

**THE ASSESSMENT OF ETHIOPIAN FEDERAL POLICE ILLICIT
DRUG TRAFFICKING PREVENTION MEASURES**

by

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PREFACE

In Ethiopia, there has been an illegal drug problem during the last few decades. The problem has increased in both number and type during this time. For this reason, the Ethiopian Federal Police Counter-Narcotic Division (EFPCND) to prevent and combat the illicit drug production, trafficking and consumption within the country, was established. From the researcher's experience in the Ethiopian Federal Police he identified that there are shortcomings in the prevention mechanisms of the Federal Police in terms of the policing of drugs. It is for this reason that the researcher needed to conduct this research. The goal of this research is to show and recommend the best practices of illicit drug trafficking prevention measures.

In the following chapters, the researcher explains the existing illicit drug trafficking prevention measures of the Ethiopian Federal Police. The researcher compares the existing prevention measures with international standards. In addition, he assesses the ways in which the Ethiopian Federal Police measures should be improved. Lastly, he sets out the findings and recommendations, which he deems essential for addressing the shortcomings of illicit drug prevention measures in the Ethiopian Federal Police.

The researcher hopes that the Ethiopian Federal Police and other government and non- government institutions which are deployed to combat illicit drug trafficking will benefit from these research findings and recommendations.

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Several people have committed themselves to various aspects of this research. The most helpful and insightful assistance came from my precious wife, Abnet Moges. She is responsible for my life, my paper and my progress. I would also like to acknowledge my brother, Dessalegn Chekole, who improved my research idea and to my friend, Faisal Omer, who motivated me to do my second degree. Finally yet importantly, I would also like to acknowledge all my family members, friends and colleagues who supported me with ideas and different material.

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DECLARATION

I declare that THE ASSESSMENT OF ETHIOPIAN FEDERAL POLICE ILLICIT DRUG TRAFFICKING PREVENTION MEASURES is my own work and that all the sources that I have used or quoted have been indicated and acknowledged by means of complete references.

MOGES CHEKOLÉ AYELE

25 FEBRUARY 2010

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CHAPTER ONE

GENERAL ORIENTATION

1.1. INTRODUCTION

The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia is located in the Horn of Africa and bound on the northeast by Eritrea and Djibouti, on the east and southeast by Somalia, on the south-west by Kenya and on the west and north-west by Sudan. In a 2003 report, the Ethiopia Central Statistical Authority (2003:24) estimated the population of Ethiopia to be 71,066,000. The Ethiopian economy is mainly based on agriculture, which contributes 47% to GNP and more than 80% of exports and employs 85% of the population. Ethiopia nowadays governs under a federal system and due to the governance system there are nine regional states in the country, which are composed of specific ethnic groups.

The regional states, which have a significant degree of autonomy, are Tigray, Afar, Amhara, Oromia, Somalia, Benshangul-Gumaz, Gambela, Harar and the Southern Nations, nationalities and peoples, which comprise about 41 ethnic groups. Hence, the structure of the police service in the country follows the characteristics of the federal system. Accordingly, the regional states have their own police service, which is responsible to the regional states and at the federal government level, the Federal Police Service (FPS) is responsible to federal government.

The main mission of the Ethiopian Federal Police (EFP) is to prevent and investigate crimes within the jurisdiction given to the Federal Courts. Hence, preventing and investigating illicit drug activities is one of the EFP's tasks among its missions. Accordingly, the Ethiopian Federal Police Commission (EFPC) has a division named Ethiopian Federal Police Counter-Narcotic Division (EFPCND).

This Division is tasked to prevent any illicit drug production, trafficking and consumption throughout the country within limited authority. During the last 13 years, the Division has worked with relevant bodies to prevent illicit drug trafficking in the country. Based on his experience in the EFP, the researcher conducted this study with the title '**The Assessment of Ethiopian Federal Police Illicit Drug Trafficking Prevention Measures**'. That is to ascertain what critical illicit drug-trafficking prevention measures can be taken mainly by the Federal Police and secondly, by other concerned bodies, such as the Federal Police Crime Investigation Main Department, regional police commissions and the Drug Administration and Control Authority of Ethiopia.

1.2. PROBLEM STATEMENT

The prevailing concepts associated with the term illicit drug trafficking is highly credited and emphasized throughout the world by all nations. Because it has adverse effects coinciding with certain political, economic and social conditions in states. Seyom and Ayalew (2002:9) strengthen this idea as follows:

"In more recent decades, almost every society in the world has witnessed the rapid spread of drug abuse and illicit trafficking in unprecedented proportions. The increased prevalence of drug/substance abuse is associated with urbanization, as well as the increased availability of drugs like marijuana, cocaine and other highly potent psychotropic substances. In addition, the revolution in world communication, increased movement of persons and goods across national borders and the associated problems of unemployment and increased anomie. The increase in the economic importance of illicit drug-trafficking on a global scale and the emergence and amazing resilience of international drug cartels operating globally is rendering the control and prevention of illegal trafficking of harmful drugs/substances an exceedingly difficult undertaking."

Even if the problem of illicit drug trafficking appears throughout the world as cited above, the problem also exists in Ethiopia in a different form. Ethiopia is part of the existing world and has had different governmental systems for long periods. Ethiopia's GDP is mainly based on agriculture; almost 80% plus of its population is Agrarian peasants, who depend on relatively primitive subsistence farming, while the economic status of Ethiopia is manifest by the large unemployment of young people of mainly low education levels and to some extent, high education levels. This economic and social crisis has resulted in a certain sector of the population being without a definite income source or with low-income levels. Where this type of challenge exists, illicit drug trafficking allows access to an income-generating opportunity for those who do not have another income source or who have a low-income level. In addition to this, Ethiopia, and particularly Addis Ababa, is the headquarters of the African Union (AU) and other international/national organizations and as the air link of Ethiopian Airlines is very wide, this allows foreign illicit drug traffickers to enter from many different countries.

According to Seyom and Ayalew (2002:9), effective air links between Asia and Africa have created favorable conditions for the illicit trafficking of psychotropic drugs and other abuse substances across Africa. An example of this is the fact that East African cities like Addis Ababa and Nairobi are fast becoming important transit points between Asia and West Africa, Southern Africa, Europe and North America.

As stated above, illicit drug trafficking, has created a problem in the country. However, the problem cannot be tackled through effective prevention measures alone because as Seyom and Ayalew (2002:12) state:

“Prevention of drug/substance abuse presents complex problems to educators, public health authorities and law enforcement agencies in Ethiopia. A current law pertaining to drug and substance abuse lacks rigor and this is probably because the architects of the Ethiopian criminal code did not believe that drug/substance abuse presented any serious threat to the Ethiopian society at the time the codification took place.”

Law enforcement agencies and their officers do not seem to be fully appreciative of the seriousness of the drug/substance abuse problem. Among the possible reasons are:

- a. The laws did not seem to reflect the seriousness of the problem.
- b. The problem of drug/substance abuse did not feature prominently in the curricula for the training of law enforcement officers.

Deficient awareness of the seriousness of drug/substance abuse on the part of lawmakers and those who enforce them seems to be at the root of the difficulties in dealing with it. From this emanates the problem associated with the ineffectiveness of the law and the inability of law enforcement officers to marshal enough enthusiasm and zeal to fight it. It is doubtful whether the law enforcement officer clearly understands what the law says. Even if law enforcement officers could be infused to any great extent with training and exhortation, it is not likely that they will do more effective work, unless they are given adequate technical and logistical support.

1.3. AIM OF THE RESEARCH

Based on the researcher's observations on experience in Ethiopia, the researcher believes that illicit drug trafficking is not being well tackled through strong and effective police prevention measures. Therefore, this study has aimed to assess the current Ethiopian Federal Police illicit drug trafficking prevention measures to point out the findings (Mouton, 1996:103). Accordingly based on these findings, the researcher recommends the main issues, which should adopt by Ethiopian Federal Police on its illicit drug trafficking prevention measures.

1.4. PURPOSE OF RESEARCH

The problem of illicit drug trafficking in the country is a serious issue. However, this problem is not well tackled through strong and effective police prevention measures. Thus, the purpose of this particular research project is to:

1. Evaluate the existing drug trafficking prevention measures used by the Ethiopian Federal Police, by investigating the particular measures with the specific intention of weighing up their strengths or weaknesses and by considering how they might be improved (Denscombe, 2002:26).
2. Explore international laws and literature to discover information, which does not exist in Ethiopia. This might be more applicable and effective to combating of illicit drug trafficking in this country (Denscombe, 2002:27).
3. Develop new practices (Denscombe, 2002:27) to solve the current problem and to come up with new procedures by recommending specific findings to the Federal Police for implementation. These findings will base on literature sources from other countries and interviews with police officers in Ethiopia and aimed at enhancing the knowledge of those who charged with the duties of executing the laws.

1.5. RESEARCH QUESTIONS

In this research, the researcher attempted to answer the following research questions, which were developed from the problem and form the basis for the design (Denscombe, 2002:31):

1. What are the existing illicit drug trafficking prevention measures of the Ethiopia Federal Police?

2. How do these measures compare to international standards?
3. How the Ethiopia Federal Police measures can be improved to address the illicit drug trafficking problems?

1.6. KEY THEORETICAL CONCEPTS

In this section, the key words or concepts that are associated with the nominated title of this study defined as follow:

1.6.1. Illicit drug

The term “illicit drug”, according to the United Nations International Drug Control Program UNDCP (1997:11), is “used to describe drugs which are under international control (and which may or may not have licit medical purposes) but which are produced, trafficked and/or consumed unlawfully”. According to the report of the EFPCND ([s.a.]:15), the term “illicit drug” can be explained as “the drugs and drug substances which are under national control but which are produced, trafficked and/or consumed unlawfully or illicitly”. The former is done internationally whilst the latter is done nationally. Hence, according to this project framework, the term “illicit drug” refers to the drugs and drug substances that are under national control, but which are produced, trafficked and/or consumed unlawfully or illicitly.

1.6.2. Illicit drug trafficking

The UNDCP (1997:131) describes trafficking as a “crucial link in the chain between illicit drug production and consumption”. According to Encyclopedia Americana (1957:1705b) the term “illicit drug trafficking” described as “the illicit traffic in narcotics” is “closely linked with the existence of drug addiction. An important incentive for illicit traffic is the fact that addicts, who are ready to pay high prices for drugs, the legal consumption of which is forbidden, have no medical prescription.”

Meanwhile, different literature, whose frame of reference regarding the concept “illicit drug trafficking” coincides with that of this study, regard the conceptual definition as a link in the chain between illicit drug production (cultivation) and consumption.

1.6.3. Prevention

Conceptually, legalization is considered as one means to “illicit drug prevention”. However, according to the UNDCP (1997:189), many of the premises underlying the pro-legalization argument resemble those of the harm reduction lobby but they go considerably further. Whilst most harm reductionists believe in decriminalizing cannabis and making other drugs available to dependent users, few recommended that drugs made more widely available through the removal of criminal sanctions from the entire trade. Prevention of illicit drugs is also associated with different anti-trafficking strategies. For instance, the UNDCP (1997:230) describes prevention in terms of anti-trafficking strategies that “are aimed at disrupting organizational structures and operations”.

While a variety of illicit drug-prevention techniques, styles, modes, alternatives and strategies are experienced and exercised for different purposes, for the purposes of this study “illicit drug prevention” comprises the measures applied to intervene in illicit drug trafficking.

1.6.4. Assessment

Literally the word “assessment” according to the Shorter Oxford English Dictionary, 2002:133) means to “estimate the worth or extent of; evaluation”. With regard to this study project, the term “assessment” implies the evaluation of the effectiveness of Ethiopian Federal Police measures to prevent illicit drug trafficking.

1.6.5. Measures

According to the Webster's Encyclopedic Unabridged Dictionary of English Language (1960:1115), "measure" means a legislative enactment, statute, or law. In the same way the Oxford Encyclopedic English Dictionary (1991:899), defines "measure" as a legislative enactment. Hence, according to this study, project measures refer to a legislative enactment of the Ethiopian Federal Police Service on illicit trafficking.

1.7. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

1.7.1. Research design

In this study, the empirical research has been conducted because the researcher believes that the illicit drug trafficking is not being dealt with through strong and

effective police prevention measures, as observed from the experience of Ethiopia. Maxfield and Babbie (1995:4) explain empirical research as the production of knowledge based on experience or observation. In addition to this, Denscombe (2002:27) sees empirical research as the way of knowing things about crime and criminal justice and it involves the idea of getting out of the chair, going out of the office and purposefully seeking the necessary information out there. Accordingly, the researcher did seek the necessary information through literature and documents, as well as the ideas of police officers and relevant bodies in which their conclusions were based on experience.

1.7.2. Research approach

Best and Khan (2003:211) define the term “qualitative studies” as studies in which the description of observation is not ordinarily expressed in quantitative terms. It is not that numerical measures are never used but that other means of description are emphasized. In this research project, a qualitative research approach has been used in order to identify and clarify the measures taken by the Ethiopian Federal Police Service on illicit drug trafficking. In addition to this, Best and Khan (2003:184) say that a qualitative approach consists of three kinds of data collection techniques namely: (1) in- depth open-ended interviews (2) direct observation and (3) written documents.

The data from interviews consists of direct quotations from people about their experiences, opinions, feelings and knowledge. The data from observations consist of detailed descriptions of people's activities, actions and the full range of interpersonal interactions and organizational processes that are part of observable human experience. Document analysis in qualitative inquiry yields excerpts, quotations, or entire passages from organizational clinical or program records, memoranda and correspondence, which are official publications, reports and personal diaries. Also, open ended written responses to questionnaires and surveys.

Consequently, the researcher has used a qualitative approach because documents have examined and interviews have undertaken in this study and this research had coincided with that described above.

1.7.3. Population and sampling procedures

1.7.3.1 Population

According to Van As and Van Schalkwyk (2000:137), any group of individuals or objects that share common characteristics and represent the whole or sum total of cases involved in a study, is called universe or the population. Hence, this particular project has attempted to assess the effectiveness of the Ethiopian Federal Police illicit drug prevention measures. The populations of this project are (under ideal circumstances) all police officers throughout the country and all officials who work in the Ethiopian Drug Administration and Control Authority (EDACA) but the extent of this subject group is too big. Therefore, the researcher decided on using a target population.

1.7.3.2 Target population

According to Maxfield and Babbie (1995:186), a study (target) population is that aggregation of elements from which the sample actually selected. The target population of this project was all 70 police officers who are members of the Ethiopian Federal Police Counter-Narcotic Division, all 50 police officers who are members of the Ethiopian Federal Police Crime Investigation Main Department and all 15 officials of the Ethiopian Drug Administration and Control Authority, who are working specifically in the illicit-drug control section. The researcher selected a sample of 30 from the target population.

The researcher believes that the samples are representative of the population. The reason is that all are from the same population, doing the same work and administering the sample laws in the country.

1.7.3.3 Sampling

According to Van As and Van Schalkwyk (2000:138), a sample is any subset of the element of the population that is obtained (according to some process) for the purpose of being studied. Hence, as described in 1.7.3.2 the target population of this project was 70 in number. Which are members of the Ethiopian Federal Police Counter-Narcotic Division (refer to sample A), all 50 members of the Ethiopian Federal Police Crime Investigation Main Department (refer to sample B) and all 15 officials of the Ethiopian Drug Administration and Control Authority, who are working specifically in the illicit-drug control section (refer to sample C). The researcher decided to take

20 participants from the Ethiopian Federal Police Counter-Narcotic Division, five participants from the Ethiopian Federal Police Crime Investigation Main Department and five participants from the Ethiopian Drug Administration and Control Authority in order to select 30 participants for this particular research.

Based on this decision, the researcher has used the systematic random sampling method to obtain 30 participants from the target population of this particular research. The reason is that in random selection, each element has an equal chance of selection, independent of any other event in the selection process (Maxfield & Babbie 1995:188).

Accordingly, to obtain 30 participants from the target populations, the researcher has used an alphabetically numbered name list for each target population. Besides being based on the size of each target population, the researcher started the selection by taking the first numbered and thereafter, by taking every third number to obtain 20 participants from the first target population (sample A). In other words, to obtain five participants from the second target population (sample B), the researcher started the selection by taking the first numbered and thereafter taking every 10th numbered. In the same way, the researcher started the selection by taking the first numbered and thereafter, taking every third number to obtain five samples from the third target population (sample C).

1.7.4. Method of data collection

According to Best and Khan (2003:184), a qualitative method consists of three kinds of data collection namely: (1) in-depth, open-ended interviews (2) direct observation and (3) written documents. In this particular project, three different types of data-collection techniques used and these outlined below.

1.7.4.1. Literature

Van As and Van Schalkwyk (2000:196) say literature may be restricted to books and papers in one discipline or sub-discipline, or may be wide ranging in approach in another. Its purpose is to situate the research project, to form its context or background and to provide insight into previous work. While researching the topic of this project, the researcher tried to assess whether information existed on this topic by looking through different library catalogues and different websites on the Internet. Unfortunately, no information on any topic similar to this research topic found.

However, concepts such as “drug”, “illicit drug”, “illicit drug trafficking” and “prevention of illicit drug trafficking” is explained in different literature, which the researcher considered and used during the data collection process. Hence, a review of the relevant literature used to compare international standards with Ethiopia Federal Police illicit-drug trafficking prevention measures. In studying the literature, the researcher looked for information that could help him in finding information that could address the research questions.

1.7.4.2. Documents

According to Best and Khan (2003:191), documents described as an important source of data in many areas of investigation and the method of analysis. In addition, documentary sources may define loosely as records relating to individuals or groups of individuals (Miller & Brewer 2003:80). Thus, to strengthen the interview results and to evaluate the instructions related to illicit drug trafficking prevention measures, documents such as newspapers, media reports and international/national organizations’ reports with data/ideas that relate to the research question, have been collected. These documents analyzed to determine whether they are relevant to the research topic or not. In fact, each type of data gathered during the research process compared with the other types of data to determine whether they are mutually related. The documents found were evaluated to see if they could throw any light on any of the research questions.

1.7.4.3. Interviews

The researcher conducted one on one interviews. Three broad styles of conducting interviews are available: informal interviews, semi-structured interviews and structured interviews (Robson, 2000:88). In order to assess the effectiveness of Ethiopian Federal Police illicit drug prevention measures, 30 participants were interviewed using structured interviews. Robson (2000:88) also explains about structured interviews in that a fully structured interview is a fixed sequence of predetermined questions is used. It has the advantage of being in a social situation where someone who is interviewing a person, can build up great empathy between him/herself and the interviewee. I hope that this will lead to greater involvement and better quality data. Data obtained then more easily compared with less risk, simply because different people asked rather different questions.

With regard to the above explanation in this study, structured interviews with open ended questions from an interview schedule were implemented and the interviews conducted by the researcher, using a tape recording device. The research questions were used as a guide help when deciding on the questions on the interview schedule. To keep the privacy and confidentiality of the participants, the interviews were conducted on a voluntary basis and the names of interviewees kept confidential.

The researcher completed a pilot study to evaluate the interview schedule by handing the schedule to six colleagues to test understandability. The comments received from the colleagues were rectified on the interview schedule (Leedy & Ormrod, 2005:116).

To conduct productive interviews the researcher followed the guidelines given by Leedy and Ormrod (2005:159) by:

- Making sure that, the research participants are representative of the group. Hence, the researcher chose participants based on his expectation to give him typical perceptions and perspectives.
- Finding a suitable location. The researcher conducted the interview in a quiet place where he and his participants were unlikely to be distracted.
- Taking a few minutes to establish rapport, the researcher allowed a few minutes of general discussion between him and each participant to establish rapport before starting the interview.
- Getting written permission: Based on this, the researcher obtained written permission from the Ethiopian Federal Police to conduct the research. The researcher also got consent from each participant before starting with the interviews.
- Focusing on the actual rather than on the abstract or hypothetical; the researcher, during the interviews, focused on the questions listed on the interview schedule and by doing that, did not allow any other discussion during the interviews.
- Did not put words in peoples' mouths: Hence, the researcher kept the participants own way of expressing their thoughts.
- Recorded responses verbatim; the researcher wrote down the answers by the participants and had the interviews tape-recorded to capture everything that they said.

- The researcher kept the research reactions to himself and he did not hand any of the information given by the participants, to any person. He gave his word regarding this to the participants.
- Remember that the researcher is not necessarily getting the facts: The researcher was aware during each interview that the response from the participants was his/her own opinion and did not react to that.

1.7.5. *Data Analysis*

According to Best and Khan (2003:203), data analysis is the process of making sense of a massive amount of data, reducing the volume of information, identifying significant patterns and constructing a framework for communicating the essence of what the data reveals. In addition to this, data analysis takes place whenever theory and data are compared (Singleton & Straits, 1999:455). With regard to literature and document data analysis, the researcher took the following steps (Singleton & Straits, 1999:455):

He organized the data by using index cards and manila folders and by breaking large bodies of text into smaller units in the form of sentences.

- The researcher perused the entire data set several times to get what it contains. In the process, the researcher wrote down possible categories or interpretations.
- To get a general sense of patterns, the researcher identified general categories and perhaps subcategories and then classified each piece of data accordingly.
- The researcher integrated and summarized the data for the readers by offering hypotheses that describe relationships among the categories.

With regard to interview data analysis, the researcher took the following steps (Singleton & Straits, 1999:455):

- He organized individual responses according to the structured interview schedule, which used for this research, by grouping the participants answers together.
- He described the various pertinent aspects of the responses.
- He interpreted and explained the findings by attaching significance to particular results and putting patterns into an analytic framework.

1.8. METHODS USED TO ENSURE VALIDITY

Gerhard and Gorge (1994:44) define validity as; “Reflecting the extent to which a research tool (such as scores on a test, answers to a questionnaire, or replies in an interview) will be factual. In addition to this, validity concerns the accuracy of the questions asked, the data collected and the explanation offered”. Generally, it relates to the data and the analysis in the research (Denscombe, 2002:100). Hence, the validity of sampling in this particular research project ensured with a systematic sampling technique. Furthermore, the same interview questions were presented to each participant and the validity of the different documents used for the study, ensured by crosschecking the documents against each other. To ensure the validity of data for open-ended interviews, a structured interview schedule based on the research questions, used in each interview. The different documents checked to find information to address the research questions.

The researcher believes that the samples are representative of the population because they all work in the specific field on a daily basis and confronted with the problem of drugs daily. The researcher also believes that his samples are representative of the population because he made use of probability sampling. In probability sampling, the researcher can specify in advance that each segment of the population will be represented in the sample (Leedy & Ormrod, 2005:211). Generally, random selection processes are the components of the sample which are chosen from the larger population by a process, known as (Leedy & Ormrod, 2005:199). The researcher further believes that the way in which he analyzed the data is valid because he used the data analysis spiral as prescribed by Leedy and Ormrod (2005:161). This technique is an approved and tested technique. The data analyzed was written by experienced, learned and accomplished authors.

The researcher used a combination of methods namely interviews, documents and literature to explore the research questions. This is called Triangulation. Triangulation—conceived as multiple methods encourages the researcher to approach the research questions from different angles and to explore the intellectual puzzle in a rounded and multi-faceted way. This does enhance validity, in the sense that it suggests that social phenomena are a little more than one and that your study managed to grasp more than one of those dimensions (Mason, 1998:148).

1.9. METHODS USED TO ENSURE RELIABILITY

According to Gerhard and Gorge (1994:44), reliability defined as “the consistency of getting the same or similar responses when carried out by another researcher and that the instrument was the same for each respondent for the different samples A, B & C (such as scores in a test, answers to a questionnaire, or replies in an interview)”. In addition, reliability relates to the methods of data collection and the concerns that they should be consistent and not distort the findings. Generally, reliability entails an evaluation of the methods and techniques used to collect the data (Denscombe, 2002:100).

In order to ensure reliability of the sampling in this particular study, representatives were selected through the systematic sampling technique. In addition to this, triangulation was employed in this study to ensure reliability. Triangulation refers to the use of a combination of methods to explore one set of research questions. Triangulation – conceived as multiple methods, encourages the researcher to approach his research questions from different angles and to explore his intellectual puzzle in a rounded and multi-faceted way. This does enhance validity, in the sense that it suggests that the problem under investigation is a little more than one and that the study managed to grasp more than one technique to research the problem (Mason, 1998:148).

1.10. ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS

Ethics concerns what is wrong and what is right when conducting research. In addition, with regard to ethical issues in research, the researcher must look closely at the ethical application of what he is proposing to do. Regarding this, Leedy and Ormrod (2005:101), indicate their opinion that:” Most ethical issues in research fall into one of four categories: protection from harm, informed consent, right to privacy and honesty with professional colleagues”.

1.10.1 *Protection from Harm*

The risk involved in participating in a study should not be appreciably greater than the normal risk of daily living (Leedy & Ormrod, 2005:101). All participants would be aware about the nature of the research and they would know what it involved. The interview schedule, drawn up in such a way, would not embarrass, harm or stress the individual participants.

1.10.2 *Informed Consent*

Research participants should know the nature of the study to conduct and given the choice of either to participate or not to participate (Leedy & Ormrod, 2005:101). Any participation in a study should be strictly voluntary. The interview schedule was made available to the potential participants and they were assured that participation was voluntary. They were given a general idea what the study was about and the specific activities their participation would involve. The information furnished was just sufficient to ensure that they did not behave in ways that would defeat the purpose of the study. An informed consent form, which included *inter alia*, the guarantee that all responses would remain confidential, was presented to each participant. The researcher also obtained permission from the Federal Police to conduct this research.

1.10.3 *Right to Privacy*

Any research study should respect a participants' right to privacy (Leedy & Ormrod, 2005:102). Under no circumstances should a research report, either oral or written, be presented in such a way that others become aware of how a particular participant has responded or behaved. The researcher has kept the nature and quality of the participants' performances strictly confidential because it was requested by them. A number should be given to each respondent and used to label any written documents. Anonymity must also be assured. The researcher has maintained confidentiality and anonymity, especially where search methods and techniques used were discussed, so as not to jeopardise any future operations of the Ethiopian police.

1.10.4 *Honesty with Professional Colleagues*

Researchers must report their findings in a complete and honest fashion (Leedy & Ormrod, 2005:102). The researcher attempted to report his findings completely and honestly and has not misrepresented anything regarding the participants' answers, nor has he misled others about the nature of his findings. The researcher did not fabricate any data to support a particular conclusion. The researcher acknowledged all sources from which information was taken and by so doing, avoided any form of plagiarism (Technikon SA, 1993:1). The sources were acknowledged in both the text and list of references.

1.11. RESEARCH STRUCTURE (CHAPTER LAYOUT)

To address the aims of the research, it is necessary to ensure that the field of the research is understood. Accordingly, this particular research project has five chapters:

Chapter 2: The existing illicit drug trafficking prevention measures of the Ethiopian Federal Police

The aim of the researcher is to assess the existing illicit drug trafficking prevention measures of the Ethiopia Federal Police. Hence, in this chapter the researcher will discuss the mission, vision, goal, necessity, functions, powers and organizational structure of the division, as well as the work relation of the division with other responsible bodies as well as the existing illicit drug trafficking prevention measures of the EFPCND.

Chapter 3: International standards for illicit drug trafficking prevention measures

In this chapter, the researcher discusses the concepts of drug, illicit drug and illicit drug prevention measures. It further explains the role, function and goal of the illicit drug prevention measures, as well as organizational and external factors, which affect illicit drug prevention measures.

Chapter 4: Ways of improving Ethiopia Federal Police measures to address the illicit drug trafficking problems

The researcher emphasizes in this chapter the rules and regulations, the shortcomings, the causes of the shortcomings, as well as organizational and external factors affecting illicit drug prevention measures in the Ethiopian Federal Police. The researcher will attempt to research ways of improving the Ethiopia Federal Police measures to address the illicit drug trafficking problems.

