



**UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA/ZIMBABWE OPEN UNIVERSITY**

**(UNZA-ZOU)**

**AN INVESTIGATION INTO THE IMPACT OF DRUG TRAFFICKING AND ABUSE ON  
HUMAN SECURITY: A CASE STUDY OF SINIYA COMPOUND, NDOLA, ZAMBIA**

**BY**

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*In partial fulfilment of the requirements of Master of Science in Peace, Leadership and  
Conflict Resolution*

**2016, LUSAKA**

**CERTIFICATE OF APPROVAL**

This dissertation has been approved as partial fulfilment of the requirements for the award of the degree of Master of Science in Peace, Leadership and Conflict Resolution of the University of Zambia in collaboration with Zimbabwe Open University.

Examiners Signatures:

Signature..... Date.....

Signature..... Date.....

Signature ..... Date.....

## DECLARATION

I Beatrice Kiluya Mpanga declare that an investigation into the impact of drug trafficking and abuse on Human Security: A Case Study of Sinya is my own work and has not been previously published or presented anywhere. Also, all the sources that were consulted have been indicated and acknowledged by means of complete references.

Signed : .....  ..... (Candidate)

Date : ..... 22<sup>nd</sup> July, 2016. ....

## **DEDICATION**

I would like to dedicate this study to my dearest sons Teza and Meza Simbile and my future grandchildren. They have been my greatest motivation to further my studies and to obtain this qualification.

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

My Sincere and deep gratitude goes to my Supervisor Dr. Gistered Muleya for his unwavering support, sacrifice and timely guidance throughout the study.

I further acknowledge all the Lecturers in the Master of Science in Peace, Leadership and Conflict resolution programme. Their teachings and constrictive criticisms helped to shape the study to the standard it is today. My gratitude and fond memories to my late friend Owen Daka for his valid contributions, rest in peace my friend but you live forever in my memories. Further, I would like to express my gratitude to Mr Samuel Silomba, Head Research and Planning from the Drug Enforcement Commission for his valid contributions to the success of this research. Many thanks also to my course-mates for the support and encouragement for the duration of the programme. Special thanks also to all the members of staff at the UNZA Institute of Distance Education and the ZOU. Their counsel and guidance made the programme a success.

I would like to express my gratitude to the Drug Enforcement Commission especially of the Copper belt Province, The Zambia Police Command on the Copperbelt and the residents of Sinya area for participating as much as they were required to in the study. I thank you all abundantly and wholeheartedly for your various contributions from the inception of my studies to this day.

My research would not be complete without the love and help of my two beautiful daughters Annet K. Mwitumwa and Regina Mutale. I will always love you.

Last but not the least I thank my husband Mr Charles K. Simbile for being there for me for better or worse and my precious mother Mrs loveness Kunkako, Mama you are my source of inspiration and my friend.

Finally, I thank The Almighty God and Father for making it possible for me always.

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## **LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS**

<b>CSO</b>	:	Central Statistics Office
<b>DEC</b>	:	Drug Enforcement Commission
<b>DPKO</b>	:	Department of Peacekeeping Operations
<b>DTO</b>	:	Drug Trafficking Organizations
<b>ECOWAS</b>	:	Economic Community of West African States
<b>ECOSOC</b>	:	Economic and Social Council
<b>FBO</b>	:	Faith Based Organization
<b>GBV</b>	:	Gender Based Violence
<b>INTERPOL</b>	:	International Criminal Police Organization
<b>NECD</b>	:	National Education Campaign Division
<b>SADC</b>	:	Southern Africa Development Community
<b>STI</b>	:	Sexually Transmitted Infections
<b>UN</b>	:	United Nations
<b>US</b>	:	United States
<b>USDJ</b>	:	United States Department of Justice
<b>UNDCP</b>	:	United Nations International Drug Control Programme
<b>UNODC</b>	:	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
<b>UNZA</b>	:	University of Zambia
<b>ZOU</b>	:	Zimbabwe Open University

## **ABSTRACT**

Drug trafficking and abuse is a global problem and Zambia is not spared of the scourge. This study sought to establish the impact of drug trafficking and abuse among residents of Sinya area in Ndola, Zambia. It focused on outlining the demographic factors associated with residents of Sinya area involved in drug trafficking and abuse; exploring the factors that expose the residents to drug trafficking examining the facets of human security affected by drug trafficking and abuse. The research took a qualitative case study approach. Purposive sampling was used to select 45 participants. Data was collected using guided interviews and Focus group discussions. Data analysis was done thematically. The data was then presented in themes, frequency tables and frequency graphs as applicable. The study findings showed that more men trafficked in drugs than women. Monetary rewards, Poverty & Unemployment, Peer pressure and recreation are the factors motivating residents of Sinya to traffic in and abuse drugs. Personal, Community and health security were the most affected of the facets of human security in Sinya. Key recommendations made were the need for capacity building among DEC, development of sufficient laws and policies to combat drug trafficking and abuse in residential areas and empowerment packages for the perpetrators.

## **CHAPTER ONE**

### **INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY**

#### **1.0 Overview**

Drug trafficking and abuse has serious impacts on human security (UNODC, 2011). The chapter that follows discusses the background information, statement of the problem, objectives of the study and the corresponding research questions. The chapter also presents the significance of the study, the operational definitions and the conclusion of it.

#### **1.1 Background Information**

Drug trafficking is a transnational crime. It is a global problem and it poses a lot of security concerns that no nation is immune to (World Drug Report 2005). Generally, drug trafficking is perceived as a force of instability and all sorts of crime that destabilizes societies. The problem of illicit drugs could have serious unforeseeable security concerns (UNODC, 2013a), even more in high density residential areas to which Sinya area of Ndola belongs.

In the Southern region of Africa, Zambia has not been spared of the scourge. In Zambia drug trafficking has been reported to be posing a threat to the internal security by manifesting in increased violent crimes and organized transnational crimes (DEC, 2013). According to the DEC, Townships such as Sinya in Ndola and Chibolya in Lusaka have become serious drug dens and a hide out for dangerous criminals who in turn resisting law enforcers 'no go areas'. The situation has deteriorated to the extent that criminal activities like drug trafficking are now being committed openly with impunity (DEC 2014).

However, many studies have concentrated on the causal effects of drug trafficking and not unveiling its impact on human security of societies. Therefore, it is the aim of this research to add to the field of knowledge on how much drug trafficking can deny societies of the much needed peace by its impact on human security.

## **1.2 Statement of the Problem**

Drug trafficking is a global problem that is on the increase. A report by United Nations (2014) showed that Zambia has moved from being a transit point to being a hub of drug traffickers and abusers. Despite efforts by the Drug Enforcement Commission to combat the ever increasing trend in drug trafficking; the incidences and the number of people involved keeps rising (DEC, 2014). According to a survey conducted by the DEC in 2014; Sinya area on the Copper belt of Zambia's Ndola town is ranked 2<sup>nd</sup> with 48% increase in drug trafficking and abuse. The casual effects of drug trafficking has been one concentrated area of interest by researchers. However, the extent to which drug trafficking and abuse can affect the individual's total well-being psychologically and the social stability of society remains undocumented in Zambia. It is against this background that this study was coined to investigate the impact of drug trafficking and abuse on human security in Sinya area.

## **1.3 General Objective**

The general objective of the study was to investigate the impact of drug trafficking and abuse on human security.

## **1.4 Specific Objectives**

The specific objectives of this research were:

- (a) To outline the demographic factors associated with residents of Sinya area involved in drug trafficking and abuse.
- (b) To explore the factors that expose residents of Sinya area to drug trafficking.
- (c) To examine the facets of human security in Sinya area affected by drug trafficking and in Sinya area

## **1.5 Research Questions**

The following were the research questions guiding the study.

### **1.5.1 General Research Question**

What is the impact of drug trafficking and abuse on human security in Sinya area?

