

NATIONAL DRUG LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY
(Federal Republic of Nigeria)

2018 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 CHAIRMAN/CHIEF EXECUTIVE'S DESK

We have not won the drug war. We have not lost the war either. But we consider it a major victory that drug as an issue has returned to the front burner of public discourse after remaining in oblivion for so many years.

We have been able to push the twin problem of drug abuse and illicit drug trafficking to the public domain in a manner that virtually every citizen, non-government organization; civil society and government agency are now alive to these problems.

In the year 2018, the drug problem became so pervasive and got to a crisis level with the wanton abuse of drug syrup with Codeine, Tramadol and other pharmaceutical drugs of abuse hitting the roof. The documentary *"Sweet-Sweet Codeine"* became one great eye-opener culminating in the ban of Codeine-based cough syrup and a threshold on Tramadol above which becomes an illicit drug. It must be noted that the Codeine documentary only validated the Agency's operational results with hitherto unthinkable large Codeine seizures and that of Tramadol hitting almost a billion of tablets. It is reported that Nigeria accounted for 20 percent of global Tramadol seizure the previous year (UNODC 2018).

Government in 2018 mustered an unprecedented political will to confront the drug monster with the constitution of the Presidential Advisory Committee for the Elimination of Drug Abuse, PACEDA. It is expected that this Committee will come up with far-reaching recommendations to help strengthen drug control institutions which need to scale-up their efforts.

The Agency will continue to raise a standard against the influx of drugs. The rise in the number of quantity of seized drugs reinforces the efficacy of our drug suppression instruments. Take the seizure of Cannabis where the Agency recorded 29.76 percent increase above 2017. It is also a positive development that there was a significant drop in the number of persons arrested in 2018 which stood at 9, 833 suspected offenders, compared to 10, 009 suspects in 2017.

The campaign for stiffer sanctions on drug offenders is also crystalizing. Out of 1, 245 suspects charged to court, the Agency secured 1, 236 convictions and recorded seven (7) acquittals compared to 192 acquittals in 2017. We look forward to zero acquittal in subsequent years.

There is a need for giant strides in the area of drug demand reduction. The Agency has not been able to make a breakthrough in this regard because of the capital intensiveness where the cost of counselling, treatment and rehabilitation is enormous. Even then, the Agency was able to render counselling services to 1, 236 clients in 2018 above 1, 167 in 2017.

The consolation is that there are a number of non-governmental and civil society organizations that are actively involved in this area. I would like to charge them not to rest on their oars, while urging more institutions to collaborate with the Agency to eliminate the menace of drugs as desired by all.

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 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 wellbeing 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 of 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.

1.3 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 nine (9) Chief Executives to date. Its National Headquarters is located at No. 6, Port-Harcourt Crescent off Gimbya Street, Abuja.

2.0 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 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

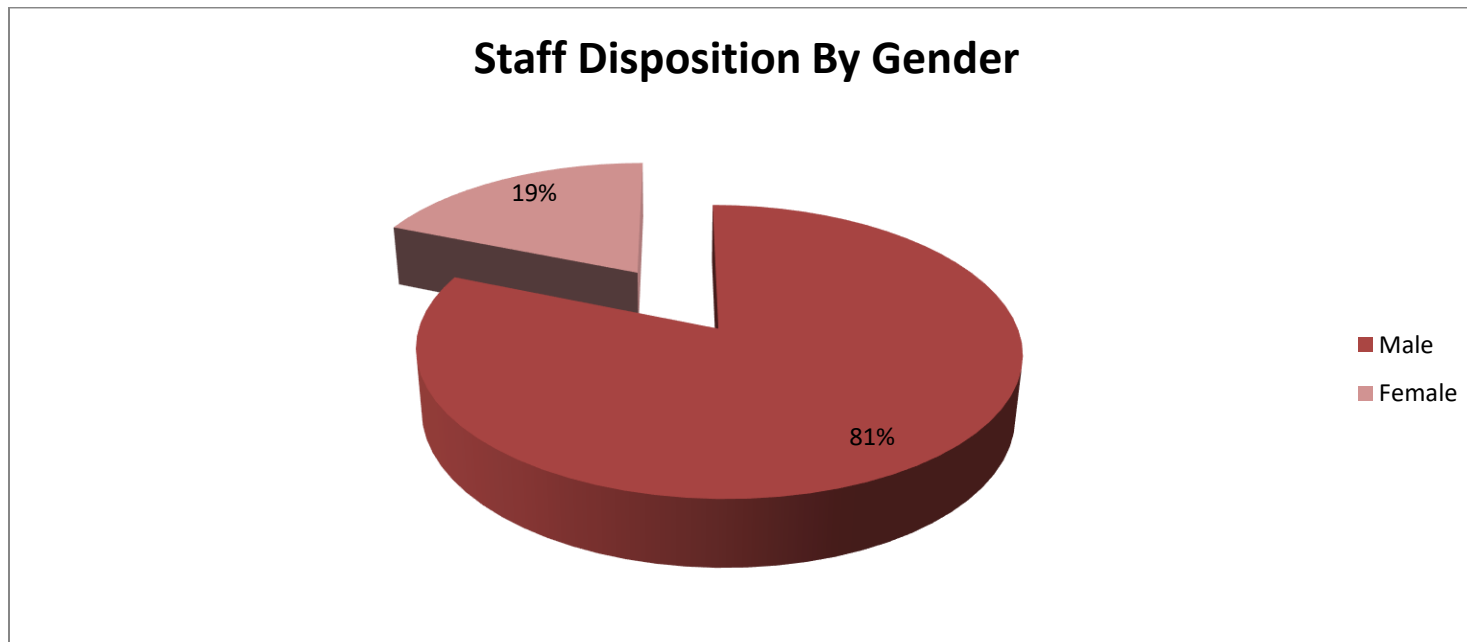
- vi. Training and Manpower Development; and
- vii. Technical Services

➤ **Departments and Autonomous Offices:**

- i. Chairman/Chief Executive's Office
- ii. Secretary to the Agency's Office
- iii. Lagos Liaison Office
- 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

STAFF DISPOSITION BY GENDER AS AT 31ST DECEMBER 2017

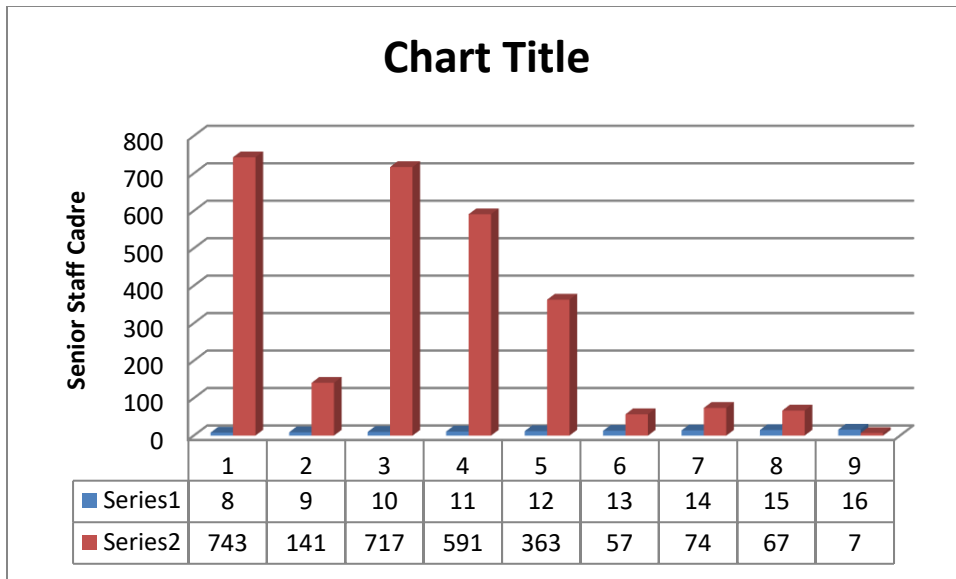
Gender	No.	%
Male	3,903	81.21
Female	903	18.79
Total	4806	100



