

**THE CONTRIBUTION OF LOCAL COUNCILS IN FIGHTING DRUG ABUSE IN
NAMABYA SUB COUNTY NAMISINDWA DISTRICT**

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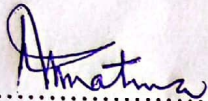


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APPROVAL

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

AGOA	African Growth and Opportunities Act of the USA
CDM	Clean Development Mechanisms.
CDRN	Community development network
CDWCG	Community Development Workers Conditional Grant.
CEDOVIP	Center for domestic violence prevention
COPE	Complementary Opportunities for Primary Education
DWNRO	Disabled women's network and resource organization
LGDP	Local Government Development Program
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MGLSD	Ministry of Gender, Labor and Social Development
NAADS	National Agricultural Advisory Development Services
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization.
NUSAF2	Northern Uganda Social Action Fund Two
SDS	Social Development Sector

ABSTRACT

Drug abuse is one of the wide spread problem of modern time with substances consumed clandestinely. However, no attention by both policy and academia has been given to the unlimited effort by local councils in the fight against this vice. The aim of this study is to determine the contribution of local councils in fighting drug abuse in Namabya sub County, Namisindwa district. Specifically, the study assessed how local councils undertake law enforcement to fight drug abuse and also examined how local councils build family bonds to fight drug abuse in Namabya Sub County, Namisindwa district. The study also investigated how local councils reach youths out of school to fight drug abuse in Namabya sub County, Namisindwa district. The study used cross-sectional design to analyze data from the study area with the help of both qualitative and quantitative methods. The researcher collected data from 80 respondents in the study area who were selected using simple random and purpose sampling and questionnaires together with interview guide were used to collect data. The study found Local councils together with other law enforcement agencies undertake community policing to fight drug abuse and are instrumental in identifying problem-oriented policing that help prevent drug abuse. Also, many locals are fighting drug abuse through reducing drug availability and they provide alternatives to incarceration of drug addicts. It was also found that By-laws are passed by local council in an effort to fight drug abuse and Local councils together with other law enforcement agencies undertake community policing to fight drug abuse. Additionally, study findings revealed that local councils work with parents who are powerful influences in the lives of their children. Substance abuse prevention programs have traditionally been part of family efforts, but a new trend is toward local council family-based prevention programs are in place and family programs supported by local councils employ a variety of tools, including homework assignments, brochures, home study guides, workshops, and audio and videocassettes. Also many local councils have mobilized grassroots groups to respond to local illegal drug and alcohol problems and these local councils are serving as valuable partners for law enforcement agencies and local councils approach to family in-home support provides crisis intervention (such as food, shelter, and clothing) and long-range training that addresses the root causes of the drugs and substance abuses. Further, the study also found that many local councils are implementing after-school programs that include substance abuse prevention and they have taken an active role in developing after-school programs to keep youths out of trouble. Creating a safe place for youths to gather afterschool by local authorities can help protect them from risk factors in the community, in peer groups, or at home and mentoring is an increasingly popular prevention/ intervention strategy by local councils that help youths deal with the risks they face in their daily lives. The researcher recommended strengthening the capacity of local council in fighting drug and substance abuse, increasing funding of these programmes in lower administrative units and also mobilizing communities and stakeholders to step forward in support of local council's fight against drug abuse.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

This chapter describes the background of the study, problem statement, purpose of the study, objectives, research questions, scope of the study, significance of the study and the conceptual frame work.

1.2 Background to the Study

Drug abuse and illicit has however, had a long and conquered history prior to the emergence of modern forms of drug use in the nineteenth century. The first known example of drug abuse was in Mesopotamia (roughly, present-day Iraq) around 1800 B.C. The order of magnitude of the extent of the illicit drug problem globally should be established in the light of at least two of the unique characteristics of illicit drugs: first, they are all addictive substances, a fact that sometimes blurs the dividing line both between use and abuse and between consumption and addiction; and secondly, though commodities that are traded or trafficked, they are distinguished by low volume but enormously high unit cost and value. One indicator of the magnitude of the problem from an economic perspective is the estimates of the turnover of the global illicit drug industry worldwide (Canadian Centre on Substance Abuse CCSA, 2021). Due to the clandestine nature of the industry, its complexity and greatly differing assumptions on its operations which are known to local councils, estimates of the turnover of the illicit drug industry vary considerably, from about US\$ 100 billion to more than US\$ 1,000 billion a year.

In 2020, 9 tons of heroin were seized in Europe (35 countries), compared with 1.1 tons in the United States (Word Bank, 2023). The majority of heroin consumed in Europe originates in South-West Asia, which provided from 70 to 90 per cent of European heroin seized over the 2013-2015 period. Heroin trafficked to North America, by contrast, largely originates in South-East

Asia, which provides more than half of North American demand, with the rest coming from Colombia, Mexico and South-West Asia. Most heroin processing takes place close to the point of origin. The route of distribution to North America involves countries and areas such as China, Hong Kong, Malaysia, Thailand and, increasingly, African countries for transshipment purposes. The heroin-smuggling route from South-West Asia to Europe goes mainly through Pakistan, the Islamic Republic of Iran and Turkey and along the Balkan route (which accounts for 70 to 90 per cent of all heroin seizures in Europe) although smuggling through the Central Asian Republics of the Commonwealth of Independent States is becoming popular calling for the intervention of local councils (Office of National Drug Control Policy, 2019). The opening of the borders between east and west in Europe facilitated contacts and communication that were also used by drug traffickers, increasing the number of transit routes for drugs and markets for drug consumption.

An earlier version of drug abuse and response of local authorities was prepared for the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its thirty-eighth session in 2020. That report represented the culmination of a process that began in 2015, when an Intergovernmental Expert Group met at Vienna and drew up the framework of a study dealing with illicit markets and the production, distribution and consumption of illicit drugs. The Expert Group adopted a set of recommendations that were presented to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session in 2010. In 1993, the Assembly, in its resolution 48/112, recommended that the Commission should consider including the issue of the contribution of local councils in the fight against drug abuse and illicit trafficking as an item on its agenda. At its thirty-eighth session in 2015, the Commission was presented with an earlier version (E/CN.7/2015/8) of the present report, which had been prepared by the United Nations International Drug Control Programme (UNDCP) (Canadian Centre on Substance Abuse CCSA, 2011).

After the submission of the earlier version of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs study (2019), it was clear that the issues it covered were not of relevance to a broader cross-section of the international community without any citation of the contribution of local councils in this regard. Indeed, UNDCP (2020) has during the intervening period prepared various papers on related topics, including several reports submitted to the World Summit on Social Development held at Copenhagen. It was on the basis of continued interest in the economic and social consequences of the illicit drug problem that the present report has been revised and published under the UNDCP Technical Series.

Today, the influence of illicit drugs reaches far beyond the heroin addict and the crime syndicate a phenomenon requiring the intervention of local councils. The drug problem is deeply rooted in broader economic concerns. One conceptual roadblock which has prevented the drug debate from transcending limited circles of interest within the jurisdiction of local councils is the stigma attached to those involved in drug-related activities. All too often the fact that drug abuse is not an activity engaged in solely by criminal or dysfunctional individuals is ignored. Despite its illegality, the drug trade in some cases provides a *prime facie case* for local council intervention. And that is the point at which the interests of people in the fields of drug control and development intersect.

Drug abuse is defined herein as illicit production, trafficking and consumption. The concept of development used in this study is based on that advanced by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP, 2016): a process of enlarging people's choices by strengthening their capabilities and maximizing their use of those capabilities. While the focus of this study is on the contribution of local councils in the fight against drug abuse, it should not be overlooked that millions of people live under the influence of synthetic drugs like amphetamines and other substances

ranging from alcohol and tobacco to industrial products such as inhalants and solvents. Psychotropic substances illicitly consumed in developing countries often indeed usually originate in industrialized countries.

On the African scale, substantial turnaround from the inward-looking policies of earlier decades, many Governments in the developing world are now liberalizing financial markets, dismantling trade barriers, privatizing state-owned industries, lifting restrictions on foreign investment, rectifying budget imbalances and shifting to full currency convertibility and decentralizing power to local councils. Yesterday's government intervention is being replaced by reliance on market forces. What is taking place in many economies of the developing world is a distancing of local council oversight from capital transactions and private sector operations. Yet the well-founded sense of optimism in this unprecedented economic process must be tempered by a note of caution and concern (United States Agency for International Development, 2017). The control of drug abuse like the control of contagious disease and the promotion of clean air can be defined as a public good, i.e. one person's "consumption" of the good does not diminish its availability to others. In each case, private markets alone will provide too little of the public good; government involvement is needed to increase its supply. Furthermore, drug abuse has large negative externalities consumption by one individual has negative effects on others. Drunk driving, heroin addiction and illegal economic activity, for example, mean that leaving too much regulatory responsibility to local councils will lead to unwanted consequences detrimental to public welfare. This is another reason for a major government role in the field of drug control in Africa.

In Uganda, the need to expand the information base for such conceptual initiatives are not clear, for there can be analytical drawbacks in relying solely on official figures local councils. When official statistics do not fully or accurately reflect drug-related trends, there is a case for cautious use of

unofficial data as long as any and all unofficial sources are clearly recognized and documented as such from the outset (MFPED, 2020). Official sources can, in some cases, be out of date or focus more on the symptoms or effects of drug abuse and trafficking on the economy rather than the underlying causes. Furthermore, in most cases, official statistics focus mainly on country-level situations and lower local council dimension is not always discernible.

