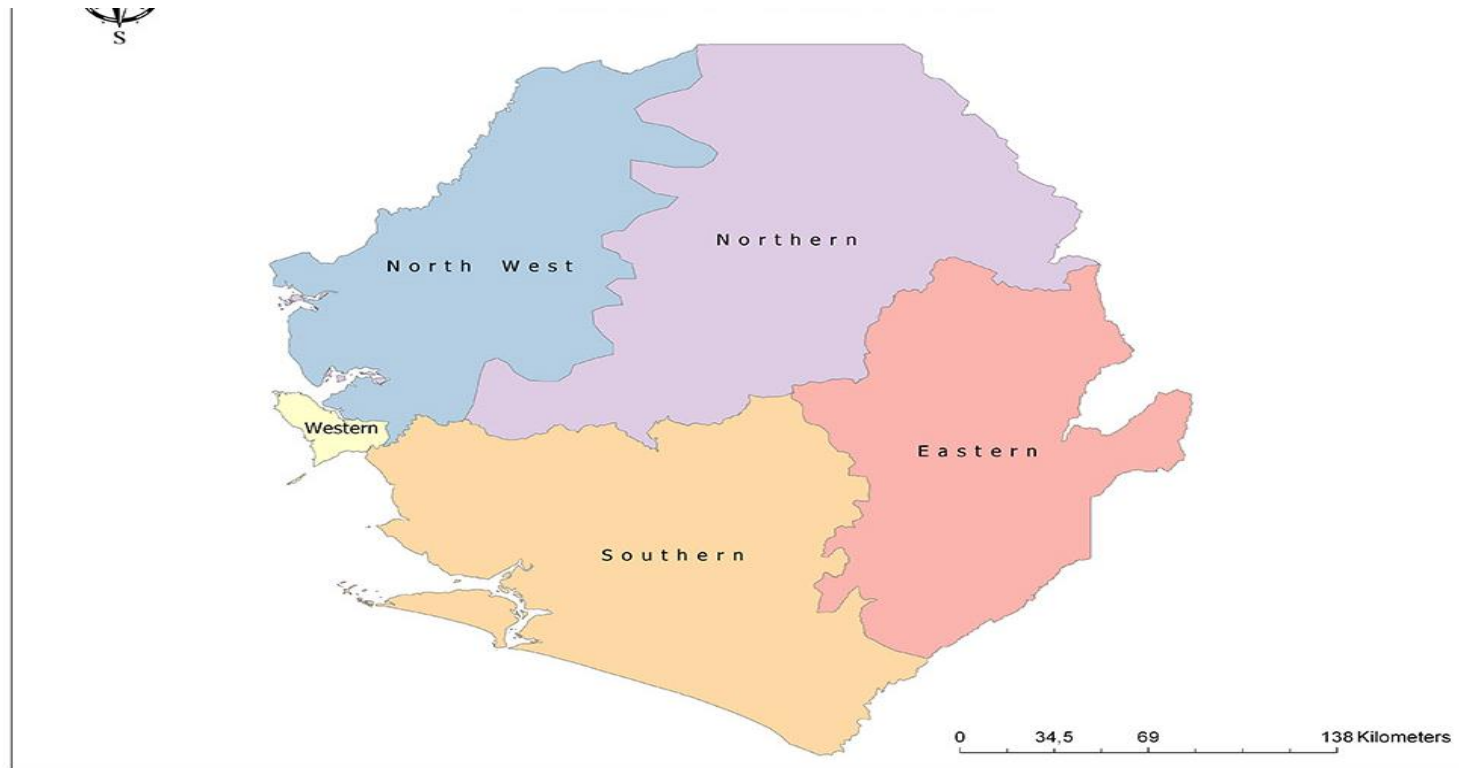




## NATIONAL DRUG LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY



### STRATEGIC MASTER PLAN TO ADDRESS SUBSTANCE ABUSE AND ILLICIT DRUG TRAFFICKING IN SIERRA LEONE (2023-2028)



**NATIONAL DRUG LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY**

**(NDLEA)**

**STRATEGIC MASTER PLAN TO ADDRESS SUBSTANCE ABUSE AND ILLICIT DRUG TRAFFICKING IN SIERRA LEONE (2023-2028)**

**TO TRANSFORM AND REPOSITION NDLEA TO EFFECTIVELY AND EFFICIENTLY DELIVER ON ITS MANDATE**

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### **LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS**

1. ASSL	Audit Service Sierra Leone
2. AGMJ	Attorney General and Minister of Justice
3. AU	African Union
4. ADAV	Anti-Drug Advocacy Volunteers
5. CISU	Central Intelligence and Security Unit
6. CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
7. CAC	Chairman Advisory Council
8. DEA	Drug Enforcement Administration
9. DDPs	Drug Dependence Persons
10. ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
11. E.D	Executive Director
12. FIU	Financial Intelligence Unit
13. FoRUT	Foundation for Rural and Urban Transformation
14. GCD	Global Commission on Drugs
15. GoSL	Government of Sierra Leone
16. HoP	House of Parliament
17. HRMO	Human Resource Management Office
18. IDCHS	Institute for Drug Control and Human Security
19. INL	United States Department of State Bureau of International
20. LEAs	Law Enforcement Agencies
21. LOD	Law Officers Department

22. LRC	Law Reform Commission
23. MBSSE	Ministry of Basic and Senior Secondary School Education
24. MDAs	Ministries Department and Agencies
25. MoAFS	Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security
26. MoD	Ministry of Defense
27. MHC	Mental Health Coalition
28. MoHS	Ministry of Health and Sanitation
29. MHTE	Ministry of Higher and Technical Education
30. MIA	Ministry of Internal Affairs
31. MoF	Ministry of Finance
32. MFAIC	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation
33. MoFMR	Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources
34. MFR	Management Functional Review
35. MoPED	Ministry of Planning and Economic Development
36. MoS	Ministry of Sports
37. MSW	Ministry of Social Welfare
38. MTAA	Ministry of Transport and Aviation
39. MoWPA	Ministry of Works and Public Asset
40. MoYA	Ministry of Youth Affairs
41. M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
42. MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
43. NDCA	National Drugs Control Act
44. NaDAT	Narcotic Drugs, Alcohol and Tobacco Control Agency

45. NDLEA	National Drug Law Enforcement Agency
46. NMSA	National Medicine and Supply Agency
47. NPPA	National Public Procurement Authority
48. NAYCOM	National Youth Commission
49. NRA	National Revenue Authority
50. NSA	National Sport Authority
51. ONS	Office of National Security
52. PBSL	Pharmacy Board of Sierra Leone
53. PSC	Public Service Commission
54. PSRU	Public Sector Reform Unit
55. PRO	Public Relations Officer
56. PWIDs	Persons Who Inject Drugs
57. PWUDs	Persons Who Use Drugs
58. RSLAF	Republic of Sierra Leone Armed Forces
59. SIOs	Surveillance and Intelligence Officers
60. SLCS	Sierra Leone Correctional Services
61. SLFA	Sierra Leone Football Association
62. SLMA	Sierra Leone Maritime Administration
63. SLYDCL	Social Linkages for Youth Development and Child Link
64. SLP	Sierra Leone Police
65. SLPTH	Sierra Leone Psychiatric Teaching Hospital
66. SMP	Strategic Master Plan
67. SSL	Statistics Sierra Leone

68. TOCU	Transnational Organized Crime Unit
69. TOR	Terms of Reference
70. USEF	United States Embassy Freetown
71. UNDP	United Nations Development Program
72. UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
73. UTC	Universal Treatment Curriculum
74. WADC	West Africa Drug Commission
75. WADPN	West Africa Drug Policy Network

## FOREWORD



On behalf of the Government of Sierra Leone, I want to extend my profound thanks and appreciation to the ECOWAS Commission for providing both technical and financial support for the development and validation of the Strategic Master Plan (SMP) 2023-2028. The SMP will guide The National Drug Law Enforcement Agency (NDLEA) and other stakeholders' quest in reducing drug use and abuse in Sierra Leone and addressing the growing threats posed by illicit drug trafficking and related organized crime both nationally and regionally. These goals will be achieved through the effective implementation of the four main Strategic pillars in the SMP. Namely:

- Capacity Building
- Drug Demand Reduction and Social Reintegration
- Law Enforcement and Implementation of the National Drug Control Act, 2008
- Research, Monitoring and Evaluation

Sierra Leone, like many countries in the world continues to face the threats associated with the cultivation, peddling, trafficking and abuse of illicit drugs, which if not addressed pose a significant danger to our fellow citizens and a major challenge for our Law Enforcement personnel and healthcare workers.

The misuse of drugs and alcohol affects every stratum in our society which, if not put under control, has the tendency to undermine our peace, stability, and economic development. It can also affect our nation's social and human capital development - education, health and the wellbeing of our citizens.

I am delighted to mention that His Excellency, Brig (Rtd), Dr. Julius Maada Bio, President of the Republic of Sierra Leone, in his Presidential Address delivered on 10<sup>th</sup> May, 2022 in the State Opening of Parliament touched on some of the achievements of the National Drug Law Enforcement Agency, specifically on Anti-Drug Education in schools; training of Core Drug Prevention Educators

and Healthcare Professionals on the Universal Treatment Curriculum/ Colombo Plan; validation of the Five-year Strategic Master Plan and the passing of the National Drug Control (Arrest and Seizure) Regulations 2021 by Parliament. In that light, the Government of Sierra Leone commits itself to promote a people-centered and human rights approach to countering the nation's drug problems.

We will continue the robust efforts in ensuring that the country is not used as a transit point for illicit drugs trafficking that has the tendency to affect the socio-economic development, peace, serenity and tranquility of the country.

As a government, we are reaffirming our commitment to the provisions of the United Nations Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, as amended by the 1972 Protocol, the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances, the United Nations 1988 Convention Against Illicit Trafficking in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, and other UN, AU and ECOWAS Protocols and Conventions. While I acknowledge the important achievements that have been made so far in the sub-region by our international partners to address this menace, it is my fervent hope that this Strategic Master Plan will serve as an impetus to re-doubling our efforts as a government to respond to evolving and emerging drug threats.

I further wish to extend my thanks to our MDAs, CSOs, Media and development partners who have contributed in diverse ways to the development of the Strategic Master Plan 2023-2028.

