

**AN EXPLORATORY STUDY OF HOW ALCOHOL USE INFLUENCES HIV-RISK
BEHAVIORS AMONG THE YOUTH IN SLUM AREAS OF NAKAWA DIVISION**

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UNIVERSITY**

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**UGANDA CHRISTIAN
UNIVERSITY**

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DECLARATION

This dissertation is my original work and has not been presented for a degree in any other university.


.....

Signature

Date

APPROVAL

This proposal has been submitted for examination with my approval as a university supervisor.


19/3/2025

Winfred Naamara

Supervisor

DEDICATION

This dissertation is to dedicate to my mother Aciro Grace whose unwavering support and love has been guiding my light throughout this journey in my academics, your strength and encouragement inspire me to strive for excellence in all that I do.

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Definition of concepts

Correlation	A statistical relationship between two or more variables.
Causality	The relationship between cause and effect.
Validity	The extent to which a research method measures what it claims to measure.
Reliability	The consistency of a research method in producing accurate results.
Generalizability	The extent to which research findings can be applied to a larger population.
Operationalization	The process of defining and measuring variables in a research study.
Hypothesis	An educated guess or prediction made about the relationship between variables.
Methodology	The systematic and theoretical analysis of the research methods used in a study.
Risk Reduction Strategy	A method or technique used to reduce the likelihood of HIV transmission or alcohol-related harm.
Alcohol Use	Is a routine or a habitual behavior where an individual enjoys to take or alcohol for social or psychological reasons.
HIV Risk Behavior	Actions or practices that increase an individual's likelihood of acquiring or transmitting HIV, such as unprotected sex, multiple sexual partners, or sharing needles.
Urban Health Disparity	A difference in health outcomes or access to healthcare between urban populations, particularly those living in slum areas, and other populations.

Social Determinant A factor that influences an individual's health outcomes, such as education, housing, or employment.

CHAPTER ONE

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction of the study

In Uganda, the prevalence of HIV/AIDS remains significant public health concern particularly among youth in slum areas. According to the Uganda Bureau of statistics 2020 report, the prevalence rate of HIV among young people aged 15-24 years is 4.2% (UBOS 2020). Moreover, the report indicates that 22.4% of young people in this age group have engaged in sexual activity before the age of 15 and 44.1% have had very many sexual partners in the 2020 according to UBOS.

Furthermore, alcohol use is very common factor contributing to HIV risk behaviors among youth in slum areas. A study by World Health Organization (WHO) in 2018 found that 25.5% of Ugandan youth aged 15-24 years, engage in harmful alcohol use and HIV risk behaviors poses a significant threat to health of the youth.

1.2. Background to the study

Uganda is trying so hard to make significant progresses in reducing the prevalence of HIV/AIDS in the recent years. According to the Uganda AIDS Commission, HIV prevalence rate has declined from 10.6% in 2000 to 6.4% in 2020. However, the disease remains a public health concern, particularly

among the youth in slum areas. Nakawa Division is located in the Capital city of Kampala district and it is one of the areas where HIV prevalence is higher than the national average. According to the Capital City Authority (2019) with 8.1% compared to the national average of 6.4%. Alcohol use is a common feature use of social life in slum areas of Nakawa Division with many residents engaging in harmful alcohol use. A study by UBOS found that 44.1% of residents in Nakawa use alcohol. Among the youth in Uganda, alcohol use is often associated with HIV risk behaviors like multiple sexual partners and unprotected sex. The stigma surrounding HIV and alcohol can prevent individuals from seeking help and accessing essential services. A study by international HIV/AIDs alliance 2019 found that average number if people living with HIV have faced stigma and discrimination.

Uganda's struggled with HIV begun in the early 1980s when the first cases were recorded. At that time there was limited understanding of the disease, stigma and denial. In the late 80s and early 90s, Uganda experienced a severe HIV pandemic with prevalence rates spring to over 20% in some areas (UNAIDS 2000). The government responded by establishing the Uganda AIDS commission in 1992 to coordinate the national response to the epidemic. In the mid 1990s, Uganda became one of the first African countries to implement many prevention programs, including condom promotion and HIV testing (USAID 2003). These efforts led to a great decline in HIV prevalence from

18.5% in 1995 to 6.4% in 2000 (UGANDA AIDS COMMISSION 2000). However, despite this progress HIV still remains a significant public concern in Uganda particularly among the youth in slum areas.

