

DRUG ABUSE PREVENTION, TREATMENT AND REHABILITATION

BILL, 2020

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A BILL

FOR

AN ACT TO CREATE MECHANISM FOR THE COMBATING OF SUBSTANCE ABUSE THROUGH PREVENTION, EARLY INTERVENTION, TREATMENT AND RE-INTEGRATION PROGRAMMES; TO PROVIDE FOR THE REGISTRATION AND ESTABLISHMENT OF TREATMENT CENTRES; TO PROVIDE FOR THE COMMITAL OF PERSONS TO AND FROM TREATMENT CENTRES AND THEIR TREATMENT AND TRAINING IN SUCH CENTRES; TO PROVIDE FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A RESEARCH AND INFORMATION MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK; AND FOR RELATED MATTERS

Sponsored by Hon. Nasiru Sani Zangon Daura

[] Commencement

BE IT ENACTED by the National Assembly of the Federal Republic of Nigeria as follows:

1 CHAPTER 1 - OBJECTS OF ACT

2 1. The objectives of the Act are:

Objects of Act

- 3 (a) to provide for a coordinated effort to combat substance abuse;
- 4 (b) to provide for the conditions for registration of all programmes
- 5 including those in treatment centres;
- 6 (c) to provide for the conditions and procedures for the admission
- 7 of persons to treatment centres and the release of persons from treatment
- 8 centres;
- 9 (d) to provide for early intervention, treatment and reintegration
- 10 programmes for vulnerable persons;
- 11 (e) to establish a research and information management framework
- 12 in the field of substance abuse;

13 CHAPTER 2 - COMBATING OF SUBSTANCE ABUSE

- 14 2.-(1) The Minister must in consultation with the Minister of
- 15 Finance, out of moneys appropriated by the National Assembly for that

Programmes for
combating
substance abuse

1 purpose, establish programmes for the combating of substance abuse in areas
2 of the country determined by the Minister by notice in the Gazette.

3 (2) Programmes for the combating of substance abuse must include:

4 (a) Prevention programmes which provide for:

5 (i) services that facilitate the prevention of substance use and contain
6 information, education and communication about the risks associated with the
7 use of substances of abuse and how to avoid the use thereof; and

8 (ii) proactive measures that must target individuals, families and
9 communities before the onset of use of substances of abuse, which may lead to
10 abuse and also to prevent persons from moving into the other levels of
11 addiction;

12 (b) Early intervention programmes which provide for the early
13 identification of the problem and the availability and accessibility of services
14 and facilities for substance abusers;

15 (c) Treatment programmes for substance abusers including
16 counseling to the families of service users; and

17 (d) Aftercare and reintegration programmes for substance abusers
18 which provide for:

19 (i) the utilization and management of existing community facilities
20 and structures as community centres;

21 (ii) the development of integrated community services and support
22 systems;

23 (iii) the development of a research plan, an information management
24 system and a communication network;

25 (iv) the re-integration of substance abusers into their communities
26 after treatment; and

27 (v) the promotion of a collaborative approach between Government
28 departments involved in the combating of substance abuse.

29 (3) The Minister must prescribe conditions for the training and
30 accreditation of persons involved in programmes for substance abuse.

- 1 **3.-(1)** The Minister may, from time to time, by notice in the
2 Gazette, prescribe minimum norms and standards:
- 3 (a) in order to define the acceptable levels of prevention and early
4 intervention services that may be provided to service users and persons
5 affected by substance abuse;
- 6 (b) relating to the protection of children in treatment centres;
- 7 (c) for prevention programmes in order to standardize services;
- 8 (d) for community-based services in order to standardize such
9 services;
- 10 (e) for the establishment and management of treatment centres;
- 11 (f) for the monitoring and assessment of treatment centres;
- 12 (g) for the registration, monitoring and evaluation of out-patient
13 services;
- 14 (h) for standardizing the monitoring and evaluation of
15 reintegration programmes; and
- 16 (i) for any other matter which the Minister deems necessary in
17 order to achieve the objects of this Act.
- 18 (2) Any person who provides a service in relation to substance
19 abuse must comply with the minimum norms and standards referred to in
20 subsection (1).
- 21 **4.** All services rendered to persons affected by substance abuse
22 must be provided in an environment that:
- 23 (a) recognizes the social, cultural, economic, physical challenges,
24 age and gender of such persons;
- 25 (b) ensures access to information regarding substance abuse;
- 26 (c) promotes the prevention of exploitation of such persons;
- 27 (d) promotes the respect and dignity of persons affected by
28 substance abuse; and
- 29 (e) promotes participation of persons affected by substance abuse
30 in decision making processes regarding themselves.