**David Panda Noah**

**Honourable Minister of Internal Affairs,**

**Sierra Leone.**

## Acknowledgement



The National Drug Control (NDC) Act of 2008 provides in Section 6 sub-section (1) (b) that the Advisory Council which I Chair shall:

“Review and where appropriate recommend revision to the National Drug Strategy and ensure its effective implementation”.

In view of this provision; and in view of His Excellency’s maiden address to Parliament on 10<sup>th</sup> May 2018 wherein he said that the Government of Sierra Leone in line with the New Direction is fully committed to “... equipping of all forces and agencies for effective service delivery” and “review the laws against drug trafficking with a view to empowering the State to seize and forfeit assets of drug traffickers to meet national and international obligations”; and in view also of contemporary developments in the control of narcotic drugs, the Advisory Council saw the need for a review of the 2018 National Drug Law Enforcement Agency’s Strategic Plan to effectively address the growing problem of substance and drug abuse, illicit narcotic trafficking and their related harms and crimes.

The development of this Strategic Plan is a demonstration of the commitment of the Government and the National Drug Law Enforcement Agency (NDLEA) to address the growing drug problem in Sierra Leone.

The Strategy is underpinned by first and foremost the National Drugs Control Act of 2008; the medium term National Development Plan (MTNDP); the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, especially Goals 3 and 17 (Good Health and Well-being: Ensure

healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages; and to strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse); the ECOWAS Drug Action Plan; the African Union Plan of Action on Drug Control and Crime Prevention; and the UNODC Regional Action Plan for West Africa.

In the development of the Strategy, consideration was given to the Agency's strength, weaknesses, opportunities and threats. The serious threat being the unavailability of financial, human and material resources to implement the Strategy.

The Agency notes that if the growing drug problem is not urgently addressed, it will directly affect the successful implementation and the sustainability of the Government's Flagship Human Capital Development Project.

Drugs affect the brains and minds of people who abuse them and such people are incapable of thinking, behaving or doing things constructively even for their own good. The Youths who are the main targets of the Human Capital Development Project are the most vulnerable to drug abuse and its harmful effects. It can make children drop out of school, become delinquents and criminals. Worst still, it can make them go insane in their prime or cause death.

People who abuse drugs or other substances such as alcohol and tobacco are easily susceptible to debilitating or terminal illnesses that could adversely affect their development and productivity.

An ailing population has the potential of stretching the national health facilities to a breaking point and impoverishes its people. Statistics show that many mental illnesses in Sierra Leone are drug or substance abuse related and so are many liver and kidney ailments. HIV Aids, Hepatitis B and other blood borne diseases are mostly spread by people who inject drugs. There are currently fears in medical circles that if they are not addressed adequately, the latter diseases could reach endemic proportion in Sierra Leone.

Suffice it to say that Alcohol and substance Abuse are drivers of gender based violence and rape.

A sinister scenario that could play out when the problem of drug abuse and trafficking are not effectively addressed is that the traffickers could collude with other organized criminal groups, capture a state, and turn it into a Narco-failed State where crimes such as money laundering, arms trafficking, armed robberies, rapes, serious human rights violations and terrorism will run berserk. State institutions and its apparatus will disintegrate and the central authority will no longer hold.

Luckily, the Government and the people of Sierra Leone are committed to addressing the drug problem and its related harms to prevent the country from becoming a victim of an apocalyptic Narco-captured State.

This strategy is therefore a road map for national and international cooperation and collaboration to achieve our vision of “making Sierra Leone a Healthy and Wealthy nation free from the harm caused by substance and illicit drug abuse and trafficking”.

Above all, it will transform and reposition the NDLEA to effectively and efficiently deliver on its mandate with evidence and right based interventions and partnerships.

To re-echo the words of His Excellency, this Strategic Plan is not a quick fix but rather, a sustainable legacy for the Agency in fulfillment of our promise to Parliament during our approval as members of the Advisory Council to make a difference.

As Chair, I was personally involved in the formulation and the development of this Strategy together with other staff members of the Agency including the Executive Director. We did it without hiring an expert and with little or no cost to the Government of Sierra Leone. This is why we should whole heartedly support His Excellency’s clarion call for Human Capital Development so that we can take the transformation of Sierra Leone into our own hands.

If the proposed mandate in this Strategic Master Plan is endorsed, the Agency will be able to generate sufficient revenue to carry out most its activities without depending so much on other foreign or external financial support.

On behalf of the Advisory Council, I sincerely thank everyone who worked assiduously to make this Smart Strategic Plan a reality, including ECOWAS for assisting us with funds to validate this Plan.

**Rtd AIG Morie Lengor Esq. (MOOR)**

**B.A. Hons, LLB Hons, BL (Barrister and Solicitor)**

**Commissioner for Oaths and Notary Public**

**Chairman Advisory Council, National Drug Law Enforcement Agency**

**MEMBERS OF THE ADVISORY COUNCIL**



Left to Right: Rtd. AIG Morie Lengor Esq, Chairman, Lt. Col (Rtd) S.E Tucker, Ms. Constance Bockarie, Dr. Abdul Jalloh



Left to Right: Mr. Sahr Henry Ensah, Mrs. Hawah Humuh Wurie, Prince Bull-Luseni

## Executive Summary



The use, misuse and abuse of alcohol, illicit drugs, over the counter and prescription medications, and tobacco are global problems. They affect the health and well-being of millions of people throughout the world. And Sierra Leone, as part of the community of nations is not exempt.

Broadly, socio-economic factors such as poverty, inequality and unemployment remain key contributing elements to the increased use of drugs and the development of substance use disorders. An increasing demand for drugs, causes an increase in drug manufacturing, smuggling through ports of entry, and dealing in and consumption of drugs. The illicit trade in psychoactive drugs and criminal enterprise is a threat to the safety and well-being of Sierra Leone and poses a growing and significant hazard to national security, economic growth, human capital and sustainable development.

The SMP 2023-28 of Sierra Leone was formulated by the NDLEA under the NDCA, 2008 and validated by all stakeholders to meet the needs of the UN, AU and ECOWAS protocols and Conventions and the distinct needs of various communities and groups in Sierra Leone.

The SMP lays out the role and contribution of the NDLEA and other partners in fighting substance abuse in the country. As it is now generally accepted that a singular approach to solving the problem of substance abuse such as criminalizing or decriminalizing substances or abusers is foolhardy, the emphasis of this SMP is integrating a number of strategies aimed at a common purpose. That is, the vision of the Agency in “Making Sierra Leone a Healthy and Wealthy nation, free from the Harm caused by Substance abuse and illicit drug trafficking.” It is also intended to transform and reposition the Agency to deliver on its mandate effectively and efficiently.

The SMP highlights our Vision, Mission, and Core Values, the present mandate and a proposed mandate to tackle Alcohol and Tobacco abuse which is now a growing concern in our fragile society. The plan further highlights the dangers faced especially by our youthful population and threats to the gains made in Human Capital Development of His Excellency the President of the Republic of Sierra Leone, Dr. Julius Maada Bio.

## **STRATEGIC PILLARS**

In Sierra Leone, the principal strategy in previous years for dealing with the abuse of narcotics has been supply reduction /restriction. However, the UNODC, WHO and various other regional, sub-regional and international bodies have emphasized the need for states to focus more on a strategy based on an integrated and comprehensive approach.

To reflect this, the SMP has four main strategic pillars. They are:

- Capacity Building
- Drug Demand Reduction and Social Reintegration
- Law Enforcement and Implementation of the National Drugs Control Act, 2008
- Research, Monitoring and Evaluation

Each pillar has its own objectives, with specific outcomes to aid the monitoring and evaluation of the SMP.

### **PILLAR 1: CAPACITY BUILDING**

This has six objectives ranging from restructuring of the Agency to robustly building its human and capital capacity. The intent is for the Agency to be deployed all over the country to enable it to perform its duties adequately in line with its Parliamentary mandate.

Also, the training of personnel is an essential element that will enable the NDLEA to deliver on its mandate effectively. The training is envisaged to be in areas such as drug investigations, prosecution and drug law enforcement, financial crime investigations, the handling of informants and surveillance techniques, interdiction techniques and crime scene analysis.

As the leading agency in the enforcement of the law on narcotic substances, the NDLEA must be seen as a professional, dynamic, excellence-driven and accountable government organization. It behooves then that every member of the Agency must be honest, act and behave with integrity, and live according to the tenets of exemplary professional and ethical standards. To guide this conduct, the SMP, supports the need for a Code of Professional Conduct and Ethical Standards, which will serve as a benchmark.

## **PILLAR 2: DRUG DEMAND REDUCTION AND SOCIAL REINTEGRATION**

This pillar has five objectives, which range from Education, Sensitization, Prevention to crop substitution and alternative livelihood projects implementation.

The essence of Drug Demand Reduction is to prevent the uptake of the use of illegal drugs, reducing the misuse in the community, and supporting people to recover from dependence through evidence-based treatment. It means trying to prevent people from wanting to and taking illicit drugs and providing support to citizens suffering from addiction to access treatment. This enhances public health and safety and also critically deprive criminals from an important source of income. The various approaches to achieve this may include:

- Providing education and information to the general community, young people (often within school-based programs) and drug users to enable them to make informed decisions about drugs
- Treatment for drug users such as detoxification, drug substitution and social rehabilitation of drug users by promoting employment prospects and re-integrating drug users into the community
- Community development which addresses poverty, promotes economic opportunities and the integration of people into meaningful social structures.

This SMP thus provides a national framework that outlines a commitment to a balanced adoption of effective demand, supply and harm reduction strategies. This will help us build safe, healthy and resilient communities through preventing and minimizing drug related health, social and economic harms among individuals, families and communities.

### **PILLAR 3: LAW ENFORCEMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NATIONAL DRUGS CONTROL ACT, 2008**

This pillar has seven objectives ranging from improving the National, Regional, and International Cooperation and Partnerships, to expanding the mandate of the Agency to enforce Alcohol and Tobacco laws.

The focus is on Supply Restriction through Preventing, stopping, disrupting or otherwise reducing the production and supply of illegal drugs; and controlling, managing and/or regulating the availability of legal drugs.

The current model of law enforcement successes has focused on detecting when drugs are cultivated, moved or used. This has proved inadequate due to the fluid nature of the criminal drug business. Also, best efforts by LEAs have failed to disrupt the production and supply chains of the organisers, funders and distributors of drugs for greater impact.

