




**NACADA**  
FOR A NATION FREE FROM ALCOHOL AND DRUG ABUSE

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**TENTH (10<sup>TH</sup>) EDITION OF THE  
BIANNUAL REPORT ON THE  
STATUS OF ALCOHOL AND  
DRUG ABUSE CONTROL IN KENYA**

Reporting Period 1<sup>st</sup> January – 30<sup>th</sup> June 2019



**NATIONAL AUTHORITY FOR THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST  
ALCOHOL AND DRUG ABUSE**

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OF KENYA  
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**TENTH (10<sup>TH</sup>) EDITION OF BIENNIAL  
REPORT ON THE STATUS OF ALCOHOL  
AND DRUG ABUSE CONTROL IN KENYA**

**Prepared for  
Parliament of Kenya (National Assembly and Senate)**

**Prepared by the Chief Executive Officer  
National Authority for the Campaign Against Alcohol and Drug Abuse  
For the Reporting Period of 1<sup>ST</sup> January – 30<sup>TH</sup> June 2019**

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## **LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS**

<b>ADA</b>	Alcohol and Drug Abuse
<b>ADCA</b>	Alcoholic Drinks Control Act, 2010
<b>AIDS</b>	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
<b>ANU</b>	Anti-Narcotics Unit
<b>ATS</b>	Amphetamine – Type Stimulant
<b>AUC</b>	African Union Commission
<b>IDADA</b>	International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking
<b>ISSUP</b>	International Society of Substance Use
<b>KLISC</b>	Kenya Libraries Information Services Consortium
<b>NACADA</b>	National Authority for the Campaign against Alcohol and Drug Abuse
<b>NDO</b>	National Drug Observatory
<b>NTC</b>	National Technical Committee on Drug Trafficking and Abuse
<b>OSIEA</b>	Open Society Initiative for East Africa
<b>PCEA</b>	Presbyterian Church of East Africa
<b>RRI</b>	Rapid Results Initiative
<b>SUD</b>	Substance Use Disorder
<b>TOT</b>	Training of Trainers
<b>UNODC</b>	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

## **MESSAGE FROM THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER**

I am pleased to present the *Tenth (10<sup>th</sup>) Biannual Report on the Status of Alcohol and Drug Abuse Control in Kenya* to both Houses of Parliament, through the Cabinet Secretary for Interior and Coordination of National Government.

This report is published in compliance with the provisions of Section 5(j) and 26(C) of the National Authority for the Campaign Against Alcohol and Drug Abuse (NACADA) Act, 2012. It updates both Houses of Parliament on the status of alcohol and drug abuse control in the country to facilitate strategic decisions. This report covers the period of 1<sup>st</sup> January – 30<sup>th</sup> June 2019 and represents a compilation of reports from lead agencies involved in alcohol and drug abuse control.

Data on illicit alcohol seizures from Kenya Police shows that a total of 311,894 litres of illicit alcohol with an estimated value of Ksh 44,619,533 was seized across the 47 counties. Further, 34,143 offenders were arrested between 1<sup>st</sup> January – 30<sup>th</sup> June 2019.

Data on cannabis / bhang seizures from Kenya Police shows that a total of 20,708 kgs of cannabis was seized in the 47 counties. 2,386 offenders were arrested for possession and 272 offenders were arrested for cannabis trafficking.

A total of 3,657.313 kgs of heroin was seized in the country including 312 sachets. Data also shows that 100 offenders were arrested for possession and 29 offenders were arrested for heroin trafficking. For cocaine, a total of 233 kgs was seized in the country including 25 sachets and 7 offenders were arrested for possession while 4 offenders were arrested for cocaine trafficking.

This year's International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking had a theme, 'health for justice, justice for health' underscoring the importance of a holistic approach involving health, human rights, criminal justice and social service institutions. In Kenya, the International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking main event was commemorated on 26<sup>th</sup> June 2019 at the Jomo Kenyatta Grounds in Kisumu City. Over 2,000 participants attended the annual event.

Substance use disorders (SUDs) continues to be a major public health problem in Kenya with demand to treatment and rehabilitation services increasing each year. Towards expanding access to these services, NACADA has also provided support of Kshs. 9,771,638 to Nyeri County to establish a treatment and rehabilitation centre. This is aimed at increasing access to treatment and rehabilitation services in the Central region of

Kenya. During the reporting period, 72 needy persons with SUDs were sponsored for treatment at various accredited facilities across the country.

