

DEMARKETING VIOLENCE BY CURTAILING HARD DRUGS TRAFFICKING AND CONSUMPTION IN AFRICA: CULTURE- BASED CAUSES AND RECIPES

Mbum, Patrick Awok

Department of Marketing, Faculty of Administration & Management Sciences,
University of Calabar, Nigeria
Email: pambum@unical.edu.ng

Akoh, Simon Ugbojoide

Department of Marketing, Faculty of Administration & Management Sciences,
University of Calabar, Nigeria
Email: sim4real2000@gmail.com

Frinyu, Marilyn

Higher institute of commerce and management (HICM),
University of Bamenda, Cameroon.
Email: nkenglamarilyn@gmail.com

Nkengla, Blesse Penn

Mitanyen Cooperative Credit Union Ltd,
Sonac Street, Bamenda – Cameroun.
Email: nkenglablesse@gmail.com

Akpam, Victor Ategwu

World Sustainable Development Goals Organization (WSDGO),
Suite B01, No. 16 Rivours Vivour Close, Asokoro – Abuja.
Email: ategsprince@gmail.com

Yayock, Andrew Kafiap

Department of Marketing, Faculty of Administration & Management Sciences,
University of Calabar, Nigeria
Email: Yayockandy@gmail.com

Abstract

This paper critically examines the effect of environmental factors, traditions and culture on hard drugs consumptions and trafficking in Africa, and the implications on violence, law enforcement, drug supplies and women involvement in drug trafficking. The paper adopts a critical analysis design, through literature search and qualitative secondary data approach. It took a global outlook of the subject matter, but with emphasis on how environmental factors, traditions and culture affect hard drugs trafficking and consumptions in Africa, and the consequences on women involvement, level of violence, law enforcement and drug supplies. The findings reveal that environmental factors of poverty and other economic motivations, conflicts and social disequilibrium, graduates' unemployment, and materialistic culture of get-rich-quick syndrome influence the drug trafficking, consumption and consequent violence. That women are significantly used and abused for drug trafficking in Africa because of these aforementioned environmental factors. That those environmental and cultural factors adversely affect drug trafficking law enforcement, the justice system, drug supplies and controls in the area. The study portrayed the problem of narcotics with emphasis on Africa continent and the implications on the rest of the world.

Keywords: Violence, Hard Drugs, Law Enforcement, Drug Supplies, Women Involvement, Drug Trafficking.

1.1 Introduction

What drives and motivates youths' behaviours towards hard drugs and consequently the solutions to the problem could be culture-based or environment-centric, and differ from one country to another, and from one culture to the other. Thus, intervention techniques and measures that worked in one country, may not work or could need professional modifications to work in another country. Reports indicate an upswing in the global narcotics consumption, rapes, domestic violence and police brutalities since the COVID-19 pandemic (WHO, 2020). No nation is immune from the devastating effects of this problem, and many offenders are drug users who commit the crime under the influence of drug, says the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC, 2020). Global drug records show that numerous measures have been adopted by individual countries and collectively to curb the illegal drug trade and narcotics consumption. Worryingly, some of these measures have led to racial discriminations, xenophobia, violence and deaths in some countries.

Consequently, the prevention of drug abuse and trafficking is one of the cornerstones of international relations and global governance, due to the alarmingly damaging effect of hard drug use and trafficking to the individual, families, societies and the world at large. This is why in some western nations like the United Kingdom, law enforcement is resolutely directed at discouraging drug producers and traffickers through the loss of their liberty and confiscation of their wealth (Klein, 2012). With the worsening cases of domestic violence and police brutalities (Human Rights Watch, 2020; UNODC, 2020), probably induced by the COVID-19 pressures and frustrations, this paper critically examines the effect of environmental factors, traditions and culture on hard drugs consumptions and trafficking in Africa, and the implications on violence, law enforcement, drug supplies and control.

1.2 Theoretical Framework and Development of Research Questions

The theoretical construct for this work hinges on culture-based integrated marketing communication (CIMC) as a viable panacea to the global drug-trafficking problem in the world. Abramovich (2013) defines IMC as a strategic marketing process specifically designed to ensure that all messaging and communication strategies are unified across all channels and are centred on the customer. That is to say, for a campaign to be seen as IMC it must holistically and professionally embody all the major and minor communications' tools, media, channels and strategies relevant to that campaign. In an IMC-mix campaign, it is expected that one medium's weakness will be offset by another medium's strength and all will be synergized to achieve greater result (Ked, 2013).

