which are used or are intended for use, to transport, or in any manner to facilitate the transportation, sale, receipt, possession or concealment of substances described in paragraph (a) or (b) of this section, except that -</p> <p>(i) no means of conveyance used by any person as a common carrier in the transaction of business as a common carrier shall be forfeited under this section unless it shall appear that the owner or other</p>

OFFENCE	SECTION	PENALTY
		<p>person in charge of such means of conveyance was a consenting party or privy to a violation of this Act;</p> <p>(ii) no means of conveyance shall be forfeited under this section by reason of any act established by the owner thereof to have been committed by any person other than such owner while such means of conveyance was unlawfully in the possession of a person other than the owner or other person in violation of the criminal laws of Nigeria or any part thereof; and</p> <p>(iii) no means of</p>

OFFENCE	SECTION	PENALTY
		<p>conveyance shall be forfeited under this section to the extent of an interest of an owner, by reason of any act established by that owner to have been committed without the knowledge, consent or willful connivance of that owner;</p> <p>(d) all books, records and research, including formulae, microfilms, tapes and data used or intended to be used in violation of any provision of this Act;</p> <p>(e) all monies, negotiable instruments, securities or other things of value furnished or intended to be furnished by any person in exchange for</p>

OFFENCE	SECTION	PENALTY
		<p>any narcotic drug or an exchange, and all monies, negotiable instruments and securities used or intended to be used to facilitate any violation of this Act;</p> <p>(f) all real property, including any right, title and interest (including any leasehold interest) in the whole or any piece or parcel of land and any improvements or appurtenances which is used or intended to be used, in any manner or part to commit, or facilitate the commission of, an offence under this Act.</p>

NDLEA Formations nationwide

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Agency's E-mail: narcoagency@hyperia.com

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02.	OLORUNTOBA FEMI A.	ACGN	DTS NHQ	08060166455		femitoba2005@yahoo.com
03.	JOSEPH NBONA SUNDAY	ACGN	DPLS NHQ	08033339168	08026354353	mbonasunday@yahoo.com
04.	BABA HUSSAINI mni	ACGN	DDRD NHQ	08038941885		bhusyu@yahoo.com
05.	EGBASE VICTORIA I. O. mni	ACGN	DAFI NHQ	08037152827	08054609031	onolegal@yahoo.com
06.	MABO OLUGBENGA.	ACGN	DOGI NHQ	0823027071		remadetmabo@yahoo.co.uk
07.	MSHELIA YOHANA S. Fsi	ACGN	DAF NHQ	08057715051	08082501214	Yoha59@yahoo.com

State/Special Area Commanders' Telephone Numbers and Addresses Nationwide

SN	NAME	RANK	COMMAND	ADDRESS	PHONE NO 1	E-MAIL
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