

NDLEA

(Federal Republic of Nigeria)

2013 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

In drug control, good news can also be bad news. This sums up the entire 2013 Annual Report of the Agency that you are about to digest. In the year, all the indices used to measure Agency performance were looking up.

The drug supply suppression index maintained an upward swing in both the number of persons arrested and the quantity of drugs seized. The size of drug farm lands destroyed and the number of persons sent to jail were impressive. It is therefore good news that, compared to the previous year, the Agency stamped out a greater number of persons involved in drug dealing and also prevented what would have been more influx of drugs.

That, however, is the end of the good news. Outside of the performance level, it is bad news that more of our people still go into drug dealing, in spite of the intensive and extensive campaigns against such involvement. This development holds a lot of danger for individuals, families and the society at large.

Our figures show that well over 76% of the total number of arrested drug suspects was able bodied youths, described as the leaders of tomorrow and who ordinarily should have been part of the much needed workforce to drive the nation's socio-economic development. A whopping 1,871 of those arrested, made up of mainly the youth population, found themselves in jail in 2013.

It is bad news also that women are no longer left out of the heinous drug crimes, as if to lend credence to the age long claim that whatever a man can do, women can also do, if not better. In 2013, we saw women competing for space in the illicit drug business. Where then lays their God given role as home builders and role models to children? It must be noted that there is

even no justification for any gender to go into any illicit trade in the first place.

Another bad news is the remarkable rise in the number of drug dependent persons. Naturally, the rise in drug dealing makes drugs more available whereas, drug availability fuels drug consumption. It is therefore understandable that a total number of six thousand three hundred and forty four (6,344) drug dependent persons were counselled in the various formations of the Agency across the nation.

The world as we know today is a global village where what happens in one region affects the rest of the regions. The legalisation/declassification of cannabis sativa in some parts of Europe and America has contributed in the increase in production of this drug. And Nigeria's has proved to be favourable to Cannabis sativa production, so much so that even in places where rainfall is scanty, cases of cannabis plantation have been reported.

Nigeria is fast becoming a drug producing country. About 43% of the arrested suspects were those trying to smuggle drugs out of Nigeria. Though some of these drugs might have been smuggled into the country through the various non-custom borders but the discovery of yet another three clandestine laboratories in a year is disturbing. Between year 2010 and the year in focus, the Agency has discovered six clandestine laboratories within the country. The existence of clandestine laboratory does not only increase local production, it increases local consumption and then importation of excess production.

As glaring as the frustrations may be, the Agency remains resilient. Our nets are wide spread. As many drug crime perpetrators that are not willing to give up the trade can only be assured of walking into the waiting hands of the Agency.

Ahmadu Giade
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 signatory to the convention should domesticate them into local legislations as well as put in place an 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 NDLEA 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 functions 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 GON 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 control measures against corruption and compromise)

➤ **Administration**

The Agency has seven (7) established directorates and eleven (11) 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 nine (9) 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. Abuja Liaison Services
- iii. Internal Affairs
- iv. Joint Task Force
- v. Special Enforcement Team (SET)
- vi. Forensics and Chemical Monitoring
- vii. International Affairs
- viii. National Drug Control Strategy/Inter-ministerial Drug Control Secretariat
- ix. Internal Audit
- x. Public Affairs
- xi. Canine (Sniffer Dog) Unit

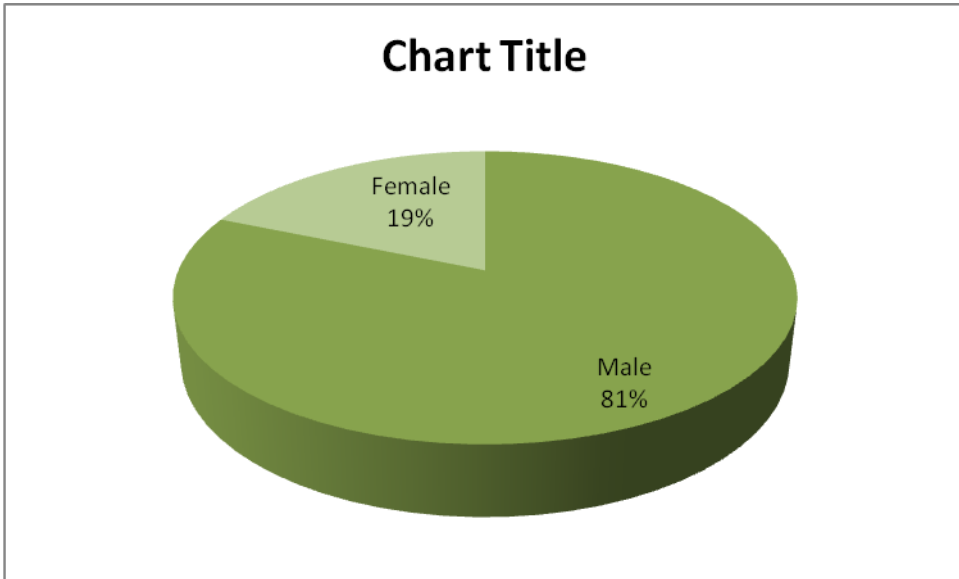
2.0 Administration

2.1 Personnel

The Agency’s current staff strength stands at five thousand, one hundred and fifty (5,150). These personnel are deployed at the NHQ Lagos, 46 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 one thousand, and sixty eight Nigerians (1:31068) using the population of 160,000,000 Nigerians.**

STAFF DISPOSITION BY GENDER

<u>Gender</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
Male	4186	81.28
Female	964	18.72
Total	5,150	100