Compliance with alcohol and drug control laws, regulations and standards is a major challenge in Kenya. The Authority in the reporting period scheduled multi agency enforcement exercises which were undertaken in 44 counties in Kenya. The multi-agency enforcement was implemented through NACADA's regional offices namely Rift Valley, Nairobi, Central, Coast, Nyanza, Lower and North Eastern. According to enforcement data in the reporting period, a total of 1,625 premises were inspected; 1,190 persons were arrested; 6929 assorted alcoholic drinks were seized; and 377 alcohol selling outlets were closed.

I commend this report for your attention.



**Victor G. Okioma, EBS**  
**CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER**

# CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

## 1. Background

This is the tenth (10<sup>th</sup>) progressive report on the status of alcohol and drug abuse control in Kenya. The report is a requirement under Section 5(j) of NACADA Act, 2012. The Authority is required to in collaboration with other lead agencies submit an alcohol and drug abuse control status report bi-annually to both Houses of Parliament through the Cabinet Secretary for Interior and Co-ordination of National Government. This report covers the biannual period of 1<sup>st</sup> January – 30<sup>th</sup> June 2019.

### 1.1 Status of Alcohol and Drug Abuse in Kenya

#### General Population

According to a survey conducted by NACADA in 2017, 18.2% (4,913,254) of Kenyans aged 15 – 65 years are currently using at least one drug or substance of abuse; 12.2% (3,293,495) are currently using alcohol; 8.3% (2,240,656) are currently using tobacco; 4.1% (1,106,830) are currently using *miraa / khat*; and 1.0% (269,959) are currently using bhang/ cannabis.

The survey also showed that 10.4% (2,807,569) of Kenyans aged 15 – 65 years have alcohol use disorders; 6.8% (1,835,718) have tobacco use disorders; 3.1% (836,872) have *miraa / khat* use disorders; and 0.8% (215,967) have bhang / cannabis use disorders.

#### Secondary Schools

Alcohol and drug abuse among the school-going children is becoming a major problem of concern in Kenya. Findings from the National Survey on the Status of Drugs and Substances of Abuse among Secondary School Students in Kenya conducted by NACADA in 2016 shows that schools were no longer drug free environments. Data on lifetime or ever use of drugs and substances of abuse showed that 23.4% (508,132) of secondary school students have ever used alcohol in their lifetime; 17.0% (369,155) have ever used *khat / miraa* in their lifetime; 16.1% (349,613) have ever used prescription drugs in their lifetime; 14.5% (314,869) have ever used tobacco in their lifetime; 7.5% (162,863) have ever used bhang / cannabis in their lifetime; 2.3% (49,945) have ever used inhalants e.g. glue, thinner and petrol in their lifetime; 1.2% (26,058) have ever used heroin in their lifetime; and 1.1% (23,887) have ever used cocaine in their lifetime.



## **Primary Schools**

Data on the status of drugs and substance abuse among primary school pupils conducted by NACADA in 2018 shows that 20.2% of primary school pupils have ever used at least one drug or substance of abuse in their lifetime; 10.4% have ever used prescription drugs; 7.2% have ever used alcohol; 6.0% have ever used tobacco; 3.7% have ever used *miraa* / *muguka*; and 1.2% have ever used bhang / cannabis. Lifetime use of inhalants, heroin and cocaine among primary school pupils is less than 1%.

## **1.2 Institutional, Policy and Legal Framework**

### **1.2.1 Institutional Framework for Drug Abuse Control in Kenya**

The National Authority for the Campaign against Alcohol and Drug Abuse (NACADA) is a state corporation established under the NACADA Act, 2012 in the Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government.

NACADA is mandated to coordinate a national response against alcohol and drug abuse as espoused in the NACADA Act 2012 and the ADCA, 2010. The NACADA Act provides for a Board of Directors to guide on the strategic direction geared towards achievement of the Authority's mandate.

The Authority is also a member of the Inter-Agency Taskforce for Control of Potable Spirit and Combat of Illicit Brews as per the Gazette Notice of 10<sup>th</sup> July 2015. The Taskforce is mandated to inspect all the premises manufacturing alcoholic drinks and recommend measures of control including the closure of production premises.

To facilitate inter-agency collaboration and liaison among lead agencies responsible for alcohol and drugs demand reduction and supply suppression, the Authority convenes the National Technical Committee on Drug Trafficking and Abuse (NTC). The committee membership is drawn from the Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government, Directorate of Public Health, Pharmacy and Poisons Board, State Department of Immigration and Registration of Persons, Government Chemist Department, Anti-Narcotics Police Unit, National Police Service, Kenya Prisons Service, Kenya Revenue Authority, Kenya Airports Authority, Kenya Ports Authority, State Law Office, Kenya Bureau of Standards and the National Intelligence Service.