STAFF DISPOSITION BY COMPASS

Senior cadre

COMPASS	No.	%
08	743	26.92
09	141	5.11
10	717	25.98
11	591	21.41
12	363	13.15
13	57	2.07
14	74	2.68
15	67	2.43
16	7	0.25
Total	2760	100

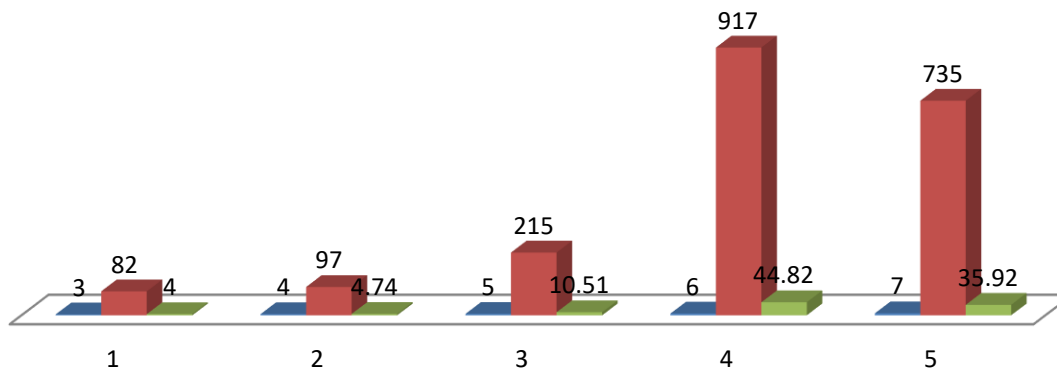


Junior Cadre

COMPASS	No.	%
02	-	-
03	82	4
04	97	4.74
05	215	10.51
06	917	44.82
07	735	35.92
Total	2046	100

Junior Staff Cadre

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3.0 Operational Results:

i. Summary of Results

In 2018, the Agency arrested 9,831 drug suspects nationwide. The numbers of male suspects were 9,129 which accounted for 92.86% while the female suspects were 702 representing 7.14% compared to 2017 where a total of 10,009 drug suspects were arrested. This comprised of 9,387 male suspects and 622 female suspects were made

There was an increase in the total drug seizures when the two periods were compared. In 2017, a total of 309, 356.31 **Kilogrammes** of illicit drugs were seized compared to 317, 764.85 **kilograms** seized in 2018 representing an increase of 2.65%. Seizures of cannabis in 2017 amounted to 191,084.19 **kilogrammes** while in 2018, it was 273,249.09**kilogrammes**. This represents an increase of about 30.07%. ***It is high time the Federal Government took the issue of alternative crop (s) more seriously.*** Psychotropic substances were 117,143.20 **kilogrammes** in 2017 and **43,734.39kilograms** in 2018. Cocaine and heroin were 92.26**kilogrammes** and **85.36kilogrammes**, respectively while in 2017 they were 124.864**kilograms** and 59.62**kilograms** in 2018.

There was a tremendous increase in cannabis farm land destroyed in 2018 when compared with 2017. A total of **3,660.64 hectares** of cannabis plantation were discovered and destroyed in 2018 while in 2017, 317.12 hectares were discovered and destroyed. Once again, the night clubs within the country are fast becoming nightmares for the socio-economic development of the country. They now serve as safe havens for drug users.

ii. Trend and Threats

For a long time in Nigeria, *Cannabis sativa* remained the most pervasive illicit drug of abuse, ostensibly because it is the only drug locally cultivated in Nigeria. The entire South west, North Central and part of South South provide a favourable forest and climate for the cultivation of the illicit drug crop. Upon harvest, the weeds have always found vast markets in the North West and North Eastern parts of the country.

In recent times, the drug abuse and illicit drug trafficking trend appears to be changing. Seizures of pharmaceutical drugs of prescription have become rampant, in a manner that suggest users preference for the drugs above *Cannabis sativa*. These drugs are abused because they are easily obtained across the counter and they are easy to hide from the public, unlike Cocaine, Heroin and *Cannabis sativa*. Pharmaceutical drugs are equally appealing because they can be masked and disguised from the undiscerning public in a society that abhors drug abuse like Nigeria.

a. KHAT

Khat or qat is a flowering plant native to the Horn of Africa and the Arabian Peninsula. Khat contains the alkaloid cathinone, a stimulant, which is said to cause excitement, loss of appetite, and euphoria. Among communities from the areas where the plant is native, khat chewing has a history as a social custom dating back thousands of years analogous to the use of coca leaves in South America and betel nut in Asia.

The World Health Organization (WHO) classified it in 1980 as a drug of abuse that can produce psychological dependence, although the WHO does not consider khat addiction to be seriously problematic. It is a controlled substance in some countries, such as Canada, Germany, the United Kingdom, and the United States, while its production, sale, and consumption are legal in other nations, including Djibouti, Kenya, Uganda, Ethiopia, Somalia and Yemen. Consumption of the plant's leaves in its natural state is also permitted in Israel.

Nomenclature

It has various descriptive names, such as *Abyssinian Tea*, *Somali Tea*, *Miraa*, *Arabian Tea*, *Jimaa*, and *Kafta* in its endemic regions of the Horn of Africa and the Arabian Peninsula. In the African Great Lakes region, where *Catha edulis* is in some areas cultivated, it is known as *miraa*, *muhulo* and *muirungi*. In South Africa, the plant is known as *Bushman's Tea*. Other names for khat include *Chat Tree* and *Flower of Paradise*.

Description

Khat is a slow-growing shrub or tree that typically attains a height of 1-5 m (3 ft 3 in-16 ft 5 in). However, it can reach heights of up to 10 m (33 ft) in equatorial areas. The plant usually grows in arid environments, at a temperature range of 5-35 °C (41-95 °F). It has evergreen leaves, which are 5-10 cm (2-4 in) long and 1-4 cm (0.39-1.6 in) broad. The shrub's flowers are produced on short axillary cymes that are 4-8 cm (1.6-3.1 in) in length. Each flower is small, with five white petals. The samara fruit is an oblong, three-valved capsule, which contains one to three seeds.

Cultivation and uses

Though is just a new entrant into the list of used drug in Nigeria, Khat has been grown for use as a stimulant for centuries in the Horn of Africa and the Arabian Peninsula. There, chewing khat predates the use of coffee and is used in a similar social context

Its fresh leaves and tops are chewed or, less frequently, dried and consumed as tea, to achieve a state of euphoria and stimulation; it also has anorectic (appetite-reducing) side effects. The leaves or the soft part of the stem can be chewed with either chewing gum or fried peanuts to make it easier to chew.

It takes seven to eight years for the khat plant to reach its full height. Other than access to sun and water, khat requires little maintenance. Ground water is often pumped from deep wells by diesel engines to irrigate the crops, or brought in by water trucks. The plants are watered heavily starting around a month before they are harvested to make the leaves and stems soft and moist. A good khat plant can be harvested four times a year, providing a year-long source of income for the farmer.