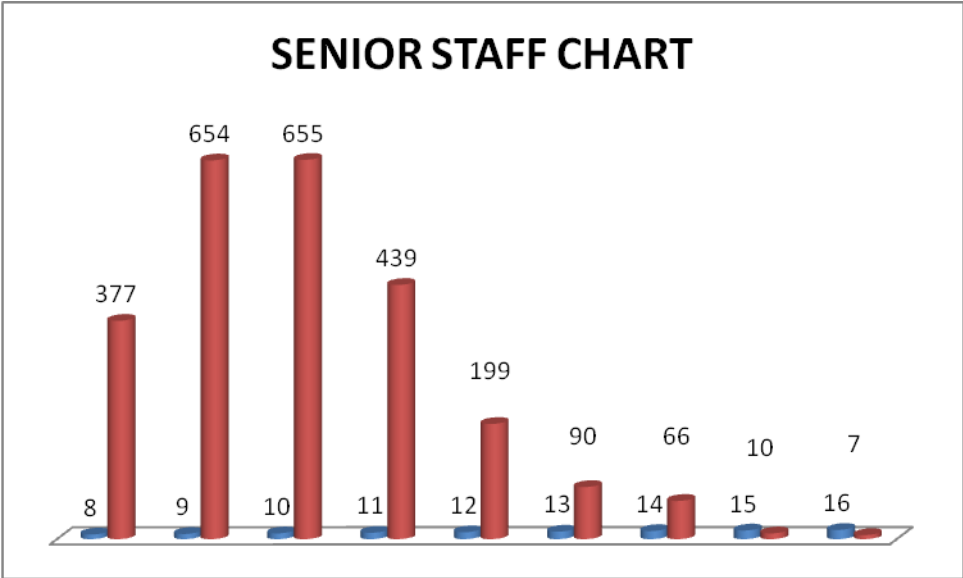


PERSONNEL DISPOSITION BY GRADE LEVEL

Senior Cadre Personnel

GRADE LEVEL	NO	%
08	377	15.10
09	654	26.19
10	655	26.23
11	439	17.58
12	199	7.97
13	90	3.60
14	66	2.64

15	10	0.04
16	7	0.02
TOTAL	2,497	100

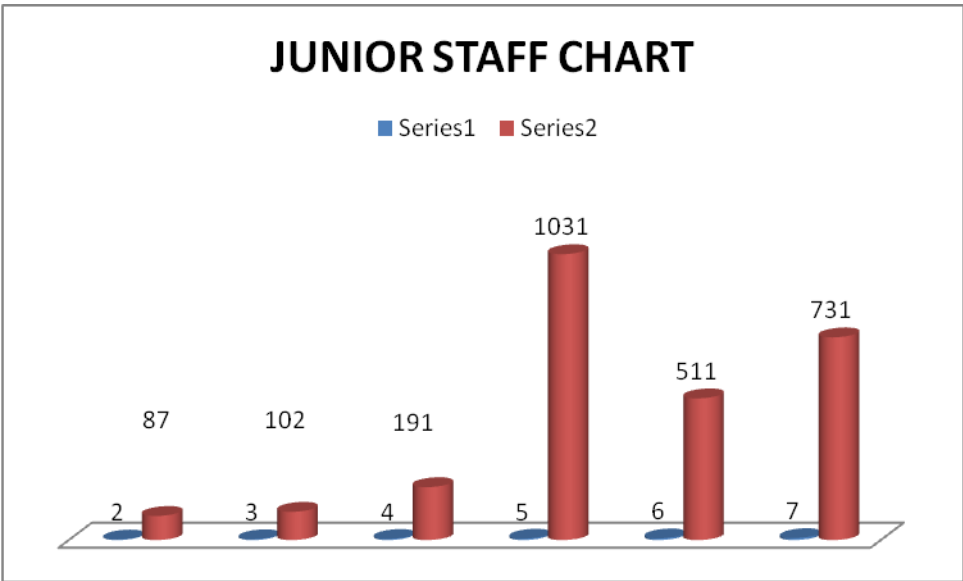


CONPASS=Consolidated Para-Military Salary Structure

JUNIOR CADRE

GRADE LEVEL	NO	%
02	87	3.28
03	102	3.84
04	191	7.19
05	1,031	38.86

06	511	19.26
07	731	27.55
TOTAL	2,653	100



Management Panorama

(Pictorial of NDLEA Directing Staff)

(Organogram)

3.0 Agency Drug Control Components

The Drug Control strategies of the Agency revolve around the following operational components, namely: **Operations and General Investigations, Assets and Financial Investigation, Drug Demand Reduction, Prosecution and Legal Services and Training and Manpower Development.**

❖ Operations and General Investigation

This is aimed at the detection and prevention of offences in violation of any of the sections of the Act setting up the Agency. Its responsibilities include among others, the monitoring of the movement of goods and services into and out of the country, in collaboration with the Nigerian Customs Services, conducting searches on persons and on incoming and outgoing vessels, including pleasure crafts, fishing vessels as well as aircraft and other vehicles. By so doing, consignments suspected to contain drugs and psychotropic substances coming or going out of the country are detected.

The implementation of this strategy has been responsible for the massive arrest of persons in possession of drugs with the seizure of huge quantities of substances such as Cocaine, Heroin and Cannabis. This mechanism has also reduced significantly the local distribution and exportation of narcotic drugs that had found its way into the country, including Cannabis, which herb is grown locally. Often times the Agency combs locations where drugs are sold such as hotels, clubs, smoking joints and alleys where officers engage in combat operations to dismantle and disorganize both drug sellers

and their customers such that they are rendered incapable of furthering their deadly business.

In the course of its operations therefore, the Agency ensures mutual cooperation with and among other security agencies within and outside the country, concerned with drug interdiction and related transnational crimes.

❖ **Assets and Financial Investigation:**

The Agency has adopted this strategy to financially incapacitate drug offenders. The major focus here is to investigate assets of persons arrested for committing offences under the NDLEA Act and to identify and trace the proceeds from the dangerous drug trade, with a view to ensuring the effective forfeiture of such proceeds of drugs.

❖ **Prosecution and Legal Services:**

This is the concluding arm of the Agency's enforcement activities. By this the Agency undertakes the following:

- a. Prosecution of offenders under the Act;
- b. Provision of legal advice in matters of general operations and assets and financial investigation and
- c. Handling of extradition of drug offenders.

❖ **Drug Demand Reduction:**

One of the statutory responsibilities of the Agency is to effectively sensitize the public on the dangers inherent in drug trafficking and abuse. In line with this responsibility, the Agency carries out intensive sensitization programmes targeted at changing attitudes, behaviour change and educating the youths on the consequences of drug abuse and trafficking.

Strategies often adopted by the Agency here include preventive education, counselling, treatment and rehabilitation of drug dependent persons, community mobilization and provision of support to nongovernmental organizations to stem down the wave of drug abuse. Besides, research is often conducted towards identifying the predisposing factors to drug abuse

and determining the nature and extent of drug abuse problems in the country. This also enables the evaluation of the outcome and effect of the programmes being designed to reverse the ugly drug trend.

❖ **Training and Manpower Development:**

The Agency's training and Manpower development function is central to achieving its Vision of an efficient Agency with intelligence gathering capability, operational effectiveness and administrative proficiency, to be able to tackle the drug war in its totality. What is also fundamental here is its manpower development philosophy of training, retraining and retaining of staff. The Agency's officers and men are therefore exposed to both local and international training to ensure that their skills are properly harnessed for the sensitive drug war which demands delicate handling.

The Agency's own academy in Jos, which has been adopted as the Regional Academy for Drug Control, RADC, by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, UNODC, was set up to facilitate the provision of limitless training opportunities for officers and men of the Agency. That the Academy has become a veritable ground for training of other sister security organizations is a clear indication that the manpower development policy of the Agency is not an idle proposition. The Academy has trained Drug Law Enforcement operatives of most countries within the West African sub-region during its pilot stage, and is prepared to deliver more effective training on modern trends and approaches to effective operations.

4.0 2013 Operational Results

The Agency in 2013 arrested **8,843** suspected drug offenders, made up of **8,324** male and **519** female offenders. The total quantity of drugs seized stood at **339,968 kilogrammes**. Like in previous years, cannabis maintained the lead of total drug seizures. A total of **205,373 kilogrammes** of the illicit drug crop was seized. Psychotropic substances followed with **133,920 kilogrammes**. While methamphetamine seizures stands at 340.8, cocaine seizures amounted to **290.2 kilogrammes**, heroin is **24.53 kilogrammes**. The quantity of amphetamine seized amount to 19.297 while ephedrine is 0.28.

Relatively, in 2012, a total of **8,052** suspected drug offenders were arrested and **233,699.6 kilogrammes** of illicit drugs were seized. This figure is made up of **7,510** male and **542** female suspects. Seizures of cannabis amounted to **228,794.13 kilogrammes**. Psychotropic substances are **3,905.45 kilogrammes** while cocaine and heroin were **131.89 kilogrammes** and **211.03 kilogrammes**, respectively.

These figures indicate an increase in the number of drug suspects arrested and quantity of drugs seized in the year under review as against the previous year. Appreciable decrease of about 91.39% was noticed in the quantity of heroin seizures.

The world as we know today is a global village where what happens in one region affects the rest of the regions. The legalisation /declassification of cannabis sativa in some parts of Europe and America has contributed in the increase in production of this drug. (The higher the demand, the higher the supply)

In 2012 the Agency discovered and destroyed **1,404.3 hectares** of cannabis plantations nationwide while in 2013, **847.46 hectares** of cannabis plantation were discovered and destroyed. This represents a decrease of about 39.65%.

