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THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY


THIRTEENTH PARLIAMENT – THIRD SESSION

DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE ON ADMINISTRATION AND INTERNAL  
SECURITY

REPORT ON:

THE SIXTY-SEVENTH SESSION OF THE COMMISSION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS  
HELD FROM 14<sup>TH</sup> – 22<sup>ND</sup> MARCH 2024 IN VIENNA, AUSTRIA

CLERK'S CHAMBERS  
DIRECTORATE OF DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEES  
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS  
NAIROBI, KENYA

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## **ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS**

<b>CND</b>	<b>Commission on Narcotic Drugs</b>
<b>ECOSOC</b>	<b>Economic and Social Council</b>
<b>INCB</b>	<b>International Narcotics Control Board</b>
<b>SDGs</b>	<b>Sustainable Development Goals</b>
<b>UDHR</b>	<b>Universal Declaration of Human Rights</b>
<b>UN</b>	<b>United Nations</b>
<b>UNODC</b>	<b>United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime</b>
<b>WHO</b>	<b>World Health Organization</b>
<b>HIV</b>	<b>Human Immunodeficiency Virus</b>
<b>OHCHR</b>	<b>Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights</b>

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND) was established in 1946 by a resolution of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) to oversee the implementation of international conventions on narcotic drugs. Guided by the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, the Commission has the authority to modify drug schedules, propose measures for convention objectives, and encourage global compliance with its decisions. In alignment with resolutions such as 66/1 and ministerial declarations, the Commission convened its **Sixty-Seventh Session from 14<sup>th</sup> to 22<sup>nd</sup> March 2024** to assess progress and outline future strategies. The Session was preceded with pre-session consultations, during which draft proposals were reviewed and organizational matters addressed.

The Departmental Committee on Administration and Internal Security and the Parliamentarians Against Drugs and Substance Caucus through invitation from the National Authority for the Campaign Against Alcohol and Drug Abuse attended the 67<sup>th</sup> Session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs in Vienna, Austria. The delegation comprised the following;

- i. Hon. Antony Kibagendi, M.P – Chairperson, Parliamentarians Against Drugs and Substance Caucus
- ii. Hon. Fred Kapondi, MP
- iii. Hon. Protus Akuja, MP
- iv. Hon. Esther Passaris, M.P
- v. Mr. John Mugoma, Committee Clerk and the Delegation Secretary

The Sixty-Seventh Session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs featured a high-level segment and a regular segment. Organized over two days, the high-level segment featured general debates and multi-stakeholder round-table discussions, involving UN member states, intergovernmental organizations, and NGOs. During the high-level segment, ministers and government representatives conducted a midterm review of progress in implementing international drug policy commitments. They reaffirmed their dedication to addressing the world drug problem, emphasizing efforts to prevent illicit drug activities, ensure access to controlled substances for medical purposes, and strengthen demand reduction initiatives. Stakeholders acknowledged persisting challenges and pledged to review progress in 2029, aligning with the 2019 Ministerial Declaration.

In the regular segment, discussions focused on strategic management, budgetary, and administrative matters, as well as the implementation of international drug control treaties. Speakers commended UNODC's support, advocated for sufficient funding, and highlighted legislative responses to synthetic drugs and efforts to combat drug-related crime. Stakeholders reaffirmed their commitment to international drug policy commitments and advocated for alternative, evidence-based approaches. They emphasized challenges such as synthetic drugs, trafficking routes, and disparities in treatment access.

Overall, the sessions provided a platform for comprehensive discussions and reaffirmed stakeholders' commitment to addressing the complex challenges posed by the world drug problem. They highlighted the importance of inter-agency cooperation, capacity-building, and information exchange to combat drug-related crimes effectively, as well as the complementary nature of efforts to address the world drug problem and achieve sustainable development goals.

The Kenyan delegation to the Sixty-Seventh Session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, therefore, makes the following recommendations:

- a) Parliament should review and update existing drug control legislation to align with international best practices and emerging challenges, to enhance laws on drug trafficking, substance abuse prevention, and access to controlled substances for medical purposes.
- b) Parliament should encourage collaboration among government agencies, law enforcement, healthcare providers, and civil society organisations in drug control efforts to facilitate information sharing, resource coordination, and comprehensive policy implementation.
- c) Parliament should allocate sufficient resources for substance abuse prevention, treatment, and rehabilitation programmes, including funding for community and school-based initiatives and accessible treatment facilities nationwide.
- d) Kenya should support efforts to enhance international cooperation in combating drug trafficking and transnational organised crime by fostering partnerships with neighbouring countries, regional organisations, and international agencies to share intelligence and conduct joint operations to disrupt illicit drug networks.
- e) There is need for a shift towards public health-oriented approaches to drug policy, promoting evidence-based interventions such as needle exchange programs, opioid substitution therapy, and mental health support services to address the social determinants of drug abuse. (Assign an MDA the responsibility of implementing this recommendation)
- f) There is need for community participation in drug prevention and intervention efforts by providing resources and support for grassroots organisations and community-led initiatives, promoting community empowerment through education, capacity-building, and funding opportunities. . (Assign an MDA the responsibility of implementing this recommendation)
- g) Parliament should establish mechanisms for monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of drug policies and programs in Kenya, conducting regular assessments to identify gaps, measure progress, and inform evidence-based decision-making.
- h) Recognition of the role of socioeconomic factors such as poverty, unemployment, and inequality in driving substance abuse and related crime, advocating for policies including youth empowerment programs, job creation initiatives, and social welfare support. (Assign an MDA the responsibility of implementing this recommendation)Parliament should allocate adequate funding for research and innovation in drug policy and substance abuse prevention, supporting academic institutions, research organisations, and think tanks in developing solutions to emerging drug-related challenges.
- i) Kenya should ensure drug policies and enforcement respect human rights, advocating for fair laws, legal aid access, and alternatives to incarceration for non-violent drug offenses.

It is now my pleasant duty and honour to present to the House this report for adoption and consideration.

The Delegation, on behalf of the Departmental Committee on Administration and Internal Security and the Parliamentarians Against Drugs and Substance Caucus, is thankful to the Office of the Speaker and the Clerk of the National Assembly for the logistical and financial support accorded

to them. The Delegation also thanks the Kenya Permanent Mission in Vienna, the management of National Authority for the Campaign Against Alcohol and Drug Abuse for organizing the meetings and the support they accorded the Committee during the visit to Vienna, Austria.

On behalf of the Departmental Committee on Administration and Internal Security and the Parliamentarians Against Drugs and Substance Caucus and pursuant to provisions of the Standing Order 199 (6), it is my privilege to table the delegation's report.

**Hon. Gabriel Koshal Tongoyo, M.P**

**Chairperson, Departmental Committee on Administration and Internal Security**

## CHAPTER ONE

### 1. PREFACE

#### 1.1 Establishment of the Committee

1. The Departmental Committee on Administration and Internal Affairs of the National Assembly is established under Standing Order 216 whose functions pursuant to the Standing Order 216 (5) are as follows:-
  - (a) *investigate, inquire into, and report on all matters relating to the mandate, management, activities, administration, operations and estimates of the assigned Ministries and departments;*
  - (b) *study the programme and policy objectives of Ministries and departments and the effectiveness of the implementation;*
  - (c) *on a quarterly basis, monitor and report on the implementation of the national budget in respect of its mandate*
  - (d) *study and review all legislation referred to it;*
  - (e) *study, assess and analyse the relative success of the Ministries and departments as measured by the results obtained as compared with their stated objectives;*
  - (f) *investigate and inquire into all matters relating to the assigned Ministries and departments as they may deem necessary, and as may be referred to them by the House;*
  - (g) *vet and report on all appointments where the Constitution or any law requires the National Assembly to approve, except those under Standing Order 204 (Committee on Appointments);*
  - (h) *examine treaties, agreements and conventions;*
  - (i) *make reports and recommendations to the House as often as possible, including recommendation of proposed legislation;*
  - (j) *consider reports of Commissions and Independent Offices submitted to the House pursuant to the provisions of Article 254 of the Constitution; and*
  - (k) *examine any questions raised by Members on a matter within its mandate.*

#### 1.2 Mandate of the Committee

2. In accordance with the Second Schedule of the Standing Orders, the Committee is mandated to consider home affairs, internal security – including police services and coast guard services, public administration, immigration and citizenship.
3. In executing its mandate, the Committee oversees the Executive Office of the President, Office of the Deputy President, Office of the Prime Cabinet Secretary, the Ministry of Interior and National Administration, the National Police Service, the National Police Service Commission and the Independent Policing Oversight Authority.

#### 1.3 Committee Membership

4. The Departmental Committee on Administration and Internal Affairs was constituted by the House on Thursday 28<sup>th</sup> October, 2022 and comprises of the following Members: -

Hon. Gabriel Koshal Tongoyo, MP - **Chairperson**  
Narok West Constituency  
United Democratic Alliance Party

Hon. Col (Rtd) Dido Rasso, MBS, MP - **Vice Chairperson**  
Saku Constituency  
United Democratic Alliance Party

Hon. Kaluma George Peter, MP  
Homa Bay Town Constituency  
Orange Democratic Movement Party

Hon. Protus Ewesit Akujah, MP  
Loima Constituency  
United Democratic Alliance Party

Hon. Aduma Owuor, MP  
Nyakach Constituency  
Orange Democratic Movement Party

Hon. Rozaah Akinyi Buyu, MP  
Kisumu West Constituency  
Orange Democratic Movement Party

Hon. Fred C. Kapondi, MP  
Mt. Elgon Constituency  
United Democratic Alliance Party

Hon. Caroline Jeptoo Ng'elechei, MP  
Elgeyo-Marakwet County  
Independent Member

Hon. Liza Chepkorir Chelule, MP  
Nakuru County  
United Democratic Alliance Party

Hon. Fatuma Abdi Jehow, MP  
Wajir County  
Orange Democratic Movement Party

Hon. Sarah Paulata Korere, MP  
Laikipia North Constituency  
Jubilee Party

Hon. Francis Kipyegon Sigei, EBS, MP  
Sotik Constituency  
United Democratic Alliance Party

Hon. Oku Kaunya, MP  
Teso North Constituency  
Orange Democratic Movement Party

Hon. Hussein Weytan Mohammed, MP  
Mandera East Constituency  
Orange Democratic Movement Party