More recently, in 2019, reports indicate that child soldiers in Yemen have been chewing khat in order to remain alert on the battlefield.

Khat consumption induces mild euphoria and excitement, similar to that conferred by strong coffee. Individuals become very talkative under the influence of the plant. Animal testing has shown that khat causes an increase in motoric activity. The effects of oral administration of cathinone occur more rapidly than the effects of amphetamine pills; roughly 15 minutes as compared to 30 minutes in amphetamine. ***Khat can induce manic behaviours and hyperactivity, similar in effects to those produced by amphetamine.***

The use of khat results in constipation. Dilated pupils (mydriasis) are prominent during khat consumption, reflecting the sympathomimetic effects of the drug, which are also reflected in increased heart rate and blood pressure. Long-term use can precipitate permanent tooth darkening (of a greenish tinge), susceptibility to ulcers, and diminished sex drive.

Effects

Immediate

Alertness, arousal, confidence, constipation, euphoria, increased blood pressure, increased heart rate, insomnia, psychosis, suppressed appetite, talkativeness, thought disorder verbosity

Indeterminate effects

Death, stroke following acute coronary syndrome (clogging of the artery)

Long-term

Depression, infrequent hallucinations, impaired inhibition (similar to alcohol), increased risk of myocardial infarction (heart attack), psychosis in extreme cases in the genetically predisposed, oral cancer

iii. Drug and Development Nexus

It has been proven that the proceeds of drugs undermine the social/economic development of any given nation.

To an individual who is involved in drug abuse, it may lead to health and / or other psychological challenges and eventually death

Drug abuse may lead to disintegrated family and other vices within the home. Shortage of finances within the home since the available is used on the substance abused. The children go to any extent to survive while the male child may take to thuggery and stealing, the female may take into prostitution thereby retarding the development of the state.

It also affects the economic indices of any nation. The introduction of such ill-gotten wealth into the economy, most often than not leads to inflation. Also one of the impacts of drug abuse is that it leads to reduction in the work-force thereby reducing the GDP of a nation. It is believe that there is no one under the control of illegal drugs that can really be productive. The astronomical cost of rehabilitating an addict far more outweighs the cost of preventive measures for one hundred would be addicts.

Comparatively, it leads to an increase in the social/economic development/status of the farmers and other dealers who are involved in the production, sales and trafficking of this illegal businesss

Statistics of Arrests nationwide 2018

COMMANDS	Males	Females	Total
ABIA	404	51	455
ADAMAWA	242	11	253
AIIA ENUGU	3	0	3
AKWA IBOM	370	48	418
ANAMBRA	189	7	196
APAPA PORT	2	0	2
BAUCHI	473	26	499
BAYELSA	269	83	352
BENUE	147	11	158
BORNO	612	10	622

CIATF	23	09	32
CROSS RIVER	178	22	200
DAFI	1	0	1
DELTA	164	46	210
DOGI	30	2	32
EBONYI	150	11	161
EDO	260	68	328
EKITI	41	8	49
ENUGU	91	1	92
FCT	240	8	248
GOMBE	59	0	59
IDIROKO	9	2	11
IMO	56	7	63

JIGAWA	634	3	637
JTF	2	0	2
KADUNA	249	10	259
KANO	535	7	542
KATSINA	803	16	819
KEBBI	198	3	201
KOGI	108	7	115
KWARA	93	10	103
LAGOS	158	3	161
MAKIA KANO	5	4	9
MMIA LAGOS	73	16	89
NAIA ABUJA	7	7	14
NASSARAWA	62	0	62

NIGER	166	7	173
OGUN	140	25	165
ONDO	236	32	268
ONNE	0	0	0
OSUN	192	16	208
OYO	182	20	202
PHIA PORT HARCOURT	3	1	4
PLATEAU	419	19	438
RIVERS	194	38	232
SEME	26	8	34
SET	9	0	9
SOKOTO	135	4	139

TARABA	106	2	108
TINCAN PORT	0	0	0
YOBE	111	0	111
ZAMFARA	270	13	283
TOTAL	9129	702	9831

. Katsina, Jigawa and Borno States in that order took the lead in number of suspects arrested during period in consideration

ARRESTS BY GEO-POLITICAL ZONES: 2018

<i>GEO-POLITICAL ZONE</i>	<i>MALES</i>	<i>FEMALES</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>	<i>PERCENTAGE (%)</i>
<i>NORTH WEST</i>	<i>2,829</i>	<i>60</i>	<i>2,889</i>	<i>29.38</i>
<i>SOUTH SOUTH</i>	<i>1,434</i>	<i>304</i>	<i>1,738</i>	<i>17.74</i>
<i>NORTH EAST</i>	<i>1,603</i>	<i>49</i>	<i>1,652</i>	<i>16.80</i>
<i>NORTH CENTRAL</i>	<i>1,242</i>	<i>69</i>	<i>1,311</i>	<i>13.29</i>
<i>SOUTH WEST</i>	<i>1,128</i>	<i>143</i>	<i>1,271</i>	<i>12.93</i>
<i>SOUTH EAST</i>	<i>893</i>	<i>77</i>	<i>970</i>	<i>9.86</i>
TOTAL	9129	702	9831	100

North west, South south and North east took lead in that order

Seizures in kgs 2018

COMMANDS	COCAINE	HEROIN	CANNBIS	METH	EPHED RINE	PSYCHO/ OTHERS	TOTAL
SET	0	0	153924.6	85.062	49.8	0	154059.462
EDO	0.016	0.002	43400.73	0	0	198.515	43599.263
ONDO	0.016	0.004	26284.93	0	0	211.26	26496.21
PLATEAU	0.003	0.002	2432.323	0	0	12258.55	14690.878
KANO	0.051	0.027	2126.791	0	0	8312.816	10439.685
OYO	0	0	6450.139	0	0	201.53	6651.669
LAGOS	8.384	0.039	3904.753	2.9	0	2116.079	6032.155

SEME	0	0	6009.621	0	0	3.4	6013.021
MMIA LAGOS	24.44	41.359	21.105	80.92	196.86	5023.434	5388.118
FCT	62.484	0	3736.705	0	0	1455.752	5254.941
SOKOTO	0.001	0	115.023	0	0	3693.338	3808.362
KWARA	0	0	3660.99	0	0	25.855	3686.845
BAUCHI	0	0	1793.029	0	0	1568.739	3361.768
DELTA	1.858	0.024	3133.668	0	0	109.636	3245.186
OGUN	0	0	2988.603	0	0	247.235	3235.838
BENUE	0	0	1224.935	0	0	1418.189	2643.124
ADAMAWA	0	0	183.135	0	0	2052.706	2235.841
KEBBI	0	0	190.034	0	0	1577.286	1767.32
YOBE	0	0	1221.427	0	0	262.986	1484.413

KADUNA	0.01	0	929.656	0	0	520.221	1449.887
ENUGU	0.045	0	1223.668	0	0	1.4	1225.113
OSUN	0	0	1115.339	0	0	70.652	1185.991
KATSINA	0	0	852.17	0	0	308.719	1160.889
KOGI	0	0	840.008	0.1	0	237.52	1077.628
ZAMFARA	0.004	0.005	265.887	0	0	649.176	915.072
NIGER	0	0	625.694	0	0	74.788	700.482
NASSARAWA	0	0	643.397	0	0	0	643.397
TARABA	0	0	293.171	0	0	252.607	545.778
AKWA IBOM	0.023	0.938	504.961	0	0	8.722	514.644
ANAMBRA	0.37	0.03	457.582	0.068	0	1.543	459.593
ABIA	0.162	1.632	407.718	0	0	37.123	446.635
EBONYI	0.012	0.051	423.231	0	0	20.006	443.3