Consequently, this SMP aims to prioritize by focusing on mid-to-high level drug traffickers and producers through the strategy and tactics employed using proactive law enforcement measures. These include:

- Intelligence led policing and collaboration.
- Targeting of criminal wealth
- Seizure of property
- Enhanced professionalization and operational capacity of the Agency
  
- Destruction of the crops from which many illicit drugs are derived
  
- Introducing crop substitution as a replacement

- Removal of the precursor chemicals required for the processing of various drugs such as plant-based drugs (opium into heroin) or in the manufacture of synthetic drugs such as Kush or ecstasy.
- Interrupting the trafficking of drugs along the various shipping, air and road transport routes.

#### **PILLAR 4: RESEARCH, MONITORING AND EVALUATION**

This pillar has three objectives that will strengthen the Research and Data Collection Capacity of the Agency for evidence-based interventions, and for monitoring, evaluating and constantly reviewing the effective implementation of this strategic plan.

There is a dearth of comprehensive research data on drug use in Sierra Leone. Hence, the SMP makes provision to explore potential support to do a national household survey on drug use and health and the issue of problem drug use in the country. The outcome will not only determine trends in drug use but will help in planning and more evidence-based allocation of resources in the fight against drug abuse.

#### **Drugs Observatory Unit**

The agency aims to set up a National Drugs Observatory to function as the national data collection system on drugs. It will serve as the central location for obtaining drug information and drug statistics. It will also serve as the main research center for compiling and analyzing drug data to track trends in supply and demand activities to produce timely and accurate assessments of the drug situation and drug control efforts to inform national drug policy and drug related services.

Also, the Unit will help fulfill the country's reporting obligations under the United Nations, AU and ECOWAS Conventions and protocols.

The SMP also has a log frame indicating the strategic objectives, our baseline, the activities, outcomes and indicators, targets, implementing agencies and partners, and the time frame for implementation.

## **CONCLUSION**

The SMP 2023-28 represents a multi-sectorial approach to create a Sierra Leone free from substance abuse. The plan reflects national and international policies, plans and conventions to ensure respect and dignity for all in Sierra Leone.

A concerted effort is required from stakeholders who are policy makers, planners and specifically implementers to eradicate drug-related harms in communities. The SMP reflects the inputs and contributions of many of these stakeholders who were consulted during the drafting of the plan. With their commitment, effective prevention, treatment, and control of drug-related problems could become a reality in Sierra Leone.

The Strategic Master Plan also took into consideration of adopting a long-term perspective, recognizing that addressing drug-related issues requires sustained efforts over an extended period. It goes beyond short-term fixes or reactive measures, emphasizing the importance of prevention, early intervention, and long-term support systems. By taking a proactive and forward-thinking approach, the plan aims to create lasting change, reduce drug demand and build resilient communities equipped to deal with emerging challenges.

The success of the implementation of the SMP also depends on the continued support of the government, communities, the private sector and international partners to provide the necessary resources, infrastructure and accountability.

**The SMP has been costed and provides the basis for funding various pillars and objectives.**

This Strategic Master Plan is now ready for implementation.

**Abdul Sheku Kargbo**

**Executive Director**

**National Drug Law Enforcement Agency**

## **OVERVIEW OF THE CURRENT DRUG SITUATION IN SIERRA LEONE**

Sierra Leone, like many countries in the world continues to face the myriad threats associated with the cultivation, trafficking and abuse of illicit drugs, which if not addressed poses a significant danger to our fellow citizens and a major challenge for our Law Enforcement personnel and health care systems. Whether the drugs are in transit destined for European and North American Markets, produced, and used locally or trafficked into the country for local consumption, the convergence of criminal networks and organized crimes such as money laundering, corruption, terrorism, human trafficking, etc. make the situation a great concern both locally and transnationally.

The misuse of drugs and alcohol affects every stratum in our society which, if not put under control, has the tendency to undermine our peace, stability, and socio-economic development. It can also affect our nation's social and human capital, education, health and wellbeing of our citizens.

### **Drugs commonly abused in Sierra Leone:**

Cannabis is still the most abused drug in Sierra Leone because it is cheap and easily available. Cannabis is grown easily in the country because of the climatic conditions and the fertile lands on which it is grown. When cultivated, it can be used for local consumption and trafficked through the numerous porous border points with Guinea and Liberia. There is sufficient evidence that Cannabis trafficked across the border to Guinea is exchanged for Motor Bikes that are used for commercial purposes (Okadas). As a nation, we continue to witness an unprecedented increase in the cultivation of cannabis, mainly as a thriving business enterprise.

Cocaine and Heroin are not produced in Sierra Leone but the country's geographical location, positions her as a potential transit route for South American Drug Trafficking Organisations. Some of these drugs remain in the country.

Other commonly abused drugs in Sierra Leone are: Kush aka "PANDA"; Spark 5 - versions of synthetic cannabis, Butter Scotch- local candy sometimes laced with cannabis or Tramadol; Codeine; Largactil -anti psychotic medication; Ice-crystal meth; Tramadol; Diazepam also known as Dicey; Take over me - Valium 10, etc.

There is also an increase in the production of local hard drinks of high alcoholic contents with brand or street names like **6p.m. 8p.m., Punch, Double Punch, Officer, Plasma, Papa Drink Mama Happy** – to name a few, which are mostly abused together with illicit drugs.

**The reality on the ground** is that there is a growing problem of drug consumption in the country. A recent school survey and policy brief titled **“HARM FROM ALCOHOL AND DRUG MISUSE”** (December 2019) conducted by FoRUT-Sierra Leone in partnership with other Civil Society Organizations came out with a conclusion that “drug misuse is growing, particularly among children and young people in spite of Government effort to prevent illicit trade and misuse of conventional drugs. Drug users continue to misuse prescription drugs, and explore and discover ways of misusing other addictive substance materials”. Drugs are available in schools, Colleges, Correctional facilities, bars, cafes, and night clubs and even in remote villages. The abuse of drugs is a terribly dangerous threat to our neighborhoods, our friends, our families and our society and it is a worrying trend.

Although no comprehensive National Drug Use Survey has been done yet - it is slated to be done in this Strategic Master Plan 2022-2026. However, Data from the Sierra Leone Psychiatric Teaching hospital covering January-December 2022 highlights the following:

- 1759 persons presented at the hospital with substance use disorders/drug induced psychosis. Male – 1630, Female – 129.
- Majority of individuals that presented with substance use disorders/drug induced psychosis were in the age group 20-34 years.
- Kush and Cannabis are the most commonly used psychoactive substances.
- Tramadol is the most commonly abused Opioid.
- Many substance users are poly-substance users (i.e., they use various substances in combination with alcohol or other combinations such as cocaine and heroin or Kush.)

Below are the Epidemiology Data and Aggregate Data on Drug Supply Reduction from January to December, 2022

## DRUG SUPPLY

This is collected from the National Drug Law Enforcement Agency (NDLEA) and Transnational Organised Crime Unit (TOCU)

**TABLE 1. AGGREGATE DATA ON DRUG SUPPLY**

<b>TOTAL NUMBER OF DRUG TRAFFICKING CASES INVESTIGATED FROM 1<sup>ST</sup> JANUARY – 31<sup>ST</sup> DECEMBER 2022</b>	
<b>YEAR</b>	<b>NUMBER OF CASES</b>
2022	51 = Male:41 Female:10
<b>TOTAL</b>	51

Note: For the year under review, forty-one male and ten female were charged to court.

**Table 2. Drug seizures for 3 main prevalent drugs including Tramadol**

<b>YEAR</b>	<b>CANNABIS SATIVA (KILOGRAM)</b>	<b>COCAINE (GRAM)</b>	<b>HEROIN (GRAM)</b>	<b>TRAMADOL (CAPSULES AND TABLETS)</b>	<b>OTHERS KUSH (GRAM)</b>
2022	512.7	N/A	N/A	26,627,890	408.1
<b>Total</b>	512.7	N/A	N/A	26,627,890	408.1

Sierra Leone psychoactive drug epidemiology data were obtained from the Sierra Leone Psychiatric Teaching Hospital (SLPTH) in Kissy.

**TABLE 1: 2022 PRIMARY SUBSTANCE OF ABUSE IN SIERRA LEONE (2022)**

<b>1<sup>o</sup> SUBSTANCE OF ABUSE</b>			
	<b>N</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>
Tobacco	10	6	4
Alcohol	25	21	4
<b>Cannabis</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>9</b>
Cocaine	14	10	4
Heroin	0	0	0
Tramadol	527	492	35
Ectasy	0	0	0
MEVL/MSO	0	0	0
<b>Kush</b>	<b>1101</b>	<b>1028</b>	<b>73</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1759</b>	<b>1630</b>	<b>129</b>

**From the table above,** Kush use is the most commonly use psychoactive substance with an increase in cocaine use for the year 2022.

**TABLE 2: SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF PATIENTS (2022)**

Demographic variables	Reference Year 2022	Male	Female
	N	N	N
<b>AGE CATEGORY</b>			
10 -14	0	0	0
15-19	148	141	7
<b>20-24</b>	<b>666</b>	642	24
<b>25-29</b>	<b>425</b>	392	33
<b>30-34</b>	<b>200</b>	181	19
35-39	116	99	17
40-44	92	83	9
45-49	48	42	6
50-54	28	19	9
55-59	22	22	0
60-64	9	6	3
65+	5	3	2
Total	<b>1759</b>	<b>1630</b>	<b>129</b>
<b>OCCUPATION</b>			
Work full-time	305	265	40
Working part-time	0	0	0
Does not work / unemployed	581	537	44
Apprentice/intern	0	0	0
<b>Student/pupil</b>	<b>708</b>	678	30
Disabled/medically unfit for work	0	0	0
Housewife	5	0	5
Retirement/Pensioner	0	0	0

Other	160	150	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>1759</b>	<b>1630</b>	<b>129</b>
<b>MARITAL STATUS</b>			
Married	221	170	51
Separated/Divorced	9	6	3
No married/ cohabiting	0	0	0
Widowed	0	0	0
<b>Single</b>	<b>1529</b>	<b>1454</b>	<b>75</b>
Other	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1759</b>	<b>1630</b>	<b>129</b>
<b>EDUCATIONAL LEVEL</b>			
None/pre-primary	0	0	0
Primary	125	108	17
<b>Secondary</b>	<b>1002</b>	<b>948</b>	<b>54</b>
Tertiary/University	273	250	23
Others:	359	324	35
<b>Total</b>	<b>1759</b>	<b>1630</b>	<b>129</b>
<b>REGION</b>			
<b>Urban</b>	<b>1267</b>	<b>1151</b>	<b>114</b>
Semi-Urban	14	14	0
Rural	478	465	15
<b>Total</b>	<b>1759</b>	<b>1630</b>	<b>129</b>

**From the table above, majority of** individuals that presented with substance use disorders/drug induced psychosis were in the age group 20-34years. Majority of these population are in secondary schools with an increase in psychoactive drugs in university/college students for 2022.

