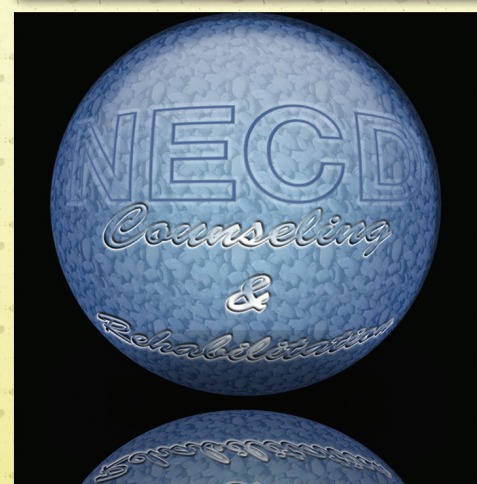




# DRUG ENFORCEMENT COMMISSION

## REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA



## Annual Report

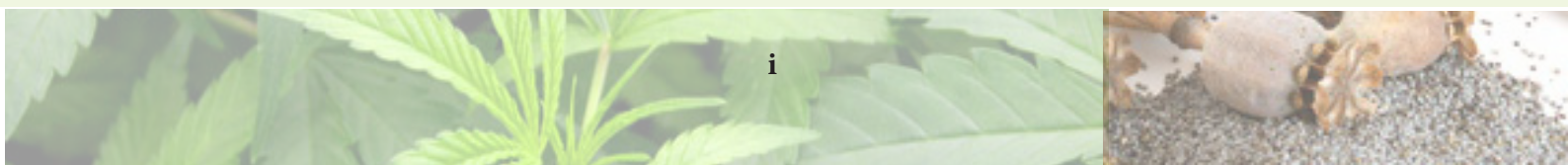
### 2011 - 2012





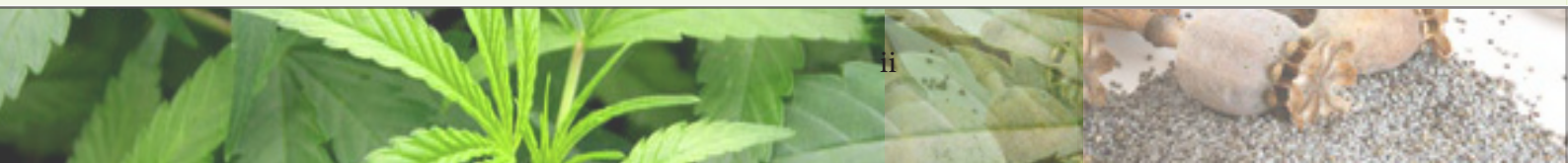
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## DEC Mission Statement

"To effectively and efficiently control and prevent the illegal production and trafficking and abuse of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and money laundering and provide rehabilitation services to drug dependent persons in order to contribute to the socio-economic development and maintenance of internal security."

## Functions of the Drug Enforcement Commission

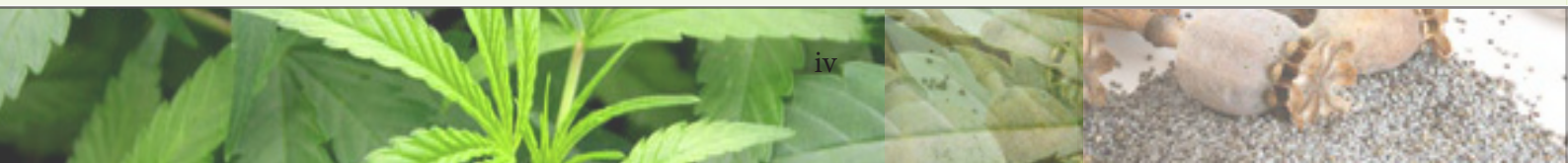
Section 5 of the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, Cap 96 of the Laws of Zambia, clearly identifies the main functions of the Commissions as follows:-

- (a) To collect, collate and disseminate information on narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances;
- (b) To receive and investigate any complaint of the alleged or suspected breach of the Act and subject to the directives of the Director of Public Prosecutions, prosecute for offences under the Act;
- (c) To address and advise Government Ministries and Departments, public bodies, companies, institutions, statutory bodies and corporations on ways and means of preventing prohibited activities relating to narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and suggest measures, procedures or methods of work compatible with the proper performance of their duties;
- (d) To disseminate information intended to educate the public on evils and dangerous effects of abusing drugs or psychotropic substances and the effects of dealing in property acquired from drug trafficking; and
- (e) To enlist and foster public support against the abuse of drugs or psychotropic substances and in this connection, liaise with similar authorities outside Zambia.



The Drug Enforcement Commission has additional functions through the Anti-Money Laundering Investigations Unit (AMLIU). Under the Prohibition and Prevention of Money Laundering Act 14 of 2001 section 6, as amended by Act 44 of 2010, the Commission is mandated to perform the following functions:-

- (a) To investigate financial and other business transactions suspected to be part of money Laundering offences;
- (b) To conduct investigations and prosecutions of money laundering offences;
- (c) To liaise with other law enforcement agencies in the conduct of investigations and prosecution of money laundering offences and;
- (d) To cooperate with other law enforcement agencies and institutions in other jurisdictions responsible for investigations and prosecution of money laundering offences.





## MESSAGE FROM THE COMMISSIONER

The Drug Enforcement Commission is determined to continue waging a spirited fight against the scourge of illicit drugs and money laundering activities which have continued to pose a threat on the socio-economic fabric of our society. It is the vision of the Commission to move towards the realization of an illicit drug free society devoid of money laundering activities.

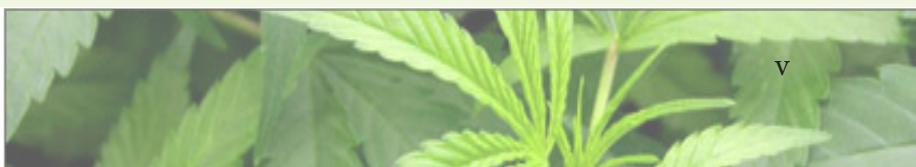


Recent years have seen Zambia turning from a transit point to a consumer nation of hard drugs as evidenced by the increased number of drug dependent persons attended to by the Commission. Similarly, drug trafficking in Zambia has reached street level with resultant formation of criminal gang groups in isolated residential compounds. The Commission has, therefore, devised new strategies aimed at curbing the drug scourge in all the communities in Zambia, and has since, developed sensitization and awareness programmes targeting all age groups, in particular, women and young people who are presumed to be vulnerable to drug cartels.

Drug trafficking and abuse do not only affect the individuals involved, but also families, friends and the communities at large. Illicit drugs have continued to fuel crime, violence and other social problems that harm communities. Illicit drug abuse also contributes to gender based violence (GBV) and rapid spread of infectious diseases like HIV and hepatitis. Hence, the Commission has continued to implement drug demand reduction programmes and activities that focus on reducing the effects of abusing illicit drugs in society.

Money laundering has also continued to have far reaching consequences on the economy of any given nation, as it undermines legitimate economic activities and negatively reduce tax revenue. As white collar criminals become sophisticated in their quest to launder proceeds of crime, the Commission has refined its strategies resulting in intensified efforts in combating money laundering activities in Zambia.

With the realisation that drug trafficking, drug abuse, and money laundering, have continued to pose a global threat to all human endeavors, I wish to urge all

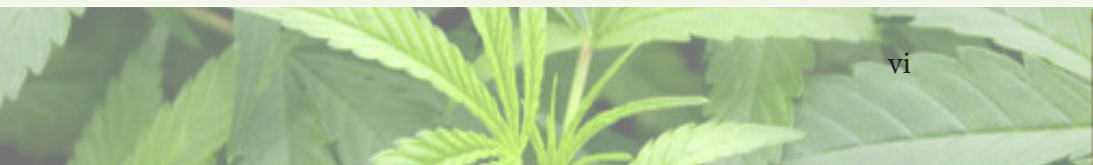




stakeholders, cooperating partners and members of public to continue supporting the fight against these vices in order to realise the dream of a drug free nation devoid of money laundering.

Thank you.

**Alita Mbahwe**  
**COMMISSIONER**  
**DRUG ENFORCEMENT COMMISSION**







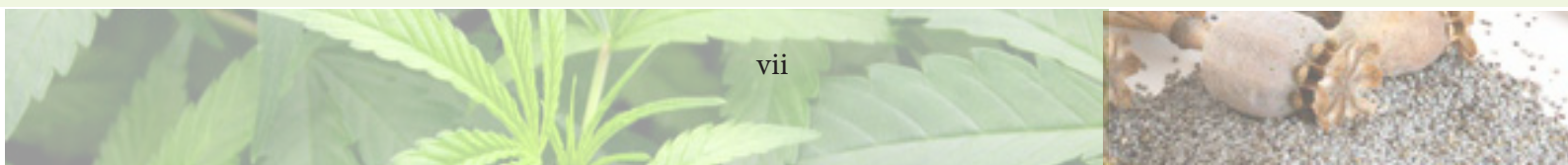
## SUMMARY

In accordance with the mandate bestowed upon it by the Government and people of Zambia through the two (02) pieces of legislation; the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act No. 37 of 1993 CAP 96 of the Laws of Zambia and the Prohibition and Prevention of Money Laundering Act No. 14 of 2001 (Principle Act) as amended by Act no. 44 of 2010; the Drug Enforcement Commission has remained committed to its programmes and activities of illicit drug interdiction, drug demand reduction and money laundering investigations. The Commission is determined to rid the country of illicit drugs and money laundering vices.

In 2012, the Commission received 4,332 intelligence reports out of which 3,348 operations were conducted leading to the arrest of 4,131 persons. Of the total number of persons arrested in 2012, 101 were foreign nationals while the rest were Zambians. The Commission secured 2,358 convictions, recorded 216 discharges, 90 acquittals, 23 withdrawn, 10 escapees, referred 27 suspects to other law enforcement agencies, released 52 suspects before court and entered 01 nolle prosequi. As at 31<sup>st</sup> Decemeber 2012, 1,354 suspects were still awaiting their cases to be concluded before the courts of law at different stages.

On the other hand, the Commission in the year 2011, received 3,599 intelligence reports. Out of the intelligence reports received, 3,109 operations were carried out leading to the arrest of 3,521 persons of which 105 were foreign nationals and the rest were Zambians. The Commission successfully secured 2,168 convictions, referred 11 suspects to relevant departments (Immigration and ZAWA), had 129 withdrawals, 138 discharges, 66 acquittals, 58 released before court, 08 escapees, 02 deceased, entered 01 nolle prosequi and 939 suspects were waiting for their cases in court as at 31<sup>st</sup> December 2011.

In 2012, the Commission through its National Education Campaign Division (NECD) reached out to 200,738 persons throughout the country. Of these, 133,515 were sensitized in institutions of learning, 60,234 in community programmes, 6,649 in work places and 340 clients were counseled for various drug related problems. The year 2012 recorded more than 100% increase in terms of reach out as compared to the year 2011 in which the Commission managed to sensitise and counsel a total of 95,800 persons country wide. A breakdown of the 2011 figure indicates that 65,832 were reached out





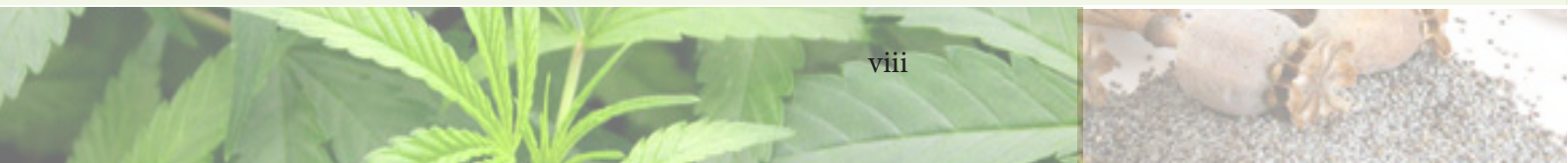
to in institutions of learning, 27,324 in various communities, 2,292 in places of work, 61 persons in chiefdoms and 291 drug dependent persons were attended to under the treatment, rehabilitation and counseling programme.

With regards to money laundering, the Commission in 2012 arrested 82 persons for money laundering related offences involving a total amount of ninety four billion, two hundred and twenty one million, seven hundred and ninety eight thousand, seven hundred and fifty nine Kwacha (K94, 221,798,759.00). One hundred and seventeen (117) general reports on money laundering and 75 Suspicious Transaction Reports (STR's) were recorded in 2012. Further, the Commission secured 10 convictions from cases of previous years, recorded 04 acquittals, 04 discharges under Section 88A and had 07 cases referred to other government agencies, while 44 cases were closed. As at 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2012, the Commission had 111 money laundering cases pending at various levels in the courts of law.

Further, the Commission in 2012 seized 10 houses, 21 motor vehicles, 03 bank accounts, cash worth nine hundred and sixty seven thousand, eight hundred Kwacha (K967,800.00) and seven hundred and five thousand, four hundred and eighty dollars (US\$705,480.00).