JIGAWA	0	0	151.515	0	0	280.699	432.214
BAYELSA	0.114	0.185	322.447	0	0	51.833	374.579
IMO	0.017	0.006	319.88	0	0	0.269	320.172
CROSS RIVER	0.039	0.019	281.567	0	0	23.427	305.052
DOGI	2.924	1.88	256.021	36.401	0	4.061	301.287
RIVERS	0.109	0.089	168.798	0.25	0	102.6	271.846
GOMBE	0	0.01	25.884	0	0	215.727	241.621
EKITI	0	0	232.986	0	0	0.1	233.086
CIATF	16.102	4.508	0	48.634	0	1.58	70.824
BORNO	0	0	62.486	0	0	85.055	147.541
IDIROKO	0	0	42.45	0	0	42.5	84.95
NAIA ABUJA	0.963	4.384	0	11.765	79.9	0	97.012
MAKIA KANO	5.2	2.108	0	0	0	6.205	13.513

AIIA ENUGU	0.472	2	0	1.384	0	0	3.856
JTF	0	0.315	0	2.6	0	0	2.915
PHIA PORT HARCOURT	1.045	0	0	0	0	0.8	1.845
APAPA PORT	0	0	0.03	0	0	0	0.03
DAFI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ONNE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TINCAN PORT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	124.864	59.617	273249.087	270.084	326.56	43734.639	317,764.85

SET, Edo and Ondo in that order took the lead in quantity of drugs seized during the period under review.

Below is the table that represents 'OTHERS'

COMMANDS	TRAMADOL	COUGH SYRUP WITH CODEINE	BENZODIA ZEPINES	KHAT	OPIODS	OPIATES	BARBI TURATES	OTHERS
ABIA	23.695	6.1	0.7	0	0	0	0	6.628
ADAMAWA	1500.97	513.341	5.515	0	8.028	2.45	1.4	21.002
AIIA ENUGU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
AKWA IBOM	4.961	0	3.574	0	0	0	0	0.187
ANAMBRA	0.251	0.015	1.277	0	0	0	0	0
APAPA PORT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BAUCHI	393.678	806.625	321.325	0	22.5	0	0	24.611
BAYELSA	37.768	0.227	0.026	0	0	12.62	0.88	0.312
BENUE	649.194	165.3	484.284	0	8.95	0.084	0.277	110.1

BORNO	70.575	0.094	11.964	0	0.069	0	0.347	2.006
CIATF	0	0	0	0	1.58	0	0	0
CROSS RIVER	0.889	0.011	0	0	0	0	0	22.527
DAFI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DELTA	29.671	30	22.325	0	0	14	0	13.64
DOGI	2.9	0.101	1.06	0	0	0	0	0
EBONYI	1.949	15.227	1.104	0	0	0	0	1.726
EDO	19.115	0	0	0	0	0	0	179.4
EKITI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1
ENUGU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.4
FCT	938.922	0	13.495	0	0	0	0	503.335
GOMBE	77.568	18.5	2.043	0	0.35	0	0	117.266
IDIROKO	42.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

IMO	0.119	0	0.13	0	0	0	0	0.02
JIGAWA	42.197	57.515	2.385	0	0.9	176.5	0.008	1.194
JTF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
KADUNA	234.356	144.4	34.16	0	11.592	0	1.998	93.715
KANO	6071.346	1668.33	163.194	6.7	94.464	278.25	0	30.532
KATSINA	282.914	0	10.138	0	1.231	0	0	14.436
KEBBI	1339.51	166.87	42.733	0	6.932	0	0.397	20.844
KOGI	207.325	3.9	15.755	0	0	9.4	0	1.14
KWARA	24.46	0	0.815	0	0	0	0	0.58
LAGOS	2042.879	13.5	28.03	0	0	0	0	31.67
MAKIA KANO	6.205	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MMIA LAGOS	5004.334	10.98	1	0	5.98	0	0	1.14
NAIA ABUJA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

NASSARAWA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NIGER	46.01	10.061	18.634	0	0.083	0	0	0
OGUN	65.809	168.86	6.159	0	0.065	0	0	6.342
ONDO	0.318	14	0.11	0	0	0	0	196.832
ONNE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OSUN	0	0	2.635	0	0	0	0	68.017
OYO	0	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	201.33
PHIA PORT HARCOURT	0.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PLATEAU	1737.375	9030.569	244.817	0	7.107	0	7	1231.681
RIVERS	15.554	68.429	2.145	0	1.706	0	0.086	14.68
SEME	3.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SET	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

SOKOTO	1267.057	2424.115	1.158	0	0.08	0	0	0.912
TARABA	178.576	55.079	3.45	0	10	0	0.028	5.474
TINCAN PORT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
YOBE	130.29	108.72	14.319	0	2.7	0.25	0	6.707
ZAMFARA	66.856	538.07	4.475	0	0.008	0	0	39.767
TOTAL	22,562.30	16,039.14	1,464.93	6.70	184.33	493.55	12.42	2,971.25

Note: Tramadol, Benzodiazepines Opiates in that order were the commonly used drugs, during the period under review. Others above represent unclassified drugs.

Airlines Used By Traffickers (MMIA ONLY)

SN	AIRLINE	FREQUENCY	%
1.	ETHIOPIAN AIRLINES	23	32.39
2.	SOUTH AFRICAN AIRWAYS	18	25.35
3.	ETIHAD	7	9.86
4.	N/A	5	7.04
5.	KENYA AIRWAYS	4	5.63
6.	EGYPT AIR	3	4.22

7.	ASKY AIRLINES	2	2.82
8.	QATAR AIRWAYS	2	2.82
9.	RWAND AIR	2	2.82
10.	TURKISH AIRLINES	2	2.82
11.	AIR FRANCE	1	1.41
12.	DHL	1	1.41
13.	ROYAL AIR MAROC	1	1.41
14.	TOTAL	71	100

Note: Within the year under review Ethiopian Airline, South African Airways and Etihad Airline top the list of frequently used airlines with the following percentages 32.39% 25.35% and 9.86% respectively

- *Destination of drug Couriers arrested at MMIA, Lagos*

S/N	DESTINATION	FREQUENCY	%
1.	NIGERIA	22	30.14
2.	SOUTH AFRICA	10	13.70
3.	INDONESIA	5	6.85
4.	DR CONGO (KINSHASA)	4	5.48
5.	INDIA	4	5.48
6.	MOZAMBIQUE	4	5.48
7.	DUBAI (UAE)	3	4.11
8.	FOLLOW UP	3	4.11

9.	SAUDI ARABIA	2	2.74
10.	CAMEROUN	1	1.37
11.	CHINA	1	1.37
12.	CONGO BRAZZAVILLE	1	1.37
13.	ETHIOPIA	1	1.37
14.	GREECE	1	1.37
15.	GUNEA CONAKRY	1	1.37
16.	ITALY	1	1.37
17.	KENYA	1	1.37
18.	LIBERIA	1	1.37
19.	LOCAL	1	1.37
20.	MADAGASCAR	1	1.37

21.	N/A	1	1.37
22.	PAKISTAN	1	1.37
23.	QATAR	1	1.37
24.	TURKEY	1	1.37
25.	UNITED KINGDOM	1	1.37
	TOTAL	73	100

Notes: The above table indicates that **30.14%** of the suspected drug couriers arrested during the year were coming to Nigeria and the remaining **69.86%** were destined to different countries of the world with most of them going to South Africa **13.70%**.