1.3. Problem statement

Despite the significant progress in reducing HIV prevalence in Uganda, youth in slum areas of Nakawa division continue to be disproportionately affected by the epidemic. The relationship between alcohol use and HIV risk behaviors among this population is causing a threat to their health and well-being. However, there's lack of understanding about the social, cultural and environmental factors driving this relationship.

Youths in urban areas particularly slum areas of Nakawa division, are vulnerable to HIV/ AIDS and alcohol use which has increased the risk of HIV transmission. What are the social, cultural and environmental factors that contribute to this intersection and how can they be addressed to reduce the HIV burden among this population?

1.4. Main Objective

To explore the relationship between alcohol use and HIV risk behaviors among the youth in slum areas of Nakawa Division and identify strategies for mitigation.

1.5. Specific objectives

2. To determine the prevalence of alcohol use and HIV risk behaviors among the youth in Nakawa division slums.
3. To identify cultural, social and environmental factors that contribute to the relationship between alcohol use and HIV risk behaviors.
4. To identify potential intervention strategies to address frequent alcohol use and HIV risk behaviors in this population.

1.5.1. Research questions

2. What are the experiences and perceptions of youth in Nakawa Division slums regarding excessive alcohol use and HIV risk behaviors?
3. What are the social, cultural and environmental factors that may influence Alcohol use and HIV risk behaviors among the youth in this population?
4. How do community-based initiatives and interventions address excessive alcohol and HIV in this population?

1.6. Justification of the study

This research seeks to uncover the complex experiences of the youth in slums of Nakawa Division, a population disproportionately affected by HIV/AIDS. By exploring the social, cultural and environmental factors that shape their alcohol use and HIV risk behaviors, this research aims to address the critical

knowledge gaps that hinder effective interventions. Through a qualitative approach this study will delve into lived experiences, perspectives and meanings that youth attribute to their behaviors, providing a rich and contextualized understanding of the factors that drive their decisions. By centering their voices and experiences of the youth in Nakawa Division slums, this research has the potential to inform the development of tailored and empower interventions that truly address their unique needs and contexts, ultimately contributing to the reduction HIV/AIDS promotion of health and wellbeing among this vulnerable population.

1.7. Conceptual framework

The Social Ecological Model (SEM) and the Theory of Planned Behavior (TPB) intersect to explain how individual factors for example attitudes and beliefs , social influences like peer, norms and families, and environmental concepts like access to alcohol and HIV services interact to shape better behaviors of the youth in this population with a focus on the dynamic interplay between these factors and social-cultural and economic contexts in which they live .

1.8. Significance of the study

The research holds a significance importance in uncovering the complex interplay between individuals and their environment which may drive their behavior in involving in excessive alcohol use and lead them into HIV risk behaviors. providing critical insights for the development of targeted

interventions that address the unique needs and contexts of these vulnerable population ultimately contributing to the reduction HIV/ AIDS and improvement of health outcomes among youth in urban slums.

1.8.1. Social work practice

1. This research will inform the development of targeted interventions aimed at reducing HIV risk behaviors among the youth and enable social workers to design effective programs that may be able to address the relationship between alcohol use and HIV- Risk behaviors.
2. My research will address health disparities in slum areas and enable social workers to advocate for policies and programs that address the social determinants of health and promote health equity.

This research will inform partnerships between social workers and community based organizations which can lead to more effective and culturally responsive interventions.

1.8.2. Research

1. My research will provide advanced understanding of alcohol and HIV risk nexus through shading a light on the complex relationship between alcohol use and HIV among the youth in slum areas.

2. It will provide a nuanced understanding of environmental factors influencing the relationship between alcohol use and HIV risk behaviors in Nakawa division slum areas.

This research will offer valuable data for developing targeted and effective interventions addressing alcohol use and HIV risk behaviors among the youth.

1.8.3. Policy

1. My research will provide valuable insights to policy makers to develop evidence based policies addressing HIV and alcohol use and be able to allocate resources to the areas in most need.

2. Research results can be used to advocate for policy changes and raise awareness about the issues surrounding alcohol use and HIV risk behaviors and promote coordinated response to address these challenges.

This research can foster an inter sectoral relationship between different sectors such as health, education and social welfare to develop comprehensive policies and programs addressing alcohol use and HIV risk behaviors.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0. Introduction

Literature review will provide a foundation for my research proposal by synthesizing key insights from existing literature and highlighting the significance of exploring how alcohol use influences HIV risk behavior among the youth in slum areas of Nakawa division.