Hon. Mburu Kahangara  
Lari Constituency  
United Democratic Alliance Party



#### **1.4 Committee Secretariat**

5. The Committee secretariat consist of the following:

**John Mugoma**  
Clerk Assistant I/Lead Clerk

**Mr. Gideon Kipkosgei**  
Clerk Assistant III

**Mr. Edison Odhiambo**  
Fiscal Analyst I

**Ms. Grace Wahu**  
Clerk Assistant III

**Ms. Delvin Onyancha**  
Research Officer III

**Ms. Clarah Kimeli**  
Principal Legal Counsel II

**Ms. Ivy Maritim**  
Media Relations Officer

**Ms. Judith Kanyoko**  
Legal Counsel II

**Mr. Rodgers Kilungya**  
Audio Officer

**Mr. Benson Kimanzi**  
Sergeant-At-Arms

## 2.0 INTRODUCTION

1. The Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND) was established by a resolution of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) on 16th February 1946<sup>1</sup> to assist the Council in supervising the application of international conventions and agreements on narcotic drugs. It advises the ECOSOC on narcotic drug control matters and drafts necessary international conventions. It is mandated to assess and propose changes to existing international narcotic drug control mechanisms to the ECOSOC.
2. The Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1953 highlights the responsibilities of the CND and the International Narcotics Control Board as outlined in the Convention. Article 8 of the Convention authorises the Commission to modify the Schedules in line with Article 3, alert the Board to relevant issues, propose measures for implementing the objectives of the Convention, including scientific research programmes and information exchange, and inform non-parties about its decisions and recommendations, encouraging them to act accordingly.
3. In Resolution 66/1, the CND reaffirmed its commitment to expediting the fulfilment of existing drug policy commitments. These commitments are outlined in various documents, including the outcome document of the thirtieth special session of the General Assembly in 2016, titled “*Our Joint Commitment to Effectively Addressing and Countering the World Drug Problem*”, the Joint Ministerial Statement of the 2014 high-level review by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, and the Political Declaration and Plan of Action of 2009. These commitments align with those stated in the *Ministerial Declaration on Strengthening Our Actions at the National, Regional, and International Levels to Accelerate the Implementation of Our Joint Commitments to Address and Counter the World Drug Problem, 2019*.
4. In that regard, CND, decided to convene a high-level segment to take stock of the implementation of all international drug policy commitments and outline the way forward to 2029, in line with the Ministerial Declaration of 2019, during its **Sixty-Seventh Session, in Vienna in 2024**, for a period of two days, in addition to the five days usually scheduled for the regular part of the session of the Commission, held in the first half of the year.
5. The CND also determined the organisational arrangements for the high-level segment during the *Sixty-Seventh Session of the Commission*. This segment comprised a general debate and multi-stakeholder round-table discussions, which ran concurrently with the general debate and were structured according to the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the ECOSOC. The general debate meetings were open to all United Nations Member States, with seating arrangements following the protocol of the General Assembly.
6. Following introductory statements by the Secretary-General, the Executive Director of UNODC, the President of the International Narcotics Control Board, and the Director-General of WHO, the floor was yielded to high-level representatives of the Member States chairing the regional groups. This was followed by statements from high-level representatives of Member States speaking in their national capacity. Heads of United Nations entities, including

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<sup>1</sup> *Resolution of the Economic and Social Council of 16 February 1946* (document E/20 of 15 February 1946) [https://www.unodc.org/documents/commissions/CND/Index/ECOSOC\\_Res-91\\_E.pdf](https://www.unodc.org/documents/commissions/CND/Index/ECOSOC_Res-91_E.pdf).

programmes, funds, specialized agencies, and regional commissions, or their representatives, were permitted to deliver statements during the general debate.

7. Representatives of intergovernmental organisations and non-governmental organisations with consultative status with the ECOSOC were eligible to participate, in accordance with rules 74 to 76 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the ECOSOC.
8. The CND also held two interactive, multi-stakeholder round tables concurrently with the plenary meetings, addressing the topics “*Taking Stock: Work Undertaken Since 2019*” and “*The Way Forward: The Road to 2029*”. All United Nations Member States, observer States, relevant international organisations with observer status, United Nations system entities, and representatives of non-governmental organisations participating in the high-level segment were invited to take part in these interactive round tables.
9. Each round table was co-chaired by two representatives from different regional groups, nominated by their respective groups. The final chairing arrangements were determined by the Chair of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs in consultation with the extended Bureau of the Commission. UNDOC provided introductory remarks for each round table, and a panel of five panelists nominated by regional groups, along with one panelist nominated by civil society organisations through the Vienna Non-Governmental Organization Committee on Drugs, participated. Additionally, up to two speakers representing United Nations system entities were included in the panel, with the final list of panelists decided by the CND Chair in consultation with the extended Bureau of the Commission.
10. The panelists’ interventions were followed by an interactive discussion. To accommodate as many speakers as possible, panelist interventions were limited to a maximum of five minutes, while interventions from the floor were limited to a maximum of three minutes. The co-chairs of each round table prepared summaries of the key points raised during the discussions, which were then presented to the plenary.
11. During the pre-session consultations chaired by **Philbert Abaka Johnson** from **Ghana**, the Chair of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, along with **Barbara Zvokelj** from **Slovenia**, the Second Vice-Chair of the Commission, held on **13 March 2024**, the Commission conducted an initial review of draft proposals submitted by the deadline of **14 February 2024**, in accordance with **Commission Decision 55/1**. The meeting also addressed organisational matters concerning the ***Sixty-Seventh Session***.
12. The session was attended by representatives of member states of the Commission, along with observers from other United Nations member states, non-member states, representatives of United Nations system organisations, and observers from intergovernmental, non-governmental, and other organisations.
13. During its 1<sup>st</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> meetings held on **14<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> March 2024**, respectively, the Commission deliberated on the session’s agenda and other organisational issues. In its initial meeting, the Commission unanimously adopted its provisional agenda and organisation of work (**E/CN.7/2024/1**) in accordance with ECOSOC decision 2023/318.

### 3.0 SUMMARY OF THE SIXTY-SEVENTH SESSION OF THE COMMISSION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS PRESENTATIONS

14. In **Resolution 66/1**, the CND resolved to convene a high-level segment during its Sixty-Seventh Session in Vienna in 2024. This segment, lasting two days, in addition to the usual five-day session held in the first half of the year, aimed to review the implementation of all international drug policy commitments and outline the path forward to 2029, in alignment with the 2019 Ministerial Declaration.
15. The CND also determined that this high-level segment would comprise a general debate and two interactive, multi-stakeholder round tables, to be held concurrently with the general debate in the plenary meetings. The organisation of the segment would adhere to the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of ECOSOC.
16. The High-Level Segment of the Sixty-Seventh Session took place in the Plenary Hall for the general debate and Boardroom A for the round-table discussions in the M-Building on **14<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> March 2024**. In that regard, stakeholders, comprising UN entities, international and regional organisations, and NGOs, in consultation with ECOSOC, were invited to provide written contributions on the **11 challenges outlined in the 2019 Ministerial Declaration**.
17. In this regard, stakeholders, comprising UN entities, international and regional organisations, and NGOs in consultative status with ECOSOC, were invited to submit written contributions on the 11 challenges identified in the 2019 Ministerial Declaration. These submissions informed the preparatory process leading up to 2024. Contributions from stakeholders were received and published on the CND website.
18. As the Commission approached the 2024 midterm review, the CND Secretariat arranged the initial *Engaging Minds Fireside Chats on Drug Policy* to facilitate stakeholder engagement leading up to 2024. Informal discussions with civil society, scientists, and youth were held alongside the *December Thematic Discussions of the CND*.

#### 3.1 HIGH LEVEL SEGMENT, 14<sup>TH</sup> -15<sup>TH</sup> MARCH 2024

19. In the *Ministerial Declaration on Strengthening Actions at National, Regional, and International Levels to Accelerate Implementing Joint Commitments to Address and Counter the World Drug Problem*, adopted during the ministerial segment of its *Sixty-Second Session* in 2019, Member States resolved to review progress in implementing all international drug policy commitments in the Commission on Narcotic Drugs in 2029, with a midterm review in 2024.
20. The Commission, in its *Resolution 66/1*, decided to convene a high-level segment during its Sixty-Seventh Session in Vienna in 2024, lasting two days, in addition to the usual five days scheduled for the regular part of the session, held in the first half of the year. The purpose was to assess the implementation of all international drug policy commitments and outline the way forward to 2029, as per the 2019 Ministerial Declaration.
21. This high-level segment, as per *Resolution 66/1*, included a general debate and two interactive, multi-stakeholder round tables, alongside the general debate in the plenary. The format adhered to the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council, including arrangements for participation, chairing, and composition.

22. Ministers and government representatives convened in **Vienna on 14<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> March 2024** for the High-Level Segment of the Sixty-Seventh Session of the CND. Their purpose was to conduct a midterm review of progress in implementing all international drug policy commitments, as outlined in the Ministerial Declaration adopted during the Ministerial Segment of the Sixty-Second Session of the Commission in 2019.
23. The ministers and government representatives reaffirmed their dedication to addressing the world drug problem in line with the principles of the UN Charter, international law, and the UDHR, while respecting sovereignty and non-intervention in states' internal affairs. They reiterated a balanced, scientific evidence-based approach, along with the need to incorporate gender and age perspectives into drug-related policies.
24. Efforts were pledged to prevent illicit drug cultivation and trafficking, ensure access to controlled substances for medical purposes, strengthen demand reduction initiatives, address socioeconomic issues related to drug trade, and promote alternative measures to conviction or punishment in appropriate cases. Concern over the societal costs of the world drug problem was expressed, with recognition of those who have sacrificed in addressing it.
25. The role of all stakeholders, including law enforcement, healthcare professionals, civil society, and the private sector, was emphasized, along with the importance of partnerships. The nexus between achieving SDGs and addressing the world drug problem was reiterated. Finally, a commitment was made to review progress on international drug policy commitments in 2029 and to enhance implementation efforts from 2024 to 2029.

### **3.1.1 Taking Stock: Work Undertaken Since 2019**

26. The round-table discussion on this topic was co-chaired by *Asad Alam Siam, Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Bangladesh to the United Nations (Vienna)*, representing the Group of Asia-Pacific States, and *Joel Antonio Hernández García, Undersecretary for Multilateral Affairs and Human Rights of Mexico*, representing the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States.
27. The ministers and government representatives acknowledged that the world drug problem persists, posing challenges to global health, safety, security, and well-being. They noted the contributions made during regular sessions and thematic discussions of the CND, demonstrating collective efforts to address all aspects of the issue and supporting the review of progress in implementing international drug policy commitments.
28. The continued relevance of challenges identified in the *Ministerial Declaration, 2019* was underscored, along with recognition that, despite significant international efforts, considerable gaps persist in implementing many international drug policy commitments. Concern was reiterated regarding persistent and emerging challenges related to the world drug problem, as outlined in the Ministerial Declaration, 2019.
29. They noted **the following**:-
  - a) both the range of drugs and drugs markets are expanding and diversifying;
  - b) the abuse, illicit cultivation and production and manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, as well as the illicit trafficking in those substances and in

precursors, have reached record levels, and that the illicit demand for and the domestic diversion of precursor chemicals are on the rise;

- c) increasing links between drug trafficking, corruption and other forms of organized crime, including trafficking in persons, trafficking in firearms, cybercrime and money-laundering and, in some cases, terrorism, including money-laundering in connection with the financing of terrorism, are observed;
  - d) the value of confiscated proceeds of crime related to money-laundering arising from drug trafficking at the global level remains low;
  - e) the availability of internationally controlled substances for medical and scientific purposes, including for the relief of pain and palliative care, remains low to non-existent in many parts of the world;
  - f) drug treatment and health services continue to fall short of meeting needs and deaths related to drug use have increased;
  - g) the rate of transmission of HIV, the hepatitis C virus and other blood-borne diseases associated with drug use, including injecting drug use in some countries, remains high;
  - h) the adverse health consequences of and risks associated with new psychoactive substances have reached alarming levels;
  - i) synthetic opioids and the non-medical use of prescription drugs pose increasing risks to public health and safety, as well as scientific, legal and regulatory challenges, including with regard to the scheduling of substances;
  - j) the criminal misuse of information and communications technologies for illicit drug-related activities is increasing;
  - k) the geographical coverage and availability of reliable data on the various aspects on the world drug problem requires improvement; and
  - l) responses not in conformity with the three international drug control conventions and not in conformity with applicable international human rights obligations pose a challenge to the implementation of joint commitments based on the principle of common and shared responsibility.
30. Ministers and government representatives acknowledged the evolving nature of these challenges, noting that some have intensified and spread, with unprecedented impacts on public health and security. They expressed concern about, inter alia:
- a) the proliferation of and surge in the illicit manufacture of, trafficking in and consumption of synthetic drugs;
  - b) the significant increase in the illicit cultivation, production and manufacture of, trafficking in and consumption of plant-based drugs;
  - c) the increasing sophistication and violence of drug trafficking networks;
  - d) the increasing criminal misuse of technology and technological advancements for illicit drug-related activities;

- e) the inadequacy of financial and other resources and international technical assistance allocated to support long-term, comprehensive and sustainable strategies that address various aspects of the world drug problem, including, but not limited to, public health, welfare and safety;
  - f) inadequate access to and availability of controlled substances for medical and scientific purposes, including for the relief of pain and suffering, due to the lack of affordability and other existing barriers in this regard;
  - g) the human toll related to all aspects of the world drug problem.
31. They noted the environmental and community harm from illicit drug activities and the need to address underlying causes. Societal misperceptions were recognised as increasing drug use among youth, necessitating evidence-based prevention. Member States' efforts in employing evidence-based approaches to mitigate harm were acknowledged. They also recognised efforts in countering challenges posed by drug trafficking through law enforcement, forming part of a comprehensive strategy.
32. Recognising the constantly evolving environment, they stressed the need for proactive, evidence-based approaches in joint efforts. They pledged adaptable strategies to address new developments, including those related to drug cultivation and consumption patterns. They acknowledged the adverse impact of transnational criminal organisations engaged in drug trafficking on public security and well-being, emphasising the need for a comprehensive approach to counter such activities.

### 3.1.2 Way Forward: The Road to 2029

33. The round-table discussion on this topic was co-chaired by *Götz Volker Carl Schmidt-Bremme, Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Germany to the United Nations (Vienna)*, representing the Group of Western European and other States, and *Barbara Zvonkovic, Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Slovenia to the United Nations (Vienna)*, representing the Group of Eastern European States.
34. Ministers and government representatives recognised the urgent need for further ambitious, effective, and decisive actions, including innovative measures within the bounds of international law. They advocated for concrete, comprehensive, balanced, integrated, multidisciplinary, and scientific evidence-based policies and initiatives. Placing the health, well-being, human rights, public security, and safety of all members of society at the forefront, particularly those most affected by illicit drug-related activities, was emphasized.
35. They stressed the importance of strengthening the exchange of information, good practices, and lessons learned among national practitioners from different fields and at all levels, including through the CND and its subsidiary bodies. They encouraged further contributions from relevant UN entities, international financial institutions, and relevant regional and international organisations within their mandates to support the CND and Member States' efforts.
36. They committed to support the CND in its role as the principal UN policymaking body for drug control matters. Furthermore, the reaffirmed commitment, in line with the principle of common and shared responsibility, was made to implement tangible and efficient measures

within respective means to counter criminal organisations involved in illicit drug trafficking. Addressing the increasing links between drug trafficking, corruption, and other forms of organised crime, they expressed resolve to strengthen international cooperation in this regard.

37. They acknowledged the vital role of quality, timely, relevant, and disaggregated data, and pledged to share data through the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB), and the World Health Organization (WHO). Commitment was made to promote effective and sustainable capacity-building to enhance national data collection, analysis, and sharing, aiming to improve response rates, data quality, and broaden geographical and thematic reporting, aligning with all commitments. The importance of conducting domestic scientific evidence-based monitoring and evaluation of actions was stressed, to enhance effectiveness and assess the impact of drug policies and tools on implementing international commitments.
38. They recognised the significance of utilising technological innovation and expertise to address persistent, new, and emerging trends and challenges. The necessity for increased international cooperation to effectively overcome obstacles and leverage advancements for collective efforts was acknowledged. Emphasis was placed on addressing existing technological gaps and bolstering Member States' capabilities through specialised, targeted, effective, and sustainable technical assistance upon request.
39. Recognising the importance of promoting viable domestic economic alternatives to illicit drug activities, including through long-term, comprehensive, and inclusive alternative development programmes, they stressed the need for initiatives benefiting affected local communities and regions. This aligns with the *UN Guiding Principles on Alternative Development*, noting the tenth anniversary of these principles.
40. The UNODC was requested to continue providing enhanced technical and substantive support to the CND for implementing and following up on international drug policy commitments, subject to extra-budgetary resource availability. Moreover, the importance of supporting Member States in achieving aims and implementing international drug control conventions was acknowledged, with cooperation from relevant UN entities and international organisations within their mandates, including providing specialised, targeted, effective, and sustainable technical assistance, mobilising adequate financial resources, and facilitating voluntary and mutually agreed technology transfers.

### **3.2 REGULAR SEGMENT OF THE SIXTY-SEVENTH SESSION, 18-22 MARCH 2024**

41. The Sixty-Seventh Session of the CND resumed its regular segment on Monday, 18<sup>th</sup> March 2024, at the Plenary Hall, M-Building, Vienna International Centre. Simultaneously, the Committee of the Discussions covered strategic management, budgetary and administrative matters, including the work of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of UNODC. Directives were issued on policy and budgetary issues concerning the UNODC's drug programme, the working methods of the Commission, and staff composition matters pertaining to UNODC and related concerns.
42. Additionally, discussions centred on the implementation of the international drug control treaties, encompassing changes in the scope of controlled substances, challenges and future work of the CND and WHO in reviewing substances for possible scheduling recommendations, matters concerning the International Narcotics Control Board, international cooperation to



ensure the availability of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances for medical and scientific purposes, and prevention of their diversion.

### 3.2.1 Strategic Management, Budgetary and Administrative Questions

43. Several speakers highlighted the important role of the CND as the principal policymaking body of the United Nations concerning drug-related matters and the technical assistance role played by UNODC. Many commended UNODC's support in aiding Member States to fulfil international drug policy commitments and enhance national capacities in diverse drug-related areas. The significance of UNODC's research, guided by principles of accuracy, transparency, and impartiality, was underscored.
44. Speakers praised the *UNODC Strategy 2021–2025* and regional strategic visions, and some reported on ongoing programmes in their respective countries. Coordination and complementarity in executing the Strategy and regional visions were stressed. UNODC's efforts in integrating gender and age perspectives into drug-related policies and programmes were lauded, along with the work of the INCB. A strategic resource allocation approach was proposed to support comprehensive responses to the global drug issue.
45. Speakers called for intensified efforts to combat illicit synthetic drug manufacturing, trafficking, and usage. Priority areas such as alternative development and forensic capacity-building were mentioned. Prevention, particularly among young people and women, was emphasised, along with tailored programmes and resource allocation based on countries' specific needs. The open-ended intergovernmental working group on enhancing UNODC's governance and financial situation was commended for fostering dialogue with Member States and the Office. Regular information exchange was deemed crucial for accountability and transparency in the Office's management.
46. Concern was expressed regarding the Office's financial challenges due to budget liquidity issues and reduced general-purpose funding. There was a consensus on the necessity for sufficient, adequate, and predictable funding for UNODC. Support was voiced for employing evaluation and institutional learning to enhance UNODC's technical assistance delivery. The Office's efforts towards results-based management and reform processes aligned with the Secretary-General's "quintet of change" were praised.
47. Several speakers welcomed UNODC's strides in promoting gender parity and staff diversity, including geographical representation, urging further progress in this regard. However, it was stressed that candidate selection should be based on merit and competence, as per the UN Charter. The importance of maintaining multilingualism in intergovernmental meetings and youth activities was also underscored.

### 3.2.2 Implementation of the International Drug Control Treaties

48. The observer for WHO described *butonitazene* as a synthetic opioid similar to other opioids controlled under *Schedule I of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961*. It was highlighted that butonitazene, like other opioids, produced analgesia and typical opioid effects, with a high likelihood of abuse, dependence, severe adverse effects, and respiratory depression.

*The Committee recommended placing butonitazene in Schedule I due to its similarity to other opioids.*

49. The observer for WHO also discussed 3-chloromethcathinone (3-CMC), a synthetic cathinone closely related to other cathinone controlled under *Schedule II of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971*. Cases of intoxication requiring hospitalization exhibited effects consistent with its psychostimulant mechanism, and it was expected to induce dependence and associated with adverse effects. *The Committee recommended placing 3-CMC in Schedule II due to its similarity to other cathinones.*
50. The WHO observer presented dipentylone, a synthetic cathinone akin to mephedrone, as closely related to other cathinone under *Schedule II of the 1971 Convention*. Its effects mirrored those of psychostimulants like methamphetamine, leading to agitation and tachycardia. Reported fatal intoxications and instances of driving under its influence suggested an abuse potential akin to methamphetamine. With no therapeutic use, *dipentylone was recommended for inclusion in Schedule II* due to its similarity in abuse potential and effects to other cathinone in the same schedule.
51. The observer highlighted 2-fluorodeschloroketamine, an N-Methyl-D-aspartate receptor antagonist with effects akin to phencyclidine (PCP). Fatal intoxications and cases of driving under its influence were reported, with seizures in multiple countries. Devoid of therapeutic application, the Committee *recommended placing 2-fluorodeschloroketamine in Schedule II of the 1971 Convention* due to its resemblance in abuse potential and ill-effects to PCP, already under the same schedule.
52. Bromazolam, a benzodiazepine similar to alprazolam under *Schedule IV of the 1971 Convention*, was reported by the observer to exhibit benzodiazepine-like effects, including hypnotic and sedative effects. Confirmed in fatalities and non-fatal intoxications, it had no known legitimate use. The Committee *recommended placing bromazolam in Schedule IV of the 1971 Convention* due to its resemblance in abuse potential and ill-effects to other benzodiazepines in the same schedule.
53. The President of INCB informed the Commission about the precursor 4-piperidone's involvement in fentanyl synthesis, *recommending its addition to Table I of the 1988 Convention* to limit illicit fentanyl production. Similarly, *seven substances closely related to 3,4-MDP-2-P were recommended for inclusion in Table I of the 1988 Convention* to curb illicit MDMA production.
54. Speakers addressed the ongoing challenge of synthetic drugs and new psychoactive substances, urging strengthened efforts at national and international levels. National experiences, legislative responses, and demand reduction strategies were shared, with emphasis on information-sharing and capacity-building. The importance of ensuring access to controlled substances for medical purposes, addressing disparities, and preventing non-medical use were also stressed. Several speakers reported on national efforts in drug control, emphasizing prevention, treatment, and international cooperation.

### 3.2.3 Follow-Up to the Implementation at the National, Regional and International Levels of All Commitments, as Reflected in the Ministerial Declaration of 2019, to Address and Counter the World Drug Problem

55. Several speakers commended the Chair of the Sixty-Seventh Session for his leadership and welcomed the adoption of the outcome document of the **2024 Midterm Review on 14<sup>th</sup> March 2024**. They reaffirmed their commitment to implementing the *Political Declaration and Plan of Action of 2009*, the *Joint Ministerial Statement of 2014*, the outcome document of the *Thirtieth Special Session of the General Assembly* held in **2016**, and the *Ministerial Declaration of 2019*. Furthermore, the speakers reiterated their countries' commitment to enacting national policies in line with the international drug control conventions.
56. The speakers highlighted the insufficient progress in fulfilling the international drug policy commitments, expressing concern that the existing drug control system, particularly the punitive measures, was often considered inadequate to address the evolving world drug problem. Speakers advocated for alternative, human rights-based, non-stigmatizing, non-discriminatory, and people-centered approaches. Many speakers emphasized that efforts to fulfill all international drug policy commitments should align with the goals and objectives of the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*.
57. Several speakers outlined the growing challenges, including threats posed by synthetic drugs, an increase in the non-medical use of pharmaceutical drugs, persistent threats from new psychoactive substances, rising polysubstance use, new trafficking routes, increased use of information and communication technologies for drug-related crimes, and the impact of illicit drug markets on the environment and communities. The speakers emphasized the importance of addressing persistent, new, and emerging challenges through the CND.
58. Many speakers underlined the necessity of a balanced, integrated, comprehensive, multidisciplinary, and evidence-based approach to drug policy. They shared information on national efforts related to legislation, policy and strategy development, institution strengthening, capacity-building, and international and regional cooperation to support the implementation of international drug policy commitments. Some speakers stressed the need to address underlying factors contributing to the non-medical use of drugs and called for a holistic, people-centered, and non-stigmatizing approach.
59. A number of speakers reported on demand reduction efforts at the national level and provided information on the implementation of prevention, treatment, care, recovery, rehabilitation, and social reintegration measures and programmes, including harm reduction initiatives. In addition, speakers shared information on educational initiatives and awareness-raising campaigns in various settings, particularly in schools and other educational institutions. The importance of increasing the availability, accessibility, affordability, and quality of treatment services in various settings was acknowledged by many speakers.
60. Speakers stressed the urgent need for a unified global approach to combat rising drug-related overdoses and fatalities. They highlighted the importance of enhanced collaboration among nations in implementing evidence-based prevention and care services, particularly for vulnerable populations and within correctional facilities. Addressing HIV and hepatitis

transmission associated with drug use, improving access to essential controlled substances for medical purposes, and strengthening law enforcement measures against drug trafficking were key points. Additionally, they emphasised the significance of international cooperation, accurate data collection, and inclusive stakeholder engagement, alongside calls for increased technical assistance and financial resources to tackle the drug crisis effectively.

### **3.2.4 Inter-Agency Cooperation and Coordination of Efforts in Addressing and Countering the World Drug Problem**

61. Many speakers referred to the United Nations system common position supporting the implementation of the international drug control policy through effective inter-agency collaboration, its contribution to promoting coherence in drug policy, and the leadership by UNODC of the UN system coordination task team on the implementation of the United Nations system common position. The OHCHR, "*Human Rights Challenges in Addressing and Countering All Aspects of the World Drug Problem*" was mentioned as a tool that provides relevant recommendations to address global drug policy with a broader perspective grounded in human rights and public health.<sup>2</sup>
62. The threat posed by synthetic drugs, illicit drug trafficking, and related crimes was highlighted, and the necessity of taking effective measures, including through capacity-building, technical assistance, and information exchange, was emphasised. Specific initiatives, particularly those aimed at improving the capacity of law enforcement agencies at seaports, airports, and land border crossings, as well as the role of laboratories and early warning systems, were referenced.
63. The importance of cooperation and coordination across all sectors at the national, regional, and international levels, and the need for a multidisciplinary approach to effectively address the world drug problem, were underlined by many speakers. The CND was referred to as the policymaking body of the UN with prime responsibility for drug control, along with its subsidiary bodies, and its important role in shaping global policy and promoting collaboration among Member States and relevant organizations.

### **3.2.5 Recommendations of the Subsidiary Bodies of the Commission**

64. Many speakers appreciated the work of the subsidiary bodies, emphasizing their role as vital forums for regional and international exchange of information, good practices, and lessons learned, which should be strengthened. They highlighted the opportunities these bodies provide for law enforcement cooperation. They encouraged the Commission to explore ways to broaden their scope to include recommendations and observations from health-care professionals and local governments.
65. Several speakers also reported on national efforts to implement recommendations from their regional subsidiary bodies, including initiatives on alternative development, police-to-police cooperation, joint investigations, disruption of organized criminal networks and illicit financial flows, seizure of cryptocurrencies, dismantling of clandestine manufacturing facilities for synthetic drugs, and disposal of synthetic drugs. The representative of Ghana expressed his

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<sup>2</sup> OHCHR, *Human Rights Challenges in Addressing and Countering All Aspects of the World Drug Problem*, A/HRC/54/53, <https://documents.un.org/doc/undoc/gen/g23/156/03/pdf/g2315603.pdf?token=yoiWQxXe92CXwdZrET&fe=true>.

government's readiness to host the next Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Africa.

### **3.2.6 Contributions by the Commission to the Work of ECOSOC, In Line with General Assembly Resolutions 75/290 A and 75/290 B, Including Follow-Up to and Review and Implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development**

66. Speakers reaffirmed their commitment to implementing the 2030 Agenda and highlighted that efforts to address the world drug problem were complementary to achieving the SDGs. Some speakers expressed optimism that the Future Summit would reinvigorate the Agenda's implementation and discussed their national reviews and preparations for the high-level political forum on sustainable development. They called for comprehensive, evidence-based drug policies centred on people, respecting human rights, health, and the environment, alongside measures to tackle crime.