Development of
and compliance
with minimum
norms and
standards

Guiding principles
for provision of
services

	1	CHAPTER 3 - PREVENTION OF SUBSTANCE ABUSE
Establishment of programmes for prevention of substance abuse	2	5.-(1) The Minister must establish programmes for the prevention of
	3	substance abuse in the country.
	4	(2) The programmes referred to in subsection (1) may include
	5	elements, which:
	6	(a) address the values, perceptions, expectations and beliefs that the
	7	community associates with substances of abuse; and
	8	(b) develop the personal and social skills of people, especially
	9	children, to increase their capacity to make informed and healthy choices
	10	regarding the use of substances of abuse.
Purpose of providing prevention services and programmes	11	6.-(1) The purpose of the provision of prevention services and
	12	programmes is to prevent a person from using or continue to use substances
	13	that may result in addiction.
	14	(2) Prevention services and programmes must focus on the following:
	15	(a) the preservation of the family structure of the persons affected by
	16	substance abuse;
	17	(b) the establishment of appropriate interpersonal relationships
	18	within the family of the affected persons;
	19	(c) the promotion of the well-being of the service user and the
	20	realization of his or her full potential;
	21	(d) the prevention of the recurrence of problems in the family
	22	environment of the service user that may contribute to substance abuse;
	23	(e) the diversion of a child using substances away from the child and
	24	youth care system and the criminal justice system;
	25	(f) the building of resistance to substances of abuse; and
	26	(g) the promotion of healthy lifestyles.
	27	CHAPTER 4 - CENTRE-BASED AND OUT-PATIENT SERVICES
Establishment and abolishment of public treatment centre	28	7.-(1) The Minister must, with the concurrence of the Minister of
	29	Finance, out of moneys appropriated by the National Assembly for the purpose
	30	establish, maintain and manage at least one treatment centre in each the six

1 geo-political regions, for the reception and treatment, including any training
2 of such service users referred to in Section 9 and service users who are
3 transferred or admitted thereto in terms of this Act.

4 (2) Every public treatment centre established or deemed to be
5 established under a law repealed by this Act, and which is in existence at the
6 commencement of this Act, is, from such commencement, deemed to be a
7 treatment centre established under subsection (1).

8 (3) The Minister may, after giving three months notice and
9 providing reasons for his decision, abolish a public treatment centre.

10 **8.** The service user of a public treatment centre must be admitted
11 therein for the purpose of receiving or undergoing such treatment, including
12 any training, and to perform such duties and functions as may be prescribed.

Purpose for which
persons are
admitted in
treatment centre

13 **9.-(1)** No person may manage any private treatment centre
14 maintained for the accommodation and care of persons who are dependent
15 on substances of abuse or in which such persons receive mainly physical,
16 psychological, spiritual or social treatment unless such treatment centre is
17 registered under this section.

Registration and
abolishment of
private treatment
centre

18 (2) Any person who desires to manage a private treatment centre
19 referred to in subsection (1) must apply in the prescribed manner to the
20 Minister for registration thereof.

21 (3) The Minister may:

22 (a) after consideration of such application and such other
23 information as he or she may obtain; and

24 (b) if he or she is satisfied that such treatment centre is managed
25 and conducted in such a way that:

26 (i) the reception, maintenance, treatment and training of service
27 users referred to in Section 9 and the powers conferred by this Act on the
28 management of a private treatment centre, may be entrusted to or conferred
29 on the management of that treatment centre; and

30 (ii) it complies with the prescribed requirements, grant the

1 application for registration and issue a registration certificate.

2 (4) The Minister may grant a conditional registration on such
3 conditions as he or she may deem fit for a maximum period of 12 months and
4 specify those conditions to the applicant in the prescribed manner.

5 (5) The conditional registration contemplated in subsection (4) may
6 not be extended for more than 12 months under the same conditions.

7 (6) The Minister may at any time after one month's notice of his or her
8 intention to do so, and after consideration of any representation received by
9 him or her during such month, amend or cancel a registration certificate issued
10 in terms of subsection (4).

11 (7) A registration certificate granted by the Minister is valid for a
12 period of five years and the manager of a private treatment centre may reapply
13 for a further period of five years within six months before the expiry date.