However, in this paper, opinion is canvassed that it may be difficult to carry out a very successful marketing communications' campaign against hard drugs trafficking and abuse in Africa, without factoring in the cultural and environmental antecedents of the target population. Hence, cultural and environmental factors need to be added to the IMC models and graphs by many authors. This entails an integrated marketing communications campaign that accommodates the traditional and cultural values of the target audience, with special emphasis on their traditional communication lives and modes, which is found in all cultures and amongst all races and peoples of the world. In our context, therefore, the Africa traditional media of communications (Odigbo, Anuforo & Odigbo, 2013), must be blended into the other IMC tools in order to achieve best results in the global anti-narcotics campaigns involving Africans, and the consequent drug wars, crimes and violence. This is very important because in Africa, over

70 per cent of the nationals live in rural areas (United Nations World Population Review, 2013), with dominant local means of communications. Hence, traditional communication is strictly embedded in the enduring, sustaining and inevitable culture and tradition of the people (Osho, 2011), and serves as a vital weapon for addressing any problem. Based on the foregoing, therefore, the following research questions are drawn for this paper:

RQ1: What are the environmental and cultural factors influencing the drug trafficking, consumption and violence by Africans?

RQ2: Are women significantly used and abused for drug trafficking in Africa?

RQ3: What are the implications of drug trafficking and consumption in Africa on violence, law enforcement, drug supplies and control?

1.3 Literature Review

1.3.1 Hard Drugs, Violence and Police Brutality

The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC, 2020), says hard drugs, including amphetamine-type stimulants, coca/cocaine, cannabis, hallucinogens, opiates and sedative hypnotics, ecstasy, heroin and methamphetamine, even alcohol and tobacco are dangerous to health and lives (Kim, 2014). In this COVID-19 pandemic period, there has been an upsurge in cases of domestic violence, rapes, police brutality and killings all over the world (Human Rights Watch, 2020). In Nigeria, 18 persons lost their lives at the hands of police (Amnesty International, 2020), in Kenya six persons were killed by police (Aljazeera, 2020), from South Africa came reports of police shootings, beatings, teargassing, water bombing, exploitation and gender-based violence (Human Rights Watch, 2020). From the Philippines came reports of deaths in prison, police use of excessive force, violence and brutalities, and a "Shoot to kill orders" by government (TheDiplomat, 2020). From El Salvador came reports of police arbitrary arrests, arbitrary detentions, excessive use of force, police violence and brutalities (TheDiplomat, 2020). From the Dominican Republic, came reports of police arbitrary arrests, arbitrary detentions and use of excessive force on the citizens, including the slapping of a medical doctor (Dailymail, 2020). From Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan, Morocco and Iran there were also allegations of police brutalities against some citizens (Human Rights Watch, 2020). All these happened within the first few weeks of lockdown and emergency enforcement.

In some Western countries like the U.S.A came reports of excessive use of force by the police, trumped-up drug charges in some cases, leading to deaths like that of George Floyd and Breonna Taylor (BBC News, 2020). In many of the cases, says the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR, 2003), these human rights abuses by the police often target members of minority communities, ostensibly to implement anti-drug controls. More still, the violence, cult clashes and gangster fights in some cities of the world like in South Africa, fuelling xenophobia, are consequences of drug wars and drug markets' controls (Dziewanski, 2020). It is the view of some commentators that the draconian laws and excessive force by police, may be fuelling the desperation of drug dealers and 'addicts' to escape the law (Moore & Kleiman, 1989). In some Communist and Islamic countries like China, Saudi Arabia, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Malaysia, and many more, drug offenders are convicted and killed by the state, which some say, hardens the drug pushers and makes them more lethal (Hood, 2001; Johnson & Zimring, 2009).

1.3.2 Africa Drug Supplies and Controls

Cocaine, heroin and other hard drugs are not produced in Africa, but some of the misguided youths serve as drug couriers. However, there is substantial cultivation and production of cannabis or marijuana in some African countries. According to the United Nations Office on

Drugs and Crime (UNODC, 2020), Southern and Western African countries account for the bulk of the continent's supply of cannabis or marijuana. It is cultivated and consumed domestically and for commercial exports in many African countries.

In Nigeria cannabis is grown widely in the southern and Middle Belt states, including Anambra, Benin, Delta, Kogi, Ogun and Ondo, and spreading fast to the north and the west (NDLEA, 2012). Nigeria is assumed to be the largest producer of cannabis in West Africa going by the scale of destroyed crop acreage by the National Drug Law Enforcement Agency of Nigeria (UNODC, 2013). Ghana is reckoned as the second largest producer of cannabis in West Africa, because its sub-equatorial climate is good for the cultivation. According to a UNODC (2013) report cultivation of marijuana began in Ghana in the 1940s and 1950s, in areas of the Eastern Region close to Accra, and thereafter expanded in a north-westerly direction to the new growing areas of Ashanti, the Afram plains, Brong Ahafo and in the Volta Region, from where it is supplied to local consumers and foreign markets.

