




REPUBLIC OF KENYA



NACADA

FOR A NATION FREE FROM ALCOHOL AND DRUG ABUSE

NINTH (9TH) EDITION OF THE BIANNUAL REPORT ON THE STATUS OF ALCOHOL AND DRUG ABUSE CONTROL IN KENYA

	
THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY PAPERS LAID	
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CLERK-AT THE TABLE:	LEONARD MOKES

Reporting Period 1st January – 31st December 2018



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

**NINTH (9TH EDITION) OF THE BIANNUAL
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 1ST January – 31ST December 2018**

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

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

MESSAGE FROM THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

I am pleased to present the *Ninth (9th) 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 January – December 2018 and represents a compilation of reports from lead agencies involved in alcohol and drug abuse control.

The key highlight during the reporting period was Kenya hosting the 4th International Society of Substance Use Professionals (ISSUP) Conference in Nairobi, Kenya from December 10 – 14, 2018. The annual event brings together professionals from the field of substance use prevention and treatment. The 2018 edition attracted over 1,600 participants from more than 80 countries, including more than 40 African states and international partners.

During the reporting period, the Authority continued advancing more coordinated efforts to address production, sale and consumption of illicit and substandard brews. In collaboration with the Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government, the Authority initiated a 100-day Rapid Results Initiative (RRI) on a national crackdown of illicit brews and drugs running from March 6 - July 19, 2018. As a result, 4,211 offenders were arrested and non-complaint premises were closed. In addition, a total of 274,006 alcoholic products with an estimated value of Ksh. 603,283,100 were seized.

In 2018, the Anti-Narcotics Police Unit seized 2,322 kilograms (Kgs) of cannabis. In the first half of 2018, 1,480Kgs of cannabis was seized and 842Kgs was seized in the second half of 2018. In the two reporting periods of 2018, 19,027 rolls, 417 Stones, 41 brooms, 517 plants under cultivation and 2,049 Kgs in bulk packages were seized.

In 2018, a total of 1,497.84kgs of heroin were seized. In the first half of 2018, 42.36kgs of heroin were seized while 1,455.48kgs of heroin were seized in the second half. During the same reporting period, a total of 2,187.84kgs of cocaine was seized nationally. In the first half of 2018, 3.45kgs of cocaine were seized while 2,184.39Kgs of cocaine were seized in the second half. A total of 1,221 offenders were arrested with narcotics related offences where 1,210 were Kenyan nationals and 11 were foreigners.

Towards increasing access to quality and holistic treatment and rehabilitation services, Authority has supported the construction of Iten treatment center in Elgeyo Marakwet, equipping of Mombasa treatment center at the Coast General Hospital, Kwale Health Center, Lamu facility (funded by the Kenya Red Cross) and Presbyterian Care Center treatment facility.

A number of challenges impacted negatively on the execution of NACADA's mandate during the reporting period, among them being inadequate funding for the campaign both at the national and county level. Despite these challenges, the Government remains committed to the shared responsibility of alcohol and drug abuse control in the country towards promoting healthy lifestyles free from alcohol and drug abuse.

I commend this report for your attention.



Victor G. Okioma, EBS
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1. Background

This is the ninth (9th) 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.

To enable the Authority discharge this responsibility, an information system has been established to support collection of countrywide alcohol and drug-related information at the national, regional, county and sub-county level. The system was however interrupted during the reporting period owing to the prolonged electioneering. This affected the preparation of the status reports. This report therefore covers two biannual periods of January 2018 – June 2018 and July 2018 – December 2018.

1.1 Status of Alcohol and Drug Abuse in Kenya

Statistics show that in 2017, about one out of every ten (12.2%) Kenyans aged 15-65 years were consumers of alcohol. The second most widely used drug was tobacco with a prevalence of 8.3% followed by *khat/ miraa* 4.1%. As regards to narcotics, cannabis is the most widely used with 1.0% users aged 15 – 65 years. Prevalence of other drugs like heroin, cocaine, inhalants and prescription drugs was below 0.1% respectively amongst the same population. Data on polydrug use (use of multiple drugs and substances of abuse) among respondents aged 15 -65 years shows that the prevalence stands at 6.0% in 2017 (NACADA, 2017).

The data also shows that alcohol use disorders contribute to the highest burden of substance use disorders (SUDs) in Kenya. According to the survey, the prevalence of alcohol use disorders among respondents aged 15 -65 years stood at 10.4% in 2017 followed by tobacco use disorders 6.8%, *khat* use disorders 3.1% and cannabis use disorders 0.8%.