Chapter 5: Findings, Recommendations and Conclusions

In the final chapter, the findings of the study will be outlined and discussed. Lastly, recommendations will be made based on these findings.

CHAPTER TWO
THE EXISTING ILLICIT DRUG TRAFFICKING PREVENTION
MEASURES OF THE ETHIOPIAN FEDERAL POLICE

2.1. INTRODUCTION

There is no doubt about the negative impact of drug abuse and illicit drug trafficking. These are global problems, which do not discriminate based on one's creed, race, status, culture and so on. In Ethiopia, the spread of drug abuse and illicit drug trafficking have not been serious problems in the past. However, police statistics for 1993-2003 indicate that drug abuse and illicit drug trafficking has become a serious concern.

Tsehayu (2003) indicated this problem as follows:

From 1993 to 2003 the Ethiopian police arrested 4358 illicit drug traffickers and seized 156 kg 092.174 gm of heroin, 826.40 gm of cocaine, 87 ampoules of morphine, 190 ampoules of pethidine and 6252 kg 63.362 gm of cannabis. Most of these cases have been brought before court and the accused persons sentenced to imprisonment ranging from 3 months to 3 years and fined 50 to 20,000 Ethiopian Birr. Table-1 contains details of drug arrests and seizures for heroin and cannabis from 1993 to 2003.

The domestic traffickers use different smuggling systems, which link the growing places to the main cities. Tsehayu (2003) further indicated that: 'from specified data on the following table, young people are the majority of drug users and traffickers. Among the youth, most of them are in the age group 16-25 years and/or homeless, unemployed and undereducated'.

Table-1

Drug arrested and seizures for Heroin and Cannabis from 1993 to 2003

YEAR	HEROIN		CANNABIS	
	Amount	No persons Arrested	Amount	No persons Arrested
1993	720 gm	2	1 kg 462.356 gm	164
1994	3 kg 000.00 gm	3	136 kg 825.177 gm	264
1995	6 kg 164.10 gm	7	155 kg 690.193 gm	267
1996	8 kg 946.48 gm	8	222 kg 435.000 gm	324
1997	10 kg 415.00 gm	11	257 kg 083.159 gm	452
1998	12 kg 058.12 gm	13	668 kg 018.000 gm	445
1999	17 kg 668.00 gm	16	807 kg 364.000 gm	454
2000	20 kg 028.00 gm	20	868 kg 615.482 gm	470
2001	26 kg 425.00 gm	31	1140 kg 977.000 gm	556
2002	24 kg 811.64 gm	29	1020 kg 167.000 gm	771
2003	27 kg 293.40 gm	36	1155 kg 302.047 gm	640

Source: Tsehayu (2003)

The above table also shows that, in the period of 1993 to 2003 the amount of **heroin** and **cannabis** trafficked by illicit drug traffickers increased from **720 gm** to **27 kg 293.40 gm** and from **1 kg 462.356 gm** to **1155 kg 302.047 gm** respectively. In addition to this, the table also illustrates that the number of arrested heroin traffickers increased from 2 persons to 36 persons and the number of arrested cannabis traffickers increased from 164 persons to 640 persons within the indicated period.

Concerning international traffickers, Ethiopia serves as a transit point where the traffickers have brought illicit drugs from the Far East, such as Mumbai, Bangladesh, Muscat and Karachi via Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, to Dar-es-Salaam, Lilongwe or Lagos. During his presentation at Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies Conference, Tsehayu (2003) indicated that:

The situation of illicit drug trafficking is increasing from time to time in Ethiopia because the country is strategically located on the horn of Africa and its relative proximity to West Africa. In addition, the country's extensive air links to West Africa and the rest of the world through Ethiopian Airlines make it an ideal entry point for illegal drugs. These hard drugs are mostly smuggled by the West and East African traffickers. Traffickers mostly carry handbag merchandise like garments, shoes, imitation jewelry, provisions and tinned food in big bags to show that they are genuine traders. However, they usually conceal the drugs in different parts of their bodies. Some of them swallow the wrapped drugs, whilst others conceal the powdered drug in their underwear and still others conceal them inside medical capsules.

Having realized the increased drug problem in the country (as shown in Table-1) the government signed an agreement on the international conventions (1961, 1971 & 1988) to ensure that the use of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances would be used for the purpose of medical and scientific research only. It also undertook to combat any illicit drug activities and the government devoted its resources to the prevention and control of illicit drug activities. Accordingly, to respond to drug problems, the Ethiopian government established the Federal Police Counter Narcotics Division (FPCND) in 1993 to combat all illicit drug related activities.

When the FPCND was organized, different measures were taken in illicit drug control activities. Accordingly, in this chapter the researcher has assessed the mission, vision, goal, necessity, functions, powers and organizational structure of the Division, as well as the working relationship with other responsible bodies and the existing illicit drug trafficking prevention measures of the Ethiopian Federal Police Counter Narcotic Division (EFPCND).

2.2. THE MISSION OF THE ETHIOPIAN FEDERAL POLICE COUNTER NARCOTIC DIVISION

There are literally numerous definitions concerning the term “mission” but according to Poderis (2009) it is defined as: “The mission statements declare ‘why’ an organization exists and it is the only foundation upon which a long-range strategic plan (the blueprint for carrying out the organizations business) can be developed”. In addition to this, the organization mission statement describes how the vision of the business wishes pursuit for the future. This would include the fundamental values and the essential purpose of an organization. In this respect, the mission statements are subject to periodic change. Hence, the organization may decide how its employees and systems are to respond and fulfill the needs of its customers or clients (Jonathan & Diane, 2004:210).

The Ethiopian Federal Police Commission document No-2 (1995:35) has announced the mission of EFPCND associated in drug control tasks. In this official document, the mission of the organization which controls drugs is cited as: “The Division is the principal counter-drug agency in the country, responsible for illicit drug law enforcements, co-ordination and centralization of drug intelligence”. However, as EFPCND is a prominent organization, it does not have an actual described definition with regard to its mission made by itself, except for quoting some of the statements recited in the function of drug control and enforcement from the Ethiopian Federal Police Commission (EFPC).

In response to the question :“What is the mission of the EFPCND?” one of the participants in sample A could not give an answer because he has only served in this division for one year and he had not had any training concerning illicit drug trafficking measures. While the remaining 19 answered the question and three of them gave a more correct answer in relation to the existing document that explained the mission of EFPCND. The reason is that they have more than 12 years experience in the Division and they are senior in rank (two are Chief Inspectors and one a Deputy Commander). They answered that:

- The mission of the EFPCND is the enforcement of illicit drug laws and the co-ordination and centralization of drug intelligence.

The rest (16 participants) gave different answers to the pertinent questions. The reason is that the members of the EFPCND do not have a common understanding about the mission of the Division. The reason being that the EFPCND is a prominent organization but it has no actual described definition (formulated by itself) with regard to its mission, except for quoting some of the statements, which are recited in official documents of the EFPC. Even if the Division has quoted such core issues, it did not organize awareness and introduction programs for its members, in order to explain its mission. The answers of these participants are as follows:

- The mission of the EFPCND is:
 - Two of them said that it is to keep the international agreements and conventions with regard to illicit drug activities.
 - Three participants answered that it is to control illicit drug activities, depending on the national crime code.
 - Two participants said that it is in effect law enforcement measures concerning illicit drug activities.
 - One participant answered that it is to control illicit drug production, trafficking and consumption both nationally and internationally.
 - Four participants replied that it is to develop awareness among the people of the country regarding the multiple side effects of illicit drug activities.
 - One participant said that it is to accommodate training with regard to regional policies concerning illicit drug prevention measures.
 - Two participants replied that it is to overcome the side effects of illicit drug activities over the whole spectrum, throughout the country and the continent.
 - One participant said that it is to facilitate social welfare services for victims and co-operation with responsible institutions and organizations.

Of the five participants of sample B, one of them replied that he had no knowledge of the question concerning the mission of the EFPCND. The reason is that he has only served one year in his division and is a constable. Further, he has no direct contact with the EFPCND. However, one participant had a more correct answer compared to the existing document, which explains the mission of the EFPCND. The reason for this is that he has a senior rank and is a Deputy Commander, Head of the Organized and Illicit Drug Crime Investigation Division, as well as a diploma-holder in the

police. In addition to this, he also has a close working relationship with the EFPCND. The answer of this participant is as follows:

- Reducing drug-related crimes and charging the consumers according to the national crime code and the safeguarding of citizens from the terror that may be caused by illicit drug activities

The other three participants did not give correct answers to the question because they did not have a clear idea about the mission of the EFPCND. The reason is that the relationship between the EFPCND and the EFPC Investigation Main Department is not well established. The answers of the other three participants are as follows:

- Tracking and controlling harmful drug trafficking.
- Charging the possessors and finalizing investigations.
- Plan programs aimed at the awareness of the side effects of illicit drug use.

Of the five participants of sample C, four of them did not answer the question concerning the mission of the EFPCND. The reason is that their knowledge of the EFPCND is very poor. However, one participant tried to give an answer to the question. His answers do not relate to the official document. However, he said that based on his experience:

- “I thought that this division is responsible for controlling the production, trafficking and use of the illicit drugs. Furthermore, it is also the duty of the Federal Police Counter Narcotic Division to assist in the implementation of laws and policies related to the production, trafficking and use of such drugs”.

2.3. THE VISION OF ETHIOPIAN FEDERAL POLICE COUNTER NARCOTIC DIVISION

In these modern times, vision is the main base seen by most governmental, non-governmental, as well as private institutions and organizations, as one of the main subjects in accomplishing the required task that is planned. So far, different scholars give so many definitions and some of them are presented below. Accordingly, the concept of vision according to Ward (2009) is described as follows:

“A vision statement is sometimes called a picture of your company in the future but it is so much more than that. Your vision statement is your inspiration, the framework for all your strategic planning”.

“A vision statement may apply to an entire company or to a single division of that company. Whether for all or part of an organization, the vision statement answers the question, “Where do we want to go?”

According to Peter, Ray and Keith (2004:337), the word vision is also explained as “Mission and vision statements usually express organizational purpose in very general terms and it is management’s task to develop them into more specific objectives. Vision statements tend to set out the desired end state. They then describe what the management of the organization would wish the future to be like and are sometimes characterized as ‘an aspiration towards something which does not yet exist’.”

From the above explanations, vision statement is a formal statement that clearly shows the objectives and goals of a company or organization it wishes to achieve in the future.

There is no official literature that approves the vision of the EFPCND - even the Ethiopian Federal Police Commission document no-2 does not say anything about the vision of the Division. The EFPCND has also not set itself a vision.

However, all 20 participants of sample A were active in responding to the question concerning the vision of the EFPCND from their acquired knowledge. Their answers are as follows:

- Three of them said it is to produce a drug-free society, which abides by the objectives of the EFPCND.
- Two participants answered that it is to contribute to the country’s development by tackling and reducing illicit drug activities.
- Four participants replied that it helps to accommodate productive citizens who are not vulnerable to illicit drug activities.
- Three participants answered that it is to develop improved techniques that will identify and enable systems to fully control illicit drug trafficking.
- Three participants replied that it is to educate people about the destructive impact of illicit drug use/trafficking rather than recognizing it as a source of income.
- Two participants answered that it brings about behavioral changes in drug users.

- Three participants replied that it deals with the constraints that cause loss of life, moral decline and economic deprivation due to the prevalence of illicit drug activities.

Of the five participants in sample B, three of them reported that they had no knowledge about the EFPCND's vision. The possible reason for this lack of knowledge is that they are low in rank, as well as the fact that they have no direct relationship with the EFPCND. Two of the participants answered as follows:

- Establishing a community based discussion culture concerning the impact of illicit drugs and warning against the side effects of illicit drugs, using the broadcast media in order for citizens not to be victimized.
- Raising a generation that will not be vulnerable to illicit drug abuse and eradicating all illicit drug plantations and production throughout the nation.

Of the five participants in sample C, four could not give an answer to the question concerning the vision of the EFPCND because they do not have knowledge about this and they do not have a close relationship with the Division. However, one of the participants stated that:

- "I believe that the vision of the EFPCND is to create a drug- free Ethiopia, even though there remain great gaps to fill. I hope the Division will work in collaboration with all concerned bodies (organizations) to solve the problem at grassroots level. In fact, there is a great need to reach those groups of society which need special attention, such as the youngsters".

As shown above, all 20 participants of sample A, three of sample B and one of sample C responded to the question concerning the vision of the EFPCND. However, the researcher could not compare their answers. The reason is that there is no official document which approves the vision of the EFPCND.

2.4. THE GOAL OF THE ETHIOPIAN FEDERAL POLICE COUNTER NARCOTIC DIVISION

According to (Dictionary Information..., 2009), the word "goal" is defined as: "the final purpose or aim; the end to which a design tends, or which an organization and/or a person aim to reach or attain". In addition to this, it is the state of affairs that a plan

is intended to achieve and that (when achieved) terminates behavior intended to achieve it (Word to search for..., 2009).

Thus, in all occasions and circumstances of any task, defining the required goal before the application of the work plan is a common custom. Up until now, all organizations have realized that for its plans to work, identifying the goal is indispensable to accomplishing the required task. Therefore, in studying a given organization, an assessment of its goal is a significant trend. Even concerning such concepts, different literature has different viewpoints. However, according to Goal Setting (2009), the necessity of setting goals is described as follows:

“Why is goal setting important? Goals help to describe success. Without taking the time to think about success, one may or may not achieve it. Goals provide challenges, which a person (organization) reaches, should exceed ones grasp. People tend to maintain expectations, not surpass them. Thus, expectations or goals should be challenging. Goals create common tasks and processes. By having goals, a group knows what it has to do. Then members can work together on them. Tasks and relationships become further defined goals”.

According to (Organizational goal..., 2009), the term goal is also defined as:

“Goals are statements describing what the organization wishes to accomplish. They are the ends toward which the organization's efforts will be directed. Group goals are the beginning point of evaluating group effectiveness. Group goals change as the organization changes.

The significance of goals is also described as follow:

- It is a guideline for actions. It is through group goals that the efforts of group members are planned and coordinated.
- It resolved conflicts among group members based on what assists the group in achieving its goals.
- It gives the opportunity to review and evaluate what has been done and discuss problems.
- It provides a measuring stick against which progress can be measured.
- It provides targets towards which efforts can be directed.

- It is the motivating force in the behavior of group members. Without motivation the group takes no action to achieve its goals (Organizational goal..., 2009)

In general, the above details described the term “goal” as “a statement which tells us what the organization wants to achieve and it is an instrument that can direct the organization's efforts”.

Fundamentally, due to its infancy, the EFPCND does not identify a clear-cut goal. However, according to the Ethiopian Federal Police Commission document No-2 (1995:35), the goal of a division, which expects to engage in drug control and enforcement, is stated as: “It studies and identifies means whereby prevention and control standards are improved.”

All 20 of the participants in sample A gave answers to the question: “What is the goal of the EFPCND? Their answers were based on their perceptions acquired by their work experience. Of these 20 participants, three of them gave answers which compare favorably with the existing document, which explains the goals of the EFPCND. The reason is that they have good educational backgrounds and all of them are diploma-holders in the police. In addition, they have served more than 12 years in the Division. They are senior members - two are Chief Inspectors and one of them is a Deputy Commander. Their answers are as follows:

- The goal of the EFPCND is to improve prevention and control standards through research and by identifying different means.

The rest (17 participants in this sample) have given different answers to the relevant question. The reason is that the members of the EFPCND do not have a common understanding about the goals of the division. Another reason is that the EFPCND is a prominent organization but it has no actual described definition with regard to the goals made by it, except quoting some of the statements, which are recited in official documents of the EFPC. Even if the Division had quoted its goal, it did not introduce it to its members or make them aware of it.

- Two of them said that it is to reduce the supply and demand of illicit drug production at the national level.
- Two others answered that it is to expand programs to eradicate domestic marijuana crops.

- One participant stated that it was necessary to produce police officers who are well trained, skilled and professional in tackling the illicit drug-trafficking problem, which prevails at both a national and an international level.
- Two participants replied that it needed to develop a commitment among the respected police officials and members who can dedicatedly enforce the work plan of the EFPCND, as well as the international conventions subscribed to by it.
- One participant felt that it was necessary to identify the age, sex, socio-economic status and ethnic group of the persons who are vulnerable to illicit drug use and who participate in illicit drug trafficking, plantation and production.
- Two participants answered that it was necessary to provide advanced techniques, methods and measures, which will effectively enable the police to control the illicit drug trafficking, plantation and production.
- One participant said that police should be active in drug-related crime prevention measures, which may occur domestically or emanate from abroad.
- Two participants believed that it was necessary to contribute to the sustainability of economic development, through awareness programs and prevention measures, which are directly or indirectly associated with illicit drug activities.
- One participant reacted that it was essential to abide by the legacy of the constitution of the country, which prohibits illicit drug activities throughout the country.
- Two participants replied that it should encourage cooperative assistance with international governmental and non-governmental agencies that are dealing with illicit drug activities.
- One participant answered that it ought to establish a multi-linked, anti-drug control system between the EFPCPMD and other regional police organizations.

Two participants of sample B reported that they had no idea concerning the goal of the EFPCND. The reason is that they are junior in rank and they have no direct relationship with the EFPCND. However, a third participant answered closely to the goal as set out in the existing document, explaining the goal of the EFPCND. The reason is that he is senior in rank *viz.* Deputy Commander, head of the Organized and Illicit Drug Crime Investigation Division, as well as a diploma holder in Police

Science. In addition, he also has a close working relationship with the EFPCND. The answer of this participant is as follows:

- To work in co-operation with different accountable sectors which have close and intimate relations with the EFPCND and to work under the supervision of the Ethiopian Federal Police Crime Investigation Main Department,

The other two participants gave answers to the relevant question but they were wayward because they had no clear idea about the goal of the EFPCND. The reason is that the relationship between the EFPCND and the Ethiopian Federal Police Crime Investigation Main Department is not a close one. The answers of these two participants are:

- To develop sustainable prevention measures - this will effectively enable the police to eradicate the illicit drug activities, which affect the country's economic, political and social assets.
- To tackle the drug side effects such as crime, adultery, terror, economy deprivation, health and physiological problems wracking the country.

On the other hand, of the five participants of sample C, four of them did not give an answer to the question concerning the goal of the EFPCND. This is because they have a limited knowledge about the goal of the EFPCND and they do not have a close relationship with the Division. However, one of the participants tried to give answers to the questions but he deviated somewhat from the answers contained in the existing documents, which explain the goal of the EFPCND because the answer is simply his point of view. His answer is that:

- The goal of the Division is to make its vision one of the realities. Moreover, it might be their intention to meet their goal within as short a period as possible.

2.5. THE NECESSITY OF THE ETHIOPIAN FEDERAL POLICE COUNTER NARCOTIC DIVISION

In order to process the work plan of a required task which is carried out by a group of people, there should be a designated system. Hence, where there is a need to proceed with a common task by a group of people, the concept of organization comes to mind. To manage and administer the complete task of an organization, a particular way of designing is required, in order for the successful accomplishment thereof. In this regard and according to Roy (2009), the necessity of organization design is stated as:

“More specifically, organization design is a formal, guided process for integrating the people, information and technology of an organization. It is used to match the form of the organization as closely as possible to the purpose(s) the organization seeks to achieve. Through the design process, organizations act to improve the probability that the collective efforts of members will be successful”.

In addition to this, the hierarchical system can be described as an arrangement of organizational activities in which authority and responsibility are given to leaders and members of the organization in a chain of command. It is also important to apply rules, policies and procedures uniformly and impersonally over members of organization through controlling their behavior. Accordingly, activities can be organized within sub-units (bureaus, or departments) in which members of an organization perform different specialized functions. In this manner, members of an organization who perform similar tasks may be clustered together (Roy, 2009).

The Ethiopian Federal Police Commission document No-2 (1995:35) considers the multi-dimensional side effects of illicit drug activity in the country and it stresses the need for a specific work organization that is responsible for drug control and enforcement. Hence, the Ethiopian Federal Police Commission document No-2 (1995:35) pointed to the significance of building a specific department, which is associated with enforcing illicit drug prevention measures and it states that: “It implements drug laws and policies passed by the government, particularly the criminal acquisitions, possession and transfer of laundering of illicit drugs.”

All participants of sample A answered the question; "What is the necessity of the EFPCND?" Of the 20 participants of this group, three of them gave answers which compare favorably to those in the existing document and which explains the necessity of the EFPCND. The reason for this is that they have served for more than 12 years in the Division and they are senior ranks. Two are Chief Inspectors and one of them is a Deputy Commander. Three of them said that:

- It is of great importance to implement drug laws and policies passed by the government, by tackling the side effects of illicit drug activities.

The remaining 17 participants have given different answers to the relevant questions. None close to those in the policy document. The reason is that the members of the

EFPCND do not have a common understanding regarding the necessity of the Division. The reason being that although the EFPCND is a prominent organization it did not introduce its existence to its members or make them aware of its necessity. Consequently, these participants answered as follows:

- One participant reacted that it is important to exercise direct law enforcement with regard to illicit drug-related activities.
- Two others replied that it is essential to enforce alert control measures upon illicit drug consumption, production and trafficking throughout the national network.
- Three participants answered that it is essential to deal firmly with illegal foreign drug couriers who target the country and use it as a transit route. This needs to be done with the co-operation of international organizations, such as Interpol.
- Four participants said that it is important to minimize illicit drug risks, by employing advanced measures over the planting, production and trafficking areas, rather than leaving the population vulnerable and at risk.
- Two participants replied that it is important to keep the productive generation safe from the side effects of illicit drug activities, through planned education and information programs, using all available media.
- Three others answered that it is important to develop an intimate relationship between the EFPCND members and the whole of society, with regard to cooperatively combating the destructive outcomes of illicit drug activities throughout the nation.
- Five participants believe that it is important to overcome conscious thoughts within the society concerning the illicit drug types, side effects, source areas, destination areas and related matters, by holding continuous awareness programs.

In addition, all five participants of sample B answered the question: "What is the necessity of EFPCND?" Of these, one of them answered nearest to the existing document. The reason being that he is of senior rank *viz.* Deputy Commander, head of the Organized and Illicit Drug Crime Investigation Division, as well as having a close working relationship with the EFPCND. He answered as follows:

- It is important to identify the evildoers (suspects), arrest them charge them for being involved in illicit drug activities and then prosecute them by presenting full and factual evidence.

The other four participants have not given very relevant answers to the questions asked because they have no clear idea about the necessity of the EFPCND. The reason is that the relationship between the EFPCND and the Ethiopian Federal Police Crime Investigation Main Department is not close. The answers of these participants are:

- It is important to control the illicit drug smuggling from abroad by different couriers.
- It is important to create awareness within the Ethiopian society.
- It is important to co-operate with all relevant and accountable bodies.
- It is important to enforce the law with regard to illicit drug activities.

Of the five participants of sample C, four of them did not give an answer to the question: "What is the necessity of the EFPCND?" The reason is that they have very little knowledge about the necessity of the EFPCND and they have no close relationship with the Division. One of them tried to give an answer to the question concerning the necessity of the EFPCND. However, it is not really in accordance with the existing documents, which explain the necessity of the EFPCND because the answer is his point of view and he said that:

- The merit is to serve and promote finality of the life of the nation.

2.6. THE FUNCTION OF THE ETHIOPIAN FEDERAL POLICE COUNTER NARCOTIC DIVISION

When an organization is elected with a unique purpose, great emphasis should be given to the organization. It usually defines its goals in the presence of an uncertain environment, in order to cope with all eventualities and unexpected changes in such an uncertain environment. Therefore, the concept of organizational function is significant in studying a certain organization. In this regard, different literature discusses the concept of organizational function based on their point of view. According to Roberto (2006), the concept of organizational function described as:

“The view of organizational functions as the means by which organizational goals can be achieved helps to focus the development of information systems on the effective support of specific organizational functions. The conceptual distinction between the goals that an organizational function purposes and the organizational unit that realizes it is essential to this endeavor. This destination is particularly useful for the

evaluation of the impact that the introduction of information technology has on the way in which an organizational functions and on its adaptability”.

In addition to this, as indicated in literature, there are two complementary aspects of the function concepts. The first one is the goal that the function pursues and the other one is relates to the processes that comprehend the function. Hence, in the context of organizations, the term organizational function associated with the set of goals it aims at achieving and the term organizational unit related with the processes that implements it. The other main point is that the organizational control system depends on the description of the structure of the organization in terms of the functions it performs and their relationships to each other. This kind of structural description facilitates the analysis of the impact and the way in which the functions are actually implemented shows the adaptability of the organization (Roberto, 2006).

The Ethiopian Federal Police Commission, with the intention to carry out the task concerning drug control and enforcement, manifests ten organizational functions of EFPCND in document No-2 (1995:35). These are:

- The division responsible for expanded programs to eradicate domestic marijuana crops.
- It is responsible for facilitating a well balanced public relations program and creating awareness among the public and especially the youth, of the magnitude, seriousness and harmful effects of drugs.
- It is responsible for identifying its manpower, skills, training and other resource requirements towards the achievement of its objectives.
- This Division is the principal counter-drug agency in the country, responsible for illicit drug law enforcement, co-ordination and centralization of drug intelligence.
- It studies and identifies means whereby prevention and control standards are improved.
- It implements drug laws and policies passed by the government - particularly the criminal acquisitions, possessions and transfer of laundering of illicit drugs.

- It controls and monitors drug trafficking throughout the country and carries out border and airport checks.
- It maintains and develops links with various pertinent governmental bodies, international agencies, local associations and communities and encourages a coordinated approach in the fight against the drug menace.
- The Division is the principal counter-drug agency in the country responsible for illicit drug law enforcement, coordination and centralization of drug intelligence.
- It is responsible for facilitating a well balanced public relations program and creating awareness among the public and especially the youth regarding the magnitude, seriousness and harmful effects of drugs.

Even if the Ethiopian Federal Police Commission calls these issues, functions of the EFPCND in its official document, the EFPCND (up until now) has only adopted the first three functions. The reason is due to the issues defined, the adoption of the Division on the ground and concerning the definition of the following issues which they related with the mission, goal, necessity, power, organizational structure, the working relationship with accountable bodies and the existing illicit drug trafficking prevention measures of the EFPCND.

All participants from sample A answered the question: "What is the function of the EFPCND?" The answers of three of them correspond to that of the official document. The reason is that they have served more than 12 years in the Division, they are senior in rank - two are Chief Inspectors and one of them is a Deputy Commander. The answers of these participants are as follows:

- The function of the division is expanded programs to eradicate domestic illicit drugs, facilitating a well-balanced public relations program and creating awareness among the public and especially the youth of the magnitude, seriousness and harmful effects of drugs and identifying its work force, skills, training and other resource requirements towards the achievement of its objectives.

The remainder of the sample (17 participants) has given different answers for the pertinent question. The reason is that the members of the EFPCND do not have a common understanding regarding the function of the Division. The reason is that the EFPCND is a prominent organization but it did not introduce itself to its members or make them aware of its necessity (including the functions of the division). The answers of these participants are as follows:

- Two of them said that it gives technical assistance to the qualified personnel who are associated with the counter illicit drug activity measures.
- One participant stated that it arranges training for respected members of the EFPCND in order to upgrade their skills, as well as to introduce updated strategies, techniques, methods and information concerning illicit drug prevention measures.
- Two participants replied that it facilitates the offices of the division, sections and sub-sections of the EFPCND and supplies it with the necessary equipment and furniture that are crucial to accomplish the required task plan.
- Two participants said that it implements long- and short -term work plans by identifying the required objectives with regard to the respective work force, skills, material resources and time budget.
- One participant answered that it supplies the financial budget for the division, sections and subsections of the EFPCND offices. In addition, to process the whole work plan and the salary payment of the personnel depend on their ranks, task responsibility, professional qualifications, educational status and years of service.
- Two participants believe that it facilitates and develops public relations programs, intended to proliferate the required objectives of the EFPCND, in order to accommodate awareness among the community members of the country.
- One participant said that it develops and implements laws and policies with regard to illicit drug plantation, production, trafficking and consumption in the country.
- Two participants stated that it facilitates the guilty charges upon those couriers / traffickers seized, in order to finalize cases according to the law of the country, by the responsible parties.

