

Committee - [Your Committee's Name]

Agenda - Alcohol and Drug Abuse

Country - Republic of Kenya

Introduction

The Republic of Kenya acknowledges that alcohol and drug abuse is a severe global crisis with devastating impacts on public health, youth development, and national security. In Kenya, this issue has become increasingly alarming, particularly among adolescents and young adults. According to the National Authority for the Campaign Against Alcohol and Drug Abuse (NACADA), nearly 1 in every 5 Kenyans aged 15-65 has used drugs or harmful substances at some point. The abuse of substances such as alcohol, bhang (cannabis), miraa (khat), and synthetic drugs like glue and kuber has led to rising crime rates, poor academic performance, and mental health challenges. Kenya sees the urgent need for multi-sectoral and global collaboration to address this deeply rooted crisis.

Content

1. Kenya's Connection to the Problem

Kenya's geographical position along the East African coast makes it vulnerable to international drug trafficking routes, especially from Asia and Latin America. Poverty, unemployment, peer pressure, and lack of awareness have driven many Kenyan youths toward substance abuse. Alarming, substances are often distributed through informal markets, social media platforms, and local vendors. Kenya considers this issue not only a health crisis but also a threat to national development and security.

2. National and International Actions

Kenya has taken several measures to curb alcohol and drug abuse. The establishment of NACADA has played a central role in policy-making, public awareness campaigns, and rehabilitation

initiatives. The government has imposed strict regulations on alcohol licensing, banned advertisements targeting youth, and introduced school-based awareness programs. Regionally, Kenya has collaborated with UNODC and the East African Community to tackle cross-border drug trafficking and strengthen law enforcement. However, despite these efforts, the challenge continues to evolve, especially with the rise of synthetic and internet-sold drugs.

Conclusion

The Republic of Kenya believes that a successful fight against alcohol and drug abuse requires education, empowerment, and enforcement. Kenya encourages global cooperation in creating youth-focused awareness campaigns, increasing funding for rehabilitation centers, and promoting community-based recovery models. Moreover, Kenya suggests implementing school-level psychosocial support systems, regulating online drug sales, and offering economic opportunities to reduce vulnerability. By working together, we can safeguard our future generations and build a healthier, drug-free world.