### **1.5.2 Specific Questions**

- (a) What are the demographic factors associated with residents of Sinya area involved in drug trafficking and abuse.
- (b) What are the factors that factors that expose residents of Sinya area to drug trafficking.
- (c) What facets of Human security are impacted by drug trafficking in Sinya area?
- (d) How effective are the mechanisms put in place to combat drug trafficking and abuse in Sinya area

### **1.6 Significance of the Study**

- a. It is envisaged that the findings of the study may contribute to the body of knowledge on the impact of Drug trafficking on human security, development and peace.
- b. The findings may also provide information to institutions such as the Drug Enforcement Commission and other key stakeholders on the actual impact of illicit drugs on human security and helping in finding the best practices to addressing the root causes of the scourge for the maintenance of peace and security.
- c. The findings may also help in bringing to light the main factors that motivate people such as the residents of Sinya to get involved in drug trafficking.
- d. The findings of the study may contribute to the review and re-direction of policy in as far as the combating of drug trafficking is concerned in Zambia with a focus on human security.

## **1.7 Definition of Terms**

**Drug trafficking:** The cultivation, manufacture, distribution and sale of substances which are subject to drug prohibition laws under United Nations Organisation on Drug Crime (UNODC, 2013). For the purpose of this research, drug trafficking was defined as the cultivation, production, selling and abuse of narcotic and psychotropic substances.

**Drug Abuse:** The Consumption of illicit drugs.( DEC REPORT, 2014)

**Human Security:** Freedom from violence and from the fear of violence (Human Security Research Group, 2010).

## **1.8 Conclusion**

The chapter provided background information to the study on drug trafficking as a global crime that threatens human security if left uncontrolled. It has further laid the foundation of the study arising from the main objective on the impact of drug trafficking on human security in Sinya area of Ndola in Zambia.

## CHAPTER TWO

### LITERATURE REVIEW

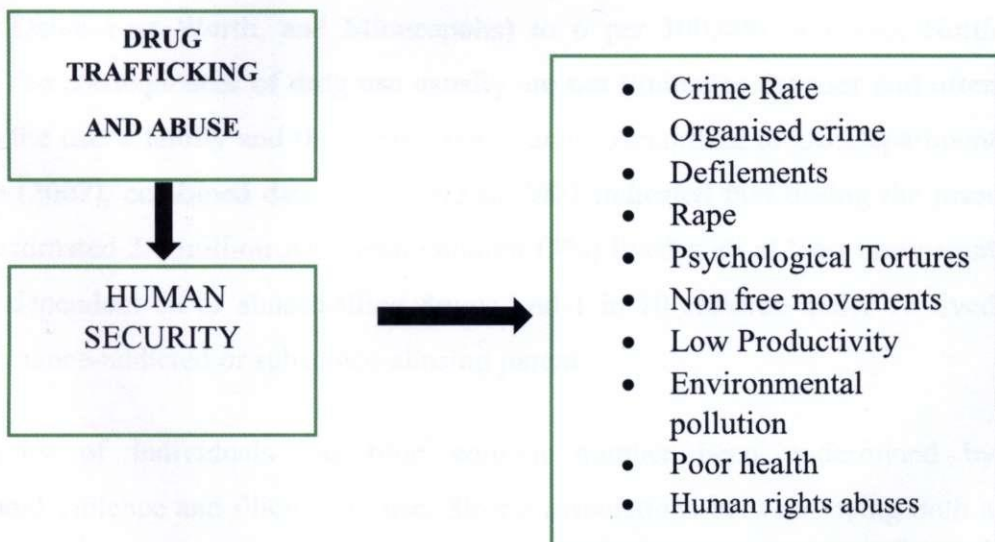
#### 2.0 Overview

The chapter reviewed relevant literature to the study. The chapter began with a conceptual framework on which the study was anchored. The study employed an integrative literature review by resorting to relevant related research on drug trafficking and abuse. This helped to bring an understanding of the drug trafficking and abuse on Human Security.

#### 2.1 Conceptual Frame Work

The conceptual framework for the study was to investigate if there is a link between drug trafficking and human security. The study may unveil issues of insecurities such as increased crime rates, defilements, psychological torture, non-free movements, limited trade, inefficient operations from law enforcers and undesirable groupings. Therefore if the study comes up with such factors due to drug trafficking then there is an impact on human security in Sinya area and the Hypothesis may be proved true.

**Figure 1 Diagrammatical Presentation of the Conceptual Frame Work on the Impact of Drug Trafficking and Abuse on Human Security**



## **2.2 Global Trends of Drug Trafficking and Abuse**

The world population has reached 7 billion people. Of these, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in its report of 2011 estimates that about 230 million use an illegal drug at least once a year. This represents about 1 in 20 persons between the ages of 15 and 64. In the same age group, approximately 1 in 40 people use drugs more regularly, at least once a month, and fewer than 1 in 160, that is, about 27 million people, use drugs in a manner that exposes them to very severe problems of varying kinds including but not limited to health and crime (World Drug Report, 2011).

**Drug Trafficking and abuse has different impacts on different people. According to the US Department of Justice (USDJ) (2007), the trafficking and abuse of drugs in the United States affect nearly all aspects of our lives. The economic cost alone is immense, estimated at nearly \$215 billion. The damage caused by drug abuse and addiction is reflected in an overburdened justice system, a strained healthcare system, lost productivity, and environmental destruction (USDJ, 2007). According to a survey by the US Department of Justice conducted in 2007 involving 63 metropolitan areas; an average of 12 deaths per 100,000 persons related to drug use. Rates of drug-related deaths range from 1 per 100,000 in Sioux Falls, South Dakota, to 26 per 100,000 in the New Orleans area. In 2007, the number of drug-related suicides per 100,000 persons ranged from less than one in several jurisdictions (including Chicago, Dallas-Fort Worth, and Minneapolis) to 6 per 100,000 in Fargo, North Dakota. The consequences of drug use usually are not limited to the user and often extend to the user's family and the greater community. According to US Department of Justice (2007), combined data from 2002 to 2007 indicated that during the prior year, an estimated 2.1 million American children (3%) lived with at least one parent who was dependent on or abused illicit drugs; and 1 in 10 children under 18 lived with a substance-addicted or substance-abusing parent.**

The security of individuals has time without number been undermined by interpersonal violence and illicit drug use. Strong associations between being both a victim and perpetrator of violence and illicit drug use have been identified too (Leon & Markel, 2003). A number of studies as below indicate the relationship between interpersonal violence and drug abuse. Crime and violence associated with drug abuse

take on different forms at different levels in society. There are forms of crime and violence associated with international cartels, there is violent crime perpetrated by or against individual drug abusers and there are innocent individuals who are caught in the crossfire of violent drug cultures (Leon & Markel, 2003)..

A study by Baskin-Sommers & Sommers (2006) in Los Angeles, USA, revealed that 35% of methamphetamine users aged 18-25 years old were found to have committed violence while under the influence of the drug. In Memphis, USA, victims and family members believed that 92% of perpetrators of intimate partner violence had used drugs or alcohol during the day of the assault and 67% had used a combination of cocaine and alcohol (US Department of Justice, 2007). A similar study on intimate partner violence in China found that partners who used illicit drugs were significantly more likely to abuse their spouses physically, sexually, or both (Xu X et al., 2005). Results from the British Crime Survey 2007/08 showed that victims of violent crime believed the offender to be under the influence of drugs in 19% of incidents (Nicholas *et al*, 2008).

Similarly, several studies have also confirmed that victims of interpersonal violence have been engaged or are in the habit of abusing drugs. In Victoria, Australia, 17.5% of sexual assaults were allegedly drug facilitated. Of these, many had knowingly consumed recreational or prescriptive drugs prior to the assault taking place (Hurley, Parker & Wells, 2006). In the USA, victims of child physical or sexual abuse, or neglect have been estimated to be 1.5 times more likely to report illicit drug use, particularly cannabis, in adulthood during the past year than non-abused individuals (Spatz-Widom, Marmorstein, White, 2006.). In a European survey on violence victimisation among dependent drug users in Austria, England, Germany and Switzerland, 42% reported a history of being attacked, assaulted or molested in the last six months (Stevens et al. 2007).