Synthetic drug markets are, however, developing rapidly in the country. So far, the abundant country supply of natural, plant-based illicit drugs is likely to have acted as one deterrent on what would otherwise be an accelerated shift towards synthetic drugs particularly in Kampala metropolitan area. The principal synthetic drugs manufactured clandestinely in the country are the amphetamine-type stimulants (ATS). The most widely used ATS are methamphetamine and amphetamine; a number of other amphetamine-type stimulants have recently become popular, in particular Methylene Dioxymeth Amphetamine (MDMA), known as "ecstasy", and methcathinone. Moreover, hallucinogens such as lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD) are once again growing in importance (Okiira and Okiidi, 2018). With retail prices of synthetic drugs in Uganda rather low compared with the unit price of illicit plant-based drugs, and with the rapid spread of consumption of synthetic drugs among various sections of society, the actual importance of synthetic drugs is already much greater than the contribution of local council fight against illicit drug use. The share of all synthetic drugs in local council seizure cases, as reported by Ministry of local government (2022), rose from 6.6 per cent in 2016/17 to 16.3 per cent in 2018/19. The share of ATS increased over the same period from 4.4 per cent to 12.4 per cent of all seizure cases, suggesting that such stimulants are one of the most "dynamic" groups of illicit drugs in the country in terms of growth within the category of psychotropic.

In Namisindwa district, the illicit drug problem can be divided into two categories: first, those illicit drugs that are either produced or processed from natural plant products such as opium poppy: opium, morphine and heroin; secondly, synthetically produced illicit drugs, such as amphetamine; and thirdly, psychoactive pharmaceutical drugs that become illicit as a result of being diverted from licit uses or purposes. Assessing the contribution of local councils in the fight against illicit drug abuse and trafficking, however, implies first, that some measure of the magnitude of the problem is not available (District report, 2018) and secondly, that there is some conceptual clarity about the nature of the consequences of these activities. As knowledge stands, neither of those requirements is fulfilled. Estimates of the extent of illicit drug production, distribution and consumption in the district vary enormously, and are often contingent upon the methodology and political orientation of the local council observer. Work on setting national comparative standards for measuring the contribution of local council in the fight against drug abuse in Namisindwa district is only just beginning and, given the complex nature of the problem, will evolve slowly.

In Namabya sub county, drug abuse illicit immeasurable harm on economic prosperity of the people each year, and threatens the peaceful development and smooth functioning of many families. An understanding of the economic costs of drug abuse is necessary to develop policies that reduce such with the help of local authorities, however this is still elusive. Attempts to calculate the monetary burden of drug abuse in the sub-county, however, are mired in data limitations in the many areas that must be taken into account to arrive at even a rough estimate of the total cost of drug abuse (Okiidi et al., 2022). Analysis of the contribution of local council in the fight against drug abuse have not accounted for expenditure associated with local council policy choices and taking into consideration any gains and externalities. Although accounting for the full, real shilling costs of drug abuse on the economic base of families in Namabya Sub County is still

challenging due to lack of past research in analyzing the contribution of local councils in the fight against drug abuse in Namabya sub county of Namisindwa district and this has given a research opportunity for this study

1.3 Statement of the problem

Even with well-funded government anti-drug laws and policies, drug abuse among the youth has continued uninterrupted (Musoolin et al., 2022). Youths are supposed to be mentally sound, not abusing drugs and instead participate effectively in productive activities. They should respect ant-drug laws as well.

However, in Namabya sub-county, drug abuse has had far reaching consequences in terms of reduced productivity and high crime rates leading to down ward sprawl of youths (Ellis, A. (2022), he also asserts that, out of the sub-county's 37, 687 people, 70% are economically marginalized and 40% are youths living in poverty (Sub County report, 2023). The public has with great concern observed that socio-economic factors have affected drug abused among the youths in Namabya sub County Despite the interventions in Namabya through passing of by-laws by sub county local council and empowering the youth through youth livelihoods, PDM among other programmes, incidences of drug abuse has continued to on the rise and if nothing is done there would be a likelihood of high illiteracy, crimes and disorderly. Therefore strong and focused strategies are needed to prevent youth from abusing drugs which is determined by socio-economic factors.

There is also lack of information regarding the contribution of local councils in fighting drug abuse in Namabya sub County, Namisindwa district. While Mwiti's study on effect of poverty on drug abuse, she concentrated on the relationship between poverty and drug abuse and no study about the contribution of local councils in fighting drug abuse in Namabya Sub County, Namisindwa district leading to distortion and limitations in literature and this has given a research opportunity for this study.

1.4 The Purpose of the Study

The aim of the study was to determine the contribution of local councils in fighting drug abuse in Namabya sub county, Namisindwa district

1.5 Objective of the study

- I. To assess how local councils undertake law enforcement to fight drug abuse in Namabya sub county, Namisindwa district
- II. To examine how local councils build family bonds to fight drug abuse in Namabya sub county, Namisindwa district
- III. To investigate how local councils reach youths out of school to fight drug abuse in Namabya sub county, Namisindwa district

1.6 Research questions

- I. How do local councils undertake law enforcement to fight drug abuse in Namabya sub county, Namisindwa district
- II. In which ways do local councils build family bonds to fight drug abuse in Namabya sub county, Namisindwa district
- III. How do local councils reach youths out of school to fight drug abuse in Namabya sub county, Namisindwa district

1.7 Scope of the study

The study scope was categorized into geographical, content and time as follows:

1.7.1 Content scope

The study contained information about the contribution of local councils in fighting drug abuse in Namabya Sub County, Namisindwa district. It specifically looked at how local councils undertake law enforcement and building family bonds to fight drug abuse in Namabya Sub County, Namisindwa district. The study also looked at how local councils reach youths out of school to fight drug abuse in Namabya sub County, Namisindwa district

1.7.2 Geographical Scope

The study was conducted in the parishes of Buwasuguyi, Bumusomi, masaka and Namunyali parishes. The sub-county is also bordered by Namisindwa

Town council East, and West by Bukhaweka Town council South and then Bukusu sub-County on its North.

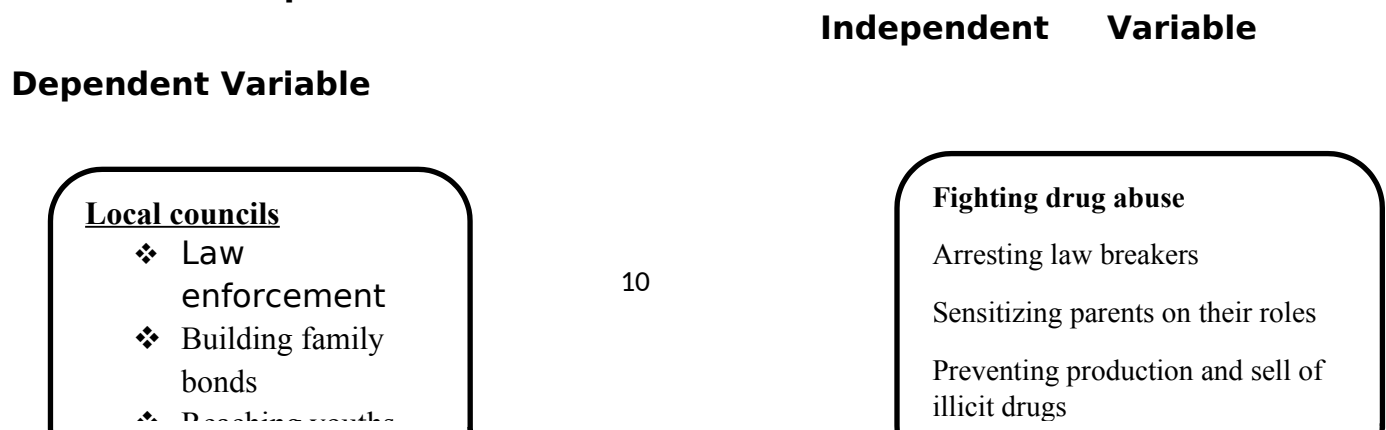
1.7.3 Time Scope

The research study considered the period between 2019-2023. This period was considered because it is during this time that incidences of drug abuse increased in Namabya sub County, Namisindwa District (District Report, 2023)

1.8 Significance of the study

- The results of the study may go a long way to help strengthen the implementation of policies and initiatives against drug trafficking must be integrated into local council programmes keeping in mind the key goal of strengthening local council institutions and shared responsibility at all levels of government.
- It may also help to form a basis for future planning and negotiations with various stakeholders regarding the control of drug abuse and enhance local council capability at prevention of drug and substance abuse.
- The findings of the study may provide useful and practical information to planners and decision makers that would inform local policy thinking and practice as far as control of drug abuse is concerned and the role of local councils in this regard.
- The study may contribute to the existing body of knowledge on the contribution of local council in fighting drug abuse.