- Two participants replied that it disseminates the necessary information for the respective or accountable sections, organizations and institutions, whenever measures should take with regard to illicit drug activities.
- Two participants answered that it strives to identify means whereby illicit drug prevention and control standards are improved.

To the question: “What are the functions of the EFPCND?” two participants of sample B could not answer the question. The reason is that they are low in rank and they have no direct relationship with the EFPCND. However, one participant in this group responded more accurately in relation to the existing document. The reason is that he is a senior rank and Deputy Commander, head of the Organized and Illicit Drug Crime Investigation Division. In addition to this, he has a close working relationship with the EFPCND and he said that:

- It supports the cooperative and accountable organizations with the supply of information (such as for our department) in order to proceed with the required task, with sustainable evidence and it strengthens the law enforcement application against the illicit drug offenders throughout the country.

The other two participants have not given relevant answers to the pertinent question because they have no clear idea about the functions of the EFPCND. The reason is that the relationship between the EFPCND and the Ethiopian Federal Police Crime Investigation Main Department is not close. The responses of these participants are that:

- It provides technical assistance for the subordinate sections and responsible divisions, which work together to combat the illicit drug activities and to control the problem.
- It collects information from different sources as to what is going on with illicit drug activities both nationally and internationally. It also grants technical advice where there is a need by partnership organizations and institutions that participate in the reduction of the harmful effects of the illicit drugs. It also deals with other activities emanating within the country as well as from abroad.

To the question: “What is the function of the EFPCND?” three participants of sample C could not answer the question. The reason is that they have little or no knowledge

about the functions of the EFPCND and they have no close relationship with the Division. However, two of them gave answers to the questions concerning the function of the EFPCND. However, they were not answers concerning the existing documents, which explain the functions of the EFPCND because the answer is simply their own points of view. The responses of these participants are as follows:

- Its function is to safeguard people before the individual becomes addicted to the drug and to minimize the crime rate. In addition, the Division is responsible to prevent the use of these drugs and ensure stability, whether in terms of finance, psychology or physiology of the individual in question.
- It is used for the control of illicit cultivation, production, trafficking and use of controlled drugs.

2.7. THE POWER OF THE ETHIOPIAN FEDERAL POLICE COUNTER NARCOTIC DIVISION

The concept of power can be defined with the consideration of different perspectives that manifest the degree of authority upon certain specified task trends. In this regard, any organization has its own power to carry out the required tasks for which it was established. The power of organizations with limited spheres, grants a mandate to accomplish the work plan, which is required and approved by autonomous class from above. From immense and diversified thoughts perceived, the concept of power can be manifest in so many varied dimensions. Nevertheless, according to Conrad (2009) the organizational power is described as follows:

“Traditional models of organizational power focus on only one dimension of power relationships overt displays like orders, threats, promises and political strategizing. However, power has additional, equally important dimensions. The surface structure of power also has a hidden face on the conscious processes through which employees decide which battles to fight and how to fight them. And power has a deeper structure power in perception; it exists in the minds of social and organizational actors, not in a realm independent of our activities”.

The explanations stated above tell us power is a visible degree of authority that helps the organization to carry out the required tasks for which it was established. It means that the power of organizations (with limited subject, guarantee and mandate) is a

standard to accomplish the work plan seated through the organization. Consequently, is necessary to be approved by autonomous class from on top of the organization.

According to Peter *et al.* (2004:80-81), the term “power” can also be explained as “The type, size complexity and effectiveness of organizations to enhance the need for compliance in its workforce. The power used will influence physical, material and symbolic rewards and deprivations. Organizations tend to allocate these systematically and strike to ensure that they will be used in conformity with the organizational norms. So, not all power is the same but neither is the reason for compliance.”

Accordingly, the official EFPC document to control and enforce any illicit drug activities, stipulates that a work organization must be established and empowered, in order to achieve the outcomes with regard to its mission. As cited in document No-2 (1995:35), the power of the EFPCND is described as follows: “It controls and monitors drug trafficking throughout the country and carries out border and airport checks.” Although the power is described, the EFPCND does not have an actual written definition for the task, which it is required to perform.

To the question: “What is the power of the EFPCND?” two participants of sample A could not answer the question. The possible reason for not giving an answer to the question is that they have served in this Division for only one year and they have not had any training concerning illicit drug trafficking measures.

The remainder of the group (15 participants) gave answers and three others in this group responded very closely to the answers in the existing document. The reason is that they have served more than 12 years in the Division and they are senior ranks. Two are Chief Inspectors and one is a Deputy Commander. Their responses are:

- The power of the Division is to control and monitor drug trafficking throughout the country and carry out border and airport checks.

The rest, 15 participants, gave different answers to the relevant questions. The reason is that the members of the EFPCND do not have a common understanding about the power of the Division. The reason is that although the EFPCND is a prominent organization, it has no actual described definition (made by itself) regarding its powers, other than quoting some of the statements, which are recited in official

documents of the Ethiopian Federal Police Commission. The responses of these participants are:

- Two of them said that it has the power to control the illicit drug activities exercised by the native and foreign individuals within the country.
- Three participants answered that it has the power to seize, charge and investigate suspected guilty parties concerning illicit drug plantations, production, trafficking and consumption.
- One participant reacted that it has the power to monitor and evaluate the situation and conditions of areas suspected of illicit drug smuggling, transit and production (such as airports) check points of urban-gates, borders, black markets and custom centers.
- One participant said that it has the right to schedule awareness programs through the available channels which correspond with the specified characteristics of the vicinity identified.
- Two participants believed that it has the power to train and appoint the manpower essential to carry out the required tasks associated with illicit drug control and prevention programs.
- One participant reacted that it has the power to equip the Division (EFPCND) with the necessary analytical tools and electronic data processing facilities.
- Two participants said that it has the power to use advanced measures and necessary resources which facilitate the illicit drug activity prevention measures such as using aircraft (e.g. helicopters) or using skilled sniffer dogs for searching.
- Two others replied that it has the power to carry firearms which are needed by the police members to seize and imprison the hooligans and couriers operating in groups. Such persons are dangerous and operate illegal drug concerns.
- One answered that it has the power to collect information from regional police services, civil aviation and customs police at any time.

Two participants of sample B could not give answers to the question: “What is the power of the EFPCND?” The possible reason is that they do not have knowledge about the power of the EFPCND and they have no direct relationship with it, due to their post status. However, three participants answered the question and one of them

responded very closely to the answers contained in the existing document that explains the power of the EFPCND. The reason is that he has excellent knowledge due to his close working relationship with the EFPCND. His answer is that:

- It has a mandate to handle or reject the conventions derived from international organizations and it has the power to transfer charges and evidence to the responsible investigation department of the police.

The rest have given unclear answers to the relevant questions because they have no knowledge about the powers of the EFPCND. The possible reason is that the relationship between the EFPCND and the Ethiopian Federal Police Crime Investigation Main Department is not well established. The responses of these participants are as follows:

- It has the power to work parallel with other member departments and divisions of the Ethiopian Federal Police Crime Prevention Main Department and to exchange information.
- It has the power to carry out investigations against persons suspected to be involved in illicit drug trafficking, whether or not they are Ethiopians.

Four participants of sample C could not give answers to the question: “What are the powers of the EFPCND?” The reason is that they do not have knowledge about the EFPCND. However, one of them answered the question. It is not compatible with the answers in the existing documents, which explain the powers of the EFPCND because the answer is simply his point of view, namely:

- Under its establishment, the Federal Police might have the power to outlaw the trafficking and production of these drugs and to present them in a court of law.

2.8. THE ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE OF THE ETHIOPIAN FEDERAL POLICE COUNTER NARCOTIC DIVISION

It is obvious that the successful achievement of the required task of a certain organization is highly dependent on its structural arrangement. This is because each task in an organization is carried out through interdepartmental interlinks. For this reason, organizational structure is crucial to implement the goals, mission, vision, power and functions to accomplish the given tasks effectively. That is why, in this study, the concept of organizational structure of the EFPCND is investigated as one component.

Accordingly, different scholars explained the concept of organizational structure depending on their point of view. In this regard, the different explanations of organizational structure are presented as follows:

Products that are developed in the organization are the base for organizational structure. Hence, senior functional managers, who are responsible for allocating resources, organize functional organizations according to their mission and technological disciplines. In this Organizational structure, co-ordination occurs through rules, procedures, detailed specifications and shared experiences among members of the organization. This shows that the responsibility for the total product is allocate to all members of the organization rather than a single person (Organizational Structure, 2009).

Jonathan and Diane (2004:235) discuss organizational structure as:

Organizational structure is a crucial consideration for all businesses.

Efficient organizational structure requires three main criteria:

- The organization organized under sub-units known as horizontal differentiation.
- The location of the decision-making responsibilities within the structure shows that vertical differentiation.
- How the business has established integrating mechanisms.

On the other hand, some others argue that control systems are adopted in organizational structures in order to react to the performance of sub-units within organizations and to assess activities within their area of responsibility. Hence, it is essential for organizations, which are pursuing a variety of different strategies as part of their business activities, to choose and then adapt appropriate organizational structural design, which is responsive enough to employ the identified strategies. In this regard, the organizational structural will very much depend on the type of the organization business activities and their strategies (Jonathan & Diane, 2004:235).

The Ethiopian Federal Police Crime Prevention Main Department, being one of the sub-broad branches of the Ethiopian Federal Police Commission, has a clear identified organizational structure of its own. According to circular 4/70/20402 of 2004 (par.2) under the Ethiopian Federal Police Commission, Crime Prevention Main Department consists of three departments, namely:

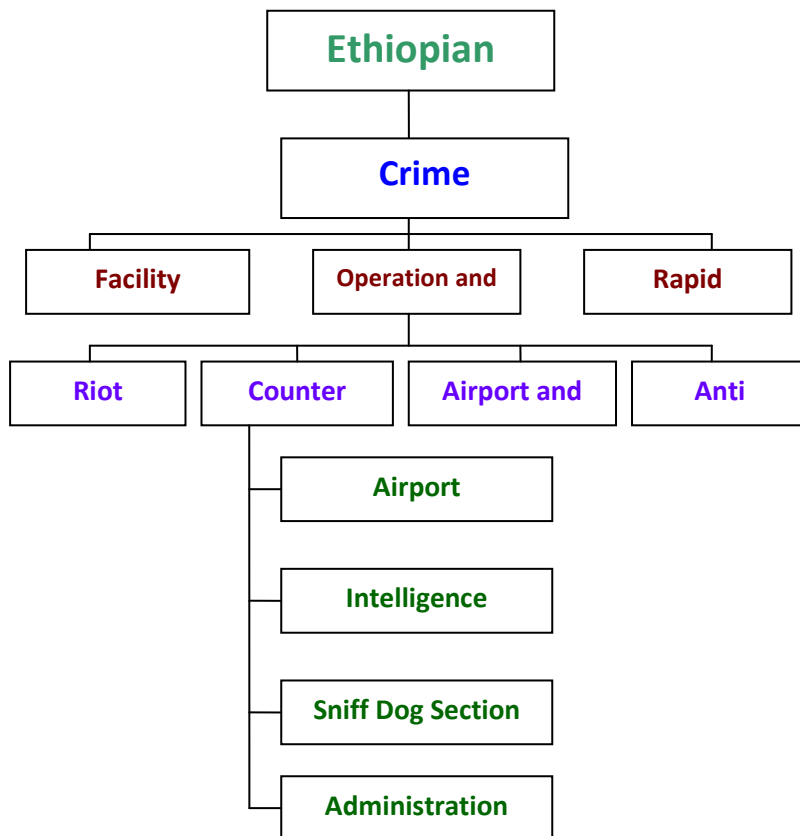
- Operation and Standby Department
- Facility Security Department and
- Rapid Response Department

While all of the departments have their own divisions under them, the Operation and Standby Department in particular consists of four divisions, namely:

- Riot Control Division (RCD)
- Airport and VIP Protection Division (AVPD)
- Anti -Terrorism Division and (ATD)
- Counter-Narcotic Division (CND).

Despite the fact that each of the divisions has its own sections and sub-sections under them, from the point of view of this particular research project, the researcher focused only on the EFPCND, to study its organizational structure as a reference point to the respondents. Accordingly, the organizational structure of the EFPCND illustrated in table-2.

Table-2 Organizational Structure of the EFPCND



Source: Ethiopian Federal Police Commission document No-2

All participants from sample A answered the question: "Could you explain to me the organizational structure of the EFPCND?" The reason is that they are alert and conscious about any changes to the organizational structure. Their answers are as follows:

- Three of them said that it is structured under the Operation and Standby Department and it contains sections and sub-sections such as Airport control, Intelligence, Dog searching and Administration sections.
- Four said that it is a division of the Ethiopian Federal Police Crime Prevention Main Department and that it is directly developed by the Operation Department which consists of four sections, namely:
 - Airport and Check Point Drug Control Section
 - Domestic Illicit Drug Control Section
 - Skilled Dog Searching Section
 - Assistance and Administration Section, each of these sections also has sub-sections under them.
- Five participants believe that it is a main section under the supervision of the Ethiopian Federal Police Crime Prevention Main Department. It has sections and sub-sections which facilitate different tasks. It was structured with the aim of minimizing the potential of drug traffickers who are currently expanding throughout the country, in both urban and rural areas.
- Four participants replied that it is a structured main service with sub-sections under it consisting of three sections and eight sub-sections.
- Four participants answered that it is a structured division consisting of three sections, so its organizational structure is essential to proceed with the work plan.

Whereas none of the participants of sample B were able to answer the question: "Could you explain to me the organizational structure of the EFPCND?" The possible reason is that within the EFPCND, there were different re-arrangements and the relationship between the EFPCND and the Ethiopian Federal Police Crime Investigation Main Department, is not well established.

On the other hand, four participants of sample C could not answer the question. The possible reason is that there is no close working relationship between the Ethiopian Drug Administration and Control Authority and the EFPCND. However, one participant answered the question. The answer is not compatible with the existing documents, which explain the powers of the EFPCND because the answer is his point of view. His answer is that:

- The organizational structure of the division is hierarchical. It is seen as a Division, then different departments, followed by the work force (Inspector).

2.9. THE WORK RELATION OF ETHIOPIAN FEDERAL POLICE COUNTER NARCOTIC DIVISION WITH OTHER ACCOUNTABLE BODIES

In accomplishing and carrying out the required task of a work plan, a certain organization assesses its working relations with other similar tasks. This is essential and constructive for achieving its goal. Therefore, the EFPCND is a front line operator in illicit drug control and prevention programs throughout the country. An effort was made to investigate its working relations with the agencies, organizations and institutions, which have a functional role in illicit drug prevention. The voluntary, as well as legally responsible agencies (like drug control authorities, illicit drug crime investigation) organizations (governmental and non- governmental organizations that work to combat illicit drug activities) and institutions (schools, sport federations) are committed to tackling the adverse effects of drug problems on the community. They have significant roles to play in the efficiency and effectiveness of illicit drug prevention programs, which are held at local, national, regional and international level.

The role of drug agencies regarding the proponents of harm reduction views according to O' Hare, Newcombe, Matthews, Buning, & Drucker (1992:16-17) are reported as: The agencies who work in illicit drug control, necessarily and understandably should focus their concentration on the needs and interests of the individual drug user. When the needs and interests of these individual drug users are weighed in the balance then agencies must take considerable weight and the emphasis should be given to them and competent drug control strategy must shift accordingly.

This strategy needs systems of social defense against problems of drug abuse. One line of protection is provided through effective law enforcement. This offers a means to control the recruitment of not-yet users into the system and it also provides a means to support existing users to take up treatment options at an earlier stage. If the illicit drug control engaged strategy in the character and practice of harm reduction, effective law enforcement should be not act as the opponent of the drug user and it can be progressive.

The Ethiopian Federal Police Commission, with the intention to enforce drug controls, sets out the working relationship of the EFPCND with other responsible bodies. Accordingly, in the Ethiopian Federal Police Commission Document no-2 (1995:35) the working relationship of the EFPCND with other agencies, organizations and institutions associated with illicit drug prevention, is explained as follows: “It maintains and develops links with various pertinent governmental bodies, international agencies, local associations and the communities and encourages a coordinated approach in the fight against the drug menace.”

To the question: “What is the working relationship of the EFPNCD with other accountably bodies?” two participants of sample A could not answer the question. The possible reason is that they have served in this Division for only one year and they have not had any training concerning illicit drug trafficking measures. The remainder of the group (18 participants) answered the question. Three participants in this group responded more accurately with regard to the answers in the existing document. The reason is that they have served more than 12 years in the Division and are senior in rank (two are Chief Inspectors and one is a Deputy Commander). They said that:

- EFPNCD has the mandate to retain and expand links with different governmental bodies, international agencies, local associations and the communities.

The remaining 15 participants gave different answers to the question. The reason is that the members of the EFPCND do not have a common understanding about the working relationship of the Division. The reason is that the EFPCND is a prominent organization but it has no actual described definition regarding its working relationships. However, the EFPCND quotes some of the statements which are cited in official documents of the Ethiopian Federal Police commission. Even if the Division has quoted such core issues, it did not make itself known to its members nor did it conduct an awareness campaign to introduce itself to other responsible bodies.

The responses of these participants are as follows:

- Three of them said that the EFPCND seizes suspects who are transferred to the Ethiopian Federal Police Crime Investigation Main Department, together with evidence to be investigated and exchanges information with them.

- Two participants replied that although not sufficient, the EFPCND also exchanges information with regional police agencies, for drug control purposes.
- One participant reacted that the members of the Federal police and Regional police give training concerning the nature of drug and prevention measures.
- Two participants answered that the co-operation of the Ethiopian Drug Administration and Control Authority demonstrates an educational program for different community groups.
- One participant said that it has a working link with those who are accountable for illicit drug prevention tasks in the country, such as the Customs Authority, Immigration Authority, Refugees and Returnee's Affairs Authority, Intelligence workers and the Ministry of Health through the Pharmacy Department,
- Two participants believe that it has a work linkage with the Attorney-General's office by transferring the accused to judge according to the law of the country.
- Two participants reacted that it works together with other departments and divisions of the Ethiopian Federal Police Crime Prevention Main Department, while there is a need to proceed with operations against illicit drug activities.
- Two participants replied that it exchanges information with different organizations and institutions through reports, e-mail and seminars on a limited scale.

Four participants of sample B could not give answers to the question: "What is the working relationship of the EFPNCD with other responsible bodies?" The reason is that they do not have sufficient knowledge about or direct contact with the EFPCND.

- However, one did answer the question. His response closely resembles the details in the existing document that explains the working relations of the EFPCND. The reason for this is that he is of high rank and also the Deputy Commander, head of the Organized and Illicit Drug Crime Investigation Division, as well as a diploma-holder in Police Science. In addition, he also has a close working relationship with the EFPCND.

Three participants of sample C could not give an answer to the question: "What is the working relationship of the EFPNCD with other responsible bodies?" The reason for this is that the working relationship between the Ethiopian Drug Administration and Control Authority and the EFPCND is very weak. However, two of them answered

this question. Their answers are not relevant to the information in the existing documents (explaining the working relations of the EFPCND) because they simply gave their own points of view. The participants replied as follows:

- In fact, I am working in the same division as the Narcotic and Psychotropic Department. I hope this department is working on the prevention aspect in particular (by delivering training programs) but the department has also, in terms of its main purpose of establishment, laid down a system to control narcotic and psychotropic drugs (by controlling the importation and distribution of these drugs).
- We work in collaboration with the counter-narcotic unit in any drug and illicit trafficking activities.

2.10. THE EXISTING ILLICIT DRUG TRAFFICKING PREVENTION MEASURES OF THE ETHIOPIA FEDERAL POLICE

There are various terminologies surrounding the concept of illicit drug prevention such as intervention, control, eradication, interdiction, harm reduction, legalization etc. Hence, the term "illicit drug prevention" can be applied interchangeably with the above listed terminologies that are associated with illicit drug production, cultivation, trafficking, consumption, supply, demand and marketing. So different literature expound different views with regard to the concept of illicit drug prevention, viewed from different angles and concerns for typical reason, purpose, value, measures etc. According to the description of UNDCP (1997:203) the purpose of drug abuse prevention is:

"To communicate a message; this discourages individuals who have not taken drugs from doing so. The most important elements to consider in developing programs are the target group to whom the message is aimed, the style and content of the message and the vehicle or medium used to communicate that message. Prevention programs can be delivered in various different settings by or within the school or educational environment, through the local community, by religious associations, sports or youth clubs or in close surroundings, such as prisons."

This shows that drug abuse prevention should focus on discouraging persons who have not yet taken drugs. This should be applied through developing programs, which

address the target group within close surroundings such as prisons, schools, religious associations, sports or youth clubs and so on.

The EFPC, with the intention of strengthening the control and prevention measures of illicit drug activities, granted responsibility to the EFPCND on drug control and enforcement. As indicated, Official Ethiopian Federal Police Commission Document No-2 (1995:35) concerning illicit drug prevention activities, has given the division the following responsibilities:

- The Division is the principal counter-drug agency in the country responsible for illicit drug law enforcement, coordination and centralization of drug intelligence.
- It is responsible for facilitating a well-balanced public relations program and creating awareness among the public (especially the youth) of the magnitude, seriousness and harmful effects of drugs.

All participants from sample A answered the question: "What are the illicit drug prevention activities of the EFPCND?" The answers of three of them are close to those in the official document. The reason is they work with it every day. The answers of these participants are:

- The Division mainly focuses on three prevention measures, these are:
 - Strengthening the intelligence service regarding trafficking.
 - Creating awareness among the society and police officers.
 - Strengthening the search and control programs concerning illicit drugs.

The remainder of the sample (17 participants) gave different answers to the pertinent question. The reason is that although the EFPCND is a prominent organization, it did not enlighten its members about the illicit drug prevention activities of the division. The answers of the participants are as follows:

- Four of them said that to date, its work force has been limited. However, the EFPCND has paid great attention to searching and controlling the illicit drug around the suspected areas.
- Three others answered that depending upon the information it collects, the EFPCND conducts random searches at nightclubs and pavement markets.

- Five participants believe that the existing illicit drug traffic prevention measures of the EFPCND are:
 - Gathering information where illicit drugs are cultivated and trafficked.
 - Identifying the countries which are sources of illicit drugs.
 - Developing close relations with other responsible bodies associated in illicit drug prevention, such as Custom Authority, Ministry of Health and Investigation Departments.
- Five participants replied that the existing illicit drug trafficking prevention measures of the EFPCND are:
 - Controlling illicit drug trafficking at the airport using skilled dog searching.
 - Depending upon the risk assessment, identifying the suspects involved in illicit drug activities.
 - Working co-operatively with checkpoint police and regional police.
 - Giving great attention to suspected passengers and cargo flights through strong control systems.
 - Using informants to follow up on the suspected domestic and international traders.

Two of the five participants could not answer because they were not trained in any illicit drug prevention activities. One member gave an answer, which is close to the details contained in the existing document. The reason is that he is of high rank and a Deputy Commander, head of the Organized and Illicit Drug Crime Investigation Division. He also has a close working relationship with the EFPCND. He said that:

- The existing illicit drug trafficking prevention measures of the EFPCND are:
 - Law enforcement.
 - Developing awareness among the community and
 - Working in co-operation with the community.

Two participants' answers were not related because they have no clear idea about the illicit drug-trafficking prevention measures of the EFPCND. The reason is that the relationship between the EFPCND and the Ethiopian Federal Police Crime Investigation Main Department is not a close one. Their answers were:

- Gathering information where illicit drugs are cultivated and trafficked.

- Depending upon the risk assessment, identifying the suspects involved in illicit drug activities.

On the other hand, of the five participants of sample C, four could not answer the question concerning the illicit drug trafficking prevention measures activities of the EFPCND. The reason is that they have no knowledge about the illicit drug trafficking prevention measures of the EFPCND and they have no close relationship with the division. However, one of them tried to give answers to the questions but his answers were not the same as with the existing documents. He explains the illicit drug trafficking prevention measures activities of the EFPCND from his own point of view and said that:

- Primarily, it is of the utmost importance to educate groups of individuals who may either be involved in the use of, trafficking and/or production of drugs. However, it needs to enforce and implement the policies.

2.11. SUMMARY

In this chapter, the researcher discussed the mission, vision, goal, necessity, functions, powers, organizational structure and the working relationship of the EFPCND with other responsible bodies. In addition, the existing illicit drug-trafficking prevention measures of the EFPCND, as well as finding answers to specific questions. In addition to this, the researcher also indicated what the knowledge of EFPCND members and that of the officials of the two main accountable bodies on such core issues are. The reasons are that these core issues are guidelines for any activities relating to illicit drug prevention measures of the EFPCND.

As indicated in this chapter, the Ethiopian Federal Police Commission pointed out what the mission, goal, necessity, functions, powers, organizational structure, the working relationship of the EFPCND with other responsible bodies and the existing illicit drug trafficking prevention measures of EFPCND in its official document.

However, as indicated under each sub-title, the responses to questions pertaining to the afore-mentioned core issues indicate that there are different thoughts among the participants and they have no clear idea on these issues. On the other hand, officials of the main accountable bodies who are members of the Ethiopian Federal Police Crime Investigation Main Department and the Ethiopian Drug Administration and Control Authority, also have no clear idea on such core issues. Consequently, this lack of

clarity has a great negative impact on illicit drug prevention measures of the EFPCND.

CHAPTER THREE
INTERNATIONAL STANDARD FOR ILLICIT DRUG TRAFFICKING
PREVENTION MEASURES

3.1. INTRODUCTION

Millions of people worldwide, especially those who are victims of illicit drugs, are directly affected by the drug problems. Their lives have been disrupted, their health undermined, their education interrupted, their jobs lost and their families broken. All these factors contribute to the crime problem. Although its extent and characteristics differ from region to region, it affects almost every country.

Concerning this fact, different measuring instruments indicate that matters such as substance abuse related mortality cases, arrests of drug abusers, countries reports on illicit drug consumption levels make it clear that illicit drug consumption has increased throughout the world and it is a global phenomenon. However, authorities in many countries still have only a vague conception of the extent of local drug abuse. On the contrary, different data shows that more than 10% of the global population illicitly consumes drugs. Based on unofficial UNDCP estimates, the annual global prevalence rate of illicit drug consumption is likely to be in the range of 3.3% to 4.1% of the total population.

The drug most widely abused is cannabis, which is consumed by about 2.5% of the global population. This equals about 140 million people worldwide. From a health perspective, it can be argued that the most serious drug of abuse is heroin. Statistics indicate that on an annual basis, about 8 million people or 0.14% of the global population use this substance. Statistics also suggest that the abuse of cocaine is more widespread in terms of the total number of consumers, though more countries are affected by heroin abuse. Subsequently at least 13 million people (0.23% of the global population) abuse cocaine. In recent years, the most pronounced increase in drug abuse has been reported for synthetic drugs. This rise includes the abuse of amphetamine-type stimulants (ATS). Around 30 million people (0.5% of global population), or more than heroin and probably more than cocaine, consume ATS worldwide (World Drug..., 2009).