The link between one organized crime activities with another i.e. drug trade and human trafficking is acknowledged as occurring in tandem (Leon, & Markel, 2003). A Study in Afghanistan revealed that the majority of human trafficking flowing through Afghanistan is drug-related. The profitability of the drug economy in Afghanistan makes human trafficking a tool rather than a product. Thus, the specifics of the circumstances around these kidnappings were gathered from interviews with

local NGOs and citizens living in the border towns along the Tajik-Afghan border. Afghan narcotics are smuggled across the Afghan-Tajik border by Afghan smugglers who then give the drugs to local Tajik drug dealers. The drug dealers are given a certain amount of time to sell the drugs and return the profits. When they fail to return the total amount of profits or drugs given, the Afghan mafia coerces them into kidnapping/abducting children especially girls and trafficking them across the border so that they (children) can work off the dealer's debts. Alternatively, the Afghan mafia crosses the border and kidnaps the dealer's relative(s) to hold as ransom until the total payment is paid; if the payment is not paid in the set amount of time, the victim is then held to work off the debt.

Research from Central America, Mexico, Colombia and Brazil has shown how non-state armed groups which had initially been formed for protection purposes have been corrupted by drug lords and have come to present serious challenges to human security. Experiences from Latin America on the impact of drug trafficking on human security revealed that the most detailed micro-level analysis in this respect is Rodgers (2007a)'s account of how the relationship of a Nicaraguan street gang vis-à-vis their community transformed from protective to predatory as a result of the arrival of cocaine at the turn of the millennium. When first conducting research in a barrio of Nicaragua's capital, Managua, in the 1990s, Rodgers (2007b) observed that local gangs were largely viewed positively in their community because they protected inhabitants from other gangs. However, due to tightened anti-drugs efforts in the Caribbean and the improvement of infrastructure in Nicaragua, more and more Colombian cocaine was shipped through the country on its way to North America (Rodgers 2007a). As gangs in Managua consequently became enmeshed in the local drug economy, the security situation in the barrio deteriorated significantly (Rodgers 2007b). Instead of protecting their own community, gang members started to provide their "security services" to drug lords and "imposed a predatory regime of terror that served their new drugs-related economic interests" (Rodgers 2006: 290).

### **2.3 Drug Trafficking and Abuse in Africa**

In the case of West Africa, geographical position makes it predominantly suited for cocaine trafficking. The first reports of Guinea-Bissau being a transit point for

cocaine-trafficking networks emerged in April 2005, when several foreigners including two Latin Americans were arrested on an island in the Bijagos archipelago along Guinea-Bissau's coastline (UNODC, 2008). Since then there have been a number of large cocaine seizures, though nowhere near the total amount thought to be transiting the nation (Mazzitelli 2007, 1087). These seizures have also themselves been undermined on occasion, with 674kg of cocaine, worth around US\$20 million, vanishing from police custody in September 2006 (ICG 2008, 22). Also, following a seizure of 635kg of cocaine in April 2007, two soldiers travelling with the shipment were released without charge as an army spokesman claimed they were simply hitchhikers who were, 'in the wrong place at the wrong time' (Kohnert 2010, 10). The UN subsequently issued a press release accusing Guinean military officers of involvement in drug trafficking (Mazzitelli 2007). While drug seizure statistics throughout Africa seem to confirm 2005 as the year Africa experienced a large drug trafficking surge, reaching a peak of roughly 50 tons of cocaine being shipped through West Africa each year, with a wholesale value in Europe of around US\$2 billion (though this amount may have since declined) (UNODC 2008: 1-2).

In Kenya, one sticking point, to which less international attention has been paid, is the designation of Kenyan MPs – including former assistant minister John Harun Mwau – as “drug kingpins” by the US government (Githongo and Wainaina 2011). This charge tends to point to a dangerous combination of factors that have had serious consequences in comparably fragile settings in West Africa. Drug trafficking has led to the emergence of Kenya as a transit hub and destination country for narcotic drugs and, second, the existence of a plethora of non-state armed groups acting as informal security actors in areas where state security provision is absent or insufficient; mainly to protect drug lords interests.

In Kenya also; the expansion of the drug trade on the coast has led to an escalation of violence between rival DTOs. A senior police officer revealed in a study by Schubert, (2014) that a recent increase of homicides in Mombasa has been caused by fights between rival DTOs, between DTOs and police, and even between different factions of the police. One such incident reportedly occurred in Mombasa's Kisauni slum. Referring to the testimony of the officer in charge of the anti-narcotics unit, a trainer for drug control reports how the attempted arrest of a drug lord led to heavy

fighting between police and members of a vigilante group. According to the source, vigilantes on the payroll of a drug lord attacked the anti-narcotics police with crude weapons and firearms in order to save their boss from being detained, as he was their primary source of income. After a shoot-out that caused serious injuries on both sides, the police finally managed to arrest the drug lord (Schuberth, 2014). This incident illustrates how deeply involved vigilante groups are in drug trafficking and to what extent they are ready to protect their patrons.

These recent observations in West Africa suggest that increased drug trafficking throughout the region has led to the criminalization or capture of state institutions by sophisticated Drug-Trafficking Organizations (DTO) with financial capacities that outshine those of entire countries. The most prominent example in this regard is Guinea-Bissau, which has been called “Africa’s first narco-state” (O’Regan, 2012).

Kenya belongs to the category of “weak but functioning states”, the environments in which DTOs prefer to carry out their operations (UNODC, 2011). This might explain why Kenya is reportedly playing an ever more important role as both destination and transit country for cocaine trafficked by West African drug networks (UNODC 2013a). Indeed, a unique combination of favourable factors make Kenya particularly attractive for drug traffickers: staggering levels of corruption within the political and criminal justice systems; insufficient law enforcement capacities; efficient financial services; a solid communications infrastructure; and relatively reliable transportation facilities (Gastrow 2011). Because of these characteristics, Kenya has been a point of entry for Afghan heroin destined for Europe and South Africa for more than three decades (UNODC 2013b). Sharply increased heroin seizures off of the coast of Mombasa since 2010, however, suggest that domestic consumption and the importance of the region as transit hub have both increased (UNODC 2013c)

#### **2.4 Drug Trafficking and Abuse in Zambia**

In the southern region, Zambia has not been spared in the drug scourge. The country has moved from being a transit point to abusers and the drug trafficking trend keep on increasing and the trade is practised by both male and female including the youth. The Zambian government and other relevant authorities have been striving to put up measures to address this problem such as arresting and prosecuting perpetrators of

drug trafficking through the Drug Enforcement Commission, ( Chiluja, 2014) cited in the DEC Report of 2014. The mission of DEC is to prevent and control illegal cultivation, production, trafficking and abuse of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and money laundering activities in order to contribute to socio-economic development. Its goals are: To achieve a 10% reduction in the supply and demand for illicit narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances by 2016; and to achieve significant reduction in the levels of money laundering in Zambia by the same year. The Commission draws its mandate from the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act – Cap 96 of the Laws of Zambia and the Prohibition and Prevention of Money Laundering Act No. 14 of 2001 as amended by Act No.44 of 2010, (Ministry of Home Affairs Dec report, 2014).

The Zambian laws highlights the following mandates under Chapter 96 of the laws of Zambia, (As amended by Act No.13 of 1994):

- a) *Any person traffics in a narcotic drug or psychotropic substance shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable upon conviction to imprisonment for a term not exceeding twenty – five years.*
- b) *Any person who, without lawful authority, has in possession or under his control any narcotic drug or psychotropic substance shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable upon conviction to imprisonment for a term not exceeding twenty-five years.*
- c) *Any person who, without lawful authority, cultivates any plant which can be used or consumed as a narcotic drug or psychotropic substance can be extracted, shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable upon conviction to imprisonment for a term not exceeding twenty-five years.*
- d) *Any person who, without lawful authority, takes a narcotic drug or psychotropic substance by smoking, injecting into his body, sniffing, chewing, drinking or otherwise administering such drug or substance shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable upon conviction to imprisonment for a term not exceeding twenty-five years.*

There is a nexus between drug trafficking and abuse and human security. Research has indicated that in countries where there is high prevalence of drug trafficking and

abuse there is a higher interference on human and economic security. Generally drug trafficking is perceived as a force of instability and all sorts of crime that destabilizes societies. Drug trafficking and abuse also affect human health, distorts human mental capacity to think righty and can lead to death in some cases. (Eysenck 2002). Drug trafficking distorts economies of states by creating parallel and false economies that leave most states poor and insecure. However, many researches have concentrated on the causal effects of drug trafficking and not unveiling its impact on human security of societies. Therefore, it is the aim of this research to add to the field of knowledge on how much drug trafficking can deny societies of the much needed peace by its impact on human security.