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 statutory body established under the NACADA Act, 2012 in the Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government.

NACADA's mandate is drawn from the National Authority for the Campaign Against Alcohol and Drug Abuse Act of 2012 and the Alcoholic Drinks Control Act of 2010 where the Authority is mandated to coordinate the national response against alcohol and drug abuse in Kenya. The NACADA Act 2012 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 10th 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.

In a bid 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). This is an inter-agency committee of Government organs 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, Kenya Police Service, Administration 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 in order to cascade the enforcement efforts.

1.2.2 Policy and Legal Framework

The Constitution of Kenya, 2010 provides that all ratified principles of international law, treaties and conventions, becomes 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 was enacted in 1994. 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 among other things.

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.

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.

2.1 Illicit Alcohol Control

In 2018, the Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government through the respective County Commissioners seized and destroyed over five million liters of illicit alcohol nationally. This comprised of 2,309,583 litres and 3,395,163 litres in the first and second half respectively. The outcome was as a result of the Authority's coordinating efforts to address production, sale and consumption of illicit and substandard brews.

With regard to the trend of illicit alcohol seizures in Kenya since 2014, there is a decline over the period. However, biannual seizure of over two million liters continues, an indication that counterfeit and illicit alcoholic drinks remains a priority for the country. The highest seizures were reported in 2015 when the Government mounted the first national crackdown. This is illustrated in Figure 1.

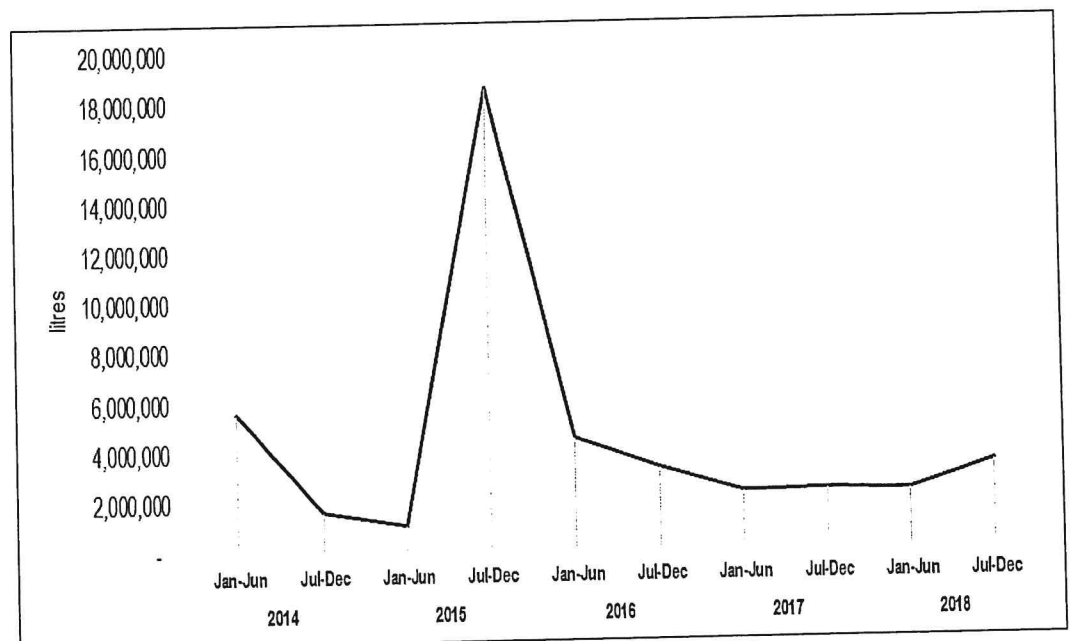


Figure 1: Trend of illicit alcohol seizure in Kenya

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. The data and information is based on seizure cases of significant quantities reported by the Anti Narcotic Unit (ANU) - a section of the Criminal Investigations Department.

2.2.1 Cannabis Control

Cannabis is by far the most widely produced and consumed narcotic drug in Kenya. Figure 2 shows that in 2018, the Anti-Narcotics Police Unit seized 2,322 kilograms (Kgs) being 1,480Kgs and 842Kgs in the first and second half of the year.

In the two reporting periods of 2018, 19,027 rolls, 417 Stones, 41 brooms, 517 plants under cultivation and 2,049 Kgs in bulk packages were seized. 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.