**TABLE 3: ROUTE OF ADMINISTRATION OF SUBSTANCE (2022)**

Route of Administration	Reference Year 2022 N	Male	Female
Oral	533	495	38
Inhaled	14	10	4
Sniffing	0	0	0
Intravenous	0	0	0
<b>Others/Combination</b>	<b>1212</b>	<b>1125</b>	<b>87</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1759</b>	<b>1630</b>	<b>129</b>

From the above, it could be seen that all the patients use more than one route to administer psychoactive substances.

#### TREATMENT DEMAND

**TABLE 4: CASES AND TREATMENT PATTERN (2022)**

Variable	Reference Year 2022 January to December N	Male	Female
<b>NUMBER OF CASES</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>1759</b>	<b>1630</b>	<b>129</b>
Number of new cases	426	409	17
<b>Follow up treatment</b>	<b>1333</b>	<b>1221</b>	<b>112</b>

<b>Outpatient</b>	<b>1381</b>	1280	101
Inpatient	378	350	28
Both	0	0	0
<b>SOURCES OF REFERRAL</b>			
<b>Staff/Family/Friends</b>	<b>1754</b>	<b>1625</b>	<b>129</b>
Work/employer	0	0	0
Social Services	0	0	0
Psychiatrist/doctor/nurse (Healthcare professional)	0	0	0
Hospital/Clinic	0	0	0
Court/Corrections	5	5	0
Church/Religious Groups	0	0	0
Others (Police)	0	0	0
<b>HIV TESTING</b>			
Yes	Not reported		
No			
Refuse to answer			
<b>SOURCE OF PAYMENT</b>			
Medical insurance	0	0	0
Family/friends	0	0	0
Employer	0	0	0
Personal income	0	0	0
Unknown	0	0	0
Other (combinations)	0	0	0
<b>% PREVALENCE OF HCV/HBV (NO. OF CASES AND PERCENTAGES)</b>			
Positive	Not reported		
Negative			

Inconclusive			
Refused to answer			
Test not conducted/ Questions not asked			

In the table above, family and friends' referrals are the main source of referral to treatment in the hospital for year under review. However, no testing for HIV and Hepatitis B virus was done on patients for the year under review. It is also worthy to note currently that treatment services in the hospital is free of cost. As shown in the table above.

## **CONCLUSION**

- There is an increased use of newer psychoactive substance (Kush), with majority in youthful age and in secondary school.

### **OUR VISION**

Making Sierra Leone a Healthy and Wealthy Nation free from the harm caused by substance abuse and illicit drug trafficking.

### **OUR MISSION**

To coordinate a national, sub-regional, regional and international multi-agency strategy to increase public awareness, education, research, treatment, rehabilitation and enforcement in the control of substance abuse and illicit drug trafficking in Sierra Leone.

### **OUR CORE VALUES**

Integrity, Commitment and Efficiency (ICE)

## **THE PRESENT MANDATE OF THE AGENCY**

The Mandate of the National Drug Law Enforcement Agency is defined in Section 3 of the National Drugs Control Act of 2008. It includes, but not limited to the following:

- a. Provide leadership in and coordinating all issues relating to drug control, eradicating drug abuse and the primary causes of drug abuse, illicit drug supply and drug related crime.
- b. To be the focal point and take a lead role in all investigations concerning drugs, analogues, controlled chemicals, controlled materials and controlled equipment in Sierra Leone.
- c. Co-ordinate all drug-related regulatory enforcement and prosecution functions conferred on any person or authority by any enactment.
- d. Develop and effectively implement the national drug control strategy.
- e. Facilitating co-operation and the timely exchange of information between regulatory law enforcement, criminal justice, demand reduction and drug-related crime.
- f. Collect, collate and disseminate information on drug and drug-related issue to public and private sector agencies and organization and the wider community, and the conduct of research, analysis and education geared towards the prevention and eradication of Drug abuse.
- g. Taking such measures that may ensure effective collaboration with government bodies, agencies and non-governmental organizations wherever situate and carrying on functions wholly or partly analogous to those of the Agency.
- h. Improve International co-operation against drug trafficking and precursor trafficking by land, sea and air.
- i. Encourage and strengthen cooperation between the office of the Attorney-General, the Sierra Leone Police, the National Revenue Department, Ministries of Social Welfare, Health, Transport and Aviation, Internal Affairs, Local Councils,

Correctional Services, the law enforcement agencies and non-governmental organizations, in addressing issues of Drug control, reducing drug abuse and its primary causes, and combating illicit drug supply as drug-related crimes.

- j. Enforce and duly administer the provisions of the National Drugs Control Act of 2008 including receiving, investigating and referring to the appropriate authority, any complaint of a suspected or an alleged offence under the Act.

## PROPOSED MANDATE

The problem of alcohol, especially the high content of methanol in alcohol manufactured in Sierra Leone and its easy accessibility to young people have become a concern for many Sierra Leoneans. There seems to be no central body to regulate the problems of alcohol abuse and its effects on our youths including school going children.

The high content of nicotine, which is highly addictive, in cigarette is also a growing concern for many. Unfortunately, cigarette abuse or misuse is not being addressed by any institution in Sierra Leone.

Since Alcohol and Tobacco are substances that could change the mood and behavior of people similar to narcotics, the view is that the law relating to these two substances could be enforced by the National Drug Law Enforcement Agency if given the mandate and capacitated to do so under a new name: **The Narcotic Drugs, Alcohol and Tobacco Control Agency (NADAT Agency)**.

One benefit that could accrue from this is the generation of revenue through licensing and fines. Such monies or revenue generated could be used in the administration and operation of the Agency and to also help rehabilitate and provide medication for people affected by drug and alcohol or tobacco abuse or misuse.

This may also partially ease the Agency's financial burden on the Ministry of Finance.

In consonance with its desire to make Sierra Leone healthy and wealthy, and to consolidate the fight against drugs; the problems of substance and drug abuse, it would be prudent and efficient to assign the enforcement of alcohol and tobacco laws to the NDLEA as an extended mandate and with a new name as stated inter-alia.

## **THE STRATEGIC PILLARS AND OBJECTIVES**

### **PILLAR 1: CAPACITY BUILDING**

**OBJECTIVE 1** - Restructure the Agency and Clarify Roles and Responsibilities

**OBJECTIVE 2** - Human Capacity Development (Recruitment) Recruit/ attach on secondment of skilled and qualified staff to execute the Mandate of the Agency

**OBJECTIVE 3** – Develop a Code of Conduct for Ethical and Professional Behavior of Staff of the Agency

**OBJECTIVE 4** – Human Capacity Development (Training) Training of staff at Tactical, Operational and Strategic levels for Professional and Optimal Performance

**OBJECTIVE 5** - Improve Conditions of Service and Welfare of Agency Staff

**OBJECTIVE 6** – To Build the Capital Capacity of the Agency

### **PILLAR 2: DRUG DEMAND REDUCTION AND SOCIAL REINTEGRATION**

**OBJECTIVE 1** - Education, Sensitization and Prevention of Drug Use and Demand Reduction

**OBJECTIVE 2** – Engage Schools, Tertiary Institutions and the Forces to adopt zero tolerance Drug Abuse Policy in their Institutions

**OBJECTIVE 3** - Commemoration of yearly International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking  
[International Drugs Day]

**OBJECTIVE 4** – Psychosocial Counselling, Treatment of Substance Use Disorders, Rehabilitation and Social Reintegration for persons who use drugs.

**OBJECTIVE 5** – To facilitate and support crop substitution or alternative means of livelihood projects for illicit cannabis growers.

**PILLAR 3: LAW ENFORCEMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION OF NDC ACT 2008**

**OBJECTIVE 1** - Improve National, Regional and International Cooperation, Coordination and partnerships to combat Drug Trafficking, Illicit Cultivation and Abuse.

**OBJECTIVE 2** – Implement and Enforce the Provisions of the Act for Efficient Service Delivery

**OBJECTIVE 3** - Access to and Availability of Controlled Substances for Medicinal and Scientific Purposes

**OBJECTIVE 4** - Develop the Capacity of the Agency to Collect and Process Operational Intelligence to reduce the threat of Illicit drugs to Human Security.

**OBJECTIVE 5** – Review the National Drug Control Act in line with National, Sub-regional, Regional and International trends and conversations

**OBJECTIVE 6** - Tracing, Freezing, and Seizing Narco Money or Narco Related Businesses

**OBJECTIVE 7** - To expand the Mandate of the Agency to Enforce Alcohol and Tobacco Laws

**PILLAR 4: RESEARCH, MONITORING AND EVALUATION**

**OBJECTIVE 1** - Strengthen the Resource and Data Collection Capacity for Evidence Based Interventions

**OBJECTIVE 2** – Develop the capacity of the agency to conduct research on drug situation and produce reports

**OBJECTIVE 3** - Monitor, Evaluate and Review the Implementation of the Strategic Plan

**STRATEGIC MASTER PLAN LOG FRAME**

**PILLAR 1: CAPACITY BUILDING**

<b>STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE</b>	<b>BASE LINE</b>	<b>ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>OUTCOME / INDICATORS</b>	<b>TARGETS</b>	<b>IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES / PARTNERS</b>	<b>TIME FRAME</b>
<p><b><u>OBJECTIVE 1</u></b> Restructure the Agency and clarify roles and responsibilities.</p>	<p>No restructuring has been done since 2003 The present Organogram</p>	<p>1. Engage Public Sector Reform Unit (PSRU) to do operational and functional review of the Agency</p> <p>2. Define roles and responsibilities as per the revised structure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Engage PSRU to conduct Management Functional Review (MFR)</li> <li>• Develop the MFR</li> <li>• Implement the MFR recommendations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Well structured, clearly defined roles &amp; responsibilities</li> <li>❖ MFR recommendations implemented</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Efficient service delivery</li> <li>❖ By 2027 implement MFR recommendations</li> </ul>	<p>MIA, PSRU, NDLEA, MoF, HRMO, PSC, Advisory Council.</p>	<p>2023-2028</p>
<p><b><u>OBJECTIVE 2</u></b> Human capacity</p>	<p>21 staff - 19</p>	<p>1. To recruit 113 additional permanent staff</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Skilled, qualified and professional,</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ 132 Permanent staff</li> </ul>	<p>MoF, MIA, SLP, RSLAF, MoHS,</p>	