In Kenya, marijuana is produced and supplied from the Kakamega, Vihiga and Busia districts in the Western Province, from the remote Gwassu Hills area and from the Kuria, Migori, Homa Bay and Kisii districts in Nyanza Province. The Malindi district is yet another major supply base, with most growers located in the valleys of the Sabaki and Athi rivers. Large-scale commercial plots of cannabis are also reported from the Kilifi district, Taita-Taveta, the Nandi Hills and in the Chyulu Hills. However, a good quantity of the cannabis in the Kenyan market is grown across the border, in the neighbouring Uganda and Tanzania. Kenyan law enforcement officers had in the past also found opium poppy cultivation farms in commercial quantity in the East and Central Provinces (UNODC, 2013).

In Ethiopia, cannabis cultivation and consumption in domestic and commercial quantities take place in the Alemaya district of Eastern Hararghe, the Shebendia district of Sidamo, the Debrilbanos monastery, Addis Ababa and in many parts of the Oromia region, especially Shashamene (UNODC, 2013). Its strong associations with the Rastafarian religious faith, leads the adherents to erroneously see it as a sacrosanct substance, that brings enlightenment and tranquillity (UNODC, 2013). South Africa also accounts for a good percentage of cannabis production in sub-Saharan Africa (Gastrow, 2010). It is cultivated mainly in the mountainous and other hidden areas. According to South African Police Service report, areas where cannabis is grown in the country include: KwaZulu/Natal, the Northern Tr a n s v a a l Province, as well as the Eastern Cape (Transkei) Province. Cannabis is also imported into South Africa from Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi and Swaziland (IRIN, 2013). Meanwhile, Morocco is reported to be the world's largest producer of cannabis resin and possesses the largest documented cannabis cultivation area (UNODC, 2007).

1.4 Methodology

The paper adopts an exploratory critical analysis research approach. The data were analyzed through qualitative method. According to Eleje (2009), a critical analysis is subjective writing because it expresses the writer's opinion or evaluation of a text or texts. According to PalmGrave (2006), to do this effectively, the rules to follow include identifying the focus of the issues raised, identifying your own point of view, considering how you'll persuade other people of your point of view, finding the proof, engaging in the debate, and structuring the argument. On its own part, the University of Washington Tacoma Learning Centre (2014), says for a critical analysis to be valid it must offer a solution to the problem(s) it raised and it must be plausible.

In this paper, the issue critically analyzed is the effect of environmental factors, traditions and culture on hard drugs trafficking and consumptions in Africa, and the implications on violence, law enforcement, drug supplies and control.

1.5 Discussion of Findings Based on Research Questions

RQ1: Discussion of the environmental and cultural factors influencing drug trafficking, consumption and violence.

A myriad of factors ranging from economic, social, cultural and political, have been adduced as reasons behind hard drug trafficking by African youths. For instance, Osiki (2010) observed that economic and social disequilibrium in the continent contribute to youths' involvement in drug business. This finds support in the stand of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, and also the United Kingdom Department for International Development, that drug crop eradication should be accompanied with alternative livelihood strategy for the farmers, by providing them with alternative fruits or food crops (Klein, 2012).

Akindutire et al. (2012), also mentioned graduates unemployment, resulting in economic deprivation, the get-rich-quick syndrome or materialistic culture, social frustrations based on unemployment, high level of poverty amongst the people, and the easy availability of hard drugs, apparently because those whose responsibility it is to check it sometimes aid and abet the crime. The economic factor is also a major motivator in other continents and countries, as observed by Klein (2012), that amongst some of the UK's cannabis cultivators, there exist not a criminal activity, but subsistence as the main influencer.

On the other hand, Coomaraswamy (2006) studied the reason for the involvement of women into drugs and human trafficking and found that the failure of existing economic, political and social structures to provide equal and just opportunities for women to work has contributed to the feminization of poverty, which in turn has led to many women in Africa leaving their homes in search of viable economic options. Further, political instability, civil unrest, internal armed conflict and natural diseases also exacerbate women's vulnerabilities and involvement in drugs and human trafficking (UN Economic and Social Council, 2000).