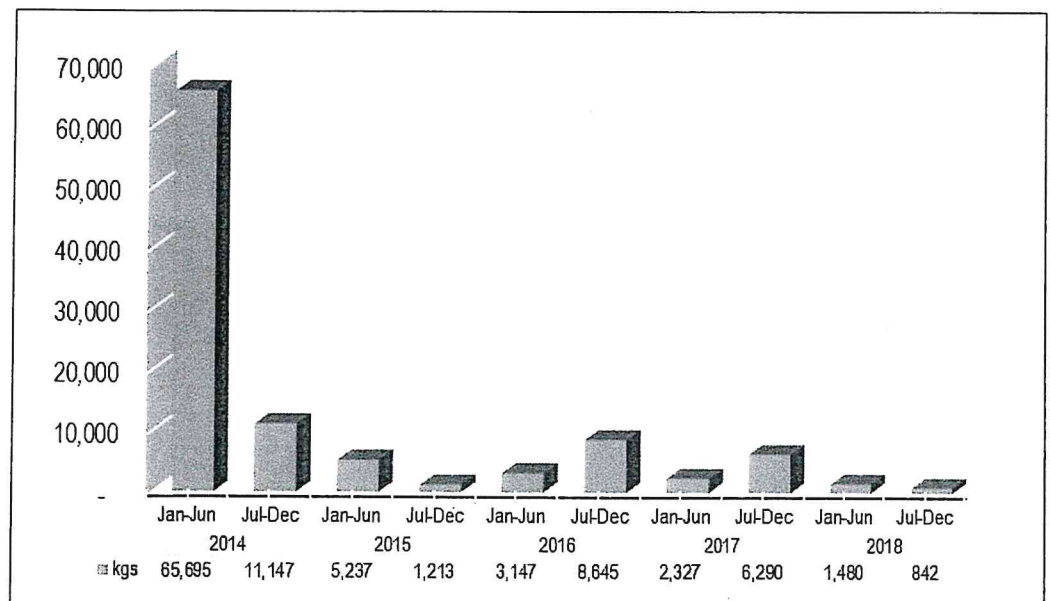


Figure 2: Cannabis seizure trend

2.2.2 Heroin Control

Heroin is an illegal opioid and an extremely addictive drug derived from the opium poppy plant. Seizures of heroin have been on the increase over the years. Figure 3 shows that in 2018, a total of 1,497.84kgs were seized. In the first half of 2018, 42.36kgs were seized while 1,455.48kgs were seized in the second half. This was the highest recorded seizure since 2014.

Heroin, mostly from Afghanistan is trafficked through Kenya from Pakistan, Iran and Turkey. However, Kenya is gradually becoming a destination for heroin. In Kenya, heroin is mostly trafficked by sea and air.