14 (8) The Minister must refuse or decline the application in terms of
15 subsection (2) or (7), if after consideration of such application he or she is not
16 satisfied that such private treatment centre is, or will be managed or conducted
17 as referred to in subsection (3).

18 (9) The Minister may, after giving three months' notice of his or her
19 intention to do so and providing reasons therefore, and after consideration of
20 any written presentations received by him or her during such period, amend or
21 cancel a registration certificate issued in terms of subsection (3).

22 (10) In the refusal of an application or the cancellation of a
23 registration certificate, the manager must take reasonable steps to ensure that
24 all the service users are accommodated in another registered facility or with
25 persons who, in the opinion of a social worker, are fit and proper persons for
26 accommodating the service user.

27 (11) The amendment or cancellation of such registration certificate
28 must be effected by notice in writing addressed to the holder thereof, and will
29 come into operation on a date specified in the notice, not being earlier than
30 three months after the date of the notice, unless the Minister and the holder of

1 the registration certificate agree otherwise.

2 (12) A registration certificate issued under subsection (3) or (4) is
3 not transferable.

4 (13)(a) The holder of a registration certificate issued under
5 subsection (3) or (4) may after three months' written notice surrender such
6 registration certificate to the Minister;

7 (b) Whenever a registration certificate is cancelled under
8 subsection (6) or surrendered under paragraph (a), the powers and duties
9 conferred or imposed under this Act on the holder thereof in respect of any
10 service user must devolve upon the Minister.

11 (14) Every private treatment centre registered under a law repealed
12 by this Act, and which is in existence at the commencement of this Act, is
13 from such commencement deemed to be a treatment centre registered under
14 subsection (3).

15 (15) Any person who contravenes or fails to comply with any
16 provision of this section, or any condition imposed thereunder, is guilty of an
17 offence and liable on conviction to a fine or imprisonment for a period not
18 exceeding 12 months or to both such fine and such imprisonment.

19 **10.**-(1) If there is a reason to believe that any of the conditions
20 contemplated in section 10(4) have not been complied with, the Minister
21 may order specific measures to be adopted to facilitate compliance with
22 those conditions.

Compliance with
conditions for
registration of
private treatment
centre

23 (2) The manager of a private treatment centre must, at all times,
24 report to the Minister any circumstance which may result in his or her
25 inability to comply fully with any condition contemplated in section 10(4).

26 (3) If the registration of the private treatment centre has been
27 cancelled in terms of section 10(9), or if the manager of the private treatment
28 centre or private halfway house wishes to close down that service, the
29 manager must-

30 (a) prior to any decision to close down that service, consult with the

1 Minister on the matter;
2 (b) furnish the Minister with a full report on the accommodation of the
3 service users affected by the decision; and
4 (c) hand over to the Department all assets bought with government
5 funds.

6 (4) Any person who fails to comply with subsection (3) is guilty of an
7 offence.

Monitoring and
assessment of
treatment centre

8 **11.**-(1) A monitoring and assessment team consisting of a social
9 worker, professional nurse or any other person authorized thereto by the
10 Minister may enter any private or public treatment centre, private or public
11 halfway house and assess, evaluate and monitor compliance with the
12 prescribed requirements and minimum norms and standards in relation to:

13 (a) records and documents appertaining thereto;
14 (b) any service users admitted or accommodated therein; and
15 (c) programmes available in the treatment centres.

16 (2) The monitoring and assessment team may interview any service
17 user accommodated therein and cause such service user to be examined by a
18 medical practitioner, psychologist, professional nurse or psychiatrist.

19 (3) The members of the monitoring and assessment team must be
20 furnished with a certificate to that effect, signed by the Minister, which must be
21 produced at the request of any person affected by such monitoring and
22 assessment.

23 (4) The monitoring and assessment team acting in terms of subsection
24 (3) need not give notice of its visit to the treatment centre or halfway house if
25 there is reason to believe that the life of a service user in the treatment centre or
26 halfway house is threatened or where the treatment centre is managed in such a
27 way that it is a danger to the service users accommodated therein.

28 (5) Any person who:

29 (a) obstructs or hinders the monitoring and assessment team in the
30 exercise of any power conferred upon it under subsection [1]: or

1 (b) fails to produce any book or document, which the monitoring
2 and assessment team has demanded, is guilty of an offence and liable on
3 conviction to a fine or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding 12 months
4 or to both such fine and imprisonment.

5 (6) The composition and the duties of the monitoring and
6 assessment team will be as prescribed.