The committee facilitates establishing plans of action, strategies and collaboration in the development, implementation and enforcement of laws and policies relating to drug abuse control. The Authority has also established the County Inter-Agency Committee on Alcohol and Drug Abuse Control in all the 47 counties.

### **1.2.2 Policy and Legal Framework**

The Constitution of Kenya, 2010 provides that all ratified principles of international law, treaties and conventions, become part of the Kenyan law. The country has ratified all the three major United Nations Conventions on Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances. Therefore, these conventions are part of the Kenyan laws.

Towards the domestication of these Conventions, the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (Control) Act, 1994 was enacted. It makes provision with respect to the control of the possession and trafficking of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances as well as cultivation of controlled plants.

The Proceeds of Crime and Anti-Money Laundering Act, 2009 creates a comprehensive legislative framework to combat the offense of money laundering in Kenya. It also provides for the identification, tracing, freezing, seizure and confiscation of the proceeds of crime related to drugs.

The Alcoholic Drinks Control Act, 2010 provides for the control of production, sale, and consumption of alcoholic drinks while the Tobacco Control Act, 2007 provides for the control of manufacture and production of tobacco products in Kenya.

## CHAPTER TWO: ENFORCEMENT

This section presents enforcement data on seizures and arrests. It covers illicit alcohol control and narcotic drugs control. Specifically, the section on narcotic drugs deals with cannabis/ bhang, heroin, cocaine and other psychotropic substances.

### 2. Illicit Alcohol Control

The Alcoholic Drinks Control Act, 2010 is the principal legislation in the enforcement of laws relating to production, distribution, sale and consumption of alcohol. This Act has enabled the County Governments to enact the County Alcoholic Drinks Control Acts. In the reporting period, data on illicit alcohol seizures from Kenya Police shows that a total of 311,894 litres of illicit alcohol with an estimated value of Ksh 44,619,533 was seized in the 47 counties. Further, 34,143 offenders were arrested from January – June 2019.

On county specific data, Meru County accounted for the highest seizures of illicit alcohol (143,314 litres) followed by Trans Nzoia County (18,371 litres), Nyamira County (11,642 litres), Busia County (10,203 litres), Bomet County (10,194 litres), Nakuru County (9,919 litres), Kakamega County (8,730.2 litres), Baringo County (8,485 litres), Kisumu County (7,880 litres) and Tharaka Nithi County (7,332 litres). This data is presented in Table 1.

**Table 1: Seizure of illicit alcohol from January – June 2019**

No.	County	Quantity seized (Litres)	Value of seizure	No. of persons arrested
1.	Meru	143,314	2,289,037	2,110
2.	Trans Nzoia	18,371	2,148,920	2,290
3.	Nyamira	11,642	4,972,050	1,468
4.	Busia	10,203	3,975,212	1,023
5.	Bomet	10,194	1,208,800	1,457
6.	Nakuru	9,919	1,725,960	1,429
7.	Kakamega	8,730.2	2,866,919	2,410
8.	Baringo	8,485	490,450	923
9.	Kisumu	7,880	1,023,140	2,367
10.	Tharaka Nithi	7,332	263,470	618
11.	Kericho	7,077	6,062,760	1,850
12.	Nairobi	6,546	3,008,535	6,091
13.	Kirinyaga	6,203	865,790	443
14.	Nandi	5,361	4,833,000	168
15.	Taita Taveta	4,822	178,735	766
16.	Siaya	3,959	143,000	415
17.	Bungoma	3,948	628,750	1,095
18.	Uasin Gishu	3,847	1,468,100	130
19.	West Pokot	3,242	398,425	650
20.	Homa Bay	2,766	219,000	851
21.	Vihiga	2,568	304,090	1,696

No.	County	Quantity seized (Litres)	Value of seizure	No. of persons arrested
22.	Kiambu	2,365.25	313,450	357
23.	Turkana	2,230	704,900	124
24.	Kwale	2,218	127,800	413
25.	Nyeri	1,650	580,100	79
26.	Isiolo	1,596	230,500	32
27.	Laikipia	1,527	242,000	142
28.	Machakos	1,500	194,700	430
29.	Makueni	1,490	593,370	119
30.	Migori	1,324	426,200	243
31.	Tana River	1,256	32,880	60
32.	Kajiado	1,042	462,960	418
33.	Elgeyo Marakwet	1,040	325,600	185
34.	Narok	990	124,000	313
35.	Marsabit	868	-	47
36.	Kisii	868	718,500	47
37.	Mombasa	824	206,780	449
38.	Embu	751	95,050	145
39.	Murang'a	718	106,100	1
40.	Samburu	657	18,800	124
41.	Kitui	214	10,700	12
42.	Nyandarua	200	10,000	1
43.	Mandera	60	3,000	60
44.	Wajir	54	7,000	62
45.	Kilifi	43	11,000	30
46.	Lamu	-	-	-
47.	Garissa	-	-	-
	<b>National</b>	<b>311,894</b>	<b>44,619,533</b>	<b>34,143</b>

Source: Kenya Police Headquarters, 2019

## 2.2 Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Control

The Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Control Act, 1994 is the principal legislation in the enforcement of laws relating to the control of narcotics and psychotropic substances. Kenya currently tracks cannabis, heroin, cocaine, amphetamine-type stimulants (ATS) and precursor chemicals.