1.9 Conceptual Frame work



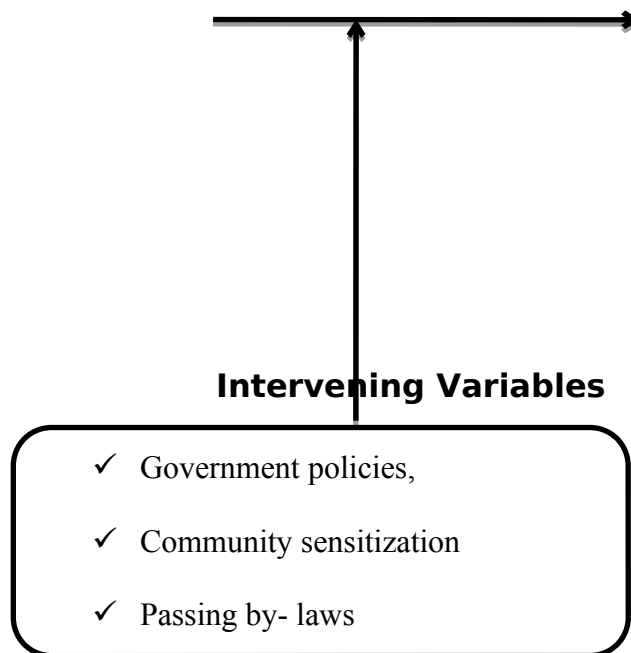


Figure 1.1 Conceptual Framework showing relationship between variables

Source: Miles & Huberman (2019) and modified by the researcher (2024)

Form the above conceptual framework, local councils as an independent variable (IV) involves law enforcement, building family relations and reaching reach out of schools. The dependent variable in this case is fighting drug abuse which includes the parameters of arresting law breakers, sensitizing parents on their roles and preventing production and sell of illicit drugs. The framework assumes that when local councils discharge their roes well, it is likely to transform the f9ght against drugs. Nevertheless, this may not be automatic as other factors may come into play. These may include government policies, community sensitization and passing by-laws. These factors have been dully coined as intervening variables by the study and are being isolated to avoid making wrong conclusions

1.10 Operational Definitions

- a) **Drug abuse:** Drug abuse is defined herein as illicit production, trafficking and consumption of drugs (World Bank, 2018).
- b) **Local councils:** (UNDP, 2017)

CHAPTER TWO LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the review of the past literature related to area under investigation. The review has been conducted according to objectives of the research study as seen below:

2.2 How local councils undertake law enforcement to fight drug abuse

Substance abuse accounts for most of the criminal activity in cities and towns nationwide. Illicit drug and alcohol-related crime includes a broad range of illegal activity possession or sale of

illicit drugs, crimes to obtain money to buy drugs, driving under the influence of alcohol, underage drinking, and crimes such as child abuse and domestic violence resulting from illicit drug and alcohol abuse. The myriad criminal offenses related to substance abuse require various approaches and criminal justice personnel from police officers to local councils personnel to judges are well-positioned to affect the amount of alcohol- and other drug-related crime in communities

Law enforcement efforts by local councils are often dependent on local factors, such as personnel and financial resources, populations served, and the nature of drug problems. Despite differences in community characteristics, many local councils focus significant resources on local drug problems. The following section details some of the different strategies used by law enforcement and criminal justice agencies to address illicit drug and alcohol abuse, and related crime: community policing, problem-oriented policing, reducing drug availability, and alternatives to incarceration. Often, these strategies overlap.

Drug enforcement has evolved over the decades. Traditionally, federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies had focused primarily on wholesale drug activity, often using specialized narcotics units. The introduction of crack cocaine in the mid- 1980s led local police to focus more on retail street sales. In addition, since the late 1980s, many local councils have mobilized grassroots groups to respond to local illegal drug and alcohol problems; these local councils are serving as valuable partners for law enforcement agencies. In many jurisdictions, police partner with and make referrals to various social, health, and legal agencies. By linking law enforcement with social services, police improve the overall quality of their responses.

Law enforcement officers working with community residents to reduce illicit drug and alcohol-related crime and improve quality of life is a growing trend in cities and towns nationwide. Local councils evolved out of foot patrol experiments in the 1980s. Putting officers back on the beat has helped them become regular fixtures in communities and increases police legitimacy in the eyes of residents. Local councils tactics are crucial to reducing the availability of illicit drugs and alcohol. Targeting of hot spots of criminal activity by the police can make the buying and selling of illegal drugs more risky, thereby decreasing trafficking and related crime.

Local councils are now training landlords and community leaders to implement problem-solving techniques to deter drug use on their properties and within their neighborhoods. Close relationships with community agencies can help police identify and refer individuals in need of substance abuse services. Working with the community is a central tenet of problem-oriented policing, which trains the officer to assess why crimes occur in certain areas, to identify circumstances contributing to those crimes, and to decide how to best solve crime problems

Confronting establishments that sell alcohol to minors minimizes underage drinking and the problems that often accompany it, such as driving under the influence and delinquency. Local councils officers can reduce drug use and criminal recidivism by referring offenders with substance abuse problems to treatment. Local councils can reduce the availability of drugs in prison through programs that test and sanction prisoners for drug use. Judges, prosecutors, and defense attorneys can take advantage of alternatives provided by local councils to incarceration programs that combine criminal sanctions and accountability with substance abuse treatment. Local council courts to use their sentencing power to get substance-abusing offenders into treatment, while still holding them accountable for their crimes

2.3 How local councils build family bonds to fight drug abuse

Local councils work with parents who are powerful influences in the lives of their children. Through words and actions they can provide key guidance on alcohol, tobacco, and other drug use. Parents have a critical role to play in prevention not only within the family, but also in collaboration with schools and community groups. Research by UNESCO (2020) shows that the more often parents talk with their children about the dangers of alcohol and other drugs, the less likely it is that their children will experiment with them. Increasingly, prevention programs are being designed to enhance parent-child communication and improve other family skills. Parental disapproval of delinquency and drug use can counteract the peer pressure youngsters experience to engage in these activities.

Substance abuse prevention programs have traditionally been part of family efforts, but a new trend is toward local council family-based prevention programs are in place. School and community programs, while essential, are not sufficient because many schools do not begin to address the problem of substance abuse until adolescence; substance abuse often begins earlier. According to Mwititi (2020), by the time children are in eighth grade, more than 50 percent of them have tried alcohol, 44 percent have tried cigarettes, 22 percent have tried marijuana, and 20 percent have tried inhalants. Family-center approaches supported by local councils train and support families who are trying to keep their children free from alcohol and other drugs.

Family programs supported by local councils employ a variety of tools, including homework assignments, brochures, home study guides, workshops, and audio and videocassettes. Recent research suggests that the most effective programs promote positive relationships between parents and children. Local councils provide training in communication, especially as young people move into adolescence, and they work to reduce conflict, which can damage bonds between parents and children.

Family-based programs under supervision of local councils serve families based on the child's stage of development, ranging from birth to young adulthood. The federal Center for Substance Abuse Local councils prevention strategies recommends three family-centered approaches that show great potential. The first, parent and family skills training, teaches parents how to build protective factors and reduce risk factors linked to substance abuse. These risk factors include communication problems, too lax or too stringent discipline, parental substance use, and child abuse or neglect. Family protective factors supported by local councils include close-knit familial relationships, consistent discipline, and parental supervision of children's daily activities. These programs can improve poor parent-child communication, child behavior, and parenting skills, and reduce family conflict. Such interventions are directed at families with children who have no apparent risk factors for substance abuse as well as those at moderate and high risk.

Local councils programming differs depending on the target population. For example, preparing for the Drug Free Years is a program that aims to improve parents' child-rearing techniques, parent-child bonding, and children's peer resistance skills in five weekly sessions, four of which are parent-only. Treatment Foster Care, however, trains foster families to care for teenagers with

histories of chronic, severe criminal behavior. Both programs have been found to reduce drug use among participants.

Local councils approach to family in-home support provides crisis intervention (such as food, shelter, and clothing) and long-range training that addresses the root causes of the drugs and substance abuses. These programs aim to decrease domestic violence, child abuse and neglect, and child placement in foster care, and are most effective with high-risk children. In-home services can also reduce youth crime rates by helping youngsters improve their social skills and anger management.

Local council's family therapy approach helps family members improve the way they communicate, manage family life, and solve problems. programs are aimed at families with children at high risk and are designed to improve family functioning and reduce antisocial behavior among both parents and children. Local council's family therapy is often integrated with other prevention efforts, such as in-home support and school based counseling, attendance, and attitudes toward authority. However, communities looking to implement promising anti-drug approaches should first assess their greatest areas of need. For example, increases in youth alcohol, tobacco, and other drug use may call for a greater focus on prevention and treatment, while violent drug-trafficking may require heightened law enforcement activities. Determining gaps in services currently provided is an essential step. The local health department, police department, other state and local agencies, and citizens should all be involved in assessing community need.

2.4 How local councils reach youths out of school to fight drug abuse

After-school hours are high-risk periods for alcohol and illicit drug use, unprotected sex, and violence among youths. Approximately one-third of all violent juvenile crimes occur between the hours of 3 p.m. and 7 p.m., when many children are unsupervised. Targeted programs during these vulnerable hours participating in youth clubs and sports can help prevent, reduce, or delay the onset of alcohol, tobacco, and other drug use. After-school programs can also reinforce social skills learned in school and at home.

Many local councils are implementing after-school programs that include substance abuse prevention. Activities range from programs that offer alternative activities with a drug prevention message to programs for high-risk youth that involve more intense intervention, specifically addressing risk and protective factors for substance abuse. However, to combat substance abuse and related crime, it is also important for communities to spend their often limited resources implementing programs that have shown promise. The growing emphasis on “what works” requires that communities learn from each other and implement program models with track records of success. The programs in the report can be modified to fit the needs and resources of a specific community. When a program model is replicated, it must be evaluated to ensure it is working in the new community. Incorporating an evaluation plan into program development is critical. Evidence that a program works is also essential when appealing for public and private funding.

Local councils have taken an active role in developing after-school programs to keep youths out of trouble. Recently, the police chief of Mountlake Terrace, Washington, won a National Crime Prevention Council award for his role in creating the Neutral Zone, a youth center which provides an array of youth services, including substance abuse counseling. Five years after creating the Neutral Zone, gang related crime dropped more than 90 percent. However, effective school programs should teach young people to resist drugs by developing personal and social skills, such as decision making, stress management, communication, social interaction, conflict resolution, and assertiveness. In addition, these programs can enhance awareness and resistance skills. Students learn that most of their peers do not use drugs, and they learn to recognize social and peer influences on drug use. With this new awareness, youths are better able to resist the pressure to use drugs.

Millions of American children participate in elementary, middle, or high school sports programs, and many others join community teams, providing prime opportunities to reach large numbers of youth with prevention messages. Coaches and other supervisors supported by local councils can be trained to recognize warning signs of substance abuse and deal with at-risk athletes. For example, the Drug Enforcement Administration’s Team Up Anti- Drug Sports Program trains coaches and school administrators to take active roles in prevention and drug education in their schools.

Creating a safe place for youths to gather afterschool by local authorities can help protect them from risk factors in the community, in peer groups, or at home. For example, the Safe Haven in Madison, Wisconsin, local council provides educational opportunities and supervised recreation for 150 at-risk elementary school children, teaching them conflict resolution and other behavioral skills, and involving their parents in the program. The program was developed through a partnership involving the city, the local school district, and a nonprofit community center.

Mentoring is an increasingly popular prevention/ intervention strategy by local councils that help youths deal with the risks they face in their daily lives. While informal mentoring occurs naturally for children who have positive adult influences, many young people have few positive adult role models. Formal mentoring programs of local councils assist these children by structuring one-to-one relationships with caring adults that can reduce risk factors for substance abuse, such as social isolation and insufficient supervision. A positive adult role model also offers new perspectives to youths living in situations rife with substance abuse and violence.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction

This chapter describes the methodology that was used in the study and some of the areas that are covered include research design, area and population of the study, sample size, sampling techniques, research instruments, data quality control and data analysis as well as ethical issues in the study.

3.1 Research Design

The research study used cross-sectional design using both qualitative and quantitative research approaches to analyze the role of local councils in the fight of drug abuse in Namabya sub-county of Namisidwa District. This

design helped the researcher to generate more sufficient data and relevant information that support the variables and objectives of the research study.

3.2 Study Population

The population consisted of 40 local people, 20 health workers and 20 local leaders. Local people were chosen to participate in this study because they are affected by drug abuse while local leaders are selected because of their effort to control drug abuse on and as a result, they have firsthand information regarding the role of local councils in fighting drug abuse. Additionally, health workers were chosen because they have relevant information given their experience in struggling to provide therapy and treatment services to the addicts as well as sensitization of the people on the dangers of drug and substance abuse. The study population was drawn from Namabya sub-county of Namisidwa district.

3.3 Sample size

The total population (N) was 100 people and therefore the sample population of 80 persons was considered using Krejcie and Morgan (1973) methods of determining sample size from the population.

Table 3.1 Summary of the Sample Size and Sampling Technique

Respondents	Study (N)	Population (n)	Sampling Technique
Local people	50	40	Simple random
Local leaders	25	20	Simple random
Health workers	25	20	Purposive sampling
Total	100	80	

Source: CDO's office for population, Krejcie and Morgan (1970) for sample size and Researcher for Sampling Techniques

3.4 Sampling Techniques

The researcher used the following sampling techniques:

3.4.1 Simple random sampling

The researcher used simple random sampling to select respondents from local peoples' category. This technique involved giving a number to every subject or member of the accessible population, placing the numbers in the container and then picking any number at random. The subject corresponding to the numbers was then included in the sample. Simple random sampling enabled the researcher to get a representative sample for the research study and allowed generalizability to a larger population with a margin of error that is statistically determinable.

3.4.2 Purposive Random Sampling

Purposive sampling technique was used because some individuals in the population have special knowledge that makes them become "privileged" to participate for the purpose of the study. According to Kothari (2020) purposive sampling is a type of sampling where the researcher purposively chooses persons who, in his judgment about some appropriate characteristic required of the sample members are thought to be relevant to the research topic and are easily available. A purposive, or judgmental, sample was used because respondents in health workers and local leader's category were selected randomly based on the knowledge they have regarding the purpose of the study.

3.5 Research Instruments

The researcher used both questionnaires and interview guide.

3.5.1 Questionnaire

The researcher used self-administered questionnaire as research tool to collect data from the local people and parents category. The questionnaire had three sections: Section A included the respondents' demographic information, Section B, C and D focused on the general and closed ended statements which was in accordance with the objectives of the study. The researcher got a list of pupils selected through purposive sampling to which the questionnaires was administered to. The questionnaire was administered to teenagers and local people because it is easy to administer and collect back.

According to Fisher (2023), a questionnaire is used because it is easy to administer, not so expensive, and help to collect unbiased data. The nature of the questions was in form of structured and close ended questions where by a 5 Likert scale of measurement was on close ended questions based on a scale of strongly agree (5), agree (4), unsure (3), disagree (2), strongly disagree (1). A questionnaire were used because it allowed respondents to provide fist hand information which is free of bias and it is also easy to use

Table 3: 2 Likert Scale, Coding, and Interpretation

Scale	Coding	Interpretation	Mean
Strongly agree	5	4.20-5.00 high	Very
Agree	4	3.40-4.19	High
Unsure	3	Moderate	2.60-3.39
Disagree	2	1.80-2.59	Low
Strongly disagree	1	1.00-1.79 low	Very

Source: Primary Data 2024

3.5.2 Interviews

Other data was collected using interviews with the help of interview guide. An interview guide is a research instrument that contains a set of questions

on defined issues under study that are put to respondents on face to face basis (Saunders, et al, 2017). This instrument also contained mostly open-ended questions. The interview guide was used on local leaders as respondents because this category of the study population had more knowledge and firsthand information that could not be fully captured using questionnaires.

3.6 Data quality control tools

3.6.1 Validity

The validity of an instrument is defined as the ability of an instrument to measure what it is intended to measure. To establish the validity of the instruments, the researcher used expert judgement as recommended by Gay (2017) as the best method for ensuring validity. Thus the researcher ensured that the instrument is clear, relevant, specific and logically arranged. The validity of the questionnaire was tested using the content validity test (CVI). To arrive at the relevancy of the questionnaire, the researcher designed the instrument that yielded content -valid data by first specifying the domain of indicators that are relevant to the concept being measured. A content-valid data measure contained all possible items that were used in measuring the effect of socio-economic factors on teenage pregnancy.

$$CVI = \frac{R}{R+N+IR}$$

Where, Relevant (R), Neutral (N), to Irrelevant (IR).

3.6.2 Reliability

The reliability of the instruments was tested using the test re-test method of reliability and Cron-bach alpha tests to determine the reliability index with the help of SPSS. Data was collected from 20 local people not among those in the sample. The principle of reliability as far as research instruments are concerned, is clearly put forward by Amin (2005), an instrument is reliable if

it produces the same results wherever it is repeatedly used to measure a trait or a concept from the same population and under similar circumstances. In the case of reliability, the Cronbach Alpha coefficient method of internal consistency was used to calculate the reliability co-efficient of the questionnaire.

The formula was as follows:

$$\alpha = \frac{K - \frac{\sum D_i^2}{S}}{K - 1}$$

Where:

α = the alpha coefficient

$\sum SD_i^2$ = sum of the variance of individual items in the questionnaire

SDt^2 = variance of entire questionnaire

K = number of items in the questionnaire.

Reliability of the questionnaire will be found to be 0.911 therefore warranting the researcher to proceed.

3.7 Data Processing and Analysis

3.7.1 Quantitative data analysis

Data processing was done through editing of the data which was coded for further data analysis. After data processing, quantitative data analysis was carried out by simple frequency tabulation using a Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS). Data was presented using different methods such as simple frequency tables which ultimately helped to measure influence of socio-economic factors on teenage pregnancy. This is because data presentation requires clear portrayal of the findings presented, and the listed method above clearly fulfilled that purpose.

3.7.2 Regression Analysis

Regression analysis was used because the researcher is interested in finding out whether the independent variable predicts the dependent variable. The researcher used simple regression to analyze the effect of drug abuse on economic development of then people. This type of inferential statistics is easy to compute and interpret and they also helped in making conclusions. Descriptive statistical techniques (frequencies and percentages) were used to analyze field data from questionnaires to assist in the interpretation of data.

3.7.3 Qualitative data analysis

On the other hand, qualitative data gathered from open-ended questions in the interview guide was summarized. A style called content analysis was used to test the validity and authenticity. Content analysis is the analysis of data which is non-empirical. In qualitative data analysis, the researcher obtained detailed information about the role of town councils in the fight against drug abuse and try to pattern trends and relationship. Then data was coded and categorized according to the sub-themes identified earlier.

3.8 Data collection procedure

The researcher selected and presented a research topic to the department of social sciences which was approved. Thereafter the researcher develops a research proposal. After approval of the research proposal, the researcher obtained an introductory letter from the Head of department which was presented to the relevant authorities in the study area for data collection. Thereafter the researcher writes a report to be presented to the department for further examination

3.9 Ethical Considerations

3.9.1 Consent

The researcher sought approved consent from the respondents. Respondents willingly decided to participate in the study after the researcher explaining to them the purpose of the study which is purely academic. It was be possible that the researcher's views could influence the way the study findings would be documented thus creating an ethical dilemma of failure to present exactly what the study subjects would reveal in the course of the data collection. However, the prepared instruments helped the researcher to collect objective information hence fears of personal views was reduced.

3.9.2 Confidentiality

Respondents were assured of confidentiality by keeping information given confidential. Respondents' identity was kept anonymous or pseudo names were used. This increased disclosure of information as well as increasing respondents' willingness to participate in the study.

3.9.3 Fraud and plagiarism

Mugenda and Mugenda (2017) argued that fraud involves faking data. It also includes false presentation of research methodologies. On the other hand, plagiarism refers to owning another person's work by the researcher without acknowledging the author. According to copy rights law in many countries

including Uganda, both fraud and plagiarism are crime punishable by panel code. To avoid fraud and plagiarism, the researcher personally collected, analyzed and presented data and endeavored to present exactly what the study subject reveals. Where information is picked from another source, the author (copy right owner) was acknowledged.

3.10 Measure of Variability

The researcher used standard deviation and the variance to measure variability. Standard deviation involved subtracting the mean from each score to obtain the deviation. Deviation was squared and the sum be divided by the total degree of freedom. Variance helped to determine whether the scores are close or speed out and the following formula was used.

$$S^2 = \frac{\sum(X_1 - X)^2}{n - 1}$$

n - 1

Where S^2 = Sample variance

S = Sample standard deviation

X_1 = each value or score

X = Sample means

n = Sample size

n - 1 = Degree of freedom

CHAPTER FOUR DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

4.1 Introduction

This chapter presents on data analysis and interpretation based on the study objectives identified earlier. It begins with the analysis of the demographic data as seen below;

4.3 Demographic characteristics of the respondents

The first part of this chapter is a presentation and analysis of the preliminary data obtained from the study. It involves the background information of the respondents. The variables involved are age (years), gender of respondents, educational level and marital status. Data obtained has been presented in tables below.