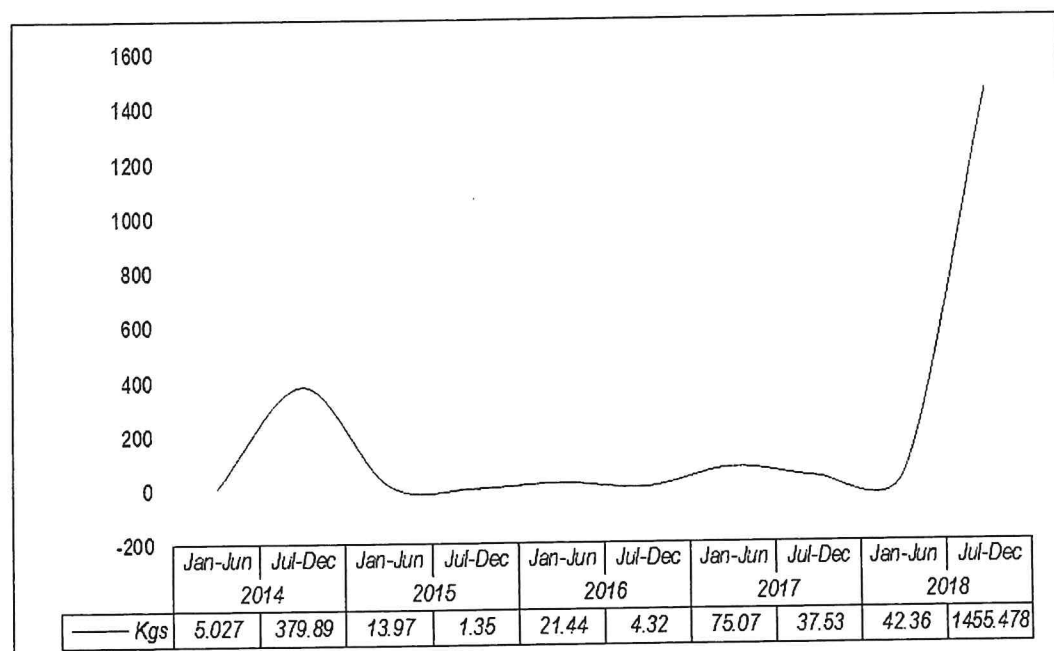


Figure 3: Heroin seizure trend

2.2.3 Cocaine Control

Like heroin, cocaine is an illegal and highly addictive stimulant drug. Figure 4 shows that during 2018, a total of 2,187.84kgs of cocaine was seized nationally. In the first half of 2018, 3.45kgs were seized while 2,184.39Kgs were seized in the second half. Cocaine mostly comes from South American States especially Brazil, Bolivia, Peru, Columbia and Venezuela. In Kenya, cocaine is mostly trafficked by sea and air.

CHAPTER THREE: PREVENTION AND MITIGATION OF ADA

3.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the major achievements in the prevention and mitigation of alcohol and drug abuse in Kenya. The strategies include enhancing public participation and partnerships in the campaign against alcohol and drug abuse, promotion of access to quality and holistic treatment and rehabilitation services for persons with substance use disorders (SUDs) and compliance to alcohol and drug policies, laws, regulations and standards. With the devolved governance system in Kenya, liquor licensing and drug control functions are assigned to the County Governments. The priority therefore has been on strengthening partnerships and collaboration at the county level to respond to the emerging issues.

3.2 Public Participation and Partnerships

3.2.1 Partnerships, networks and coalitions

The Authority continues to forge partnerships, networks and coalitions to support prevention, treatment and control. In this respect, the Authority has undertaken to review the country's legal, policy and institutional drug control framework with a view of harmonization of the alcohol and drug abuse policy documents and legislation so as to create a strong legal framework to address existing gaps and emerging challenges. During the reporting period, the initiative resulted in holding stakeholder engagement forums in forty three (43) counties. The forums brought together key organizations/agencies working on ADA related issues in the counties and provided them with a platform for exchanging views and strategies on ADA matters and align their focus on agreed priorities.

The Authority also continued to collaborate with both international and local partners like the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), Colombo Plan, the African Union Commission (AUC), the Faith Based Sector, County Governments and other National Government Agencies involved in the country's alcohol and drug abuse control with a view of strengthening the capacity of national alcohol and drug control interventions. The Authority also supported training and certification of addiction professionals under a partnership with the International Centre for Credentialing and Education of Addiction Professionals (ICCE). Under this program, addiction professionals undergo training in three phases and are certified members of the International Society of Substance Use Professionals (ISSUP).

3.2.2 Prevention, education and public engagement

Public education and awareness on alcohol and drug abuse is an important aspect in alcohol and drug abuse prevention. Key programs undertaken by the Authority during the reporting period include school based interventions, family based interventions, workplace interventions, community based interventions and media based interventions.

School based interventions

Schools are an important setting for interventions aimed at alcohol use and abuse prevention among children and youth. In order to empower schools to have strong prevention programs, NACADA in partnership with the UNODC and the Ministry of Education have rolled out Life Skills Training (LST) Pilot Program in fifty (50) selected primary schools spread across the country. The program involves training teachers and supporting the selected schools with resource materials to roll out the program. Upon completion and evaluation of the pilot phase, the program will progressively be scaled up to more schools.

Family based interventions

Family-based alcohol and drug prevention programs focus on family risk factors and involve both parents and children. The program aims at strengthening families' capacity to prevent alcohol and drug abuse. During the reporting period, the Authority trained one hundred and fifty (150) resource persons on Family Based Interventions. The program targeted religious leaders who volunteered to implement the program with their respective congregations.

Workplace programs

These are alcohol and drug abuse prevention strategies in the workplace. These programs are considered effective because drug users are largely employed. Workplace programs involve undertaking situation analysis on the status of alcohol and drug abuse, developing workplace policy and programs for early identification and intervention, referral, treatment and rehabilitation. During the reporting period, the Authority supported Kiambu and Busia County Governments and the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) to undertake workplace programs.