#### 4.0 OBSERVATIONS

67. The Sixty-Seventh Session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND) convened a high-level segment alongside its regular session, underscoring the gravity of the global drug problem and the necessity for coordinated international action. The session, held in Vienna, brought together stakeholders from UN entities, international organisations, and NGOs to contribute to discussions on pressing drug policy challenges. Notably, the high-level segment facilitated a comprehensive review of progress in implementing international drug policy commitments, aligning with the 2019 Ministerial Declaration's objectives. This engagement platform provided a crucial opportunity for Kenya to gain insights into best practices and strategies employed by other nations in tackling drug-related issues.
68. Throughout the session, ministers and government representatives reiterated commitments to combat illicit drug cultivation and trafficking while ensuring access to controlled substances for medical purposes. Moreover, there was a concerted emphasis on strengthening demand reduction initiatives to address the root causes of drug abuse and addiction. Kenya's active participation in these discussions demonstrates its dedication to implementing evidence-based policies and interventions to mitigate the adverse effects of drug abuse on society.
69. Challenges such as the proliferation of synthetic drugs and the misuse of technology for drug-related crimes emerged as significant areas of concern during the session. These developments underscore the need for agile and adaptive strategies that leverage advancements in technology and data analytics to counter emerging threats effectively. By embracing evidence-based approaches and fostering international cooperation, Kenya can enhance its capacity to address evolving drug-related challenges and safeguard public health and security.
70. The regular segment of the session delved into strategic management, budgetary matters, and the implementation of international drug control treaties. Recommendations from subsidiary bodies provided valuable insights into policy formulation and operational strategies. Kenya's engagement in these discussions reflects its commitment to fulfilling its obligations under international drug control conventions while leveraging multilateral platforms to address the socio-economic impacts of drug abuse at the national level.
71. Furthermore, the Commission's contributions to the work of ECOSOC, aligned with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, underscore Kenya's commitment to addressing the broader implications of the world drug problem. By integrating drug policy objectives with sustainable development goals, Kenya can adopt a holistic approach that addresses the underlying socio-economic determinants of drug abuse and promotes inclusive and equitable development.
72. Kenya's active participation in the Sixty-Seventh Session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs reflects its proactive stance in addressing the global drug problem. By leveraging international platforms and engaging in dialogue with diverse stakeholders, Kenya can enhance its capacity to implement evidence-based drug policies and interventions that protect public health, promote social justice, and contribute to sustainable development agendas both domestically and globally.

## 5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS


73. Through its legislative, oversight, and budgetary approval functions, Parliament and parliamentarians can play major roles in the prevention and combating of the abuse of drugs and psychotropic substances by:

- a) **Reviewing and updating existing drug control legislation to ensure alignment with international best practices and emerging challenges. This includes enhancing laws related to drug trafficking, substance abuse prevention, and access to controlled substances for medical purposes.**
- b) **Encouraging collaboration among government agencies, law enforcement bodies, healthcare providers, and civil society organizations involved in drug control efforts. This collaborative approach can facilitate information sharing, coordination of resources, and implementation of comprehensive drug policies.**
- c) **Allocating adequate resources for prevention, treatment, and rehabilitation programs aimed at addressing substance abuse and addiction. This includes funding for community-based initiatives, school-based prevention programs, and accessible treatment facilities across the country.**
- d) **Supporting efforts to strengthen international cooperation in combating drug trafficking and transnational organized crime. This involves fostering partnerships with neighbouring countries, regional organizations, and international agencies to share intelligence, conduct joint operations, and disrupt illicit drug networks.**
- e) **Advocating for a shift towards public health-oriented approaches to drug policy, focusing on harm reduction, access to healthcare services, and addressing the social determinants of drug abuse. This includes promoting evidence-based interventions such as needle exchange programs, opioid substitution therapy, and mental health support services.**
- f) **Encouraging community participation in drug prevention and intervention efforts by providing resources and support for grassroots organizations and community-led initiatives. Parliament should promote community empowerment through education, capacity-building, and funding opportunities.**
- g) **Establishing mechanisms for monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of drug policies and programs in Kenya. This includes conducting regular assessments of prevention, treatment, and enforcement initiatives to identify gaps, measure progress, and inform evidence-based decision-making.**
- h) **Recognizing the role of socioeconomic factors such as poverty, unemployment, and inequality in driving substance abuse and related crime. Parliament should advocate for policies that address these underlying issues, including youth empowerment programs, job creation initiatives, and social welfare support.**
- i) **Allocating funding for research and innovation in the field of drug policy and substance abuse prevention. This includes supporting academic institutions, research organizations, and think tanks to conduct studies, collect data, and develop innovative solutions to emerging drug-related challenges.**

- j) Ensuring that drug policies and enforcement efforts respect human rights principles, including the rights of individuals affected by drug use and addiction. Parliament should advocate for fair and proportionate drug laws, access to legal aid services, and alternatives to incarceration for non-violent drug offenses.

Hon. Gabriel Koshal Tongoyo, M.P  
Chairperson, Departmental Committee on Administration and Internal Security

Signed..........Date 13/08/2024.....

 THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY PAPERS LAID	
DATE: <u>15 AUG 2024</u> <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">DAY</span>	
TABLED BY:	Hon. Owen Baya, MP Deputy leader of majority
CLERK AT THE TABLE:	Chebet Koskei





**THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY**  
**13<sup>TH</sup> PARLIAMENT – THIRD SESSION (2024)**  
**DIRECTORATE OF DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEES**  
**COMMITTEE ON ADMINISTRATION AND INTERNAL SECURITY**  
**REPORT ADOPTION SCHEDULE**

We, the undersigned Hon. Members of the Departmental Committee on Administration and Internal Security do hereby append our signatures to adopt this Report on Sixty-Seventh Session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs held in Vienna, Austria from 14<sup>th</sup> – 22<sup>nd</sup> March 2024

Date 13/08/2024

No.	MEMBER	SIGNATURE
1.	Hon. Gabriel Koshal Tongoyo, MP - Chairperson	
2.	Hon. Col (Rtd) Dido Rasso, MBS, MP - Vice Chairperson	
3.	Hon. Kaluma George Peter, CBS, MP	
4.	Hon. Fred C. Kapondi, MP	
5.	Hon. Aduma Owuor, MP	
6.	Hon. Sarah Paulata Korere, MP	
7.	Hon. Liza Chepkorir Chelule, MP	
8.	Hon. Mburu Kahangara, MP	
9.	Hon. Protus Ewesit Akujah, MP	
10.	Hon. Oku Kaunya, MP	
11.	Hon. Rozaah Akinyi Buyu, MP	
12.	Hon. Amb. Francis Kipyegon Sigei, EBS, MP	
13.	Hon. Fatuma Abdi Jehow, MP	
14.	Hon. Caroline Jeptoo Ng'elechei, MP	
15.	Hon. Hussein Weytan Mohammed, MP	