It is worthy of note that cannabis farm destruction operations are not easy. They are hazardous and cumbersome as the farms are located in very remote forests and dangers of hostile reptiles and other animals within the forests are also real.

Statistics of Arrests nationwide

SN	COMMANDS/OPS UNIT	ARRESTS			
		M	F	TOTAL	%
1.	KATSINA	596	18	614	6.94
2.	KANO	567	-	567	6.41
3.	LAGOS	490	-	490	5.54
4.	ANAMBRA	375	45	420	4.74

5.	OYO	401	-	401	4.53
6.	KADUNA	371	13	384	4.34
7.	AKWA /I	287	52	339	3.83
8.	PLATEAU	302	16	318	3.59
9.	EKITI	282	28	310	3.50
10.	FCT	258	27	285	3.22
11.	EDO	205	56	261	2.95
12.	OSUN	252	-	252	2.84
13.	BAYELSA	249	-	249	2.81
14.	EBONYI	200	37	237	2.68
15.	OGUN	220	17	237	2.68
16.	KOGI	209	16	225	2.54
17.	BAUCHI	221	-	221	2.49
18.	RIVERS	190	23	213	2.40
19.	DELTA	167	35	202	2.28
20.	KEBBI	197	1	198	2.23
21.	ADAMAWA	184	2	186	2.10

22.	SOKOTO	183	2	185	2.09
23.	ABIA	163	19	182	2.05
24.	ENUGU	160	13	173	1.95
25.	ZAMFARA	158	13	171	1.93
26.	JIGAWA	164	4	168	1.89
27.	KWARA	149	15	164	1.85
28.	NIGER	143	-	143	1.61
29.	IMO	125	13	138	1.56
30.	BENUE	107	9	116	1.31
31.	GOMBE	108	7	115	1.30
32.	BORNO	108	-	108	1.22
33.	C/ RIVER	93	6	99	1.11
34.	MMIA	82	11	93	1.05
35.	ONDO	86	6	92	1.04
36.	TARABA	78	-	78	0.88
37.	YOBE	56	1	57	0.64
38.	NASSARAWA	48	2	50	0.56

39.	NAIA	17	5	22	0.24
40.	DOGI	20	1	21	0.23
41.	SEME	17	4	21	0.23
42.	JTF	11	1	12	0.13
43.	APAPA	7	-	7	0.07
44.	PHPORT	7	-	7	0.07
45.	AIIA	5	-	5	0.05
46.	IDROKO	4	-	4	0.04
47.	MAKIA	1	-	1	0.01
48.	PHIA	-	1	1	0.01
49.	TINCAN	1	-	1	0.01
50.	TOTAL	8324	519	8843	100

Note: Katsina, Kano, Lagos and Anambra State had the highest arrests in that other.

Arrests by Geopolitical Zones*

GEOGRAPHICAL ZONES	Males	Females	Total	%
North West	2,237	51	2,288	25.87
South West	1,873	68	1,941	21.94
South- South	1198	173	1371	15.50

North Central	1,233	90	1,323	14.96
South East	1,028	127	1,155	13.06
North East	755	10	765	8.65
Total	8,324	519	8,843	100

Note: The insurgencies in the north east amongst other factor contributed to the low activities from that area

Seizures in kgs

COMMAND	COCA INE	HER OIN	CANN ABIS	METH	AMPH	EPHED	OTHERS	TOTAL
APAPA	-	-	75.95	-	-	-	129,825	129,901
ONDO	-	-	51,092.95	-	-	-	-	51,093
EDO	-	-	48,597.00	-	-	-	10	48,607
OYO	0.015	0.001	14,767.73	-	-	-	2.43	14,770
FCT	0.118	0.001	13,580.35	-	-	-	41.09	13,622
LAGOS	1.701	2.703	9,047.68	33.7	-	-	78.15	9,163.9
EKITI	-	-	8,656.50	-	-	-	28.42	8,684.9
DELTA	0.083	0.025	8,144.25	-	-	-	-	8,144.4
OGUN	0.106	0.097	7,457.47	-	-	-	-	7,457.7
KOGI	-	-	6,499.55	-	-	-	0.26	6,499.8
BORNO	-	-	5,206.70	-	-	-	1,063.97	6,270.7

KANO	0.371	0.159	3,857.08	-	-	-	396.26	4,253.9
OSUN	-	-	3,406.63	-	-	-	166.1	3,572.7
KADUNA	0.217	0.009	2,367.52	-	-	-	69.869	2,437.6
PLATEAU	0.005	-	2,082.25	-	-	-	104.27	2,186.5
NIGER	-	-	2,157.48	-	-	-	-	2,157.5
ADAMAWA	-	-	1,647.76	-	-	-	284.77	1,932.5
BENUE	-	-	1,547.44	-	-	-	1.7	1,549.1
KATSINA	-	-	1,110.72	-	-	-	400.81	1,511.5
JIGAWA	-	-	1,410	-	-	-	34	1,444
ZAMFARA	0.004	-	1,369.01	-	-	-	62.079	1,431.1
ENUGU	0.032	0.001	1,335.37	-	0.062	-	-	1,335.5
BAUCHI	-	-	1,234.10	-	-	-	19.052	1,253.2
KWARA	1.7	-	806.86	-	-	-	351	1,159.6
SOKOTO	-	-	850.717	-	-	-	295.29	1,146
IMO	0.725	0.106	1,125.24	-	-	-	-	1,126.1
TARABA	-	-	931.3	-	-	-	10.4	941.7
DOGI	3.308	0.16	896.472	3.5	-	0.28	-	903.72
MMIA	78.53	13.94	87.57	260	-	-	438.77	878.81
EBONYI	0.015	0.025	520.748	-	0.135	-	-	520.92
ABIA	1.484	0.691	449.06	-	-	-	-	451.24

ANAMBRA	0.095	0.053	304.054	-	-	-	130	434.2
SEME	1.2	1.3	422.55	-	0.95	-	-	426
AKWA /I	0.124	0.168	399.597	-	-	-	2.42	402.31
RIVERS	0.752	0.091	396.572	-	-	-	0.002	397.42
KEBBI	-	-	338.977	-	-	-	53.356	392.33
NASSARAWA	-	-	274.56	0.5	-	-	-	275.06
C/ RIVER	0.036	0.013	272.8	-	-	-	-	272.85
BAYELSA	0.02	0.041	221.186	-	-	-	0.727	221.97
JTF	167.57	-	0.516	27.9	-	-	-	195.99
YOBE	-	-	169.55	-	-	-	3	172.55
GOMBE	0.001	0.01	118.48	-	-	-	45.54	164.03
IDROKO	-	-	126.30	-	-	-	-	126.3
NAIA	25.399	4.937	-	15.2	-	-	-	45.536
AIIA	2.464	-	-	-	18.15	-	-	20.614
PHPORT	-	-	6.996	-	-	-	0.8	7.796
MAKIA	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
TINCAN	-	-	1.44	-	-	-	-	1.44
PHIA	1.142	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.142
TOTAL	290.2	24.53	205,373	340.8	19.297	0.28	133,920	339,968

Note:

Note that the Apapa Port, Lagos came first in the quantity of drugs seized during the year in focus. This was due largely to the quantity of chemical –Toluene -129,925kgs seized at the Port. Ondo and Edo State Commands came second and third with 51,093kgs and 48,607kgs respectively.