For this reason, countries have given more attentions to effective prevention activities in their planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. In addition, internationally, different countries have implemented different illicit drug prevention measures. Therefore, according to the aim of this particular research project in this chapter, the researcher has assessed the following core issues, namely: Concepts of drug, illicit drug and illicit drug prevention measures and in addition the role, function and goal of the illicit drug prevention measures, as well as the organizational and external factors affecting illicit drug prevention measures. To avoid mistakes which occurred during indirect quotations and to keep the original source intact, the researcher prefers direct quotations in most cases. The reason is that in this chapter the researcher put more emphasis on standard illicit drug trafficking prevention measures.

3.2. THE CONCEPTS OF DRUGS, ILLICIT DRUG AND ILLICIT DRUG PREVENTION MEASURES

In this chapter the researcher discusses the following three core concepts.

3.2.1. *The Concept of Drugs*

Different disciplinary thoughts such as medicine, law, sociology, economics and psychology, has the word “drug” defined in different ways, while the definitions of drugs, which are taken from different source materials, are presented as follows:

According to the World Health Organization (WHO) as it is described in UNDCP (1997:9-10), the word drug refers to “all psychoactive substances, i.e. any substance which, when taken into a living organism, may modify its perceptions, mood, cognitive behavior or motor function”.

Fuqua (1987:17) defined the word drug as “any compound that affects the functioning of an organism. Drugs may cause changes in both the bodily processes and behavior. In this sense, the air that we inhale, the food that we eat and the water that we drink are all drugs”.

Three participants of sample A could not answer the question: “What is a drug?” This is probably because they are not trained in illicit drug prevention measures and they have worked for less than a year in the division. The rest, 17 participants, answered the question regarding the concept of “drug”. The answers of three of them

correspond to that of the above definition. The reason is that they have been trained in illicit drug prevention measures and they use this word in their day to day activities. Their answers are listed below:

- Three of them said drugs show the effect, perception, mood, cognitive behavior or motor functions of a living organism.

The remaining 14 participants' answers are not close to the above definition. The reason is that they are not well trained and their answers are indicated below:

- Six answered that the word “drug” refers to all psychoactive substances and plants which modify human behavior.
- Four reported that “drug” refers to chemical compounds which are made from natural plants and which change or destroy the natural human system.
- Two said that any substance which changes the normal physical and mental human condition to an abnormal one is called a drug.
- Four believe that any compound that affects the functioning of an organism is a drug.

To the question: “What are drugs?” three participants of sample B could not answer the question because they have not had any training concerning illicit drug prevention measures. The responses of the remainder of the sample are close to the above definition of drug. The reason is that they have undergone training in connection with illicit drug prevention measures. Their responses are as follows:

- Drugs refer to all psychoactive substances which affect the human mental and physical state and
- Drugs are found in plants and human beings causing them to change their moods.

All participants from sample C answered the question regarding the concept of “drug” and their answers are close to that of the above definition. This is due to the fact that all of them are degree-holders in medicine and they have served at least three years in a related field. Their answers are indicated hereunder:

- One participant said that a drug is a chemical which is used for mitigation and digenesis of disease in human or other animals.

- One stated that a drug is a chemical which is used for the prevention and treatment of diseases in humans or animals.
- Three others agreed that a drug is any substance which is used to alleviate the pain and symptoms of human or animal diseases.

3.2.2. *The Concept of Illicit Drug(s)*

The definitions concerning illicit drugs insofar as definitions are possible, are not to be found in any single discipline, method, theory, frame of reference, or value reference. Hence, some of the definitions or different thoughts are presented as follows: With regard to the word "illicit" as it relates to drugs, the concept differs from source to source depending on its specific purpose. For instance, according to UNDCP (1997:11) illicit drug is described as:

“The UN drug control conventions do not recognize a distinction between illicit and licit drugs and only describes their use to be licit or illicit. For the sake of readability, the world drug report also uses the term illicit drugs to describe drugs which are under international control (and which may or may not have licit medical purposes) but which are produced, trafficked and/or consumed unlawfully or illicitly”.

This description shows that the UNBCP uses the term illicit drugs to describe drugs which are under international control but which produced, trafficked and/or consumed unlawfully or illicitly.

According to the report of the EFPCND ([s.a.]:17) the term illicit drug is defined as being:

“Any drug which affects the mood, perception, cognitive behavior or motor function of a living organism. This description also emphasizes the production, distribution and use of any drug and drug substance whether or not it is identified and/or restricted under the law”.

Three participants of sample A could not answer the question: “What is an illicit drug?” The reason is that they may not train in illicit drug prevention measures and they have worked for less than a year in the Division. The rest (17) answered the question regarding the concept of illicit drugs. The answers of three participants correspond to that of the above definition. The reason is that they trained in illicit drug

prevention measures and they use this word in their day-to-day activities. Their answers are listed below:

- Three of them said that it refers to drugs which are under international control but which are produced, trafficked and/or consumed unlawfully or illicitly.

The remaining 14 participants' answers are not close to the above definition. The reason is that they are not well trained. Their answers are:

- Eight answered that those drugs which are not used for the purpose of medicine or research, are called “illicit” drugs.
- Three said illicit drugs are an illegal substance that people smoke or inject in order to get pleasant or exciting feelings.
- Two said that they are substances which lead to crime when people use them.
- One said that they are substances which adversely affect human health.

To the question: “What is an illicit drug?” three participants of sample B could not answer the question because they have not had any training concerning illicit drug prevention measures. The responses of the remainder of the sample are close to the above definition of illicit drug. The reason is that they have received training regarding illicit drug prevention measures. They responded as follows:

- One said that they are substances which lead to dependence on them when any person uses them frequently.
- The other one said that he refers to drugs which are under international control not to be produced, trafficked or consumed.

All participants from sample C answered the question regarding the concept of illicit drug. Their answers are close to that of the above definition. This is probably because all of them are degree-holders in medicine and they have served at least three years in this field of expertise. The answers of these participants are indicated below:

- One said that an illicit drug is a substance which primarily acts on the central nervous system, solely affecting the brain and nerve endings.
- Another believes that scientifically, a drug is classified based on its dependence producing potential as a narcotic drug and/or psychotropic substance.

- Three answered that illicit drugs are those which are habit forming (resulting in either psychological or physical cravings) and are potential agents for creating short hallucinogenic or euphoric activity and bad withdrawal symptoms.

To sum up, out of 20 participants of sample A, three of them could not answer the question and the remaining 17 answered the question regarding the concept of illicit drugs. Accordingly, of these 17 participants, three of their answers corresponded with that of the above definition. The remaining 14 are not close to the above definition. From sample B three participants could not answer the question totally and the responses of the other two are close to the above definition. On the other hand, all participants from sample C answered the question and it is close to that of the above definition.

3.2.3. The Concept of Illicit Drug Prevention Measures

There are various terminologies surrounding the concept of illicit drug prevention such as, intervention, control, eradication, interdiction, harm reduction and legalization. Thus, the term “illicit drug prevention” can be applied interchangeably with the above listed terminologies that are associated with illicit drug production, cultivation, circulation (trafficking), consumption, supply, demand, marketing etc. Different literature has different views of the concept of illicit drug prevention as viewed from different angles, typical reason, purpose, value, measures etc. Some of these discussions are presented as follows:

Conceptually, legalization also refers to illicit drug prevention, while the concept of legalization according to UNDCP (1997:189) is described as:

“Many of the premises underlying the pro-legalization argument resemble that of the harm reduction lobby but they go considerably further. While most harm reductionists believe in decriminalizing cannabis and making other drugs available to dependent users, few recommended that drugs be made more widely available through the removal of criminal sanctions from the entire trade”.

Eradication with regard to illicit drug supply according to UNDCP (1997:220) is explained as “supply reduction strategies focus on the connections between supplier and consumer and between the criminal and illicit profits”. In addition, this idea is well defined in UNDCP (1997:221) as “eradication of illicitly cultivated crops by

mechanical destruction (slashing or uprooting) burning, by applying chemical herbicides or biological (including genetic) elimination”. The supply regulation strategy also comprises of prevention of manufacture/diversion and this is stated according to UNDCP (1997:228) as “enforcement actions, such as raids on clandestine laboratories, are an important element of supply reduction and can be effective in choking bottlenecks in the distribution process”.

A conceptual framework of harm reduction with regard to illicit drug use is described by O' Hare, *et al.* (1992:1) as: “Harm reduction (also called damage limitation), risk reduction and harm minimization, is a social policy which prioritizes the aim of decreasing the negative effects of drug use”.

Prevention of illicit drug distribution is also associated with different anti- trafficking strategies. For instance, according to UNDCP (1997:230) prevention described as “anti trafficking strategies aimed at disrupting organizational structures and operations”. In addition, the strategy of interdiction is taken as one of the measures regarding illicit drug prevention, while according to UNDCP (1997:231) interdiction is suggested as “the rapid growth of trafficking in synthetic drugs, which are usually produced and distributed within, rather than across regions and has augmented the problems facing law enforcement. However, it cannot be assumed that frontiers always represent an obstacle to traffickers”.

While a variety of illicit drug prevention techniques, styles, modes, alternatives and strategies are experienced and exercised for different purposes with regard to this problem, the study of illicit drug prevention comprises the measures applied to intervene in illicit drug cultivation, production, consumption, distribution, circulation (trafficking) and other illicit drug activities such as, money laundering, crime, corruption etc.

From the above explanation, drug prevention measures can be associated with different anti-trafficking strategies, which are aimed at disrupting organizational structures and operations of illicit drug trafficking. These strategies should include the measures applied to intervene in illicit drug cultivation, production, consumption, distribution, trafficking and other illicit drug activities.

According to the Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary (1989:958) the term “policy is literally defined as “plan of action, statement of ideas, etc. proposed or adopted by a government, political party, business, etc.” Hence, the prevention policy on illicit drug activities primarily facilitated by national governments depend on publicly declared statements, so the concept illicit drug prevention policy mainly implies the plan of action that is proposed by a particular government to intervene in illicit drug- related activities. Some of the literature based discussions are presented as follows:

According to UNDCP (1997:158) the concept illicit drug prevention policy is suggested as:

“Whether aimed at reducing the supply of or the demand for illicit drugs, drug policies are contained in programs which have specific objectives and specific targets. The objectives are the goals it is hoped to achieve, such as reducing the rate of drug abuse or the dismantling of trafficking networks. A target group or area may be a vulnerable or high-risk sector of the population such as inner-city adolescents or prison inmates. Policies may also select specific drugs or particular problems as targets for special attention”.

In addition to national drug control programs, the United Nations drug control conventions also integrate with “national illicit drug prevention policy” for the purpose of efficiency of government drug control programs. The international strategies developed by the UN stated that national illicit drug prevention policy should serve as a basis on which national authorities could formulate balanced national, regional and international strategies to compact all aspects of the illicit drug phenomena.

It may consist of four key issues such as prevention and reduction of illicit demand, control of supply, action against illicit traffic as well as treatment and rehabilitation. Each key issue lists specific goals to be reached under the main objective and the action to be taken at national level (by governments, professional organizations, university institutions non-governmental organizations, local authorities, parents and individuals) at regional level (by inter-governmental and non-governmental regional organizations and agencies) at international level by international organizations (UNDCP, 1997:158).

With regard to harm reduction proponents, drug control policy according to O'Hare, *et al.* (1992:1) referred to as:

“Harm reduction is becoming the major alternative drug policy to abstentions, which prioritizes the aim of decreasing the prevalence of the incidence of drug use. Harm reduction has its main roots in the scientific public health model with deeper roots in humanitarianism and libertarianism. It therefore contrasts with abstentions, which is rooted more in the punitive law enforcement model and in medical and religious paternalism”.

Three participants of sample A could not answer the question: “What is an illicit drug prevention measure?” because they are not trained in illicit drug prevention measures and they have worked less than a year in the Division. The rest (17) answered the question regarding the concept of illicit drug prevention measures. The answers of three participants correspond to that of the above definition. The reason is that they were trained in illicit drug prevention measures and they use this in their day-to-day activities. Their answers are listed below:

- Three said that the major illicit drug prevention measure is known as the Balance Approach. Accordingly, there are two phases in this approach namely (1) Demand reduction. Under this measure, persons whether addicted or not and legal or illegal persons with knowledge about the harmfulness of illicit drugs and who facilitate a rehabilitation program for addicted persons (2) Supply reduction. This includes controlling the source of illicit drugs and strengthens control measures under vulnerable bodies to control production, trafficking and abuse of illicit drugs. In this measure more emphasis is given to law enforcement.

The remaining 14 participants' answers are not close to the above definition. The reason is that they are not well trained and this is indicated in their answers hereunder:

- Two mentioned that there are three measures namely (1) at national level to strengthen the surveillance service (2) At airports to invoke searching measures and (3) at international level it strengthens the exchange of information.
- One participant said increasing trained officials and creating awareness.

- Another believes that by first expanding awareness about the harmfulness of illicit drugs in society and secondly, taking legal measures against producers, traffickers and abusers.
- One participant answered that there are many prevention measures available to collect and use information, increase the spread of education concerning the negative effects of illicit drugs, strengthening law enforcement and adopting international relations.
- Another said that by creating good relations and preventing illicit drug activities with the co-operation of society.
- One believes that it is by building the capacity of the police officers who are responsible for controlling illicit drug activities.
- One participant answered that it is by collecting and using information, creating awareness and law enforcement.
- Another said that there should be an exchange of information internationally.
- Still another one believes that it is by creating awareness and building the capacity of officers.
- One participant agreed that it was by creating awareness but added that the quality and quantity of sniffer dogs should receive attention.
- One other said that law-enforcement should be strengthened and that rehabilitation programs ought to be created.
- Another believes that law enforcement and awareness programs are essential.
- One participant answered that the control procedures should be strengthened.

To the question: “What are illicit drug prevention measures?” three participants of sample B could not answer the question. This may be because they have not had any training concerning illicit drug prevention measures. The responses of the remainder of the sample are not close to the above definition of illicit drug prevention measures. The reason is that they have not received training concerning illicit drug prevention measures. They responded as follows:

- Encourage producers to change their work opportunities and strengthen law enforcement.

- Control all the production areas and strengthen the control measures.

All participants from sample C answered the question regarding the concept of illicit drug prevention measures. Their answers are all close to that of the above definition. This is probably because all of them are degree-holders in medicine and they served at least three years in this field. The answers reflect this (as indicated hereunder):

- Two participants said educate everybody before they become illicit drug abusers.
- Three others answered as follows: (1) Reinforce Supply reduction, which deals with control of supplies of an illicit nature and (2) Demand reduction. This deals with reducing the demand of illicit drugs through formal educational programs and different IEC (Information, Education and Communication) campaigns.

To sum up, out of 20 participants of sample A, three of them could not answer the question and the rest (17) answered the question regarding the concept of illicit drug prevention measures. Accordingly, of these 17 participants, the answers of three correspond to that of the above definition. The remaining 14 answers are not close to the above definition. From sample B, three respondents could not answer the question totally and the responses of the remaining two are close to the above definition. On the other hand, all participants from sample C answered the question and it is close to that of the above definition.

3.3. THE ROLE OF ILLICIT DRUG PREVENTION MEASURES

The role of illicit drug prevention measures vary from country to country. However, concerning the negative side effects of illicit drugs, it has the same (or almost the same) role in different countries. Hence, some thoughts about the role of illicit drug prevention measures are presented as follows:

The role of illicit drug prevention measures are mainly related with individual and personality characteristics, family characteristics, as well as environmental factors. Accordingly;

- Protective individual and personality characteristic mechanisms include a positive temperament or disposition, a broad repertoire of social coping skills, belief in one's self-efficacy and the ability to adapt to changing circumstances and a positive social orientation.

- Protective family characteristics focus on a person protected against the risk of substance abuse and it includes cohesion, warmth, and attachment (bonding) with one or both parents during childhood and parental supervision of daily activities and conduct.
- Protective environmental factors focus on situations in which families live and which have a significant influence on the lives of children and when unfavorable, have the potential to predispose them to substance abuse. Sources of emotional support outside the immediate family - particularly one or several close friends and an informal network of neighbors, extended family, peers and elders - can help protect children who are exposed to other risk factors.
- Successful school performance and strong commitment to school are also important. The external factors such as a positive external support system, formal and informal family supports, norms, beliefs and behavioral standards against substance use as well as successful school achievement and commitment to school appear to prevent or reduce the effects of risks such as poverty, low education and family conflict (Risk and Protective..., 2009).

The perception of the role of illicit drug prevention measures according to (To eliminate illicit drug trafficking....., 2009 also state:

“For drug abuse prevention, the role should be to achieve a society where drugs are not available by eliminating illicit drug trafficking organizations that supply the drugs. It is also necessary to eradicate the demand for drugs through control over end-users who support the maintenance and expansion of such organizations”.

From the above justification, the role of illicit drug prevention measures taken aims at eliminating illicit drug trafficking organizations and eradicating the demand for drugs through playing a role on protective individual and personality characteristics, family characteristics, as well as environmental factors associated therewith.

To the question: “What is the role of illicit drug prevention measures?” 13 participants of sample A could not answer the question. The reason is that three of them have had no training and four of them have no detailed knowledge due to a lack of continuous training. The responses of the remainder of the sample (7 participants) are close to the concept described above. This is because they have served in the

Division for at least three years and they have had relevant training. Their answers are listed as follows:

- Two of them said that the roles of illicit drug prevention measures are to minimize drug-related crimes and the effects of illicit drug problems.
- One participant answered that it is to create a productive society and victims through changing and assisting them.
- Another said that it is to safeguard society from drug addiction.
- A further participant said that it is to punish the illicit drug producers, traffickers and users and eliminate drug producers and traffickers.
- Another answered that it is to control illicit drug traffickers moving from one country to another and to control illicit drug trafficking internationally.
- One participant believes that it is to control illicit drug trafficking throughout the world and prevent the expected drug-related problems.

To the question: “What is the role of illicit drug prevention measures?” three participants of sample B could not answer the question because they have not undergone any training concerning the role of illicit drug prevention measures. The responses of the remaining members are close to the above explanation. The reason is that they have had training concerning illicit drug prevention measures. Their responses are as follows:

- One of them answered that it is to prevent drug-related crimes, control the illicit trade and prevent terrorism.
- Another said it is to prevent illicit drug influences on economic, political and social activities and to assist in economic development.

All participants from sample C answered the question regarding the role of illicit drug prevention measures. Their answers are close to that of the above description. The reason is that all of them are degree-holders in medicine and they have served at least three years in a related area. They answered as follows:

- Two of them said that it is to prevent drug abuse and control illicit drug trafficking, production, cultivation and use.

- Three of them answered that it is to lessen the dangers associated with the use of the drug and to decrease it. Finances are required to control their use. Furthermore, to ensure that people voluntarily prevent themselves from becoming victims.

To sum up, out of 20 participants of sample A, 13 of them could not answer the question the rest (7) answered the question which corresponds to the concept of role of illicit drug prevention measures. From sample B participants, three of them could not answer the question totally and the responses of the remaining two are close to the above definition. On the other hand, all participants from sample C answered the question and it is close to that of the above definition.

3.4. THE FUNCTION OF ILLICIT DRUG PREVENTION MEASURES

Since illicit drug problems have specific features and trends according to various geographical as well as spatial distributions, the magnitude of illicit drug problems exist in different countries. Hence, in formulating, designing, developing and implementing crime prevention measures, there is a wide range of ideas concerning the functions of illicit drug prevention measures. Accordingly, some of the ideas are described as follows:

According to the description of UNDCP (1997:203) the function of illicit drug prevention is suggested as:

‘The function of drug abuse prevention is to communicate a message, which discourages individuals who have not taken drugs, from doing so. The most important elements to consider in developing programs are the target group to whom the message is aimed, the style and content of the message and the vehicle or medium used to communicate that message. Prevention programs delivered in various different settings: by or within the school or educational environment, through the local community, by religious associations, sports or youth clubs or in closed surroundings such as prisons’.

Supply reduction is one way of illicit drug prevention. Hence, according to (World Drug..., 2009) the focus of this prevention measure is described as: Supply reduction strategies focus on the connections between supplier and consumer and between the criminal and illicit profits. The types of measures used depend upon the precise

purpose of the strategy and point in the supply chain at which it is aimed. Three basic types of interventions are employed to restrict the supply of plant-based drugs at its source are eradication, substitution and alternative development. Eradication of illicitly cultivated crops can be done by mechanical destruction (slashing or uprooting), burning, by applying chemical herbicides or by biological (including genetic) elimination. It can be either forced, or developed through compensatory schemes based on payments per hectare eradicated.

The international community has a key responsibility to ensure the necessary pre-conditions for successful alternative development. External support, through coordinated and directed programming of development aid is of course, a key factor that can establish a local market environment that is conducive to successful alternative development. The crucial lesson learned thus far is that inasmuch as there may be an imminent need to reduce illicit crop cultivation, the alternatives require time and patience.

To the question: “What is the function of illicit drug prevention measures?” thirteen participants of sample A could not answer the question. The reason is that three of them have not had any training and four of them have no detailed knowledge due to a lack of continuous training. The responses of the remainder of the sample (7) are close to the concept described above. This is due to these participants having served in the Division for at least three years and they have had relevant training. Their answers are listed as follows:

- One of them said that the functions of illicit drug prevention measures, is controlling illicit drug trafficking throughout the country.
- One participant believes that helping volunteers and controlling them internationally, can combat the negative side effects of illicit drugs.
- Another replied that it is to take direct action against traffickers and to create obstacles for the movement of illicit drug traffickers.
- Yet another said that it is to take different, effective measures against illicit drug activities and control the progress of illicit drug activities.
- Two participants answered that it is to control the widespread use of illicit drugs and to control the criminals.

- Another believes that it is to prevent the harmfulness of illicit drugs and related problems and to strengthen the prevention measures, which exist, as well as combating the negative side effects of illicit drugs.

To the question: “What is the function of illicit drug prevention measures?” three participants of sample B could not answer the question because they have not had any training concerning illicit drug prevention measures. The responses of the remainder of the sample are close to the above explanation. The reason is that they have had training concerning illicit drug prevention measures. Their responses are:

- One of them said that the role and function of illicit drug preventions measures are the same.
- Another answered that it is to safeguard society from the negative side effects of illicit drug activities.

All participants from sample C answered the question regarding the function of illicit drug prevention measures. Their answers are all close to that of the above description. The reason is that all of them are degree-holders in medicine and they have served at least three years in a related field. Their answers are set out hereunder:

- Two of them said that it is to prevent drug abuse and to control its side effect.
- To assist and rehabilitate the victims.
- To minimize illicit drug-related crimes.
- To punish illicit drug offenders.

To sum up, out of 20 participants of sample A, 13 of them could not answer the question. The remaining seven answered the question which corresponds to the concept of the function of illicit drug prevention measures. From sample B participants, three of them could not answer the question totally and the responses of the remaining two are close to the above definition. On the other hand, all participants from sample C answered the question and it is close to that of the above definition.

3.5. THE GOAL OF ILLICIT DRUG PREVENTION MEASURES

In combating drug problems and setting a goal for effective prevention measures of illicit drugs, a nation depends on the structural framework of the organized policy. Hence, it is essential to look at the set of different goals of illicit drug prevention

measures from the initial objective of this particular research project. Accordingly, several thoughts are presented as follows:

The goals of Illicit Drug prevention measure according to Single (2009:5) can be explained as follows:

“Canada’s drug strategy currently suffers from a lack of dedicated funding but its goals have been articulated as follows:

1. to reduce the demand for drugs;
2. to reduce substance-related mortality and morbidity;
3. to improve the effectiveness of and accessibility to information, education and other interventions, including treatment and rehabilitation;
4. to restrict the supply of illicit drugs”.

Each of these goals is further classified into sub-objectives with associated performance indicators. For example, performance indicators for the goal of reducing demand for drugs include not only reductions in levels of drug use but also increases in attitudes, which inhibit drug use (e.g. realistic health concerns). Reductions in patterns of illicit drug use which are particularly likely to result in harm (e.g., regular use, injection drug use, needle sharing) and particular targets for reductions in these indicators by high-risk groups such as Natives, street youths, prisoners and other socially disadvantaged groups (5). Similar sub-objectives and performance indicators articulated for the other goals of the national strategy. The specific goals and performance indicators will vary between countries, as they should because as noted above, the nature of problems caused by illicit drugs vary between countries.

Thus, the task for internationally comparable drug information systems is to find a common set of goals and performance indicators that national drug policies can build upon and expand within their own national contexts. Data sources should also be identified, in order to determine information gaps and set research agendas. The key point is that the articulation of goals and specific performance indicators are required to create the framework for drug information systems that will ultimately provide the data to test any dynamic model of drug use and drug

problems. Where the goals and performance indicators of a national drug strategy are not clearly articulated, drug information systems will be based on the availability of data rather than data requirements. The development of a dynamic drug model based on poorly articulated data systems may be doomed to failure.”

According to (Pathway of..., 2009) the goals of illicit drug prevention measures can also be described as: “The final goal of social policy for alcohol, nicotine, and controlled substances is to reduce the adverse health and social consequences associated with drug abuse. It also aims to reduce the harmful drugs and thereby the staggering social costs associated with their use. In the context of alcohol, prevailing policy aims to limit consumption by minors but does not aim to discourage "responsible use" by adults. In the context of nicotine, national policy not only aims to limit use by minors but also discouragement for adults. In the context of prohibited drugs, prevailing policy aims to limit use by everyone as a means of preventing abuse. In all three contexts, however, the aim of policy is to advance our knowledge regarding the causes and consequences of using these drugs to determine the best methods for minimizing adverse consequences of abuse and dependence”.

From the above two explanations we can see that the goal of illicit drug prevention measures is to reduce the demand for drugs and substance-related mortality and morbidity. It also aims to improve the effectiveness of, and accessibility to, information, education and other interventions, including treatment and rehabilitation as well as to restrict the supply of illicit drugs.

To the question: “What is the goal of illicit drug prevention measures?” thirteen participants of sample A could not answer the question. The reason is that three of them have not had any training and four of them have no detailed knowledge due to lack of continuous training. The responses of the remainder of the sample (7) are close to the concept described above. This is due to these respondents having served in the Division for at least three years and they have undergone relevant training. The answers of these participants are as follows:

- One of them said that it is through minimizing illicit drug trafficking and creating a drug-free world.

- One answered that it is to make the world free from illicit drugs negative side effects.
- One said that it is by changing the addicts from illicit drug practitioners to non-illicit drug practitioners and preventing illicit drug-related crimes.
- Another answered that it is to punish the criminals who partake in illicit drug activities.
- One participant reacted that it is by enforcing the international agreements which concern illicit drug activities and eliminating illicit drug usage. Also, by safeguarding society from the threats of illicit drug problems.
- One replied that it is by controlling illicit drug trafficking and minimizing the adverse effects of illicit drug trafficking.
- A further participant said that it is by making society aware of the problems and discouraging it from illicit drug activities.

To the question: “What is the goal of illicit drug prevention measures?” three participants of sample B could not answer the question because they have not had any training concerning the goal(s) of illicit drug prevention measures. The responses of the remainder of the sample are close to the above explanation. The reason is that they have had training concerning illicit drug prevention measures. Their responses are as follows:

- One of them said that it is to minimize the negative side effects of illicit drug trafficking.
- Another answered that it is to create a peaceful world for the next generation.

All participants from sample C answered the question regarding the goal of illicit drug prevention measures. Their answers are all close to that of the above description. The reason is that all of them are degree-holders in medicine and they have served at least three years in a related field. Their answers are as follows:

- To have an illicit drug- free environment and territory.
- To protect society from the impact of illicit drugs.
- To reduce the demand for drugs.