### 2.2.1 Cannabis Control

Cannabis is the most widely used narcotic drug in Kenya. During the reporting period, data on cannabis / bhang seizures from Kenya Police shows that a total of 20,708 kgs of cannabis was seized in the 47 counties. Data also showed that 2,386 offenders were arrested for possession and 272 offenders were arrested for cannabis trafficking.

Most of the Cannabis consumed in Kenya usually originates from bordering countries of Tanzania, Ethiopia and Uganda. In Kenya, Cannabis is mostly trafficked by road.

On county specific data, Mombasa County accounted for the highest seizures of cannabis / bhang (9,017 kgs) followed by Nairobi County (2,954 kgs), Migori County (2,514.5 kgs), Murang'a County (1,311.85 kgs), Kilifi County (1,036 kgs), Kiambu County (834.5 kgs), Makueni County (726.1 kgs), Marsabit County (475 kgs), Kirinyaga County (332 kgs) and Isiolo County (249 kgs). This data is presented in Table 2.

**Table 2: Seizure of cannabis/ bhang from January – June 2019**

No.	County	Quantity seized (Kgs)	No. of persons arrested for possession	No. of persons arrested for cultivation	No. of persons arrested for trafficking	No. of persons arrested
1.	Mombasa	9017	85	-	9	94
2.	Nairobi	2,954	251	16	87	354
3.	Migori	2,514.5	26	-	4	30
4.	Murang'a	1,311.85	285	21	18	324
5.	Kilifi	1036	78	-	15	93
6.	Kiambu	834.5	127	-	34	161
7.	Makueni	726.1	50	2	13	65
8.	Marsabit	475	39	-	15	54
9.	Kirinyaga	332	142	1	-	143
10.	Isiolo	249	38	-	3	41
11.	Taita Taveta	234	38	-	-	38
12.	Kericho	225	38	-	2	40
13.	Homabay	175	56	6	3	65
14.	Kisii	93.35	71	2	1	74
15.	Kakamega	63.6	88	4	2	94
16.	Meru	60	83	16	5	104
17.	Kisumu	50	70	-	-	70
18.	Wajir	44.85	11	-	1	12
19.	Busia	35	60	2	-	62
20.	Nyandarua	35	46	1	3	50
21.	Tana River	34.75	6	-	-	6
22.	Nyamira	30.5	15	1	2	18
23.	Vihiga	26.4	59	3	1	63
24.	Tharaka Nithi	25.9	42	1	0	43
25.	Laikipia	18.5	17	4	4	25
26.	Trans Nzoia	18.5	49	1	1	51
27.	Nandi	17	17	1	5	23

No.	County	Quantity seized (Kgs)	No. of persons arrested for possession	No. of persons arrested for cultivation	No. of persons arrested for trafficking	No. of persons arrested
28.	Bungoma	16.1	32	-	-	32
29.	Embu	15.47	52	7	9	68
30.	Narok	14	21	-	4	25
31.	Machakos	12.9	101	-	4	105
32.	Siaya	6.19	41	3	-	44
33.	Nakuru	4	29	2	2	33
34.	Lamu	1.2	16	-	-	16
35.	Elgeyo Marakwet	0.7	1	-	-	1
36.	West Pokot	0.3	26	-	-	26
37.	Baringo	0.2	8	-	-	8
38.	Kwale	-	23	2	4	29
39.	Nyeri	-	35	3	12	50
40.	Mandera	-	1	-	-	1
41.	Garissa	-	19	-	-	19
42.	Kitui	-	11	-	-	11
43.	Kajiado	-	67	1	4	72
44.	Samburu	-	2	-	4	6
45.	Bomet	-	-	-	-	-
46.	Uasin Gishu	-	8	-	-	8
47.	Turkana	-	1	-	-	1
48.	Railways Police Unit	0.15	4	-	1	5
49.	Kenya Airport Police Unit	-	1	-	-	1
	<b>National</b>	<b>20,708.51</b>	<b>2,386</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>2,758</b>

Source: Kenya Police Headquarters, 2019

### 2.2.2 Heroin Control

Heroin is an illegal opioid and an extremely addictive drug derived from the opium poppy plant. Heroin is the second most widely used narcotic drug in Kenya after cannabis. During the reporting period, data on heroin seizures from Kenya Police shows that a total of 3,657.313 kgs of heroin was seized in the country including 312 sachets. Data also shows that 100 offenders were arrested for possession and 29 offenders were arrested for heroin trafficking. Heroin mostly from Afghanistan is trafficked through Kenya via Pakistan, Iran and Turkey. However, Kenya is gradually becoming a destination for heroin and not just a transit location. Most trafficking is by sea and air.