Drug trafficking and abuse also affect human health, distorts human mental capacity to think righty and can lead to death in some cases (UNODC, 2013a). Drug trafficking distorts economies of states by creating parallel and false economies that leave most states poor and insecure. According to DEC 2013 Annual report, the world has continued to witness drug cartels collaborating with terrorist groups in using illicit drugs to purchase their weapons and financing their terrorist activities. The political, social and economic stability of a nation is, therefore, being affected by the drugs trade.

According to the Drug Enforcement Commission 2014 Annual Report illicit drug trafficking has become a growing concern in Zambia. Unlike in the past when the country was merely used as a transit point for illicit drugs to some neighboring countries and Europe, trends have changed as Zambia is now a consumer of hard drugs such as cocaine and heroin. The increase in seizures of hard drugs such as cocaine, points to the fact that the drug abuse scourge is on the increase in Zambia (DEC, 2014).

Over the years, cannabis has continued to be illegally cultivated on a large scale and is the most trafficked drug in Zambia with 55.7 tonnes of cannabis seizures recorded in 2014 (DEC, 2014). A study on the extent of trafficking in and abuse of illicit drugs and other substances in Zambia indicated an increase in both illicit drug trafficking and drug abuse. The study reported that cannabis had continued to be the most widely trafficked and abused illegal drug in Zambia because it was locally produced, cheaper

and easily accessible. Further, the study highlighted that drug trafficking was common in every part of the country since majority of the population live in the rural areas where cannabis was grown on a large scale. The study indicated that people from rural areas cultivate and sell cannabis, while hard drugs such as cocaine and heroin were common in urban areas (DEC, 2014).

The 2014 DEC Annual Report also highlighted that Miraa/khat, had continued to be the second most trafficked drug in Zambia after cannabis. The drug originated from East Africa and was largely consumed by nationals of East African origin. Over the past 5 years, Zambia has recorded a steady increase in miraa/khat trafficking and this could be attributed to the increase in the number of those abusing the drug locally, leading to the seizure of over 1.4 tonnes in 2014 (DEC, 2014).

According to the DEC 2014 Annual Report, Zambia recorded an increase in cocaine seizures and a slight decrease in heroin seizures in 2014. In the past five years, Zambia has recorded larger seizures of cocaine than heroin. This development was attributed to the globalization of the cocaine trade which originates from South America. Heroin, on the other hand, comes from the Middle East notably Afghanistan and Pakistan. Both Zambians and foreign nationals were involved in the trade of these hard drugs (DEC, 2014).

## **2.5 Gaps in Literature Reviewed**

The literature often speaks of the link between drug trafficking and abuse in the context of health, violence and crime. In terms of health, the literature demonstrated that the abuse of drugs had a causality on the user. As for the crimes, the literature has not shown whether the perpetrators were committing the crimes because of the effect of the drugs on them or whether they were committing the crimes to give them better means to abuse drugs. However, all these mixed feelings do not dispel the fact that drug trafficking and abuse have an impact on both the abusers and those around them. Considering Human security is about the totality of the well-being of human beings; it was therefore necessary to pursue the study in order to see the impact of drug trafficking and abuse on human security.

## **2.6 Conclusion**

The chapter reviewed some relevant literature to the study. The chapter started with a diagrammatical presentation of the conceptual framework to the study. The author made every effort to survey the literature within the terms of the study. The review was intended to identify patterns in the relationship between drugs and elements of human security. The literature presented was specially designed to align to the problem of concern. It included discussions on drug and drug trafficking and its impact on human security. The chapter reviewed the impact of drug trafficking on human security from a global perspective, African, Southern regions of Africa and Zambia in particular. The review of similar studies across the world showed that drug trafficking has an impact on human security therefore laying a foundation for the study of Sinya area of Ndola in Zambia.

## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **METHODOLOGICAL APPROACHES TO THE STUDY**

#### **3.0 Overview**

This chapter provided the methodological procedures on how the study on the impact of drugs on human security in Sinya area of Ndola in Zambia was carried out. It included description of the research design, the target population, sample and sampling procedures, research instruments, data collection and analysis procedures and data management ethical standards each with factors validating their utility choice in this study.

#### **3.1 Research Design**

A qualitative case study design was implemented. Qualitative research is a “many labelled tradition” (Lofland & Lofland, 2010). The most commonly used labels appear to be field research or fieldwork, naturalism, ethnography, interpretive research and constructivist research (De Vos, 2012). A qualitative case study research design was selected because of the following reasons: The aim of the study was not to explain human behaviour in terms of universally valid laws or generalization, but to understand and interpret the meanings and intentions that underlie everyday human actions of the anticipated respondents. (Mouton, 2010, cited in De Vos, 2010).

The study was conducted with 45 participants, in Sinya area of Ndola, and within the habitat of the participants. Preference was given to the natural setting rather than experimental conditions as the primary source of data (Silverman, 2013), in order to gain understanding of the social worlds of participants through direct personal experiences (Schram, 2010). Triangulation of methods, participants, settings and time was considered in this study in order to secure an in-depth understanding of substance abuse among male adolescents (Flick, 2012). This was discussed-later in this chapter. Qualitative research as a multi perspective approach will enable the researcher to utilize different qualitative techniques and data collection methods to social interaction, in contrast to quantitative studies which emphasize the measurement and analysis of cause relationships between variables, not processes (Morse and Field, 2010). Observations rather than experiments was employed in this study.

Furthermore, these methods were used in order to understand participants' perspectives and actions in their social context (Terre Blanche and Durkheim, 2010).

The family background and the social environment of the participants was also considered in this study, in order to understand their substance abuse behaviour. Thus, this study will proceed from an assumption that participants cannot be fully understood if isolated from their circumstance or natural setting (Schram, 2010).

The methods employed were based on the questions of this study (Denzin and Lincoln, 2010) which will be discussed later in this section. In addition, the qualitative design will enable the researcher to describe, make sense of, interpret or reconstruct interaction in terms of the meanings that the participants attached to it (Denzin and Lincoln, 2010). Qualitative research concentrates on qualities of human behaviour, that is on the qualitative aspects as against the quantitative measurable aspects of human behaviour (Denzin and Lincoln, 2010; De Vos, 2012; Marshall and Rossman, 2011). Preference was given for unstructured data collection; inductive. The study was concerned with generating new concepts rather than testing existing ones (Newman, 2010).

No prior hypotheses were formulated, and the study will unfold naturally in that it will have no predestined course established or be manipulated by the researcher such as what would occur in a laboratory or other controlled settings (Schram, 2010). Further, words instead of numbers were used to analyze data (Silverman, 2011). The emphasis was on processes and meanings that were rigorously examined and measured in terms of quantity, amount, intensity and frequency (Nelson, Treichler and Grossberg, 2012). Findings were not reported in terms of complex statistical measures or methods to which quantitative methods are drawn. Qualitative research will further be employed because this study was concerned with capturing the individual's point of view through detailed interviewing and observation (Nelson 2012).

The experiences of participants, including their gestures and tone, were recorded using a tape and field notes (Newman, 2011). Thus, qualitative method was logical in the study because the research question requires exploration of the occurrence and complexities of drug trafficking in Sinya area of Ndola.

### **3.2 Sample Population**

The sample population or universal sample in this study was drawn from the population of Sinya area in Ndola Zambia. For the purpose of the study the sample population included all the sellers, buyers, consumers of illicit drugs and all the people who may have suffered the effects of drugs in various untold ways. It included all key stake holders and law enforcers. Sinya was selected based on the fact that despite drug awareness campaigns that have been conducted in the area by the Department of Education of the Drug Enforcement Commission drug trafficking is still on the rise. Owing to the nature of the study, it was difficult to estimate or quantify the sample population.