4.3.1 Age of Respondents

Table 4.1 contains the age distribution of respondents who participated in the study. The purpose was to find out the average age of respondents in the study area.

Table 4.1: Age in years

	Frequenc	Percent	Valid	Cumulative	
	y		Percent	Percent	
	21-29	3	3.8	3.8	
	30-39	34	42.5	42.5	
Valid	40-49	40	50.0	50.0	
	50 above	3	3.8	3.8	1
				00.0	
	Total	80	100.0		

(Source: Primary data, 2024)

A close look at the Table 4.1 show that 3.8% of the respondents were 21-29 years of age, 42.5% were between 30-39 years of age, 50% who constituted the majority were 40-49 years and 3.8% of the respondents were 50 years and above.

The findings of the study imply that since majority of the respondents were 40 years above, this mean that they were mature enough and information acquired from them was reliable. The above view is in the line with Amin (2016) who argued that the majority age of above 18 years adds value to the responses given that mature peoples are more trustable as they take time to think about a particular aspect of life.

4.1.2 Gender of Respondents

The respondents were asked to indicate their gender by ticking the appropriate column they belonged. The purpose was to find out the number of males and females who actually participated in the study.

Table 4.2: Gender of Respondents

		Frequenc	Percent	Valid	Cumulative
		y		Percent	Percent
	Male	51	63.8	63.8	63.8
Valid	Female	29	36.3	36.3	100.0
	Total	80	100.0	100.0	

(Source: Primary data 2024)

Table 4.2 shows that out of the 80 respondents who participated in the study, majority 63.8% were males, while the remaining 36.3% were females. The finding means that there are more male than females who participated

in the study, naturally, males and females have different attitudes and views toward events and since females are home makers, they tend to remain at home and this explains their lower turn up rate (Singer, 2020)

4.1.3 Marital status of the respondents

Table 4.3 shows the marital status of respondents who participated in the study. The purpose was to find out the marriage status of the participated in the study and below is the presentation and analysis.

Table 4.3: Marital status of the respondents

	Frequenc y	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Married	62	77.5	77.5	91.3
Single	11	13.8	13.8	13.8
Valid Widower/ Widow	7	8.7	8.7	98.8
Total	80	100.0	100.0	

(Source: Primary data 2024)

Table 4.3 show that 13.8% of the respondents were single, 77.5% of the respondents were married, 7.5% were widows/widower and 1.3% of the respondents indicated that they had divorced. The data show that majority of respondents were married (mature adults) and therefore their responses

should be trusted because they have experience in solving various socio-economic problems.

4.1.4 Educational level of the respondents

The level of education was used to demonstrate the knowledge of respondents on vocational skilling and its effect on youth wellbeing.

Table 4.4: Levels of Education

	Frequenc	Percent	Valid	Cumulative
	y		Percent	Percent
University	29	20.0	20.0	36.3
Tertiary	35	36.3	36.3	80.0
Secondary	16	43.8	43.8	100.0
Total	80	100.0	100.0	

(Source: Primary data 2024)

From the research findings, 20% of the respondents had ended at University level of education, 43.8% had ended at secondary level and 36.3% indicated ended at tertiary level of education.

The data shows that majority of the respondents have attained some level of education whose opinions and views regarding role of vocational skilling on youth wellbeing are guided and well informed. This is in line with Uma (2020

who argued that it is important in social investigation research to involve people that have attained an acceptable level of literacy and numeracy in order to be in position to understand and interpret content in the questionnaire.

4.2 How local councils undertake law enforcement to fight drug abuse

This was the first objective of the study which was about finding out how local councils undertake law enforcement to fight drug abuse Responses are shown below:

Table 4.5: Showing how local councils undertake law enforcement to fight drug abuse

Question statements	SD	D	N	A	SA
Local councils together with other law enforcement agencies undertake community policing to fight drug abuse	3(9%)	5(6%)	19(24%)	39(49%)	14(18%)
Local councils are4 instrumental in identifying problem-oriented policing that	1(1%)	26(33%)	42(53%)	11(14%)	11(14%)

help prevent drug abuse					
Many locals are fighting drug abuse through reducing drug availability	3(9%)	4(5%)	29(36%)	29(36%)	15(19%)
Local councils provide alternatives to incarceration of drug addicts	1(1%)	10(13%)	19(24%)	37(56%)	13(16%)
By-laws are passed by local council in an effort to fight drug abuse	5(6%)	13(16%)	24(30%)	29(36%)	9(11%)

Source: Primary data, 2024

Local councils together with other law enforcement agencies undertake community policing to fight drug abuse

The study investigated whether local councils together with other law enforcement agencies undertake community policing to fight drug abuse. According to the findings in table 4.5 above, 9% of the respondents strongly disagreed local councils together with other law enforcement agencies undertake community policing to fight drug abuse, 6% disagreed, 24% were neutral, while 49% who were the majority agreed and 18% also strongly agreed to the statement.

Therefore from the above findings, it is noticeable that local councils together with other law enforcement agencies undertake community policing to fight drug abuse with similar findings obtained from interviews. In support of this finding Greinert (2021) opined that local councils together with other law enforcement agencies undertake community policing to fight drug abuse.

Local councils are instrumental in identifying problem-oriented policing that help prevent drug abuse

The study also investigated whether local councils are instrumental in identifying problem-oriented policing that help prevent drug abuse and from the findings, only 1% strongly disagreed that nutritional abuse does not constitute child abuse, 33% were neutral, 53% who constituted the majority agreed and 14% strongly agreed.

From the above findings it means that local councils are instrumental in identifying problem-oriented policing that help prevent drug abuse. Even the data collected from interviews show that local councils are instrumental in identifying problem-oriented policing that help prevent drug abuse. Greinert (2021) equally agrees with the findings where he argued that local councils are instrumental in identifying problem-oriented policing that help prevent drug abuse.

Many local councils are fighting drug abuse through reducing drug availability

On whether many local councils are fighting drug abuse through reducing drug availability, 9% of the respondents strongly disagreed to the statement noting that many local councils are fighting drug abuse through reducing drug availability, 5% disagreed, 36% were neutral, the same percentage of 36% agreed and 19% strongly agreed.

The above findings imply that many local councils are fighting drug abuse through reducing drug availability as majority of the respondents (36%) agreed and data collected from interviews also show that many local councils are fighting drug abuse through reducing drug availability. Bray, et al. (eds) (2020) opined many local councils are fighting drug abuse through reducing drug availability.

Local councils provide alternatives to incarceration of drug addicts

This variable investigated whether local councils provide alternatives to incarceration of drug addicts results show that 1% and 13% of the respondents strongly

disagreed to the statement noting that local councils provide alternatives to incarceration of drug addicts and disagreed respectively, 24% were neutral, 46% who were the majority agreed and 16% strongly agreed to the statement.

Therefore, the findings of the study imply that local councils provide alternatives to incarceration of drug addicts. Even findings obtained from interviews show that local councils provide alternatives to incarceration of drug addicts. This is in line with the findings of Okiiria and Okiidi (2020) who opined that local councils provide alternatives to incarceration of drug addicts.

By-laws are passed by local council in an effort to fight drug abuse

Respondents were also asked to find out whether by-laws are passed by local council in an effort to fight drug abuse. Table 4.6 above shows 6.3% of the respondents who strongly disagreed that by-laws are passed by local council in an effort to fight drug abuse, 16.3% of the respondents equally disagreed, 30% were neutral, 36.3% agreed and 11.3% of the respondents strongly agreed that by-laws are passed by local council in an effort to fight drug abuse.

The above findings of the study therefore imply that by-laws are passed by local council in an effort to fight drug abuse and similar results were obtained from face to face interviews. In a related study, Gupta (2022) further commented that by-laws are passed by local council in an effort to fight drug abuse.

Descriptive Statistics on how local councils undertake law enforcement to fight drug abuse

Table 4.6: showing descriptive Statistics on how local councils undertake law enforcement to fight drug abuse

Descriptive Statistics

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Local councils together with other law enforcement agencies undertake community policing to fight drug abuse	80	1.00	5.00	3.7000	.95996
Local councils are instrumental in identifying problem-oriented policing that help prevent drug abuse	80	1.00	5.00	3.7750	.72871
Many locals are fighting drug abuse through reducing drug availability	80	1.00	5.00	3.6125	.97427
Local councils provide alternatives to incarceration of drug addicts	80	1.00	5.00	3.6375	.94459
By-laws are passed by local council in an effort to fight drug abuse	80	1.00	5.00	3.3000	1.07209
Local councils together with other law enforcement agencies undertake community policing to fight drug abuse	80	1.00	5.00	3.6125	1.08492
Valid N (listwise)	80				
Average mean				3.60625	

Source: Primary Data, 2024

Legend

Mean Range

2.51-4.00

Response Mode Interpretation

Strongly Agree

Very High

2.10-2.50	Agree	High
1.51-2.00	Disagree	Low
1.00-1.50	Strongly Disagree	Very Low

The results in Table 4.12 indicate that how local councils undertake law enforcement have had a very high (3.60625) contribution to the fight against drug abuse. This means that local councils together with other law enforcement agencies undertake community policing to fight drug abuse, local councils are instrumental in identifying problem-oriented policing that help prevent drug abuse, many locals are fighting drug abuse through reducing drug availability, local councils provide alternatives to incarceration of drug addicts, by-laws are passed by local council in an effort to fight drug abuse and local councils together with other law enforcement agencies undertake community policing to fight drug abuse.

4.4 How local councils build family bonds to fight drug abuse

The second objective in this study was to assess the how local councils build family bonds to fight drug abuse. The findings from respondent's opinion accompanying variables under this objective were summarized as follows;

Table 4.7: Showing how local councils build family bonds to fight drug abuse

Question statements	SD	D	N	A	SA
Local councils work with parents who are powerful influences in	2(3%)	8(10%)	17(21%)	46(58%)	7(9%)

the lives of their children.					
Substance abuse prevention programs have traditionally been part of family efforts, but a new trend is toward local council family-based prevention programs are in place.	1(1%)	7(9%)	26(33%)	33(41%)	13(16%)
Family programs supported by local councils employ a variety of tools, including homework assignments, brochures, home study guides, workshops, and audio and videocassettes	0(0%)	23(29%)	0(0%)	39(49%)	11(14%)
Many local councils have mobilized grassroots groups to respond to local illegal drug and alcohol problems; these local councils are serving as valuable partners for law enforcement agencies.	3(4%)	5(6%)	16(20%)	40(50%)	16(20%)
Local councils work with parents who are powerful influences in the lives of their children. Through words and actions they can provide key guidance on alcohol, tobacco, and other drug use	0(0%)	8(10%)	29(36%)	36(45%)	7(9%)

Source: Primary data, 2024

Local councils work with parents who are powerful influences in the lives of their children.

The study investigated whether local councils work with parents who are powerful influences in the lives of their children and the findings show that majority 58% of the respondents agreed to the statement noting that local councils work with parents who are powerful influences in the lives of their children, 9% strongly agreed, 21% of the respondents was neutral, 10% disagreed and 3% strongly disagreed.

As evidenced from the above findings, majority of the respondents (58%) strongly agreed that local councils work with parents who are powerful influences in the lives of their children and similar data was obtained from interviews. As Abagi (2020) noted local councils work with parents who are powerful influences in the lives of their children.

Substance abuse prevention programs have traditionally been part of family efforts, but a new trend is toward local council family-based prevention programs are in place.

Respondents were asked whether substance abuse prevention programs have traditionally been part of family efforts, but a new trend is toward local council family-based prevention programs are in place. and only 1% of the respondents strongly disagreed noting that substance abuse prevention programs have traditionally been part of family efforts, but a new trend is toward local council family-based prevention programs are in place., 9% of the respondents disagreed, while other respondents who constituted 33% were neutral, 41% who were the majority agreed and 16% strongly agreed that substance abuse prevention programs have traditionally been part of family efforts, but a new trend is toward local council family-based prevention programs are in place..

Therefore from above findings, culture of discrimination has much iteration: gender, age, race/ethnicity, socioeconomic status, education, disability and these variables lead to poor state of individual economic wellbeing with similar results obtained from interviews.

This is in support of the study done by Bayrak (1999) he opined culture of discrimination has much iteration: gender, age, race/ethnicity, socioeconomic status, education, disability and these variables lead to poor state of individual economic wellbeing.

Family programs supported by local councils employ a variety of tools, including homework assignments, brochures, home study guides, workshops, and audio and videocassettes

Also, respondents were asked on whether the family programs supported by local councils employ a variety of tools, including homework assignments, brochures, home study

guides, workshops, and audio and videocassettes, according to the findings, 9% of the respondents disagreed that the family programs supported by local councils employ a variety of tools, including homework assignments, brochures, home study guides, workshops, and audio and videocassettes, 29% of the respondents were neutral, whereas 49% agreed and 14% strongly agreed that family programs supported by local councils employ a variety of tools, including homework assignments, brochures, home study guides, workshops, and audio and videocassettes.

Furthermore, results from interviews also indicated similar opinions that family programs supported by local councils employ a variety of tools, including homework assignments, brochures, home study guides, workshops, and audio and videocassettes.

The above findings are in agreement with Khan (2005) where he observed that family programs supported by local councils employ a variety of tools, including homework assignments, brochures, home study guides, workshops, and audio and videocassettes.

Many local councils have mobilized grassroots groups to respond to local illegal drug and alcohol problems; these local councils are serving as valuable partners for law enforcement agencies.

The study further investigated whether many local councils have mobilized grassroots groups to respond to local illegal drug and alcohol problems; these local councils are serving as valuable partners for law enforcement agencies and from the research findings in table 4.7, 4% of the respondents strongly disagreed noting many local councils have mobilized grassroots groups to respond to local illegal drug and alcohol problems; these local councils are serving as valuable partners for law enforcement agencies, 6% disagreed, 20% were neutral, while 50% of the respondents agreed and 20% of the respondents strongly agreed that many local councils have mobilized grassroots groups to respond to local illegal drug and alcohol problems; these local councils are serving as valuable partners for law enforcement agencies.

The findings of the study imply that many local councils have mobilized grassroots groups to respond to local illegal drug and alcohol problems; these local councils are serving as valuable partners for law enforcement agencies.

This discovery is in line with the findings of Okumbe (2011) who opined that many local councils have mobilized grassroots groups to respond to local illegal drug and alcohol problems; these local councils are serving as valuable partners for law enforcement agencies.

Local councils work with parents who are powerful influences in the lives of their children. Through words and actions they can provide key guidance on alcohol, tobacco, and other drug use

The study also investigated whether local councils work with parents who are powerful influences in the lives of their children. Through words and actions they can provide key guidance on alcohol, tobacco, and other drug use. It was discovered that local councils work with parents who are powerful influences in the lives of their children. Through words and actions they can provide key guidance on alcohol, tobacco, and other drug use entirely as strongly agreed and agreed by 29% and 43% of the respondents respectively. Only 8% of the respondents disagreed and 26% of the respondents were neutral.

The above findings thus show that Local councils work with parents who are powerful influences in the lives of their children. Through words and actions they can provide key guidance on alcohol, tobacco, and other drug use.

Kaplan (2013) equally agrees with the findings where he opined that Local councils work with parents who are powerful influences in the lives of their children. Through words and actions they can provide key guidance on alcohol, tobacco, and other drug use.

4.2.9 Descriptive Statistics on showing how local councils build family bonds to fight drug abuse **Table 4.8: showing descriptive Statistics on showing how local councils build family bonds to fight drug abuse**

Descriptive Statistics

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Local councils work with parents who are powerful influences in the lives of their children.	80	1.00	5.00	3.6000	.88016
Substance abuse prevention programs have traditionally been part of family efforts, but a new trend is toward local council family-based prevention programs are in place.	80	1.00	5.00	3.6250	.90533
Family programs supported by local councils employ a variety of tools, including homework assignments, brochures, home study guides, workshops, and audio and videocassettes	80	2.00	5.00	3.6750	.82332
Many local councils have mobilized grassroots groups to respond to local illegal drug and alcohol problems; these local councils are serving as valuable partners for law enforcement agencies.	80	1.00	5.00	3.7625	.97102
Local councils approach to family in-home support provides crisis intervention (such as food, shelter, and clothing) and long-range training that addresses the root causes of the drugs and substance abuses.	80	2.00	5.00	3.8250	.88267
Valid N (listwise)	80				

Average mean				3.625	
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Source: Primary Data, 2023

Legend

Mean Range	Response Mode	Interpretation
2.51-4.00	Strongly Agree	Very High
2.10-2.50	Agree	High
1.51-2.00	Disagree	Low
1.00-1.50	Strongly Disagree	Very Low

Results in table 4.8 show that building family bonds by local councils determinants have had a very high (3.625) contribution to the fight drug abuse. This means that local councils work with parents who are powerful influences in the lives of their children., substance abuse prevention programs have traditionally been part of family efforts, but a new trend is toward local council family-based prevention programs are in place, family programs supported by local councils employ a variety of tools, including homework assignments, brochures, home study guides, workshops, and audio and videocassettes, many local councils have mobilized grassroots groups to respond to local illegal drug and alcohol problems; these local councils are serving as valuable partners for law enforcement agencies and local councils approach to family in-home support provides crisis intervention (such as food, shelter, and clothing) and long-range training that addresses the root causes of the drugs and substance abuses.

4.5 How local councils reach youths out of school to fight drug abuse

The third objective in this study was to find out how local councils reach youths out of school to fight drug abuse and the findings from respondent's opinion accompanying variables under this objective were summarized as follows

Table 4.9: showing how local councils reach youths out of school to fight drug abuse

Question statements	SD	D	N	A	SA
Many local councils are	3(9%)	8(10%)	23(29)	34(43)	12(15)

implementing after-school programs that include substance abuse prevention)	%)	%)	%)
Local councils have taken an active role in developing after-school programs to keep youths out of trouble.	4(5%)	7(9%)	24(30%)	29(36%)	16(20%)
Creating a safe place for youths to gather afterschool bb local authorities can help protect them from risk factors in the community, in peer groups, or at home	5(6%)	10(13%)	26(33%)	29(36%)	10(13%)
Mentoring is an increasingly popular prevention/ intervention strategy by local councils that help youths deal with the risks they face in their daily lives.	4(5%)	11(14%)	29(36%)	28(35%)	8(10%)
Targeted programs during these vulnerable hours participating in youth clubs and sports can help prevent, reduce, or delay the onset of alcohol, tobacco, and other drug use	8(10%)	5(6%)	21(26%)	36(45%)	10(13%)
Many local councils are implementing after-school programs that include substance abuse prevention	2(2.5%)	9(11.3%)	23(28.8%)	40(50%)	6(7.5%)

Source: *Primary data, 2024*

Many local councils are implementing after-school programs that include substance abuse prevention

Results in table 4.9 above show that 9% of the respondents strongly disagreed with the statement noting that many local councils are implementing after-school programs that include substance abuse prevention, 10% disagreed, 29% of the respondents were neutral, 43% who constituted the majority agreed and 15% of the respondents strongly agreed that many local councils are implementing after-school programs that include substance abuse prevention.