In 2011, the Commission received a total of 74 Suspicious Transaction Reports and 131 cases were reported from other sources. The Commission arrested 79 persons and secured 10 convictions from the previous cases, seized cash worth eighty eight million Kwacha (K88,000,000.00) and forfeited to the State 13 motor vehicles and a house.

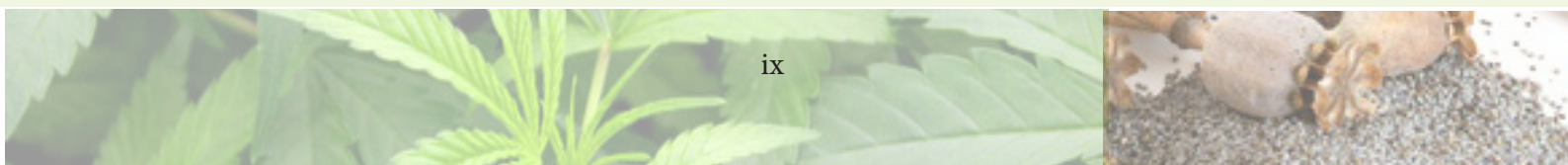
Concerning counterfeit currencies, the Commission in 2012 seized fifty nine million, four hundred and thirty thousand Kwacha (K59,430 000.00), eleven thousand Malawian Kwacha (MK11, 000.00) and one million, six hundred and eighty six thousand, three hundred and fourty seven (US\$ 1,686,347.00) worth of counterfeit currencies, while in 2011 the Commission seized twenty nine million, three hundred thousand Kwacha (K 29,300,000.00), two hundred and thirty six thousand, six hundred and fourty American Dollars (US\$ 236,640.00) and six hundred South African Rand (R 600.00) worth of counterfeit notes .





## LIST OF ACRONYMS

<b>ACC</b>	Anti-Corruption Commission
<b>AMLIU</b>	Anti-Money Laundering Investigations Unit
<b>ATS</b>	Amphetamines Type-Stimulants
<b>DEA</b>	Drug Enforcement Administration
<b>DEC</b>	Drug Enforcement Commission
<b>ESAAMLG</b>	Eastern and Southern African Anti-Money Laundering Group
<b>IHL</b>	Imprisonment with Hard Labour
<b>INCB</b>	International Narcotics Control Board
<b>JPC</b>	Joint Permanent Commission
<b>NECD</b>	National Education Campaign Division
<b>SADC</b>	Southern African Development Community
<b>SARPCCO</b>	Southern African Regional Police Chiefs Cooperation Organisation
<b>SI</b>	Simple Imprisonment
<b>UNDP</b>	United Nations Development Plan
<b>UNODC</b>	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
<b>ZAWA</b>	Zambia Wildlife Authority
<b>ZRA</b>	Zambia Revenue Authority



## DEC MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE



**Alita Mbahwe**  
**COMMISSIONER**



**Lottie S. Mpundu**  
**Deputy Commissioner**



**Trevor Malambo**  
**S.A.C.-Operations**



**Jane Chisenga**  
**S.A.C.- A &T**



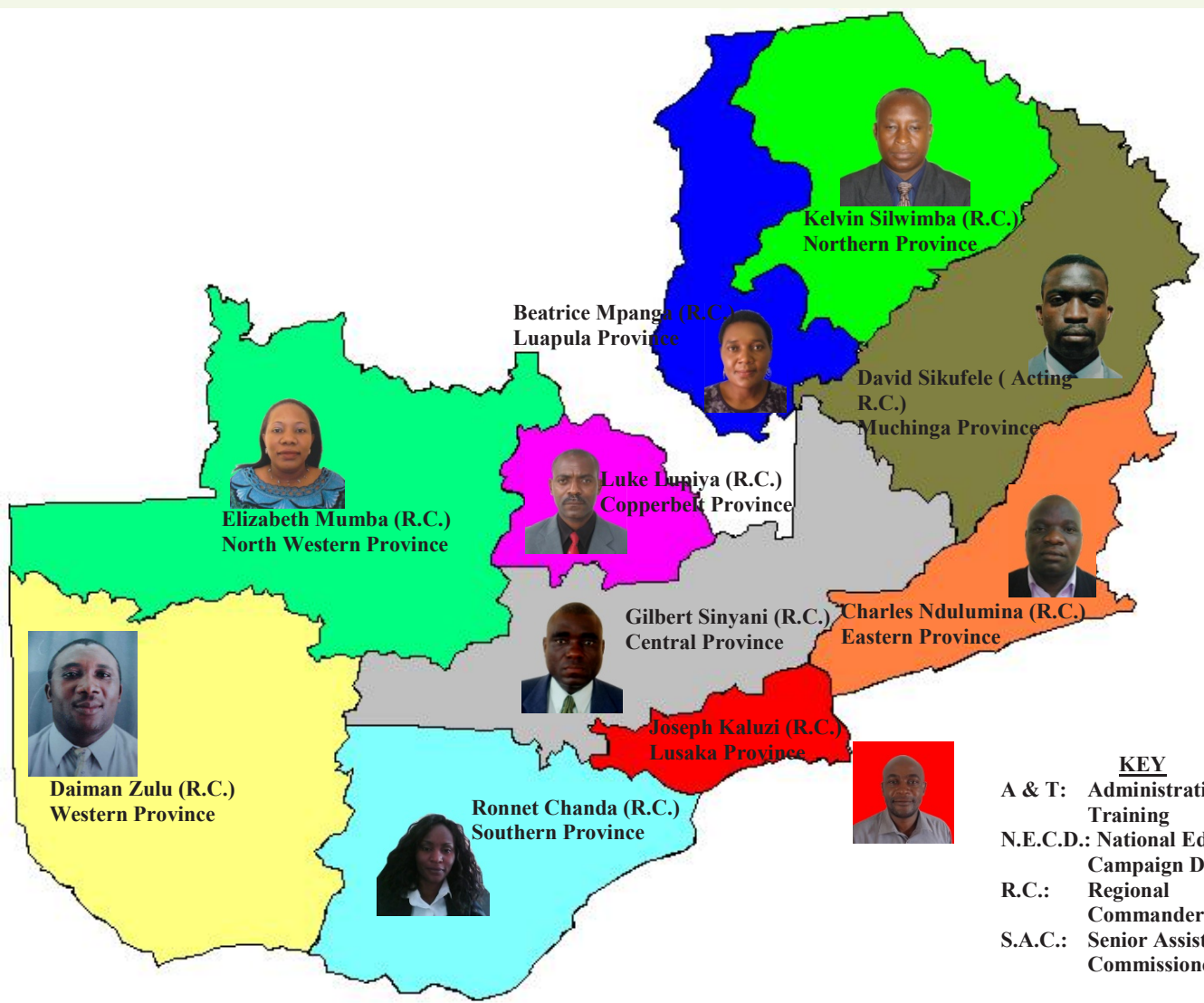
**Mary Sikazwe**  
**S.A.C. -AMLIU**



**Gracilia Mulenga**  
**Principle State Advocate**



**Addressie Munene**  
**National Coordinator – N.E.C.D.**







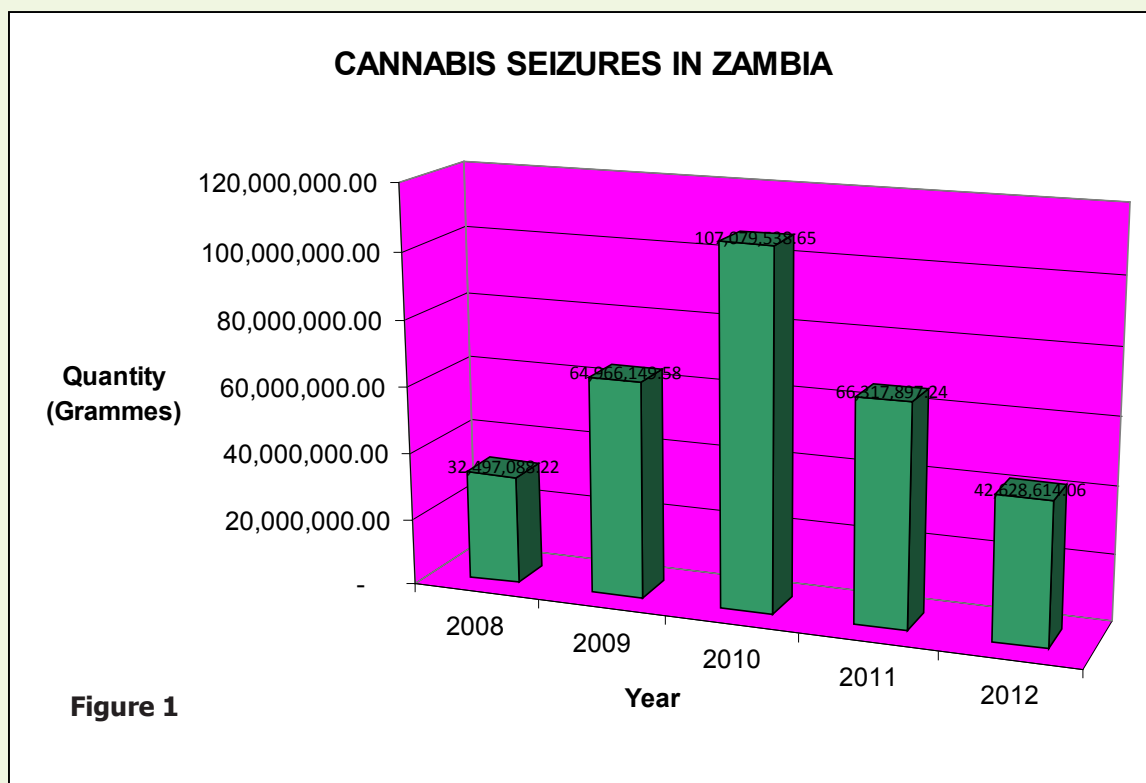
# CHAPTER 1: ILLICIT DRUG SUPPLY INTERDICTION

## 1.0 Introduction

The Drug Enforcement Commission (DEC) has continued to vigorously fight drug trafficking both within and outside the country. This is evidenced by the number of people arrested annually for drug related offences. In the period under review, the Commission recorded arrests of persons from different backgrounds of society and nationalities. Below are the tables and figures depicting the quantities of illicit drugs seized and the number of persons arrested for trafficking in such drugs from 2008 to 2012.

### 1.1. Cannabis Cultivation, Trafficking and Abuse

Illicit cultivation, trafficking and subsequent abuse of cannabis has over the years, remained one of the greatest challenges to the Commission. Cannabis continues being the main drug of traffic and abuse in Zambia as it is locally produced and is therefore, cheaper and easily accessible. **Figure 1** below indicates the quantities of cannabis seized from 2008 to 2012.



In 2012 the Commission seized 10,035,833.26 grammes (10.04 tonnes) of loose cannabis herb, 32,499,180.20 grammes (32.50 tonnes) cannabis plant and 93,600.60 grammes (93.60 Kilogrammes) of cannabis seed, while in the year 2011 the Commission seized 12,538,583.95 grammes (12.54 tonnes) of loose cannabis herb, 53,696,256,257.50 grammes (53.69 tonnes) of cannabis plant, and 83,023.79 grammes (83.02 Kilogrammes) of cannabis seed.

Further, in 2012, Central and Western provinces recorded the highest seizures of cannabis herb while Southern, Central and Luapula Provinces recorded the largest seizures of cannabis plant. In 2011, Eastern, Lusaka and Western provinces recorded the largest seizures of cannabis. Both cannabis herb and several fields of cannabis were destroyed in 2011 and 2012 and persons were arrested for cultivation and trafficking in cannabis.

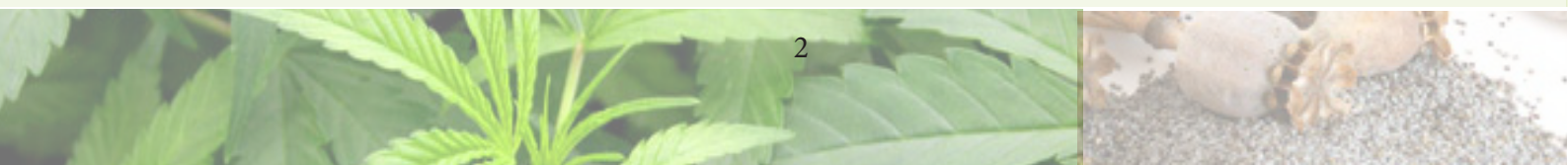
Intelligence reports have indicated that there is also movement of cannabis across Zambia's borders.

Various modes of cannabis concealment were employed such as; travel bags, polythene bags, and carton boxes during the year under review. Means of transportation included: road, rail, water and air transport.