### **3.3 Sample Size**

Sample size was the actual population of the respondents that participated in the study from Sinya area. In the study, the total sample size was forty five (45) participants. The sample was composed of; 40 respondents from Sinya area and 2 Drug Enforcement Commission Officers, 1 Police Officer and two (2) key stakeholders of the community.

### **3.4 Research Site**

The research site is the location where the research is being conducted. The research site for the study was Sinya area of Ndola. The research site was appropriate for this study because of its historical background. According to information from Ndola City Council (2010) on unplanned settlements. Sinya area started as an unplanned settlement with a powerful man called Sinya who acted as a leader of the area. The residents of Sinya were mainly poor workers of a nearby township of Northrise of the well to do people. As such, residents of Sinya area have been characterised with much struggle to get their basic needs. Theft, other illegal activities including drug trafficking have been attributed to be adopted means of survival for the people of Sinya (Ndola City Council, 2010). This was confirmed by the fact that the place is usually referred to as a no – go area attributing to the people's resistance to Law enforcers such as the Police and DEC opposed to these illegal activities purposed to be the source of livelihoods for the people of Sinya.

### **3.5 Sampling Techniques**

The study used three (03) types of sampling techniques.

#### **3.5.1 Purposive Sampling Method**

This was used to sample was used on residents of Sinya area. It seemed the best way to identify the sample in that lists of perpetual offenders who were reported to the Sinya Police Post as abusing or trafficking in drugs was available. From the list the researcher made a decision on whom among the captured could provide the necessary information required for the study.

#### **3.5.2 Convenient Random Sampling**

The key community stakeholders were sampled using convenient random sampling. The researcher chose these based on their availability for participation and knowledge of the study. According to O’Leary (2010), Convenient random sampling is used when the elements of the sample cannot be accurately listed from the population of target.

#### **3.5.3 Simple Random Sampling**

For DEC and Police officers, the researcher used simple random sampling so that everyone had a probability of being selected and included in the study from the population of each of the two institutions. The researcher requested for a list of the officers at the stations. The names were then written on pieces of paper and placed in a jar. The jar was then shaken vigorously and a random paper was picked at the end. This was to be the name of the key informant.

### **3.6 Data Collection Process**

Data collection process was done using focus group discussions and guided interviews. These data collection methods are usually used by researchers in quantitative, descriptive, explorative designs and prove to be very successful (Mhlongo, 2010, Vakalahi, 2011).

### **3.6.1 Interview Guides**

The study used interviews on key guided interviews on community stake holders such as the civic and religious leaders to obtain information from them by virtue of their influence in the community of Sinya area.

### **3.6.3 Observation Lists**

Observation lists method is a list of things that are supposed to be observed by the researcher during the study. Observation list were used to obtain data on the ground. Observation list were used on consumers of drugs to examine how and in what was they affected other people in the community in the context of human security. Observation list were used on all drug traffickers and abusers of interest in the study. The data collected henceforth was compiled and analysed in the study.

### **3.7 Data Analysis**

Data analysis is the evaluating and interpreting of the data collected. The qualitative data collected was corded into themes and concepts and analysed accordingly. The data so obtained was used to present the findings of the study by themes, frequency tables and graphs as applicable. The results were later discussed and conclusions drawn. In the end, appropriate recommendations were then given.

### **3.8 Ethical Considerations**

Ethical issues that were considered in the study were premised on permission to collect data, debriefing voluntary participation, informed consent, confidentiality and the protection of participants (Berg, 2011, Kerlinger and Less, 2010, Newman, 2011; Patton, 2010; Seidman, 2011). Further, the researcher was cautious of the fact that the results obtained from the study could not be generalization to other parts of Zambia. However, the data obtained from the study can would certainly be useful to other compounds with similar circumstances. The ethical considerations of the study was that permission was obtained to carry out the academic study from the University of Zambia. This was followed by clearance and similar permission to collect the data obtained from the Drug Enforcement Commission. The respondents' consent was also south prior to their participation in the study.

### **3.9 Delimitation**

The delimitations of this study were captured as:-

- (a) The research was done in an area within reach of the researcher to enable for any relevant follow up later.
- (b) The research site was well known by all stakeholders in law enforcement institutions as a drug zone where data would be readily available and also where human insecurities if any attributable to drug trafficking would easily be identified.

### **3.10 Limitations**

The study had the following limitations:-

- (a) Drug trafficking is a crime that is punishable under the laws of Zambia and a secretive trade hence sellers, buyers and consumers were not easily available to give information for fear of repercussions.
- (b) The compound is resistant to patrols by either DEC or Police officers and as such the researcher was often times treated with outmost suspicion on their real motive.
- (c) The information or data given from drug traffickers may not have been absolutely accurate in some instances and hence the use of verifications involving other respondents considered not to be perpetrators of drug trafficking and abuse.

### **3.11 Eligibility Criteria**

The following criteria was considered in selecting participants for the study: male and female and residents of Sinya area of Ndola.

### **3.12 The interview setting**

The interviews were conducted at the Catholic Church in the area. The Catholic Church premises provided the necessary privacy and the environment was non-threatening to the respondents (De Vos, Strydom, Fouche, and Delport, 2012). Besides, Catholic Church is highly revered by the residents of Sinya including the participants due to the social services it renders to Sinya area. The researcher conducted all the interviews.

### **3.13 Pilot Study**

A pilot study is a smaller version of a full-scale study (also called, feasibility study), as well as pre-testing of a particular research instrument such as a questionnaire or interview schedule or research apparatus such as computer or tape records (Borg, 2011; Newman, 2010; Seidman, 2012).

The study was pretested with 7 participants in Chipulukusu compound of Ndola with similar characteristics. The pilot study was conducted for the following reasons as adapted from Van Tijingen and Hundley (2010). The pilot study was used to assess the feasibility of the study, identify logistical problems, to collect preliminary data, to test the adequacy of interview questions, to assess the proposed data analysis techniques in order to uncover potential problems, and to equip the researcher in as many elements of the research process as possible.

### **3.14 Permission to Conduct the Study**

The study was first approved by the University of Zambia through issuance of an introductory letter. Then as mentioned earlier, permission to conduct the study in Ndola was obtained from the District Commissioner, Ward Councillor, participants and parents or guardians of participants because some of the participants in the study who were minors.

### **3.15 Debriefing**

Before conducting interviews, the researcher explained the purpose and procedures of the study. The researcher made it clear that participation in the study was voluntary and informed participants that they may withdraw from the study at any time if they wished to do so (Kerlinger and Lee, 2010; Newman, 2000; Patton, 2011; Seidman, 1998). However, the participants were emphasised to that their participation was very important as it would contribute to understanding the impact of drug trafficking and abuse on the human security of Sinya area. Participants were informed about all the procedures that were to be followed in the study. This facilitated for the obtaining of informed consent which guaranteed the willingness of the participants to take part in the study. Details about dates and venues for the study were also clearly communicated to the participants. An effort was also made to remove any misconceptions that the participants may have had about the study.

### **3.19 Conclusion**

This chapter has provided the methodological procedures on how the study on the impact of illicit drugs on human security in Sinya area of Ndola in Zambia was carried out. It included a description of the research design which is a qualitative case study; the target population, sample and sampling procedures, research instruments, data collection and analysis procedures as well as data management and ethical standards each with factors validating their utility choice in the study.