Shehu (2009) also adds that eroded societal values, contribute to this problem. For instance, in modern times, hard work and delayed gratification are seen as an expression of weakness rather than a sign of integrity and dignity. Again, the seemingly lucrative nature of drug business makes some to see it as a tool for the acquisition of power and social status. People in this school of thought use the drug money to buy their way into governments, courts and politics, and to influence the rule of law to their advantage (Shehu, 2009).

RQ2: Discussion of whether women are significantly used and abused for drug trafficking in Africa.

In all African cultures, women are held sacred, hence, are not expected to get involved in heinous crimes. Thus, the involvement of a woman in drug trafficking is viewed a sacrilege, more so when parts of her body, specially regarded, are used as vehicle for the 'ugly' deal (Osiki, 2010). Such females are employed by males to transport hard drugs into and out of some African countries to Europe or America. The drug cartels use mainly females for the trafficking purpose, due to long-held socio-cultural belief that women don't get involved in hard economic crimes (Osiki, 2010).

Operatives of Nigeria's National Drug Law Enforcement Agency (NDLEA) on a routine surveillance along the Nigeria-Benin border once intercepted a lorry conveying mostly women, and following a check on tins of oil they were ostensibly exporting to Cotonou, discovered that there were scraps of drugs neatly wrapped in cellophane bags and concealed in the tins of oil (Champion, 2004: 34). Further investigations revealed that the alleged kingpin in the palm-oil business was a former communication minister in Nigeria (Champion, 2004: 34).

The NDLEA agreed that some drug barons who are mostly retired military and police personnel resort to using the services of innocent villagers, especially market men and women who are willing to enter into trading partnership with these barons (Champion, 2004: 34).

RQ3: Discussion of the implications of drug trafficking and consumption on violence and law enforcement?

Reports indicate that drug users often resort to crime or prostitution to finance their habits, while in the drug markets, rival gangs fight and kill to maintain their control over drug distribution. Police in many cities, say that drugs account for majority of murders that they investigate, (Awake, 1999:5). In Germany, Reuband (1992), noted that an increase in crime wave in the country in the 1990s was linked to drug addiction, as a consequences of increased drug trafficking into the country.

In the United Kingdom, Bournemouth-Echo (2009) reports that hard drugs use in the New Forest area in 2009, increased the amount of thefts and other crimes in the city according to police sources. Phillips (2012) also pointed out that studies in many other countries suggest that drug activity is related to violent crime at the individual level and group levels. According to Carnwath and Smith (2002), this is largely because those dependent on hard drugs such as heroin or crack cocaine require huge amounts of income to fund their habit which can result in epidemic crime waves. There is also a link between narcotics and insecurity, violence and bloodshed in many other countries (Inkster & Nigel, 2012).

Global crime reports reveal that over 70 percent of accidents involve people driving under the influence of alcohol or hard drugs according to the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA, 2006). Drugfree.org (2016), adds that hard drugs like heroin, cocaine and others have continued to kill around 200,000 people every year, some of the deaths through domestic accidents or dangerous driving. This result has been corroborated by the Centre for Disease Control and Prevention (Sewell, Poling and Sofuoglu, 2009).

Again, empirical evidence shows that almost all married men hooked on drugs or alcohol addiction engage in wife battering, while such homes are noted for domestic violence. Again, women who are not drug abusers are often affected by problems related to drug abusing husbands or lovers. Police reports reveal that problems of male drug-addicted partners do affect women in the form of difficulties in interpersonal relationships, marital instability, violence, child abuse, economic insecurity, deprivation of schooling and risk of sexually transmitted disease, making the woman involved an emotional wreck (UNDCP, 1995). Media reports also attest to hundreds of thousands of babies and infants who die annually as a consequence of being victims of their parents hooked on hard drug, as was the gory case of Summer Chambers, a 5-month-old girl, whose corpse was found inside a bassinet in a bedroom of a Johnstown, Pennsylvania, home (Harristimeinc, 2016).

Drug abuse and trafficking has been known to fuel Crime, corruption, gangsterism, prostitution, cultism, terrorism and other destabilizing effects to many societies, says the United Nations Office on Drugs and Control (UNODC, 2015). Onovo (2000:10) hinted that, the orgy of violence, killings and kidnapping of anti-drug law enforcement officers increased, when the agency was repositioned to frontally confront drug dealers in Nigeria. In the same vein, Inkster and Comolli, (2012), observed that the determination by governments around the world to combat drugs with force has led to a heavy toll in violence and bloodshed in some countries,

while Nordgren (2013), affirms that the moral entrepreneurship framing led to stigmatization of minority groups in other countries.