<p>development (Recruitment) Recruit/ attach on secondment of skilled and qualified staff to execute the Mandate of the Agency</p>	<p>permanent staff - 2 seconded staff from the SLP</p>	<p>2. To train and deploy adequate NDLEA staff as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Enforcement /operations/ investigators/ inspectors -58</li> <li>ii. Drug Analysts- 4</li> <li>iii. Drug Prevention Education &amp; Outreach officers - 10</li> <li>iv. Counselling / Psychosocial workers - 8</li> <li>v. Admin/ Finance and other support staff, including drivers, &amp; office assistants - 31.</li> </ul> <p>3. Increase seconded / Attached Police &amp; Military personnel (28) in accordance with section 4(8) of the NDC</p>	<p>staff recruited/ seconded</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ 113 permanent staff and 28 secondment staff recruited.</li> <li>❖ Capacity and efficiency of staff at all levels enhanced.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ 30 seconded from both SLP and RSLAF</li> <li>❖ Grand Total = 162</li> <li>❖ By 2026 recruit 113 permanent staff and 28 second-ment staff</li> <li>❖ Conduct regular training for staff.</li> </ul>	<p>MSW, NDLEA, HRMO</p>	<p>2023 - 2028</p>
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		<p>ACT 2008</p> <p>(i) 18 Police; and</p> <p>(ii) 10 Military personnel</p> <p>(iii) To recruit 113 permanent staff and 28 secondment staff 2023-2028</p> <p>(iv) Training:- Develop training policy</p> <p>(v) Conduct training needs assessment.</p> <p>(vi) Develop a training calendar.</p>				
<p><b><u>OBJECTIVE 3</u></b></p> <p>Develop a code of conduct for ethical and professional behavior of staff of the Agency</p>	Non Existent	<p>1. Create a working group on the code of conduct</p> <p>2. Liaise with the Public Service Commission/ HRMO to advice on the code of conduct for civil servants</p> <p>3. Consult with the Attorney General and Minister of</p>	<p>❖ Enhanced professional standards in the Agency</p> <p>❖ Code of Conduct developed and implemented.</p>	<p>❖ Staff of the Agency</p> <p>❖ By the end of 2023 code of conduct developed</p>	<p>NDLEA, AGMJ, MIA, PSC, HRMO, ACC,</p>	<p>2023-2028</p> <p>2023</p>

		<p>Justice to guide the process</p> <p>4. Consult the Anti-Corruption Commission for guidance on Anti-corruption measures</p> <p>5. Develop, and review a draft code of conduct to implement and enforce the code</p> <p>6. Create a working group on the code of conduct</p> <p>7. Liaise with the HRMO</p> <p>8. Develop and implement code of Conduct for staff.</p>				
<p><b><u>OBJECTIVE 4</u></b></p> <p>Human capacity development (Training)</p> <p>Training of staff at tactical, operational and</p>	<p>Minimal internal training done over the years</p> <p>-Staff of the Agency undergo-ne</p>	<p>1. To conduct Training needs analysis</p> <p>2. Prepare a training calendar</p> <p>3. Conduct training as per the training needs and calendar</p>	<p>❖ Capacity &amp; efficiency of staff at all levels enhanced</p>	<p>❖ All staff of the Agency</p>	<p>MIA, MoF, UNODC, ECOWAS, SLP, RSLAF, AU, CISU, NPPA, LOD, etc. Diplomatic &amp; Donor Partners</p>	<p>Continuous</p> <p>2023-2028</p>

<p>strategic levels for professional and optimal performance</p>	<p>multiple training [local &amp; International } funded by UNODC, ECOWAS, US Embassy Freetown, GIABA, Interpol, Chinese Government [in countering Transnational Organized Crime, Advanced Narcotic Investigation s, Core Drug Education,</p>					
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	etc. etc.]					
<b><u>OBJECTIVE 5</u></b> Review and improve terms and conditions of service and welfare of Agency staff	Extant Agency's terms and conditions or services	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Setup a working group to make recommendations</li> <li>2. Discuss recommendations with relevant stakeholders for adoption</li> <li>3. Implement approved recommendations of the MFR etc.</li> </ol>	❖ Improved conditions of service and motivated staff	❖ NDLEA Staff	MIA, MoF, NDLEA ADVISORY COUNCIL, NDLEA, HRMO, etc.	2023 - 2028
<b><u>OBJECTIVE 6</u></b> To build the capital capacity of the Agency  To decentralize and strengthen NDLEA operations.	- Only one Head Quarter office at Walpole street, Freetown & one rented office in	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Ideal location/Office space for NDLEA Headquarters</li> <li>2. To create, equip &amp; staff regional offices in Bo, Kenema, Makeni, &amp; Port Loko</li> <li>3. Create the border crossing point offices at Gbalamuya - (Kambia) and Gendema - (Bo District)</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Capacity of Agency enhanced and improved for efficient service delivery</li> <li>❖ High nation-wide visibility &amp; national presence of the Agency</li> <li>❖ Regional and class</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ To establish 4 Regional Offices</li> <li>❖ 111 permanent staff</li> <li>❖ Acquisition of 9 vehicles</li> <li>❖ Acquisition of 14 motor-bikes</li> <li>❖ Funds availability to meet activity 4</li> </ul>	MoF, MIA, MoPED, NDLEA, Local & International Partners MTA, MoWPA, etc.	2023-2028 (The acquisition of the 2 boats would be in 2022 &

	<p>Lungi [Freetown International Airport] - No regional or district Offices - No vehicles, no motor bikes. - One 40 ft container office at Queen Elizabeth II Quay, Cline Town Headquarter</p>	<p>4. To procure office equipment &amp; furniture's for the newly created offices 5. To procure vehicles 11 in total (i) Chairman Advisory Council - 1 (ii) Executive Director - 1 (iii) Head Office operations - 2 (iv) Lungi - 1 (v) Southern Region - 1 (vi) Eastern Region - 1 (vii) North East - 1 (viii) North West - 1 (ix) Gbalamuye(Kambia) - 2 (x) Gendema (Bo) - 2 (xi) To procure motorbikes for Head Office, Lungi, Regional Offices &amp; border crossing points – Total 20 bikes</p>	<p>'A' border crossing points offices established and equipped. 1. 11 vehicles, 20 Motor bikes and 2 Maritime patrol boats procured.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ 4 office space acquired on rent</li> <li>❖ By 2027 establish and equip regional and class 'A' border crossing point's offices.</li> <li>❖ By 2027 procure 11 vehicles, 20 Motor bikes and 2 Maritime patrol boats</li> </ul>		<p>2027 i.e. every 2 years within the 4 year period) 2023 – 2028</p>
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	<p>and Lungi Offices One vehicle/ but no Motor Bike</p>	<p>(xii)Purchase/ acquire maritime patrol boats (2)</p> <p>(xiii) Procure for Queen Elizabeth II Quay - 2 bikes</p> <p>(xiv) Head Office – 4 bikes</p> <p>(xv) Lungi – 2 bikes</p> <p>(xvi) Northwest – 2 bikes</p> <p>(xvii) Northeast – 2 bikes</p> <p>(xviii) South – 2 bikes</p> <p>(xix) East – 2 bikes</p> <p>1. Establish and equip regional, offices in Bo, Kenema, Makeni, Waterloo and Port Loko and Class A Border Crossing Points.</p> <p>2. To procure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 11 vehicles</li> <li>- 20 bikes</li> <li>- 2 Maritime Patrol Boats.</li> </ul>				
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**PILLAR 2: DRUG DAMAND REDUCTION & SOCIAL REINTEGRATION**

<p><b><u>OBJECTIVE 1</u></b> Education, Sensitization, Information Dissemination and Prevention of drug use and demand reduction.</p>	<p>It's currently being done but needs improvement and continuation  No zero tolerance policy in existence  31 Core Drug Educators trained-funded by ECOWAS  Produced Radio &amp; TV jingles/adverts and songs on drug abuse prevention for</p>	<p>1. Develop training / sensitization materials such as flyers, brochures, banners, billboards, jingles, TV adverts, etc., etc. 2. Effective engagement with the media (Radio &amp; TV) 3. Social messaging on drug education 4. Undertake country, community level education and advocacy 5. Develop a national curriculum for Primary and secondary schools on prevention of drug use and demand reduction 6. To raise awareness/advocacy for tertiary/ university institutions on drug abuse</p>	<p>❖ -National awareness on the dangers of drug abuse and trafficking and associated harm increased  ❖ -Training materials on the dangers of drugs provided for schools, tertiary and university levels  ❖ Capacity of <b>Anti-Drug Advocacy Volunteers</b> enhanced  ❖ The negative impact on</p>	<p>❖ Schools, tertiary/universities , communities, motor drivers, bike riders, Kekeh riders, boat owners, etc  ❖ Persons with disability, youth organizations  ❖ Entertain</p>	<p>❖ MoF, MBSSE, MHTE, MoYA &amp; Sport, NAYCOM, Motor Drivers' Union, Kekeh Drivers Union, Bike Riders Union, SL United Boat Owners Ass, NDLEA Conference of Principals, FoRUT, ECOWAS,NSA , SLFA, Civil society. Corporate Bodies, CSOs,</p>	<p>Continu ous 2023- 2028</p>
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	<p>dissemination to the wider public</p> <p>Produced and distributed leaflets/brochure “Students &amp; Drugs” funded by ECOWAS</p>	<p>and demand reduction</p> <p>7. Recruit <b>Anti-Drug Advocacy Volunteers</b> in the commercial &amp; private transport sector</p> <p>8. Develop training materials/ training package and build capacity for <b>Anti-Drug Advocacy Volunteers (ADVs)</b> in the commercial &amp; private transport sector</p> <p>9. To set anti-drug, alcohol tobacco clubs/ volunteers in school &amp; tertiary institutions</p> <p>10. Creation of a website for information sharing and dissemination on the Agency and its Activities</p> <p>11. Awareness campaign and training of advocacy volunteers on the harmful effect of substance abuse</p>	<p>human capital development among young people reduced</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Information on the Agency and its Activities documented and shared virtually</li> </ul>	<p>ment</p> <p>Industry</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Sports</li> <li>❖ Notifying the International audience</li> </ul>	<p>NGO’s,</p> <p>School Peer Conference of Principals</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Heads of tertiary institutions</li> <li>❖ Heads of Military, Police, Correctional and Fire Services Educators, etc.</li> </ul>	<p>2023-2028</p>
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		and its impact on the 2023 elections				
<b>OBJECTIVE 2</b> Engage schools, Tertiary Institutions, the Forces and Work Place, Interreligious Council (SL) and (MDAs) to adopt zero tolerance Drug abuse policy in their institutions	It's currently being done but needs improvement and continuation  Conducted National School Sensitization on Drug Use Prevention funded by ECOWAS  Produced and distributed to schools leaflets/brochures "Students & Drugs' plus T-shirts funded by	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Engage the institutions and map the way forward</li> <li>2. Develop tailored made policies</li> <li>3. Sensitize stakeholders and beneficiaries</li> <li>4. Implement and enforce the policies</li> <li>5. Random Drug Test</li> <li>6. Monitor and review it effectiveness</li> <li>7. Develop and implement an MOU with Interreligious Council of Sierra Leone to sensitize their membership on the dangers of substance abuse and to adopt a zero tolerance stance on drugs &amp; alcohol abuse</li> </ol>	❖ Drug demand reduction in targeted institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Secondary and Tertiary institutions</li> <li>❖ Military, Police, Correctional services, Fire services, etc.</li> <li>❖ Work Place (MDAs)</li> </ul>	MBSSE, MTHE, MoYA, MIA, MoF, MoD,  ❖ Local and International partners  ❖ MSW  ❖ CSO's  ❖ MHC, etc.	2023 to 2028