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.

In the year 2018 the Agency received 1,974 visa applications 1,729 were cleared, 19 disqualified while 226 are pending due to incomplete documents and other reasons. The previous year showed that 1,711 applications were received.

There was an increase of 386 in the number of applications received by the Agency in 2018 when compared with the previous year.

See table below

Year	No of Applicants	Difference
2012	3,255	
2013	2,468	-787
2014	1,964	-504
2015	1,711	-253
2016	2,417	+706
2017	1,606	-811
2018	1,974	+368

- **3.2 Drug Deportees**

The Agency received **204** Nigerian nationals (179 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 2018**

S/N	COUNTRY OF DEPORTATION	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE

		DEPORTED	
1.	SOUTH AFRICA	24	30.00
2.	THAILAND	19	23.75
3.	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	10	12.50
4.	ETHIOPIA	8	10.00
5.	AUSTRIA	5	6.25
6.	ITALY	3	3.75
7.	FRANCE	2	2.50
8.	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	2	2.50
9.	GREECE	1	1.25
10.	CANADA	1	1.25
11.	GABON	1	1.25

12.	INDONESIA	1	1.25
13.	IRAN	1	1.25
14.	KENYA	1	1.25
15.	SWEDEN	1	1.25
	TOTAL	80	100

Note: In the table above, most of the drug deportees came from South Africa 30.00%, Thailand 23.75%, United States of America (USA) 12.50% and Ethiopia 10.00%.

- **DEPORTEES BY GENDER**

GENDER	NUMBER	%
MALE	79	98.75
FEMALE	1	1.25
TOTAL	80	100

- **MONETARY**

EXHIBIT SEIZED

FROM DRUG SUSPECTS

SN	TYPE OF CURRENCY	AMOUNT
1.	Nigerian Naira	16,950,786.78
2.	U.S. Dollars	\$298,463.78
3.	EURO	€253,760
4.	SOUTH AFRICAN RAND	R2,000
5.	Monetary Instruments (Travellers Cheque)	8 Pieces Postal Money Order

Interdiction Score Card 2009-2018

Year	Cannabis	Cocaine	Heroin	Others	Total	Male	Female	Total
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	53,886,039.5	8332	494	8826
2015	871,480.32	260.47	30.09	31,442.86	903,624.56	8143	635	8778
2016	187,394	305.17	66.28	79,600.68 5	267,366.135	7,720	537	8257
2017	191,084.19	92.26	85.36	117,114.20	309,327.31	9,387	622	10,009
2018	273,249.08.	124.86	59.62	43,734.39	317,764..85	9,129	702	9,831

TOTAL								
L								

3.3 Public Destruction of Exhibits

In the year 2018, 267,635.207kgs of drug exhibits were destroyed nationwide as compared to the previous year when the Agency destroyed 92,686.67kg of these illicit drugs. This represents an increase of 65.37%

4.0 Assets and Financial Investigation:

Internal Investigation:

The directorate undertook investigation into thirteen (13) cases. One case was forwarded to the Directorate of Prosecution and Legal Services (DPLS) and twelve (12) cases are ongoing. Various seizures were made consisting of sixteen million, nine hundred and fifty thousand, seven hundred and eighty six naira, seventy eight kobo (₦16,950,786.78k), two hundred and ninety eight thousand four hundred and sixty three dollars seventy eight cents (\$298,463.78), two hundred and fifty three thousand, seven hundred and sixty euro (€253,760.00)

4.1 Mutual Legal Assistance:

There was no request for mutual legal assistance received in relation to any Nigerian arrested during the period under review.

5.0 Joint Task Force

The Unit during the period in consideration carried out various activities; these include execution of Request for Mutual Legal assistance (MLAT), Joint Operations, Record checks Indexin Telephone, Vehicle investigations, liaison with sister Agencies and Technical support to other formation of the Agency.

5.1 Mutual Legal Assistance:

Request for Mutual Legal assistance (MLAT) were received from both our external and internal collaborators like NIA, Interpol, Presidency Ministry of Justice and Ministry of Foreign Affairs during the period in focus. From al, the Swiss Authority made a request regarding the tracing of assets belonging to Igwe Emeka and Igwe Ikechuckwu Innocent (both in custody in Switzerland) for drug related offences which led to the arrest of one Igwe Ifeoma Mary the wife of Igwe Emmanuel Chinedu, a brother to the above suspects who is also wanted for the same offence in Switzerland and one Chukwuka Chioma sister to the suspects during a search operation in the premises of the suspects. They were debriefed and later released on bail.

There is an ongoing request from German Authority targeted on Nigerian Organised Criminal Group arrested in Germany for cocaine trafficking to Europe. Also two requests were made by Germans on the details on the telephones of two Nigerians arrested in Germany. The unit is awaiting responses from the service providers

Joint Operations operations/investigation

Joint Operations operations/investigation were undertaking with Tin Can Island Special Command Murtala Muhammed Int'l Airport Special Area Command Combined Inter-Agency Task Force (CIATF), UNODCC Crimjust "Operation Eagle" and NAFDAC-NDLEA Inter Agency Committee. Worthy of mentioning was the case of interception of 2x40ft containers of Tramadol (containing 210 cartons of 120mg, 200mg and 225mg of Tramadol) at the Tin Can Island port on account of being above the acceptable threshold of 50-100mg.

PROSECUTION

In the year 2018, the directorate had a handful of activities going on. Several assets ranging from apartments to hotel, vehicular, monetary (N1,161,970.00) assets as well as other household items were forfeited to the Agency.

S/N	Description of items	Interim	Final	Total
1.	Vehicles	9	2	11
2.	Motor cycles/generators	4	2	6

NOTABLE SENTENCES

(I) CRIMINAL CASES

- (a) The Federal High Court in Ogun State sentenced Abolade Abiodun Philip to 16 years imprisonment for the offence of possession of 295.4kilogrammes of cannabis sativa.
- (b) Edwin Nhazor an accused person was sentenced to 15 years imprisonment for unlawful possession of 20kilogrammes of cannabis in the Federal High Court in Anambra State.
- (c) Gabriel Onyebuchi Obi was convicted and sentenced to 10 years imprisonment by the Federal High Court, Lagos for unlawful importation of 110 Kilogrammes of Cocaine from Bolivia, South Africa.