- To limit the supply of illicit drugs.
- To reduce the adverse economic and social consequences of illicit drugs.

To sum up, out of 20 participants of sample A, 13 of them could not answer the question but the remaining seven answered the question which corresponds to the concept of the goal of illicit drug prevention measures. Of the sample B participants, three of them could not answer the question totally and the responses of the remaining two are close to the above definition. On the other hand, all participants from sample C answered the question and it is close to that of the above definition.

3.6. ORGANIZATIONAL FACTORS AFFECTING ILLICIT DRUG PREVENTION MEASURES

The illicit drug problem is an extensive phenomenon that has recently become a world socio – economic and political pattern. However, due to its illegal practice which is processed through concealed strategies, it is difficult to reduce the impact of the illicit drug problem due to different factors. Hence, an organizational factor is one of these problems. With regard to this concept, various thoughts and understandings reflect the different perceived acquisitions and opinions which are presented as follows:

According to Asuni and Pela (2009) organizational factor which affect the implementation of illicit drug controls are explained as follows:

‘Efforts should be made to design and implement drug abuse assessment programs to determine the real magnitude and characteristics of the problem and to monitor its trends. A lack of funds and a shortage of adequately trained personnel have made it difficult to implement drug abuse control programs. In addition to formal drug controls involving the implementation of legislation, there is an informal system of drug abuse control operating through the family, church, school, neighborhood and work environment, as well as healthy recreational activities’.

It is suggested that efforts in African countries should be directed towards strengthening not only the formal drug control system but also informal controls in order to compensate for the insufficient funds and the shortage of personnel trained in implementing formal drug control measures. It is

very likely that the drug problems in African countries will worsen in future, unless more effective measures are implemented to arrest the current situation”.

To the question: “What organizational factors affect illicit drug prevention measures?” thirteen participants of sample A could not answer the question. The reason is that three of them have not had any training and four of them have no detailed knowledge due to lack of continuous training. The responses of the remainder of the sample (7) are close to the concept described above. This is due to these participants having served in the Division for at least three years and they have had the relevant training. Their answers of these are listed as follows:

- Four of them said organizational factors which affect illicit drug prevention measures are: lack of skilled personnel, different equipment, no clear job description and different bodies co-operating.
- One answered that it is due to a weak understanding of drug crimes throughout society and lack of training amongst law-enforcement personnel.
- One other believes that it is due to a lack of access to information of the subject matter and constrictions on skilled manpower.
- Another answered that it is due to lack of support of concerned bosses, weak leadership and poor awareness of the subject.

To the question: “What organizational factors affect illicit drug prevention measures?” three participants of sample B could not answer the question because they have not had any training concerning organizational factors which affect illicit drug prevention measures. The responses of the remainder of the sample are close to the above explanation. The reason is that they have undergone training regarding illicit drug prevention measures. Their responses are:

There is a shortage of skilled police officers and material.

A lack of clear task definition.

All respondents from sample C answered the question regarding the organizational factors which affect illicit drug prevention measures. The answers of all participants are close to that of the above description. The reason is that all of them are degree-

holders in medicine and they have served at least three years in a related field. The answers of these participants are indicated below:

- Two of them said lack of trained manpower in illicit drug investigation techniques.
- Financial constraints.
- Lack of co-ordination or reluctance from one side while different agents work together.
- Lack of access to information.

3.7. EXTERNAL FACTORS AFFECTING ILLICIT DRUG PREVENTION MEASURES

External factors are another one of the problems which affect the illicit drug prevention measures. With regard to this idea, some opinions are presented as follow:

According to (West Africa..., 2007) external factors which affect illicit drug prevention measures are described as:

“Conflicts in several countries, lack of political stability and the still vulnerable democratization process, weak ability to implement projects and the absorptive capacities of Governments. Furthermore, a considerable increase in funding would be required to boost program delivery”.

In other ways, according to (Risk and protective..., 2009), external factors, which affect illicit drug prevention measures, are explained as:

The following domains described below are the core external factors, which affect illicit drug prevention measures.

- Individual risk factors such as biology, behavior and personality factors most commonly identified as possible effects for the onset of substance abuse are as follows:
 - Anti-social and other problem behaviors, such as conduct disorder, attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD), and aggressiveness (particularly in boys).

- Alienation and rebelliousness.
 - High tolerance of deviance and a strong need for independence.
 - Psychopathology.
 - Attitudes favorable to drug use.
 - High-risk personality factors, such as sensation seeking, low harm avoidance and poor impulse control.
- Family risk factors most commonly documented in the research literature fall into the following categories:
- Family behavior concerning substance abuse.
 - Family management and parenting practices.
 - Family conflict.
 - Physical abuse.
- Environmental and contextual risk factors commonly cited in the research are as follows:
- Influence of peers.
 - Cultural and social norms and laws.
 - Poverty.
 - Neighborhood disorganization.
 - Failure to achieve in school.

To the question: “What external factors affect illicit drug prevention measures?” thirteen participants of sample A could not answer the question. The reason is that three of them do not have any training and four of them have no detailed knowledge due to a lack of continuous training. The responses of the remainder of the sample (13) are close to the concept described above. This is due to these participants having served in the Divisions for at least three years and they have had relevant training. Their answers are listed as follows:

- One participant replied that it is due to lack of international cooperation and international communication.
- Another said that it is due to a lack of awareness concerning international drug affairs and non-establishment of an inter-ministerial committee.
- Two believe that it is due to the weak control of commercial goods and geographical opportunities.

- One said that the weak implementation of international agreements and the lack of an acquired budget play a role.
- One participant answered that the unbalanced structure between international crimes and anti-illicit drug units, together with corruption, bad political relations between countries and a lack of commitment, has stymied progress.
- Another said that it is due to the imbalance between demand and supply and the increasing criminal knowledge on the subject matter.

To the question: “What external factors affect illicit drug prevention measures?” three participants of sample B could not answer the question. This is possibly because they have not had any training concerning external factors which affect illicit drug prevention measures. The responses of the remainder of the sample are close to the above explanation. The reason is that they have had training concerning illicit drug prevention measures. Their responses are:

- Increasing demand and supply of illicit drugs and weak control over illicit drugs.
- Lack of international cooperation, communication and awareness concerning international drug affairs.

All participants from sample C answered the question regarding the external factors which affect illicit drug prevention measures. Their answers are close to that of the above description. The reason is that all of them are degree-holders in medicine and they have served for at least three years in a related field. Their answers are listed as follows:

- A poor level of awareness amongst the general public on drug abuse and illicit trafficking issues.
- Current regional and sub- regional drug smuggling.
- Limited law enforcement measures and weak drug control systems in neighboring countries.
- Limited awareness by law enforcement officers and other professionals.
- The business aspect could seriously interfere with this mission as a lot of money is transferred with it.

To sum up, out of 20 participants of sample A, 13 of them could not answer the question. The rest (7 participants) answered the question and which corresponds to the concept of the external factors which affect illicit drug prevention measures. Of the sample B participants, three of them could not answer the question totally and the responses of the remaining two are close to the above definition. On the other hand, all participants from sample C answered the question and it is close to that of the above definition.

3.8. SUMMARY

In this chapter the researcher discussed the concepts of drug, illicit drug and illicit drug prevention measures in addition to the role, function and goal of illicit drug prevention measures as well as organizational and external factors affecting illicit drug prevention measures. In addition, the researcher also indicated what the knowledge of EFPCND members are and the two main accountable bodies' officials on such core issues. The reason is that these core issues are guidelines for any activities of illicit drug prevention measures of the EFPCND.

As indicated in this chapter, there is a framework of literature concerning the concepts of drug, illicit drug and illicit drug prevention measures in addition to the role, function and goal of illicit drug prevention measures, as well as organizational and external factors affecting illicit drug prevention measures.

However, as indicated in each sub-title, the responses to questions pertaining to the afore-mentioned core issue indicate that there are different thoughts among the respondents and they have no clear idea on such core issues.

CHAPTER FOUR

WAYS OF IMPROVING ETHIOPIA FEDERAL POLICE MEASURES TO ADDRESS THE ILLICIT DRUG TRAFFICKING PROBLEMS

4.1. INTRODUCTION

The intention of this study is mainly to assess the effectiveness of the prevailing illicit drug prevention measures of the Ethiopia Federal Police. In order to achieve the aims of the study, emphasis is given in this chapter to comparing the existing illicit drug prevention measures of the Ethiopia Federal Police, with international standards. This is to address the shortcomings of the existing prevention measures.

In this chapter, the researcher will explain the rules and regulations, the short - comings, the causes of the shortcomings, as well as the organizational and external factors affecting the illicit drug prevention measures in the Ethiopian Federal Police.

4.2. RULES AND REGULATIONS TO PREVENT ILLICIT DRUG TRAFFICKING

In Ethiopia there are three main rules and regulations concerning illicit drug control. The first one is the international conventions which Ethiopia signed. These international conventions are mainly three in number, namely:

- 1) United Nations Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961
- 2) Convention on psychotropic substances, 1971
- 3) United Nation convention against illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances of 1988

The aim and necessity of these conventions are similar. Hence, according to (United Nation..., 2007), the aim and the necessity of the convention described as:

The parties to this convention are deeply concerned by the magnitude of and the rising trend in the illicit production of, demand for and traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. These pose a serious threat to the health and welfare of human beings and adversely affect the economic, cultural and political foundations of society. Particularly by the fact that children are used in many parts of the world as an illicit drug consumer market and for purposes of illicit production, distribution and trade in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, which entails a danger of incalculable gravity.

Recognize that the link between illicit drug trafficking and other related organized criminal activity, undermines the legitimate economy and threatens the stability, security and integrity of a country. Recognizing also that illicit traffic is an international criminal activity, the suppression of which demands urgent attention and the highest priority. Aware that illicit traffic generates large financial profits and wealth, enabling transnational criminal organizations to penetrate, contaminate and corrupt the structures of government, legitimate commercial and financial business and society at all its levels.

Determined to deprive persons engaged in the illicit traffic of the proceeds of their criminal activities and thereby eliminate their main incentive for so doing. Desiring to eliminate the root causes of the problem of abuse of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, including the illicit demand for such drugs and substances and the enormous profits derived from illicit traffic. Considering that, measures are necessary to monitor certain substances, including precursors, chemicals and solvents used in the manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. The ready availability of which has led to an increase in the clandestine manufacture of such drugs and substances.

To improve international co-operation in the suppression of illicit drug trafficking by sea. Recognizing that eradication of illicit traffic is a collective responsibility of all states to that end, coordinated action within the framework of international co-operation is necessary. Acknowledging the competence of the United Nations in the field of control of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and desirous that the international organs concerned with such control should be within the framework of that organization. Re-affirming the guiding principles contained in existing treaties, specifically in the fields of narcotic drug and psychotropic substances and the systems of control, which are embodied therein.

Recognizing the need to reinforce and supplement the measures provided in the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, as amended by the 1972 Protocol Amending the Single convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, and the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances, in order to counter the magnitude and extent of illicit traffic and its grave consequences. Recognizing the importance of strengthening and enhancing effective legal means for international co-operation in criminal matters and

for suppressing the international criminal activities of illicit drug trafficking. Desiring to conclude a comprehensive, effective and operational international convention that directed specifically against illicit traffic and that considers the various aspects of the problem as a whole, in particular those aspects not envisaged in the existing treaties in the field of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.

The second rule concerning illicit drug prevention in Ethiopia is known as Guidelines to control and promote the use of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances. It falls under the control of the Drug Administration and control Authority of Ethiopia. According to the White paper on Guidelines to control and promote use of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (2004), the guidelines state:

The significant role of health in proper life and productivity of the people, it realized that narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances share a vital role in the health service. It deemed it necessary to deter the illicit production, distribution and use of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. It found it necessary to maintain the proper production, importation, export distribution, prescription, dispensing and use of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. To achieve these ends it is essential to lay down a secured narcotic drug and psychotropic substances control system.

The third concerned regulation on illicit drug prevention is the Criminal Code of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia. In terms of article 525 (1 to 6) of the “Criminal Code of Ethiopia (Act 414 of 2004)”, the crimes committed through production and distribution of narcotic and psychotropic substance state that:

- Whoever, without special authorization and with the intent of trafficking:
 - plants, produces, makes, transforms or manufactures poisonous, narcotic or psychotropic plants or substances; or
 - possesses, imports, exports, transports, stores, brokers, purchases, offers for sale, distributes, utters, hands over or procures for another, one of the substances listed in (a) above; or
 - makes, possesses, imports or exports by means used for producing, composing or manufacturing one of the substances listed in (a) above; or
 - furnishes, leases or permits houses, premises or land under his ownership or possessions, for the making, composition, production sale or distribution of one

- of the substances listed in (a) above, is punishable with rigorous imprisonment of not less than five years and a fine not exceeding one hundred thousand Birr.
- The punishment shall be rigorous imprisonment for not less than ten years and a fine not exceeding two hundred thousand Birr:
 - (a) Where the crime is committed by a member of a band or association organized nationally or internationally for the trafficking in such substances or committing crimes, or by a person who makes a profession of such unlawful activity; or
 - (b) Where the criminal, for gain with base motive or for any other improper motive, knowingly furnishes the forbidden substances; or permits access to his premises for the taking of such substances or where the user is an infant or a young person or a mentally deficient person or a drug addict; or
 - (c) Where the criminal employs children or a person with mental illness as a means for the commission of the crime; or
 - (d) Where the crime is committed in prisons, in schools, on the premises of institutions for social service, or in places where children or young students engage in educational, sporting or other social activities, or
 - (e) Where the criminal has previously been convicted for a similar crime.
 - Whoever possesses, transports, stores or hands over poisonous, narcotic or psychotropic drugs or plants, which he knows to have procured, also commits an offence. This can be done through or intended for the commission of one of the crimes specified in sub-article (1) or (2) of this Article, is punishable with rigorous imprisonment of not less than five years and a fine not exceeding one hundred thousand Birr.
 - Whoever:
 - Plants, buys, receives, makes, possesses, sells or delivers one of the substances mentioned in sub-article (1) above, to be privately used by himself or another;
 - Uses or causes to be used one of these substances without medical prescription or in any other unlawful manner is punishable with rigorous imprisonment not exceeding seven years and a fine not exceeding fifty thousand Birr.
 - Any person who, intending to use narcotic or psychotropic substances for unlawful purposes, fraudulently causes a medical practitioner to give them

lawfully or unlawfully to an unauthorized third person, is punishable with rigorous imprisonment not exceeding five years and a fine.

- Nothing shall affect the provisions of this Code relating to seizure of dangerous articles (Art. 104) and the commission and aiding in money laundering (Art. 684).

To the question: “Can you tell me the rules and regulations which concern illicit drug trafficking prevention measures?” eleven participants of sample A could not answer the question. The reason is that they have no deep understanding about the rules and regulations which concern illicit drug trafficking prevention measures. In addition, the Division did not inform its members about these rules and regulations.

The remainder of the group (9 participants) gave close answers compared to the existing documents. The reason is that they have served at least three years in the Division and they are responsible for implementing these rules and regulations. They said the following:

- One stated that there are no rules of illicit drug prevention measures. However, there is a regulation which described illicit drug trafficking as a crime.
- One reacted that there are rules and regulations. These are:
 - Criminal code of Ethiopia cited in Article 524.
 - Rule of the usage of Narcotic and Psychotropic drugs prepared by Ministry of Health.
 - International conventions of 1965, 1971 and 1988 which concern controlled drugs and signed by Ethiopia,
- Two replied that there are International conventions and criminal codes, rules and regulations.
- Four answered that there is an Ethiopian Criminal Code.
- One said that there are International Conventions.

To the question: “Can you tell me the rules and regulations which concern illicit drug trafficking prevention measures?” four participants of sample B could not answer the question. The reason is that they do not have any understanding about the rules and regulations which concern illicit drug trafficking prevention measures. The remaining member of the group gave a close answer compared to the existing documents. The

reason is that he has ten years experience in policing and he is responsible for implementing these rules and regulations and he said that:

- There are two rules namely, Ethiopian Criminal Law and International Conventions.

All participants from sample C answered the question: “Can you tell me the rules and regulations which concern illicit drug trafficking prevention measures?” The answers of all the participants are close to that of the above document because all of them are degree-holders in medicine and they have served at least three years in a related field. Their answers are as follows:

- Two replied that there are two rules and these are Ethiopian criminal law and international conventions.
- Three answered that there is the rule of the usage of Narcotics and Psychotropic drugs prepared by the ministry of Health.

4.3. THE SHORTCOMINGS IN ILLICIT DRUG TRAFFICKING PREVENTION MEASURES

The prevention of illicit drug trafficking by law enforcement, in many ways, needs high competence of police personnel. According to Brian and Randy (2005:76-77) this fact is explained as follows:

“Law enforcement officers who are assigned to a drug trafficking program must be:

- Motivated and enthusiastic because they will have to work independently.
- Honest and trustworthy because they will be handling drugs.
- Experienced and knowledgeable about drugs.
- Good public speakers so they can explain ideas to citizens, the judge and the jury.
- As far as possible, the officers must be trained how to (1) identify drug couriers (2) question and evaluate suspects (3) search and seize evidence (4) look for concealed compartments (5) use drug dogs and (6) maintain a safe crime scene”.

In addition to this, to prevent illicit drug trafficking, police officers should use information extensively. Brian and Randy (2005: 83) also indicate this necessity as:

“Police will generally follow a series of steps in using information, including:

1. Identifying potential informants
2. Reciting informants
3. Documenting contacts
4. Developing relations
5. Maintaining relations
6. Using informants as fully as possible
7. Controlling informants

The fact is that illicit drug trafficking needs police personnel who are competent and able to deal with extensive information as indicated above. However, different shortcomings occur in this activity due to different reasons. According to UNDCP ([s.a.]:13) some of the reasons are: Illicit drug trafficking has expanded in the sub-region through weak control measures, inappropriate drug control legislation, the favorable geographical location of a number of countries and their excellent aerial and maritime platforms.

All participants from sample A answered the question: “What are the shortcomings in illicit drug trafficking prevention measures?” The answers of all participants are merely their opinions which have acquired through work experience. Their answers are as follows:

- Three of them said lack of trained personnel, appropriate training and different equipment (cars, radios etc.), as well as weak relations with concerned bodies and control and communication with regional police.
- Two mentioned limited knowledge of the concerned bodies concerning illicit drug prevention, absence of intelligent attention by regional police and weak information exchange.
- Four mentioned lack of continuous training, inadequate budget and absence of various items of equipment.
- Two said weak exchange of information, weak co-operation within the country and lack of modern equipment.
- Three others said absence of information, ignorance of international conventions, a lack of trained personnel, poor attention and implementation problems.

- One participant mentioned weak information exchange, corruption and the non-participation of society.
- Two answered that lack of information, lack of skilled personnel, lack of equipment and a weak network system.
- Three said weak skills of personnel, constraints of manpower, usage of backward instruments, lack of professionals and equipment, lack of a budget and a weak awareness within the society.

All participants from sample B answered the question: “What are the shortcomings in illicit drug trafficking prevention measures?” The answers of all the participants reflect their opinions which they acquired through work experience. Their answers are:

- Two of them said lack of skilled personnel, lack of professional equipment, lack of budget, weak awareness of the society and weak communication between responsible bodies.
- Two said lack of skilled personnel and a weak information exchange network.
- One said lack of a budget.

To the question: “What are the shortcomings in illicit drug trafficking prevention measures?” the participants from sample C expressed their opinions acquired through work experience. These answers of are set out hereunder:

- Three of them said weak co-ordination and co-operation with responsible bodies who participate in illicit drug trafficking prevention.
- Two answered that it is due to a lack of skilled personnel and equipment.

4.3.1. Priority shortcomings

All participants from sample A answered the question: “Which shortcomings have priority in illicit drug trafficking prevention measures?” The answers are all based on their opinions acquired through work experience. The answers of these participants are:

- Four of them said that the priority shortcomings are due to a lack of skilled personnel and equipment.

- One said weak awareness of responsible bodies concerning illicit drug prevention.
- One participant replied that it is the lack of getting relevant information.
- Five answered that it is due to budgetary constraints.
- Two said weak participation of society in illicit drug trafficking prevention activities.
- One believes that lack of skilled personnel was the problem.

To the question: “Which shortcomings have priority in illicit drug trafficking prevention measures?” all participants from sample B answered by giving their opinions which were acquired through work experience. Their answers are indicated hereunder:

- Two of them said lack of skilled personnel and weak communication between responsible bodies.
- One felt that it was owing to a lack of equipment.
- Two replied that it was due to budgetary constraints.

All participants from sample C answered the question: “Which shortcomings have priority in illicit drug trafficking prevention measures?” Based on experience the answers of these participants are:

- Three of them said weak co-ordination and co-operation with responsible bodies.
- Two said lack of skilled personnel and equipment.

4.3.2. Less Priority Shortcomings

Participants of the three sample groups also listed the less priority of those shortcomings. To the question: “Which shortcomings have the least priority in illicit drug trafficking prevention measures?” twelve participants of sample A answered that “there are no less priority shortcomings”. Their reasons being that they believe all shortcomings have priority. The remainder of the sample group (8) replied as follows:

- Two of them said the weak exchange of information.
- Four answered that it was a lack of modern equipment.
- Two believe it to be due to manpower constraints.

To the question: “Which shortcomings have the least priority in illicit drug trafficking prevention measures?” all participants of sample B answered that “there is no less priority shortcoming”. Their reasons are that they believe all shortcomings have equal priority.

To the question: “which shortcomings have the least priority in illicit drug trafficking prevention measures?” all participants of sample C answered that “there is no less priority shortcomings”. Their reasons are that they believe all shortcomings are a priority.

4.4. THE CAUSES OF THE SHORTCOMINGS IN FEDERAL POLICE ILLICIT DRUG TRAFFICKING PREVENTION MEASURES

Identifying the causes of the shortcomings help to set or indicate best practice in order to address the problem of illicit drug control. In this topic, the researcher illustrates the causes of the shortcomings in Federal Police illicit drug trafficking prevention measures based on the three sample groups responses only. No research has yet been done on the causes of the shortcomings and which the researcher could use to support the viewpoints of the respondents.

All participants from sample A answered the question: “What are the causes of illicit drug trafficking prevention measure shortcomings in the Federal Police?” The answers of all participants are their own opinions acquired through work experience. Their answers are as follows:

- Seven of them said poor attention of higher officials to illicit drug prevention activities.
- Ten mentioned that it was the absence of a national co-ordination committee made up of members from all responsible bodies.
- Two said the increase in supply and demand of illicit drugs throughout the world.
- One other replied that it was the problem of recruitment.

The response from sample B to the question: “What are the causes of illicit drug trafficking prevention measures shortcomings in the Federal Police?” are listed below:

- One of them said the absence it was due to the absence of a national coordinating committee.

- Four participants answered that it was the weak attention of responsible bodies to illicit drug prevention activities.

The responses from sample C are:

- One of them said it has a negative impact on globalization.
- Two believe it to be the day to day growing of supply and demand for illicit drugs.
- Two others replied that it is the absence of a national co-ordination committee.

4.5. ORGANIZATIONAL FACTORS AFFECTING ILLICIT DRUG PREVENTION MEASURES IN THE FEDERAL POLICE

Policing in Ethiopia is decentralized due to the adoption of a federal system in the country. However, the practices of illicit drug prevention activities are presently centralized at Federal level. According to Brian and Randy (2005: 94) illicit drug controlling should also be decentralized and explains:

“Drug policing is decentralized in nature. At the local level, rural and urban departments try to control drug crimes occurring in their jurisdictions. State police get involved in enforcing state laws, training and assisting local departments and controlling drug offenses occurring on state highways. At the federal level, a number of federal agencies get involved in the law enforcement response to drug misconduct”.

In drug enforcement there are different organizational factors which affect illicit drug prevention measures rather than illicit drug policing as shown above. According to UNDCP ([s.a.]:25), some of the organizational factors which affect illicit drug prevention measures are explained as follows:

“Most importantly however, law enforcement entities have often very limited capacities to collect, analyze and pro-actively use intelligence data. Too often, seizures are the result of luck rather than analysis and profiling”.

In addition to this, the lack of human and financial resources available to these structures effectively controls the supply and distribution of illicit drugs, which has resulted in a proliferation of outlets and a wide variety of substances diverted into illicit channels. On the other hand, the analysis of the drug situation in Eastern Africa and the response given to it by the countries and bilateral and multilateral

organizations reveal relatively limited availability of reliable information collected on a continuous basis. Furthermore, limited capacities for drug control in most countries, particularly for the coordination of drug control activities at national level are factors, which affect illicit drug prevention measures (UNDCP, [s.a.]: 26).

Participants in this particular research project depicted similar and additional organizational factors which affect illicit drug prevention measures with the above-described organizational factors. Accordingly, the responses of the three sample groups are indicated below:

Sample A:

- Four of them attributed this to a lack of skilled personnel and equipment.
- Four others believe it is due to the lack of skilled personnel.
- Three said lack of equipment.
- Two felt that it was due to an unsuitable work environment.
- Two others answered that it was due to budgetary constraints.
- Two said that it was the weak commitment of personnel.
- Two participants believe that a shortage of labor is to blame.
- One stated that it is because of the weak administration of the division leaders and an absence of creative initiatives.

Sample B:

- Two of them said lack of skilled personnel.
- Three answered that it was due to budgetary constraints.

Sample C:

- Three of them said lack of trained labor and financial constraints.
- Two replied that it is a shortage of labor.

4.6. EXTERNAL FACTORS AFFECTING ILLICIT DRUG PREVENTION MEASURES IN THE FEDERAL POLICE

In addition to organizational factors, external factors also affect illicit drug prevention measures. According to UNDCP [s.a.] 26, some of these external factors are explained as follows: the capacity of the judicial authorities to investigate, prosecute and sentence those involved in drug trafficking and related criminal offence. Also, it is often limited due to inadequate legislation and procedures, as well as the lack of skills and resources and corruption. A major problem however, remains the fact that existing legislation has not always been updated and therefore, is not harmonized with the three UN drug control conventions.

All three of the participant samples identify the same points as quoted above and they strengthen the above explanation to show how other external factors have an influence. The answers of the three sample groups are set out below:

Sample A:

- Three of them said lack of international support.
- Four said the weak commitment of responsible bodies.
- Three mentioned the rapid development of technology.
- Two replied that it is the poor attention given to the illicit drug problem by society.
- Five replied that it is due to the weak co-operation of responsible bodies.
- Three felt that it is because of the poor co-operation of other countries.

Sample B:

- Two of them said lack of international support.
- Three believe poor co-operation of responsible bodies is the cause.

Sample C:

- Two of them blame the negative impact of globalization.
- Two answered that there is an increase in the supply and demand of illicit drugs.
- One feels it is due to poor drug control systems in other countries.

4.7. THE OPINION OF RESPONDENTS TO IMPROVE ILLICIT DRUG PREVENTION MEASURES IN THE FEDERAL POLICE

The participants of all three samples answered the question: “What opinion do you have to improve illicit drug prevention measures in the Federal Police?” Their answers are based on their work experience. The answers of these participants are:

Sample A:

- Two of them said more attention should be given to illicit drug trafficking control prevention activities, a national drug policy should be formulated, a national committee should be established and the EFPCND should be built by skilled officers with suitable equipment.
- Four felt that continuous training should be ensured.
- Seven replied that training should be given to members of the EFPCND, the equipment should be standardized and a sufficient budget should be assigned to this issue.
- Three answered that an investigation section should be established within the EFPCND.
- Four participants believe that sufficient labor should be assigned to combat the problem.