The consequences of illicit drug use also impact negatively on the entire criminal justice system of many countries. Iheonye (1999) again observed that the vulnerability of the legal system has practically provided legal lacuna in the dispensation of drug related offences, due to the viral influence of the mafia network on the judiciary and security operatives, hence, some of the drug cases in Courts were highly politicized and dramatized in Nigeria. In some cases, it degenerated into a saga of power game between affluent drug barons and embattled legally incapacitated narcotic operatives (Iheonye, 1999). A data from the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) show that 12.2 percent of more than 14 million arrests in the US were for drug violations, the most common arrest crime category (Justice.gov, 2016; Europol, 2015a).

Various human and non-human vehicular tools are employed in concealing the illicit products. The non-human vehicles include being hidden in containerised goods, air cargoes, food items, shoes, clothes, caps and many more. While the human couriers either swallow the products laced in protective rubber coverings or hide it in various parts of their bodies. According to Shehu (2009:3), the traffickers' methods include: the use of mules, shipping, containers, mixed in with petroleum products (like plastics), hidden in live animals, flown in small aircraft, to name but a few. Some of these are detected by scanners at the airports or by sniffer dogs, while others pass through their prying eyes. Meanwhile, the drug pushers keep inventing new ingenious ways to beat local and international security (NDLEA, 2012; UNODC, 2013).

1.5 Recommendations

The recommended environmental and cultural recipes for addressing the drug trafficking and consumption menace involving Africans are as follows:

1. Use of Traditional and Cultural Media

The use of traditional communications media is one of the most potent weapons for fighting vices like drug trafficking and consumption. This is because according to Oraegbunan (2010), every society has its own means of controlling the social behaviour of its citizens in order to reach its desired goals, and these behavior-control mechanisms are often culture-centred and reflects in the people's traditions. For instance, Africa traditional media are strong weapons for behavior control especially amongst the rural folks in Africa. Odigbo et al. (2013), observed that the African traditional media are the indigenous means of communication by the people of Africa amongst themselves, that conveys deeper meanings to the people. One of its salient importance is that it is done through both diverse human and non-human vehicular media like talking drums, the folk songs, drama, festivals, town criers, traditional social groups, traditional wears, the artifacts, art works, paintings, stories, cultural architecture that reflects in the palaces, shrines, and African cities, towns and villages, and involves the use of idiomatic expressions, traditional symbols and folklores in communicating deep meanings amongst the people (Ansu-Kyeremeh, 1998). This makes it a very potent and inevitable weapon for the anti-drug campaign. Law enforcement officers must try to understand this aspect of the people's culture, and deploy it usefully to forge better relationship with members of the public, so as to forestall frictions that usually end up in unnecessary violence and deaths.

2. Opinion Leaders' Media Strategy

In the Igbo cultures of Nigeria, this is based on the 'agbawodike-izu' principles (the principle of non-exclusion of opinion leaders in crucial decisions). This principle

believes that when you exclude relevant opinion leaders in vital decisions, the outcome will be an attempt in futility, because for ego sake, some of them will sabotage the issue. It was revealed in this text, by a former drug czar in Nigeria, that retired Military leaders and other opinion leaders were among sponsors of drug trafficking, and this means that to arrest the scourge, there is need to appeal to their consciences through moral suasion, to come off it.

3. Mothercare-Fathercare Communication Strategy

Based on the powers of Oedipus and Electra complexes propounded by Sigmund Freud, mothers and fathers hold a sacrosanct pride of place in having the ears, and winning the hearts and minds of their sons and daughters. That is to say, to win the war against drug trafficking and consumption, governments all over the world must design ingenious ways of enlisting the support of mothers and fathers, whose voices go more deeper to the hearts of youths (their children), who are in the majority of drug pushers and consumers, than any mass media campaign can do. The cry of a mother telling a youth to desist from an ignoble act, pierces deeper than ten thousand daggers. This fact is buttressed by the United Nations International Drug Control Programme (UNDCP, 1995), that families have a powerful influence on shaping the attitudes, values and behavior of children.

4. Community-Power Communications' Strategy (CPC Strategy)

In the Igbo cultures of Nigeria, this is called the 'Ohazurumeh' strategy (community voice strategy), or 'Igbokwe' strategy (community decision strategy). As the name implies, this marketing communications' strategy is based on the powers of the collective will and decisions of a people or community to stand against an evil practice and fight against it. Once the people or community have unanimously renounced an act or behaviour, whoever engages in it, faces serious sanctions like public rejection, banishment or social ostracization. Governments all over the world could employ this strategy to stem the tide of narcotics trades and consumption. Again, when law enforcement officers are made to understand this aspect of the people's culture, and factor it into their operational relationship with members of the public, there will be less frictions and avoidance of unnecessary violence and deaths.

5. Spiritual Marketing Communication (SMC) Strategy

The Spiritual Marketing Communication strategy is founded on the fear of God, by whatever name he is called in all races and cultures, and on the ground that majority of people in the world hold Him in awe, respect His laws, and believe He punishes unwholesome acts and rewards good acts. Thus, the thoughts of God as the ultimate decider of fate, influences their decisions and behavior. Hence, to apply the spiritual marketing communication strategy in the anti-drug campaign, behaviour-change agents must elicit the support and cooperation of religious and spiritual leaders from all shades of opinion and belief. Once they are fully briefed and carried along, they will become the message carriers to their members, and brand-ambassadors of the social-marketing issue. The SMC strategy could also be used to temper and moderate the behaviour of law enforcement officers that have penchant for the use of brutal force.

6. Ultimate Love Communications Strategy: This based on the Divine principles that when every other thing fails, "love never fails." When drug pushers and addicts are talked to with love, handled with love and treated with love, this could melt their hearts and achieve far deeper result than any use of force or law could do.

REFERENCES

- Abramovich, Danny (2013), Integrated marketing communications plan, Marketing Communication Theories, <http://www.marketingPlanNOW.com>
- Akindutire, A. F.; Afolabi, O.A. & Ikuomola, A.D. (2012), Drug Abuse and Trafficking in Nigeria: Causes, Effects and Control Strategies. *IRCAB Journal for Social and Management Science*.
- Aljazeera (28 Apr 2020), the UN raises alarm about police brutality in COVID-19 lockdowns. <https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2020/04/raises-alarm-police-brutality-covid-19-lockdowns-200428070216771.html>. (Accessed 15 May, 2020).
- Amnesty International (1 April 2020, 2020), Nigeria: Authorities must uphold human rights in the fight to curb COVID-19. <https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2020/04/nigeria-covid-19/> (Accessed 14 May, 2020).
- Amnesty International (February 17, 2020), "Here are seven ways the coronavirus affects human rights". <https://www.amnesty.org>. (Accessed 24 May, 2020).
- Ansu-Kyeremeh K. (1998), Theory and Application. Accra, Ghana: School of Communication Studies, University of Ghana, Legon: Perspectives in Indigenous Communication in Africa; vol 1.
- Awake! (1999), "Drugs and Crime: Lives Ruined, Lives Lost" November 8, p.8.
- BBC (16 April 2020), Coronavirus: Security forces kill more Nigerians than Covid-19. <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-africa-52317196> (Accessed 13 May, 2020).
- BBC News (20 June 2020), Breonna Taylor: Louisville officer to be fired for deadly force use. <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-us-canada-53111709>
- BBC News (26 June 2020), George Floyd: Timeline of black deaths caused by police. 26 June 2020. <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-us-canada-52905408>
- Bournemouth, Echo (2009), Crime wave blamed on rise in drugs use, https://www.bournemouthecho.co.uk/news/4050005.Crime_wave_blamed_on_rise_in_drug_use/ref=arc
- Carnwath, Tom & Smith, Ian (2002), Heroin Century, Google Books Result, - Page 119. <https://books.google.com.ng/books?isbn=0415278716>
- Champion (2004), The war on drug trafficking, April 22, p.11.
- Coomaraswamy, R. (2006) cited in Truong, Thanh-Dam *Poverty, Gender and Human*
- Dailymail (25 April 2020), 'Doctor' detained for violating nationwide coronavirus curfew in the Dominican Republic is slapped by a police officer after using a homophobic slur. <https://www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-8254049/Cop-smacks-doctor-arrested-ignoring-nationwide-coronavirus-curfew-Dominican-Republic.html>. (Accessed 13 May, 2020)
- Drugfree.org (2016), Drug Abuse Kills 200,000 People Each Year. <https://www.docserv.uni-duesseldorf.de/servlets/DerivateServlet/Derivate.../drug.pdf>
- Dziewanski, Dariusz (2020), The Cape Town gangsters who use extreme violence to operate solo. <https://theconversation.com/the-cape-town-gangsters-who-use-extreme-violence-to-operate-solo-143750>
- Eleje, U. (2009), Critical Writing, <http://www2.southeastern.edu/Academics/Faculty/elejeune/critique.htm>
- Europol (2015a), European Cybercrime Center (EC3) - First year report https://www.europol.europa.eu/sites/default/files/documents/ec3_first_year_report.pdf
- Fries, A.; Anthony, R.W.; Cseko, A. and Gaither, C.C. (2008), The price and purity of illicit drugs: 1981-2007, <http://oai.dtic.mil/oai/oai?verb=getrecord&metadataprefix=html&identifier=ada542908>.
- Gastrow, P. (2010), Mind blowing: The Cannabis Trade in Southern Africa

- Harristimeinc, Chris (2016). Infant Starves to Death at Home Days After Parents Fatally OD on Heroin at the Same Time. <https://www.yahoo.com/news/infant-starves-death-home-days-194511802.html>
- Hood, Roger (2001). "Capital Punishment". *Punishment & Society*. 3 (3): 331–354. doi:10.1177/1462474501003003001. <http://www.drugfree.org/news-service/drug-abuse-kills-200000-people-each-year-un-report/>
- Human Rights Watch (Apr 22, 2020), Kenya: Police Brutality During Curfew: Several dead, Others with Life-Threatening Injuries. <https://www.hrw.org/news/2020/04/22/kenya-police-brutality-during-curfew>. (Accessed 23 May, 2020)
- Human Rights Watch (April 15, 2020), El Salvador: Police Abuses in Covid-19 Response - Arbitrary Detention, Hazardous Conditions in Detention, Quarantine. <https://www.hrw.org/news/2020/04/15/el-salvador-police-abuses-covid-19-response>. (Accessed 18 May, 2020)
- Human Rights Watch (March 19, 2020), Human Rights Dimensions of COVID-19 Response. <https://www.hrw.org/news/2020/03/19/human-rights-dimensions-covid-19-response>. (Accessed 18 May, 2020)
- Iheonye, Okon-Ulo (1999): Paper Delivered on the Occasion of a two-day Seminar on Drug Abuse Awareness Education for Patent and Propriety Medicine Dealers, Abakaliki, June 30.
- Inkster, Nigel and Comolli, Virginia (2012), "Drugs, Insecurity and Failed States: The Problems of Prohibition ", *Drugs and Alcohol Today*, Vol. 12 No. 2. <https://doi.org/10.1108/dat.2012.54412baa.007>
- IRIN (2013), Growing marijuana to make ends meet in... <http://www.irinnews.org/report/.../growing-marijuana-to-make-ends-meet-in-swaziland>
- Johnson, David T.; Zimring, Franklin E. (2009). *The Next Frontier: National Development, Political Change, and the Death Penalty in Asia*. Oxford University Press. ISBN 978-0-19-533740-2.
- Justice.gov (2016), Impact of drugs on society - national drug threat assessment. <https://www.justice.gov/archive/ndic/pubs38/38661/drugImpact.htm>
- Ked, N.C. (2013), Integrated marketing communications tools, <http://www.google.com/imgres/imgurl=http://4.bpblogspot.com/-7kedn4nix...>
- Kim, Ben (2014), Ten Most Dangerous Drugs, <http://drbenkim.com/ten-most-dangerous-drugs.html>
- Klein, A. (2012), "Drugs and policy – is anybody accountable?", *Drugs and Alcohol Today*, Vol. 12 No. 3. <https://doi.org/10.1108/dat.2012.54412caa.001>
- Moore, Mark H. and Kleiman, Mark A.R. (1989), *The Police and Drugs*. A publication of the National Institute of Justice, U.S. Department of Justice, and the Program in Criminal Justice Policy and Management, John F. Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University.
- National Drug Law Enforcement Agency (2009), "Winning the war against drug abuse". *Daily Triumph*. JULY, 14 2009. Retrieved 2009-09-29.
- NDLEA (2012), *The National Drug Control Master Plan for 2008-2011* <http://www.ndlea.gov.ng/v1/?q=bitcache/...>
- NIDA (2012), *Drug abuse and Hiv: NIDA research report series number 8*. NIH Publication Number 12-5760.
- Nnabuko, Justie. O.; Nwaizugbo, Ireneus C. & Odigbo , Ben. E. (2013), International Image Implications of Nigerians Involvement in Hard Drug Trafficking and Public Relations Antidote for the Problem, *Public Policy and Administration Research Vol.3, No.3, 2013*, p23-36.