7 **12.**-(1) The Minister may, subject to the laws governing the public Staff of public
8 service, appoint the staff necessary for the proper management and control treatment centre
9 of public treatment centres and must appoint for every public treatment
10 centre or public halfway house a social worker, medical practitioner,
11 psychiatrist, clinical psychologist or nurse as manager.

12 (2) The powers and duties of staff so appointed will be as
13 prescribed.

14 (3) The manager of every public treatment centre or public halfway
15 house must be assisted in the treatment and training of service users and in
16 the determination of the treatment and training which service users or a
17 particular service user receive or undergo or the work to be performed by
18 such service user, by the social worker, medical practitioner, psychiatrist,
19 clinical psychologist or nurse who may be attached to or assigned to the
20 public treatment centre.

21 **13.**-(1) If a service user dies on the premises of a treatment centre or Death of service
22 halfway house, the manager of the treatment centre or halfway house must use in treatment
23 immediately after the death of the service user report such death to a member centre
24 of the Police Force and to the Minister.

25 (2) Any manager who fails to comply with subsection (1) is guilty
26 of an offence.

27 (3) The member of the Police Force must ensure that the
28 circumstances of the death of such service user is investigated and inform
29 the Minister on the outcome of the investigation and make
30 recommendations for further action, if any.

Establishment of Out-patient services	1	14. The Minister may establish out-patient services at all the public
	2	treatment centres to be established and prescribe registration processes for the
	3	said services.
Types of out-patient services	4	15. The Minister may establish the following types of out-patient
	5	services:
	6	(a) prevention programmes, which among others include education,
	7	training, information-sharing and campaigns;
	8	(b) early intervention programmes, which includes diversion for
	9	adults and children; and
Dealing with a child addicted to substances of abuse	10	(b) holistic treatment services which include family programmes,
	11	treatment services, therapeutic intervention, after care and reintegration.
	12	16. The provisions of section 236 of the Child's Right Act, 2003
	13	(CAP) C50 LFN 2010 applies with the necessary changes in respect of dealing
	14	with a child addicted to substances of abuse.
	15	CHAPTER 5 - AFTERCARE AND REINTEGRATION SERVICES
Establishment of programmes for aftercare and reintegration services	16	17.-(1) The Minister may establish aftercare and reintegration
	17	programmes which must focus on the successful reintegration of a service user
	18	to society, the workforce and family and community life.
	19	(2) The programmes referred to in subsection (1) must include
	20	elements, which:
	21	(a) allow service users interaction with other service users, their
	22	families and communities;
	23	(b) promote the design of specific aftercare and relapse prevention
	24	programmes;
	25	(c) allow service users to share long term sobriety experiences;
Accreditation	26	(d) promote group cohesion among service users;
	27	(e) enable service users to stay clean from substance abuse; and
	28	(f) are based on structured programmes.
	29	18. No person or organization must manage any reintegration
	30	programme for substance abuse unless such programme complies with the

1 prescribed minimum norms and standards.

2 **19.-(1)** Support groups which focus on supporting the service user Support groups
3 in his or her recovery process may be established:

(a) in the form of organized aftercare structures for professional support services and skills development; or

6 (b) by the service users and include people affected by substance
7 abuse.

8 (2) The purpose of such support groups will be to:

9 (a) provide a safe, substances of abuse-free group experience
10 where service users can practice re-socialization skills;

(b) facilitate access to recovered substance abusers who can serve as role models for service users who are still in the beginning or middle stages of the recovery process; and

14 (c) encourage service users to broaden their support system of
15 sober and recovering friends.

16 CHAPTER 6 - ADMISSION TO TREATMENT CENTRES

20.(1) An application for admission of a voluntary service user to
a treatment centre may be made in the prescribed manner, by:

19 (a) the voluntary service user himself or herself or by any other
20 person acting on his or her behalf; or

(b) where the voluntary service user is a child, by a parent or guardian of that child.

(2) A person who submits himself or herself voluntarily to a public or private treatment centre for treatment and rehabilitation services is entitled to appropriate treatment, rehabilitation and skills development services.