Sample B:

- Three of them said that continuous training should be given to concerned officials, as well as a sufficient budget and modern material assigned to responsible bodies.
- Two others answered that the co-ordination of responsible bodies should be strengthened.

Sample C:

- Two of them said participation of society and an integrated drug control system should be established.
- Three others believe that the capacity of relevant stakeholders should be expanded and higher governmental officials should give attention to illicit drug control activities. Also, co-ordination of stakeholders should be

strengthened by forming a national committee composed of all responsible bodies.

4.8. SUMMARY

In order to improve Ethiopia Federal Police prevention measures to address the illicit drug trafficking problems, the researcher has, in this chapter, discussed the main concepts, the rules and regulations concerning illicit drug trafficking, shortcomings, the causes of the shortcomings, as well as organizational and external factors, which affect illicit drug prevention measures in the Ethiopian Federal Police.

In addition, the researcher also tested the knowledge of three sample groups on rules and regulations concerning illicit drug trafficking. Meanwhile, the researcher indicated the opinion of the respondents of the three sample groups, which may help to improve illicit drug prevention measures in the Federal Police.

As indicated in this chapter, there are different and major shortcomings, which challenge illicit drug prevention measures in the Federal Police. These shortcomings require effort and attention to address the problems.

CHAPTER FIVE

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1. INTRODUCTION

The aim of this research was to improve the existing illicit drug trafficking prevention measures of the Ethiopian Federal Police. In this regard, the EFPCND activities on illicit drug prevention measures are the centre of this study. For successful prevention of illicit drug trafficking, best practices should exist on a par with that of international standards. However, the division does not work effectively to address problems of illicit drug trafficking in the country.

In order to address these shortcomings, this research analyzed the existing illicit drug trafficking prevention measures of the Ethiopian Federal Police by comparing it to international standards. To attempt this aim, three research questions were asked and researched:

1. What are the existing illicit drug trafficking prevention measures of the Ethiopian Federal Police?
2. How do these measures compare to international standards?
3. How can the Ethiopian Federal Police measures be improved to address the illicit drug trafficking problem?

To answer these research questions soundly, the researcher gathered information from literature by authors of national and international origin and from different relevant documents. In addition to these, experienced persons were interviewed to obtain their knowledge from practice. This, in the words of Pope, Lovell and Brandl (2001:369) was an attempt by the researcher to enhance the validity of his interpretation by drawing on the experiences of those most involved in research- setting itself.

5.2. PRIMARY FINDINGS

The following three sub-topics show the findings related to the research questions:

5.2.1. Research Question One: What are the existing illicit drug trafficking prevention measures of the Ethiopia Federal Police?

To answer the first research question, the researcher discussed the mission, vision, goal, necessity, functions and powers of the EFPCND. The reason is that these six

issues are guidelines for the activities of illicit drug prevention measures of the EFPCND.

Finding 1

The Ethiopian Federal Police Commission clearly sets out the mission, goal, necessity, functions and powers of the EFPCND. However, there is no official literature (documentary material) that approves the vision of the EFPCND.

Finding 2

Only three participants from sample A have a close understanding of the existing document, which approves the above issues. Out of the remaining 17 participants, 15 of them have no clear knowledge of the above issues, although they answered the relevant questions concerning the issues. The other two could not answer the questions. The main reason is that although the EFPCND is a prominent organization, it did not educate/enlighten its members about these core issues. It is for this reason that most of the participants of sample A (EFPCND) have no common understanding about these issues.

Two participants of sample group B could not answer the questions asked in research question one. Two others did answer the question. However, the answers were not related to the information in the official document. The reason is that they do not have knowledge about the issues.

Out of five participants of sample C, one tried to give answers to the questions but the answers are not related to the document. The remaining four participants could not give answers to the questions concerning the above six issues. The reason is that they have no knowledge about these issues.

In addition to the above, the researcher also specifically assessed the existing illicit drug trafficking prevention measures of the EFPCND to address the first research question.

Finding 3

EFPCND mainly implements three prevention measures and these are:

1. To strengthen law enforcement and search programs on illicit drugs.

2. To strengthen the intelligence service on drug trafficking.
3. To create awareness among the society.

Finding 4

From sample A, only three participants gave relevant answers to the question: “What are the illicit drug prevention activities of the EFPCND?” The remainder of the sample (17 members) gave different answers to the pertinent question.

Whereas from sample B, two participants said they do know the existing illicit drug trafficking prevention measures of the EFPCND, two other participants’ answers were incorrect. Only one respondent in this group gave a relevant answer.

Four participants from sample C could not answer the question. One did give an answer to the question but it is not the correct answer. This indicates that there are obstacles to effectively implementing the existing illicit drug trafficking prevention measures of the EFPCND.

5.2.2. Research Question Two: “How do these measures compare to international standards?”

From the research, the following findings are made:

Finding 5

To prevent illicit drug trafficking, there are four main prevention measures adopted internationally. These are:

- Balanced approach (supply and demand reduction).
- Harm reduction including damage limitation, risk minimization and decreasing the negative effects of drug use (creating awareness).
- Taking action against illicit drug traffickers (law enforcement).
- Treatment and rehabilitation.

These prevention measures are directly or indirectly related to prevention measures of the Ethiopian Federal Police.

Finding 6

From sample A, only three participants know these international prevention measures. The remainder of the sample could not answer the question.

From sample B, two participants have no knowledge about international standards, while three answered the question but could not give the full answer.

All participants of sample C have knowledge about international illicit drug prevention measures. The reason is that they are well trained regarding illicit drug trafficking.

Finding 7

The researcher also assessed the role, functions and goal of international illicit drug prevention measures. This is to properly address the second research question of this particular research project.

From the 20 participants of sample A 13 do not know what the role, functions and goal of illicit drug prevention measures are. The other seven have a fair idea of the concept described above.

Three participants of sample B could not answer the question. The remaining two gave answers which are close to that in the literature which describes the role, functions and goal of international illicit drug prevention measures.

All sample B participants (5) have proper knowledge about the role, functions and goal of international illicit drug prevention measures.

5.2.3. Research Question Three: How can the Ethiopian Federal Police prevention measures be improved in order to address the illicit drug trafficking problems?

The three sample groups gave their opinions which may help to improve illicit drug prevention measures of the Ethiopian Federal Police.

Finding 8

According to the common opinions of the three sample groups, the following main measures should be taken:

- The EFPCND should be staffed by skilled police officers with adequate equipment.
- Continuous training should be assured.
- Sufficient manpower should be assigned.
- A national drug policy should be formulated.
- A national committee should be established.
- The co-ordination and co-operation of responsible bodies should be strengthened.
- The participation of society should be assured.

5.3. SECONDARY FINDINGS

The following findings were made in terms of certain other relevant points that the researcher identified during the research.

5.3.1. Rules and regulations to prevent illicit drug trafficking in Ethiopia

Finding 9

The researcher established that there are three main rules and regulation concerning illicit drug control activities in Ethiopia. These are:

1. International conventions (1961, 1971 and 1988) which Ethiopia signed in order to implement them.
2. The guidelines to control and promote the use of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. It is seated under the Drug Administration and Control Authority of Ethiopia.
3. The Criminal Code of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, which deals with Article 525.

Finding 10

Most of the participants have no understanding of these rules and regulations. In addition, the researcher found that there is no policy which guides these rules and all responsible bodies in combating illicit drug activities.

5.3.2. The concepts of drug and illicit drug

Finding 11

The word “drug” refers to all narcotics and psychoactive substances that, when taken into a living organism, may modify its perceptions, mood, cognition, behavior or motor function.

Finding 12

It was also established that the term “illicit drug” refers to any drug and drug substance that affects the perception, mood, cognition, behavior or motor function of a living organism when it is taken. Also, the latter emphasized the production, distribution and use of any drug and drug substance, whether it is identified and/or restricted under the law.

Finding 13

Seventeen participants of sample A and three of sample B do not have knowledge of the definitions. In contrast, three participants from sample A, two from sample B and all five of sample C, have a good knowledge of the definitions.

5.3.3. The organizational structure of the Ethiopian Federal Police Counter

Narcotic Division

Finding 14

The EFPCND has its own organizational structure approved by the Ethiopian Federal Police Commission as cited in table-2.

Finding 15

The participants of sample A do not have a common understanding of the organizational structure of the division. This shows they are actually not so knowledgeable. On the other hand, none of the participants of sample B and C have any knowledge about the organizational structure of the EFPCND. The fact that these important co-workers do not know the structure, has an influence on controlling illicit drug trafficking.

5.3.4. The working relationship of the Ethiopian Federal Police Counter Narcotic Division with other relevant bodies

Finding 16

The Ethiopian Federal Police Commission clearly stated the working relationship of the EFPCND with responsible bodies in its document No-2. It said that: The “EFPCND maintains and develops links with various pertinent governmental bodies, international agencies, local associations and with the communities and encourages a coordinated approach in the fight against the drug menace”.

Finding 17

Seventeen participants from sample A do not have a working relationship with the EFPCND and/or other responsible bodies. In addition, four from sample B and all five of sample C, have no knowledge about the working relationship with concerned stakeholders. This indicates that the working relationship between responsible bodies is not strong.

5.3.5. Organizational factors affecting illicit drug prevention measures by the Ethiopian Federal Police

There are many organizational factors which affect illicit drug prevention measures of the Ethiopian Federal Police as described in topic 4.5. In this topic and of the various factors, the researcher only emphasized the system of drug policing.

Finding 18

Drug policing is decentralized in nature (Brian & Rand, 2005:94). However, in Ethiopia, drug policing is centralized. This is approved by the Ethiopian Federal Police Commission. In its document No-2, it explains this system as: The “EFPCND has the power to control and monitor drug trafficking throughout the country and to carry out border and airport checks.”

The EFPCND is not well equipped and does not have sufficient or well-trained police officers. Thus, in this condition and from other countries experiences, a centralized drug policing system affects illicit drug prevention measures in the country.

5.3.6. External factors which affect illicit drug prevention measures by the Ethiopian Federal Police

Finding 19

All three sample groups explained the external factors which affect illicit drug prevention measures by the Ethiopian Federal Police. Accordingly, the most common opinions of the participants are:

- Shortage of international support.
- Rapid development of technology.
- Weak cooperation between responsible bodies.
- Negative impact of globalization.
- Increase in the supply and demand of illicit drugs.
- Poor control systems of other countries.

5.3.7. Shortcomings in the Ethiopian Federal Police illicit drug trafficking prevention measures

Based on information from different documents and feedback from all respondents, the shortcomings in illicit drug trafficking prevention measures are discussed in heading 4.3.

Finding 20

In this regard, the most evident shortcomings in the Ethiopian Federal Police illicit drug trafficking prevention measures are:

- Lack of trained personnel.
- Lack of appropriate training.
- Lack of modern equipment.
- Lack of an adequate budget.
- Weak relationship between responsible bodies.
- Weak control system.
- Weak information exchange.

- Exclusion of society participation due to a lack of awareness campaigns.

5.3.8. The Causes of the Shortcomings in Ethiopian Federal Police Illicit Drug Trafficking Prevention Measures

The three sample groups also stated the causes of the shortcomings in Federal Police illicit drug trafficking prevention measures.

Finding 21

The most common causes according to the respondents' are:

- The poor attention of higher officials to illicit drug prevention activities.
- Absence of a national co-ordination committee formed from all the responsible bodies.
- The increase in the supply and demand of illicit drugs throughout the world.
- The poor commitment of responsible bodies.
- The negative impact of globalization.

5.4. RECOMMENDATIONS

The purpose of this particular research project is to develop good practices of Ethiopian Federal Police illicit drug trafficking prevention measures. This can only be achieved if concerned personnel have sufficient knowledge and proper working conditions are established.

Therefore, the researcher recommends that further research should be done in the following areas, to improve illicit drug prevention activities:

- Overall impact of illicit drugs.
- The trend of illicit drug production and consumption.
- The role, impact and achievements realized so far by other institutions involved in preventing illicit drug trafficking.

This research proves that there is a lack of knowledge due to no or insufficient training of illicit drug prevention activities. In addition, the researcher also found different shortcomings in Ethiopian Federal Police illicit drug prevention measures.

Based on these findings, the researcher recommends the following eight main issues, which should be adopted by the Ethiopian Federal Police in its prevention measures.

1. The capacity of the EFPCND, as well as the knowledge and skill of police personnel who are responsible for preventing illicit drug trafficking, being improved through continuous training.
2. An adequate budget and modern equipment should be assigned for illicit drug trafficking activities.
3. To strengthen legal grounds, national drug control and administration policy should be formulated.
4. In order to co-ordinate and strengthen the co-operation of all stakeholders and accountable bodies which are engaged in preventing illicit drug trafficking, a national coordinating committee should be established.
5. A system which can ensure and enable participation of society should be established.
6. The EFPCND should be creating awareness about its mission, vision, goal, functions, powers and organizational structure among its members.
7. All stakeholders and personnel should be familiar with the rules and regulations governing illicit drug prevention activities.
8. Illicit drug policing should be decentralized by giving power and responsibility to regional and local police institutions.

5.5. CONCLUSION

This particular research project was aimed to assess the Ethiopian Federal Police illicit drug trafficking prevention measures, in order to indicate the best practices. In chapter one, the existing illicit drug trafficking prevention measures of the EFP have been analyzed to determine whether they are effective or not. Accordingly, the researcher concludes that they are not effective. In chapter four, the researcher also assessed the shortcomings of the Ethiopian Federal Police illicit drug prevention measures and the ways of improving the measures. Lastly, in chapter five the researcher stated his findings and recommendations to address the shortcomings.

To sum up: the researcher wishes that this research will be an input to improve EFP prevention measures with regard to illicit drug trafficking. He also hopes that the Ethiopian Federal Police will use this research to enhance its prevention measures in illicit drug trafficking activities.

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APENDEX-1 INTERVIEW SCHEDULE

Objectives of the research, method of research-procedures, duration of study, how the results will be used and published. Also, the type of participation expected from the participants, the identity and qualifications of researchers and field workers, possible harmful aspects (if any) and how anonymity and privacy will be safeguarded. Any financial implications were made available to participants prior to the commencement of the interview as per the code of ethics for research of UNISA (UNISA, policies and procedures for postgraduate studies, 2002: 131). The researcher introduced the following ideas to his participants:

My name is Moges Chekole and I am doing my second degree in Police Science. If you are a voluntary participant, I would like to ask you a few questions. These questions are important inputs for my research. The research aims to assess the Ethiopian Federal Police illicit drug prevention measures. This study will cover the last five years (from 1999 to 2004). Your answers will be used as main data for this research which will be presented in paper form. Thus, I hope you will answer the questions correctly and freely. For your safety, the researcher does not need your name and ensures your privacy.

A. Topic

THE ASSESSMENT OF ETHIOPIAN FEDERAL POLICE ILLICIT DRUG
TRAFFICKING PREVENTION MEASURES

B. Research Question

1. What are the existing illicit drug trafficking prevention measures of the Ethiopia Federal Police?
2. How do these measures compare to international standards?
3. How should the Ethiopia Federal Police measures be improved to address the illicit drug trafficking problems?

C. Interview Schedule

Section-A Back Ground

1. Are you a police officer?
2. What is your responsibility in this section?
3. How long have you been involved in this section?

4. Did you receive basic police training?
5. Did you receive training concerning illicit drug trafficking?
6. What is your rank?
7. What is your current post in this section?
8. What is your level of education?

**Section B: The Existing Illicit Drug Trafficking Prevention Measures of the
Ethiopia Federal Police**

1. What is the mission of the Ethiopian Federal Police Counter Narcotic Division?
2. What is the vision of the Ethiopian Federal Police Counter Narcotic Division?
3. What is the goal of the Ethiopian Federal Police Counter Narcotic Division?
4. What is the necessity of the Ethiopian Federal Police Counter Narcotic Division?
5. What is the function of the Ethiopian Federal Police Counter Narcotic Division?
6. What are the powers of the Ethiopian Federal Police Counter Narcotic Division?
7. What is the organizational structure of the Ethiopian Federal Police Counter Narcotic Division?
8. How does the Ethiopian Federal Police Counter Narcotic Division work with other responsible bodies?
9. What are the existing illicit drug trafficking prevention measures of the Ethiopia Federal Police?

**Section-C International standard for Illicit Drug Trafficking Prevention
Measures**

1. What is a drug?
2. What is an illicit drug?
3. What are illicit drug prevention measures?
4. What is the role of illicit drug prevention measures?
5. What is the function of illicit drug prevention measures?
6. What is the goal of illicit drug prevention measures?
7. What organizational factors affect illicit drug prevention measures?
8. What external factors affect illicit drug prevention measures?

**Section-D Addressing the Shortcomings of Illicit Drug Trafficking Prevention
Measures in Federal Police**

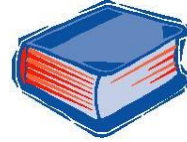
1. Are there rules and regulations to prevent illicit drug trafficking?
2. What are the shortcomings in illicit drug trafficking prevention measures?
3. Which shortcomings should be given priority?
4. What are the causes of illicit drug trafficking prevention measures shortcomings in the Federal Police?
5. What organizational factors affect illicit drug prevention measures in the Federal Police?
6. What external factors affect illicit drug prevention measures in the Federal Police?
7. What suggestions do you have to improve illicit drug prevention measures in the Federal Police?

APENDEX-2 INTERNET SOURCES

1. For Section 2.2 To Quoted as: Poderis (2009)

TONY PODERIS
Your Non-Profit Fund-Raising Resource

Fund-Raising
Forum Library



[Click Here](#)

Fund-Raising Forum

Permission to copy is not required.
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Go to Addendum:

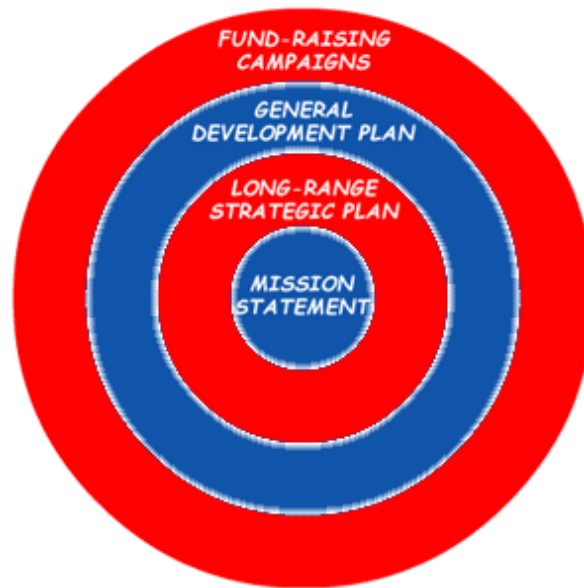
[Example of a Mission Statement](#)

Don't Make Your Organization's Statement Of Purpose A "Mission Impossible"

We read in all of the right publications and we are told by the experts that a non-profit organization's mission statement should be contained on the back of a business card, declared in as few words as possible on the organization's letterhead, etc., --- and even, as a national authority states, fit on a T-shirt.

Because such brevity suggests simplicity we could be led to conclude that the process required to create or to rewrite a mission statement is likewise a brief exercise. That is far from the truth. But take heart, while deliberate and comprehensive it must be, the mission statement development process is not incomprehensible. All you need in order to do the best job possible is to have a board of Trustees leading the way and working effectively together, as they take into account the core values and the outlook for their organization --- which is subsequently distilled as the mission statement.

**Your Nonprofit Organization's Mission Statement:
The 'Center' Of It All**



The Mission Statement declares 'why' an organization exists, and is the only foundation upon which a long-range strategic plan (the blueprint for carrying out the organization's 'business') can be developed.

The long-range strategic plan, with its clearly stated and defensible programmatic initiatives and their respective costs, allows for the creation of the fund-raising plan from which specific fundraising campaigns are organized and launched to secure annual, capital, endowment, sponsorship and underwriting funds. An organization's mission statement IS the center of it all.

**Your Mission:
It's Not What You Do, But The Difference You Make**

Because of its fundamental importance in the life of non-profit organizations, volumes have been written on mission statements and any library or bookstore with a strong section on business and management will have more than a few feet of shelf space devoted to the subject. I urge you to develop an understanding of the mission statement development process and to make sure your organization has a clear mission statement which is reviewed regularly.

2. For Section 2.3 To Quoted as: ward (2009)

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Vision Statement

By [Susan Ward](#), About.com

See More About:

- [vision statements](#)
- [mission statements](#)
- [business planning](#)

Definition:

A **vision statement** is sometimes called a picture of your company in the future but it's so much more than that. Your vision statement is your inspiration, the framework for all your strategic planning.

A vision statement may apply to an entire company or to a single division of that company. Whether for all or part of an organization, the vision statement answers the question, "Where do we want to go?"

What you are doing when creating a vision statement is articulating your dreams and hopes for your business. It reminds you of what you are trying to build.

While a vision statement doesn't tell you how you're going to get there, it does set the direction for your business planning. (For more on the role of your vision statement in business planning, see [Quick-Start Business Planning](#).) That's why it's important when crafting a vision statement to let your imagination go and dare to dream – and why it's important that a vision statement captures your passion.

Unlike the mission statement, a vision statement is for you and the other members of your company, not for your customers or clients.

When writing a vision statement, your mission statement and your core competencies can be a valuable starting point for articulating your values. Be sure when you're creating one not to fall

into the trap of only thinking ahead a year or two. Once you have one, your vision statement will have a huge influence on decision making and the way you allocate resources.

3. For Section 2.4 To Quoted as: (Dictionary Information..., 2009)



A how to self help knowledge base to answer questions on control, management and understanding self, helping one deal, learn, know and master self.



Dictionary Information: Definition Goal

Thesaurus: [Goal](#)

Description and Meaning: [Unattainable Goals](#), [Attainable Goals](#)

Goal (Goal) (?), n.

[F. *gaule* pole, Prov. F. *waule*, of German origin; cf. Fries. *walu* staff, stick, rod, Goth. *walus*, Icel. *völr* a round stick; prob. akin to E. *wale*.]

1. The mark set to bound a race and to or around which the contestants run, or from which they start to return to it again; the place at which a race or a journey is to end. "Part curb their fiery steeds, or shun the **goal** With rapid wheels." *Milton*.
2. The final purpose or aim; the end to which a design tends, or which a person aims to reach or attain. "Each individual seeks a **goal**." *Pope*.
3. A base, station, or bound used in various games; in football, a line between two posts across which the ball must pass in order to score; also, the act of kicking the ball over the line between the goal posts.

-- Goal keeper, the player charged with the defense of the goal.

[Encyclopedia Index](#)

[Authors Encyclopedia](#) | [Encyclopedia of the Self](#)

[Classical Authors Index](#) | [Classical Authors Directory](#) | [Classical Authors Library](#)

[Emotional Literacy Education](#) | [The Old Man of the Holy Mountain](#) | [Classical Authors Forums](#)

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4. For Section 2.4 To Quoted as: (Word to search for..., 2009)

WordNet Search - 3.0 - [WordNet home page](#) - [Glossary](#) - [Help](#)

Word to search for:

goal	Search WordNet		1		
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Display Options:

(Select option to change)	▼	Change		1		
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goal						

Key: "S:" = Show Synset (semantic) relations, "W:" = Show Word (lexical) relations

Noun

- **S:** (n) **goal**, **end** (the state of affairs that a plan is intended to achieve and that (when achieved) terminates behavior intended to achieve it) *"the ends justify the means"*
- **S:** (n) **finish**, **destination**, **goal** (the place designated as the end (as of a race or journey)) *"a crowd assembled at the finish"; "he was nearly exhausted as their destination came into view"*
- **S:** (n) **goal** (game equipment consisting of the place toward which players of a game try to advance a ball or puck in order to score points)
- **S:** (n) **goal** (a successful attempt at scoring) *"the winning goal came with less than a minute left to play"*

5. For Section 2.4 To Quoted as: (Goal Setting, 2009)

Goal Setting

Goal Setting

Why is goal setting important? Goals help to describe success. Without taking the time to think about success, one may or may not achieve it. Goals provide challenges. A persons' (or

organization's) reach should exceed one's grasp. People tend to maintain expectations, not surpass them. Thus, expectations or goals should be challenging. Goals create common tasks and processes. By having goals, a group knows what it has to do. Then members can work together on them. Tasks and relationships become further defined goals.

Goal setting can allow

- clear and specific delegation of responsibilities
- more freedom to operate and better communication: two-way and interpersonal
- greater job satisfaction
- more diversity of services/programs, by updating and improving old programs and developing new programs
- identification of individual and organizational strengths and weaknesses
- fair and easy appraisal and evaluation of the organization
- clarification and/or development of an organizational mission or philosophy
- better morale

Although goal setting is rewarding, some difficulties do exist

- it is sometimes difficult to quantify and qualify what our goals/actions should be
- goal setting takes time - initially the members must be introduced to the process, develop necessary skills, implement procedures and record evaluations
- goal setting can be a giant verbal game of paper shuffling exercises - the process can be easily distorted

Developing goals

Describe what you want the future to be like. If developing organizational goals, try to think of at least two ways to describe the future:

- through organizational tasks or purposes
- what happens to the members

Use your organization's purpose. An organization's purpose can define what the goals need to be and then these goals can be adjusted each year. Use what members, constituents, and other interested parties suggest. By being open to feedback, one can get new ideas for improving or building goals.

Process for brainstorming goals

- Allow ideas to start goals.
- Members should begin to talk about what they would like the group to accomplish.
- Responsible members should participate in the brainstorming process. This is important for morale and cohesion. Also, members are more likely to support what they help to create.
- Discard unrealistic goals at a later stage.
- When you finalize goals, make sure they are measurable.

6. For Section 2.4 To Quoted as: (Organizational goal..., 2009)

[Home](#) | [Search](#) | [A-Z Site Index](#) | [Directories](#)

Go Quickly To ... 

[Live Webcam](#)

[View](#)

(Lowry
Information
Desk)

[About Lowry
Center](#)

Regular Building
Hours:

M-F: 7 a.m.-12
midnight

Sat-Sun: 8 a.m.-
12 midnight

Lowry Center:
Student
Activities Office

[Late Night
Activities](#)

[Wooster
Activities Crew](#)

Student Organization Handbook

Organizational Goal Setting

***Goals are statements describing what the organization wishes to accomplish. They are the ends toward which the organization's efforts will be directed. Group goals are the beginning point of evaluating group effectiveness. Group goals change as the organization changes. ***

Why are goals important?

- Goals are guidelines for actions. It is through group goals that the efforts of group members are planned and coordinated.
- Conflicts among group members are resolved on the basis of what assists the group in achieving its goals.
- Setting goals gives the opportunity to review and evaluate what's been done and discuss problems.
- Goals provide a measuring stick against which process can be measured.
- Goals provide targets toward which efforts can be directed.
- Goals are the motivating force in the behavior of group members. Without motivation the group takes no action to achieve its goals.

Criteria for setting goals

[\(WAC\)](#)

[Student Organizations](#)

[Post Office](#)

[Scot Lanes](#)

[Information Desk](#)

[The College Underground](#)

- **ACHIEVABLE:** Achievable goals are perceived as realistic, plausible and possible. An achievable goal reveals a probability of accomplishment.
- **BELIEVABLE:** Believable goals provide you with a subjective feeling of optimism and hope.
- **VALUED:** A valued goal is desired, prized, cherished and esteemed by members and thus perceived worthy of time, energy, and resources to pursue.
- **SPECIFIC:** The board may have a general goal in mind. Specific goals cause members to think in terms of "what's the next step" toward implementation.
- **OBSERVABLE:** If the goals are reached, can others see the result?

Tips for goal setting

- Write down goals. Brainstorm! Review periodically at meetings and check them off when they have been completed.