Summary of Prosecution by Conviction

COMMANDS	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL HANDLED
ABIA	38	1	39
ADAMAWA	47	0	47
AIIA ENUGU	0	0	0
AKWA IBOM	3	0	3
ANAMBRA	20	0	20
APAPA PORT	0	0	0
BAUCHI	25	0	25
BAYELSA	0	0	0
BENUE	0	0	0

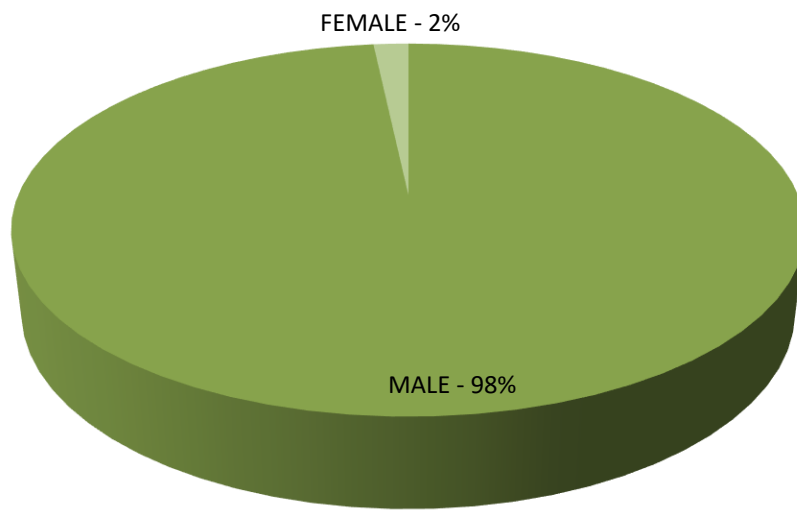
BORNO	4	0	4
CIATF	0	0	0
CROSS RIVER	44	1	45
DAFI	0	0	0
DELTA	20	2	22
DOGI	11	0	11
EBONYI	43	2	45
EDO	24	2	26
EKITI	3	0	3
ENUGU	24	0	24
FCT	87	3	90
GOMBE	20	0	20

IDIROKO	0	0	0
IMO	1	0	1
JIGAWA	102	0	102
JTF	0	0	0
KADUNA	22	0	22
KANO	62	0	62
KATSINA	93	0	93
KEBBI	35	0	35
KOGI	7	0	7
KWARA	9	0	9
LAGOS	108	1	109
MAKIA KANO	1	1	2

MMIA LAGOS	30	3	33
NAIA ABUJA	0	0	0
NASSARAWA	25	2	27
NIGER	17	0	17
OGUN	7	0	7
ONDO	31	0	31
ONNE	2	0	2
OSUN	23	1	24
OYO	40	0	40
PHIA PORT HARCOURT	2	0	2
PLATEAU	58	1	59
RIVERS	26	1	27

SEME	2	0	2
SET	0	0	0
SOKOTO	30	0	30
TARABA	13	0	13
TINCAN PORT	0	0	0
YOBE	34	0	34
ZAMFARA	22	0	22
TOTAL	1215	21	1236

Conviction By sex



7.0 DIRECTORATE OF DRUG DEMAND REDUCTION

INTRODUCTION:

The Drug Demand Reduction Directorate (DDR), was established to play the following roles in drug control in Nigeria through the complimentary activities of the following units:

- DRUG RESEARCH/NGO LIASION SERVICES
- DRUG ABUSE PREVENTIVE EDUCATION SERVICES
- DRUG TREATMENT/REHABILITATION SERVICES

DRUG RESEARCH/NGO LIASION SERVICES:

This unit collects, collates and analyzes drug use data from the various formations of the Agency in the country. This data helps in giving first -hand information on the new trend and pattern of drug use, abuse and trafficking within the country. The unit equally coordinates the activities of the non-governmental organization registered for Drug Demand Reduction activities in the country. During the course of the year the unit interviewed, vetted and accredited eight (8) NGOs. These NGOs include:

1. Akete Teen Challenge Foundation
2. Hope for the |Addict Initiatives
3. Junior Chambers International (JCI)
4. Eagles Crime Awareness and Prevention Initiative
5. Project Africa Idea Initiative and event consult
6. Society Eye Support Initiative
7. Anti-Drug Abuse Movement International Come Alive Initiative
8. St Bridget substance of Abuse Treatment of Rehabilitation

DRUG ABUSE PREVENTIVE EDUCATION:

This unit is saddled with the responsibility of creating awareness on the dangers inherent in drug use, abuse and trafficking. It carries out awareness and sensitization programmes in schools, communities, workplaces, religious organizations, market places, motor parks, etc. Mostly the unit targets the vulnerable; which include children, mothers, IDUs, internally displaced people, HIV/AIDS individuals, youths in and out of school and the adult population.

The activities of the units nationwide during the period under consideration are expressed on the table below:

S/N	SEGMENTS OF THE SOCIETY REACHED OUT TO	NUMBER OF PROGRAMMES	PARTICIPANTS REACHED	REMARKS
1.	SCHOOL-BASED (YOUTHS-IN-SCHOOL	98	35,522	Including Teachers, Parents and Invited Guests
2.	YOUTHS-OUT-OF SCHOOL	37	18,933	
3.	COMMUNITY-BASED	21	8,029	
4.	WORK PLACE	9	2,671	
5.	ARMED FORCES/PARA-MILITARY	3	1,279	
6.	CHURCHES/MOSQUES	11	2,722	
7.	MEDIA	22	Uncountable	As wide as the coverage

				circle of each medium

DRUG TREATMENT/REHABILITATION:

This unit is majorly responsible for counselling, treatment and general rehabilitation of drug dependent persons. Sometimes referrals to specialized centres are recommended by the unit. Also follow-up cases and after-care services are conducted so as to finally reintegrate the recovered clients to the society. During the period under review, a total of 3,086 clients comprising of 2,925 males and 161 females were treated and discharged.

Cannabis is the highest drug of use followed by Tramadol and Codeine which are emerging drug use amongst the youths. Although some of these clients are poly-drug users.

Counselled clients nationwide

COMMANDS	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL CASES HANDLED
ABIA	7	0	7
AKWA IBOM	43	0	43
ANAMBRA	77	1	78

BAUCHI	4	0	4
BAYELSA	46	9	55
BENUE	43	4	47
BORNO	9	0	9
CROSS RIVER	21	4	25
DELTA	13	1	14
EBONYI	11	0	11
EDO	40	8	48
EKITI	80	1	81
FCT	6	0	6
GOMBE	1	0	1
IMO	8	0	8
JIGAWA	43	0	43

KANO	88	0	88
KATSINA	52	0	52
KEBBI	22	0	22
KWARA	10	3	13
LAGOS	23	1	24
NASSARAWA	17	3	20
NIGER	21	2	23
OSUN	59	0	59
OYO	13	1	14
PHIA PORT HARCOURT	0	0	0
PLATEAU	21	0	21
RIVERS	26	4	30
SOKOTO	30	0	30

TARABA	7	0	7
YOBE	67	0	67
ZAMFARA	50	2	52
TOTAL	958	44	1002



North West counselled 60% of the total number of counselees in the period under review.

BRISK INTERVENTION COUNSELLING DATA

COMMANDS	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL CASES HANDLED
ABIA	5	-	5
AKWA IBOM	34		34
ANAMBRA	33	1	34
BAUCHI			
BAYELSA	46	9	55
BENUE	9	-	9
BORNO			
CROSS RIVER	21	4	25
DELTA			
EBONYI	9	-	9
EDO			
EKITI	61	-	61

FCT	3	-	3
GOMBE	1	-	1
IMO	4	-	4
JIGAWA	43	-	43
KANO			
KATSINA	52	-	52
KEBBI	2	-	2
KWARA	10	3	13
LAGOS	23	1	24
NASSARAWA			
NIGER	15	-	15
OSUN	59	-	59
OYO	3	-	3

PHIA PORT HARCOURT			
PLATEAU	21	-	21
RIVERS	14	4	18
SOKOTO	6	-	6
TARABA	2	-	2
YOBE	44	-	44
ZAMFARA	50	2	52
TOTAL	570	24	594

8.0 Directorate of Training & Manpower Development (DTMD)

In the period covering this report, the DTMD was engaged in a number of activities in ensuring that the personnel of the Agency were able to scale up their games to meet the demands of the 20th century drug officers through capacity development courses.

