


**UNGASS Outcome
Document:
How Do We Move
Forward**



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Background

- Drug control has been on the global agenda for decades now
- This is in realization that drug use and illicit trafficking have the potential to destroy the hard earned political, health and socio-economic gains of an nation
- Illicit drug use is a costly affair to both the user and the state - accidents, crime, domestic violence, illness, lost opportunity and reduced productivity are some of the direct consequences of illicit drug use
- Others include the growing link between illicit drug trafficking and human trafficking, smuggling of fire arms, tax diversion, money laundering and terrorism.
- This calls for a vibrant, effective and result-oriented drug control strategy that covers both demand and supply reduction towards achievement of a 'world free from drug abuse'.

Drug Situation in Kenya

- Kenya has recorded increased abuse of narcotic drugs
- Findings from a national survey on alcohol and drug abuse conducted by NACADA in 2012 indicated that *cannabis* is the number one most preferred narcotic in Kenya followed by *heroin*.
- From the survey, 1.0% of the people aged 15 – 65 years are current users of Cannabis whilst 0.1% use Heroin.
- On the ever use of narcotics drugs, there is a considerable increase in the use of Heroin from 0.4% in 2007 to 0.7% in 2012 and Cocaine from 0.4 in 2007 to 0.6% in 2012

Drug Situation in Kenya

- Among 15 -24 year olds, Cannabis smoking increased substantially from 1.0% in 2007 to 1.5% in 2012.
- The Kenya Vision 2030 development blueprint identifies drug and substance abuse as one of the major challenges facing the youth and as one of the strategies for youth empowerment and reduction of crime.
- It is, therefore, imperative that Kenya intensifies efforts towards addressing the world drug problem to enhance socio-economic development and effective regional cooperation.
- Kenya's **Drug Strategy** is two-pronged. Drug demand reduction is spearheaded by NACADA whilst supply suppression is spearheaded by the Anti-narcotics Police Unit.

Challenges

- 1. Inadequate treatment & rehabilitation facilities** - there are currently about 50 accredited treatment and support facilities to cater for the entire population of 40 million. Out of these only three (4) are government owned making treatment access a challenge for the poor.
- 2. Financing** - despite the global recognition of drug addiction as a medical disorder, health insurance companies in Kenya are yet to embrace the concept and consequently provide medical cover for addiction treatment
- 3. Lack of policy and legislative framework** for a coordinated response to drug abuse and illicit trafficking at the regional level.

Challenges

4. Inadequate Law Enforcement

Despite ratification of the three drug conventions and enactment of other local legislations on drug abuse and illicit trafficking, there remain gaps in handling drug related cases. These are contributed by:-

- Sophisticated modes and channels of drug traffickers
- Inadequate facilities for law enforcement officers to undertake speedy investigations as well as conduct surveillance and intelligence. In most cases, Officers lack vehicles to facilitate their movement, boats/choppers for sea and border monitoring, sniffer dogs and other basic facilities for investigations
- Archaic legislation that is not consistent with today's drug challenges i.e still implementing provisions of the Narcotic and Psychotropic Act of 1994

UNGASS 2016

- Kenya participated in the United Nations General Assembly (UNGASS) held in April 2016 in New York
- The Country's delegation was led by the Cabinet Secretary for Interior & Coordination of National Government - Hon. Maj. Gen. (Rtd) Joseph Nkaissery, EGH
- The Minister issued the Country's Position on Drug issues which reaffirmed the Kenya's commitment to the principle of common and shared responsibility and requires collective mitigation
- The UNGASS Outcome document was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 19th April 2016. The document outlines the world's commitment to the war on drugs

Outline of the UNGASS Document

It is observed that the 2009 UNGASS Outcome Document had outlined three broad strategies in combating the world drug problem:-

- Demand reduction and related measures
- Supply reduction and related measures
- Countering money-laundering and promoting judicial cooperation to enhance international cooperation

The 2016 Documents provides for seven (7) Broad thematic areas as follows:-

- 1) **Demand Reduction and Related Measures including prevention and treatment as well as other health related issues**
 - Prevention of drug abuse
 - Treatment of drug use disorders, rehabilitation and social reintegration
- 2) **Ensuring availability of and access to controlled substances exclusively for medical and scientific purposes, while preventing their diversion**

Outline of the UNGASS Document

3) Supply Reduction and Related Measures

- Prevention of drug-related crime
- Countering illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances
- Addressing links with other forms of organized crime, money-laundering and corruption

4) Cross-cutting issues on Drugs and Human Rights, Youth, Women, Children and Communities

- Proportionate and effective policies on Criminal Justice Proceedings and Justice Sector Reform

5) Cross cutting issues on evolving reality, trends and existing circumstances, emerging and persistent challenges and threats, including new psychoactive substances, in conformity with the three international drug control conventions and other relevant international instruments

- Addressing new psychoactive substances
- Use of internet in relation to drug-related activities
- Evolving reality, trends and existing circumstances, emerging and persistent challenges and threats

Outline of the UNGASS Document

6) Strengthening international cooperation based on the principle of common and shared responsibility

7) Alternative Development for control of illicit cultivation of crops used for illicit production and manufacture of drugs

- Social economic issues and alternative development
- Technical and financial cooperation for comprehensive and balanced development-oriented drug policies and viable economic alternatives

Domestication of the UNGASS Document

NACADA has taken the following steps in domestication of the UNGASS recommendations:-

- 1) **Shared the document with the National Technical Committee on Drug Trafficking and Abuse (NTC).** This is an inter-agency committee comprising of key public institutions involved in drug control. These include:- Security Ministry, Health Ministry, Revenue Authority and Pharmacy & Poisons Board
- 2) **In its programming, NACADA has included the additional four (4) broad strategies in addressing the world drug problem.** These are:-
 - Ensuring availability of and access to controlled substances
 - Drugs and Human Rights, Youth, Women, Children and Communities
 - Addressing evolving reality, trends and existing circumstances,
 - Alternative Development for control of illicit cultivation of crops used for illicit production and manufacture of drugs

Domestication of the UNGASS Document

3) Development of legislation/policies to encompass new strategies as recommended in the adopted document - In implementation of this, NACADA has organised a three day stakeholder-workshop in March to review the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (Control) Act of 1994 and incorporate new provisions from the UNGASS Outcome Document

4) Development of a mechanism to maximise the participation of all relevant stakeholders in the country's war against drug abuse and illicit trafficking. To this end, NACADA has developed a National Drug Policy that encompasses the participation of all stakeholders

5) Continued collaboration with both local and international Civil Society Organisation including the Open Society of Eastern Africa. Within the year, NACADA will be funding Civil society programmes through the Alcoholic Drinks Control Fund

Domestication of the UNGASS Document

- 6) Towards improving the public's access to treatment and rehabilitation services, NACADA is currently funding 10 County Governments to set up treatment centers in their Counties.
- 7) For evidence based interventions, NACADA has undertaken a National Drug Survey to establish the national prevalence rates, contributing factors and possible mitigative strategies. the survey will compare the gains made since 2012
- 8) Have sought increased budgetary allocation from Treasury to support the drug control strategy as per the UNGASS 2016 recommendations .



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