7. For Section 2.5 To Quoted as: Roy (2009)



What is Organization Design?

A PROCESS FOR IMPROVING THE PROBABILITY THAT AN ORGANIZATION WILL BE SUCCESSFUL

More specifically, Organization Design is a formal, guided process for integrating the people, information and technology of an organization. It is used to match the *form* of the organization as closely as possible to the purpose(s) the organization seeks to achieve. Through the design process, organizations act to improve the probability that the collective efforts of members will be successful.

Typically, design is approached as an internal change under the guidance of an external facilitator. Managers and members work together to define the needs of the organization then create systems to meet those needs most effectively. The facilitator assures that a systematic process is followed and encourages creative thinking.

Hierarchical Systems

Western organizations have been heavily influenced by the command and control structure of ancient military organizations, and by the turn of the century introduction of Scientific Management. Most organizations today are designed as a bureaucracy where authority and responsibility are arranged in a hierarchy. Within the hierarchy rules, policies, and procedures are uniformly and impersonally applied to exert control over member behaviors. Activity is organized within sub-units (*bureaus*, or departments) in which people perform specialized functions such as manufacturing, sales, or accounting. People who perform similar tasks are clustered together.

The same basic organizational form is *assumed* to be appropriate for any organization, be it a government, school, business, church, or fraternity. It is familiar, predictable, and rational. It is what comes immediately to mind when we discover that ...*we really have to get organized!*

As familiar and rational as the *functional hierarchy* may be, there are distinct disadvantages to blindly applying the same form of organization to all purposeful groups. To understand the problem, begin by observing that different groups wish to achieve *different outcomes*. Second, observe that different groups have *different members*, and that each group possesses a *different culture*. These differences in desired outcomes, and in people, should alert us to the danger of assuming there is *any* single best way of organizing. To be complete, however, also observe that different groups will likely choose *different methods* through which they will achieve their purpose. Service groups will choose different methods than manufacturing groups, and both will choose different methods than groups whose purpose is primarily social. *One structure* cannot possibly *fit all*.

Organizing on Purpose

The purpose for which a group exists should be the foundation for everything its members do — including the choice of an appropriate way to organize. The idea is *to create* a way of organizing that *best suits* the purpose to be accomplished, regardless of the way in which other, dissimilar groups are organized.

Only when there are close similarities in desired outcomes, culture, and methods should the basic form of one organization be applied to another and even then, only with careful fine tuning. The danger is that the *patterns* of activity that help one group to be successful may be dysfunctional for another group, and actually inhibit group effectiveness. To optimize effectiveness, the form of organization must be matched to the purpose it seeks to achieve.

The Design Process

Organization design begins with the creation of a strategy — a set of decision guidelines by which members will choose appropriate actions. The strategy is derived from clear, concise statements of purpose, and vision, and from the organization's basic philosophy. Strategy unifies the intent of the organization and focuses members toward actions designed to accomplish desired outcomes. The strategy encourages actions that support the purpose and discourages those that do not.

Creating a strategy is planning, not organizing. To organize we must connect people with each other in meaningful and purposeful ways. Further, we must connect people with the information and technology necessary for them to be successful. Organization *structure* defines the formal relationships among people and specifies both their roles and their responsibilities. Administrative *systems* govern the organization through guidelines, procedures and policies. Information and technology define the *process* through which members achieve outcomes. Each element must support each of the others and together they must support the organization's purpose.

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8. For Section 2.6 To Quoted as: Roberto (2006)

ADAPTIVE SYSTEMS VIEW OF ORGANIZATIONAL FUNCTIONS

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ABSTRACT

Organizations need to achieve their goals in the presence of an uncertain environment. Coping with this uncertainty requires organizations to be able to handle unexpected changes in such an environment. This requires them to be adaptable, that is, to be able to make the necessary changes in the way they function, so as to cope successfully with their environment. Due to the introduction of new or different kinds of information technology, the development of computer-based information systems is another important source of changes in the way in which organizational functions are implemented. Owing to the impact that they may have on the ability of an organization to achieve its goals, the evaluation and control of the impact of these changes is of critical importance.

The view of organizational functions, as the means by which organizational goals can be achieved, helps to focus the development of information systems on the effective support of specific organizational functions. The conceptual distinction between the goals that an organizational function pursues and the organizational unit that realizes them is essential to this endeavor. This distinction is particularly useful for the evaluation of the impact that the introduction of information technology has on the way in which an organization functions and on its adaptability.

Keywords: adaptability, information systems, organizational functions, organizations, information processing, information technology

INTRODUCTION

In this paper we address the problem of building computer-based information systems that provide effective support to the functions of the organization they serve. But organizations are complex systems that need to achieve their goals and mission in the face of an uncertain environment. This means that, in order to be effective, a computer-based information system needs also to contribute to the adaptability of the organization (Kampfner, 1999).

The function support concept is closely related to the view of information processing as an aspect of the dynamics of systems. According to this view, information processing is conceived as an integral part of the processes that implement the functions (Kampfner, 1998). This is precisely the case in biological systems where information processing is deeply embedded into the processes realizing the various biological functions. The fact that both the processes that manipulate the information and those that use it have together evolved and passed the test of natural selection shows that in biological systems information processing supports function in an effective manner. For the same reason, it can be said to be highly compatible with such functions. Information systems, on the other hand, are the product of human design and although they are meant to support the functions of their parent organization, the effectiveness of the support they provide cannot simply be taken for granted. It must be the product of careful and informed design decisions.

The way in which the concept of function is defined, however, is especially important from the point of view of methodology. In this paper we introduce a notion of function which distinguishes two complementary aspects of the function concept. One is the goal that the function pursues, the other relates to the processes that realize the function. In the context of organizations, we associate the term organizational function with the set of goals it aims at achieving and the term organizational unit with the processes that implement it (Kampfner, 2000). We also show in this paper that this conceptual distinction is particularly useful from the point of view of analysis and design methodology. The organizational control systems modeling framework

(OCSM) allows for the description of the structure of the organization in terms of the functions it performs and their relationships to each other (Kampfner, 1987, 1999). This kind of structural description facilitates the analysis of the impact that the way in which the functions are actually implemented has on the adaptability of the organization (Kampfner, 2001). The function-support framework (Kampfner, 1999) and the abstraction-synthesis methodology of information systems development, or ASM (Kampfner, 1987, 1999) which provide modeling tools and methods for the development of function-supporting information systems, benefit from this conceptual distinction that greatly enhances the effectiveness of the tools and methods they provide.

9. For Section 2.7 To Quoted as: Conrad (2009)

Organizational power

"Traditional models of **organizational power** focus on only one dimension of power relationships - overt displays like orders, threats, promises and political strategizing. However, power has additional, equally important dimensions. The 'surface' structure of power also has a 'hidden face'. The conscious processes through which employees decide which battles and how to fight them, has a deeper structure. Power is perception; it exists in the minds of social and organizational actors, not in a realm independent of our activities."

Conrad, C. 1994. Organizational politics: overt power in communication process. Teoksessa: Strategic Organizational Communication. Paines. Fort Worth, Texas: Harcourt Brace. 172 -185.

10. For Section 2.8 To Quoted as: (Organizational Structure..., 2009)

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

Organizational structure depends on the product to be developed. Wheelwright and Clark define a continuum of organizational structures between two extremes, functional organizations and project organizations. Functional organizations are organized according to technological disciplines. Senior functional managers are responsible for allocating resources. The responsibility for the total product is not allocated to a single person. Co-ordination occurs through rules and procedures, detailed specifications, shared traditions among engineers and meetings (ad hoc and structured). Products that need a high level of specialized knowledge require a functionally organized structure.

A light-weighted matrix organization remains functional and the level of specialization is comparable to that found in the functional mode. What is different is the addition of a product

manager who coordinates the product creation activities through liaison representatives from each function. Their main tasks are: to collect information, to solve conflicts and to facilitate achievement of overall project objectives. Their status and influence are less as compared to functional managers, because they have no direct access to working-level people.

A heavy-weighted matrix organization exists of a matrix with dominant the project structure and underlying the functional departments. The product manager has a broader responsibility. Manufacturing, marketing and concept development are included. The status and influence of the product manager, who is usually a senior, is the same or higher as compared to functional managers because they have no direct access to working-level people.

A project organization exists of product oriented flows, project and teams. The project members leave their functional department and devote all their time to the project. They share the same location. The professionals are less specialized and have broader tasks, skills and responsibilities. The functional manager is responsible for the personnel development and the more detailed technology research in the functional groups.

Companies can be classified according to their organizational structures. Other variable companies can be classified according to the nature of the projects undertaken. We characterize projects by the number of employees needed to perform the tasks, or workload, and the number of tasks that are fundamentally different in nature. An example of the latter aspect is PCB development and structural design.

Another way to classify organization structure is by one of the following four categories:

I. The product to be developed is comprehensible for one person. One person is likely to have all the knowledge needed to develop manufacturing and assembly. The developmental departments in companies that undertake these kinds of projects are usually very small. If a company consists of more than one department, it is usually structured as a functional organization.

II. The product to be developed has a fairly low complexity but total work is high. These kinds of products are likely to be developed within one functional department. A research department may also be an example of a department in which type II projects are undertaken. If more departments are involved, then the light weighted matrix structure is preferable. Employees are involved on a full-time basis. Tasks may be performed concurrently. The sequence can be determined using the Design Structure Matrix.

III. The product to be developed consists of a lot of different elements, such as software, PCB, power supply and mechanical structure. The product is however, in the engineering phase, i.e. it is clear what needs to be done to get the product into production. Various disciplines perform their own tasks. These tasks have mostly a low workload. Employees cannot work full-time on one project. This creates a complex situation that may be compared to a job situation in production logistics. Though the comparison between manufacturing and product development is not accepted by all product development managers, it may yield good results. Studying each step in the Product Development Process and fluctuations in workloads reveals ways to reduce

variation and eliminate bottlenecks. It is necessary to view the Product Development Process as a process and not as a list of projects. Three important findings regarding this are:

1. Projects get done faster if the organization takes on fewer at a time.
2. Investments to relieve bottlenecks yield disproportionately large time-to-market benefits.
3. Eliminating unnecessary variation in workloads and work processes eliminates distractions and delays, thereby freeing up the organization to focus on the creative parts of the task.

Creating cross-functional concurrent engineering teams is the right way to develop products. However, the pitfall is too many projects at the same time, so that key people from engineering, marketing and manufacturing work at five or more projects at once. This results in congestion. Striving to work at 100% of the product development capacity lengthens product development lead times enormously. A more realistic percentage is 80%. Attention must be focused on bottlenecks, these days most commonly found at the software development side of the project.

11. For Section 3.1 To Quoted as: (World Drug..., 2009)

WORLD DRUG REPORT HIGHLIGHTS

"In contrast to the localized outbreaks of abuse in distinct countries in the past, amphetamine-type stimulants are now consumed in practically every region of the world." Page 19.

On drug trafficking:

"Throughout the past decade, seizures of most major drugs have risen. In terms of volume, the most heavily trafficked drug in the world is cannabis. In 1995, 3,000 tons of herbal cannabis and 1,000 tons of cannabis resin were seized globally. Worldwide, cocaine seizures amounted to 251 tons in the same year. Global heroin and morphine seizures amounted to 31 tons and 13 tons respectively in 1995." Page 24.

"Using various routes which traverse Europe and Asia and the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, criminal groups operating in South-West Asia supply the bulk of the European heroin market, while those operating out of South-East Asia supply the market in North America. Global seizures of opium are believed to account for a mere 10-15% of the total destined for the production of heroin." Page 25.

"The bulk of chemical substances seized globally are intended for the clandestine manufacture of cocaine. During 1990-1994, three-quarters of global precursor seizures took place in Colombia. In 1990-1994, around four billion 'potential dosage units' of precursors -or the amount of precursors needed to produce as many -were seized annually. The most significant trend during the period 1990-1994 was the growth in ephedrine seizures which ran parallel to the massive growth in the consumption of methamphetamine. In this period, the seizure of ephedrine grew from 13% of global precursor seizures to 46%." Page 29.

On drug abuse:

"In recent years, illicit drug consumption has increased throughout the world. Various indicators -emergency room visits, substance abuse related mortality cases, arrests of drug abusers, number of countries reporting rising consumption levels -make clear that consumption has become a truly global phenomenon." Page 29.

"It should be emphasized that authorities in many countries still have only a vague conception of the extent of local drug abuse. In many cases, there are few, if any quantitative estimates available." Page 30.

"Less than 10% of the global population illicitly consumes drugs. Based on unofficial UNDCP estimates, the annual global prevalence rate of illicit drug consumption is likely to be in the range of 3.3% to 4.1% of the total population. The drug most widely abused is cannabis, which is consumed by about 2.5% of the global population. This equals about 140 million people worldwide." Page 31.

"From a health perspective, it can be argued that the most serious drug of abuse is heroin. In terms of actual prevalence, abuse of heroin and other opiates however, appears to be relatively small. Statistics suggest that about 8 million people or 0.14% of the global population is taking this substance (on an annual basis)." Page 31.

"The abuse of cocaine is more widespread in terms of the total number of consumers, though more countries are affected by heroin abuse. Statistics suggest that at least 13 million people (0.23% of the global population) abuse cocaine (on an annual basis)." Page 31.

"In recent years, the most pronounced increase in drug abuse has been reported for synthetic drugs. This rise includes the abuse of amphetamine-type stimulants (ATS). Some 30 million people (0.5% of global population), more than heroin and probably more than cocaine, consume ATS worldwide." Page 31.

"Drug injecting has been identified in more than 100 countries, of which 80 report HIV infection among injecting drug users. The Joint United Nations Program on HIV/AIDS, UNAIDS, estimates that the global proportion of HIV infections due to contaminated injection equipment was 5 -10% in 1996." Page 32.

Part 2: Theories and interpretations of illicit drug use.

On theories of illicit drug use:

"Psychoactive substances have been used since antiquity within well-defined and socially integrated practices of medicine, religion and ceremony. These traditional patterns have largely broken down in the course of the last century and stimulated by profit-seeking criminal organizations, have been replaced by unassimilated, culturally degenerate forms of use. Powerful though such influences have been, most people nonetheless manage to cope with economic and personal hardship, boredom and depression without recourse to illicit drugs. The question is therefore, not just why certain groups or individuals are drawn into illicit drug use, but why other, apparently similar individuals or groups, are not." Page 45.

"Theories put forward for illicit drug use are found in widely diverse disciplines from genetics through neurobiology to Freudian psychoanalysis and Marxism. Reality may be more banal." Page 45.

"Evidence is rarely, if ever, presented to substantiate theories that certain factors *cause* drug abuse." Page 45.

"The decision to consume drugs illicitly depends on their availability but may be facilitated by contributory risk factors which increase the likelihood of use." Page 45.

12. For Section 3.3 To Quoted as: (Risk and Protective..., 2009)



The banner features the text "HSTAT" in large blue letters on the left, with "Health Services/Technology Assessment Text" in smaller yellow text below it. On the right, the National Library of Medicine logo is displayed, consisting of the text "National Library of Medicine" and the "NLM" logo. Below the banner, there are two navigation links: "Short Contents | Full Contents" on the left and "Other books @ NCBI" on the right.

[AHCPR Archived reports, Put Prevention Into Practice and Minnesota Health Technology Advisory Committee](#) → [SAMHSA/CSAP Prevention Enhancement Protocols](#) → [Preventing Substance Abuse Among Children and Adolescents: Family-Centered Approaches \(Reference Guide\)](#)

2. Risk and Protective Factors and Developmental Models in the Etiology of Substance Abuse

Researchers have known for some time that certain conditions in the lives of some children and adolescents make it more likely or less likely that they will use alcohol, tobacco, and illicit drugs. These conditions are often referred to as either *risk factors* - conditions that increase the likelihood of substance abuse - or *protective factors* - conditions that prevent or modify risk factors or improve circumstances in the lives of adolescents, thereby reducing the likelihood of substance abuse. Researchers believe that it is necessary both to reduce risks *and* to enhance protective factors to maximize the prevention of adolescent substance abuse.

The most extensively studied risk and protective factors affecting adolescent onset of substance abuse have been described and categorized in a variety of ways during the past decade ([Bry, 1995](#); [Hawkins, Catalano, & Miller, 1992](#); [Hawkins, Arthur, & Catalano, 1994](#); [Kumpfer & Alvarado, 1995](#); [Institute of Medicine, 1994](#); [Rutter, 1987a](#); [Turner, 1995](#); [Werner, 1986, 1989](#),

1992). Based on this research, a number of etiological models have been developed to explain the relationship between the presence or absence of these factors and the development of substance abuse and other adolescent problem behaviors. The prevention approaches described in chapter 3 are built on these studies of risk and protective factors and on current etiological models.

The Influence of Risk and Protective Factors

Risk and protective factors for adolescent substance abuse are not discrete traits or characteristics, but are complex factors that interact in dynamic ways. As understanding of these interactions grows, researchers are generally reaching agreement on the following:

- *Many influences in the lives of families and children determine the impact of risk and protective factors.* These influences include the developmental level of the child, the degree of interaction among the risk and protective factors, the number that are experienced simultaneously, their intensity and duration, and the interactions among the risk and protective factors within families and with the larger environment.
- *A core of risk factors is common to several adolescent problem behaviors.* Because several risk factors for substance abuse are also risk factors for delinquency - dropping out of school, teen pregnancy, and other serious problems of adolescence - addressing the common core of risk factors can affect these and other problems.
- *Risk and protective factors operate in multiple domains.* The ways in which risk and protective factors interact among different domains can increase or decrease the probability of substance abuse in adolescence. The major domains in which risk and protective factors operate include the following:
 - The child's genetic and biological makeup, behavior, and personality.
 - Family structure, management, and practices.
 - Environmental influences and conditions outside the family, such as school experiences, peer influences, the work and social milieus of parents, and community mores and values.

Some researchers refer to these domains as "a set of nested systems" (Bronfenbrenner, 1979; Szapocznik & Kurtines, 1993). For example, children are affected by the dynamics and interactions of the families in which they live, which are in turn influenced by the surrounding community environment. This point is discussed in more detail in the section on contextualism later in this chapter.

Risk Factors and the Link to Substance Abuse

In many cases, a causal relationship between the risk factors described in this chapter and adolescent substance abuse has not been established. Rather, evidence that such a correlation exists is based on longitudinal observations of the presence of an identified risk factor during the onset of adolescent substance abuse. However, many researchers have concluded that even though the causal role of many risk factors is under investigation, it is worthwhile to aggressively address them in efforts to prevent adolescent substance abuse.

As described, the core risk factors identified in research thus far relate to the domains of the individual child, the family, and the larger environment, including the school, the neighborhood, and the community. Each of these domains is described below.

Individual Risk Factors: Biology, Behavior, and Personality

Investigators continue to examine the role of genetic and biological factors in substance abuse. Research has demonstrated that in some cases, children's antisocial and other problem behaviors can predict substance abuse, particularly when these problems exist at an early age. Further, the severity of adolescent drug involvement appears to correlate directly with the frequency of problem behaviors, including delinquency (e.g. interpersonal aggression, theft, and vandalism). There is the likelihood of anti-social and other behavioral problems (which are themselves predictors of substance abuse) persisting into adulthood and increasing in the variety, frequency, and severity of anti-social behavior in childhood. Some of the behavior and personality factors most commonly identified as possible risks for the onset of substance abuse are as follows:

- Antisocial and other problem behaviors, such as conduct disorder, attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD), and aggressiveness (particularly in boys).
- Alienation and rebelliousness.
- High tolerance of deviance and a strong need for independence.
- Psychopathology.
- Attitudes favorable to drug use.
- High-risk personality factors such as
 - sensation seeking
 - low harm avoidance
 - weak impulse control.

Family Risk Mechanisms

The interaction and communication of parents, parents and children, and siblings play an important role in creating, exacerbating, or ameliorating the risk of substance abuse. Researchers have explored many of the circumstances and characteristics of families that predispose children to this risk. These examinations have led to several categorizations and groupings of risk factors, as well as hypotheses about various paths that lead to substance abuse. The family risk factors most commonly documented in the research literature fall into the following categories:

FAMILY BEHAVIOR CONCERNING SUBSTANCE ABUSE

The likelihood of substance abuse by children increases when their parents abuse substances (either privately or in the presence of the children). When parental attitudes are perceived by the children as permissive toward youths' substance use, or when siblings (particularly older brothers) use drugs. [↑ TOP](#)

FAMILY MANAGEMENT AND PARENTING PRACTICES

Many behaviors and attitudes on the part of parents have been correlated with higher risk for children's substance abuse. These include over-involvement of one parent and distancing by the other, low parental educational aspirations for children and unclear or unrealistic parental expectations for children's behavior, especially as these expectations relate to the children's developmental level. Poor disciplinary techniques have been linked to the risk for substance abuse, such as a lack of or inconsistent discipline or excessively harsh punishment. The quality of the mother's relationship with the child has also been the subject of studies, indicating that the following parenting practices predispose children to substance abuse:

- Low maternal attachment.
- Lack of maternal involvement in children's activities.
- Cold, unresponsive, under-protective attitudes on the part of the mother.
- Maternal use of guilt to control children's behavior.

FAMILY CONFLICT

Numerous studies have shown that conflict among family members is a strong predictor of delinquency and antisocial behavior, including substance abuse. A non-traditional family structure (i.e., single-parent household or "blended" family of parents and children from current and past unions) does not appear to be as strong a predictive factor as conflict among family members. [↑ TOP](#)

PHYSICAL ABUSE

Perpetration of physical abuse is a major risk factor for adolescent substance abuse as well as for other antisocial behaviors. The earlier the age when physical abuse is first experienced, the greater the potential for negative effects. Although common sense would suggest that sexual abuse is also a risk factor, research has not yet addressed this issue. [↑ TOP](#)

Environmental and Contextual Risk Factors

The social, institutional, and economic contexts in which families live have a strong bearing on the extent of children's risk for substance abuse. In most instances, environmental contexts operate independently as risks for adolescent substance abuse (e.g., peer influences or academic failure). However, the environment can also interact with existing child and family risk factors to heighten children's predispositions to substance abuse. The environmental and contextual risk factors commonly cited in the research are as follows:

INFLUENCE OF PEERS

Rejection or limited acceptance of children by their peers, particularly in the early school grades, appears to increase the risk of school problems and delinquency, which are in turn risk factors for substance abuse. [↑ TOP](#)

CULTURAL AND SOCIAL NORMS AND LAWS

Certain trends in social norms for substance abuse, as well as laws governing the availability and use of both legal and illegal substances, increase children's risk for substance abuse. Such trends include poor enforcement of the minimum purchase age for alcohol and tobacco products, social norms condoning use, and a proliferation of alcohol and tobacco product advertisements. [↑ TOP](#)

POVERTY

Although the extent of economic well-being plays a role in the risk for substance abuse, poverty appears to increase this risk only when it is extreme and only in children with behavior problems or other risk factors. Children from families with high socioeconomic status generally have a lower than average rate of delinquency, while high population density, overcrowding and poor housing appear to contribute to antisocial behavior and delinquency, which are risk factors for substance abuse. [↑ TOP](#)

NEIGHBOURHOOD DISORGANIZATION

Studies explicitly examining the relationship between "neighborhood disorganization" and substance abuse are scarce, but a number of environmental factors relating to neighborhoods and communities have been identified as contributing to delinquency and drug trafficking. These factors include deterioration of the physical state of the neighborhood, lack of a sense of community, a high crime rate, poor visibility of public places, and high mobility and transience. Deteriorating neighborhood conditions are sometimes due to the withdrawal of economic investments and jobs and the accompanying loss of a tax base. Neighborhood disorganization appears to hinder the ability of parents to instill social values in their children - values that could help ward off delinquency and substance abuse. [↑ TOP](#)

FAILURE TO ACHIEVE IN SCHOOL

Academic failure, especially in the late elementary grades, increases the risk for substance abuse in adolescence. This is true regardless of whether school failure is due to behavior problems, truancy, learning disabilities, poor school environment, or other causes. Intellectual ability, however, has not been found to relate directly to an avoidance of substance abuse. In fact, some studies have shown a positive correlation between high intelligence and some types of substance abuse (Hawkins et al., 1992). [↑ TOP](#)

The Role of Protective Factors in Substance Abuse Prevention

Even when risk factors are present, they are not precise predictors of the development of unwanted behaviors. Most children exposed to the risk factors described above do not, in fact, develop substance abuse problems as adults. Many of these children successfully negotiate the stages of childhood and adolescent development, possibly experimenting with substance use, without becoming chronic abusers. Investigators studying the etiology of substance abuse have attempted to identify and define the characteristics of these resilient children's personalities, families, and social environments, characteristics that appear to protect them from circumstances that could otherwise lead them to engage in substance abuse.

Factors that protect against adolescent onset of substance abuse have been far less extensively studied than have the risk factors that may lead to it. Researchers have hypothesized, however, that this protection is not merely the absence or opposite of risk factors, but rather the presence of positive influences that supplant, prevent, or counteract the risks. Protective mechanisms can interact with existing risk factors to prevent, modify, or moderate their effects. Protective mechanisms can also interact with each other to strengthen their protective effects (Hawkins et al., 1994; Rutter, 1987a). For example, the absence of a nurturing parent (a risk factor) could be counteracted by the presence of a nurturing grandparent or family friend (a protective factor). A child's strong bonding with his or her mother (a protective factor) can enhance that child's academic achievement in school (also a protective factor).

The best researched protective factors have also been categorized as individual and personality characteristics, family characteristics, and environmental factors. Protective factors are also frequently explained using the construct of resilience, an emerging area of research discussed in chapter 5.

Protective Individual and Personality Characteristics

Protective mechanisms relating to individual characteristics, as identified and described in the literature, include the following:

- A positive temperament or disposition.
- A broad repertoire of social coping skills.
- Belief in one's self-efficacy and the ability to adapt to changing circumstances.
- A positive social orientation.

As stated earlier, the role of intelligence as a protective factor against substance abuse remains unclear. In fact, high intelligence has in some cases been found to correlate with certain types of adolescent substance abuse. However, a number of researchers have found that intelligence can be a protective factor against severe childhood stresses, juvenile delinquency, and incompetency as an adult (Garmezy, 1993; Kumpfer, 1993; Werner, 1986). Owing to the association between juvenile delinquency and substance abuse in adolescent behavior, it could be inferred that intelligence is therefore also a protective factor against substance abuse, but the dynamics of this relationship have not yet been demonstrated by research.

As some individual protective mechanisms (e.g., positive temperament) are influenced by hereditary traits, they are not always directly amenable to prevention interventions. However,

identifying and understanding these traits may make it possible to teach parents and children how to cope with and compensate for characteristics that pose risk. Some researchers have suggested that successful coping can in and of itself be a protective mechanism ([Rutter, 1987a](#)). [↑ TOP](#)

Protective Family Characteristics

Research indicates that two types of family-related factors can protect against the risk of substance abuse: (1) cohesion, warmth, and attachment (bonding) with one or both parents during childhood and (2) parental supervision of daily activities and conduct.

The importance of cohesion, warmth, and bonding as protective mechanisms was illustrated in a study by [Richters and Martinez \(1993\)](#), in which children attending elementary school in a Washington, DC, neighborhood characterized by violence were assessed to identify early predictors of adaptable success or failure. The researchers found that, despite being exposed to similar levels of violence in their neighborhoods, the children exhibited varying degrees of adaptable success and failure (defined by academic performance and reports of behavior by their parents). The children's degree of success or failure was determined by characteristics of their home lives. The risk of adaptational failure increased only when external adversities threatened the stability and safety of the children's homes.