In terms of county specific data, Mombasa County accounted for the highest seizures of heroin (3,393.6 kgs) followed by Lamu County (240 kgs), Kilifi County (8 kgs) and Nairobi County (7.113 kgs). Data shows that 8.6 kgs was seized by the Kenya Airport Police Unit. This data is presented in Table 3.

**Table 3: Seizure of heroin from January – June 2019**

No.	County	Quantity seized (Kgs)	Sachets	No. of persons arrested for possession	No. of persons arrested for cultivation	No. of persons arrested for trafficking	No. of persons arrested
1.	Mombasa	3,393.6	102	85	-	9	94
2.	Lamu	240	6	6	-	-	6
3.	Kilifi	8	76	2	-	8	10
4.	Nairobi	7.113	30	4	-	6	10
5.	Kiambu	-	16	-	-	2	2
6.	Kwale	-	5	3	-	-	3
7.	Kenya Airport Police Unit	8.6	77	-	-	4	4
	<b>National</b>	<b>3,657.313</b>	<b>312</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>129</b>

Source: Kenya Police Headquarters, 2019

### 2.2.3 Cocaine Control

Like heroin, cocaine is an illegal and highly addictive stimulant drug. During the reporting period, data on cocaine seizures from Kenya Police shows that a total of 233 kgs of cocaine was seized in the country including 25 sachets. Data also showed that 7 offenders were arrested for possession and 4 offenders were arrested for cocaine trafficking.

Cocaine mostly comes through air and sea from South American States especially Brazil, Bolivia, Peru, Columbia and Venezuela. Kiambu County accounted for the highest seizures of cocaine (172 kgs) followed by Nairobi County (61 kgs). This data is presented in Table 4.

**Table 4: Seizure of cocaine from January – June 2019**

No.	County	Quantity seized	Sachets	No. of persons arrested for possession	No. of persons arrested for cultivation	No. of persons arrested for trafficking	No. of persons arrested
1.	Kiambu	172.0	7	1	-	-	1
2.	Nairobi	61.0	-	4	-	4	8
3.	Kilifi	-	18	2	-	-	2
	<b>National</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>7</b>	-	<b>4</b>	<b>11</b>

Source: Kenya Police Headquarters, 2019

### 2.2.4 Other Psychotropic Substances

Other psychotropic substances seized during the reporting period include 55 tablets of Cozepam in Mandera County and 31 tablets of Stilnox in Uasin Gishu County.

Although the quantities of synthetic drugs or new psychoactive substances (NPS) are low, they are proliferating at an unprecedented rate, posing a significant risk to public health and a challenge to drug policy. These drugs are cheap and readily available and often, little is known about their adverse health effects and social harms. This poses a considerable challenge for prevention and treatment. These drugs aim to mimic the effects of existing illicit drugs such as cannabis, cocaine and ecstasy.

Towards an in depth understanding of the problem of synthetic drugs or new psychoactive substances (NPS), NACADA has committed to undertake a survey on “Assessment of Emerging Drugs of Abuse in Kenya”. This national survey will provide evidence on the geographic distribution, use patterns and laboratory identification of emerging drugs being abused in Kenya. It will document a profile of all emerging drugs or new psychoactive substance being abused in Kenya.



## **CHAPTER THREE: PREVENTION AND MITIGATION OF ALCOHOL AND DRUG ABUSE**

### **3.1 Introduction**

NACADA has continued to implement evidence-based programmes targeting schools, families and communities. Alongside these, the Authority has rolled out continuous public education and awareness programmes targeting the youth-out of school as well as the general public in close collaboration with the National Government, County Governments, Civil Society Organizations, Non-Governmental Organizations and other partners.

### **3.2 Public Education and Awareness Sensitization**

On 26th January 2019, NACADA in partnership with the County Government of Kilifi sensitized over 180 youth on the effects of alcohol and drug abuse at the Mtomondoni primary school. On 27th January 2019, the Authority partnered with the Samba Sports Youth Agenda Organization in sponsoring youth “under 15” sporting event in Kwale County. This activity took place at the Mwabungo Grounds in Msambweni where over 300 youth were targeted. The event provided an opportunity for NACADA to create awareness on the effects of alcohol and drug abuse. On 29th June 2019, the Authority sensitized over 1,000 members of the Kenya Scouts Association (KSA) on the effects of alcohol and drug abuse during their Annual Scouting Camp held in Mombasa.