Community based interventions

The Authority continued to partner with Faith Based Organizations (FBOs) to enhance their participation in the campaign against alcohol and drug abuse as well as participation in international trade fairs, Agricultural Society of Kenya (ASK) shows, County Commissioner's barazas, cultural festivals and sports activities to reach out to the public and the youth out of school.

The Authority further in collaboration with other partners, commemorated international days related to the campaign against alcohol and drugs. These included the World's AIDS Day, Day of the African Child, World International Youth Week, World Tobacco Day, World Mental Health Day and the International Day Against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking (IDADA). IDADA is observed annually on June 26, pursuant to the UN General Assembly Resolution 42/112 of 7 December 1987, which designated the day to mark the importance of the fight against drug abuse. The annual national commemoration was held in Mombasa County and was graced by Hon. Patrick Ole Ntutu, Chief Administrative Secretary Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government.

In the reporting period, the Authority supported the "Pamoja Festival" by gospel musician Emmy Kosgei in Eldoret to usher in the New Year 2019 where ADA messages targeting the youth were disseminated.

In the month of June, the Coast Regional Office partnered with other government / private agencies in marking IDADA 2018. The 2018 commemorations of IDADA in Mombasa County was celebrated through the provision of a platform to local communities to air and voice their concerns, issues and needs on matters pertaining to ADA. Among the pre-IDADA activities carried out included:

- a) A youth basketball challenge / tournament in Mombasa, as a strategy to effectively engage with the youth and listen to their concerns on ADA matters
- b) Community clean-up exercise in Kisauni Sub-county by recovering drug users.
- c) Community dialogue forum were held at the Junda Grounds in Kisauni to create awareness among members of the public on alcohol and drugs so as to enhance citizen participation in the campaign.
- d) Conducting outreach clinics for screening and referral for persons with substance use disorders. To this end, an estimated 10,000 people were reached through media programmes.
- e) Essay and art competition targeting pupils in 20 primary schools.
- f) Road shows to sensitize local communities in Mombasa against ADA.

Media based interventions.

The Authority continued to engage various media platforms to educate the public on various issues related to alcohol and drug abuse. Anti-drugs media interviews were held in six media houses during the Christmas Festive season (KTN News, Radio Maisha, NTV, Family Radio, Kaya FM and Sayare FM). The Authority also trained Radio Kaya journalists on the role of the media anti-drugs campaign.

3.2.3 Research on alcohol and drug abuse

During the reporting period, Kenya hosted the 4th International Society of Substance Use Professionals (ISSUP) Conference in Nairobi, Kenya from December 10 – 14, 2018. The annual event brings together professionals from the field of substance use prevention and treatment. The first ISSUP workshop was held in Bangkok, Thailand in July 2015, where ISSUP was launched, followed by workshops in Brazil in 2016 and Mexico in 2017. The conference provides an opportunity to network, build collaborations and share knowledge through presentations, networking and professional development trainings. The 2018 edition attracted over 1,600 participants from more than 80 countries, including more than 40 African States and international partners. During the forum, over 150 Kenyan youth were trained on drug prevention initiatives and an additional 250 were trained on various aspects of drug prevention and treatment.

During the period under review, the Authority also validated the report on the “National Survey on Alcohol and Drug Abuse (2017)”. This survey was the third in a series of similar surveys conducted in 2012 and 2007 to assess the trend of alcohol and drug use in the country in order to guide policy and programmes. The report of the survey was widely disseminated through the media, stakeholders’/partners forums and the Authority’s website (www.nacada.go.ke). The website is linked to the Kenya Libraries Information Services Consortium (KLISC) to make it widely accessible particularly by scholars.

3.3 Access to Quality and Holistic Treatment and Rehabilitation Services

Part of the Authority’s mandate is in collaboration with other lead agencies, provide and facilitate the development and operation of rehabilitation facilities, programmes and standards for persons suffering from substance use disorders. The Authority supported the construction of Iten center in Elgeyo Marakwet, equipping of Mombasa treatment center at the Coast General Hospital, Kwale Health Center, Lamu treatment and rehabilitation facility (funded by the Kenya Red Cross) and Presbyterian Care Center treatment facility (Sponsored by Presbyterian Church of East Africa (PCEA). Other key achievements in the strategy included inspection of 86 treatment and rehabilitation rehabilitation centers and accreditation of the centers that complied with the national standards on treatment.

3.4 Compliance with Policies, Laws, Regulations and Standards

The Authority is a member of the National Inter-Agency Committee for Control of Alcoholic Drinks and Combat of Illicit Brews established under the Kenya Gazette Notice 5069 of July 10, 2015 and the National Technical Committee on Drug Trafficking and Abuse established under the Kenya Gazette Notice 2332 of March 10, 2017.

This is an inter-agency forum comprising of Government departments and lead agencies involved in drug demand reduction and drug supply reduction for the purposes of enhancing coordination in development of plans of action, implementation and enforcement of laws and policies relating to alcohol and drug abuse control.

During the reporting period, in collaboration with the Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government, the Authority initiated a 100-day Rapid Results Initiative (RRI) on national crackdown to control illicit brews and drugs running from March 6 - July 19, 2018. On March 1, 2018, the Cabinet Secretary for Interior and Coordination of National Government Dr. Fred Matiang'i officiated a planning meeting with all regional commissioners, county commissioners and heads of other lead agencies for a planning meeting for the 100-day RRI at the Kenya School of Government. On March 20, 2019, the Cabinet Secretary for Interior and Coordination of National Government Dr. Fred Matiang'i officially launched the 100-day RRI on the national crackdown on illicit brews and drugs in Makwa village in Gatundu North, Kiambu County.

The exercise was undertaken by a multi-agency team comprising of officers from the State Department of Interior, NACADA, National Police Service, Kenya Bureau of Standards, Kenya Revenue Authority and Directorate of Public Health. A total of 8,833 premises were inspected for compliance with laws and regulations relating to the sale of alcoholic drinks in 44 counties. Out of these, 3,164 outlets were operating without valid liquor licenses, 2,686 did not meet public health standards and 152 were located near learning institutions.

As a result, 4,211 offenders were arrested and non-complaint premises were closed. In addition, a total of 274,006 alcohol products with an estimated value of Ksh. 603,283,100 were seized. This report is summarized in Table 1.

Table 1: Report on the 100-Day RRI National Crackdown on Illicit Brews

County	No of premises visited	No. of non- compliant premises with various legal provisions									No. of people arrested	No of outlets closed	No of products seized
		Liquor license	Warning sign	Display of license	300 m rule	Wines & spirit dispensing at location	Operating hours	Public health	KEBS	KRA			
Baringo	44	3	14	3	0	1	2	10	5	4	15	1	872
Bomet	96	38	35	44	1	3	2	26	9	10	31	9	92
Bungoma	133	50	47	32	1	21	5	63	21	9	77	25	1796
Busia	250	47	86	37	1	3	3	91	19	34	132	26	3882
E.Marakwet	36	0	19	0	0	0	10	4	6	5	7	5	85
Embu	58	48	54	48	0	6	5	43	8	8	50	42	4620
Homabay	193	88	127	91	0	18	15	107	36	34	225	91	46281
Isiolo	50	7	50	35	7	1	9	13	1	7	41	10	64
Kajiado	296	100	99	156	3	18	27	96	40	43	120	37	5012
Kakamega	98	32	22	25	0	9	0	38	13	8	57	22	2936
Kericho	145	30	69	49	0	13	22	60	13	7	75	40	298
Kiambu	235	167	114	132	24	22	3	64	31	23	90	40	18315
Kilifi	213	59	27	59	0	3	10	39	4	1	68	39	474
Kirinyaga	145	86	89	82	0	7	17	19	6	9	93	44	28
Kisii	57	44	48	24	2	1	1	16	12	4	22	17	48
Kisumu	194	61	104	60	11	8	44	66	34	24	73	17	1415
Kitui	95	35	33	358	0	10	33	31	16	17	50	41	1074
Kwale	132	58	65	62	0	2	4	19	8	6	27	27	179
Laikipia	152	82	89	95	0	21	0	19	8	11	27	10	1531
Lamu	14	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	16	1	1	30
Machakos	196	89	135	109	1	20	7	94	21	43	117	50	900
Makueni	73	25	15	25	0	2	3	32	16	13	59	6	3033
Marsabit	17	2	17	2	0	0	0	2	3	1	1	2	98
Meu	118	35	86	67	0	9	12	54	10	14	100	37	18416
Migori	170	161	77	144	14	15	26	47	46	50	83	20	19853
Mombasa	426	199	181	181	23	13	30	142	62	40	95	47	751
Muranga	145	46	95	68	0	0	2	37	19	7	47	5	8718
Nairobi	3725	965	1299	1055	46	245	202	1018	448	435	1748	638	69605
Nakuru	125	37	62	37	1	18	12	32	17	17	52	27	566
Nandi	97	67	38	63	1	3	11	33	6	6	47	7	56
Narok	110	21	31	65	0	15	10	27	15	16	74	9	189
Nyamira	30	23	28	14	0	0	0	8	6	5	12	10	318
Nyandarua	100	25	18	9	1	0	2	23	5	3	38	29	880