Seizure- Arrest Index (SAI) Table

COMMAND	Arrests	Seizures (kgs)	SAI
APAPA	7	129,901	1,8557.28
ONDO	92	51,093	555.35
EDO	261	48,607	186.23
FCT	285	13,622	78.73
BORNO	108	6,270.7	58.06
DOGI	21	903.72	43.03
DELTA	202	8,144.4	40.31
OYO	401	14,770	36.83
IDROKO	4	126.3	31.57
OGUN	237	7,457.7	31.46
KOGI	225	6,499.8	28.89
EKITI	310	8,684.9	28.01
SEME	21	426	20.28
LAGOS	490	9,163.9	18.70

JTF	12	195.99	16.33
NIGER	143	2,157.5	15.08
OSUN	252	3,572.7	14.17
TARABA	78	941.7	12.07
ADAMAWA	186	1,932.5	10.39
MMIA	93	878.81	9.50
JIGAWA	168	1,444	8.59
ZAMFARA	171	1,431.1	8.37
ENUGU	173	1,335.5	7.72
KANO	567	4,253.9	7.50
KWARA	164	1,159.6	7.07
PLATEAU	318	2,186.5	6.87
KADUNA	384	2,437.6	6.35
SOKOTO	185	1,146	6.19
BAUCHI	221	1,253.2	5.67
NASSARAWA	50	275.06	5.50
AIIA	5	20.614	4.12

YOBE	57	172.55	3.02
MAKIA	1	3	3
C/ RIVER	99	272.85	2.75
ABIA	182	451.24	2.48
KATSINA	614	1,511.5	2.46
EBONYI	237	520.92	2.20
NAIA	22	45.536	2.07
KEBBI	198	392.33	1.98
RIVERS	213	397.42	1.86
TINCAN	1	1.44	1.44
GOMBE	115	164.03	1.42
BENUE	116	1,549.1	1.37
AKWA /I	339	402.31	1.18
IMO	138	1,126.1	1.16
ANAMBRA	420	434.2	1.03
PHIA	1	1.142	1
PHPORT	7	7.796	1

BAYELSA	249	221.97	0.89
TOTAL	8,843	339,968	38.44

Note:

The seizure -arrest index (SAI) is the quantity of drugs in kg per person

Airlines Used By Traffickers Arrested at MMIA, Lagos

SN	AIRLINE	FREQUENCY	%
1.	ETIHAD AIRWAYS	14	17.72
2.	QATAR	13	16.45
3.	EMIRATES	10	12.65
4.	ETHIOPIAN AIRLINE	9	11.39
5.	SOUTH AFRICAN AIRWAYS	8	10.13
6.	ARIK	5	6.33
7.	TURKISH AIRLINE	3	3.80
8.	KENYA AIRWAYS	3	3.80
9.	KLM	3	3.80
10.	AIR FRANCE	2	2.53

11.	BRITISH AIRWAYS	2	2.53
12.	ASKY	2	2.53
13.	IBERIA	1	1.27
14.	VIRGIN ATLANTIC	1	1.27
15.	ALITALIA	1	1.27
16.	SAUDI ARABIAN AIRWAYS	1	1.27
17.	RWAND AIR	1	1.27
18.	TOTAL	79	100

Note:

The table above indicates that Etihad Airline was the most frequently patronised flight by couriers during the period under consideration, followed by Qatar in the second position, while Emirate Airline came in on third position.

Destination of drug Couriers arrested at MMIA, Lagos

S/N	DESTINATION	FREQUENCY	%
1.	NIGERIA	34	43.03
2.	CHINA	9	11.39
3.	MALAYSIA	7	8.86
4.	SOUTH AFRICA	7	8.86
5.	THAILAND	3	3.79

6.	UK	3	3.79
7.	GERMANY	2	2.53
8.	INDIA	2	2.53
9.	ITALY	2	2.53
10.	LIBERIA	2	2.53
11.	FRANCE	1	1.27
12.	GABON	1	1.27
13.	MOZAMBIQUE	1	1.27
14.	PAKISTAN	1	1.27
15.	QATAR	1	1.27
16.	SENEGAL	1	1.27
17.	TURKEY	1	1.27
18.	UAE	1	1.27
19.	TOTAL	79	100

Note:

The inflow of drug into Nigeria when compared to outward movement of couriers is about 43.03%, which indicates the fact that Nigeria is still being used mostly as a transit nation. The inward destinations of the couriers into Nigeria were mostly China, Malaysia 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.

4.2 Visa Clearance

The Agency's Visa Clearance system remains an important instrument which serves 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 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, however, during the year in focus, an official report was received from one of the participating Missions on the arrest of a Nigerian who had gone through the processes of the Agency's visa clearance. (This is the first negative report received by the Agency). Countries that have willingly subscribed to the visa clearance scheme include Brazil, Indonesia, Malaysia, Pakistan, Russia, India, Singapore and Thailand. In 2013, the Agency received **2,468** visa applications out of which **1,307** were treated. **1,230** applications were successful while **1,161** are still pending as at the time of this report. However, 77 applicants were not granted clearance. This is against the 2012 figure of **3,255** applications.

The records above show a decrease of 887 in the number of applications received by the Agency in 2012 when compared to the previous year this represents about 24.18% decrease in the number of applications received. Some more countries have indicated their desire to subscribe to the process in order to strengthen their Visa Control Procedures

4.3 Drug Deportees

The Agency received **138** Nigerian nationals (127 males and 11 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 2013

S/N	COUNTRY OF DEPORTATION	NUMBER DEPORTED
4.	THAILAND	28
2.	USA	27
1.	SPAIN	25
7.	ITALY	16
3.	SWITZERLAND	15
9.	GERMANY	3
15.	INDONESIA	3
6.	FRANCE	2
12.	SAUDI ARABIA	2
13.	INDIA	2
14.	DENMARK	2
16	SWEDEN	2
17	EGYPT	2
20	GREECE	2

5.	NORWAY	1
8.	UK	1
10.	UNITED ARAB EMIRATE	1
11.	IRELAND	1
18	ZIMBABWE	1
19	PAKISTAN	1
21	AUSTRIA	1
16.	TOTAL	138

DEPORTEES BY GENDER

GENDER	NUMBER	%
MALE	127	92.03
FEMALE	11	7.97
TOTAL	138	100

Monetary Exhibit

SN	TYPE OF CURRENCY	AMOUNT
1.	Nigerian Naira	1,115,370
2.	Euro	1,600

3.	US DOLLARS	21,745
4.	Pound Sterling	1,600
5.	CFA	639,000
6.	UAE DIRHAMS	10
7.	YUAN	2,875
8.	HONG KONG DOLLAR	800
9.	OTHERS	50 COIN

SUMMARY OF EFFORTS FROM SPECIAL INVESTIGATION ASSIGNMENT (SIA) SEIZURES IN KG

S/N	COURIER OUTFIT	COCAINE	HEROINE	CANNABIS SATIVA	METH	AMPHETAMINE	EPHEDRINE	OTHERS
1.	IMPC	0.514	0.16	240.381	-	-	0.28	-
2.	FEDEX	-	-	-	2.65	-	-	-
3.	DHL	0.153	-	2.09	0.08	-	-	-
4.	TNT	2.575	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	ABX	-	-	-	0.67	-	-	-
6.	TOTAL	3.242	0.16	242.471	3.4	-	0.28	-

4.4 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 2013, a total of 169,976.281 kilogrammes of various drugs were publicly destroyed by the Agency while 171,948.112 kilogrammes were destroyed in 2012 representing about 1.15% decrease.