Contrary to many popular assumptions about parents' lack of influence on adolescents, parental monitoring of adolescent substance abuse has been found to be a significant deterrent to substance abuse for adolescents across many demographic groups and cultures ([Dishion, Reid, & Patterson, 1988](#); [Ensminger, 1990](#); [Richardson et al., 1989](#)). Parental monitoring is particularly effective in middle childhood, when children may be vulnerable to initiating substance abuse and associating with deviant peers - when monitoring is accompanied by positive methods of behavior management and by family bonding and warmth ([Catalano et al., 1992](#); [Chilcoat, Dishion, & Anthony, 1995](#)). [↑ TOP](#)

Protective Environmental Factors

The environmental contexts in which families live have a significant influence on children's lives and, when unfavorable, have the potential to predispose them to substance abuse. Sources of emotional support outside the immediate family - particularly one or several close friends and an informal network of neighbors, extended family, peers, and elders - can help protect children who are exposed to other risk factors. Successful school performance and strong commitment to school are also important. The following external factors appear to prevent or reduce the effects of risks such as poverty, low education, and family conflict:

- A positive external support system.
- Formal and informal family supports and resources.
- Norms, beliefs, and behavioral standards against substance use.
- Successful school achievement and commitment to school.

13. For Section 3.3 To Quoted as: (To eliminate illicit ..., 2009)

New Five-Year Drug Abuse Prevention Strategy

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Objective 2: To eliminate illicit drug trafficking organizations and exercise thorough control over end-users.

For drug abuse prevention, the aim should be to achieve a society where drugs are not available by eliminating illicit drug trafficking organizations that supply the drugs. It is also necessary to eradicate the demand for drugs through control over end-users who support the maintenance and expansion of such organizations.

During the implementation period of the Previous Five-Year Strategy that was formulated in 1998, related organizations exercised cooperative control over organized crime groups and illicit drug trafficking organizations made up of foreigners such as Iranians, which play a central role in illicit drug trafficking, and also promoted various measures. Consequently, they succeeded in devastating these illicit drug trafficking organizations in the personnel and financial aspects. They also promoted control over end-users from the viewpoint of eradicating demand that supports illicit drug trafficking, and thus arrested many end-users.

14. For Section 3.4 To Quoted as: (World Drug..., 2009)

WORLD DRUG REPORT HIGHLIGHTS

showed a drop in the mean number of crime days per non-incarcerated year from a range of 96-131 to that of 24-70 between the period of dependence prior to admission and the period of treatment." Page 219.

On eradication, substitution and alternative development:

"Supply reduction strategies focus on the connections between supplier and consumer and between the criminal and illicit profits. The types of measure used depend upon the precise purpose of the strategy and point in the supply chain at which it is aimed. Three basic types of intervention employed to restrict the supply of plant-based drugs at source are *eradication*, *substitution* and *alternative development*." Page 220.

"Eradication of illicitly cultivated crops can be done by mechanical destruction (slashing or uprooting) by burning, by applying chemical herbicides or by biological (including genetic) elimination. It can be either forced, or through compensatory schemes developed on the basis of payments per hectare eradicated." Page 221.

"The international community has a key responsibility to ensure the necessary pre-conditions for successful alternative development. External support through a coordinated and directed

programming of development aid is of course a key factor that can establish a local market environment that is conducive to successful alternative development." Page 224.

"The crucial lesson learned thus far is that inasmuch as there may be an imminent need to reduce illicit crop cultivation, the alternatives require time and patience." Page 227.

On anti-trafficking measures:

"The interdiction of drug consignments as they are smuggled within and across borders is a formidable task; interception rates vary widely between regions and for different drugs. However, estimated global interception rates are around 10-15% for heroin and 30% for cocaine in recent years." page 230.

"Detecting illicit cargo is almost impossible without prior intelligence." Page 231.

On supply reduction strategies:

"Ultimately, supply reduction strategies must be judged by how they affect consumer demand, through the decreased availability of drugs, through an increase in price or through the deterrent effect of the criminal law." Page 237.

15. For Section 3.5 To Quoted as: Single (2009)

Key variables and data requirements in modeling 'drug systems'

Eric Single

Abstract

This paper explores factors that account for variation in drug use and drug-related harm over time. A model of a 'drug system' is presented, consisting of dependent variables, proximate causes and underlying determinants. The dependent variables concern drug use (level and pattern), adverse health consequences and drug-related crime. The major proximate causes of drug use and drug-related harm include: drug availability (price and physical availability), attitudes towards use (fear of legal sanctions, health beliefs regarding risks and cultural beliefs) and alternatives to the illicit market (home cultivation and legal intoxicants for users, alternative career and income prospects for sellers). The underlying determinants that influence these proximate causes include: policy (drug laws, preventive education and risk management programming) and environmental factors (geographic isolation, climate and fauna, threat of AIDS and other infectious diseases). Despite recent improvements in the measurement of problematic patterns of drug use, there is still a paucity of data on patterns of use and drug-related harm. The viability of drug policy is thus often measured in terms of changes in levels of drug use and/or changes in the number of persons detected and charged with drug crimes. Until

valid and reliable data are available on its key variables, any model of 'drug systems' will have very limited applicability.

1.2 Data systems depend on well-articulated goals and performance indicators

The second observation is that *without a clearly articulated set of goals and performance indicators, drug information systems will inevitably fail to meet their objectives*. This may seem obvious, but the fact remains that the goals and performance indicators for national drug strategies are rarely well articulated. Focus is often placed on reducing the prevalence of any illicit drug use rather than specific indicators of drug-related harm. Examples of reasonably well articulated performance indicators for national drug strategies are relatively uncommon. For example, Australia's National Drug Strategy has been subject to evaluation (3), and its goals and performance indicators have been articulated in a *National Drug Strategic Plan* (4).

Canada's Drug Strategy currently suffers from a lack of dedicated funding but its goals have been articulated as follows (5):

1. Reducing the demand for drugs
2. Reducing substance-related mortality and morbidity
3. Improving the effectiveness of and accessibility to information, education and other interventions, including treatment and rehabilitation
4. Restricting the supply of illicit drugs

Each of these goals is further classified into sub-objectives with associated performance indicators. For example, performance indicators for the goal of reducing demand for drugs includes not only reductions in levels of drug use but also increases in attitudes which inhibit drug use (e.g., realistic health concerns), reductions in patterns of illicit drug use which are particularly likely to result in harm (e.g., regular use, injection drug use, needle sharing), and particular targets for reductions in these indicators by high-risk groups such as Natives, street youth, prisoners and other socially disadvantaged groups (5). Similar sub-objectives and performance indicators are articulated for the other goals of the national strategy. The specific goals and performance indicators will vary between countries, as indeed they should because as noted above, the nature of problems caused by illicit drugs varies between countries.

Thus, the task for internationally comparable drug information systems is to find a *common* set of goals and performance indicators that national drug policies can build upon and expand within their own national context. Data sources should also be identified, in order to determine information gaps and set research agendas. The key point is that the articulation of goals and specific performance indicators is required to create the framework for drug information systems that ultimately will provide the data to test any dynamic model of drug use and drug problems. Where the goals and performance indicators of a national drug strategy are not clearly articulated, drug information systems will be based on the availability of data rather than data requirements. The development of a dynamic drug model based on poorly articulated data systems may be doomed to failure.

16. For Section 3.5 To Quoted as: (Pathway of..., 2009)

Pathways of Addiction: Opportunities in Drug Abuse Research (1996)

Institute of Medicine ([IOM](#))

[Related Books](#)

**NATIONAL ACADEMY PRESS 2101 Constitution Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20418**

NOTICE: The project that is the subject of this report was approved by the Governing Board of the National Research Council, whose members are drawn from the councils of the National Academy of Sciences, the National Academy of Engineering, and the Institute of Medicine. The members of the committee responsible for the report were chosen for their special competencies and with regard for appropriate balance.

This report has been reviewed by a group other than the authors according to procedures approved by a Report Review Committee consisting of members of the National Academy of Sciences, the National Academy of Engineering, and the Institute of Medicine.

The Institute of Medicine was chartered in 1970 by the National Academy of Sciences to enlist distinguished members of the appropriate professions in the examination of policy matters pertaining to the health of the public. In this, the Institute acts under the Academy's 1863 congressional charter responsibility to be an adviser to the federal government and its own initiative in identifying issues of medical care, research, and education. Dr. Kenneth I. Shine is president of the Institute of Medicine.

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Pathways of addiction: opportunities in drug abuse research / Committee on Opportunities in Drug Abuse Research, Division of Neuroscience and Behavioral Health, Institute of Medicine.

At the same time, open mindedness is a sine qua non of scientific progress. In all value-charged areas of scientific research, including drug abuse, scientists must always be prepared to ask whether important and potentially fruitful avenues of inquiry are being foreclosed because they are not "politically correct." In this spirit

of critical reflection, the committee has asked whether and to what extent the goals of drug abuse research are circumscribed by existing social policies. The use of non-prescribed opiates, cocaine, and other "controlled substances" is prohibited by law. In common parlance, the term "drug abuse" typically refers to any use of those drugs, whereas nicotine and alcohol are generally not regarded as drugs at all, much less drugs of abuse. However, the committee questioned whether the objectives of drug abuse research differ from the objectives of research concerning nicotine and alcohol. In the committee's view, the answer is no. Differences in the legal status of these substances do not require or entail separate research agendas; to the contrary, differences in legal controls present specific researchable issues within the framework of a common public health research agenda.

The ultimate goal of social policy for alcohol, nicotine, and controlled substances is to reduce the adverse health and social consequences associated with abuse of, or dependence on, these harmful drugs and thereby to reduce the staggering social costs associated with their use. The controversial *policy* question is whether and to what extent society should aim to discourage or suppress use as a means of reducing abuse and dependence. In the context of alcohol, prevailing policy aims to suppress consumption by minors but does not aim to discourage "responsible use" by adults. In the context of nicotine, national policy aims to suppress use by minors and is moving toward a policy of regulatory discouragement for adults. In the context of prohibited drugs, prevailing policy aims to suppress use by everyone as a means of preventing abuse. In all three contexts, however, the aim of scientific *research* is the same: to advance our knowledge regarding the causes and consequences of using these drugs; to determine the best methods (including prevention of both initiation and escalation of use) for minimizing adverse consequences; and to determine the benefits and costs of alternative strategies for reducing abuse and dependence.

17. For Section 3.6 To Quoted as:Asuni and Pela (2009)

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Note: Performing your original search, *Drug abuse in Africa*, in PubMed will retrieve [1385 records](#).

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1: [Bull Narc](#). 1986 Jan-Jun;38(1-2):55-64. [Links](#)

Drug Abuse in Africa.

[Asuni T](#), [Pela OA](#).

Apart from cannabis abuse in Northern and Southern Africa and khat chewing in North-Eastern Africa, the history of drug abuse in Africa is relatively short. The abuse of drugs in Africa is nevertheless escalating rapidly from cannabis abuse to the more dangerous drugs and from limited groups of drug users to a wider range of people abusing drugs. The most common and available drug of abuse is still cannabis, which is known to be a contributing factor to the occurrence of a schizophrenic-like psychosis. The trafficking in and abuse of cocaine and heroin are the most recent developments in some African countries that had had no previous experience with these drugs. Efforts should be made to design and implement drug abuse assessment programs to determine the real magnitude and characteristics of the problem and to monitor its trends.

A lack of funds and a shortage of adequately trained personnel have made it difficult to implement drug abuse control programs. In addition to formal drug control involving the implementation of legislation, there is an informal system of drug abuse control operating through the family, church, school, neighborhood and work environment, as well as healthy recreational activities. It is suggested that efforts in African countries should be directed towards strengthening not only the formal drug control system but also informal control in order to compensate for the insufficient funds and the shortage of personnel trained in implementing formal drug control measures. It is very likely that the drug problems in African countries will worsen in future unless more effective measures are implemented to arrest the current situation.

PMID: 3490891 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

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18. For Section 3.7 To Quoted as: (West Africa..., 2007)

West Africa and Nigeria program

Situation analysis

Illicit drug trafficking and related organized crime led mainly by Nigerian groups remains the key problem in the sub-region. International drug-trafficking routes lead through Nigeria, including its northern territory but all coastal countries with major ports in the region now serve as transit points for heroin and cocaine. North African cannabis and psychotropic substances mainly from European sources are trafficked through the region in combined sea, air and land routes. Other organized crime, money-laundering and the trafficking of human beings are closely linked to the drugs trade and the political and economic situation in West Africa. Nigeria remains the principal source of cannabis for local consumption and illicit trafficking to other regions.

The increasing availability of illicit drugs has prompted quantitative and qualitative local drug abuse changes. Nigeria, which saw growing abuse of heroin, cocaine and psychotropic substances during the 1980s and 1990s, reported a stabilization of the abuse situation in 1999. But several neighboring countries report moderate to large increases in drug abuse, including abuse of cocaine and heroin. Eight of 16 West African countries reported injecting drug abuse but only Ghana, Mauritania and Nigeria have reported HIV among injecting drug users. In Nigeria, a recent study concluded that injecting drug use as the mode of intake is actually more prevalent than previously assumed. Growing drug abuse by children and youth is of concern in several conflict-shaken countries in the region.

Objective

The objective is to prevent the spread of drug abuse, illicit drug trafficking and related organized crime through a coordinated action package in and around Nigeria.

Strategy

Two mutually supportive programs are being implemented in West Africa. Given the magnitude of drug control and related problems and the existence of a national master plan, a national program is being developed with Nigeria. Regional drug control dimensions are covered by the West African component.

The Nigeria program supports the expansion of demand reduction action, including the creation of prevention and counseling outreach programs for risk groups, such as street children and commercial sex workers, and projects combining drug abuse with HIV/AIDS prevention activities. Treatment and rehabilitation services of government institutions and nongovernmental organizations will also be improved. UNODC plans to build on considerable government investments in the upgrading of the Jos Training Academy and support the development of best training practices so as to improve national training and assist the Academy in becoming a regional training capacity for West Africa. But additional funding is required to launch this initiative. Drug control assistance will be complemented by new projects undertaken by the Centre for International Crime Prevention against corruption and trafficking in human beings.

For West Africa, regional demand reduction interventions operate at two levels. New data gathered on the extent and patterns of drug abuse in key countries provide the basis for education and prevention activities for youth and vulnerable groups to be implemented in, inter alia, Cape Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana and Senegal. In line with national priorities established by nine countries under the previous African Anti-drug Program of the European Commission, UNODC will support national demand reduction action contained in

those action plans. New projects will incorporate gender mainstreaming measures and in particular, those that relate to joint drug abuse/HIV/AIDS prevention activities, as women and the female youth are major risk groups.

The ECOWAS secretariat in Abuja is cooperating with ODCCP in new activities against money-laundering, organized crime and other areas. In order to achieve full program ownership by West African counterparts, ECOWAS needs to become a repository for local drug control information and expertise and, over time, absorb program implementation and management functions. Therefore, as additional funds become available, UNODC plans to strengthen the regional drug unit.

The UNODC Legal Assistance Program and GPML supplement country and regional projects. The location of the secretariat of the ECOWAS Regional Task Force against Money Laundering in Senegal and the planned West African regional GAP component, to be opened in Dakar in 2003 if sufficient funds can be secured, will ensure the co-ordination of national, regional and global activities. UNODC work in Nigeria and West Africa requires close coordination with the assistance of several bilateral donors.

External factors affect UNODC work in West and Central Africa more than in other African regions. Conflicts in several countries, lack of political stability and the still vulnerable democratization process in Nigeria have affected both the ability of UNODC to implement projects and the absorptive capacities of Governments. Furthermore, a considerable increase in funding would be required to boost program delivery.

The progress under both programs will be subject to mid-term evaluations by late 2003 if sufficient program components are then under implementation. Major activities, including the Jos Training Academy and the regional demand reduction project in West Africa, will be evaluated at the end of each phase. Two end-of-project evaluations are scheduled during 2002-2003.

19. For Section 3.7 To Quoted as: (Risk and Protective..., 2009)



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2. Risk and Protective Factors and Developmental Models in the Etiology of Substance Abuse

Researchers have known for some time that certain conditions in the lives of some children and adolescents make it more likely or less likely that they will use alcohol, tobacco, and illicit drugs. These conditions are often referred to as either *risk factors* - conditions that increase the likelihood of substance abuse - or *protective factors* - conditions that prevent or modify risk factors or improve circumstances in the lives of adolescents, thereby reducing the likelihood of substance abuse. Researchers believe that it is necessary both to reduce risks *and* to enhance protective factors to maximize the prevention of adolescent substance abuse.

The most extensively studied risk and protective factors affecting adolescent onset of substance abuse have been described and categorized in a variety of ways during the past decade ([Bry, 1995](#); [Hawkins, Catalano, & Miller, 1992](#); [Hawkins, Arthur, & Catalano, 1994](#); [Kumpfer & Alvarado, 1995](#); [Institute of Medicine, 1994](#); [Rutter, 1987a](#); [Turner, 1995](#); [Werner, 1986, 1989, 1992](#)). Based on this research, a number of etiological models have been developed to explain the relationship between the presence or absence of these factors and the development of substance abuse and other adolescent problem behaviors. The prevention approaches described in chapter 3 are built on these studies of risk and protective factors and on current etiological models.

The Influence of Risk and Protective Factors

Risk and protective factors for adolescent substance abuse are not discrete traits or characteristics but are complex factors that interact in dynamic ways. As understanding of these interactions grows, researchers are generally reaching agreement on the following:

- *Many influences in the lives of families and children determine the impact of risk and protective factors.* These influences include the developmental level of the child, the degree of interaction among the risk and protective factors, the number that are experienced simultaneously, their intensity and duration, and the interactions among the risk and protective factors within families and with the larger environment.
- *A core of risk factors is common to several adolescent problem behaviors.* Because several risk factors for substance abuse are also risk factors for delinquency - dropping out of school, teen pregnancy, and other serious problems of adolescence - addressing the common core of risk factors can affect these and other problems.

- *Risk and protective factors operate in multiple domains.* The ways in which risk and protective factors interact among different domains can increase or decrease the probability of substance abuse in adolescence. The major domains in which risk and protective factors operate include the following:
 - The child's genetic and biological makeup, behavior, and personality.
 - Family structure, management, and practices.
 - Environmental influences and conditions outside the family, such as school experiences, peer influences, the work and social milieus of parents and community mores and values.

Some researchers refer to these domains as "a set of nested systems" (Bronfenbrenner, 1979; Szapocznik & Kurtines, 1993). For example, children are affected by the dynamics and interaction of the families in which they live, which are in turn influenced by the surrounding community environment. This point is discussed in more detail in the section on contextualization later in this chapter.

Risk Factors and the Link to Substance Abuse

In many cases, a causal relationship between the risk factors described in this chapter and adolescent substance abuse has not been established. Rather, evidence that such a correlation exists is based on longitudinal observations of the presence of an identified risk factor during the onset of adolescent substance abuse. However, many researchers have concluded that even though the causal role of many risk factors is under investigation, it is worthwhile to aggressively address them in efforts to prevent adolescent substance abuse.

As described, the core risk factors identified in research thus far relate to the domains of the individual child, the family, and the larger environment, including the school, the neighborhood, and the community. Each of these domains is described below.

Individual Risk Factors: Biology, Behavior, and Personality

Investigators continue to examine the role of genetic and biological factors in substance abuse. Research has demonstrated that in some cases, children's antisocial and other problem behaviors can predict substance abuse, particularly when these problems exist at an early age. Further, the severity of adolescent drug involvement appears to correlate directly with the frequency of problem behaviors, including delinquency (e.g. interpersonal aggression, theft and vandalism). There is a likelihood that anti-social and other problem behaviors (which are themselves predictors of substance abuse) will persist into adulthood and will increase in the variety, frequency, and severity of anti-social behavior in childhood. Some of the behavioral and personality factors most commonly identified as possible risks for the onset of substance abuse are as follows:

- Antisocial and other problem behaviors, such as conduct disorder, attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD), and aggressiveness (particularly in boys).

- Alienation and rebelliousness.
- High tolerance of deviance and a strong need for independence.
- Psychopathology.
- Attitudes favorable to drug use.
- High-risk personality factors such as :
 - sensation seeking
 - low harm avoidance
 - poor impulse control.

Family Risk Mechanisms

The interaction and communication of parents, parents and children, and siblings play an important role in creating, exacerbating, or ameliorating the risk of substance abuse. Researchers have explored many of the circumstances and characteristics of families that predispose children to this risk. These examinations have led to several categorizations and groupings of risk factors, as well as hypotheses about various paths that lead to substance abuse. The family risk factors most commonly documented in the research literature fall into the following categories:

FAMILY BEHAVIOUR CONCERNING SUBSTANCE ABUSE

The likelihood of substance abuse by children increases when their parents abuse substances, either privately or in the presence of the children; when parental attitudes are perceived by the children as permissive toward youths' substance use or when siblings (particularly older brothers) use drugs. [↑ TOP](#)

FAMILY MANAGEMENT AND PARENTING PRACTICES

Many behaviors and attitudes on the part of parents have been correlated with higher risk for children's substance abuse. These include over-involvement of one parent and distancing by the other, low parental educational aspirations for children and unclear or unrealistic parental expectations for children's behavior, especially as these expectations relate to the children's developmental level. Poor disciplinary techniques have been linked to the risk for substance abuse, such as a lack of or inconsistent discipline or excessively harsh punishment. The quality of the mother's relationship with the child has also been the subject of studies, indicating that the following parenting practices predispose children to substance abuse:

- Low maternal attachment.
- Lack of maternal involvement in children's activities.
- Cold, unresponsive, under-protective attitudes on the part of the mother.
- Maternal use of guilt to control children's behavior.

[↑ TOP](#)

FAMILY CONFLICT

Numerous studies have shown that conflict among family members is a strong predictor of delinquency and antisocial behavior, including substance abuse. A nontraditional family structure (i.e., single-parent household or "blended" family of parents and children from current and past unions) does not appear to be as strong a predictive factor as conflict among family members. [↑ TOP](#)

PHYSICAL ABUSE

Perpetration of physical abuse is a major risk factor for adolescent substance abuse as well as for other antisocial behaviors. The earlier the age when physical abuse is first experienced, the greater the potential for negative effects. Although common sense would suggest that sexual abuse is also a risk factor, research has not yet addressed this issue. [↑ TOP](#)

Environmental and Contextual Risk Factors

The social, institutional, and economic contexts in which families live have a strong bearing on the extent of children's risk for substance abuse. In most instances, environmental contexts operate independently as risks for adolescent substance abuse (e.g., peer influences or academic failure). However, the environment can also interact with existing child and family risk factors to heighten children's predispositions to substance abuse. The environmental and contextual risk factors commonly cited in the research are as follows:

INFLUENCE OF PEERS

Rejection or limited acceptance of children by their peers, particularly in the early school grades, appears to increase the risk of school problems and delinquency, which are in turn risk factors for substance abuse. [↑ TOP](#)

CULTURAL AND SOCIAL NORMS AND LAWS

Certain trends in social norms for substance abuse, as well as laws governing the availability and use of both legal and illegal substances, increase children's risk for substance abuse. Such trends include poor enforcement of the minimum purchase age for alcohol and tobacco products, social norms condoning use, and a proliferation of alcohol and tobacco product advertisements. [↑ TOP](#)

POVERTY

Although the extent of economic well-being plays a role in the risk for substance abuse, poverty appears to increase this risk only when it is extreme and only in children with behavior problems or other risk factors. Children from families with high socioeconomic status generally have a lower than average rate of delinquency, while high population density, overcrowding, and poor housing appear to contribute to antisocial behavior and delinquency, which are risk factors for substance abuse. [↑ TOP](#)

NEIGHBORHOOD DISORGANIZATION

Studies explicitly examining the relationship between "neighborhood disorganization" and substance abuse are scarce, but a number of environmental factors relating to neighborhoods and communities have been identified as contributing to delinquency and drug trafficking. These factors include deterioration of the physical state of the neighborhood, lack of a sense of community, a high crime rate, poor visibility of public places, and high mobility and transience. Deteriorating neighborhood conditions are sometimes due to the withdrawal of economic investments and jobs and the accompanying loss of a tax base. Neighborhood disorganization appears to hinder the ability of parents to instill pro-social values in their children - values that could help ward off delinquency and substance abuse. [↑ TOP](#)

FAILURE TO ACHIEVE IN SCHOOL

Academic failure, especially in the late elementary grades, increases the risk for substance abuse in adolescence. This is true regardless of whether school failure is due to behavior problems, truancy, learning disabilities, poor school environment, or other causes. Intellectual ability, however, has not been found to relate directly to an avoidance of substance abuse. In fact, some studies have shown a positive correlation between high intelligence and some types of substance abuse ([Hawkins et al., 1992](#)). [↑ TOP](#)

The Role of Protective Factors in Substance Abuse Prevention

Even when risk factors are present, they are not precise predictors of the development of unwanted behaviors. Most children exposed to the risk factors described above do not, in fact, develop substance abuse problems as adults. Many of these children successfully negotiate the stages of childhood and adolescent development, possibly experimenting with substance use, without becoming chronic abusers. Investigators studying the etiology of substance abuse have attempted to identify and define the characteristics of these resilient children's personalities, families, and social environments, characteristics that appear to protect them from circumstances that could otherwise lead them to engage in substance abuse.



UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION
AGAINST ILLICIT TRAFFIC IN
NARCOTIC DRUGS AND

PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES,

1988

UNITED NATIONS

UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION AGAINST ILICIT TRAFFIC IN NARCOTIC DRUGS AND PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES

The Parties to this Convention,

Deeply concerned by the magnitude of and rising trend in the illicit production of, demand for and traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, which pose a serious threat to the health and welfare of human beings and adversely affect the economic, cultural and political foundations of society.

Deeply concerned also by the steadily increasing inroads into various social groups made by illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, and particularly by the fact that children are used in many parts of the world as an illicit drug consumers market and for purposes of illicit production, distribution and trade in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, which entails a danger of incalculable gravity.

Recognize the link between illicit drug traffic and other related organized criminal activities, which undermine the legitimate economies and threaten the stability, security and sovereignty of states.

Recognize also that illicit traffic is an international criminal activity, the suppression of which demands urgent attention and the highest priority.

Aware that illicit traffic generates large financial profits and wealth enabling transnational criminal organizations to penetrate, contaminate and corrupt the structures of government, legitimate commercial and financial business, and society at all its levels.

Determined to deprive persons engaged in illicit traffic of the proceeds of their criminal activities and thereby eliminate their main incentive for so doing.

Desiring to eliminate the root causes of the problem of abuse of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, including the illicit demand for such drugs and substances and the enormous profits derived from illicit traffic.

Considering that measures are necessary to monitor certain substances, including precursors, chemicals and solvents, which are used in the manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, the ready availability of which has led to an increase in the clandestine manufacture of such drugs and substances.

Determine to improve international co-operation in the suppression of illicit drug traffic by sea.

Recognizing that the eradication of illicit traffic is a collective responsibility of all States and that to that end, coordinated action within the framework of international co-operation is necessary.

Acknowledging the competence of the United Nations in the field of control of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and desirous that the international organs concerned with such control should be within the framework of that Organization.

Reaffirm the guiding principles of existing treaties in the field of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and the systems of control which they embody.

Recognizing the need to reinforce and supplement the measures provided in the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol Amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, and the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances, in order to counter the magnitude and extent of illicit traffic and its grave consequences.

Recognize the importance of strengthening and enhancing effective legal means for international co-operation in criminal matters for suppressing the international criminal activities of illicit traffic.

Desiring to conclude a comprehensive, effective and operative international convention that is directed specifically against illicit traffic and that considers the various aspects of the problem as a whole, in particular those aspects not envisaged in the existing treaties in the field of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.

Hereby agree as follows: