



Sri Lanka National Policy for the Prevention and Control of Drug Abuse

Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka

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*Vision - Towards a Healthy, Secure, and Safe Country Free
from Drug Abuse...*

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Introduction

Consequences of the Drug Problem

The Government of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka is deeply conscious of the illicit production, trafficking, and abuse of drugs, along with their adverse consequences on health, welfare, and national development. Drug use continues to cause overdose deaths, permanent physical and emotional harm, transmission of HIV, hepatitis C and other blood-borne diseases, drug-related crime, and the destruction of individuals, families, and communities. These issues also undermine socio-economic progress, security, and stability, while draining human, natural, and financial resources. The Government recognizes persistent and emerging challenges, including the spread of synthetic drugs and new psychoactive substances, the expansion of drug markets, illicit cultivation and trafficking, and the rising domestic diversion of pharmaceutical drugs. It also acknowledges the growing links between drug trafficking, corruption, and organized crime, such as human trafficking, the use of advanced technologies, scientific tools, internet and postal services for trafficking, cybercrime and money laundering, as well as the escalating risks of synthetic opioids, non-medical use of prescription drugs, and related scientific, legal, and regulatory challenges.

International Obligations; United Nations Conventions, international policy documents and resolutions adopted by International Governing Bodies

Further, the Government is fully aware of its international obligations, particularly under the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971, the United Nations Convention against Illicit Trafficking in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988, and the SAARC Convention on Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances as amended and signed by Sri Lanka. The Government remains committed to adhering to these international drug control conventions and other relevant international policy documents, while ensuring their effective domestic adaptation to meet the realities and needs of the local context. It also recognizes the importance of accelerating and strengthening actions for the implementation of all international drug policy commitments, as well as the resolutions adopted by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND), the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), and the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB).

Countering the drug menace and achieving Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

The significance of the interrelation between the country's policy on the prevention and control of drug abuse and the fulfillment of its Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) has been recognized. Hence the National Policy for Prevention and Control of Drug Abuse in Sri Lanka adopt broader approaches within the context of people-centered approaches, with evidence-based and development-sensitive programmes focusing particularly on the root causes behind drug trafficking, abuse, and their negative consequences such as poverty, social exclusion, inequality, crime development, promoting the protection of and respect for human rights, inclusive economic growth, social development, environmental protection to benefit all ensuring freedom, peace and security, the rule of law, good governance, gender equality,

women's empowerment and different approaches depending on national circumstances. Priorities have been given for these facts within the policy framework of the National Policy for the Prevention and Control of Drug Abuse in Sri Lanka.

Implementation of the National Action Plan for Combating Drug Trafficking and Abuse

The Government reaffirms its commitment to address the drug problem by implementing the National Action Plan for Combating Drug Trafficking and Abuse while supporting regional and international initiatives and with full respect for the sovereignty and integrity of the country, protecting and promoting the rule of law, human rights, fundamental freedom and inherent dignity of individuals and cultural and social traditions of communities. Accordingly, the Government is determined to take all necessary measures to eradicate the drug problem and its devastating adverse consequences and to establish a society free of drug abuse to ensure an environment where all people can live in safety, health, dignity, and peace with security and prosperity.

Overall Goal of the Government

The overall goal of the Government in relation to the drug problem, within the policy framework of "A Drug-Free Country – A Healthier Citizen Life", is to build a secure and safe country and a healthy Nation by minimizing and eliminating the supply and demand of drugs by 2030. Guided by the strategic direction of preventing drug trafficking and rehabilitating drug addicts through appropriate regulatory and institutional reforms, this goal will be pursued relentlessly by stakeholders directly involved in drug abuse prevention and control, as well as other agencies with the potential to contribute to the end objectives, including NGOs, private sector agencies, and all citizens. The Government reaffirms its commitment to a drug-free society by prioritizing integrated operations against trafficking, enhanced border surveillance, expanded rehabilitation, stricter and faster justice for drug offences, continuous school-based education, strengthened NDDCB functions, and nationwide community awareness programs.

Stakeholder engagement

The Government has recognized that the persistent, new, and evolving challenges with respect to drug problems should be addressed with the establishment of mechanisms with integrated, multidisciplinary, mutually reinforcing, balanced, coordinated, scientific evidence-based strategies with shared responsibility.

All ministries, departments, institutions, authorities, provincial councils, provincial ministries, provincial departments, district secretariats, divisional secretariats, and their field-level extensions, and all other institutions that come under government organizations, Non-Governmental Organizations, Civil Society Organizations, and private sector agencies and all citizens should adhere to the implementation of the National Action plan for Prevention and control of drug abuse and are expected to be active partners in designing and implementation of this National policy and action plan promoting strong partnerships.

Effective Approach to Prevention and Control of Drug Abuse

The two main approaches to effectively address the drug problem in Sri Lanka are supply control and demand reduction. It emphasized that the most effective approach to the drug problem would comprise of comprehensive, balanced and coordinated, and scientific evidence-based strategy with increased community, national and international cooperation with a high sense of shared responsibility where supply control and demand reduction will reinforce each other.

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GOAL

The goal of the National Policy for prevention and control of drug abuse is to build a safe and secure country and a healthy Nation minimizing and eliminating the supply and demand of drugs by 2030.

OBJECTIVES

- Eliminate the influx of drugs into the country and complete eradication of the availability of illegal drugs through effective enforcement of laws against, the production, smuggling, trafficking, and use of illicit drugs.
- Prevent diversion of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances, precursor chemicals, pharmaceuticals, and new psychoactive substances (NPS) through effective regulatory measures.
- Preventing the use of drugs strengthening protective factors and eliminating risk factors, removing the attractiveness of the image of substances including deglamorizing the artificially created demand for drugs, and challenging wrongly held misconceptions with a focus on children, youth, women, communities and people in vulnerable circumstances, and all citizens.
- Ensure access to treatment, rehabilitation, and, aftercare services for all people who use drugs addressing the adverse health consequences of drug use.
- Ensure increased coordination and cooperation among and between agencies at the local, regional, and international levels to prevent and control drug abuse.
- Empower all Government agencies, private sector agencies, non-governmental agencies, Civil Societies, Communities, and citizens to establish a country free from drugs.
- Ensure scientific and evidence-based information management, research, and monitoring and evaluation process.

Policy

Sri Lanka's National Policy for the Prevention and Control of Drug Abuse should be considered as a guide to the implementing agencies, a mechanism of integration and coordination of different agencies working on the same strategy, and a base for consultation.

The key policy elements and policies coming under those elements for Prevention and Control of Drug Abuse in Sri Lanka are as follows,

I. Demand reduction

Policy Number 01 - Preventing the use of drugs and reducing the adverse consequences of drug abuse through evidence-based prevention, treatment and recovery systems.

II. Drug Supply Control

Policy Number 02 - Effective enforcement of the law against production, cultivation, smuggling, trafficking of drugs and diversions of chemicals and controlled drugs.

Policy Number 03 - Effective monitoring of imports, exports, and distribution of drugs and precursor chemicals under control.

III. Co-ordination and Co-operation

Policy Number 04 - Supporting regional and international initiatives related to drug abuse prevention and control.

Policy Outline

Policy Number 01 - Preventing the use of drugs and reducing the adverse consequences of drug abuse

1.1 Prevention, Education and Training

The policy outline herein covers all related aspects of drug/substance abuse prevention, preventive education, and training. It should address all forms of drug abuse, including the use of illicit drugs/substances, licit drugs/ substances with abuse potential, and the use of legally obtained substances with psychoactive effects.

- 1.1.1 Licit drug use (licit tobacco products and licit alcohol products) and illicit drug use should be discouraged at all levels.
- 1.1.2 All forms of drug promotion will be discouraged.
- 1.1.3 Large establishments such as schools, universities, tertiary education institutions, manufacturing factories, Communities and Private service providers, security agencies, workplaces, plantation estates, industrial agencies, transport sectors, and health care providers will have their own institutional code of conduct and organizational practices in relation to the prevention of drug abuse.

- 1.1.4 Policies and procedures for managing drug-related incidents at school should be non-punitive and evidence-based.
- 1.1.5 Scientific evidence-based information on all forms of and psychoactive substance use will be made available to educational institutions and sources of information.
- 1.1.6 Degradation of drug use and drug-related crime will be the prevention policy followed by government and private media institutions in print, electronic and social media publications and programs.
- 1.1.7 Media institutions will be encouraged to have their own codes of conduct for reporting drug abuse-related issues in a manner that does not promote.
- 1.1.8 Media institutes shall take all possible measures to promote preventive messages highlighting the harmful effects of drug abuse.
- 1.1.9 Non-drug specific approaches to prevention will be encouraged.
- 1.1.10 Conducting awareness and educational programs that engage all groups and categories of the general public, ensuring inclusive and accessible knowledge on drug prevention.
- 1.1.11 It is emphasized that drug prevention programs are conducted to support early development stages with a focus on pregnant women.
- 1.1.12 Gender-specific programs or interventions targeting specific groups including empowerment of mothers and daughters are encouraged to be conducted.
- 1.1.13 Implement parenting and family skills development programs to strengthen families and enhance protective factors against substance use and risky behaviors.
- 1.1.14 All educational institutions (schools, technical colleges, universities), youth services institutions and other youth organizations will have programs to improve decision-making skills, coping skills, rejection skills, communication and leadership skills as well as spiritual and moral values of the youth to reduce the risk-taking behavior of the youth.
- 1.1.15 Youth-centered or student-centered drug prevention programs are highly encouraged where youth/students take the leading role.
- 1.1.16 Medical Faculties/ Medical Colleges, Nursing Training Schools, and other Health Training Institutes will provide formal training in the management of SUDs to the students.
- 1.1.17 The program content should include how to make teenagers aware of the tactics employed by the tobacco and alcohol industry and the illicit drug market.
- 1.1.18 It shall be ensured that effective prevention messages and interventions reach all students in the school system.
- 1.1.19 Ensure the development of standardized curricula and interactive activities for intervention programs for all grades of the school education system.
- 1.1.20 It is encouraged to implement community-based multi-component initiatives focusing on schools, families and the community.
- 1.1.21 Ensure mobilization of Grassroots-level state employees community-based organizations and civil society organizations for the prevention of drug use.
- 1.1.22 Ensure prevention programs based on scientific evidence, are developmentally appropriate, sequential, contextual and accredited or regulated by the government entity or an expert committee.

- 1.1.23 Capacity development and technical assistance will be provided to NGOs, CSOs, CBOs and Volunteers so that they can contribute more to drug prevention.
- 1.1.24 Capacity building of provincial authorities and local governments will be prioritized in drug prevention, ensuring each provincial council operates a dedicated drug prevention unit.
- 1.1.25 Epidemiological, social and scientific research on all aspects of drug abuse will be encouraged.
- 1.1.26 Drug prevention programs will include HIV/AIDS, and TB prevention components and encourage voluntary testing.
- 1.1.27 Regularly evaluate drug prevention program outcomes to ensure effectiveness and implement improved initiatives.
- 1.1.28 Relevant authorities shall take appropriate measures to ensure the maintenance of academic and professional standards, discipline, and ethical practice by prevention practitioners.
- 1.1.29 Appropriate training on drug prevention should be conducted targeting the health, education, welfare and social service providers, related grassroots-level state employees, community leaders, religious leaders and volunteers.
- 1.1.30 Trained facilitators should be developed at the school level, community level and from selected professions for conducting prevention programs and brief interventions.
- 1.1.31 Every Provincial council, District Secretariat and Divisional Secretariat will establish and maintain an active committee dedicated to drug prevention and control.

1.2 Treatment & Rehabilitation of Drug Use Individuals

It is essential to ensure access to standardized treatment services for persons with drug use disorders. A wide range of evidence-based therapies such as residential treatment, outreach services, outpatient clinics, community-based treatment, and other therapies and services should be pursued according to the requirements of the drug use individuals.

- 1.2.1 The relevant government authorities in the central government, provincial council and local Governments will ensure that sufficient counseling and treatment services (residential, community-based and other) are available for persons with SUDs and their families in their respective areas.
- 1.2.2 No single type of therapy is appropriate for all drug dependents, Therefore, introducing different types of evidence-based treatment methods, following the treatment standards, taking into account diverse local cultural factors and acceptable to the Government, will be encouraged.
- 1.2.3 Counseling (Individual and /or Group) and other behavioral therapies are critical components of effective treatment for drug dependents. All types of treatment will include sufficient presence of such components.

- 1.2.4 To be more effective, medical interventions will be combined with counseling and other behavioral interventions and medical facilities that provide treatment for drug dependents will be encouraged to include counseling and behavioral therapeutic elements into the treatment program.
- 1.2.5 A multidisciplinary approach will be ensured for Substance Use Disorder (SUD) treatment by a multidisciplinary treatment team.
- 1.2.6 Continuous psycho-social interventions will ensure an effective treatment process.
- 1.2.7 Mindfulness-based approaches shall be integrated into Substance Use Disorder (SUD) treatment as an evidence-based strategy to enhance recovery outcomes.
- 1.2.8 All treatment programs will be humane, cost-effective, accessible and affordable in the long run to both treatment service providers and clients.
- 1.2.9 Aftercare and rehabilitation components will be considered as essential components for all treatment interventions.
- 1.2.10 Required services including psycho-social support to family members of the clients/patients will be encouraged.
- 1.2.11 Treatment programs will assess HIV/AIDS, other sexually transmitted diseases (STDs), hepatitis B and C, tuberculosis and other blood-borne infections. They will provide counseling to help patients modify or change behaviors that place themselves or others at risk of infection.
- 1.2.12 Treatment providers will be encouraged to exercise gender balance in providing treatment.
- 1.2.13 Encourage the development of coordinated follow-up systems integrating all stakeholders to support rehabilitated clients.
- 1.2.14 Relapse prevention programs will be established through standardized self-help support groups and other possible ways of adhering to the treatment standards.
- 1.2.15 Outreach and low-threshold interventions will be ensured to reach patients not motivated to engage in structured forms of treatment and offer a comprehensive package of measures to prevent the health and social consequences of drug dependence.
- 1.2.16 It will always ensure right-based approaches on the grounds of drug use treatment and rehabilitation and all related authorities shall ensure that inhumane or degrading practices and punishment never be a part of the treatment of drug dependence.
- 1.2.17 Treatment service providers including government, private and designated treatment centers should maintain minimum standards specified by relevant regulations.
- 1.2.18 It shall be ensured treatment is provided following the needs of patients/clients and in a timely manner.
- 1.2.19 It is always encouraged accessibility to voluntary treatment services meeting the needs of drug users and access to services and treatment facilities will ensure that there is no discrimination.
- 1.2.20 Government and NGOs will be encouraged to develop community-based treatment services and outreach services.
- 1.2.21 Health authorities will be encouraged to provide treatment for SUD persons in an outpatient setup from the primary care to the tertiary care level.

- 1.2.22 Treatment services should be available based on the scientific evidence-based categorization of individuals with different conditions including somatic conditions, psychiatric conditions, or previous treatment experiences.
- 1.2.23 Effective and efficient support services by treatment professionals will be ensured through specialized mobile services, telephone, and online counseling services for substance abuse individuals and their families.
- 1.2.24 Treatment services should be accessible improving accessibility by avoiding stigmatization and discrimination.
- 1.2.25 Ensure that treatment services are available for special populations, including females, pregnant mothers addressing child care needs, youth, and children, to provide tailored support for their unique circumstances.
- 1.2.26 NDDCB in coordination with the health authorities will formulate and review policies, regulations, manuals, guidelines, and procedures to ensure the proper functioning of the treatment service in the country and maintenance of the treatment services.
- 1.2.27 Relevant authorities should formulate and promote a code of ethics to which treatment service providers, treatment practitioners and other related staff are required to adhere.
- 1.2.28 A formal mechanism should be established island-wide for the identification, assessment and referrals of SUD persons to appropriate treatment programs.
- 1.2.29 Drug screening facilities for the identification of drug-use individuals for diagnostic and treatment purposes shall be established within the hospital system.
- 1.2.30 Capacity Building of Government institutions, NGOs, CSOs, and CBOs to engage in the treatment and rehabilitation of drug dependents will be encouraged.
- 1.2.31 The NNDCB will monitor the treatment services provided by government sector agencies, private sector, NGOs and others.
- 1.2.32 Drug users and ex-users will be treated as normal individuals with responsibilities and obligations while minimizing stigma and promoting their reintegration into society.
- 1.2.33 Monitoring and evaluation systems are the core element of every demand reduction mechanism.
- 1.2.34 Treatment facilities for drug-dependent persons shall be available in prison settings and in designated treatment centres.