2.1. Prevalence of alcohol use and HIV risk behaviors among the youth in Nakawa Division.

Author: (Monica et al., 2014)

Title: Perceptions and contexts for risky behaviors among street and slum youth in Kampala Uganda.

In their study, they used 31 participants aged 13-24 years of age, the measures used was based on the WHO report “Working with street children: Module 5 which determines the needs and problems of street children- a training package on substance use, sexual and reproductive health including HIV and other STDs. This result showed that youth engage in risky behavior including alcohol and drug abuse, fighting and weapon carrying, delinquency, prostitution and unsafe sexual behaviors.

According to Hellen Kalungi, Onesmus Kamacooko, Jane Frances Lunkunse, Joy Namutebi, Rose Naluwooza, and Matt A in the prevalence and factors associated with illicit drug and high risk alcohol use among adolescents living in urban slum areas of Kampala Uganda in the BMC public health 24 (1) 1709,2024 shoe's that with 490 participants, 60.6% being female, with a median age of 18 (IQR 17-18 years) 84.9% had less than secondary education, 48.4% had their sexual debut before the age of 15, 47.1% reported paid sex in the last three months and 22.8% had sexually transmitted infections baseline characteristics associated with drug use in the past three months were male gender (aOR 12:45: 95% CI 2.10-21.50) being married (aOR 2.26 96% CI 1.03-4.94), 10 or more paying sexual partners 95% and high risk alcohol use was at 95%.

Gaps

The studies mentioned focused on quantitative measurements and prevalence rates, My study can delve deeper into contexts, perceptions and experiences of the youth in slum areas of Nakawa division providing a more nuanced understanding of the complex relationships between alcohol use and HIV risk behaviors.

Although the studies mentioned were conducted in Kampala, they did not specifically focus on Nakawa division, my study can focus on the geographic gap focusing on the unique challenges and contexts of this area.

1.2. Cultural, social and environmental factors that contribute to the relationship alcohol use and HIV risk behaviors.

Author: (Cassandra Wagenaar et al., 2023)

Title: Factors influencing the relationship between alcohol and sexual risk behaviors among young people in cogent psychology.

Within the literature, there is a well-established relationship between alcohol use and risky sexual behaviors however the factors are not fully understood.

Age and gender are two important factors that have been identified to influence alcohol consumption and risky sexual behavior. Younger age and male gender have been associated with increased with risky sexual behavior, Additionally, alcohol use patterns, such as heavy episodic drinking and frequent drinking have been linked to risky sexual behavior. Sexual and environmental factors include peer pressure social norms and drinking environment also play a significant role in the relationship between alcohol consumption and risky behavior for example young people who drink in social setting such as parties or bars are more likely to engage in sexual risk behavior.

Cultural and contextual factors including cultural norms and values, access to alcohol, sexual health services and social economic status also play a significant role in relationship between alcohol consumption and risky behaviors for example young people from cultures that emphasize masculinity, and sexual conquest may be more likely to engage in alcohol to prove dominance hence risky behaviors.

Factors influencing HIV risk behaviors among African Americans by Keith O Plowden PHD, RNs states that HIV positive individuals continue to engage in high risk behaviors that transmit HIV to other and identified the factors that influence HIV in urban areas which are demographic characters(age, gender and education level), psychological factors like depression, anxiety and substance use, social factors like social support, stigma and disclosure, behavioral factors like condom use and sexual risk taking, health related factors like CD4 count, viral load, adherence to antiretroviral therapy. The findings highlight the complexity of HIV risk behaviors among HIV positive patients. Tailored approaches that that consider the unique experiences and challenges of this population are essential for reducing HIV transmission and public health awareness.

Gaps

The study mentioned focused on general populations of specific groups that is to say young people and HIV positive individuals but did not specifically explore the context of the youth living in slum areas.

while the studies mentioned highlighted the importance of cultural and environmental factors, they did not delve deeper into specific cultural norms, values and environmental factors that influence the relationship between alcohol consumption and HIV risk behaviors among the youth in slum areas.

The studies mentioned on either the focused on either the factors influencing alcohol consumption or and HIV risk behaviors or the factors influencing HIV risk behaviors among HIV- positive individuals hence the study can integrate these approaches, exploring how alcohol consumption influences HIV risk behaviors among youth in slum areas of Nakawa division.

2.3. Potential intervention strategies to address alcohol use and HIV risk behaviors among the youth in slum areas.

Author : (Monica et al., 2018)

Title: Risky Behaviors of the Youth Living in Slum areas of Kampala: A closer Examination of the Youth Participating in Vocational Training Programs.