Interdiction Score Card Since 2000

Year	Cannabis	Cocaine	Heroin	Others	Total	Male	Female
2000	272,260.02	53.42	56.6	234.28	272,604.32	2,253	132
2001	317,950.20	195.82	46.63	308.84	318,501.49	2,693	136
2002	506,846.09	35.35	55.62	791	507,728.06	2,549	108
2003	535,593.75	134.74	87.58	937.41	536,753.48	2,316	174
2004	68,310.07	124.47	90.94	233.83	68,759.31	3,382	318
2005	125,989	395.91	70.42	88.72	126,543.65	3,181	292
2006	192,368.30	14,435.88	33.09	515.57	207,352.84	5,883	440
2007	210,262.90	393.678	120.638	699.735	211,476.00	5,891	477
2008	335,535.34	365.4904	11.6054	530.4033	336,442.84	7,584	315
2009	114,700.71	392.05	104.71	712.77	115,910.24	6,700	342
2010	174,661.59	706.433	202.08	2,550.622	178,120.73	6,296	492
2011	191,847.91	410.81	39.752	2,985.447	195,283.9	8,072	567
2012	228,794.13	131.89	211.03	3,905.45	233,699.6	7,510	542
2013	205,373	290.2	24.53	134,280.38	339,968.11	8,324	519
TOTAL	3,480,493.01	18066.1414	1155.23	148774.46	3,649,144.57	72,634	4854

4.5 TREND AND THREAT ANALYSIS

4.5.1 TREND

The number of females from the northern part of the country getting involved in this illicit business is also on the increase when compared to 2012. This could be considered as the reality of our time. The socio -economic and political situation in the country is on the downbeat.

The moral decadence in the country could be witnessed in the percentage of the youths arrested. Over 76% of the total number of arrested drug suspects were youths. Most women arrested claimed to have gone into the illegal business to support their families as their bread winners (husbands) had either lost their jobs or late.

It is interesting to note that Nigeria is fast becoming a drug producing country. About 43% of the arrested suspects were outward going. Though some of these drugs might have come into the country through the various non- custom borders but the discovering of yet three clandestine laboratories in a year is disturbing. Between year 2010 and the year in focus the Agency has discovered several clandestine laboratories within the country.

4.5.2 THREAT

External

Also to be considered are the activities of some of the barons especially in the Niger-Delta and some part of South–western part of the country who now stock pile arms and ammunitions to fight the officers of the Agency.

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

The paucity of funds in the Agency has gone a long way to limit the Agency from performing its functions optimally.

The insurgencies in the north -eastern part of the country has also led to the increase of consumption of illicit drugs in that part of the country especially in Borno State. For instance while the number of suspects arrested in Borno State in 2012 were 35 in 2013 it rose to 108. The seizure of cannabis Sativa and psychotropic substances in 2012 were 33.99kgs and 3.565 while 2013 they were 5,206.7kgs and 1,063.97kgs respectively.

Political thuggery, kidnapping armed robbery, sea pirate activities in the riverine areas are some of the things that hindered the operations of the Agency in the year under focus.

Internal

Manpower: The manpower of the Agency is grossly inadequate. **one (1) drug agent to over thirty one thousand, and sixty eight Nigerians (1:31068) using the population of 160,000,000 Nigerians.**

Logistics: operational (rugged) for rough terrain and surveillance vehicles official vehicles for the Commanders and Assistant Commanders. Superior fire arms to the ones being used by barons, life jackets, helmets, hand and leg cuffs etc.

Absence of perimeter fence, confinement and storage facilities.

4.6 Assets and Financial Investigation:

Internal Investigation:

During the year under review, the directorate investigated twenty three (23) cases involving twenty one million, six hundred and ninety five thousand, eight hundred and twenty eight naira ninety kobo (~~₦~~**21,695,828.90**), two hundred and twelve thousand five hundred and fifty (US) dollars (\$212, 550.00), two (2) properties and eight (8) vehicles. Also a sum of one million one hundred and fifty two thousand nine hundred and forty five naira (~~₦~~1,152, 945.00) was recovered from airline tickets refund of arrested couriers.

4.6.1 Mutual Legal Assistance:

The Directorate during the year in focus received three (3) cases relating to MLAT from UK, Germany and Finland. These cases are currently under investigation. Several other outstanding responses for MLAT were completed and sent to various requesting countries.

4.6.2 Cooperation with the stakeholder:

The Directorate forwarded fourteen (14) requests for additional intelligence to the Nigerian Financial Intelligence Unit (NFIU) and thirteen (13) of the requests have been responded to by the NFIU.

4.7 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:

4.7.1 Investigation Activities:

Collaborations were obtained from both internal and international levels with sister agencies like National Intelligence Agency (NIA), the Presidency, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA), Office of the National Security Adviser (NSA), National Crime Agency of the United Kingdom, Swiss Authority, German BKA, US DEA and South Africa Police Service SAPS in areas of intelligence gathering, exchange and operations (controlled delivery and under cover ops). Also, several investigations and operations were carried out with some Directorates and units within the Agency.

The investigation activities of the unit for 2013 covered:

- a. Arrest of seventeen (17) people consequent on the bench warrant issued for their arrest by the Federal High Court, Lagos.
- b. Extradition of one Rafiu Kofoworola a.k.a Elele/Professor and Lawrence Oke to the united States of America
- c. Covert surveillance and the investigation of the importation of 7x20ft containers of granite slabs from Brazil suspected to be a mode of concealment for hard drugs. However, nothing incriminating was found in the containers.
- d. Investigation of the seizure of 572.2grms of cocaine detected at Trinidad and Tobago by UK border officers who sought to have to have a controlled delivery for the purpose of arresting the consignee.
- e. Investigation of one Tunde Animashaun who was arrested by the Nigeria Prisons Service (NPS) officials at the Ikoyi Prison for smuggling 516grms of cannabis sativa concealed in oranges and pineapples into the prison
- f. Seizure of abandoned 163.5kgs of cocaine concealed in 5 travelling bgs in a company in Lagos.

- g. Arrest of one Oddy Stephens Okoye and Prince Charles Ogidi, suspected links to West Africa DTO and the Majek clandestine laboratory.
- h. Investigation of cases involving importation of precursor chemicals without lawful permit etc.

4.8. Prosecution and Legal Services:

The Directorate recorded a commendable performance in the year under consideration. It is the belief of the Agency that to dissuade people from any criminal act, the penalty must be stringent enough to compel compliance. In some cases, sentences are still not proportionate to the immense damage to the image of the country, socio-economic activities, health hazards and other related consequences that these substances inflict on citizens.

In all, the Agency prosecuted **1,871 cases** in which it won **1,1865** and lost only **6 cases**. As at December 31, 2013, total cases pending in courts were **377**.

Summary of Prosecution by Conviction Rate

COMMAND	CONVICTION	DISCHARGED /ACQUITED	HANDLED	SUCCESS RATE (%)
ABIA	6		6	100
ADAMAWA	127		127	100
AKWA IBOM	45		45	100
ANAMBRA	9		9	100
BAUCHI	23		23	100
BAYELSA	5		5	100

BENUE	11	1	12	90.90
BORNO	10		10	100
CROSS RIVER	21		21	100
DELTA	39		39	100
EBONYI	30		30	100
EDO	42		42	100
EKITI	29		29	100
ENUGU	26		26	100
FCT (ABUJA)	77		77	100
GOMBE	37		37	100
IDIROKO	1		1	100
IMO	22		22	100
JIGAWA	61		61	100
KADUNA	65		65	100
KANO	217		217	100
KATSINA	74	5	79	93.24
KEBBI	108		108	100
KOGI	34		34	100
KWARA	24		24	100
LAGOS	76		76	100

MAKIA KANO	1		1	100
MMIA	64		64	100
NAIA ABUJA	14		14	100
NASSARAWA	2		2	100
NHQs	9		9	100
NIGER	46		46	100
OGUN	51		51	100
ONDO	29		29	100
OSUN	80		80	100
OYO	65		65	100
PLATEAU	122		122	100
RIVERS	60		60	100
SEME	10		10	100
SOKOTO	28		28	100
TARABA	16		16	100
YOBE	7		7	100
ZAMFARA	42		42	100
TOTAL	1,865	6	1,871	99.67

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.