(3) The application must be accompanied by a report of a social worker regarding the applicant's or child's social circumstances, including any medical or psychiatric report which the manager of the treatment centre may deem necessary and if the social worker is not available his or her report

	1	must be submitted within seven days after admission.
Leave of absence from treatment centre	2	21. -(1) The manager of a treatment centre may, and must if so directed
	3	by the Minister, in writing, grant leave of absence to any service user from a
	4	treatment centre.
	5	(2) The written notice of leave of absence must state the:
	6	(a) starting and return date of the leave of absence; and
	7	(b) conditions to be complied with during the period of leave of
	8	absence.
	9	(3) The manager may, at any time during the period of leave of
	10	absence, if he or she has reason to believe that the service user does not comply
	11	with the conditions applicable to such leave, cancel the leave and direct the
	12	service user to return to the treatment centre.
	13	(4) If the service user fails to return to the treatment centre on the
	14	return date he or she will be deemed to have absconded.
Service user to have access to management and vice versa	15	22. A service user of a treatment centre has, subject to the prescribed
	16	conditions, the right of personal access to the management of the treatment
	17	centre and the said management also has a similar right of access to the service
	18	user.
	19	CHAPTER 7 - BEHAVIOUR MANAGEMENT AND DISCIPLINARY
	20	INTERVENTIONS
Maintenance of discipline in treatment centres	21	23. -(1) If a service user in a treatment centre contravenes any
	22	regulation or any rule, the manager or a person designated by him or her may:
	23	(a) after holding the prescribed inquiry, take the prescribed
	24	disciplinary steps against that service user according to the prescribed
	25	procedure; and
	26	(b) impose on the service user any intervention prescribed for the
	27	contravention thereof or of such rules.
	28	(2) Whenever the manager or the person referred to in subsection (1),
	29	institutes disciplinary steps against a service user in terms of subsection (1) he
	30	or she must keep a record of the proceedings.

1 (3) If the service user is not satisfied with the outcome of the
2 disciplinary hearing, he or she may appeal to the appeal committee within
3 seven days of the outcome of the disciplinary hearing.

4 (4) The Minister must prescribe measures and procedures for the
5 establishment, structure, composition and duties of the appeal committee to
6 deal with the disputes, which could not be resolved, through the measures
7 prescribed in this section

8 (5) If it appears to the members of the appeal committee, on
9 consideration of the papers submitted to them, that the disciplinary action
10 taken against the service user is unjustified, they must:

11 (a) set aside or correct the proceedings, and may reduce or vary the
12 disciplinary action; and

13 (b) return the record with instructions thereon to the manager or
14 designated person concerned.

15 (6) If the service user commits a serious crime the manager must
16 report the matter to a member of the Nigeria Police to deal with the matter in
17 terms of the Criminal Procedure Act, Cap C41 LFN 2010.

18 CHAPTER 8 - RESEARCH AND INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

19 **24.** The Minister must prescribe mechanisms for research systems
20 and information management in the field of substance abuse which must
21 ensure the following:

Research and
information
management

22 (a) ongoing monitoring of research and information regarding
23 substances of abuse related issues within a social developmental context;

24 (b) development and management of information management
25 policy on substance abuse within a developmental context;

26 (c) facilitation of new research to be undertaken on substance
27 abuse; and

28 (d) management of information to be submitted by all service
29 providers involved with services to substance abusers.

Objectives of research and information management	1	25. The research and information management referred to in section
	2	25 has the following objectives:
	3	(a) to provide for evidence based policy making and programme
	4	development;
	5	(b) to ensure monitoring and evaluating of trends to inform planning
	6	and intervention strategies; and
	7	(c) to identify and address gaps in service delivery.
	8	CHAPTER 9 - GENERAL PROVISIONS
Offences and Penalties	9	26. Any person or organization who contravenes or fails to comply
	10	with the provisions of this Act, is guilty of an offence and liable on conviction
	11	to a fine or imprisonment for a period not exceeding 12 months or both such
	12	fine and imprisonment.
Transitional provision	13	27. Anything done in terms of a law repealed by this Act, which can
	14	be done in terms of a provision of this Act, must be regarded as having been
	15	done in terms of the corresponding provision of this Act.
Regulations	16	28.-(1) The Minister may make regulations regarding:
	17	(a) any form required to be prescribed in terms of this Act;
	18	(b) any matter which is required or permitted to be prescribed in terms
	19	of this Act; and
	20	(c) any other matter which the Minister deems necessary or expedient
	21	to be prescribed in order to achieve the objects of this Act.
	22	(2) Any regulation made under subsection (1) which may result in
	23	expenditure for the State, must be made in consultation with the Minister of
	24	Finance.
	25	(3)(a) Regulations made under subsection (1) may prescribe penalties
	26	for any contravention thereof or of any rules prescribed by the management of
	27	a treatment centre under powers conferred upon it by regulation;
	28	(b) Such penalties must, in so far as they relate to persons who are not
	29	service users, not exceed a fine of N50,000 and in so far as they relate to service
	30	users, may take anyone or more of the following forms:

1 (i) forfeiture of one or more specified privileges for a specified
2 period;

3 (ii) increase in normal hours of labour by not more than one hour
4 per day for a period not exceeding two days.