## CHAPTER FOUR

### PRESENTATION OF FINDINGS

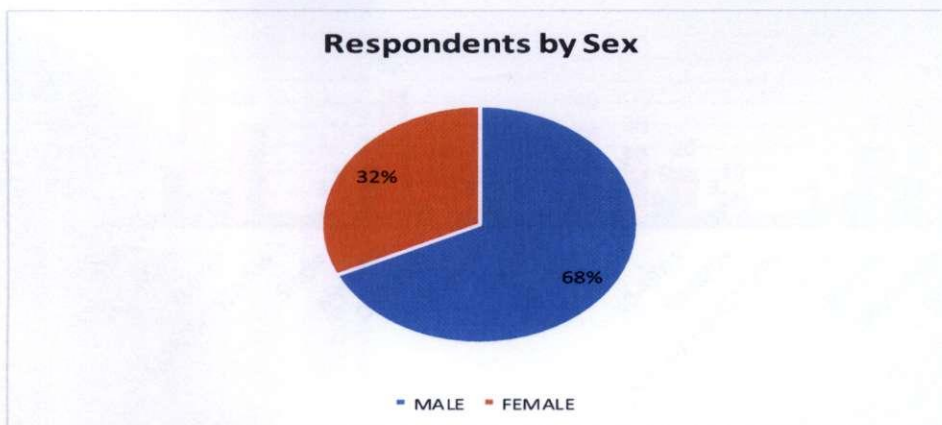
#### 4.0 Overview

This chapter focussed on presenting the research findings. The research was presented in themes as extracted from the respondents' answers to the research questions. The purpose of the research was to investigate the impact of drug trafficking and abuse on Human Security. All the 45 respondents targeted participated in the study. Focus group discussions were successfully conducted while the interviews with key informants were done as proposed to.

#### 4.1 Background of Respondents

The research captured 45 participants of which 40 were residents of Sinya area while the remaining 5 were distributed in such a way that 2 were officers from Drug Enforcement Commission (DEC), 1 was a senior officer from Zambia Police involved in combating drug trafficking and abuse in Sinya area; 1 civic leader and one religious leader.

**Figure 2** Participation of the respondents in the research by sex



#### **Outline of the demographic factors associated with residents of Sinya area involved in drug trafficking and abuse.**

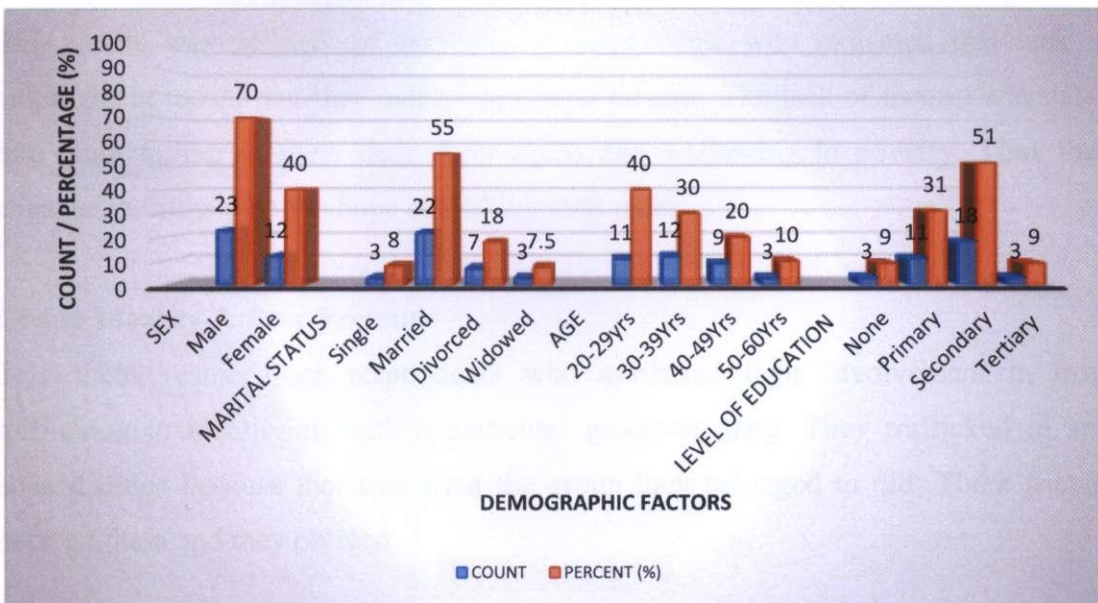
In order to get to the demographic factors, the respondents were asked whether they were in any way involved in drug trafficking and abuse, the following depicts their responses.

**Figure 3 Respondents involvement in Drug Trafficking and Abuse**



87% of the respondents in the sample answered yes to trafficking and abusing drugs while only 13% of the general respondents indicated that they neither trafficked in nor abused drugs.

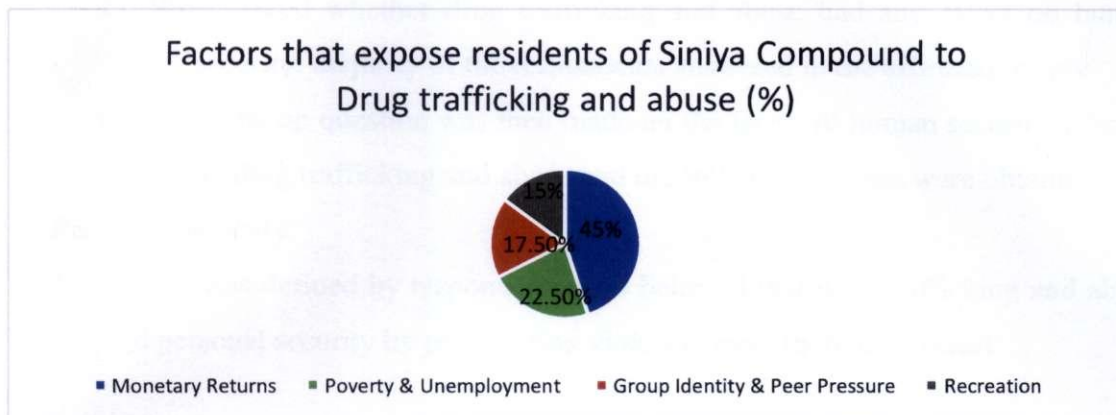
**Figure 4 Outline of the Demographic Factors associated with Residents of Sinya area who admitted to trafficking and abusing drugs**



**Factors that expose residents of Sinya area to drug trafficking.**

The following is a presentation of the factors that expose residents of Sinya area to drug trafficking and abuse.

**Figure 5** Factors that expose residents of Sinya area to drug trafficking and Abuse



### **Monetary Returns**

This theme was defined by respondents who indicated that trafficking in drugs had quicker and bigger monetary rewards than the other income generating activities in Sinya area. The respondents indicated that the risk of drug dealing was high hence the higher monetary rewards.

### **Poverty & Unemployment**

This theme was defined on the basis of respondents who indicated that lack of employment meant that they had no source of income. The lack of income translated into them failing to meet their daily needs and wallowing in poverty. Thus they engaged in drugs with the hope of making ends meet.

### **Group Identity & Peer Pressure**

This theme came from respondents who attributed their involvement in drug trafficking to identifying with a particular group or gang. They trafficked in and abused drugs because that was what the group they belonged to did. Their friends coerced them and they obliged.

### **Recreation**

This theme was coined from responses which indicated that respondents used drugs to excite themselves. The respondents expressed that the drugs helped them to relax, have a good time as well as get entertained.

## **Examination of the facets of human security in Sinya area affected by drug trafficking and abuse in Sinya area**

- i. When asked whether drug trafficking and abuse had any effect on human security, majority of the respondents answered in the affirmative 'yes'.
- ii. A Follow up question was then made on the facets of human security affected by drug trafficking and abuse and the following themes were obtained:

### **Personal Security**

This theme was defined by respondents who believed that drug trafficking and abuse affected personal security by perpetrating violence, rape, theft and assault.

### **Health Security**

This theme was coined by respondents who indicated that health security was affected by drug trafficking evidenced by mental and psychological disorders, headache, fear,

### **Community Security**

This theme was defined by respondents who indicated that drug trafficking and abuse impacts the people of Sinya area. They believed the gangs of drug lords compromised the safety of the people through organised crime, resisting patrols of the Police and even shielding perpetrators thus leaving the issues unaddressed.

## CHAPTER FIVE

### DISCUSSIONS OF FINDINGS

#### 5.0 Overview

The chapter discussed the findings of the 45 respondents from Sinya area in Ndola. The chapter began by outlining the demographic factors associated with residents of Sinya area involved in drug trafficking and abuse. It also discussed the factors that expose residents of Sinya area to drug trafficking and to examine the facets of human security in Sinya area affected by drug trafficking and in Sinya area.