	ECOWAS	<p>through advocacy and preaching</p> <p>8. Liaise with the team responsible for the review of the Public Health Act</p> <p>Political parties and organizers of Social gardening to be also included</p> <p>Consented drug test, in our national sporting activities, entertainment industries etc.</p>				
<p><b><u>OBJECTIVE 3</u></b></p> <p>Commemoration of yearly Inter-national Day Against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking [International Drugs Day]</p>	<p>Minimal commemoration because of insufficient funding</p>	<p>1. To raise nationwide awareness on the major problems that illicit drugs present to society</p> <p>2. To further raise awareness and remind the public on the dangers of drug abuse &amp; illicit trafficking</p>	<p>❖ Fulfill the international obligation and requirement in drug advocacy</p>	<p>❖ Nationwide campaign</p>	<p>NDLEA MoF, MIA, civil society, FoRUT, other local and international partners, etc.</p>	<p>June 27 every year</p>

<p><b>OBJECTIVE 4</b></p> <p>Psychosocial counselling, treatment of substance use disorders, rehabilitation and social reintegration for persons who use drugs.</p>	<p>Counselling sessions for persons who use Drugs (PWUDs) and Alcohol, initiated at the Head Office by 2 volunteer psychosocial workers in collaboration with the PR Unit</p> <p>Referrals of PWUDs by NDLEA –SLPTH</p> <p>Construction of 1<sup>st</sup> drug Rehab center funded by ECOWAS</p> <p>Training of</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Establish treatment assessment panels as provided for in section 18 of the Act</li> <li>2. To create permanent psychosocial and counselling units at the head office and regional offices</li> <li>3. Facilitate the provision of drug treatment and rehabilitation services for drug/alcohol/ Tobacco users.</li> <li>4. To provide counselling and treatment services for inmates in Correctional Centers nationwide</li> <li>5. Facilitate the establishment of rehabilitation and reintegration centers for Drug Dependent Persons (DDPs) at regional level.</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Availability of counselling and treatment facilities for those who need it</li> <li>❖ Rehab centers created &amp; operational</li> <li>❖ Prevent PWUDs from further abuse of drugs</li> <li>❖ Assistance to DDPs to overcome their dependency provided</li> <li>❖ A constituted treatment and assessment panel established</li> <li>❖ Counselling and treatment services for inmates provided</li> </ul>	<p>Drug users, PWUDs PSUD, DDPs, Inmates in Correctional Centers</p>	<p>MoHS, MIA, MSW, SLPTH, IDCHS, NMSA, NDLEA, SLCS, CSOs, MHC, ECOWAS, UNODC, UNDP, other International and Local Partners. Etc. PBSL SLP Audit Service Sierra Leone</p>	<p>2023-2028</p>
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	<p>NDLEA, SLPTH, SLP, CSOs. Etc. under the UTC/ Colombo plan funded by INL &amp; ECOWAS</p>	<p>6. To provide mechanism for referrals of addicts/ DDPs for treatment and rehabilitation</p> <p>7. To facilitate the creation of walk-in centers nationwide to provide information to parents and other citizens on Drug Abuse.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Facilitate the provision of drug treatment and rehabilitation sources for drug/alcohol/tobacco users</li> <li>• Establish a follow-up mechanism for rehabilitated patients.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Reduce the prevalence of blood borne disease such as HIV aids and hepatitis B for people who inject drugs (PWIDs)</li> <li>❖ Availability and accessibility of counselling and treatment facilities for those who need it.</li> <li>❖ Increased awareness of the dangers of drug abuse.</li> </ul> <p>Increased tracking of ADRs at treatment centers.</p> <p>Policies and regulations on controlled chemicals</p>			
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			<p>and equipment for medicinal and scientific purposes reviewed.</p> <p>*Increased compliance to policies and regulations regarding controlled substances. Provides guidance for the successful implementation of the Strategic/Master Plan.</p>			
<p><b><u>OBJECTIVE 5</u></b></p> <p>To facilitate and support crop substitution or alternative means of sustainable livelihood projects for illicit cannabis growers</p>	Non existent	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Establish a technical working group with the Ministry of Agriculture and other partners on crop substitution alternative programs &amp; livelihood for illicit crop growers especially cannabis</li> <li>2. To conduct research and collect data on cannabis growers/farmers</li> <li>3. Conduct workshops</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Alternative livelihoods for illicit cannabis growers provided.</li> <li>❖ Illicit cannabis drug farms reduced</li> <li>❖ Food crops to enhance food sufficiency increased</li> <li>❖ Illicit cannabis</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ illicit drug growers/farmers</li> </ul>	MoAFS, MoF, MoYA, MoS, SLP, RSLAF, CISU, TOCU, UNODC, IDCHS, FoRUT, NDLEA, Local & International partners. Etc.	2023-2028

		seminars and trainings for cannabis crop growers 4. To facilitate the provision of substitute crops to farmers 5. To facilitate the provision of alternative livelihoods	street supply reduced/stopped ❖ Increased awareness of the consequences of illicit cannabis production among growers			
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**PILLAR 3: LAW ENFORCEMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NATIONAL DRUGS CONTROL ACT**

<b><u>OBJECTIVE 1</u></b>						
Improve National, Regional and International Cooperation, Coordination and partnerships to combat drug	There is an existing collaboration and partnership with national, regional and international partners.	1. To conduct Capacity building through trainings and workshops for NDLEA staff and other LEAs at national level to address requests from regional and international bodies 2. To conduct training for LEAs and NDLEA investigators to combat drug trafficking	❖ Coordinated and collaborated fight against drug abuse enhanced ❖ Proficiency of team work between NDLEA, other LEAs, ECOWAS & AU ❖ Improved Inter-Agency	❖ LEAs, NDLEA ❖ Regional and International Bodies	MoF, MFAIC, MIA, MDAs, NDLEA, Local & International Partners, etc.	2023-2028

<p>trafficking, illicit cultivation and abuse.</p>		<p>and to identify precursor chemicals and prevent their diversion</p> <p>3. Deployment of NDLEA staff at major border crossing points to mitigate drug trafficking</p> <p>4. To facilitate consultative meetings with regional and international partners to address drug trafficking and its related consequences</p> <p>5. To establish joint drug interdiction operations at land and sea border crossing points in collaboration with regional and International DEAs</p> <p>6. Establish and promote intelligence gathering and sharing with other LEAs on cannabis production</p> <p>7. To engage (TOCU) for better</p>	<p>relationships and partnership-</p> <p>❖ Efficiency in anti-drug operations</p>			
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		<p>cooperation and coordination</p> <p>8. To participate in ECOWAS &amp; AU &amp; UNODC anti-drugs programs and activities, for better cooperation and coordination</p>				
			❖	❖	❖	
<p><b><u>OBJECTIVE 2</u></b> Implement and enforce the provisions of the Act for efficient service delivery</p>	<p>- The National Drug Control Act 2008</p>	<p>- To establish the Sierra Leone fund for the prevention and control of drug abuse as provided for in section 85 of the Act.</p> <p>- Appointment of Inspectors as provided for in section 26, 27, 28, and 29 of the Act</p> <p>- Facilitate the promulgation of statutory instrument for the Agency to exercise Police Powers for the effective drug law enforcement as provided</p>	<p>❖ Effective implement-action of the Act enhanced</p> <p>❖ Service delivery improved in the administration of the Act</p> <p>❖ Successful prosecution and convictions gained</p> <p>❖ Drug trafficking minimized</p>	<p>1. Victims of drug abuse</p> <p>2. Illegal cannabis plantations / farms</p> <p>3. Drug traffickers and money launderers</p>	<p>MoF, MIA, AGMJ, MoF MR, SLMA SLP, RSLAF, NDLEA, &amp; other MDAs (ONS, CISU, etc.) Local and International Partners</p>	<p>2023 to 2028</p>