## **1.2 Miraa/Khat Trafficking**

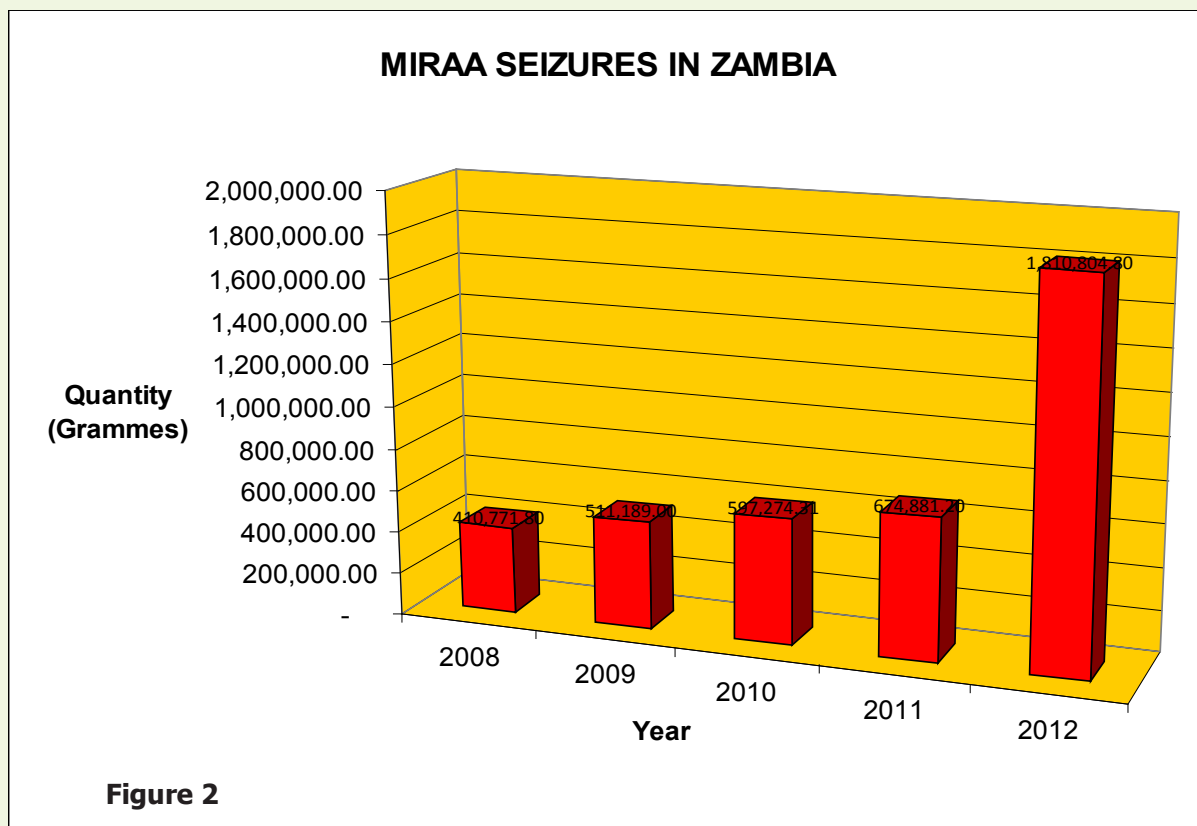
Miraa/Khat (whose active ingredient is cathine/cathinone) is the second most trafficked drug after cannabis in Zambia. The drug originates from East Africa and is largely consumed as a stimulant by nationals of East African origin. It enters the country mostly through the Northern and Eastern parts of Zambia by rail, road and sometimes by air through the major airports.

In 2011, 674,881.20 grammes (674.9 kilogrammes) of miraa/khat were seized, while in 2012 the Commission seized 1,810,804.80 grammes (1.80 tonnes) of miraa representing an increase of 168%. The 1.80 tonnes of Mira seized in 2012 was the highest ever recorded by the Commission. Miraa is mainly seized from Muchinga Province of Zambia which shares the border with Tanzania and Central province which is the route of traffic to Lusaka and Copperbelt provinces.





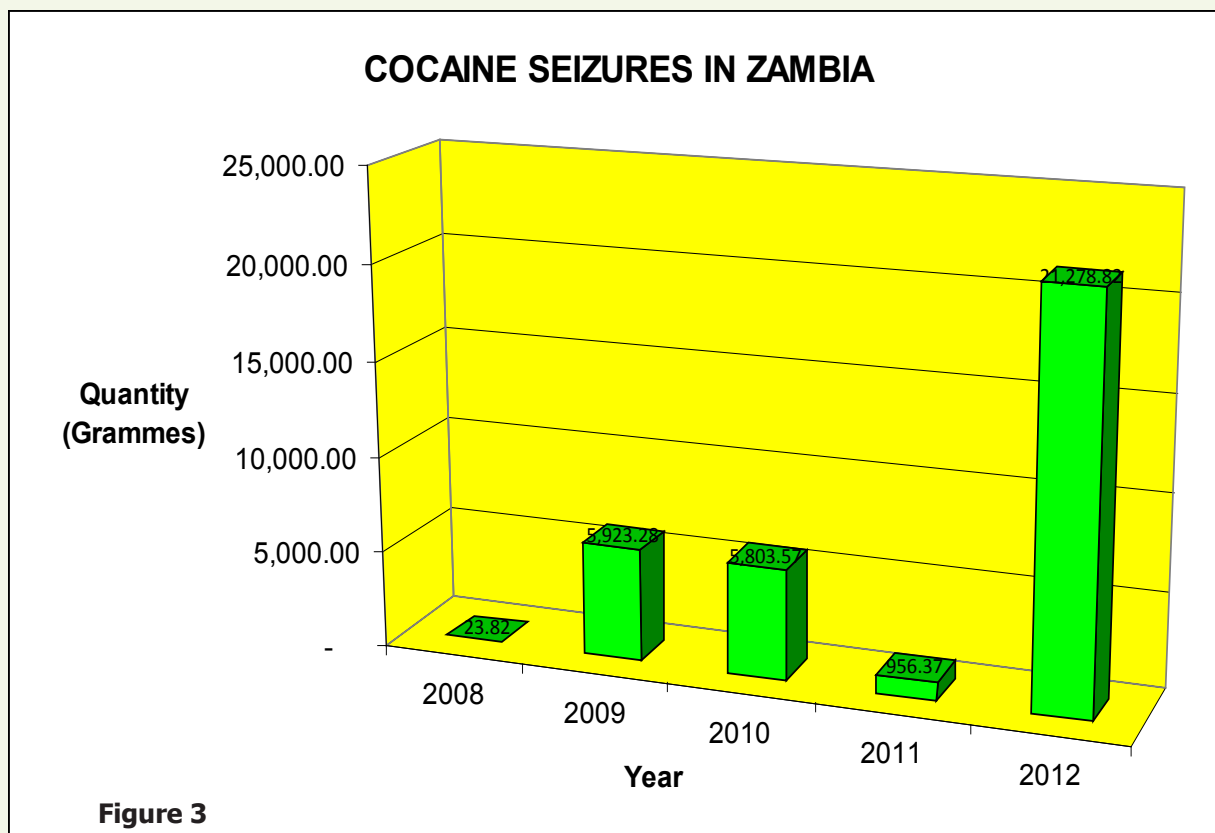
**Figure 2** below shows the quantities of miraa seized from 2008 to 2012.



### 1.3 Cocaine and Heroin Trafficking

In 2012, the Commission recorded a significant increase in cocaine seizures compared to the year 2011 as depicted in the figure below. The Commission is wary of the fact that these hard drugs have found their way into the local communities; hence it has intensified the fight against trafficking and consuming of such drugs. Intelligence reports indicate that the cocaine entered the country principally by air and was concealed in different forms including ingestion, DVD players and courier bags. When the drugs reach the country, they are re-packed and distributed to various destinations both within and outside the country.

**Figure 3** represents the quantities of cocaine seized, while **figure 4** shows the quantities of heroin seized from 2008 to 2012.



The source of cocaine is mainly South America, while heroin comes in from the Middle East notably Afghanistan and Pakistan. Both Zambians and foreign nationals have been involved in the trade of these hard drugs. During the year 2012, the Commission seized 21,278.82 grammes (21.30 kilogrammes) of cocaine, while in 2011, 956.37 grammes of cocaine was seized.

Concerning heroin, the Commission has been recording reduced seizures from 2009 to 2011. However in 2012, the Commission recorded an increase in heroin seizure of 431.44 grammes compared to 1.29 grammes of heroin in 2011.





### HEROINE SEIZURES IN ZAMBIA

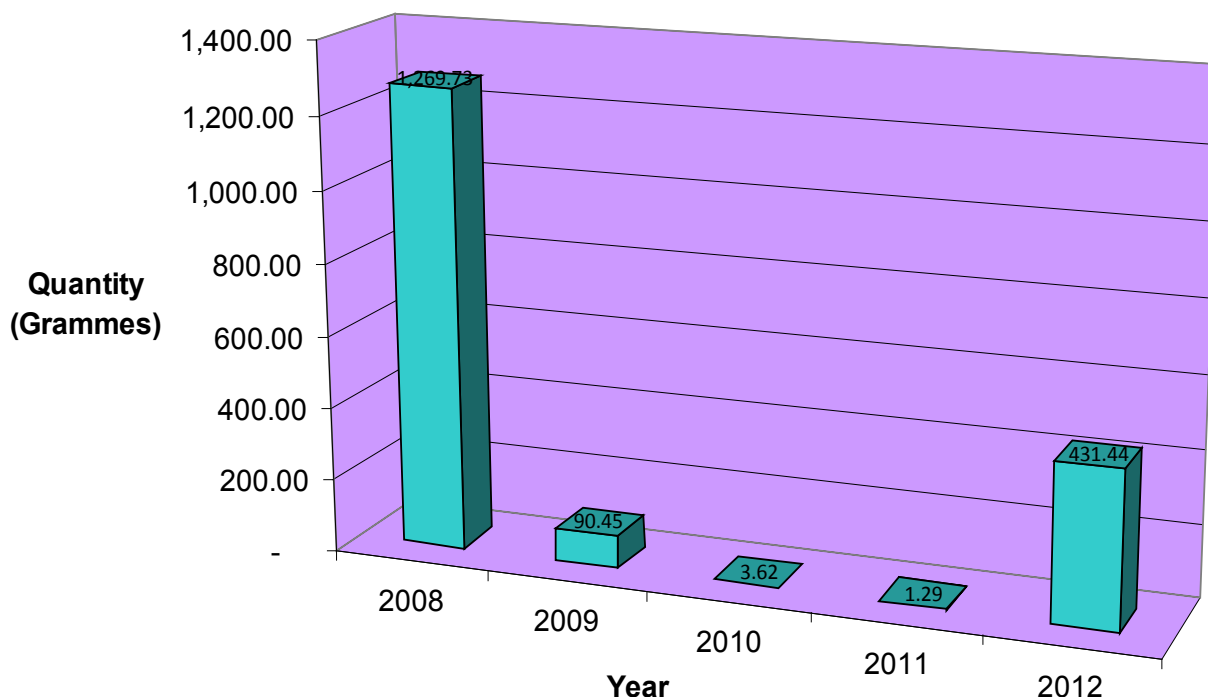


Figure 4

## 1.4 Controlled Medicinal Drugs

In 2011 and 2012, the Drug Enforcement Commission also faced the challenge of trafficking in pharmaceutical drugs such as Diazepam, Lignocaine, Pethidine and Morphine. These drugs were seized from individuals that did not have prior authorization (prescriptions) to possess such drugs from the relevant authorities in the Ministry of Health. The Commission is resolved to ensuring that controlled drugs are not abused and will continue to co-operate with the Ministry of Health in regulating and controlling medicinal drugs.

## 1.5 Precursor Chemicals

There was an increase in the seizure of precursor chemicals especially ephedrine from 97.0 grammes in 2011 to 236.50 grammes in 2012. These chemicals are used mostly in the illicit manufacturing of controlled drugs such as Amphetamines Type Stimulants (ATS). ATS is a powerful addictive stimulant which dramatically affects the central nervous system and when taken, it leads to increased heart-beat rate.

## 1.6 Zambian Nationals Arrested Abroad for Drug related Offences

The Commission recorded fewer Zambians arrested for drug related offences in 2012 compared to 2011. In 2011, 22, Zambians were arrested compared to 05 who were arrested in 2012 (the tables below refer).