5 (c) If any form of punishment referred to in paragraph (b) is
6 prescribed, the regulations must specifically provide that no such form of
7 punishment may be imposed unless the medical officer responsible for the
8 medical care of the service user concerned has certified that such
9 punishment will, in his or her opinion, not be harmful to the health of that
10 service user.

11 (4) Different regulations may be made under subsection (1) in
12 respect of different public or private treatment centres or private or public
13 halfway house or different categories of public or private treatment centres
14 or public or private halfway house and the Minister may also in such
15 regulations differentiate in any manner he or she deems fit between different
16 groups of service users in those treatment centres and halfway house
17 generally or in any particular treatment centre or halfway house.

18 **29.** In this Act, unless the context otherwise indicates:

Interpretation

19 "aftercare" means care that offers ongoing support to a person who has
20 received treatment for substance abuse in order to enable him or her to
21 maintain sobriety or abstinence, personal growth and enhance self-reliance
22 and optimal social functioning;

23 "child" means a person under the age of 18 years;

24 "child and youth care centre" means a facility for the provision of residential
25 care to a child outside the child's family environment;

26 "Child's Act" means the Child's Right Act, 2003 (Cap 50 Laws of the
27 Federation of Nigeria 2010);

28 "Criminal Procedure Act" means the Criminal Procedure Act, Cap C41 LFN
29 2010

30 "in-patient service" refers to a 24-hour treatment service provided in a

- 1 treatment centre;
- 2 "manager" means the head of a treatment centre
- 3 "management structure", in relation to any treatment centre means the
- 4 management of such treatment centre;
- 5 "Minister", means the Minister responsible for Women Affairs and Social
- 6 Development;
- 7 "out-patient service" means a service provided to those who abuse substances
- 8 and persons affected by substance abuse and managed for the purpose of
- 9 providing a holistic treatment service, excluding overnight accommodation;
- 10 "Persons affected by substance abuse" means any member of a family or
- 11 community not addicted to substances of abuse but who requires a service
- 12 related to substance abuse;
- 13 "prescribed" means prescribed by regulation or rule;
- 14 "private treatment centre" means a treatment centre established and owned by
- 15 private organizations for the purposes of providing 24-hour treatment and
- 16 rehabilitation services to service users;
- 17 "public treatment centre" means a treatment centre established by the Minister
- 18 in terms of Section 12;
- 19 "regulation" means any regulation made in terms of this Act;
- 20 "rehabilitation" means a process that facilitates an individual to reach and
- 21 maintain his or her optimal physical, sensory, intellectual, psychiatric or social
- 22 functional levels;
- 23 "rehabilitation services" means services provided to service users to restore
- 24 functions or
- 25 compensate for the loss or absence of a function, but excludes medical care;
- 26 "rule" means a rule made in terms of this Act;
- 27 "service user" means a person dependent on or addicted to substances of abuse
- 28 who have been admitted to a treatment centre;
- 29 "substance abuse" means the sustained or sporadic excessive use of substances
- 30 of abuse;

1 "substance abuser" means a person dependent on or addicted to substances
2 of abuse;

3 "substances of abuse" means a chemical, psychoactive substance such as
4 alcohol, tobacco and over the counter drugs and prescription drugs or
5 substances defined in the National Drug Law Enforcement Agency Act, Cap
6 N30 LFN 2010

7 "this Act" includes the regulations made in terms of this Act;

8 "treatment centre" means a public or private facility that offers intensive
9 treatment and rehabilitation to service users;

10 "voluntary service user" means any person admitted to a treatment centre

11 "vulnerable persons" means children, older persons and service users
12 recovering from substance abuse.

13 **30.** This Bill may be cited as the Drug Abuse Prevention, Short title
14 Treatment and Rehabilitation Bill, 2020.

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

The Bill seeks to create mechanisms for the combating of substance abuse through prevention, early intervention, treatment and re-integration programmes; to provide for the registration and establishment of treatment centres; to provide for the committal of persons to and from treatment centres and their treatment and training in such treatment centres; to provide for the establishment of a research and information management framework.