Policy Number 02 -

Effective enforcement of the law against production, cultivation, smuggling, trafficking of drugs and diversions of chemicals and drugs.

It is necessary to ensure vigorous enforcement of the law in order to reduce the illicit availability of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursor chemicals for illicit manufacture of drugs while ensuring their availability for medical and scientific purposes.

- 2.1 The health authorities will ensure sufficient availability and accessibility of controlled narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances for valid medical and scientific purposes. At the same time the authorities will introduce effective measures to prevent their misuse and diversion.
- 2.2 All relevant law enforcement agencies will target their efforts to minimize drug trafficking and the availability of illicit drugs in the country. The impact of drug enforcement will be measured by the level of availability of drugs at the street level.
- 2.3 The Department of Customs will have more effective drug detection and prevention systems at all entry points to the country, and will satisfy the requirements of international conventions ratified by the government.
- 2.4 The National Dangerous Drugs Control will be effectively used by law enforcement agencies to review and modify existing laws, regulations and practices to develop an effective drug control system.
- 2.5 Impose new laws, and make amendments to existing legislations and regulations to combat emerging trends and to address the complexities and diversifications of the illicit drug market.
- 2.6 When drafting or modifying legislation, relevant model UN Laws and international drug control conventions ratified by the government, and policy documents and resolutions adopted by the CND and INCB will be given due consideration.
- 2.7 Human Resource development in the area of drug control at all levels of law enforcement agencies will be recognized by the head of the agency concerned.
- 2.8 Law enforcement agencies and relevant institutions will be provided with targeted training and coordinated mechanisms to advance the monitoring, identification, and disruption of illicit production, trafficking, and abuse of narcotics, psychotropic substances, and new psychoactive substances (NPS).
- 2.9 The law enforcement agencies and security forces will have their codes of conduct in relation to possible drug abuse by employees of law enforcement agencies or members of the armed forces within their institutional framework.
- 2.10 Proper appreciation and rewarding mechanisms will be introduced to the staff of law enforcement agencies. Transfer schemes will be revised in order to prevent reassignment of trained and efficient officers to other divisions.
- 2.11 A financial reward system will be established for individuals providing information on drug-related activities, ensuring strict confidentiality and security.
- 2.12 The judiciary and other relevant government institutions will take necessary steps to expedite the hearing of drug cases, to establish standard procedures for the safe handling and destruction of court productions of drugs, and to minimize the huge variations in sentencing practices.
- 2.13 The Government will establish and enforce a standardized mechanism for the safe, environmentally friendly disposal of drugs and chemicals produced to courts or seized by law enforcement authorities, with strict monitoring and supervision to prevent system gaps and to ensure that such substances do not re-enter society
- 2.14 The Government Analyst's Department will be properly equipped with the necessary equipment, required cadre and a training scheme. At the same time the it

is required to provide facilities, develop and utilize analytical facilities of other laboratories for drug analysis.