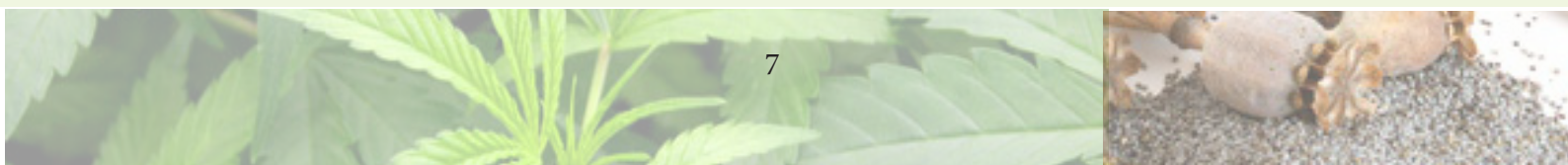
Zambian Nationals Arrested Abroad - 2011					
Name	Age	Sex	Date of Arrest	Country of Arrest	Drug type / Offence
Catherine Mukala	25	F	17/01/2011	South Africa	Heroin (332.0g) – trafficking.
Christine M. Banda	37	F	23/01/2011	Pakistan	Heroin (860.0g) – trafficking.
Doreen Nachilongo	25	F	23/01/2011	Malaysia	Methamphetamine (1.33kg) trafficking.
Felix Phiri	43	M	28/03/2011	Malawi	Cannabis (1.8tones) – trafficking. Jointly charged.
Joe Tembo	40	M	28/03/2011	Malawi	
John Zulu	42	M	28/03/2011	Malawi	
Catherine J. Shapati	F/A	F	14/05/2011	Brazil	Cocaine ()
Audrey Namutowe	F/A	F	17/05/2011	Brazil	Cocaine (9.84kg) – trafficking.
Catherine Banda	F/A	F	21/05/2011	Kenya	Cocaine (891.90g) – trafficking.
Precious Selisho	29	F	21/06/2011	Pakistan	Heroin (250.0g) – trafficking.
Martha B. Mulenga	32	F	22/08/2011	South Africa	Cocaine (590.0g) – trafficking.
Angela B. Chikoti	32	F	23/08/2011	Pakistan	Heroin (950.0g) – trafficking.
Mulekani M. Mulimine	32	F	24/08/2011	Mozambique	Cocaine (500.0g) – trafficking.
Kondwani Kayira	F/A	F	14/09/2011	Mozambique	
Gladys Chilili	34	F	27/09/2011	Pakistan	Heroin (370.0g) – trafficking.
Obby S. Mwanaumo	30	M	12/10/2011	Botswana	Cannabis (850.0g) – trafficking. Jointly charged.
Samuel Munali	37	M	12/10/2011	Botswana	



Dalisy Mwale	28	F	03/11/2011	Pakistan	Heroin (400.0g) – trafficking.
Izalo Kalenga	F/A	F	13/11/2011	Ethiopia	
Given Mubiana	F/A	F	07/11/2011	Zimbabwe	Betasol Creams – possession.
Grander Mukanjo	F/A	F	23/12/2011	Mozambique	
Cynthia Mkandawire	F/A	F	23/12/2011	Mozambique	

### Zambian Nationals Arrested Abroad - 2012

Name	Age	Sex	Date of Arrest	Country of Arrest	Drug type / Offence
Mary Mvula	F/A	F	02/05/2012	Tanzania	Heroin Pellets
Hilala Phiri	M/A	M	13/06/2012	Malawi	Cannabis (6x90kg bags) – trafficking.
Paul C. Mulanga	39	M	30/06/2012	South Africa	Methaqualone (Mandrax) – 860,000 tablets. Trafficking.
Mayuya Mayuya	32	M	30/06/2012	South Africa	
Everisto Mulenga	36	M	30/06/2012	South Africa	





## 1.7 2011 and 2012 Photo Operational Highlights



Commissioner Mbahwe (2<sup>nd</sup> left) looks on as DEC Officer in Charge - Mpika reveals seized cannabis concealed in polythene bags.



Part of Cannabis field in Kaoma District. Organ Shitakwa, M/A was arrested for cultivating 1.30 tonnes of fresh cannabis plants. He was convicted and fined K350,000.00 in default of 6 months I.H.L.





Cannabis destruction in Lusaka at UNZA incinerator.

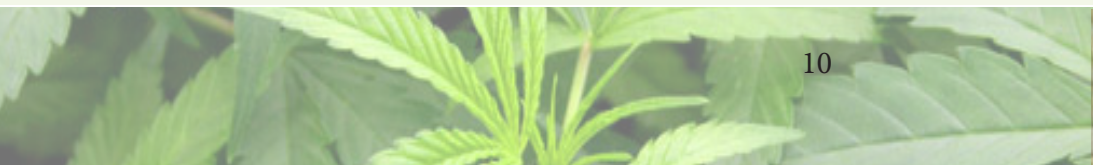


Cocaine intercepted by DEC Officers at KK International Airport. Cocaine was concealed in different modes; DVD players, Baby Powder bottles, Cocoa bottles and swallowed pellets.



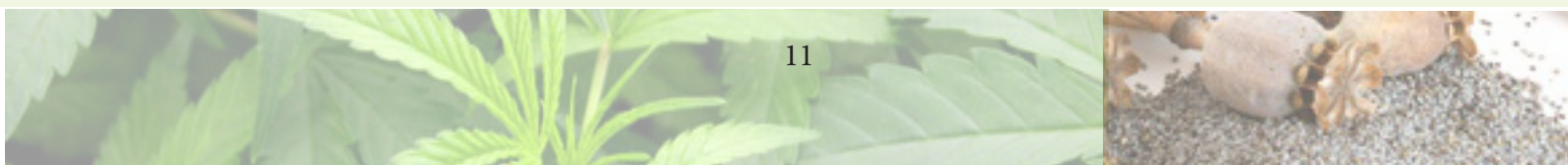


Cocaine seized from two Bolivian Nationals arrested at KK International Airport. Moron Pedraza Jackeline, F/21 and Jorge Galvarro Padila, M/31 were convicted and sentenced to 60 months I.H.L With effect from 06/09/12.





Cocaine concealed on the body of a female trafficker arrested at KK International Airport.





## CHAPTER 2: ANTI-MONEY LAUNDERING OPERATIONS

### 2.0 Introduction

The mandate to prohibit and prevent money laundering in Zambia also falls under the Commission. Money laundering has increasingly become rife in Zambia and the Commission through the Anti-Money Laundering Investigations Unit (AMLIU) has stepped up its operations to curb the ever-increasing number of suspicious transaction reports.

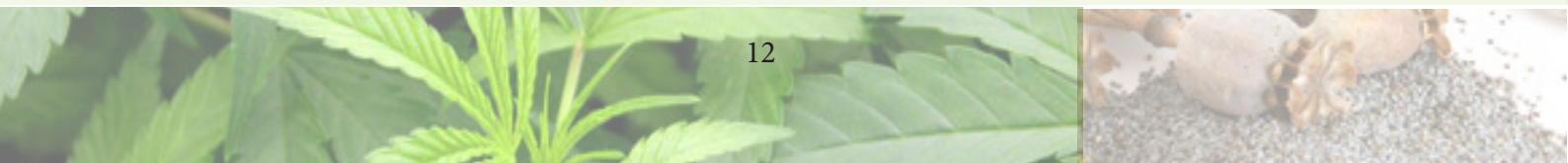
Statistics for the year 2011 indicates that the Commission received 201 general reports of suspected money laundering activities and 74 Suspicious Transaction Reports (STR's) and arrested 79 persons involving a total amount of sixteen billion, four hundred and ninety one million, eight hundred and fifty four thousand, one hundred and thirty six Kwacha and thirty four ngwee (K16, 491 854 136.34).

Additionally, in 2011, 16 persons were convicted from previous cases, 05 were acquitted, 04 persons discharged under section 88A, 04 cases were referred to other government agencies and 26 investigations were closed with no case.

In 2012, the Commission arrested 82 persons for money laundering related offences involving a total amount of ninety four billion, two hundred and twenty one million, seven hundred and ninety eight thousand, seven hundred and fifty nine Kwacha (K94, 221,798,759.00). 117 general reports on money laundering and 75 STR's were recorded in 2012.

Further, the Commission secured 10 convictions from cases of previous years, recorded 04 acquittals, 04 discharges under Section 88A and had 07 cases referred to other government agencies, while 44 cases were closed. As at 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2012, the Unit had 111 cases pending at various levels in the courts of law.

In terms of seizures, the Commission in 2011 managed to seize 02 motor vehicles, 06 bank accounts held at various banks, eighty eight million Kwacha cash (88,000,000.00) and 20 boxes of brand new spare parts valued at twenty five million Kwacha (K25, 000,000.00). Through the efforts of the Commission the following items were forfeited to the State; 13 motor vehicles of which were mini buses and a house in Lusaka.





In 2012 the Commission seized 10 houses, 21 motor vehicles, 03 bank accounts held at various banks, a total amount of nine hundred and sixty seven thousand eight hundred Kwacha (K967,800) cash, and seven hundred and five thousand four hundred and eighty American Dollars (US\$705,480) cash. During this same period, the Commission had 01 LG double door fridge and (01) LG LCD TV forfeited to the State.

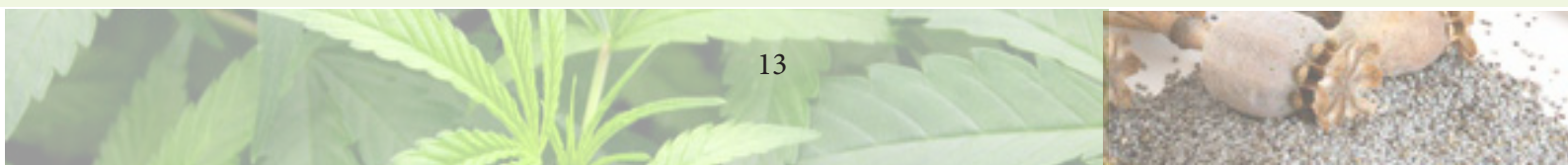
The Commission also conducted a good number of money laundering awareness programmes in the various government institutions, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) as well as the banking sector in the years under review. The Unit continued to work hard in investigating and prosecuting cases of suspected money laundering.

## **2.1 Counterfeit Currency Cases**

A review of statistics involving cases of counterfeit currency indicated that, in 2011, the Commission seized twenty nine million, three hundred thousand Kwacha (K29,300,000.00) and two hundred and thirty six thousand, six hundred and forty American Dollars (US\$ 236,640.00) worth of counterfeit currency, while in the year 2012 the Commission seized fifty nine million, four hundred and thirty thousand Zambian Kwacha (K59,430 000.00), eleven thousand Malawian Kwacha (MK11, 000.00) and one million, six hundred and eighty six thousand, three hundred and fourty seven American Dollars (US\$ 1,686,347.00) worth of counterfeit currency. The figures indicated a significant increase in counterfeiting of both the United States Dollars and the Zambian Kwacha currencies. It is also worth noting that the Commission in the year 2012 also seized materials for production of counterfeit currency.

## **2.2 Money Laundering Trends from 2009 to 2012**

The trend of money laundering in Zambia has continued to indicate that some officers in public and private institutions have seemingly taken advantage of their positions to engage in money laundering activities. In this light, the Commission through AMLIU has continued to develop closer ties with stakeholders in a bid to curb money laundering and related vices.





## ANTI MONEY LAUNDERING ARRESTS

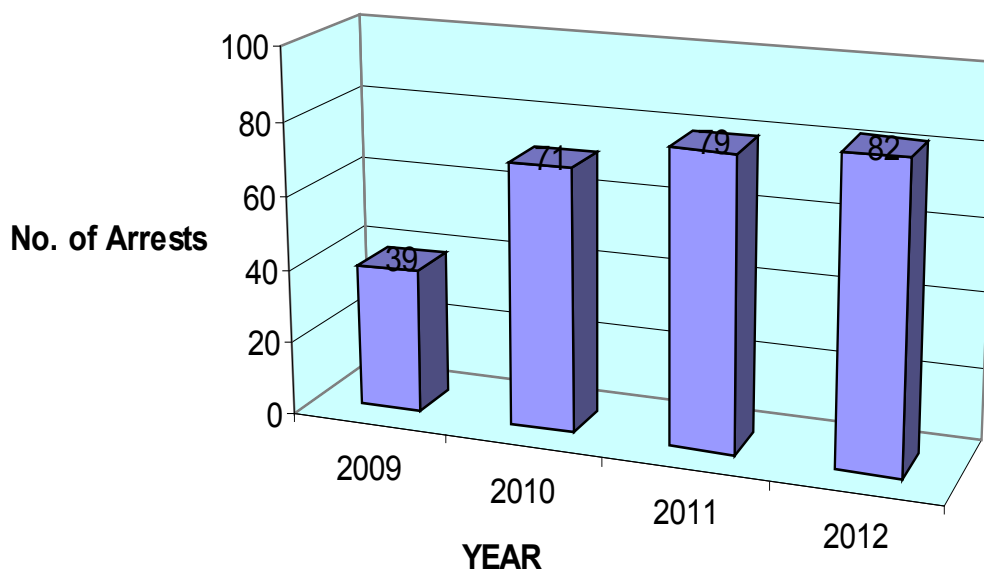
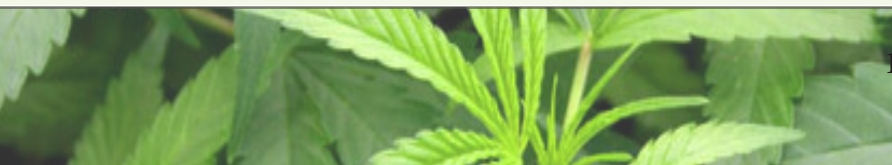


Figure 5

### 2.3 2011 and 2012 Photo Highlights



US\$ 700,000.00 which was concealed on Edah Mkandawire's body enroute to Dubai. Edah was arrested at KK International Airport and the case was still in court.