One of such ways was through the continuation of the EU/UNODC Project NGA 16 "Response to Drugs and Related Organised Crime in Nigeria. In the period covering this report the Project was taken to

the South East and the North East of the country which were left out in the previous year. Two new courses were added which were

- i. Management Training Course for Middle Level Cadre Officers &
- ii. First Aid Course for operational Officers

In addition to the above, the following courses were delivered during the period in focus;

- i. Criminal Investigation
- ii. Criminal Intelligence
- iii. Intelligence-led Investigation for Managers
- iv. Law Enforcement DPTC Sensitization Course
- v. Law Enforcement Instructors Course

The major facilitators of these courses were NDLEA trainers who had earlier been trained for this purpose. They were however, supported by th EU/UNODC consultants

The Summary of the training courses delivered under this period and number of participants are as follows;

Table 1

S/N	COURSE TITLE	DURATION	NO OF BATCHES	NO OF PARTICIPANTS	REMARKS
1.	Law Enforcement	2 weeks	2	37	

	Instructor				
2.	Criminal Investigation	2 weeks	6	150	
3.	Criminal Intelligence	1 week	6	150	
4.		1 week	3	53	
5.	Law Enforcement DPTC Sensitization	3 days	6	150	The same participants for Criminal Investigation Course
6.	Middle Managers Course	2 weeks	13	325	
7.	First Aid	3 days	14	350	Comprising 325 participants above
8.	On site Intelligence-led Investigation	1 week	35 visits	All officers in the command/units	
9.	Computer Skills for Senior Officers	1week	3	64	
10.	Prosecutors and Investigation	3 days	1	2	
11.	Evidence Procedures in Prosecuting Drug Offences	1 week	2	52	

12.	Policy and Guidelines for Electronic Recording of Interviews	3 days	1	8	
13. -	High Court Judges and NDLEA Prosecutors DPTC + Practice Directions + sentencing Guidelines	1 week	2	58	
14.	Anti-money Laundering Training (NFIU & SCUML Financial Analysis)	3 days	4	96	
15.	Financial Management (Directorate of Administration & Finance)	2 weeks	1	6	
16.	High Court Judges and NDLEA Prosecutors DPTC	3 days	3	64	
17.	Human Resources Management	2 weeks	1	4	

18.	Electronic Records Management	2 weeks	1	6	
19.	Training on Prosecution of Complex Drug Investigations	1 week	1	25	
20.	Train the Trainer Law Enforcement Integrity	1 week	1	25	
21.	Proceeds of Crime & Money Laundering (Refresher Course)	1 week	1	16	
22.	International Public Sector Accounting Standard	1 week	1	7	
23.	Law Enforcement DPTC	3 days	6	300	
24.	Project Briefing & Briefing on NDLEA Intelligence Model	3 days	1	12	
25.	Advanced Human Resources Management	2 days	1	2	

8.1 OTHER TRAININGS BY OUR FOREIGN COLLABORATORS

The German Police (BKA) through the German embassy in Nigeria; extended some training and capacity building courses to officers of the Agency.

Agency's Statistics of Training in 2018

/No.	COURSE title	DURATION	NO. OF BATCHES	No. of Participants
1.	Combating International Drug Trafficking (Basic Course)	1 week	1	20
2.	Combating International Drug Trafficking (Advanced Course)	1 week		

STUDY LEAVE APPROVAL

The Directorate as part of its functions conveyed approval by the CCE to several personnel of the Agency to undertake various study programmes with the National Open University of Nigeria (NOUN)

9.0. The National Drug Control Masterplan Secretariat

NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL MASTER PLAN (NDCMP) SECRETARIAT

The National Drug Control Master Plan (NDCMP) Secretariat coordinates the implementation of the Drug Control Master Plan.

The overall objective of the NDCMP 2015-2019 is to strengthen the responses to drugs in order to contribute to enhanced health, security and well-being of all Nigerians.

In year 2018, at the first meeting of the Inter-Ministerial Committee on Drug Control (IMC), stakeholders outlined a total of 266 activities across the four Strategic Pillars of the NDCMP for implementation.

Details;

- i. The Law Enforcement (LE) Strategic Pillar- **83** activities were outlined for implementation
- ii. Drug Demand Reduction Strategic Pillar- **100** activities were outlined for implementation
- iii. Availability, Access and Control of Narcotic Drug, Psychotropic Substances and Precursor Chemicals for Medical and Scientific purposes- **65** activities were outlined for implementation
- iv. Coordinating the Implementation of the NDCMP Strategic Pillar- **18** activities were outlined for implementation

2. 0. *Highlights of some key activities proposed for implementation across the NDCMP Strategic pillars.*

2. 1 Law Enforcement Strategic Pillar

- Build the capacity of NDLEA Officers in different fields of law enforcement
- Carry out Joint training programmes for NDLEA and other Law Enforcement Agencies in relevant fields of drug control in order to enhance inter-agency collaboration
- Conduct survey to determine the extent of cannabis cultivation in the country.

2. 2. Drug Demand Reduction Strategic pillar

- Deliver evidenced based drug prevention and sensitization programme targeting vulnerable groups.
- Assess capacity of hospital based, community based and Prison based drug treatment and continuing care services across the county
- Upgrade to international standards the existing drug treatment and continuing care centres, Prisons and borstal institutions in selected states.
- Develop referral system for drug treatment and continuing care based on current practices.
- Develop a multi-sectoral coordinating platforms/committee at national and sub-national levels to plan, implement and monitor Hepatitis and TB activities for drug users with a focus on PWID.
- Conduct training for identified service providers and law enforcement agencies to develop skills to deal with TB and HIV amongst drug users.
- Develop electronic software/database for drug data reporting system

2. 3. Availability, Access and Control of Narcotic Drug, Psychotropic Substances and Precursor Chemicals for Medical and Scientific purposes-strategic pillar

- Launch of the National Estimation guidelines for psychotropic substances and precursors.
- Launch of Quantification guidelines for Narcotics
- Identify the illegal narcotics and psychotropic substances distribution outlets.

2. 4. Coordinating the Implementation of the NDCMP Strategic pillar

- Facilitate the administrative process of making existing State Drug Control Committee (SDCC) functional across the country and where necessary establish a new one.
- Hold Inter-Ministerial Committee on Drug control (IMC) meetings
- Build the capacity of NDCMP Secretariat Personnel

3. 0. By the end of the year 2018, the status of Programme implementation:

Table 1: "Score Card" for year 2018

Strategic Pillar	No of Activities Planned	No. of activities commenced	No. of activities not started/ Deferred	% Achievement
Law Enforcement	83	46	37	55.42
Drug Demand Reduction	100	67	33	67
Availability, Access and Control of Narcotic Drug, Psychotropic Substances and Precursor Chemicals for Medical and Scientific purposes	65	49	16	75.38
Coordinating the Implementation of the NDCMP	18	16	2	88.89

Total	266	178	88	66.92
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10.0 Forensic Analysis

During the period under review, the Forensic and Chemical Monitoring Unit (FCMU) conducted analysis on a total of one thousand three hundred and ninety eight (1,398) drug samples from the NHQs and various commands nationwide.