- 2.15 Law enforcement agencies and relevant government institutions will take effective measures to prevent, stop, and combat the illicit cultivation, production, and trafficking of Cannabis and other plant-based drugs through the enforcement of existing laws and the strengthening of the rule of law.
- 2.16 The Department of Ayurveda with the assistance of law enforcement agencies will effectively stop the illegal preparation of Ayurvedic products containing cannabis and opium.
- 2.17 It is imperative to establish collaborative mechanisms among telecommunication, IT-related authorities, and all relevant agencies to combat drug trafficking through the Internet and social media.
- 2.18 Ensure the implementation of timely, scientific evidence-based control and regulatory measures within national legislative and administrative systems to effectively address internet and postal drug trafficking.
- 2.19 Establish mechanisms for online monitoring of the illegal sale of controlled substances and enhance the capacity of law enforcement through modern technological tools for detecting illicit consignments at postal services.
- 2.20 The systematic collection, analysis, and secure dissemination of accurate intelligence will be prioritized to combat national and transnational criminal networks.
- 2.21 There will be strengthened collaboration among scientific professionals, national laboratories, and law enforcement agencies to exchange best practices, scientific information, and support operational responses to emerging challenges.
- 2.22 Improving **the** capacities of drug law enforcement and other related agencies in addressing emerging trends and combating drug trafficking.
- 2.23 Establish a continuous monitoring mechanism with strengthened and increased coordination and collaboration with countries in the Indian Ocean for the prevention and control of maritime drug trafficking.
- 2.24 Ensure effective at-sea surveillance of vessel movement and transshipment, maritime patrolling interdiction operations to counter all potential maritime drug trafficking threats.
- 2.25 Strengthen coordination among drug law enforcement, naval, fisheries, and local government agencies to combat maritime drug-related crimes, with a focus on addressing drug trafficking linked to illegal fishing and human trafficking.
- 2.26 Authorities responsible for border control and sea ports should be responsible for ensuring or taking the steps necessary to prevent their facilities from being used by drug smuggling.
- 2.27 Awareness and collaboration between the public and private sectors will be prioritized in implementing effective border control measures.
- 2.28 Relevant law enforcement agencies and anti-corruption bodies will enhance coordination to address the links between drug-related crimes and corruption, taking effective measures to prevent obstruction of justice and uphold the rule of law.

- 2.29 Strengthening regional, sub-regional, and international networks for the exchange of operational information is essential to prevent and counter money laundering and illicit financial flows stemming from drug trafficking and associated crimes.
- 2.30 Scientific experts and researchers must be encouraged to conduct expedited research in collaboration with all relevant agencies.
- 2.31 A robust mechanism for sharing scientific information through early warning systems is essential for the effective regulation and monitoring of controlled drugs, substances, and precursor chemicals.
- 2.32 Monitoring and evaluation systems are the core element of every supply control mechanism.

Policy Number 03 - Effective monitoring of imports, exports, and distribution of drugs and precursor chemicals under control.

- 3.1 To combat the illegal production and trafficking of narcotics and psychotropic substances, we will enhance national capacity for the investigation and handling of clandestine laboratories and precursor chemicals, leveraging international collaboration and scientific evidence-based measures to ensure effective control and early identification of emerging challenges.
- 3.2 The Precursor Control Authority (PCA) is empowered to regulate and enforce national controls over precursor and essential chemicals, ensuring full compliance with international treaties, particularly the provisions of Article 12 of the 1988 Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances.
- 3.3 Relevant authorities will review and update procedures, regulations, and laws concerning the import, export, storage, and distribution of precursor chemicals to prevent diversion and misuse.
- 3.4 Law enforcement agencies will be provided with enhanced capacity to detect and manage precursor chemicals, including pre-precursors and designer substances.
- 3.5 PCA will collaborate with regional and international bodies, such as the International Narcotics Control Board and UNODC, to strengthen monitoring and cooperation among national authorities to combat trafficking and diversion of precursor chemicals.
- 3.6 Health authorities will implement necessary regulatory measures to prevent the diversion of pharmaceutical drugs, including narcotics and psychotropic substances.

Policy Number 04 - Supporting regional and international initiatives related to drug abuse prevention and control.

- 4.1 Strengthen International and national coordination and cooperation among agencies for better understanding and acceleration of actions for combating drug trafficking and abuse problems.
- 4.2 NDDCB in coordination with relevant agencies will ensure international, regional, and national coordination and cooperative mechanisms are implemented for

combating drug trafficking and abuse problems in the country, as specified in the sections on supply control and demand reduction.

4.3 NDDCB in coordination with Ministries of Defence, Public Security, Law and Order, Justice, Health and other related ministries/agencies will amend or review Acts, regulations and procedures in such a way that offered effect to 1961,1971 and 1988 UN Conventions related to drug control and policy documents.

Role of the National Dangerous Drugs Control Board in the implementation and monitoring of the Sri Lanka National Policy for Prevention and Control of Drug Abuse

The National Dangerous Drugs Control Board (NDDCB) which was established by the National Dangerous Drugs Control Board Act No.11 of 1984, is the principal national institution charged with the formulation and review of a National Policy relating to the prevention, control, treatment and rehabilitation of drug abuse.