DEC PRO shows Senior Chief Chisunka K50,000 counterfeit notes.



## CHAPTER 3: DRUG DEMAND REDUCTION

### 3.0 Introduction

The Drug Enforcement Commission is also mandated to provide drug demand reduction programmes to the people through the provision of sensitization, counseling and rehabilitation services under the National Education Campaign Division (NECD).

### 3.1 Public Awareness

In 2011, the NECD sensitized a total number of 95, 800. Of these, 65,832 persons were reached out to in institutions of learning, 2,292 persons in the workplace programme, 27,324 persons in the communities and 61 persons in chiefdoms. 291 drug dependent persons were also attended to under the counseling, treatment and rehabilitation programmes.

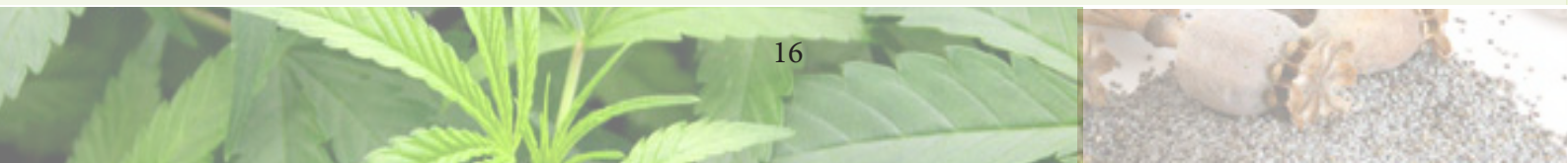
In 2012, NECD reached out to 200,738 persons throughout the country. Of these, 133,515 were sensitized in institutions of learning, 60,234 in community programmes, 6,649 in work places and 340 clients were counseled for various drug related problems. The year 2012 recorded more than 100% increase in terms of reach out as compared to the year 2011.

During 2011 and 2012, the Commission commemorated the World Anti-Drug Day which falls on 26<sup>th</sup> June of every year.

Other activities of the NECD in 2011 and 2012 included participation in; the Zambia International Trade Fair in Ndola, and the Zambia Agricultural and Commercial Show in Lusaka. These events provided an opportunity for the Commission to reach out to people from all circles of society.

### 3.2 Counseling, Treatment and Rehabilitation

In 2011, the division attended to a total number of 291 drug dependent persons under the counseling, treatment and rehabilitation programme. Of these, 11 were females while 280 were males.





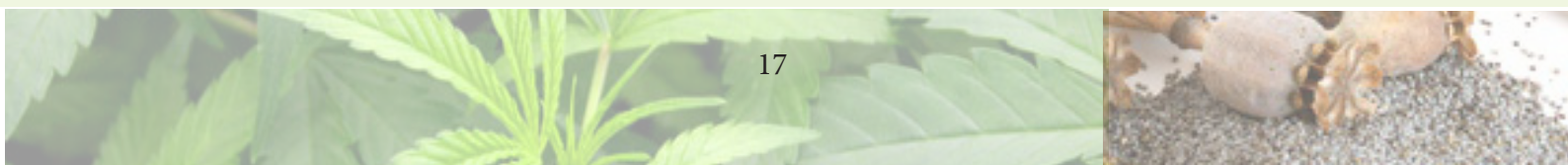
The Commission, in 2012 attended to 340 drug dependent persons. Out of the 340; 8 were females while the rest were males. The age and sex distribution of the 340 drug dependent persons attended to were as indicated in the table below:

Age group (Years)	male	female	Total
12 - 14	14	0	14
15 - 19	186	2	188
20 - 25	125	5	130
36 - 63	7	1	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>340</b>

### 2011 and 2012 Summary Table for Counseling and Rehabilitation

Primary drug of abuse	2011	2012
Cannabis	155	203
Cannabis/Alcohol	54	55
Cocaine	02	00
Cocaine/Cannabis	00	01
Alcohol	50	38
Alcohol/ Ecstasy	00	01
Cannabis/Heroin	03	03
Cannabis/Cocaine/ Heroin	00	02
Morphine and Pethidine	01	00
Tobacco	08	04
Tobacco/Alcohol	00	10
Tobacco/Cannabis	00	05
Tobacco/Alcohol/Cannabis	00	14
Tobacco/Alcohol/Cannabis/Petrol	00	01
Artene	01	01
Heroin	03	02
Inhalants (Bostic glue)	12	00
Jemson plant, weed	01	00
Maherjerk	01	00
<b>Total</b>	<b>291</b>	<b>340</b>

Statistics indicate that the most widely abused drug was cannabis taken either alone or in combination with alcohol and/or other drugs. The age range of the abusers was between 11 and 36 years in 2011 and between 12 and 63 in 2012.





In 2011, of the 291 persons attended to under counseling and rehabilitation 33 were referred to hospitals while 258 were counseled by officers under NECD. In 2012, out of the 340 persons attended to, 09 were referred to the hospitals while 330 were counseled by DEC officers.

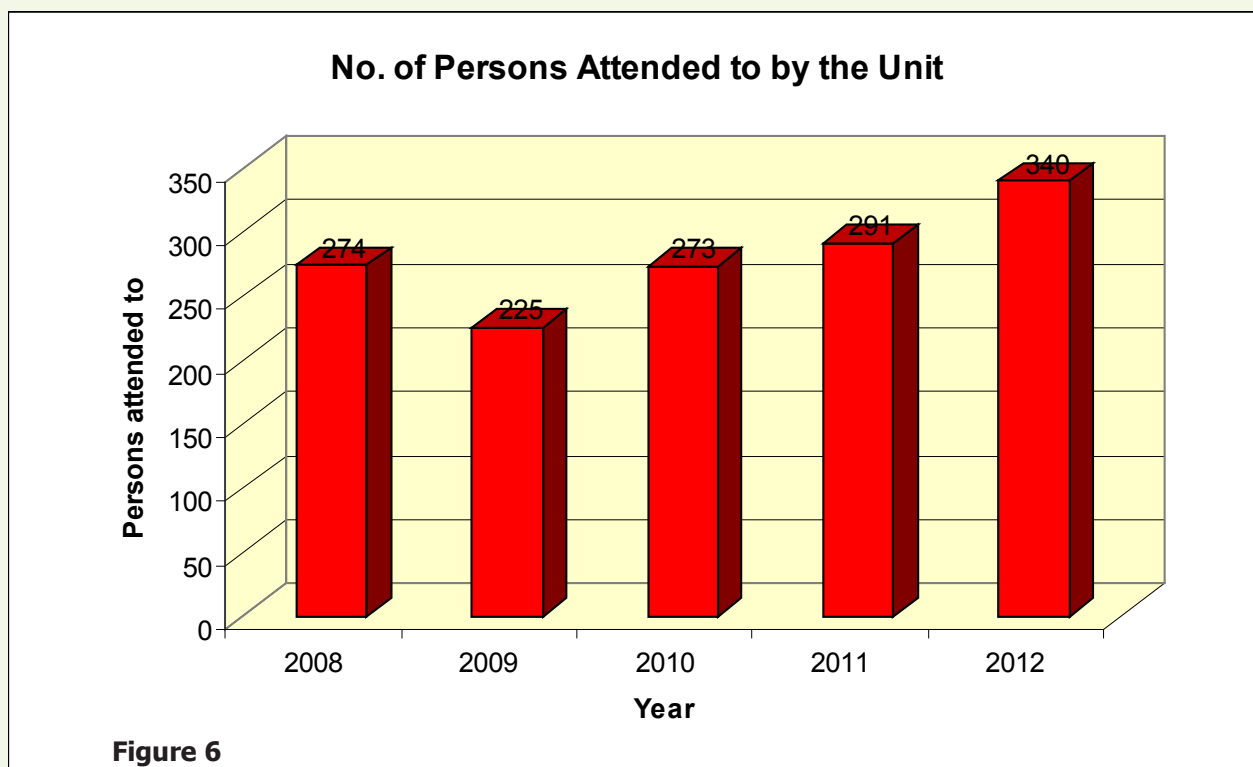


Figure 6 above indicates the trend in the number of drug dependent persons attended to by the Unit from 2008 – 2012.





### 3.3 2011 and 2012 Sensitization and Awareness Programmes in Pictures



Pupils from Chilimoyo School listen to a sensitization talk on illicit drugs

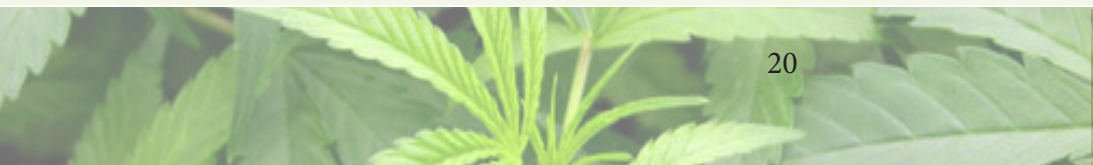


Senior Chief Kanongesha stress the dangers of drug and substance abuse to the people of Mwinilung'a.





Soliciting for support in the fight against illicit drugs, Commissioner Mbahwe poses for a photo with His Royal Highness Senior Chief Kanongesha of the Lunda people in Mwinilung'a.







Kabulonga Girls High School participates in the commemoration of the World Anti-Drug Day celebration in Lusaka.



Matching towards a healthy nation without illicit drugs.

## CHAPTER 4: ADMINISTRATION

### 4.0 Introduction

Another important wing of the Commission is the Administration Department which ensures that all the needed resources for the Commission in terms of human, financial, equipment, materials, staff welfare and the like are acquired and supplied on time for effective and efficient operations of the Institution. Most of the Units in the Commission fall under this department.

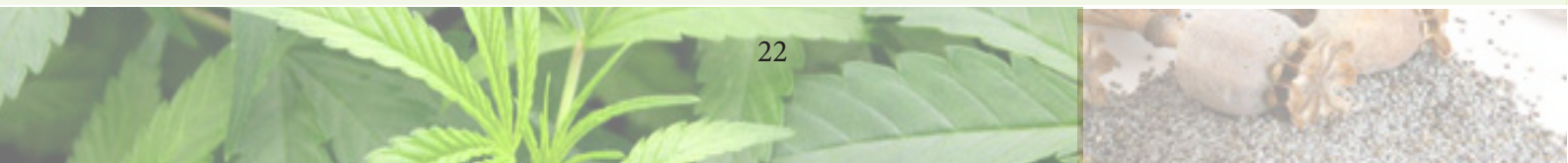
### 4.1 Staffing

The staff establishment for the Drug Enforcement Commission supported by the treasury authority currently stands at 520 and the staff strength as at 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2012 was 459 with 61 vacancies. The Commission recruited 33 new officers (Pensionable and non-pensionable officers) and were deployed to various formations.

The problem of insufficient human resource in DEC is one matter that requires attention. Command has been working with the department of Management Development Division (MDD) for some time now in an effort to increase the establishment of the Commission. It is hoped that once the establishment levels in the Commission increase, operations in Supply Interdiction, National Education Campaign Division, Anti-Money Laundering investigation Unit and Administration will improve in all formations.

### 4.2 Training

In order to enhance capacity building, the Commission sourced and facilitated training programmes for officers in various disciplines. The Commission managed to execute a wide range of programmes including local and international seminars, conferences as well as professional courses at Universities and Colleges.