- Nordgren, J. (2013), "The moral entrepreneurship of anti-khat campaigners in Sweden – a critical discourse analysis", *Drugs and Alcohol Today*, Vol. 13 No. 1, pp. 20-27. <https://doi.org/10.1108/17459261311310817>
- Odigbo, Ben. E.; Anuforo, Robert & Odigbo, Ada, Rose (2013), Curbing Social Inequalities and Gender-Based Injustices in Igboland: The Role of Public Relations and Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) Bodies. *IOSR Journal of Business and Management* Volume 10, Issue 4 (May - Jun. 2013), PP 29-40.
- OHCHR (2003), Dimensions of Racism. Proceedings of a Workshop to commemorate the end of the United Nations Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination Paris, 19-20, February, OHCHR & UNESCO.
- Onovo, Ogbonnaya (2002): "*The Bloody Drug War: Barons Hit Back at NDLEA*" *Newswatch* April 22, p.5.
- Oraegbunam, Ikenga K. E. (2010), "The principles and practice of justice in traditional igbo jurisprudence" www.ajol.info/index.php/og/article/viewFile/52335/40960
- Osho, Sulaiman A. (2011), "The Uniqueness of African means of Communication in a Contemporary World," <http://www.africanoutlookonline.com/index.php?> Retrieved 11/04/2013.
- Osiki, Omon Merry (2010), Victims and Couriers: Females and Hard Drugs Trafficking Business in Nigeria, 1980-2008. *African Nebula*, Issue 2, September, p.127-137.
- Palgrave Macmillan (2006), Critical analysis, <http://www.palgrave.com/studentstudyskills/.../critical%20analysis%20.pdf>
- Phillips, M.D. (2012), Assessing the Impact of Drug Use and Drug Selling on Violent Crimes. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov>
- Reuband, Bykh (1992), Drug addiction and crime in West Germany: a review of the empirical ... <http://www.sahealthinfo.org/admodule/cannabispaper.pdf>
- Sewell, R.A., Poling J. & Sofuoglu, M. (2009), The effect of cannabis compared with alcohol on driving. *American Journal of Addiction*, May-Jun; 18(3):185-93. doi: 10.1080/10550490902786934.
- Shehu, Abdullahi (2009), "Drug Trafficking and its Impact on West Africa," Paper Presented at the Meeting of the Joint Committee on Political Affairs, Peace and Security/NEPAD and Africa Peer Review Mechanism of the ECOWAS Parliament, Held in Katsina, Nigeria, on 28 July to 1st August 2009, p.1.
- TheDiplomat (April 30, 2020), Police Abuse, Prison Deaths Draw Concern as the Philippines Tightens Lockdown Measures. <https://thediplomat.com/2020/04/police-abuse-prison-deaths-draw-concern-as-philippines-tightens-lockdown-measures/> (Accessed 21 May, 2020).
- UK Home Office (2015), Reform of anti-social behaviour powers: Drugs and anti-social behaviour. https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/248748/01_drugs_and_anti-social_behaviour_web.pdf
- UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), *Trafficking in Sub-Saharan Africa: Rethinking Best Practices in Migration Management*, UNESCO, Paris.
- UNDCP (1995), Economic and social consequences of drug abuse and illicit trafficking. A UNDCP Publication.
- UNDCP (1995), The Social Impact of Drug Abuse. *A position paper for the World Summit for Social Development (Copenhagen, 6-12 March)*.
- United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (2007), Cannabis In Africa - United Nations Office On Drugs And Crime, http://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/Can_Afr_en/09_11_07.pdf

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (2009), Cannabis Market - United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, http://www.unodc.org/.../Chp1_C.pdf

United Nations World Population Review (2013), Nigeria Population 2014, [http://www.worldpopulationreview.com/countries/nigeria-population/...](http://www.worldpopulationreview.com/countries/nigeria-population/)

University of Washington Tacoma Learning Centre (2014), How to Write a Critical Analysis, <https://www.tacoma.uw.edu/sites/.../files/.../howtowriteacriticalanalysis.pdf>

UNODC (2013), Types Of Drugs, [**http://www.unodc.org/drugs/en/get-the-facts/types-of-drugs.html**](http://www.unodc.org/drugs/en/get-the-facts/types-of-drugs.html)

UNODC (2016), The Social Impact of Drug Abuse.
https://www.unodc.org/pdf/technical_series_1995-03-01_1.pdf

UNODC (2020), How COVID-19 is changing the world: UNODC highlights impact on homicide and drug trafficking.
<http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/press/releases/2020/May/how-covid-19-is-changing-the-world-unodc-highlights-impact-on-homicide-and-drug-trafficking.html>

WHO (2020), Violence against women during COVID-19.
<https://www.who.int/emergencies/diseases/novel-coronavirus-2019/question-and-answers-hub/q-a-detail/violence-against-women-during-covid-19?>