From 21<sup>st</sup> - 22<sup>nd</sup> February 2019 the Authority sensitized 800 youth during the Annual Kenya Scouts Founders event at Kabiruini Grounds in Nyeri County. The Authority also sensitized 800 students from Weru Secondary School in Nyandarua County; 400 students from Dedan Kimathi Secondary School in Nyeri County; and 800 pupils from Nyamachaki Primary School in Nyeri County.

On 12th March 2019, the Authority in collaboration with the Deputy County Commissioner, Assistant County Commissioner, Chiefs, area Member of County Assembly, County Director in charge of alcohol licensing, County Public Health Officer, Police Inspector and Bar Owners Association conducted a sensitization targeting 500 members of the public at Ithekahuno in Nyeri County. The forum noted that alcohol abuse was rampant in the area including mushrooming of bars that were retailing before the stipulated hours. The community and leaders present resolved to close 7 bars in the area.

From 16<sup>th</sup> January to 27<sup>th</sup> February, the Authority conducted sensitization and awareness on alcohol and drug abuse targeting 211 Prisons Officers and Warders at the Eldoret Main GK Prison. On 2<sup>nd</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> March 2019, the Authority conducted a sensitization at Poror High School in Baringo County and Kipsotoi Secondary School in Nandi County respectively reaching out to 417 secondary school students. On 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> April 2019, the Authority supported Bunyala North Sports and Cultural Expo dubbed "Omwimo 2019". The event was held at St. Benedict Secondary School in Budalangi, Busia County and was attended by over 4,000 participants. Other partners in the event included the office of Ward Representative, County Government of Busia; Kenya Football Federation; State Department of Culture and Heritage; and National Museum of Kenya.

On 23<sup>rd</sup> March 2019, the Authority also supported the Mihadarati Concert at Mwamboha Stadium in Vihiga County. This event was undertaken in collaboration with NACADA and Anti-Drug Artist Rusty Gee, Vihiga County Government and Luanda market committee with a view to disseminate the anti- ADA messages owing to the high prevalence of drugs and substance abuse in the area. Over 1,000 youths were reached with alcohol and drug abuse prevention messages.

## **IDADA**

By resolution 42/112 of 7<sup>th</sup> December 1987, the United Nations General Assembly decided to observe 26<sup>th</sup> June as the International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking as an expression of its determination to strengthen action and cooperation to achieve the goal of an international society free from drug abuse. Supported each year by individuals, communities and various organizations all over the world, this global observance aims to raise awareness of the major problems that illicit drugs present to society. This year's International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking had a theme, 'health for justice, justice for health' underscoring the importance of a holistic approach involving health, human rights, criminal justice and social service institutions.

In Kenya, the IDADA main event was commemorated in Kisumu County in Nyanza region. On 25<sup>th</sup> June 2019 as a pre-IDADA activity, the Authority convened a stakeholders forum with over 70 representatives of Civil Society Organizations, Non-Governmental Organizations, Faith Based Organizations and County Governments from Nyanza and Western regions with the aim of building synergies to bolster ADA prevention and treatment intervention initiatives within the region. On 26<sup>th</sup> June 2019, the Authority hosted the national commemoration of the International Day Against Drug

Abuse and Illicit Trafficking (IDADA) at the Jomo Kenyatta Grounds in Kisumu City. Over 2,000 participants attended the annual event.

NACADA also commemorated this annual event in Mombasa and Nyandarua Counties. The Authority partnered with organizations under Reachout Trust Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre to commemorate the International Day Against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking (IDADA) 2019 in Mombasa. Various dignitaries, amongst them the UNODC's Head of Mission for East African Region were present.

On 26<sup>th</sup> June 2019, NACADA in collaboration with the County Government of Nyandarua and Friends of Kipiriri Group commemorated the International Day Against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking (IDADA) 2019 at Miharati Youth Polytechnic. Some of the activities here included an anti- drug walk and sensitization of the public on drugs and substance abuse and mental disorders.

### **Life Skills Training (LST) Program**

Life Skills Training (LST) is a research-validated substance abuse prevention program proven to reduce the risks of alcohol, tobacco, drug abuse and violence by targeting the major social and psychological factors that promote the initiation of substance use and other risky behaviors. This comprehensive and exciting program provides adolescents and young teens with the confidence and skills necessary to successfully handle challenging situations. NACADA in partnership with the Ministry of Education is piloting the LST program in primary schools covering pupils from class 5 – 8.