#### 5.1 Demographic factors associated with residents of Sinya area involved in drug trafficking and abuse

The fact that the majority of the respondents indicated involvement in drug trafficking reveals how serious the problem is. It is interesting to note that the residents of Sinya not only traffic in drugs but actually consume the drugs themselves to a very large extent. It seems to be in tandem with Chepesiuk (1999)'s revelation that the trafficking process generally consists of three key avenues, the production site, the shipment or transportation channel and the consumption area which in most cases is the final stage and the cycle continues. Trafficking of drugs and abuse in Sinya from the results could imply that despite being a residential area, the illicit trade is a complex network of interconnected system which is why the area has kept recording alarming levels of it.

It is also interesting to learn that drug trafficking from the survey increased with corresponding increase in the level of education. A comparison between respondents with Primary and secondary education or the latter with tertiary education shoed this pattern consistently. A complicated and well-coordinated trade of substances as sensitive as drugs obviously require reasonably articulate people to be engaged in. This is why similar studies like that of US Deptment of Education (2011) points to youths in schools or University being used as the main perpetrators of the illicit drug trafficking and abuse. That more men than women are involved in drug trafficking is also notable.

*But, I believe that if it wasn't a residential area, more women would be exposed too. Women are trusted a lot so they use them in international trade.*

*The men go it local because they have to find the money there and then to fend for their families.*

## **5.2 Motivation for Drug Trafficking and abuse**

### **Monetary returns**

Guaranteed and quick profits was one of the prominent reasons the majority of the respondents felt that the drug business was attractive. The findings that monetary returns influence residents of Sinya area to trafficking in drugs resonates well Odenwald, (2011)'s study which concluded that despite its illicit nature, drug remains a very profitable practice in the eyes of many. The finding also seems to also sit well with estimates of the turnover of the illicit drug industry, from about US\$ 500 billion to more than US\$ 800 billion a year. The most frequently found figures in the literature range from \$600 billion to \$1000 billion a year and seem to be the most reasonable estimates. One UNDCP estimate for 2014 reflecting global illicit drug sales to consumers, gives a figure close to \$800 billion. A similar turnover was also estimated by the International Criminal Police Organization/ Interpol.<sup>5</sup> Such a turnover of the illicit drug industry would be equivalent to approximately 8 per cent of total international trade. It would be larger than the international trade in iron and steel and motor vehicles (2.8 per cent and 5.3 per cent respectively) and approximately the same size as the international trade in textiles (7.5 per cent), oil and gas (8.6 per cent) and world tourism. Globally and in different settings the majority of the involvement I drug trafficking and abuse points to the money it is able to generate for the perpetrators.

*What motivates you to participate in drug trafficking and abuse?*

*Quick cash, once you have the goods (drugs) they don't take long to sell*

*For a very small package you can make a lot of money*

*Drugs are my main source of income.*

Similar narratives were also obtained from respondents that attributed poverty and unemployment to their involvement in drug trafficking and abuse. It confirms that the financial gain of trafficking in drugs was a huge motivation for the illicit trade to go on. It could explain why an area like Sinya with many unemployed and inadequately educated residents would be pronounced for this apparent money making venture that

requires no academic qualification but simple tact to elude the Police and DEC officers while at the same time delivering on time to consumers.

*We do not work*

*We have no income, we can't sit here and do nothing*

*We are poor, we don't have a job but we need money*

### **Peer Pressure**

The approval for gang membership in the complex network of drug trafficking could be the reason peer pressure is a serious factor.

*That is how we spend time with friends*

*It is the business my friends do so am not alone*

*Sometimes when we are bored and hungry, we take drugs to gain strength*

Studies show peer pressure plays the largest role in causing children to begin using drugs (Englander-Golden, 1984); Towers, 1987; U.S. Department of Education, 1986). Acceptance by peers becomes especially important when children leave elementary schools and begin junior high. At this critical age, "adolescents seem to be either unwilling or unable to successfully resist peer pressure in substance abuse situations" (Englander-Golden, 1984).

Other reasons for taking drugs include the constant exposure to our chemical society of pills and liquor through ads, movies, and television; a need to experiment; rebelliousness; and low self-esteem. Often simple pleasure serves as a motive. The user may feel good after taking drugs but may be unable to enjoy activities such as hobbies and sports (Towers, 1987).

### **5.3 Facets of Human Security affected by Drug Trafficking and abuse**

The findings that the facets of human security affected by drug trafficking and abuse include personal, health and community security agree with Hurley, Parker and Wells' study in 2006 that in the USA, Victims of child physical or sexual abuse and neglect have been estimated to be 1.5 times more likely to report illicit drug use. Further findings were that community security in Sinya area is not guaranteed because security personnel do not find it easy to do operations. There are a lot of gangs and secret hostile groups imposing fear on the community especially at night. These

findings are also supported by a study in Afghanistan, which states that majority of human trafficking and violence is drug related (Leon & Markel, (2003).

### **Health security**

In the context of health security, Sinya residents reported that they had witnessed close friends and families and sometimes they were the victims themselves of instabilities caused by drug trafficking that may have needed medical intervention. Health Security when tempered with through the effects of drugs has far reaching consequences than the individual victim alone. It could be a means to spread disease or an invitation of medical bills. Either of these would be too much for the people of Sinya to handle owing to their state of living and their income levels. It is appalling how respondents could give these serious narratives but at the same time continue to traffic in and abuse drugs.

*I contracted HIV through an injectable drug*

*I got a Sexually Transmitted Infection (STI) after gang raping a woman who found us transacting in some unfinished building with my friends.*

*I shiver and I am unstable when I don't take drugs*

*My brother was so addicted that he died out of an overdose to get 'high'.*

The findings were not far from similar evidence which showed that mental health problems are some of the best-known and well-studied risk factors linked to drug abuse. Mental health conditions most strongly associated with fatal and nonfatal suicide attempts include depression, bipolar disorder (Ilgen, 2011).

### **Personal Security**

In his study Ilgen (2011) adds that the tendency to engage in violent behavior is a potentially important risk factor for suicide in substance abusers. Up to 75% of those who begin addiction treatment report having engaged in violent behavior (eg, physical assault, mugging, attacking others with a weapon). Emerging research also indicates that violence may partially account for the connection between substance abuse and interpersonal violence.

## **Community Security**

That the facet of community security came out strongly reflects the truth about the set-up of the study area. It is a densely populated area and the people there can only be as safe as the individuals that make up the area. The narratives from the data demonstrate that human security in this regard is heavily impacted by drug trafficking and abuse.

*I have heard people scream as they get attacked in various points in the night*

*I was beaten on my way home as I arrived late from my errands.*

*There is a woman who was gang-raped by a group of men who were drug addicts*

*Sinya is regarded a no go area, the residents there resist our patrols as Police and DEC*

## **5.4 Conclusion**

The chapter discussed the findings of the study which was related to the impact of drug trafficking and abuse on human security. Three facets of human security were observed to be the most affected by drug trafficking. These included health, community and personal security. For a residential area like Sinya indeed the threat to any of these would be a threat to human security. The discussion also showed that the impact on the three was to a large extent interconnected with one leading to the other or all three occurring at the same time.

## **CHAPTER SIX**

### **CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

#### **6.0 Overview**

The chapter discusses conclusions, recommendations and further suggestions as a result of the findings from the data that was collected and analysed in the study.

#### **6.1 CONCLUSIONS**

The conclusions made in the study were that:

**More men than women are involved in drug trafficking and abuse in Sinya area; the majority of the respondents involved in drug trafficking are married and most of them had attained only up to the Secondary level of education. Monetary rewards, Poverty & Unemployment, Peer pressure and recreation are the main factors motivating residents of Sinya to traffic in and abuse drugs. The facets of human security impacted by drug trafficking are Personal, Health and Community Security. Drug trafficking is a force of instability and a cause as well as result of all sorts of crimes that destabilize Sinya. There is a serious nexus between drug trafficking and abuse and human security in Sinya. The study has confirmed that the high prevalence of drug trafficking and abuse in Sinya has a corresponding impact on human security in the area. Further, the study contends that the mechanisms put in place to combat drug trafficking and abuse neither adequately nor specifically pay attention to addressing impact it has on human security. Overall, the study concludes that drug trafficking and abuse poses a serious threat on human security in Sinya Compound**

#### **6.2 RECOMMENDATIONS**

Based on the seriousness of the impact of drug trafficking and abuse on human security in Sinya are, the following recommendations are brought forward:

- ▶ There is need for deliberate yet sustainable empowerment packages and skills training for the residents of Sinya area to accord them alternative income generating ventures for their livelihoods. That, way they would be diverted from using the drug business as a source of income.
- ▶ There is need to re-train and build capacity in Drug Enforcement Commission officers in their mandate to combat drug trafficking and abuse. This should

make them adaptable to emerging trends in their mandate such as the impact of drug trafficking and abuse on human security.