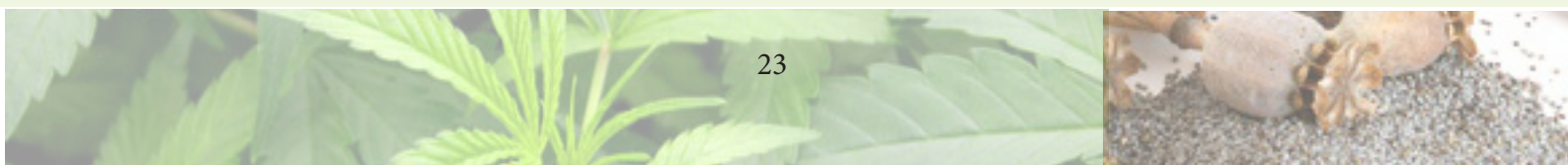






## TRAINING PROGRAMMES FOR 2011 AND 2012

NO. TRAINING/COURSE	NO. OF OFFICERS		INSTITUTION	QUALIFICATION
	2011	2012		
1. Mass Communication	01	00	University of Zambia	<b>Degree</b>
Education Psychology	01	00		<b>Masters</b>
Public Administration	01	00		<b>Degree</b>
Special Education	01	00		<b>Degree</b>
2. Development Studies	02	00	Zambian Open University	<b>Degree</b>
3. Records Management	01	01	Institute of Local Government/Yetu Lodge	<b>Certificate</b>
4. Basic Intelligence	18	30	Star Cottage	<b>Certificate</b>
5. Basic Police	00	49	Lilayi Police College	<b>Certificate</b>
6. Administrative Management	01	00	HUST - China	<b>Masters</b>
7. International Education and Development	01	00	OSLO University College, Norway	<b>Masters</b>
8. Public Sector Management	00	01	Africa University, Mutare, Zimbabwe	<b>Masters</b>
9. Financial Crime and Investigations	00	07	NIPA, Lusaka	<b>Certificate</b>
10. Diplomatic Practice	00	02	ZIDIS, Lusaka	<b>Certificate</b>
11. Money Laundering and Terrorism	00	05	Intecontinental Hotel, Lusaka	<b>Certificate</b>
12. Law Enforcement Executive Development	00	03	ILEA-Gabarone, Botswana	<b>Certificate</b>
13. Electronic crimes/crime scene management	00	04	ILEA-Gabarone, Botswana	<b>Certificate</b>
14. Border Interdiction	00	03	ILEA-Gabarone, Botswana	<b>Certificate</b>



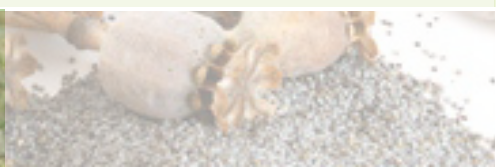
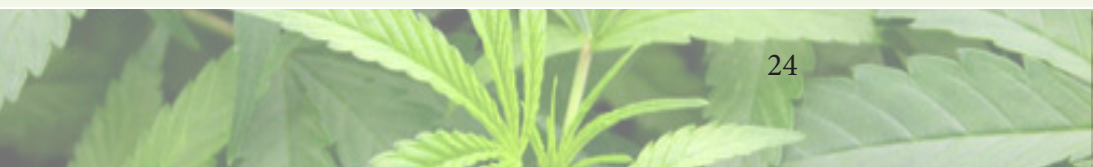


	and Fraudulent Documents				
15.	Basic/Advanced Drug Investigations	00	05	Senegal/South Africa	<b>Certificate</b>
16.	Transnational organised crime and criminal justice	00	02	Roswell, USA	<b>Certificate</b>
17.	DEC Induction Course	00	22	DEC Headquarters	<b>Certificate</b>
18.	Future search	00	18	DEC Headquarters	<b>Certificate</b>
19.	Human Resource and Accounting Duties	00	20	DEC Headquarters	
20.	Drug abuse treatment and Rehab	00	20	DEC Headquarters	
21.	APAS training	00	28	Lusaka	
22.	Investigations Course	00	22	DEC Headquarters	

As depicted in the table above, the Commission sponsored and trained officers in various fields of operations to enhance their performance. The Commission is, therefore, grateful to the United States Government for sponsoring most of the courses attained outside Zambia. Further, the Commission would also like to thank other cooperating partners for their continued support in capacity building of our officers.

### 4.3 Transport

The Commission has a fleet of one hundred and twenty four (124) vehicles, most of which are problematic and old, while fifty four (54) are non-runners that are completely broken down. Unfortunately, in most provinces, the Commission has had to rely on the good will of other security wings for reliable transport as the most available single drive vehicles are not suitable for rough terrain making them unable to reach far-flung areas where cannabis cultivation is rampant. With this state of affairs, some operations could not be undertaken. In 2011 however, the Commission managed to source funds from Government to procure 38 motor vehicles. The 38 new vehicles were procured in 2012 and this mitigated some transport challenges the Commission had been facing over the





years and the Commission is very grateful to Government. The Commission, however, still requires a total of 247 vehicles for it to address transport challenges currently being experienced. The Commission also requires water transport for Northern, Luapula, Western and Southern Provinces for its operations.

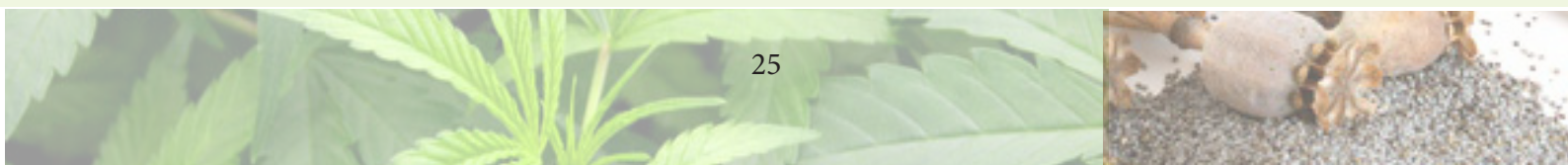
#### **4.4 Infrastructure Development**

The Drug Enforcement Commission is one of the departments under the Ministry of Home Affairs. Unlike other security departments in the Ministry, the Commission does not have its own office and staff accommodation in all its formations except for the headquarters and the Commissioner's residence in Lusaka and for staff accommodation in Eastern Province. As a result, the Commission spends a lot of money especially on staff accommodation. The Commission is housed by the Ministry of Transport, Works, Supply and Communications in all the provinces and districts and most of these buildings are in dilapidated conditions; most of them not fit for occupation. This can have a negative effect on staff morale and output.

To mitigate this problem, the Commission in 2011 created the office of the Projects Coordinator under the National Desk to spearhead infrastructure development. This has resulted in acceleration of construction processes and procedures and also completion of 10 flats in Chipata at the contract price of three million, one hundred and sixty four thousand, one hundred and nineteen and seventy six ngwee (KR 3,164,119.76) which have since been occupied by the officers.

In trying to resolve office and staff accommodation challenges, the Commission last year embarked on the designing of two provincial office blocks in Ndola and Kabwe through the Ministry of Transport, Works, Supply and Communications. Tender processes were done and contractors have since been selected for both projects. The Commission in most of its formation has acquired Land for the construction of office blocks and staff houses.

However, the Commission has a big challenge in completing these projects on time, as the amount of money allocated to each project is not adequate. For example, in the 2012 annual budget, the total budget for DEC infrastructure development under the PRP funds was four million, five hundred thousand kwacha (KR 4,500,000.00).





DEC Institutional Flats (10) in Chipata - completed in 2012.

## 4.5 Budgetary Allocation

The Commission is funded by the central government under its own head. With the money allocated in 2011 and 2012, the Commission was able to conduct its operations to attain the results already alluded to. The tables below depict the budget allocation for the Commission in 2011 and 2012.

### (i) Budgetary Allocations and Releases for the Drug Enforcement Commission for 2011

	PROVISION	SUPPLIMENTARY	FUNDING	VARIANCE
SALARIES	16,124,507,669.00		17,073,522,556.00	(949,014,887.00)
OTHER EMOLUMENTS	483,735,230.00		483,735,230.00	
<b>PE'S TOTAL</b>	<b>16,608,242,899.00</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>17,557,257,786.00</b>	<b>(949,014,887.00)</b>

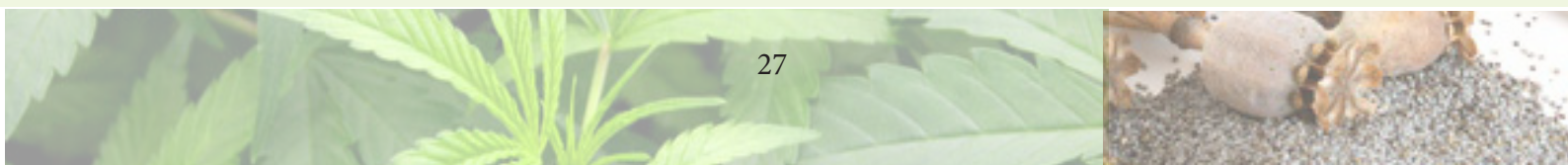
**NONE PE'S**

Department	Total Provision	Supplementary	Total Funded	Variance
<i>Headquarters</i>	6,827,559,361.00	24,245,795,202.00	31,066,270.00	7,084,306.00
<i>Central Province</i>	147,193,088.00		147,193,088.00	-
<i>Copperbelt Province</i>	224,710,694.00		224,710,694.00	-
<i>Southern Province</i>	151,028,094.00		151,028,094.00	-
<i>Northern Province</i>	144,652,057.00		144,652,057.00	-
<i>North Western Province</i>	146,034,120.00		146,034,120.00	-
<i>Luapula Province</i>	148,129,034.00		148,129,034.00	-
<i>Lusaka Province</i>	253,22,016.00		253,22,016.00	-
<i>Eastern Province</i>	147,180,862.00		147,180,862.00	-
<i>Western Province</i>	144,286,119.00		144,286,119.00	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>8,333,998,445.00</b>	<b>24,245,795,202.00</b>	<b>32,572,709,341</b>	<b>7,084,306.00</b>

<b>Grand total for PE's/ Non PE's</b>	<b>24,942,241,344.00</b>	<b>24,245,795,202.00</b>	<b>50,129,967,127.00</b>	<b>(941,930,581.00)</b>
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**(ii) Budgetary Allocations and Releases for the Drug Enforcement Commission for 2012**

	PROVISION	SUPPLEMENTARY	RELEASES	VARRIANCE
SALARIES	19,259,255,908.00	-	19,259,255,908.00	-
OTHER EMOLUMENTS	575,004,052.00	-	575,004,052.00	-
<b>P.E.'S TOTAL</b>	<b>19,834,259,960.00</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>19,834,259,960.00</b>	<b>-</b>





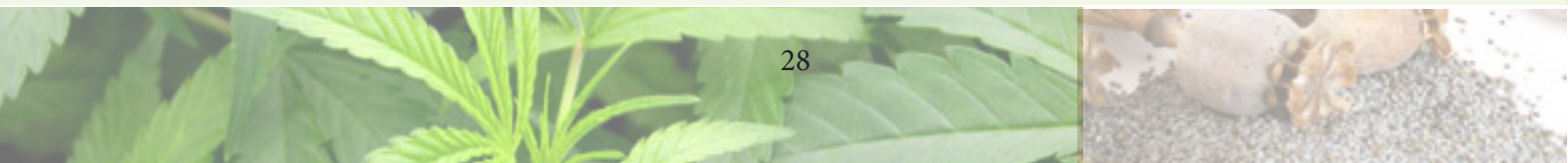
**NON P.E.'S**

DEPT/PROVINCE	PROVISION	SUPPLEMENTARY	RELEASES	VARRIANCE
<b>HEADQUARTERS</b>	7,583,493,504.00	11,945,064,229.00	17,235,180,371.00	2,293,377,362.00
<b>CENTRAL</b>	228,167,227.00		185,087,083.00	43,080,144.00
<b>COPPERBELT</b>	451,717,047.00		407,542,563.00	44,174,484.00
<b>SOUTHERN</b>	251,075,942.00		206,796,350.00	44,279,592.00
<b>NORTHERN</b>	251,075,942.00		218,995,759.00	32,080,183.00
<b>NORTH WESTERN</b>	228,167,227.00		184,128,460.00	44,038,767.00
<b>LUAPULA</b>	228,167,227.00		177,887,635.00	50,279,592.00
<b>LUSAKA</b>	405,899,638.00		366,089,521.00	39,810,117.00
<b>EASTERN</b>	228,167,227.00		185,087,179.00	43,080,048.00
<b>WESTERN</b>	228,167,227.00		182,837,073.00	45,330,154.00
<b>NON P.E'S TOTAL</b>	<b>10,084,098,208.00</b>	<b>11,945,064,229.00</b>	<b>19,349,631,994.00</b>	<b>2,679,530,443.00</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL for PE's and Non PE's</b>	<b>29,918,358,168.00</b>	<b>11,945,064,229.00</b>	<b>39,183,891,954.00</b>	<b>2,679,530,443.00</b>

The budget releases for 2011 were 100% for the provinces while in 2012, on average, each province received about 80% of what was allocated in the 2012 budget.

There is need to increase funding to the commission in order to enable the commission reach out to areas where we do not have presence.

The Drug Enforcement Commission will remain indebted to the Government and the people of Zambia as well as other collaborating local and international partners for the continued support (financial and logistical) in the fight against illicit drugs and money laundering.





## CHAPTER 5: LOCAL AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

The Drug Enforcement Commission has continued to cooperate with local and international partners in combating sophisticated criminal activities in the world.

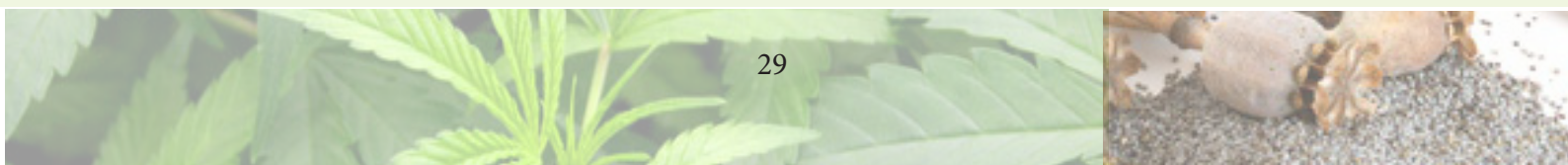
Among the local partners are Zambia Police Service, Zambia Wildlife Authority (ZAWA), Office Of the President (Special Division), Zambia Revenue Authority (ZRA), Bank of Zambia (BOZ), Anti-Corruption Commission (ACC), Immigration, Prisons Service and Ministry of Health. Others are Pharmaceutical Regulatory Authority (PRA) and Financial Intelligence Centre (FIC). Joint operations with these partners have yielded encouraging results.