4.8.1 CRIMINAL CASES

1. **FRN vs. Michael Anum (FHC/L/426C/2013)**

This is a clandestine laboratory case. No witness has been called. It is pending before Hon. Justice Kurya of the Federal High Court, Lagos.

2. **FRN vs. Henry Oyewole Oscar a.k.a Onuigwe Onyedika (FHC/IL/25C/2013)**

This case involves control delivery of 1.7 Kilogrammes of Cocaine. One witness has been taken. It is before Hon. Justice Faji of Federal High Court, Ilorin.

3. **FRN vs. Olisa Cyprian Onyebuchukwu (FHC/L/12C/2013)**

This is clandestine laboratory case. It is pending before Hon. Justice Saidu of the Federal High Court, Lagos. Four (4) witnesses have been called and case is still ongoing.

4. **Diamond Bank Plc & 5 ors (FHC/L/429C/08)**

This is a money laundering case pending before Hon. Justice Tsoho of the Federal High Court, Lagos. Not witness has been called and one of the accused persons Chief Ikenna Onochie has died.

5. **FRN vs. Obioha Christian Ugo (FHC/L/19C/10)**

Accused herein was charged for unlawful possession of Cocaine. One witness taken in evidence and case is ongoing before Hon. Justice Buba of the Federal High Court, Lagos.

6. **FRN vs. Chief Ichie Duke Igwebuikie (FHC/EN/CR/17/2012)**

An ongoing money laundering case before the Federal High Court, Enugu.

7. **FRN vs. Madueke Chukwuebuka & Anor**

An ongoing money laundering case at the Federal High Court, Enugu.

8. **FRN vs. Chief Odugwe Azubuikwe v. NDLEA & ors**

Judgment entered in the favour of the Agency allowing Agency to freeze the accused accounts.

9. **FRN v Akindele Ikumoluyi**

One witness taken and case is ongoing.

10. **FRN v Rueben Ticono & Ors**

Clandestine laboratory case being stalled for want of Spanish interpreter.

11. **FRN v Moses Ajibo & Anr**

Case of diversion of Ephedrine, 4 witnesses testified.

4.8.2 CRIMINAL APPEALS – COURT OF APPEAL

1. **Fong Chiu Sen**

Pending at the Court of Appeal, Lagos. The case has been adjourned for Judgment.

2. **Wang Richard**

Ongoing at the Court of Appeal, Lagos. Case adjourned for adoption of brief of arguments.

3. **Inspector-General of Police v. Daniel Andrew**

Intended party application (NDLEA) dismissed. NDLEA to appeal.

4.8.3 CRIMINAL APPEALS - SUPREME COURT

1. Uche Rosemary Ikedinwa
2. Chimezie Ikedinwa
3. Mohammed Buda v. FRN
4. Bello Adbdullahi v. FRN
5. Akpomie Ogbeneovu v FRN
6. Stanley Ossai v. FRN

7. Isiaka Mumini v. FRN

4.8.4 **CIVIL CASES**

1. **Dr. Michael Nwoke vs. Victoria Egbase & ors (FHC/L/CS/356/13)**
Claim for damages against the Agency for freezing his account. Parties have filed their briefs and it will be adopted in the next adjourned date. It is pending before Hon. Justice Tsoho of the Federal High Court, Lagos.

2. **Mathias Chukwuma Muomah vs NDLEA (FHC/L/CS/841/13)**
Accused filed a suit claiming damages against NDLEA. Preliminary objection pending for argument before Hon. Justice O. E. Abang of the Federal High Court, Lagos.

3. **Philip Biokpo vs NDLEA & ors**
Case is before the National Industrial Court, Lagos and slated for hearing. The Agency has a pending preliminary objection that the case is statute barred.

5. **CASES EMANATING FROM STAFF DISCIPLINARY PROCEEDING**

1. Adesoji Sodeke vs. NDLEA (NICN/LA/590/2012)
2. Femi Meletoyitan vs. NDLEA (NICN/LA/606/2012)
3. Joseph Babatunde Adeola vs NDLEA (NICN/LA/613/2012)
4. Ekure Jude Chinedu vs NDLEA (NICN/LA/342/2013)
5. Prince Benjamin Ikani vs CCE & 3 ors
Prince Benjamin Ikani vs. CCE-NDLEA & 5 ors
6. Aju Okopi Ameh v NDLEA & ors (NICN/ABJ/226/2012)
7. Ibrahim Dodo v NDLEA (NICN/ABJ/351/2012)
8. Haruna Kwetishe v NDLEA & ors (NICN/YL/07/2012)
9. Aondover Angba v NDLEA (NICN/MKD/26/2012)

Foot Note:

All the above cases involve former Staff of the Agency challenging their termination of appointment at the National Industrial Court, Lagos. The cases are ongoing

Prosecution Score card: 2000-2013

Year	Cases	Won	Lost	Success Rate (%)
2000	1,626	1,624	2	99.88
2001	1,172	1,172	0	100
2002	870	870	0	100
2003	817	817	0	100
2004	853	853	0	100
2005	779	779	0	100
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
Total	15,241	15,146	95	99.38

4.9 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).

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

The unit is tasked with the responsibility of collecting, collating and analysing of Drug data questionnaires from Treatment Centres and NDLEA Commands nationwide. During the year under focus, the Unit received data from various State commands and treatment centres for collation, analysis for the production of the Directorate's end of the year report.

The unit also vetted, registered and accredited the following NGOs who requested for registration and collaboration with the Agency.

- i. De- Centre of Hope for Drug Abuse and HIV/AIDS
- ii. Shallom Gate Foundation
- iii. Promesa Community Welfare Initiative, Abuja
- iv. Gabasa Women and Children Initiative
- v. Drug Abuse Eradication Initiative, Abuja
- vi. Nigeria Youth and Programme
- vii. Organisation for Illicit Drug Abuse Education in Anambra State
- viii. Nightengale Foundation

The unit also screened and nominated Youths and Consultant working with the NGOs who are active in the fight against Drug Abuse to attend the Youth Forum and Scientific Consultation scheduled to take place in Vienna in 2014.

4.9.2 Drug Abuse Preventive Education (DAPE)

The duty of this unit is to sensitize and create awareness 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 represented Nigeria at the West African Epidemiology Network on Drug Use (WENDU) workshop held at ECOWAS Secretariat Abuja and at the Regional Seminar on Prevention of Drug Abuse Prevention Strategy: Policy and practice held in Mombassa, Kenya.

The unit, carried out its campaign across all the strata of the society. Under the work base section, awareness lectures were delivered in five different offices, with the same numbers of lectures for the public section which includes Youths organisations. The unit under its catch them young policy, visited a number of schools around Ikoyi and its environs to seek for approval from the school authorities for enlightenment programmes to be carried out in these schools. In its efforts under the year in focus, awareness lectures were carried out in six schools. Also second visitations have been made to schools still awaiting approvals.

4.9.3 Treatment and Rehabilitation (T&R)

This unit is tasked with the responsibility of treatment and rehabilitation of Drug dependent persons.

Within the period there were eleven (11) clients, at the NHQs and nine (9) were successfully counselled and discharged, one (1) was referred for further treatment in the psychiatric hospital and one (1) was discharged on parent request. In addition to this number four (4) were referred from the Directorate of Operations and General Investigation. They were also counselled and discharged. Follow-up activities were carried out on those earlier discharged to prevent relapse.