- ▶ Government needs concerted efforts and appropriate laws and policies to safeguard residential areas from being turned into drug hubs and potential breeding grounds for insecurities and terrorism.

### **6.3 Suggestions for Further Research**

Human research is a complex phenomenon as it includes not only health, personal, or community security as they came out in Sinya area. It also has facets of environmental, economic, cultural and political security. Future research could focus on these specifically and see whether or not drug trafficking and abuse has an impact on them too and the extent thereof.

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**APPENDIX A**

**INTERVIEW GUIDE FOR KEY INFORMANTS**

**RESEARCH TOPIC:**

**IMPACT OF DRUG TRAFFICKING AND ABUSE ON HUMAN SECURITY  
IN SINYA AREA IN ZAMBIA**

Dear respondent,

I am a Postgraduate student at the University of Zambia and currently undertaking research on the Impact of Drug Trafficking and abuse on Human Security in Sinya area in Zambia. As you may be aware, drug-trafficking is a trans-national crime. It is a global problem and it poses a lot of security concerns that no nation is immune to.

Arising from the need to research the situation, I would like you to form part of this study by consenting to be interviewed and having this interview recorded for data analysis. Please note that even if you do agree to be part of this study you at Liberty to withdraw from this study at any time, without any pressure to provide reasons. I will also undertake all possible means to ensure that as a participant, you are not caused any disadvantage by partaking in this study. I will by no means disclose your identity and I guarantee that any information revealed, either personal or professional was regarded as absolutely confidential.

Thank you.

1. Date \_\_\_\_\_ of  
Interview.....

...

2. Name \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ Institution  
.....

3. Job \_\_\_\_\_ title \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_ interviewee  
.....

4. What do you think are the factors contributing to drug trafficking and abuse  
among \_\_\_\_\_ residents \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ Sinya \_\_\_\_\_ area?

.....  
.....  
.....

5. Have you ever come across a situation where perpetrators of drug abuse and trafficking are also perpetrators of other crimes?

- a. Yes
- b. No

6. If yes, what are those other crimes?

.....  
.....

7. Do you think drug abuse and trafficking has an effect on human security in Sinya area?.....

8. If no, proceed. If yes in what way does drug trafficking and abuse affect the following aspects of human security in Sinya area?

**Personal** **Security:**  
.....  
.....

**Environmental** **Security:**  
.....  
.....

**Political Security:**  
.....  
.....

**Economic Security:**  
.....  
.....

9. What mechanisms and strategies has your institution put in place so far to combat drug trafficking and abuse?

.....  
.....

10. What problems do you face in the process of enforcing laws about drug trafficking and drug abuse?

.....  
.....

11. What do you think should be done to ensure effective enforcement of drug trafficking and abuse laws?

.....  
.....

**Thank you for your cooperation!!!!**

## APPENDIX B

### INTERVIEW GUIDE FOR LOCAL RESPONDENTS

#### RESEARCH TOPIC

The Impact of Drug Trafficking and abuse on Human Security in Sinya area in Zambia

Dear Respondent, I am a Postgraduate student at the University of Zambia and currently undertaking research on the Impact of drug trafficking and abuse on Human Security in Sinya area.

Arising from the need to research the situation, I would like you to form part of this study by consenting to answering this questionnaire. Please note that even if you do agree to be part of this study you at liberty to withdraw from this study at any time, without any pressure to provide reasons. I will also undertake all possible means to ensure that as a participant you are not caused any disadvantage by partaking in this study and I will by no means disclose your identity. I guarantee that any information you provide was regarded as absolutely confidential.

#### SECTION A: BACKGROUND INFORMATION

1. What is your sex? 
  - a. Male
  - b. Female
2. What was your age at your last birthday.....
3. What is your marital status ? 
  - a. Single [ ]
  - b. Married [ ]
  - c. Divorced [ ]
  - d. Widowed [ ]
4. What is your current educational qualification? 
  - a. Primary [ ]
  - b. Secondary [ ]
  - c. Tertiary [ ]
  - d. None [ ]
5. What is the range of your monthly income?

- a. Below K500 [ ]
- b. K500 – K2000 [ ]
- c. K2500 – 5000 [ ]
- d. Above K5000 [ ]

6. How long have you lived in Sinya area? .....



**SECTION B: IMPACT OF DRUG TRAFFICKING AND ABUSE ON HUMAN SECURITY**

7. Have you in anyway been involved in drug tracking or abuse before?  
.....

7.b. If yes, what was the reason for your involvement?  
.....  
.....

8. Do you know anyone engaged in drug trafficking and abuse in Sinya area?  
.....

8.b. If yes to question 8, explain how they are involved?  
.....  
.....

9. What do you think are the factors motivating people to engage in drug trafficking in Sinya area?  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

10. Have you ever come across a person with a health condition attributable to drug abuse?  
.....  
.....

10.b. If Yes, give details of the health condition  
.....  
.....  
.....

11. Have you ever been subjected to drugs by way of air pollution, water contamination, body contact or any other means without your consent?

.....  
.....  
**11.b. If yes, what effects did this have on you?**

.....  
.....  
**12. Have you ever come across violence perpetrated by drug traffickers and abusers?**

.....  
**12.b. If yes please give details of the type of violence:**

.....  
**13. Have you ever come across crimes perpetrated by drug traffickers or abusers in your area?**

.....  
**13.b. If yes, please give details of the crimes**

.....  
**14. Have you or one of your family members been attacked by a person trafficking in or abusing drugs before?**

.....  
**14.b. If yes, what was the nature of the attack?**

.....  
**15. Do you know any member of your community who has been sexually abused by person(s) trafficking in or abusing drugs?**

15.b. What do you think were the reasons for this?

.....

.....

.....

**Thank You for your cooperation**

**APPENDIX C**

**BUDGET**

Ream of paper.....	<b>K50.00</b>
Printing.....	<b>K500.00</b>
Executive binding.....	<b>K300.00</b>
Transport costs.....	<b>K1000.00</b>
Air time.....	<b>K1000.00</b>
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>K3350.00</b>

**APPENDIX D**  
**ETHICAL CLEARANCE LETTER**



REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA

# DRUG ENFORCEMENT COMMISSION

P/BAG 476X  
PLOT NO. 9347/8/9  
GOVT. ROAD  
RIDGWAY  
LUSAKA

23<sup>rd</sup> May, 2016

The Assistant Director  
Institute of Distance Education  
University of Zambia  
LUSAKA

## RE: CLEARANCE FOR RESEARCH – MS. BEATRICE K MPANGA

I acknowledge receipt of correspondence dated 20<sup>th</sup> May, 2016 in regard the above subject and note the contents therein.

Kindly note that the Commission has no objection to her carrying out the research on “An investigation on the impact of drug trafficking and abuse on human security in Siniya – Ndola”.

Thank you.

M. Liso  
Senior Investigations Officer – HRD  
for/COMMISSIONER

/ac

## APPENDIX E

### Time Frame

TASK DESCRIPTION	TIME ALLOCATION						
	January	February	March	April	May	June	July
Literature Review	✓						
Selection & Submission of Topic	✓	✓					
Proposal Development	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Continue Review of literature review				✓	✓		
Data Collection						✓	
Analysis of data						✓	
Writing of Research Findings						✓	
Presentation of Findings						✓	
Discussion of Findings						✓	✓
Writing of Conclusions & Recommendations							✓
Review of the final Draft Report							✓
Submission of the Final Report to the Research Supervisor							✓