NDDCB has been designated as the National Focal point which coordinates the drug control activities in line with the International Narcotic Control Board (INCB) policy executed by the United National Office on Drug and Crime (UNODC) to have a focal point in a country in terms of the International Drug Control Treaties for which Sri Lanka is signatory. Accordingly, the NDDCB is playing an inclusive role in the drug Prevention and Control mission at the national and international level.

NDDCB plays a pivotal role in coordinating related agencies involved in drug prevention and control activities in the implementation of the National Policy for Prevention and Control of Drug Abuse, monitoring, evaluation and task necessary measures for continuous improvement in establishing a drug-free free secure country for all.

In consideration of the complexity of the drug problem and emerging trends and in order to effectively monitor and evaluate the implementation of the National Policy, NDDCB will develop measurable indicators to assess the extent of the drug problem and measure the effectiveness of the appropriate actions.

NDDCB will be involved in articulating and advocating evidence base policies and strategies, catalyzing change and enhancing partnerships managing information, conducting research, setting and validating norms and standards, developing and testing new technologies tools and guidelines to ensure continuous improvement in drug prevention and control activities to achieve the ultimate objective of the Government; to establish a Secure a Safe Country Free from Drug Abuse.

The Role of the Principal Stakeholders

The role of the principal stakeholders will be laid down in the National Action Plan for implementation of the National Policy and stakeholders liaise closely with the National Dangerous Drugs Control Board in the effective implementation of the National Policy.

The following stakeholders there under will be instrumental in implementing the National Policy effectively at the National level.

Principle Stakeholders

1. Attorney General
2. Chairman, Central Environmental Authority
3. Chairman, Child Protection Authority
4. Chairman, Information Technology Agency (ICTA)
5. Chairman, National Authority of Tobacco and Alcohol
6. Chairman, National Medicines Regulatory Authority
7. Chairman, National Transport Medical Institute
8. Chairman, National Youth Corps
9. Chairman, National Youth Services Council
10. Chairman, Sri Lanka Anti-Doping Agency
11. Commissioner, Bureau of Rehabilitation
12. Commissioner General of Excise
13. Commissioner General of Labour
14. Commissioner General of Prisons
15. Commissioner General of Probation and Child Care
16. Commissioner of Ayurveda
17. Commissioner of the Department of Community-Based Corrections
18. Commander of the Air Force

19. Commander of the Army
20. Commander of the Navy
21. Commander, Special Task Force
22. Controller of Imports and Exports
23. Director General, Department of Government Information
24. Director General, National Secretariat for Non-Governmental Organizations
25. Director General of Customs
26. Director General of Health Services
27. Director General of Public Enterprises
28. Director General of Samurdhi Development
29. Director General of Social Services
30. Director General, Sri Lanka Coast Guard
31. Director, Family Health Bureau
32. Director, HIV/AIDS Control Programme
33. Director, Medical Supplies Division
34. Director, National Institute of Mental Health
35. Director, National Programme for Tuberculosis Control and Chest Diseases
36. Director, Police Narcotic Bureau
37. Director, SL Tourism Development Authority
38. Director National Budget
39. District Secretaries
40. Divisional Secretaries
41. Employers' Federation of Ceylon

42. Financial Intelligence Unit, Central Bank of Sri Lanka
43. Government Analyst
44. Inspector General of Police
45. Legal Draftsman
46. Post Master General, Sri Lanka Post
47. President, College of Community Physicians
48. President, College of Psychiatrists
49. Provincial Chief Secretaries of Provincial councils
50. Provincial Directors of Health Services
51. Secretary, Ministry of Defence
52. Secretary, Ministry of Education
53. Secretary, Ministry of Finance
54. Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
55. Secretary, Ministry of Health
56. Secretary, Ministry of Justice
57. Secretary, Ministry of Mass Media
58. Secretary, Ministry of Public Administration
59. Secretary, Ministry of Public Security
60. Secretary, Ministry of Transport
61. Secretary, Ministry of Women and Child Affairs
62. Secretary, Ministry of Youth and Sports