In addition to the number of drug dependent persons counselled in the Directorate (NHQ), a total number of six thousand three hundred and thirty (6,330) drug dependent persons were counselled in the various State Commands of the Agency across the nation. This brings the total number counselled to six thousand three hundred and forty four (4,344). Thirty eight (38) clients were referred and one hundred and four (104) clients were pending as at 31st December 2013.

This unit represented Nigeria/Agency at the Continental Technical Consultation in Drug Use Prevention, Treatment and Aftercare Services held at Kampala, Uganda. The unit also participated at the Expert Group meeting on the review of Treatment II Treatment Package held in Vienna.

Summary of Counselling Cases by Command

SN	COMMAND	COUNSELED	REFERRAL	CONCLUDED	ONGOING
1.	ABIA	67	-	67	-
2.	ADAMAWA	1,989	-	1,989	-
3.	AKWA /I	205	3	208	-
4.	ANAMBRA	42	-	42	9
5.	BAUCHI	86	-	86	-
6.	BAYELSA	148	2	150	-

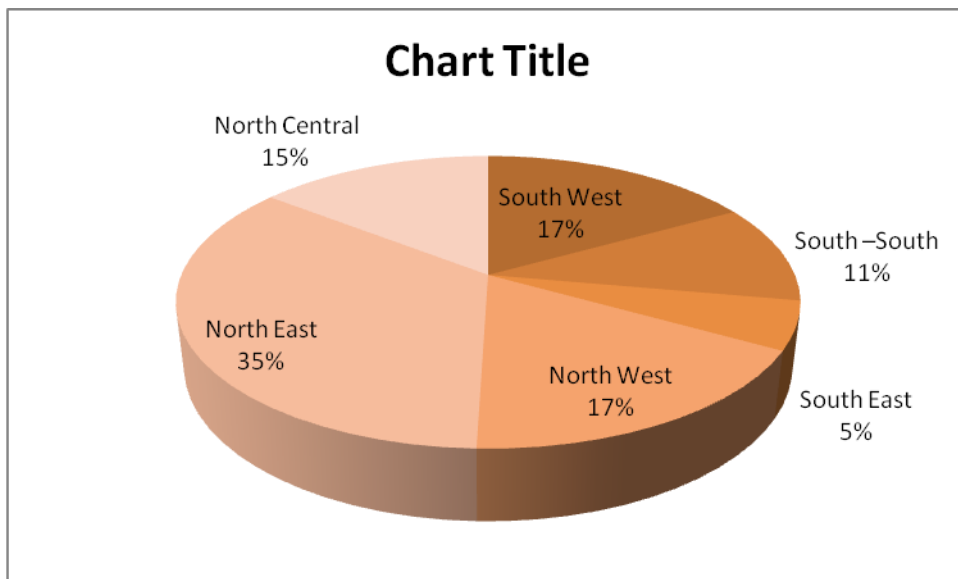
7.	BENUE	20	-	20	5
8.	BORNO	52	-	52	-
9.	C/ RIVER	34	-	34	19
10.	DELTA	73	1	74	2
11.	NHQs	14	1	15	-
12.	EBONYI	107	-	107	1
13.	EDO	123	-	123	-
14.	EKITI	135	31	166	-
15.	ENUGU	77	-	77	16
16.	FCT	158	-	158	22
17.	GOMBE	8	-	8	1
18.	IMO	45	-	45	-
19.	JIGAWA	113	-	113	-
20.	KADUNA	33	-	33	
21.	KANO	221	-	221	-
22.	KATSINA	440	-	440	-
23.	KEBBI	149	-	149	-

24.	KOGI	170	-	170	-
25.	KWARA	127	-	127	10
26.	LAGOS	328	-	328	-
27.	NASSARAWA	15	-	15	4
28.	NIGER	242	-	242	-
29.	OGUN	177	-	177	-
30.	ONDO	42	-	42	10
31.	OSUN	116	-	116	-
32.	OYO	258	-	258	-
33.	PHPORT	4	-	4	-
34.	PLATEAU	189	-	189	-
35.	RIVERS	104	-	104	5
36.	SEME	3	-	3	-
37.	SOKOTO	69	-	69	-
38.	TARABA	39	-	39	-
39.	YOBE	46	-	46	-

40.	ZAMFARA	76	-	76	-
	TOTAL	6,344	38	6,382	104

Counselling by Geographical Zone

GEOGRAPHICAL ZONES	COUNSELLED	REFERRED	TOTAL CASES HANDLED
South West	1,073	32	1,105
South –South	691	6	697
South East	338	-	338
North West	1,101	-	1,101
North East	2220	-	2,220
North Central	921	-	921
Total	6,344	38	6,382



4.10 National Drug Control Master Plan Secretariat

In the year 2013, the key activities carried out by the Secretariat were as follows;

- ❖ Facilitation of the Implementation of programmes of Project NGVA16: Response to Drugs and Related Organized Crime in Nigeria
- ❖ Preparation of Nigeria's Interventions at the 56th Session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND)
- ❖ Coordination of responses to the Annual Report Questionnaires from UNODC
- ❖ Revalidation of the Inter-Ministerial Committee on Drug Control (IMC) and the review of the National Drug Control Master Plan (NDCMP) 2014-2018 (ext.2013)

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4.10.1 The Project NGVA16: Response to Drugs and Related Organized Crime in Nigeria

The Project NGAV 16 is funded by the European Union (EU). The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) is the implementing Organization. The objective of the 53 months project which started in the year 2013, is to support the Nigerian Government's efforts in fighting illicit drugs production/cultivation, trafficking and use and curbing related organized crime including counterfeit narcotics and psychotropic substances. To facilitate the achievement of these objectives, the project document outlined three major **outcomes**. The project outcomes are;

Outcome 1: *Information and evidence based on drug use, drug crime and policy impact is improved and used for policy and programming.*

Outcome 2: *Enhanced technical and operational capacity in front line Agencies and services leading to targeted interventions on drug/organized crime related activities in Nigeria and improving the internal scrutiny processes.*

Outcome 3: *The capacity to manage drug treatment/rehabilitation and prevention is improved through the creation of a reliable network of quality drug treatment service providers available for drug users.*

4.10.2. **COMMISSION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS (CND) CONFERENCE**

Apart from the EU funded Project, the Secretariat coordinated the inter Agency meeting on the 56th Session of Commission on Narcotic Drug (CND) and the output of the inter-agency meeting was the development of the drafts of Nigeria's Intervention for the conference. The secretariat also attended the session in Austria, Vienna and prepared reports of the session.

4.10.3. Alternative Development Conference

The secretariat participated at the “outreach” to new Stakeholders in the field of Alternative Development” UNODC – GIZ Expert Group meeting held in Germany in the year under review. This meeting was for Stakeholders to discuss the progress made and challenges encountered in the implementation of the 2009 Political Declaration and Plan of Action. The Expert Group meeting also provided the platform for new stakeholders to share their experiences and approaches on Alternative Development and to propose future Policies and programmes in the area of Alternative Development programme. The also Secretariat collated information from NDLEA Directorates/Units and NAFDAC for the completion of the above questionnaires from UNODC for the year under review

4.10.4. Inter-Ministerial Committee on Drug Control (IMC): Meeting

In the year 2013, the meeting of the NDCMP and the review of the NDCMP 2008-2011(ext. 2013) were key activities. The membership of the IMC was revalidated and the 1st phase of the review process by the IMC commenced with the meeting held in Uyo, Akwa Ibom State. A total of 28 MDAs participated at the meeting. UNODC and EU were the Technical Partners.

4.11 Training and Manpower Development

This is the report on the activities of the Directorate of Training and Manpower Development for the Year 2013.

2. The two (2) units of the Directorate successfully carried out their responsibilities. These activities related to the provision of professional and specialized training on various aspects of narcotics control and

administration with a view to moulding the quality of officers and enhancing their competence in tackling the drug menace.