International partners include: Namibia, Zimbabwe, Malawi, Angola, the Democratic Republic of Congo and Botswana. Zambia shares information with these countries through the Joint Permanent Commissions on Defence and Security (J.P.Cs). Zambia also belongs to regional groupings such as the Eastern and Southern African Anti-Money Laundering Group (ESAAMLG), the International Police (Interpol), Southern African Regional Police Chiefs Cooperation Organization (SARPCCO), Asset Recovery Inter-agency Network for Southern Africa (ARINSA) and the Southern African Development Community (SADC) which contribute to the training of officers and information sharing.

The Commission has received support in information exchange and training from the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), United Nations Development Programmes (UNDP), the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) of the United States of America and the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB).

## CONCLUSION

The Drug Enforcement Commission through its three arms namely, Anti-Money Laundering Investigations Unit (AMLIU), National Education Campaign Division (NECD) and the Supply Reduction Unit is committed to ensuring that no money launderer or drug trafficker finds a safe haven in Zambia by enforcing the two laws on money laundering and illicit drugs respectively. In addition to this, drug dependent persons are being given the necessary support they need to overcome their habits through counseling, treatment and rehabilitation. The Commission shall continue to work hand in hand with its collaborating partners in the fight against the drug scourge.

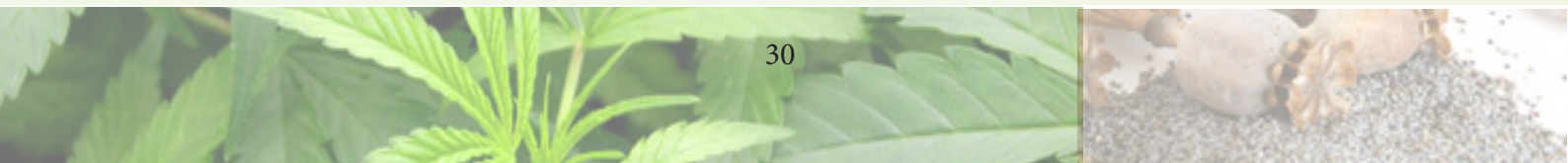


## APPENDICES

### Appendix 1-Seizures by Drug Type

January to December, 2011 and 2012

Drug Type	Quantity (Grammes)	
	Jan to Dec, 2011	Jan to Dec, 2012
Amphetamine	-	0.87
Cannabis	12,538,583.95	10,035,833.26
Cannabis plant	53,696,257.50	32,499,180.20
Cannabis seed	83,023.79	93,600.60
Coca Plant Products	-	1,200.00
Cocaine	956.37	21,278.82
Diazepam	20.67	139.02
Dihydromorphine	0.40	-
Ecstasy (MDMA)	-	107.83
Ephedrine	97.00	236.50
Fluni Trazepam		27.00
Hashish	147.00	1,108.40
Heroin	1.29	431.44
Lidocaine	3.50	0.16
Lignocaine	520.00	-
Lignocaine Chloride	-	50.00
Lorazepam	1.00	-
Methoxy Amphetamine	7.70	-
Midozorum	5.00	-
Miraa/Khat	674,881.20	1,810,804.80
Morphine	32.0	-
Nitrazepam	4.18	-
Pepidine	150.00	100.00
Phenobarbital	232.68	-

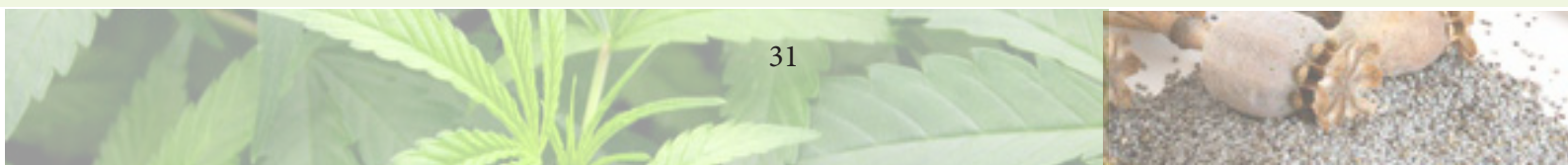




## Appendix 2- Arrests by Nationality

January to December, 2011 and 2012

NATIONALITY	NUMBER	
	Jan to Dec, 2011	Jan to Dec, 2012
Australian	1	-
Angolan	7	2
British/Nigerian	1	-
Bangladeshi	-	8
Bolivian	-	2
Briton	1	2
Burundian	-	1
Chinese	1	1
Congolese (DRC)	20	7
Dutch	1	-
Ethiopian	-	2
Greek	1	-
Indian	1	2
Lebanese	1	-
Italian	-	3
Kenyan	-	1
Malawian	18	13
Malian	1	-
Namibian	-	1
Mauritian	1	-
Nigerian	3	7
Pakistani	-	4
Somalian	11	12
South African	1	3
Tanzanian	19	24
Ugandan	2	-
Zimbabwean	14	6
Zambian	3,416	4,030
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,521</b>	<b>4,131</b>



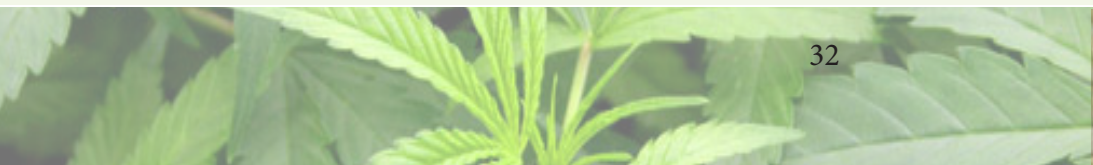




## Appendix 3-Arrests by Gender

January to December, 2011 and 2012

January to December, 2011		January to December, 2012	
GENDER	NUMBER	GENDER	NUMBER
Male	3,163	Male	3,700
Female	358	Female	431
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,521</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,131</b>





## Appendix 4-Provincial Seizures by Drug Type

January to December, 2011

PROVINCE	Cannabis herb	Cannabis seed	Cannabis plant	Cocaine	Diazepam	Dihydro-morphine	Ephedrine	Hashish	Nitrazepam	Lorazepam
Central	3,507,262.86	46,726.70	6,505,578.00	-	3.85	-	-	-	-	-
Copperbelt	913,722.75	500.00	744,200.00	726.57	5.80	-	97.00	-	-	-
Eastern	1,275,164.80	18,800.00	9,565,533.30	-	-	0.33	-	-	-	-
Luapula	291,555.73	9,031.60	1,586,667.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lusaka	744,982.65	3,531.34	7,515,113.60	229.81	11.02	0.07	-	147.00	4.18	1.00
Northern	2,399,527.75	2,032.12	3,214,498.20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
N/Western	381,927.72	2,076.62	195,200.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Southern	870,421.45	125.41	7,915,556.90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Western	2,154,018.24	200	16,453,910.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>12,538,583.95</b>	<b>83,023.79</b>	<b>53,696,257.50</b>	<b>956.37</b>	<b>20.67</b>	<b>0.40</b>	<b>97.00</b>	<b>147.00</b>	<b>4.18</b>	<b>1.00</b>

PROVINCE	Heroin	Lignocaine	Lidocaine	Methoxy amphetamine	Miraa/khat	Morphine	Phenobabital	Midzorom	Pethidine
Central					13,710.00				
Copperbelt					86,371.20	32.00			
Eastern									
Luapula								5.00	150.00
Lusaka	1.29	20.00	3.50	7.70	36,900.00		232.68		
Northern					420,900.00				
N/Western									
Southern									
Western									
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>1.29</b>	<b>20.00</b>	<b>3.50</b>	<b>7.70</b>	<b>674,881.20</b>	<b>32.00</b>	<b>232.68</b>	<b>5.00</b>	<b>150.00</b>



## January to December, 2012

PROVINCE	Cannabis herb	Cannabis seed	Cannabis plant	Cocaine	Diazepam	Amphetamine	Ephedrine	Ecstasy (MDMA)	Fluni Trazepam	Hashish
Central	2,683,579.98	11,878.80	5,929,795.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Copperbelt	887,600.26	671.00	916,639.00	287.92	80.37	-	-	-	-	-
Eastern	1,419,528.20	1,899.00	379,003.00	-	1.60	-	-	-	-	-
Luapula	521,480.33	50,329.20	3,867,732.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lusaka	779,707.82	2,780.40	71,052.10	20,990.90	-	0.87	236.50	107.83	27.00	1,108.40
Muchinga	602,222.28	-	2,651,900.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern	500,515.27	13,586.40	349,150.00	-	53.40	-	-	-	-	-
N/Western	661,903.20	8,554.00	721,670.00	-	3.65	-	-	-	-	-
Southern	639,464.14	3,901.75	15,607,709.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Western	1,339,831.78	0.05	2,004,530.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>10,035,833.26</b>	<b>93,600.60</b>	<b>32,499,180.20</b>	<b>21,278.82</b>	<b>139.02</b>	<b>0.87</b>	<b>236.50</b>	<b>107.83</b>	<b>27.00</b>	<b>1,108.40</b>

PROVINCE	Coca Plants Products	Heroin	Lidocaine	Lignocaine Chloride	Miraa/Khat	Pethidine
Central	-	-	-	-	879,989.00	-
Copperbelt	-	0.42	-	-	39,250.00	-
Eastern	-	-	-	-	-	-
Luapula	-	-	-	-	-	100.00
Lusaka	-	431.02	-	-	38,895.80	-
Muchinga	-	-	-	-	852,670.00	-
Northern	-	-	-	-	-	-
N/Western	-	-	0.16	50.00	-	-
Southern	1,200.00	-	-	-	-	-
Western	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>1,200.00</b>	<b>431.44</b>	<b>0.16</b>	<b>50.00</b>	<b>1,810,804.80</b>	<b>100.00</b>



## Appendix 5-Provincial Number of Operations Conducted, Cases Recorded and Persons Arrested

January to December, 2011 and 2012

PROVINCE	No. of Daily Intelligence reports		No. of Operations Conducted		No. of Arrests		No. of Cases	
	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012
Central	495	533	483	486	337	380	298	334
Copperbelt	217	384	200	342	706	795	554	650
Eastern	434	430	431	428	274	349	234	300
Luapula	262	310	140	185	305	552	272	526
Lusaka	1,007	1,283	916	801	1,061	944	909	838
Muchinga	-	82	-	76	-	104	-	91
Northern	313	366	289	270	219	219	211	183
N/ Western	387	365	309	335	253	349	228	333
Southern	231	341	173	255	162	258	146	222
Western	253	238	168	170	204	181	185	170
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,599</b>	<b>4,332</b>	<b>3,109</b>	<b>3,348</b>	<b>3,521</b>	<b>4,131</b>	<b>3,037</b>	<b>3,647</b>