During the reporting period, NACADA conducted LST monitoring in Nyeri and Embu counties targeting pupils from Chaka Primary School, Tetu Girls Primary School, Karatina DEB Primary School, Rutune Primary School, Makutano Primary School, Embu Urban Primary School, Kariari Primary School, Siakago Primary School and Kubukubu Primary School.

From February to June 2019, the Authority conducted LST post-tests in 9 primary schools in Kisumu and Bungoma Counties. The primary schools covered included Kibuye Mixed Primary School, Victoria Primary School, Kibuye Girls Primary School, Masogo Primary School, Kaptalelio Primary School, Kimilili DEB Primary School, Kanduyi DEB Primary School, Kabula RC Primary School and Bungoma DEB Primary School.

From 14<sup>th</sup> March – 21<sup>st</sup> May 2019, the Authority conducted follow-up of the life skills training program in Trans Nzoia, Baringo, West Pokot, Nandi and Uasin Gishu Counties targeting All Saints Kamoiywo Primary School; St Columbus Primary School; Kitale Ndogo Primary School; Kaplamai Primary School; Wiyeta Primary School; Karas Primary

School; Ortum Primary School; Kabich Primary School; Tandui Primary School; Kapkundul Primary School; Kimalal Primary School; Nandi Hills Primary School; and AIC Kipyonget Primary School.

On 6<sup>th</sup> June 2019, NACADA conducted Life Skills Training (LST) monitoring in Waa Primary School and Tiwi Primary School in Kwale County. The Authority also conducted other LST review visits and post-test exercises in 13 primary schools in Coast Region namely, Makanzani, Karima and Ngala primary schools in Kilifi County; Mwamanga and Tiwi primary schools in Kwale County; Mlughu and Sungululu primary schools from Taita Taveta County; Huruma, Kilelengwani and Bondeni primary schools in Tana River County; and Faza, Mini Valley and Wiyoni primary schools in Lamu County. In the reporting period, NACADA also conducted LST monitoring at 11 primary schools in Starehe, Nairobi County.

### **3.3 Access to Quality and Holistic Treatment and Rehabilitation Services**

Substance use disorders (SUDs) continues to be a major public health problem in Kenya with demand to treatment and rehabilitation services increasing each year. Towards expanding access to these services, the Authority has identified and supported 72 needy persons with substance use disorders across the country to access treatment and rehabilitation services from accredited facilities. NACADA has also provided support of Kshs. 9,771,638 to Nyeri County to put up a treatment and rehabilitation centre. This is aimed at increasing access to treatment and rehabilitation services in the Central region of Kenya.

### **3.4 Compliance with Policies, Laws, Regulations and Standards**

Compliance with alcohol and drug control laws, regulations and standards is a major challenge in Kenya. The Authority in the reporting period scheduled multi agency enforcement exercises to be undertaken in 44 counties in Kenya. The objective of this enforcement was to inspect and ascertain compliance of alcohol manufacturers, importers, distributors, wholesalers and other retail outlets to standards and legal requirements. The lead agencies that participated in the exercise included: NACADA, Kenya Revenue Authority (KRA), Kenya Bureau of Standards (KEBS), Anti-Counterfeit Agency (ACA) and Public Health Department (Ministry of Health). The enforcement exercise checked for compliance with the: Alcoholic Drinks Control Act, 2010; Excise Duty Act, 2015 and Legal Notice 53 of 2017; Public Health Act Cap 242 and Cap 254; Standards Act Cap 496; Anti-Counterfeit Act, 2008; and Trade Mark Act Cap 506.

The multi-agency enforcement program was implemented through the NACADA's regional offices namely Rift Valley Nairobi, Central, Coast, Nyanza, Lower and North Eastern. According to the enforcement data, a total of 1,625 premises were inspected; 1,190 persons were arrested; 6,929 assorted alcoholic drinks were seized; and 377 alcohol selling outlets were closed. Table 5 provides a summary of the enforcement exercise conducted by the Authority.