According to Journal of adolescent health 50(4) , 358-364, 2012 in a family intervention to reduce sexual risk behavior, substance abuse and delinquency among newly homeless youth has shown promise in reducing these risks through randomized controlled trial design with -50 newly homeless youth age 14-24 and their families, in which participants were randomly assigned to either the intervention or controlled group, the intervention consisted of 6-8 sessions of family therapy focusing on communication, problem solving and relationship building. In the results, compared to the control group, the intervention group showed reductions in sexual risk behaviors which include unprotected sex, and multiple sexual partners, substance use especially alcohol, delinquency (petty theft and violence. The study demonstrates the effectiveness of a family intervention in risky sexual behavior, alcohol use, and delinquency among the youth which highlights the importance of family support and relationships in promoting healthy behaviors among vulnerable youth populations.

According to prevention research synthesis team journal 2006 on “Do prevention interventions reduce HIV risk behaviors among people living with HIV?” This is a meta analytic review evaluating the effectiveness of prevention interventions on reducing HIV. It uses a method of a comprehensive search trials of 1990-2005, identifying 27 meeting inclusion criteria focusing on behavioral, psychological or biomedical approaches hence

outcomes reported included HIV risk behaviors (unprotected sex and multiple sex partners). Meta analytics revealed that interventions significantly reduced HIV risk behaviors among the PLHIV, and some of the intervention demonstrations included cognitive behavioral therapy (CBT), motivational interviewing (MI), skills training, social support and Antiretroviral therapy (ART) adherence thus reducing unprotected sex and multiple partners at 25-50%.

Gaps

This study focuses on general populations or specific focus groups but few explore the unique contexts of the youth living in slum areas of Nakawa Division.

There's a need to understand the specific cultural, social and environmental factors that contribute to the relationship between alcohol consumption and HIV risk behaviors among the youth in slum areas.

This research focuses on general youth populations but my study will focus on a specific age range of 15-24.

While this study identifies risk factors, there is a need of research that informs development targeted interventions to reduce HIV transmission and improve public health outcomes among the youth in slum areas.

Incorporating local experiences and perspectives can provide a more nuanced understanding of the issues hence my study will involve local stakeholders, community leaders and youth representatives to inform the research design and implementation.

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.0. Introduction

This chapter describes the study, design, sample strategies, data gathering methods, data analysis methodologies, and research design that were used. This chapter also covers the constraints, ethical issues, and probable difficulties that came up during the research process.

3.1 Study site

The study site is in Nakawa Division that lies in the eastern part of Kampala bordering Kira town to the east, Wakiso district to the north, Kawempe Division to the north-west, Kampala central division to the west, Makindye division across Murchison Bay to the south-west and Lake Victoria to the south. The coordinates are 0°20'00.0" N, 32°37'00.0" E. Latitude:0.333333; Longitude:32.616667. Neighborhoods in the division include: Bukoto, Ntinda, Naguru, Luzira, Mutungo, Banda, Kinawataka, Bugolobi, Butabika, kiwatuule, Kyambogo, Kyanja, Mbuya, Nabisunsa, Kiswa. The average elevation of Nakawa is about 1,083 meters and 3553 ft above sea level. I chose this site because I grew up and had my first internship in this division hence it will enable me to have a starting point for my observation and analysis, it is logical feasible in terms of travel, its relevancy to my research topic and objectives.

3.2 Study design

I will be using In-depth interviews to conduct detailed one-on-one interviews to gather rich and nuanced data.

3.3 Study population

The population for the study was between 15-24 living in slum areas.

3.7. Sampling

I used purposive sampling to select the youth who have engaged in alcohol and sexual activities. Sample size I will use 20-25 the number of participants who will be included, then the youth 15-24 age and I managed to interview 27 youth in the the geographic location of youth in slum areas of Nakawa Division.

3.8. Data collection methods

I used the In-depth-interview guide to collect data from the youth to ensure that the questions are clear and effective.

3.12 Data Management Analysis

I used thematic analysis using framework approach of identifying themes, coding, categorizing and analysis.

3.13 Ethical consideration

I obtained consent from all the participants and Confidentiality was ensured through the use of pseudonyms and secure data storage.

CHAPTER FOUR

FINDINGS AND INTERPRETATIONS

4.1 Introduction

Alcohol use and HIV risk behaviors are public press concerns, particularly among the youth living in resource constraint settings such as slum areas. The intersection of alcohol use and HIV is complex with evidence suggesting that alcohol consumption can increase the likelihood of engaging in high-risk sexual behaviors thereby the risk of HIV transmission. Through in-depth interviews with 25 youth aged 15-24, this study provides a clear understanding of the complex relationships between alcohol , social context, and HIV. This chapter will be presenting the findings of the study, highlighting the themes patterns and meanings that emerged from the data.

4.2 Alcohol use and HIV Risk Behaviors

Majority of alcohol users aged 20-24 reported that alcohol use increased their likelihood in engaging in high sexual behaviors for example

“When I drink, I feel more confident and am more likely to have sex without a condom” (Participant 14, age 20).

“Alcohol makes me feel like am invisible, so I don’t feel the risks of HIV”
(Participant 24, age 21).

Social Context and Alcohol use

Participants 15/25 described how social context influenced their alcohol use.

“My friends and I always drink together when we go out, it’s just what we do”
(Participant 5, Male 19).

“In my community, drinking is a way to show that you’re a man, if you don’t drink, you are seen as weak” (Participant 18, male 23)

4.4 Theme 3: HIV Perception and Alcohol use

Most participants 15/25 reported that alcohol use decreased their perception of HIV risk for example: “When I am drunk, I don’t think about HIV, I just think about having fun” (Participant 2, Female 22)

4.5 Theme 4; Barriers to HIV Prevention and alcohol use

Participants 18/25 identified barriers to HIV prevention including lack of access to condoms, inadequate HIV education, and stigma surrounding HIV testing for instance: “I don’t always have access to condoms because I don’t have money especially when am drinking”. (Participant 9, Male 16)

“I am afraid to test for HIV because I do not want people to know my status”

(Participant 25, female 24)

4.6 CONCLUSION AND SUMMARY

This study looks at the influence of alcohol use and HIV among youth aged 15-24 in this population . These findings revealed that alcohol use is a significant predictor of HIV risk behaviors among this population. Participants reported that alcohol increased their likelihood of involving in excessive alcohol use, unprotected sex and having multiple sexual partners.

The finding also highlighted the role of social context in shaping excessive consumption of alcohol and HIV-risk behaviors in this population, with participants describing how peer pressure, social norms and lack of access to condoms contributed to their risk behaviors with participants describing how peer pressure, social norms and lack of access to condoms contributed to their risk behaviors.

Furthermore, the study revealed participants perception of HIV risk was decreased when they were under the influence of alcohol.

Overall, the findings of this study underscore the need for better solutions that address the intersection of excessive alcohol consumption and HIV risk behaviors .

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

The findings from this exploratory study provide valuable insights into how alcohol use influences HIV-risk behaviors among youth in slum areas of Nakawa Division. This chapter discusses the findings in relation to the research objectives and literature review.

5.2 Perceptions of Alcohol Use and HIV- risk behaviors

This study found that alcohol use is widespread among youth in slum areas of Nakawa Division. Participants reported that alcohol use is normalized in their communities, and many start drinking at a young age. This finding is consistent with previous studies that have shown high level of alcohol intake among youth in Uganda (Kaggwaet al., 2017; Nalwanga et al., 2019).

Participants also reported that alcohol use increases their risk of engaging in risky behaviors such as such as unprotected sex and multiple sexual partnerships. This finding is supported by previous research that has shown a relationship between alcohol and HIV (Kalichman et al., 2007; Woolf-King et al., 2015).

5.3 Social and Environmental Factors Influencing Alcohol Use and HIV Risk Behaviors

The study found that social and environmental factors, such as peer pressure, poverty, and no access to education and employment opportunities which have contributed to alcohol use and HIV risk behaviors among youth in slum areas of Nakawa Division. Participants reported that they often drink to cope with stress and poverty, and to fit in with their peers.

My finding shows a relationship with previous research that has shown how social and environmental factors can influence health behaviors, (Auerbach et al., 2011; Gupta et al., 2011).

5.4 Limited Access to HIV Prevention Services

The study found that youth in slum areas of Nakawa Division are facing challenges in accessing information on HIV, alcohol abuse, HIV prevention for example HIV testing, and counseling. Participants reported that these services are often unavailable or inaccessible due to lack of transportation, long waiting times and stigma.

This finding is supported by previous research that has highlighted the need for increased access to HIV services or youth in Uganda (Ministry of Health, 2016; UNAIDS, 2020).