Thus from the above findings, it is true many individuals living in poverty have limited, restricted, or no access to healthcare, resulting in healthcare and have good individual's economic wellbeing many local councils are implementing after-school programs that include substance abuse prevention, as majority of respondents (42.5%) agreed to the statement. Similar findings were obtained from face to face interviews where it was found out that many local councils are implementing after-school programs that include substance abuse prevention.

In support of these findings, research by Musaazi, (2021) found that many local councils are implementing after-school programs that include substance abuse prevention.

Local councils have taken an active role in developing after-school programs to keep youths out of trouble

On whether local councils have taken an active role in developing after-school programs to keep youths out of trouble, the study found that 5% of the respondents strongly disagreed with the statement noting that local councils have taken an active role in developing after-school programs to keep youths out of trouble and 9% disagreed, 30% were not sure, 36% agreed and 20% strongly agreed.

The findings therefore imply that local councils have taken an active role in developing after-school programs to keep youths out of trouble. Even the findings obtained from interviews show that local councils have taken an active role in developing after-school

programs to keep youths out of trouble. Okojie (2014) also argued that local councils have taken an active role in developing after-school programs to keep youths out of trouble.

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Creating a safe place for youths to gather afterschool by local authorities can help protect them from risk factors in the community, in peer groups, or at home

It was strongly disagreed by 6% of the respondents that creating a safe place for youths to gather afterschool by local authorities can help protect them from risk factors in the community, in peer groups, or at home, 19% disagreed, 33% were neutral, 36% agreed and 13% strongly agreed that creating a safe place for youths to gather afterschool by local authorities can help protect them from risk factors in the community, in peer groups, or at home.

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The above findings thus imply creating a safe place for youths to gather afterschool by local authorities can help protect them from risk factors in the community, in peer groups, or at home. Results obtained from interviews also show that creating a safe place for youths to gather afterschool by local authorities can help protect them from risk factors in the community, in peer groups, or at home. Abdullah (2014) also opined that creating a safe place for youths to gather afterschool by local authorities can help protect them from risk factors in the community, in peer groups, or at home.

Mentoring is an increasingly popular prevention/ intervention strategy by local councils that help youths deal with the risks they face in their daily lives.

Further, the study investigated whether mentoring is an increasingly popular prevention/ intervention strategy by local councils that help youths deal with the risks they face in their daily lives. It was strongly disagreed by 5% of the respondents noting that mentoring is an increasingly popular prevention/ intervention strategy by local councils that help youths deal with the risks they face in their daily lives, 14% disagreed, 36% were not sure, while 35% agreed, and 10% strongly agreed to the statement.

From the research findings, the majority of the respondents were not sure whether mentoring is an increasingly popular prevention/ intervention strategy by local

councils that help youths deal with the risks they face in their daily lives. Okiiria (2021) opined that mentoring is an increasingly popular prevention/ intervention strategy by local councils that help youths deal with the risks they face in their daily lives.

Targeted programs during these vulnerable hours participating in youth clubs and sports can help prevent, reduce, or delay the onset of alcohol, tobacco, and other drug use

The researcher also investigated whether targeted programs during these vulnerable hours participating in youth clubs and sports can help prevent, reduce, or delay the onset of alcohol, tobacco, and other drug use. From the findings therefore, 10% of the respondents strongly disagreed that targeted programs during these vulnerable hours participating in youth clubs and sports can help prevent, reduce, or delay the onset of alcohol, tobacco, and other drug use, 6% of the respondents disagreed, and 26% of the respondents were neutral, 45% of the respondents agreed and 13% of the respondents strongly agreed.

The study findings means that targeted programs during these vulnerable hours participating in youth clubs and sports can help prevent, reduce, or delay the onset of alcohol, tobacco, and other drug use. as agreed and strongly agreed by 45% and 13% of the respondents and this is in line with the data collected from face to face interviews. Research by Maria (2011) also found similar results where she argued that targeted programs during these vulnerable hours participating in youth clubs and sports can help prevent, reduce, or delay the onset of alcohol, tobacco, and other drug use.

Many local councils are implementing after-school programs that include substance abuse prevention

Research findings in table 4.9 above show that 2.5% of respondents strongly disagreed that many local councils are implementing after-school programs that include substance abuse prevention, 11.3% of the respondents disagreed, 28.8% were neutral, 50% who constituted the majority agreed and 7.5% strongly agreed.

The above findings therefore imply that many local councils are implementing after-school programs that include substance abuse prevention. In the same line of argument, Jonnes (2017) argued that many local councils are implementing after-school programs that include substance abuse prevention.

Descriptive statistics on how local councils reach youths out of school to fight drug abuse Table 4.10: Showing descriptive statistics on how local councils reach youths out of school to fight drug abuse

	Descriptive				
Statistics	N	Minimu m	Maximu m	Mean	Std. Deviation
Many local councils are implementing after-school programs that include substance abuse prevention	80	1.00	5.00	3.5500	.99238
Local councils have taken an active role in developing after-school programs to keep youths out of trouble.	80	1.00	5.00	3.5750	1.06468

Creating a safe place for youths to gather afterschool bb local authorities can help protect them from risk factors in the community, in peer groups, or at home	80	1.00	5.00	3.3625	1.05835
Mentoring is an increasingly popular prevention/ intervention strategy by local councils that help youths deal with the risks they face in their daily lives.	80	1.00	5.00	3.3125	1.00119
Targeted programs during these vulnerable hours participating in youth clubs and sports can help prevent, reduce, or delay the onset of alcohol, tobacco, and other drug use	80	1.00	5.00	3.5000	1.07915
Valid N (listwise)	80				
Average mean				3.4625	

Source: Primary Data, 2024

Legend

Mean Range	Response Mode	Interpretation
2.51-4.00	Strongly Agree	Very High
2.10-2.50	Agree	High
1.51-2.00	Disagree	Low
1.00-1.50	Strongly Disagree	Very Low

The results in Table 4.10 indicate that how local councils reach youths out of school have had a very high (3.4625) contribution to the fight against drug abuse. This means that many local councils are implementing after-school programs that include substance abuse prevention, local councils have taken an active role in developing after-school programs to keep youths out of trouble, creating a safe place for youths to gather afterschool bb local authorities can help protect them from risk factors in the community, in peer groups, or at home, mentoring is an increasingly popular prevention/ intervention strategy by local councils that help youths deal with the risks they face in their daily lives and targeted programs during these vulnerable

hours participating in youth clubs and sports can help prevent, reduce, or delay the onset of alcohol, tobacco, and other drug use.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the summary, conclusion, and recommendations about the study. It also presents at areas for further research.

5.2 Summary

How local councils undertake law enforcement to fight drug abuse

Study findings show that local councils together with other law enforcement agencies undertake community policing to fight drug abuse.

The findings of the study also show that local councils are⁴ instrumental in identifying problem-oriented policing that help prevent drug abuse.

Further, study findings show that many locals are fighting drug abuse through reducing drug availability.

Local councils provide alternatives to incarceration of drug addicts and this was revealed in the findings of the study

Study findings further show that by-laws are passed by local council in an effort to fight drug abuse

The research study also found that local councils together with other law enforcement agencies undertake community policing to fight drug abuse.

How local councils build family bonds to fight drug abuse

According to the study findings, local councils work with parents who are powerful influences in the lives of their children. Substance abuse prevention programs have traditionally been part of family efforts, but a new trend is toward local council family-based prevention programs are in place.

It was revealed in the study findings that family programs supported by local councils employ a variety of tools, including homework assignments, brochures, home study guides, workshops, and audio and videocassettes.

Participant of the study mentioned that many local councils have mobilized grassroots groups to respond to local illegal drug and alcohol problems.

These local councils are serving as valuable partners for law enforcement agencies and local councils approach to family in-home support provides crisis intervention (such as food, shelter,

and clothing) and long-range training that addresses the root causes of the drugs and substance abuses and this was indicated in the study findings.

How local councils reach youths out of school to fight drug abuse

First, findings of the study show that many local councils are implementing after-school programs that include substance abuse prevention.

Secondly, local councils have taken an active role in developing after-school programs to keep youths out of trouble, and this was revealed in the study findings.

Thirdly, the study found that creating a safe place for youths to gather afterschool by local authorities can help protect them from risk factors in the community, in peer groups, or at home.

Other findings show that mentoring is an increasingly popular prevention/ intervention strategy by local councils that help youths deal with the risks they face in their daily lives.

Lastly, the findings of the study show that targeted programs during these vulnerable hours participating in youth clubs and sports can help prevent, reduce, or delay the onset of alcohol, tobacco, and other drug use.

5.3 Conclusions

From the findings of the research study, the following conclusions have been drawn:

How local councils undertake law enforcement to fight drug abuse

As revealed in the research study, local councils together with other law enforcement agencies undertake community policing to fight drug abuse.

Local councils are instrumental in identifying problem-oriented policing that help prevent drug abuse as this was indicated in the study findings,.

Further, as study findings show, many locals are fighting drug abuse through reducing drug availability.

It is also true as indicated in the findings that local councils provide alternatives to incarceration of drug addicts.

Further, as the findings revealed, by-laws are passed by local council in an effort to fight drug abuse.

According to the study findings, local councils together with other law enforcement agencies undertake community policing to fight drug abuse.

How local councils build family bonds to fight drug abuse

According to the study findings, local councils work with parents who are powerful influences in the lives of their children. Substance abuse prevention programs have traditionally been part of family efforts, but a new trend is toward local council family-based prevention programs are in place.

As it was revealed in the study findings, family programs supported by local councils employ a variety of tools, including homework assignments, brochures, home study guides, workshops, and audio and videocassettes.

Many local councils have mobilized grassroots groups to respond to local illegal drug and alcohol problems and as this was mentioned by participant of the study.

It can also not be contested that these local councils are serving as valuable partners for law enforcement agencies and local councils approach to family in-home support provides crisis intervention (such as food, shelter, and clothing) and long-range training that addresses the root causes of the drugs and substance abuses and this was indicated in the study findings.