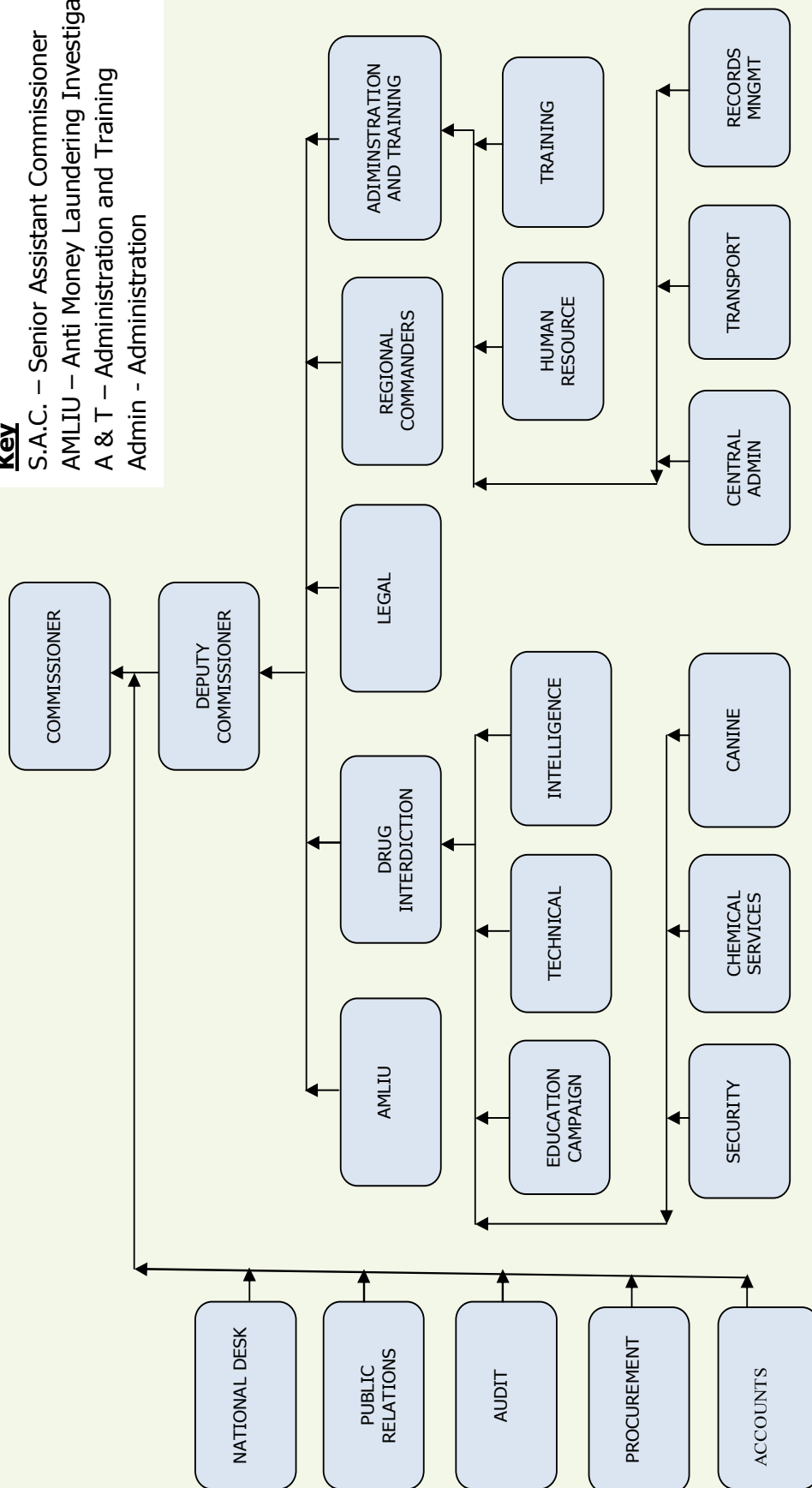




## Appendix 6-Organizational Chart

**Key**

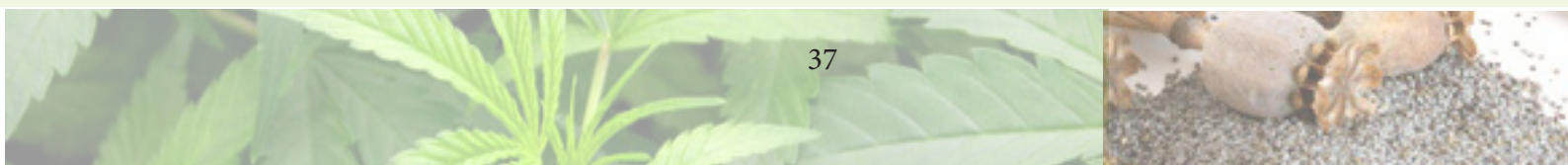
S.A.C. – Senior Assistant Commissioner  
 AMLIU – Anti Money Laundering Investigations Unit  
 A & T – Administration and Training  
 Admin - Administration



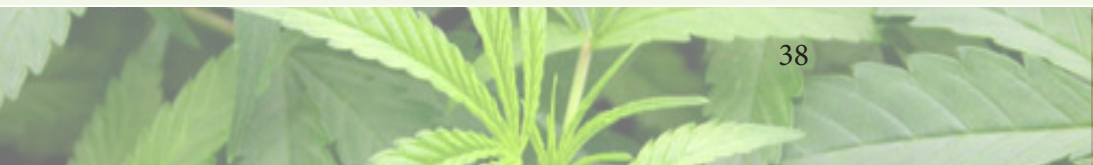


## Glossary-Definition of Terminologies and Drugs

<b>Addict –</b>	A person who is physically and/or mentally dependant on a drug.
<b>Addiction –</b>	A psychological and/or physical need to take a drug on a regular basis to experience the drug's effects, and to avoid the discomfort of its absence. A person may be addicted to more than one drug.
<b>Amphetamine –</b>	A term given to a category of stimulant drugs having similar chemical formulas; amphetamine sulphate, amphetamine aspartate, methamphetamine hydrochloride, etc. These stimulants vary in their potency and are manufactured in clandestine laboratories.
<b>Aphrodisiac –</b>	A drug or substance that arouses or is reputed to arouse sexual desire. Drugs such as ecstasy and MDA are often considered aphrodisiacs.
<b>Benzodiazepine –</b>	Often referred to as minor tranquilizers, benzodiazepines are drugs used primarily for the control of stress and anxiety, and to treat seizures and alcohol withdrawal. Common examples are; chlordiazepoxide (Librium), clonazepam (klonopin), diazepam (valium) and temazepam (Restoril).
<b>Caffeine –</b>	A white, bitter, crystalline active substance found in some legal drugs, and sometimes used as cut in drugs such as heroin.
<b>Cannabis –</b>	The hemp plant. There are three generally recognised strains of cannabis: cannabis sativa, cannabis indica and cannabis ruderalis. Some varieties of cannabis have little or no Tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) content while others have a high THC content.
<b>Catha Edulis –</b>	Also known as <b>khat</b> or <b>miraa</b> is a shrub which grows in southern part of Arabia and Eastern Africa. The leaves of this plant contain the alkaloids cathine and cathinone, and are chewed for stimulant effects.

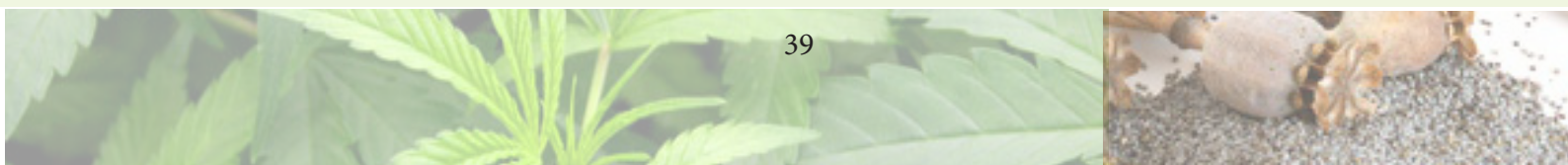


<b>Coca –</b>	A shrub that is native to South America, as well as part of Africa and Indonesia. The leaves of coca bush contain alkaloid cocaine, and have been chewed for centuries by the Indians of Peru and Bolivia for various social, religious and medicinal reasons.
<b>Codeine –</b>	A derivative of opium which is used to relieve mild to moderate pain, and to control coughing and diarrhoea.
<b>Dependence –</b>	Psychological and/or physical dependence on a drug, resulting from use of that drug on a periodic or continuous basis.
<b>Depressant –</b>	A drug that depresses the central nervous system, resulting in sedation and decrease in bodily activities. Depressants include barbiturates, sedative-hypnotics, narcotic analgesics, and alcohol.
<b>Ephedrine –</b>	A precursor chemical which is used in the manufacture of drugs such methamphetamine and methcathinone. Ephedrine is also a stimulant found in many of the so-called legal drugs.
<b>Euphoria –</b>	A strong sense of well-being which may be experienced in some drug induced states.
<b>Hallucinogen –</b>	A natural or synthetic drug which can be expected to cause hallucinations when ingested. Hallucinogens can cause profound perceptual changes in any sense, including sight, hearing, taste and smell.
<b>Hash, Hashish –</b>	A drug produced by collecting and compressing resin glands from the marijuana plant. Hash varies widely in colour, from a tan black, and usually has hard consistency. Hash can be smoked by itself or mixed with tobacco or marijuana, and can also be consumed orally.
<b>Hash oil –</b>	A concentration of the oil contained in the resin glands of the marijuana plant. Hash oil has a higher concentration of THC than either the plant material or hash. It is a thick liquid, and depending on the refinement process used, may appear black, brown, red, or a honey colour. Hash oil may also be smoked by itself by vaporizing it with a flame in a glass pipe.





<b>Hemp –</b>	A term that is often synonymous with cannabis and marijuana, but which is normally used to describe cannabis plants, or products of cannabis plants (such as oil or fibre) that have little or no THC content.
<b>Illicit –</b>	Not legally permitted.
<b>Inhalants –</b>	Substances which give vapours or fumes that are inhaled for a high. Inhalant vapours which may include glue, lighter fluid, paint thinners, gasoline and hair sprays can be inhaled through the nose or mouth, and the effects last anywhere from a few minutes to several hours. Inhalants are often used by street kids and some adolescents because of the low cost and easy availability.
<b>Lidocaine –</b>	A local anaesthetic sometimes used as a cut in drugs which have a similar appearance, such as cocaine.
<b>Mandrax –</b>	A brand name for <b>methaqualone</b> , which is an illicit drug under Chapter 96 of the Laws of Zambia.
<b>Marijuana –</b>	The term marijuana is used to refer to the cannabis plant and to any part or extract of it that contains THC. It is cultivated in most parts of the world. Once dried, it appears brown, green, or gold in colour, and it usually has a strong odour. The main active ingredient in cannabis is tetrahydrocannabinol (THC).
<b>Methadone –</b>	A synthetic narcotic used in the treatment of heroin addiction. Although intended as a treatment for narcotic addiction, methadone itself is a drug of choice for many people and has an active street market. Methadone is also prescribed to treat severe pain, and is manufactured in injection, tablet, powder, and oral liquid forms. Methadone is a schedule II controlled prescription drug.
<b>Methamphetamine -</b>	A central nervous system stimulant similar to amphetamine sulphate, but much more potent.
<b>Hydrochloride –</b>	the favoured drug among habitual amphetamine users, it may be injected, smoked, snorted, or swallowed. Methamphetamine hydrochloride is legally manufactured as





the prescription drug Desoxyn, which is used primarily to treat obesity and attention deficit disorder.

**Methaqualone –**

A powerful sedative/hypnotic drug which is illegal in Zambia. It is sometimes referred to by brand names mandrax and qualude.

**Morphine –**

Morphine is the principle alkaloid in opium. Raw opium is composed of approximately 10% morphine weight. It is used as a very effective treatment for pain, but it is very addictive and its medical use is strictly controlled.

**Narcotic –**

The term narcotic usually refers only to the opiates and opioids, such as heroin, codeine and morphine. However, narcotic is also often used in reference to any dangerous drug.

**Opiate –**

A drug refined from opium, such as morphine and codeine, and the semi-synthetic opium derivatives, such as heroin and hydromorphone.

**Opium –**

An addictive drug prepared from the sap of the opium poppy (*Papaver somniferum*). Opium has been used for centuries as a medicinal and recreational drug, and is used as treatment for pain and diarrhoea.

**Precursor  
Chemical –**

A chemical that is used in manufacturing a controlled substance, and is critical to the creation of controlled substances such as amphetamines.

**Psychotropic –**

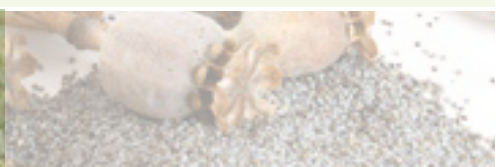
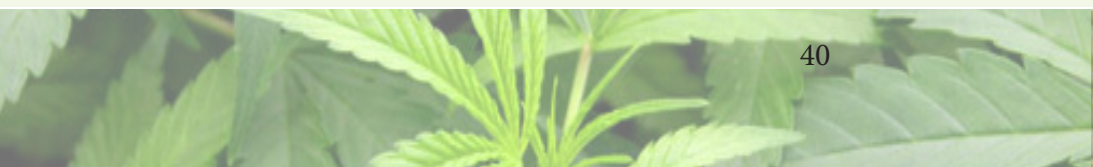
A drug which affects the mind.

**Resin –**

Refers to the vicious secretions of the marijuana plant or thick black tar which accumulates throughout a marijuana pipe.

**THC –**

Delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol. One of the cannabinoids found in the marijuana plant. It is responsible for most of the psychoactive effect of marijuana.











A map of Zambia showing its districts and major towns. The districts are labeled in yellow: KASAMA, CHINSALI, MANSA, SOLWEZI, NDOLA, KABWE, LUSAKA, CHOMA, LIVINGSTONE, MONGU, and CHIPATA. Major towns are marked with blue squares and labeled in black: Mpulungu, Chelenge, Nakonde, Mpika, Lundazi, Mfuwe, Mwami, Kapirimpashi, Sereje, Mufulira, Kitwe, Chillabombwe, Samiya, Mwinilunga, Kabompo, Kasempa, Zambezi, Mumbwa, Kaoma, Sesheke, Mazabuka, Chirundu, Siavonga, and Mpongwana.

**MWINILUNGA**  
**0218 361019**

Email: [decadmin@zmtel.zm](mailto:decadmin@zmtel.zm)