		<p>for in section 25 of the Act</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Destruction of illicit cannabis farms and other unlawful crops in accordance with section 43 of the NDC ACT 2008</li> <li>- To conduct interdictions, seizures and arrest of prohibited drugs and persons or organized groups involved in drug trafficking</li> <li>- To conduct undercover and control delivery operations as provided for in section 35 of the NCD Act 2008</li> <li>- To ensure forfeiture of property / conveyance [vehicle, ship, boat, Okada, Kekeh etc. as provided for in section 12 of the Act</li> <li>- To ensure the successful prosecution of all drug related offences charged to</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Revenue generated through seizures &amp; forfeiture of property &amp; payment of fines</li> </ul>			
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		<p>court</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Enforcement of treatment orders as provided for in sections 19 &amp; 23 of the Act</li> <li>- The procurement of drug detection gadgets and field test kits</li> <li>- To secure and deploy 6 drugs sniffer / K9 Dogs</li> <li>- Lungi Airport - 2</li> <li>- Queen Elizabeth the second quay - 2</li> <li>- Gendema - 1</li> <li>- Gbalamuya -1</li> <li>- MOU with SLMA, MoFMR, RSLAF Naval Wing and SLP Maritime Wing for joint maritime operations to combat Illicit drug trafficking at sea</li> <li>- Conduct joint operations with MDAs with Maritime capabilities</li> </ul>				
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<p><b>OBJECTIVE 3</b></p> <p>Review the National Drugs Control Act 2008 in line with National, sub-regional, regional and international trends and conversations</p>	<p>No review of the current Act since 2008</p> <p>Consultations and training workshops with IDCHS/ WADPN, GCD, WACD</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Hire a consultant to coordinate and facilitate the review process</li> <li>2. Set up a review team and identify areas requiring review</li> <li>3. Facilitate a national consultation with all stakeholders</li> <li>4. Liaise with the AGs Office for their input and support</li> <li>5. Contact and work with the Law Reform Commission to enhance the process</li> <li>6. facilitate engagements with Legislative Committee in Parliament to finalize the process</li> <li>7. To facilitate an inclusive participation of the reviewed process from a wide range of stakeholders</li> <li>8. To regularly provide</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ The Act reviewed and made fit for purpose</li> <li>❖ The reviewed Act popularized Act</li> </ul>	<p>Communities and stakeholders at regional and district level</p> <p>NDLEA staff and other LEAs</p>	<p>MoF, MIA, AGMJ, LRC, HoP, IDCHS, NDLEA, and other MDAs (PBSL, SLP, etc.), LOCAL &amp; INTERNATIONAL PARTNERS [WADPN, GCD, WACD] etc.</p>	<p>2023 to 2028</p>
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		<p>accurate, reliable and timely update to the general public on the status of the review process</p> <p>9. To engage regional, sub-regional and international partners for support</p> <p>10. To facilitate a nationwide Popularization of the reviewed Act</p> <p>11. Train NDLEA &amp; other partners on the reviewed Act</p>				
<p><b><u>OBJECTIVE 4</u></b> Tracing, Freezing, and Seizing Narco Money or Narco related businesses</p>	Non Existent	<p>1. Step up intelligence on Narco money laundering</p> <p>2. Liaise with Financial Intelligence Unit and other international DEA to build the capacity of NDLEA to trace Narco finance and Narco related businesses</p> <p>3. Step up property tracking etc. for foreign state as provided</p>	❖ Preventing money laundering and terrorist financing	<p>❖ Money launderers, and terrorism financiers</p> <p>❖ Narco related businesses</p>	<p>AGMJ, DEA, GIABA, FIU, ACC, TOCU, NDLEA, etc.</p> <p>International &amp; Diplomatic Partners</p> <p>• Minimum of</p>	2023 to 2028

		for in section 80 of the NDC Act 2008 4. To enforce the laws relating to tracing or tracking and freezing or forfeiture of property as provided for in section 9, 72, 80, & 81 of the NDC Act 2008			10% of the cost value of seized property/asset	
<b><u>OBJECTIVE 5</u></b> To expand the mandate of the Agency to enforce Alcohol and Tobacco Laws.	Non existent  NDC Act 2008	1. To engage in consultative meetings with the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the Ministry of Health on the need to expand Agency's mandate on alcohol and tobacco 2. To facilitate workshops and seminars for the MIA, MOHS, NDLEA and other LEAs, IRCSL etc. on the expanded mandate of the Agency 3. To facilitate the change and adoption of a new name for the Agency "Narcotic Drugs, Alcohol and Tobacco Control	❖ Alcohol and Tobacco laws efficiently addressed ❖ Agency will become a revenue generating institution contributing to the consolidated fund through licenses & other penalties imposed by the Court ❖ Reduce the burden on Ministry of	❖ The Agency will generate revenue and contribute to the Consolidated Revenue Fund through licenses, court fines and other	MIA, MoHS, MoF NRA, LOD, NDLEA, etc.	2023 - 2028

		<p>Agency" [NaDAT]</p> <p>4. Facilitate and make legislation to reflect the change of name</p> <p>5. To engage NRA on collection of licenses and fines in the implementation of the expanded mandate</p> <p>6. To harmonize the legal and regulatory framework of drug, tobacco and alcohol control for effective implementation of the revised drug control Act</p> <p>7. To recruit, train and deploy NDLEA staff at strategic location/ regions/ district for effective enforcement of the expanded legislation/ mandate</p> <p>8. To facilitate workshops/ training for CSOs, youth organizations, PWUDs combined with alcohol and</p>	<p>Finance in providing funds for the Agency</p> <p>❖ National Drug Alcohol &amp; Tobacco Act in place.</p>	<p>penalties</p> <p>❖ By 2026 review &amp; expand NDC Act 2008 in line with International best practice.</p>		
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		<p>tobacco users on the expanded mandate</p> <p>9. To undertake nationwide sensitization advocacy to increase awareness on the dangers of combined use of drugs, alcohol and tobacco</p> <p>1. Nationwide popularization of the expanded mandate</p> <p>2. To engage in consultative process with the MIA and MOHs.</p> <p>3. Develop TOR to hire a consultant setup a review committee</p> <p>10.To facilitate national consultative workshop and seminars for MIA, MoHS, NDLEA and other LEAs on the review.</p> <p>11. Develop a proposed draft bill in consultation with LOPs.</p> <p>12.Seek Cabinet and Parliamentary approval</p>				
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PILLAR 4: RESEARCH, MONITORING AND EVALUATION						
<p><u>OBJECTIVE 1</u> Strengthen the Resource and Data collection capacity for evidence-based interventions</p>	<p>West Africa Epidemiology Network on Drug Use (WENDU) Data Collection  African Union Epidemiology Network on Drug Use Data collection  50 Focal Points trained on Data Collection funded by ECOWAS</p>	<p>4. To recruit trained and qualified staff in Research &amp; Planning, data collection = 13 total Research &amp; Planning=3 staff Data Collection= 10 staff  5. To facilitate the Procurement of data collection equipment and other logistics  6. To provide accurate and timely responses on drug seizures, arrests and treatments to Regional and International bodies for evidence based interventions  7. Conduct baseline studies/</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Capacity of Agency's Data Collection and dissemination enhanced and improved for evidence based operations and interventions</li> <li>❖ Availability of credible Data</li> <li>❖ Increased tracking of ADRs at Treatment Centers.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ 13 staff for Research Planning and Data Collection</li> <li>❖ PWUDs</li> </ul>	<p>MIA, MOF, NDLEA, UNODC, PBSL/MoHS, STAT SL, ECOWAS and other Local and International Partners, etc.</p>	<p>2023 TO 2028</p>

	Provision of equipment to facilitate Data Collection funded by ECOWAS	<p>surveys on the epidemiology of drug use and substance use disorders</p> <p>8. To establish network on research and assess current situation on Data collection and availability</p> <p>9. To establish mechanism for monitoring adverse drug reactions (ADRs). Etc.</p>				
<p><b><u>OBJECTIVE 2</u></b></p> <p>Develop the capacity of the Agency to collect and process operational intelligence to reduce the threat of illicit drugs to human security.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Six (6) surveillance officers retained by the Agency</li> </ul>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To recruit, train &amp; deploy 20 Surveillance &amp; Intelligence officers (SIOs) nationwide. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Western Area - 4</li> <li>Lungi Airport - 2</li> <li>1 per District x 14 Districts - 14</li> </ul> </li> <li>To procure 20 motorbikes for surveillance &amp; Intelligence operatives</li> <li>To provide surveillance and intelligence equipment and</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Intelligence led operations &amp; efficiency in drug control enhanced</li> <li>Agency's intelligence and surveillance capabilities improved</li> <li>Nationwide deployment of trained SIOs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To recruit 14 SIOs officers</li> <li>Surveillance and intel equipment to be procured <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>20 motor-bikes</li> </ul> </li> <li>Two Drones</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>MoF, MIA, AGMJ, ONS/ CISU, SLP, RSLAF, FIU, NDLEA, National &amp; International partners, etc.</li> </ul>	2023 to 2028

		<p>related logistics for effective intelligence collection, processing &amp; dissemination</p> <p>4. To set up an operational intelligence sharing platform with National LEAs, Regional &amp; International DEAs.</p> <p>5. Purchase and deploy two drones to locate illicit farms and clandestine Laboratories</p> <p>6. Recruit informants to provide information on drug sales, production and trafficking</p>	achieved			
<p><b><u>OBJECTIVE 3</u></b></p> <p>Facilitate access to and availability of controlled substances for medicinal and</p>	Non existent	<p>1. To engage the Honorable Minister of MIA to prescribe such control chemicals/ materials/equipment in accordance with Part 1- of the Act</p>	❖ Policies and regulations on controlled chemicals and equipment for medicinal and scientific purposes	MIA, NDLEA	MIA AGMJ NDLEA MoHS, MAFFS, PBSL, NMSA, SLP Local and International partners, etc.	2023 to 2028

<p>scientific purposes.</p>		<p>2. To formulate policies and regulations relating to the accessibility and availability of control substances and materials for medicinal and scientific purposes</p> <p>3. To organize specialized training for NDLEA staff, LEAs and other agencies on controlled substances and equipment for medicinal and scientific purposes</p> <p>4. To engage the MoHS through PBSL to prescribe such controlled chemicals/materials/equipment.</p> <p>5. To collaborate with PBSL/MoHS to review policies and regulations relating to the accessibility and availability of controlled substances and materials for</p>	<p>formulated</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Policies and regulations on controlled chemicals and equipment for medicinal and scientific purposes reviewed.</li> <li>❖ Increased compliance to policies and regulations regarding controlled substances.</li> </ul>			
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		medicinal and scientific purposes.				
<b><u>OBJECTIVE 4</u></b> Monitor, Evaluate and Review the implementation of the Strategic Plan	Non Existent	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To set up permanent monitoring and evaluation Unit for proper monitoring and evaluation of the expected outcome of strategic/Master Plan.</li> <li>2. Develop Terms of Reference [ToR] for M &amp; E team</li> <li>3. Organize workshops for NDLEA staff to keep abreast with evaluation process conducted by M &amp; E team</li> <li>4. To formulate M &amp; E Plan.</li> </ol>	❖ Provide guidance for the successful implementation of the Strategic Master Plan.	❖ Operations of NDLEA	MIA, MoF, NDLEA, Audit Service Sierra Leone, Local and International consultants, etc.	2023 to 2028