How local councils reach youths out of school to fight drug abuse

As findings of the study show, many local councils are implementing after-school programs that include substance abuse prevention.

Local councils have taken an active role in developing after-school programs to keep youths out of trouble, and this was revealed in the study findings.

Creating a safe place for youths to gather afterschool by local authorities can help protect them from risk factors in the community, in peer groups, or at home and this was clearly presented in the study findings.

There is clear truth as far as the findings are concerned that mentoring is an increasingly popular prevention/ intervention strategy by local councils that help youths deal with the risks they face in their daily lives.

As the findings of the study show, targeted programs during these vulnerable hours participating in youth clubs and sports can help prevent, reduce, or delay the onset of alcohol, tobacco, and other drug use.

5.4 Recommendations

From the findings and conclusions of the research study, the following conclusions have been drawn:

How local councils undertake law enforcement to fight drug abuse

Local councils together with other law enforcement agencies undertake community policing to fight drug abuse,

Local councils are instrumental in identifying problem-oriented policing that help prevent drug abuse,

Many locals are fighting drug abuse through reducing drug availability,

Local councils provide alternatives to incarceration of drug addicts,

By-laws are passed by local council in an effort to fight drug abuse

Local councils together with other law enforcement agencies undertake community policing to fight drug abuse.

How local councils build family bonds to fight drug abuse

Local councils work with parents who are powerful influences in the lives of their children. Substance abuse prevention programs have traditionally been part of family efforts, but a new trend is toward local council family-based prevention programs are in place,

Family programs supported by local councils employ a variety of tools, including homework assignments, brochures, home study guides, workshops, and audio and videocassettes

Many local councils have mobilized grassroots groups to respond to local illegal drug and alcohol problems;

These local councils are serving as valuable partners for law enforcement agencies and local councils approach to family in-home support provides crisis intervention (such as food, shelter, and clothing) and long-range training that addresses the root causes of the drugs and substance abuses.

How local councils reach youths out of school to fight drug abuse

Many local councils are implementing after-school programs that include substance abuse prevention,

Local councils have taken an active role in developing after-school programs to keep youths out of trouble,

Creating a safe place for youths to gather afterschool by local authorities can help protect them from risk factors in the community, in peer groups, or at home

Mentoring is an increasingly popular prevention/ intervention strategy by local councils that help youths deal with the risks they face in their daily lives

Targeted programs during these vulnerable hours participating in youth clubs and sports can help prevent, reduce, or delay the onset of alcohol, tobacco, and other drug use.

5.5 Areas for further studies

- 1) Socio-cultural factors associated with drug abuse
- 2) Family background and drug abuse
- 3) Decriminalization of drugs and prevalence of drug use among youths

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX I: QUESTIONNAIRE GUIDE FOR PARENTS AND LOCAL PEOPLE

Bwayo Herbert

Bachelor of Public Administration and Management (Candidate)

RESEARCH PROJECT-UGANDA CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY, MBALE

Consent letter

I am **Herbert Bwayo**, a student of Uganda Christian University, currently undertaking a research on a topic ‘Contribution of Local Councils in Fighting drug Abuse Among the youths in Namabya Sub-county in Namisidwa district’.. You are privileged to participate in this research and your selection has been based on random sampling. Please feel free as you respond because the information you give will only be used for academics purposes, treated confidential and will be held anonymous before publication.

Thank you

.....

(Researcher)

SECTION A: REpondent'S BIO - DATA

INSTRUCTIONS

Please fill in the blank spaces or tick (✓) in the boxes provided where necessary.

1. Name: (optional)

.....

2. Age: 15 - 30 31 - 45 46 - 60 60 +

3. Sex: Male Female

4. Marital status: Single Married Divorced Separated
Widowed

5. Location:

Cell Parish Sub - county

.....

6. Levels of education:

None Primary Secondary Tertiary and above

Other (please specify)

.....

.....

7. Religion: Protestant Catholics Muslims Born again
Others (please specify)

.....

SECTION B: QUESTIONNAIRE FOR LOCAL LEADERS AND LOCAL PEOPLE

1	2	3	4	5
Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Undecide d	Agree	Strongly Agree

How local councils undertake law enforcement to fight drug abuse						
1.	Local councils together with other law enforcement agencies undertake community policing to fight drug abuse	1	2	3	4	5
2.	Local councils are instrumental in identifying problem-oriented policing that help prevent drug abuse	1	2	3	4	5
3.	Many locals are fighting drug abuse through reducing drug availability	1	2	3	4	5
4.	Local councils provide alternatives to incarceration of drug addicts	1	2	3	4	5
5.	By-laws are passed by local council in an effort to fight drug abuse	1	2	3	4	5
How local councils build family bonds to fight drug abuse						
8.	Local councils work with parents who are powerful influences in the lives of their children. Through words and actions they can provide key guidance on alcohol, tobacco, and other drug use	1	2	3	4	5
9.	Substance abuse prevention programs have traditionally been part of family efforts, but a new trend is toward local council family-based prevention programs are in place.	1	2	3	4	5
10.	Family programs supported by local councils employ a variety of tools, including homework assignments, brochures, home study guides, workshops, and audio and videocassettes	1	2	3	4	5
11.	Many local councils have mobilized grassroots groups to respond to local illegal drug and alcohol problems; these local councils are	1	2	3	4	5

	serving as valuable partners for law enforcement agencies.					
12.	Local councils approach to family in-home support provides crisis intervention (such as food, shelter, and clothing) and long-range training that addresses the root causes of the drugs and substance abuses.	1	2	3	4	5
How local councils reach youths out of school to fight drug abuse						
15.	Many local councils are implementing after-school programs that include substance abuse prevention	1	2	3	4	5
16.	Local councils have taken an active role in developing after-school programs to keep youths out of trouble.	1	2	3	4	5
17.	Creating a safe place for youths to gather afterschool bb local authorities can help protect them from risk factors in the community, in peer groups, or at home	1	2	3	4	5
18.	Mentoring is an increasingly popular prevention/ intervention strategy by local councils that help youths deal with the risks they face in their daily lives.	1	2	3	4	5
19.	Targeted programs during these vulnerable hours participating in youth clubs and sports can help prevent, reduce, or delay the onset of alcohol, tobacco, and other drug use	1	2	3	4	5

THANK YOU FOR YOUR TIME

APPENDIX III: INTERVIEW GUIDE FOR DRUG USERS

SECTION A: DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

- 1) Self introduction
- 2) What is your occupation?
- 3) What challenges do local council face in fighting drug abuse?
- 4) How do local councils undertake law enforcement to fight drug abuse in Namabya sub county, Namisindwa district
- 5) In which ways do local councils build family bonds to fight drug abuse in Namabya sub county, Namisindwa district
- 6) How do local councils reach youths out of school to fight drug abuse in Namabya sub county, Namisindwa district

Thank you

MORGAN TABLE

Morgan and Krejcie, (1970) and Amin's (2005) mathematical table for sample size determination

N	S	N	S	N	S	N	S	N	S
10	10	100	80	280	162	800	260	2800	338
15	14	110	86	290	165	850	256	3000	341
20	19	120	92	300	169	900	269	3500	346
25	24	130	97	320	175	950	274	4000	351
30	28	140	103	340	181	1000	278	4500	354
35	32	150	108	360	186	1000	285	5000	357
40	36	160	113	380	191	1100	291	6000	361
45		170	118	400	196	1200	297	7000	364
50	44	180	123	420	201	1300	302	8000	367
55	48	190	127	440	205	1400	306	9000	368
60	52	200	132	460	210	1500	310	10000	370
65	56	210	136	480	214	1600	313	15000	375
70	59	220	140	500	217	1700	317	20000	377
75	63	230	144	550	226	1800	320	30000	379

80	66	240	148	600	234	1900	322	40000	380
85	70	250	152	650	242	2200	327	50000	381
90	73	260	155	700	248	2400	331	75000	382
95	76	270	159	750	254	2600	335	100000	384

Source: Adopted from R.V.Krejcie and D.W.Morgan, 1970), determining sample size for research activities. Educational and psychological measurement.30.608.

APPENDIXES IV: WORK PLAN SCHEDULE

	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
Duration												
Activity												
Developing Questionnaires												
Data collection												
Data processing and analysis												
Writing Draft and Final Report												

Submission of Report												
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APPENDIX 3: BUDGET ESTIMATES

Item	Quantity	Unit Cost	Total Cost
Stationary			
Ruled paper	2 reams	10,000/=	20,000/=
Note book	4	3,000/=	12,000/=
Printing	37 pages	500/=	18,500/=
Photocopying	74 pages	150/=	11,100/=
Pens	10	500/=	5,000/=
Bag	1 bag	35,000/=	35,000/=
Sub Total			101,600/=
Date collection			
Transport	5 days	20,000/=	100,000/=
Sub Total			201,600/=

UGANDA CHRISTIAN
UNIVERSITY

A Centre of Excellence in the Heart of Africa
MBALE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

Office of the Academic Registrar

To Sub County chief,
Namabya.

Dear Sir/Madam,

Re: Academic Research

Christian greetings!

Received & accepted
15/03/2024



We are honored to introduce to you Mr. Mrs./Miss..... BWAYO HERBERT
Of Registration Number; S21/MUC/BPAM/003...pursuing a Masters'
Degree/Postgraduate Diploma / Bachelor's Degree IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT

He/ she is required to carry out an academic research on the topic
THE CONTRIBUTION OF LOCAL COUNCILS IN FIGHTING
DRUG ABUSE IN NAMABYA SUB COUNTY, NAMISINDWA DISTRICT

and thereafter produce a well bound hard cover research report (MAROON) in color for undergraduate and three (BLACK) copies for Postgraduate students as a University requirement for the award of a degree/diploma in the academic discipline that he / she is pursuing.

We shall be grateful for the help you may offer to him or her accordingly.

Thank you.

Yours faithfully

Mr. Akampurira Timothy
Academic Registrar