County	No of premises visited	No. of non- compliant premises with various legal provisions									No. of people arrested	No of outlets closed	No of products seized
		Liquor license	Warning sign	Display of license	300 m rule	Wines & spirit dispensing at location	Operating hours	Public health	KEBS	KRA			
Nyeri	129	256	24	31	0	0	2	41	33	22	50	14	704
Samburu	50	24	24	31	0	0	1	19	37	34	3	5	836
Siaya	78	42	56	38	0	2	17	53	17	8	101	35	278
Taita Taveta	163	98	56	98	1	7	1	65	29	29	47	29	6345
Tana River	27	19	0	19	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tharaka Nithi	85	75	50	75	4	0	23	36	22	17	45	29	36381
Transnzoia	117	60	74	58	2	38	14	31	14	8	77	14	1204
Turkana	95	45	73	50	0	2	3	31	25	7	61	10	3166
Uasin Gichu	45	13	31	13	2	1	2	6	12	4	21	5	242
Vihiga	38	14	10	32	0	0	14	17	15	20	14	2	219
West Pokot	38	18	45	6	6	19	1	14	6	1	38	7	12216
Total	8,833	3,164	3,716	3,360	152	583	607	2,686	1,174	1,080	4,211	1,581	274,006

CHAPTER FOUR: CHALLENGES IN THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST ADA

The campaign against alcohol and drug abuse in Kenya faced several challenges. This section highlights these challenges.

4.1.1. Inadequate resources

Funding for the campaign both at the national and county level was considerably low and therefore programs for prevention, treatment and control remained underfunded. Previously, the programs were funded from the licensing of alcoholic drinks outlets under the Alcoholic Drinks Control Act, 2010. The transfer of liquor licensing function to the county governments has resulted to an overall reduction of resources that were meant to support research, documentation, and dissemination of information on alcoholic drinks, promoting national cessation and rehabilitation programs, and assisting in the operations of the enforcement agencies and civil society programmes.

4.1.2. Weak institutional, policy and legal framework

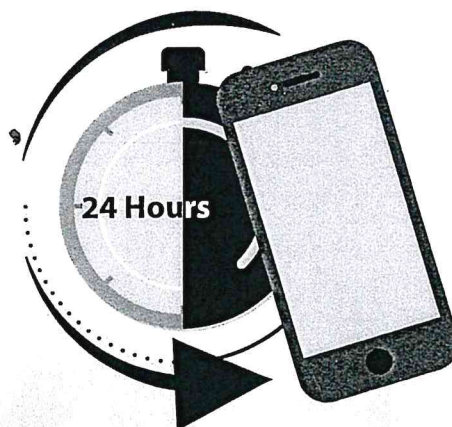
The country's policy framework for alcohol and drug abuse control remains weak. Harmonization of the country's alcohol and drug abuse policy documents and legislation is ongoing. There is need for a greater presence of the Authority's services at the county level to facilitate implementation of NACADA's mandate and to support county governments to develop and implement policies, laws, and plans of action on control of alcohol and drug abuse. The current capacity is inadequate to coordinate implementation of the campaign programs across the 47 counties.

4.1.3. Substance Use Disorders (SUDS) treatment and rehabilitation.

Inadequate treatment and rehabilitation services remain a major setback in the country. There are only four operational public facilities. These are Mathari Hospital, Moi Teaching and Referral Hospital Eldoret, Kenyatta National Hospital and Coast General Hospital. These facilities cannot meet the increasing demand for treatment and rehabilitation services coupled with the challenges of geographic distribution of these facilities. Towards promoting access to quality and holistic services to the public, the Authority has partnered with the County Governments of Lamu, Kakamega, Kwale, Nyeri, Kisumu, Bomet and Mombasa to support the establishment or refurbishment of Treatment and Rehabilitation facilities.



National Authority for the Campaign Against Alcohol and Drug Abuse



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