**SUMMARY BUDGET FOR NATIONAL DRUGS LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY (NDLEA) IN LINE WITH THE DOLLARS**

PROGRAM	NDLEA PROGRAM	FY			
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4
1	DRUG DEMAND REDUCTION AND SOCIAL REINTEGRATION	121,053	138,947	158,421	179,474
	<b>OUTPUT 1 SUB- TOTAL</b>	<b>121,053</b>	<b>138,947</b>	<b>158,421</b>	<b>179,474</b>
2	LAW ENFORCEMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION	55,789	63,947	68,421	81,053
	<b>OUTPUT 2 SUB- TOTAL</b>	<b>55,789</b>	<b>63,947</b>	<b>68,421</b>	<b>81,053</b>
3	RESEARCH, MONITORING			16,842	

	<b>AND EVALUATION</b>	<b>12,105</b>	<b>14,737</b>		<b>21,053</b>
	<b>OUTPUT 3 SUB- TOTAL</b>	<b>12,105</b>	<b>14,737</b>	<b>16,842</b>	<b>21,053</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>RECRUITMENT &amp; CAPACITY BUILDING</b>	<b>251,053</b>	<b>164,737</b>	<b>205,789</b>	<b>-</b>
	<b>OUTPUT 4 SUB- TOTAL</b>	<b>251,053</b>	<b>164,737</b>	<b>205,789</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>SPECIALIZED EQUIPMENTS AND VEHICLES</b>	<b>160,526</b>	<b>160,526</b>	<b>160,526</b>	<b>187,368</b>
	<b>OUTPUT 5 SUB- TOTAL</b>	<b>160,526</b>	<b>160,526</b>	<b>160,526</b>	<b>187,368</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>OFFICE RENTALS (BORDER CROSSINGS, REGIONAL HEAD QUARTER TOWNS)</b>	<b>17,368</b>	<b>17,368</b>	<b>17,368</b>	<b>22,632</b>
	<b>OUTPUT 6 SUB- TOTAL</b>	<b>17,368</b>	<b>17,368</b>	<b>17,368</b>	<b>22,632</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>		<b>617,895</b>	<b>560,263</b>	<b>627,368</b>	<b>491,579</b>

**Foot Note**

**Exchange Rate as at 19th January 2023 USD 1**

**19**

**Pg. 3**

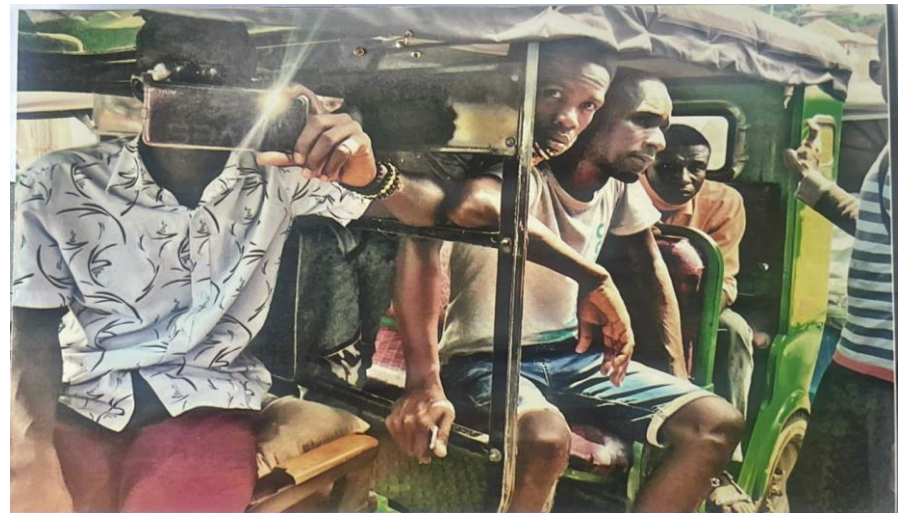
**SUMMARY BUDGET FOR NATIONAL DRUGS LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY (NDLEA) IN LINE WITH THE STRATEGIC PLAN**

<b>PROGRAM</b>	<b>NDLEA PROGRAM</b>	<b>FY</b>				
		<b>Year 1</b>	<b>Year 2</b>	<b>Year 3</b>	<b>Year 4</b>	<b>Year 5</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>DRUG DEMAND REDUCTION AND SOCIAL REINTEGRATION</b>	<b>2,300,000</b>	<b>2,640,000</b>	<b>3,010,000</b>	<b>3,410,000</b>	<b>4,220,000</b>

	<b>OUTPUT 1 SUB-TOTAL</b>	<b>2,300,000</b>	<b>2,640,000</b>	<b>3,010,000</b>	<b>3,410,000</b>	<b>4,220,000</b>
2	<b>LAW ENFORCEMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION</b>	<b>1,060,000</b>	<b>1,215,000</b>	<b>1,300,000</b>	<b>1,540,000</b>	<b>1,730,000</b>
	<b>OUTPUT 2 SUB-TOTAL</b>	<b>1,060,000</b>	<b>1,215,000</b>	<b>1,300,000</b>	<b>1,540,000</b>	<b>1,730,000</b>
3	<b>RESEARCH, MONITORING AND EVALUATION</b>	<b>230,000</b>	<b>280,000</b>	<b>320,000</b>	<b>400,000</b>	<b>480,000</b>
	<b>OUTPUT 3 SUB-TOTAL</b>	<b>230,000</b>	<b>280,000</b>	<b>320,000</b>	<b>400,000</b>	<b>480,000</b>
4	<b>RECRUITMENT &amp; CAPACITY BUILDING</b>	<b>4,770,000</b>	<b>3,130,000</b>	<b>3,910,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,120,000</b>
	<b>OUTPUT 4 SUB-TOTAL</b>	<b>4,770,000</b>	<b>3,130,000</b>	<b>3,910,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,120,000</b>
5	<b>SPECIALIZED EQUIPMENTS AND VEHICLES</b>	<b>3,050,000</b>	<b>3,050,000</b>	<b>3,050,000</b>	<b>3,560,000</b>	<b>3,560,000</b>
	<b>OUTPUT 5 SUB-TOTAL</b>	<b>3,050,000</b>	<b>3,050,000</b>	<b>3,050,000</b>	<b>3,560,000</b>	<b>3,560,000</b>

6	OFFICE RENTALS (BORDER CROSSINGS, REGIONAL HEAD QUARTER TOWNS)	330,000	330,000	330,000	430,000	430,000
	OUTPUT 6 SUB- TOTAL	330,000	330,000	330,000	430,000	430,000
GRAND TOTAL		11,740,000	10,645,000	11,920,000	9,340,000	11,540,000

**PHOTOS**



Engagements and Sensitization meeting with Motor Drivers Union, Motor Bike Riders (Okada Men), Boat Owners (Fisher Men), and Tricycle Riders (Kekeh riders)



Sensitization program at the New Freetown City Council Hall of Returned Migrants in Collaboration with IOM Sierra Leone



Schools Sensitization Photos



NDLEA community sensitizations in partnership with SLP Community Relations Department together with the Local Police Partnership Board (LPPB)



Group photo of Stakeholders and Participants at the Validation of the Strategic Master Plan to Address Substance Abuse and Illicit Drug Trafficking in Sierra Leone held at Peace Museum, Former Special Court for Sierra Leone, New England, Freetown.



Photo of participants during the plenary session



Group Session Photos at the Validation of the Strategic Master Plan



Destruction of Harmful and Prohibited Drugs at TOCU HQ, Hastings, Freetown

**NB:** The effects of drug use and overdose is not limited to the above but can also lead to death, damage to the central nervous system and psychological dependence.

#### GENERAL EFFECTS OF DRUG ABUSE

- Dropping out of school and failing to achieve your life's ambition
- Increased risk in mental disturbances
- Adverse effects on male and female reproductive system
- Women who use drugs during pregnancy may cause damage to the foetus.
- Psychological and physical dependence
- Risk of contracting blood transmitted diseases eg. HIV/AIDS and hepatitis B/C
- Drug overdose can lead to death.

#### SIGNS/TRAITS OF SUBSTANCE ABUSE

The individual who abuses drugs may have some of the following traits:

- Lose interest in learning, old friends and social activities
- Have powders, capsules, tablets, syringes, scorched foil or pieces of paper cut to size
- Goes about in dirty clothes and unkempt in appearance etc.
- Stays out late
- Tells lies and steals
- Usually has new and strange friends
- Sometimes unusual smell of the substance of abuse

#### HOW CAN I HELP?

If you know someone who abuses drugs, do not cover up for him or her

- Inform a parent, a school counselor or a trusted adult
- Speak to a religious/community leader in your locality
- Refer him or her to a counselor or you may contact NDLEA counselling team for professional support.

#### WHAT IF I AM AN ABUSER?

If you are an abuser, the following may be of help:

- You should be willing to quit abusing drugs
- Inform a parent, a school counselor or a trusted adults
- Share your problems with trusted friends who do not abuse drugs
- Seek help from a professional
- Get into a hobby like listening to music, playing cards, indoor or outdoor games, reading novel or join local cultural group.
- Speak to a religious/community leader in your locality.



STUDENTS  
& DRUGS

**For more information contact:**  
National Drug Law Enforcement Agency  
2 Walpole Street, Freetown.  
Tel: +232 99 872784 / +232 75 723309

This project is Funded by the Ecowas Commission in Collaboration with the National Drug Law Enforcement Agency Sierra Leone.

Students and Drugs Leaflet

BACK PAGE

**OFFICE ADDRESS: 2 WALPOLE STREET, FREETOWN**

**CONTACT NUMBERS: +232 75-72-33-09/ +232 99-87-27-84**

**EMAIL: [nadle.org.sl@gmail.com](mailto:nadle.org.sl@gmail.com)**