**Table 5: Results of multi-agency enforcement in the reporting period**

Region/Date	Counties visited	No. of premises visited	No. of people arrested	No. of products seized	No. of outlets closed
<b>Nairobi</b>					
5 <sup>th</sup> -16 <sup>th</sup> Feb 2019	Nairobi and kitengela	602	506	1643	127
20 <sup>th</sup> -24 <sup>th</sup> June 2019	Kiambu	124	62	-	-
28 <sup>th</sup> -30 <sup>th</sup> June 2019	Nairobi	70	73	296	-
15 <sup>th</sup> -16 <sup>th</sup> June 2019	Naivasha	40	34	None	None
<b>Central</b>					
11 <sup>th</sup> -19 <sup>th</sup> February 2019	Nyeri, Kirinyaga, Muranga and Kiambu	212	187	570	17
20 <sup>th</sup> -24 <sup>th</sup> June 2019	Muranga, Kirinyaga	283	116	2100	138
<b>Rift Valley</b>					
18 <sup>th</sup> -19 <sup>th</sup> March 2019	Uasin Gishu	44	11	1365	3
29 <sup>th</sup> May 2019	Baringo	12	3	33	None
31 <sup>st</sup> May 2019	Elgeyo Marakwet	14	2	None	None
6 <sup>th</sup> June 2019	Nandi	10	2	None	None
4 <sup>TH</sup> June 2019	West Pokot	15	None	None	None
<b>Nyanza</b>					
6 <sup>th</sup> -9 <sup>th</sup> March 2019	Kisumu, Kisii and Nyamira	153	133	285	67
20-22 <sup>nd</sup> June 2019	Kisumu	11	5	457	3
20-22 <sup>nd</sup> June 2019	Nyamira	35	56	180	22
<b>Total</b>		<b>1625</b>	<b>1190</b>	<b>6929</b>	<b>377</b>

## **CHAPTER FOUR: CHALLENGES IN THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST ALCOHOL AND DRUG ABUSE**

The campaign against alcohol and drug abuse in Kenya faced several challenges that include:

### **4.1.1. Inadequate Resources**

Annual funding for national programs on prevention of alcohol and drug abuse has reduced drastically over the years. To a large extent, the Authority's programs were funded from licensing of alcoholic drinks outlets under the Alcoholic Drinks Control Act, 2010. However, with promulgation of the Constitution of Kenya 2010, the function of liquor licensing and drug control was devolved to county governments. This has resulted in inadequate funding to support the Authority's programs.

Second, limitation of resources has also affected establishment of offices including staffing at the county level. Finally, the Authority is unable to sustain continuous enforcement exercises and illicit brew crackdown operations.

Towards resolving this challenge, the Authority has initiated legislative amendments to address these resource gaps. These include the Alcoholic Drinks Control (Amendment) Bill 2017 that proposes licensing of alcoholic drinks manufactures and importers by NACADA.

### **4.1.2. Obsolesce of law following devolution of liquor licensing**

Whereas the Alcoholic Drinks Control Act, 2010 is the national legislation responsible for controlling the production, sale and use of alcoholic drinks, some provisions of the Act became void after enactment of the county legislation. To address this, legislative amendments to align the Alcoholic Drinks Control Act, 2010 to the Constitution have been proposed to address emerging gaps such as online sale and promotions.

### **4.1.3. Unmet need for treatment and rehabilitation services**

The demand for treatment and rehabilitation in the country exceeds the available facilities resulting in a large unmet need for these critical services. Currently, there are only four operational public treatment and rehabilitation facilities. These are Mathari Teaching and Referral Hospital Nairobi, Moi Teaching and Referral Hospital Eldoret, Kenyatta National Hospital and Coast General Hospital. The other treatment and rehabilitation facilities are privately owned but are not affordable to the majority of Kenyans.

Towards increasing access to treatment and rehabilitation services for persons with substance use disorders, the Authority has partnered with the County Governments of Lamu, Kwale, Kakamega, Mombasa, Taita Taveta, Bomet, Kisii, Nyeri and Elgeyo Marakwet to support the establishment, refurbishment and equipping of treatment and rehabilitation facilities. In addition, the Authority has partnered with Presbyterian Church of East Africa Nakuru to support the equipping of a treatment facility in the county.

#### **4.1.4. Parental role modelling and weak parental guidance**

The country has witnessed an alarming increase in the incidences of drugs and substances of abuse among children. A recent study by NACADA revealed that children as young as four (4) years are using drugs and substances of abuse. In addition, children of parents/guardians who consume any drug or alcohol were more likely to become alcohol or drug users. This data reveals an overwhelming knock on effect of parental use and exposure of their children to drugs and substance abuse.

The study underscores the importance of strong parental relationship, attachment and control in protecting children against drugs and substance abuse. To address this, NACADA has initiated the life skills program targeting primary school pupils. However, there is need for more resources in order to scale up this program to all the schools in Kenya.

#### **4.1.5. Low data reporting**

This report relies on data from NACADA and other lead agencies including the Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government. However, there have been challenges of low reporting. NACADA has committed to undertake continuous capacity building of data officers to facilitate accurate and timely reporting.



# NACADA

FOR A NATION FREE FROM ALCOHOL AND DRUG ABUSE

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