S/N	COMMAND	ATS	CANNABIS	COCAINE	OPIATES	NEGATIVES	PRECURSOR CHEMICALS	PSYCHO TROPICS	TOTAL
1.	ABUJA		131	16	1	6		27	181
2.	ADAMAWA		2	1	6	1		10	20
3.	AIIA ENUGU			1					1
4.	AKWA IBOM		6	1	2				9
5.	ANAMBRA	4	46	5	6			2	63
6.	APAPA		1						1
7.	BAYELSA		1	1	2				4
8.	BENUE		36		3	1		8	48
9.	BORNO		28	1		2		21	52
10.	CIATF	3		3		2			8
11.	CROSS RIVER		46	1	1			8	56

12.	DELTA		25	2	1				28
13.	DOGI	3	3	1	1	9			17
14.	EBONYI		25	1	1			1	28
15.	EDO		46	1	2			4	53
16.	EKITI		9	1	1				11
17.	JIGAWA		4		1	1		2	8
18.	KADUNA		27	8	1			16	53
19.	KANO		50		20	2		16	88
20.	KATSINA				1				1
21.	KEBBI		9		4	1		10	24
22.	KOGI		12		2	2	1	8	25
23.	KWARA		9		1			7	17
24.	LAGOS		167	5	3	3	1	9	188
25.	MAKIA			4	1		1	2	8
26.	MMIA	17	6	18	15	3	18	5	82
27.	NAIA	4		2	2		1		9
28.	NASARAWA		46	1				4	51
29.	NIGER		22		1	2		11	36
30.	NIG. POLICE		1						1
31.	ONDO		46	1	1			1	49
32.	ONE		2						2
33.	OSUN		19						19
34.	OYO		39	1	1	1		8	50
35.	PLATEAU		1						1
36.	PHIA			1					1
37.	RIVERS		22	5	5	1		6	39

38.	SEME		5					1	6
39.	SET							3	3
40.	SOKOTO		17	1	1	2		10	31
41.	ZAMFARA		10		2	2		12	26
	TOTAL	31	920	75	96	42	22	212	1,398

11.0. FINANCES

The 2018 approved appropriation for the Agency is as follows:

DETAILS	2018 APPROPRIATION	2018 RELEASES	% RELEASED
<i>RECURRENT PERSONNEL COSTS</i>	<i>8,661,035,852</i>	<i>8,661,035,852</i>	100
<i>RECURRNT OVERHEAD COST</i>	<i>393,973,302</i>	<i>229,817,760</i>	58
<i>CAPITAL EXPENDITURE</i>	<i>165,345,325</i>	<i>165,345,325</i>	100

11.0 CHALLENGES IN THE YEAR 2018

FUNDS

Delayed cash backing and Fund releases: This issue has become a persistent matter especially regarding the implementation of Capital Expenditure.

Incomplete release of non-sustaining Overhead Envelop: The envelop method of allocation that weakens the logistic requirements for our operations still exist. In the year under consideration only 76.42% of the Agency's allocation was released.

Increased Liabilities: Subsequent to paragraph 2 above, the shortfall in the release of Inadequate Overhead, further increased the Agency's accrued liability to staff and other third parties.

Vehicles

Most of the State Commands do not have operational vehicles especially rugged ones fit for the terrain (Cannabis farmlands are located in the remote forest) while none of the commands has surveillance vehicle. The official vehicles for the Directors are unserviceable. The Directors have been using these vehicles for about nine (9) years. No State or Area Commander/Assistant Director has an official vehicle attached to him/her. They use their personal vehicles to run the activities of the Agency.

Accommodation

Most officers reside in the office premises nationwide as a result of lack of accommodation. Most of the Agency's offices nationwide are rented and the Agency has not been able to add value to them. There is a need to standardize the Agency's offices nationwide.

Manpower

Inadequate manpower is a big factor that hinders the Agency's operational activities. However, the Federal Government has given approval for employment but the Agency is still waiting for cash backing to embark on this exercise. However, greater number of the personnel is skewed towards the senior cadre which should be the other way round. Looking at the population of 180million Nigerians to 4,866 officers and men we have a ratio of 36,991 citizens to 1 NDLEA officer.

Logistics

Other logistics such as handcuffs and leg-chains, life jackets, helmets, tear gas, communication gadgets, etc. are not available at all and arms and ammunition are grossly inadequate.

It is worthy of note that barons stockpile arms which are used in attacking officers of the Agency.

12.0Projection/Conclusion

The current trend in which youths and women are becoming increasingly exposed to drug abuse calls for the collaborative efforts of all and sundry. Continuous enlightenment programmes geared towards the youths and women are necessary in order to sensitize the general populace on the dangers inherent in drug abuse.

The Agency and its workforce have never relented in fighting drug war with the available resources. With adequate funding, logistics, and proactive measures through intelligence led operations, the Agency is set to achieve a better result in the coming year. Also in the years ahead, the Agency plans to place premium on adequate consultation with relevant stakeholders in order to ensure a coherent and multi-sectorial platform for achieving the main goals of Drug Law Policy.

We call on government at all levels, corporate bodies, spirited individuals and non-government organisations to continue partnering with the Agency in order to make our nation safe.

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	11(d)	Imprisonment for a term not less than fifteen years but not exceeding 25 years.

OFFENCE	SECTION	PENALTY
of an offence and liable on conviction.		
Occupier or is concerned in the management of any premises 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.	12	Imprisonment for a term not less than 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, destroys or in any way tempers with drug popularly known as Cocaine, LSD,	16	Imprisonment for a term not exceeding 25 years.

OFFENCE	SECTION	PENALTY
Heroin or any other similar drug seized from any person or otherwise in possession of the agency or any authorized person.		
Being in lawful custody, escape, aid any person in lawful custody to escape	17	Imprisonment for a term not exceeding seven years.
Wilfully 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.
<p>Any person who without lawful authority knowingly possesses the drugs popularly known as Cocaine, LSD, Heroin or any other similar</p> <p>1. Where a person is charged with any of the offences under this act and the evidence established an attempt to commit 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</p>	<p>23</p> <p>23</p>	<p>Punished as prescribed for the offence under the act.</p> <p>The offender shall not be</p>

OFFENCE	SECTION	PENALTY
<p>an offence under this act but the evidence establishes the commission of the full offence</p>		<p>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 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</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
Government.		
<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</p>	25	Liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding N 100,000.

OFFENCE	SECTION	PENALTY
<p>of entry and exit in the Federal Republic of Nigeria and other Customs control areas to prevent unauthorized cargo in its means 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>		

OFFENCE	SECTION	PENALTY
<p>3. Any commercial carrier which violates the provision of 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 are the subject of</p>

OFFENCE	SECTION	PENALTY
		<p>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 offence not already disclosed in</p>

OFFENCE	SECTION	PENALTY
		<p>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>
<p>Forfeited property for the avoidance of doubt and without any further assurance than this Act, all the properties of the person convicted of an offence under</p>	<p>28</p>	

OFFENCE	SECTION	PENALTY
this ACT and already the subject of an interim order shall be forfeited to the Federal Government.		
Forfeiture of Passports	30	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.
Property subject to forfeiture	31	(a) any property, real or personal, which represents the gross receipts a person obtains directly as a result of the violation of this

OFFENCE	SECTION	PENALTY
		<p>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 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.</p>

OFFENCE	SECTION	PENALTY
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> <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</p>

OFFENCE	SECTION	PENALTY
		<p>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 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</p>

OFFENCE	SECTION	PENALTY
		<p>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 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 wilful connivance of that owner;</p>

OFFENCE	SECTION	PENALTY
		<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 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</p>

OFFENCE	SECTION	PENALTY
		<p>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>

SOME SPECTERCULAR ARRESTS AND SEIZURES RECORDED DURING THE YEAR

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