4.11.1 Activities:

Programmes lined up for the year were largely facilitated by the Counter Narcotics representative of the Embassy of the United States of America in Nigeria, Mr. Michael H. Bonner. He facilitated a project with AFRICOM which boosted the capacity of the Agency and her personnel to effectively discharge their counter narcotics and general law enforcement functions.

The Revised and Standardized Training Curriculum for all Cadet Basic Training in drug control and Administration for all cadres of the Agency's personnel which was developed with the assistance from the United States Counter Narcotics Adviser, was used during the Basic Training of the first set of the newly employed officers. The newly developed personnel programme which addresses the training needs of all levels of the Agency staff is intended to ensure adequate personnel development of each cadre of staff in the course of their career progression in the Agency's employment. This programme will therefore prepare all personnel for their responsibilities at a higher rank and level of NDLEA Administration.

4.11.2 During the period under review, the Directorate conducted and supervised examination for 377 CNAs who underwent Conversion Course at the training Academy in Jos. Also Promotion Examination was conducted for the various cadres of the Agency staff in May/June, 2013.

4.11.3 Series of training programmes were organized by the Directorate to enhance the performance of Agency staff. A review of the training needs and assessment of all NDLEA formations were analysed. There were also local and international trainings provided for the Agency's staff in the period

under review while the Directorate on its part organized the various monthly training programmes at the National Headquarters for personnel of the Headquarters and surrounding Commands. Similarly, the various Commands of the Agency provided the monthly training for their respective personnel.

In December 2013, the German Police organized a training titled “Suppression of Drug-related Crime with special emphasis on synthetic drugs and Precursors” and Seizure as evidence in connection, with drug related offences” for officers of the Agency for two weeks at the National Headquarters, Lagos. The training was to adequately enhance the performance of officers in the field

The following are the statistics of the external trainings (i.e. training conducted outside the Agency environment) and the monthly training conducted at the National Headquarters of the Agency. It is pertinent to mention that most of the external trainings were funded by the United States of America, European Union, Germany, Switzerland, India and Japan.

Fifty-three (53) officers of the Agency also enjoyed a specialized training facilitated by the Embassy of the United States of America in May at Regional Academy for Drug Control, Jos, captioned “Tactical Training”.

Also three hundred and seven (307) officers within the National Headquarters attended the monthly training programme in the year in focus.

TABLE

Statistics of Training outside the Agency in 2013

/No.	Type of Training	No. of Participants	Locations
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1.	International	19	UK, USA, Botswana, etc
2.	Local	220	Karu-Abuja, Lagos, Jos, Kaduna
	Grand Total	239	

11. In addition to the above trainings, the Directorate also conveyed about twenty (20) approvals by the Chairman/Chief Executive within the period under review to enable some personnel undertake various programmes with the National Open University of Nigeria (NOUN)

4.12 Forensic Analysis

During the period under review, the Forensic and Chemical Monitoring Unit (FCMU) conducted analysis on a total of One thousand eight hundred and fifty one (1,851) drug samples from the NHQs and various commands nationwide. The breakdown is as tabulated below:

DRUG TYPE	SAMPLE TESTED
COCAINE	123
HEROIN	50
CANNABIS	1,488
PSYCHOTROPIC	148
PRECURSOR CHEMICALS	05
ATS(AMPHETAMINE	22

TYPES)	
CODEINE	3
NEGATIVE	12
TOTAL	1,851

4.13 Finances

Funding of the Agency especially for operations and capital **projects** **have** been appalling over the years and indeed a far cry from what the Agency requires to carry out its functions effectively and efficiently, as well as to sustain its modest achievements. With the perpetual dearth of funds, the Management of the Agency continually contends with serious challenges of prompt payment of expenses incurred by the personnel for official assignments. The continued accumulation of these claims have remained one of the most serious challenges confronting the Agency because of its adverse effect on the performance of its operations.

The 2013 approved appropriation for the Agency is as follows:

Subhead	Proposal (₦)	Appropriation (₦)	Released (₦)
Recurrent Personnel Cost	9,101,262,880	9,101,262,880	6,067,598,587

Recurrent Overhead Cost	585,047,904	585,047,904	536,293,912
Development Fund (Capital Expenditure)	158,575,772	158,575,772	65,608,787
Total	9,844,886,556	9,844,886,556	6,669,501,286

Personnel cost was paid up to September 2013 after which IPPIS took over. However, the overhead and capital expenditure were not completely released hence, leaving the Agency with accumulated overhead outstanding totalling about ₦493m.

5.0. Projection/Conclusion

There is no doubt that drug control in the years ahead will be very daunting. The year 2014 being a pre-election year is going to witness a gamut of political activities. This has a history of escalating drug activities because drug is the oil with which political thugs lubricate their machinery of gangsterism.

The Agency has therefore projected a plan of action involving all stakeholders whose responsibility it is to ensure a thug free election to first and foremost ensure a drug free nation. Our political socialisation and awareness programmes should draw lessons from drug abuse and illicit drug trafficking. There should be a meeting point for NDLEA, Political Parties, Independent National Electoral Commission and the National

Orientation Agency on this critical matter of drug- free and thug- free election in 2015.

The on-going crack down on illicit drug trafficking will be intensified during the year, because drug trafficking can equally an influence on electioneering. It is has been established that so much money are often laundered into the country for sponsorship of political campaigns and corrupt electioneering process. Some of this money are derivatives of drugs.

When drug barons find their way into government, they are the last that will support any anti-drug viz- a- viz anti-crime politics. We must all work hard, beyond paying lip service, if this country must sustain its present clean slate in drug rating.

Pictorials of Modes of Concealment

Pictorials of Modes of Concealment

Pictorials of Modes of Concealment

Appendices:

Drug Offences and Punishment

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

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 unlawfully, permits or cause the premises to be used for the purpose of storing, concealing, processing or dealing in drug popularly known as	12	Imprisonment for a term not less than fifteen years but not exceeding 25 years.

OFFENCE	SECTION	PENALTY
Cocaine, LSD, Heroin or any other similar drug shall be guilty of an offence liable on conviction.		
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, Heroin or any other similar drug seized from any person or otherwise in possession of the agency or any authorized person.	16	Imprisonment for a 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	18	Imprisonment for a term not exceeding seven years.

OFFENCE	SECTION	PENALTY
witness before Federal High Court from attending as witness or from producing anything in evidence pursuant to the subpoena or summons served on him.		
<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 an offence under this act but the evidence establishes the commission of the full offence</p>	<p>23</p> <p>23</p>	<p>Punished as prescribed for the offence under the act.</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>

OFFENCE	SECTION	PENALTY
<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 Government.</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>
<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>25</p>	<p>Liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding ₦100,000.</p>

OFFENCE	SECTION	PENALTY
<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 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 subsection (1) of this section shall in addition to</p>		

OFFENCE	SECTION	PENALTY
<p>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 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</p>

OFFENCE	SECTION	PENALTY
		<p>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 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</p>

OFFENCE	SECTION	PENALTY
		section (3). In this section “proceeds” means any property derived or obtained directly or indirectly through the commission of the offence.
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 this ACT and already the subject of an interim order shall be forfeited to the Federal Government.	28	
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

OFFENCE	SECTION	PENALTY
		Nigeria, as amended.
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 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</p>

OFFENCE	SECTION	PENALTY
		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> <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</p>

OFFENCE	SECTION	PENALTY
		<p>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 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</p>

OFFENCE	SECTION	PENALTY
		<p>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 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 any narcotic drug or an exchange, and all monies, negotiable instruments</p>

OFFENCE	SECTION	PENALTY
		<p>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>

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