5.5 Conclusion

My findings from this study highlight the need for targeted interventions to address excessive alcohol use and HIV among youth in slum areas of Nakawa Division. Such interventions should consider the social and environmental factors that contribute to these behaviors and encourage prioritizing health services to the youth in this population

5.6 Recommendations

According to my findings from this study, I have made the following recommendations;

1. Implement evidence-based interventions to reduce excessive alcohol consumption and HIV among youth in slum areas of Nakawa Division.
2. Increase access to HIV prevention services, including condoms, HIV testing, and counseling, for youth in slum areas of Nakawa Division.
3. Address the social and environmental factors that contribute to excessive alcohol consumption and HIV among the youth in this pipo including poverty, illiteracy, lack of employment opportunities and stigma.

5.7 Limitations

This study had several limitations. Firstly, the study used a qualitative design, which may not be generalizable to the larger population. Secondly, the study relies on reported data which may be a subject to bias. Finally, the study does not include a comparison group which has greatly limited my ability to draw proper conclusions between the relationship between alcohol and HIV.

5.8 Future Research Directions

Future research should prioritize the evaluation and evaluation based interventions and developments to reduce excessive use of alcohol and HIV among the people in this population hence research should explore more on the social and environmental factors that may be contributing to these problems thus prioritizing access to HIV prevention.

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II. APPENDICES

SEMI STRUCTURED INTERVIEW GUIDE

Section 1: Background and Context

1. Can you tell me a little about yourself, including your age, gender, and where you live?
2. How would you describe your community, and what are some common activities or behaviors among youth in your area?
3. Have you or your friends ever drunk alcohol? If so, can you describe the context and frequency of alcohol use?

Section 2: Alcohol Use and HIV Risk Behaviors

1. How does alcohol use make you feel, and how does it influence your behavior?
2. Have you ever engaged in risky sexual behavior, such as unprotected sex or having multiple partners? If so, was alcohol involved?
3. How does alcohol use impact your decisions regarding condom use or other HIV prevention methods?
4. Have you experienced or witnessed any sexual coercion or violence related to alcohol use?

Section 3: Social and Environmental Factors

1. How does your social environment, including friends and family, influence your alcohol use and sexual behavior?
2. Are there any community norms or expectations that contribute to alcohol use or HIV risk behaviors?
3. Have you accessed any HIV prevention services or information in your area? If so, how effective were they?

Section 4: Personal Experiences and Perceptions

1. Can you share a personal experience where alcohol use impacted your sexual behavior or HIV risk?
2. How do you perceive the relationship between alcohol use and HIV risk among your peers?
3. What do you think are the main factors contributing to HIV risk behaviors among youth in your community?

Conclusion:

Thank you for sharing your valuable insights and experiences. Is there anything else you'd like to add or any questions you have for me? This conversation will help me better understand the complex issues surrounding alcohol and HIV risk behaviors in your area.

Letter from the university



UGANDA CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY

A Centre of Excellence in the Heart of Africa

November 26th, 2024

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

Dear Sir/Madam

Re: INTRODUCTORY LETTER FOR RESEARCH

This is to introduce to you **LOURINE Winniefred Adyero** Registration number **S21B15/138**, a student of Uganda Christian University, pursuing Bachelor's degree in Social Work and Administration. She is expected to carry out research in the final year under the guidance of a university supervisor in partial fulfillment for the requirements of the above mentioned award.

Topic: "An Exploratory Study of How Alcohol Use Influences HIV Risk Behaviors among the Youth in Slum areas of Nakawa Division."

The purpose of this communication is to request your office to allow her collect data from your organization. Any assistance rendered to her will be highly appreciated.



Doreen Kukugiza
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**NAGURU GO-DOWN II L.C.1
OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN**

Naguru II Parish
Naguru Go-down II
Nakawa Division
Tel: 0702530892



TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

RE: ~~MR~~ MRS. LOURINE WINNIEFRED ADJERO

The above named person is a student of Uganda Christian University (UCU) Mukono campus.

The office of the Local Council One Chairperson, Mr. Zake Peter has therefore allowed her to conduct her research about an exploratory study of how Alcohol use influences HIV risk behaviors among the youth in the slum areas of Nakawa Division, which took place on 1st December, 2024.

I, Mr. Zake Peter, the Chairperson of this village, Naguru Go-down II have no reason to doubt the above information about her.

Any assistance rendered to Mrs. Lourine Winniefred Adjero shall be highly appreciated.



**CHAIRMAN L.C.1
ZAKE PETER**

