

**A STUDY OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE CHURCH'S CURRENT
MEASURES TO CURB DRUG AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE AMONG THE
YOUTHS:
A CASE STUDY OF GREATER MBARARA ARCHDEACONRY, DIOCESE OF
ANKOLE OF THE CHURCH OF UGANDA**

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**UGANDA CHRISTIAN
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DECLARATION

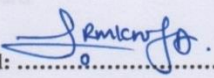
I, **Mpagi Erinest** with registration number **M21M05/002**, hereby declare that this Research work is original and to the best of my knowledge, it has never been presented to any University or Institution for any academic award.

Signature.....
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APPROVAL

This research by Mpagi Erinest entitled “A Study of the Effectiveness of the Church’s Current Measures to curb Drug and Substance Abuse among the Youths: A Case of Greater Mbabara Archdeaconry, Diocese of Ankole of the Church of Uganda” has been done under my supervision and is now ready for submission with my approval.

Signed:..... Date: 20th August 2024

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Date: 20.08.2024

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ABSTRACT

This was a study of the Effectiveness of the Church's Current Measures to curb Drug and Substance Abuse among the Youths: A Case study of Greater Mbarara Archdeaconry, Ankole Diocese of the Church of Uganda. The current measures include: pastoral counseling, support groups, educational programs, workshops, and youth engagement activities. These initiatives, grounded in the Biblical teachings of love, wisdom, and guidance, provide emotional support, raise awareness, and offer healthy alternatives to drug and substance abuse.

To further enhance the Church's response to substance and drug abuse, additional strategies are recommended: enhanced community collaboration based on unity (1 Corinthians 12:12-14), intensive rehabilitation programs following Jesus' healing ministry (Matthew 9:35), family and parental support emphasizing the foundational role of family (Ephesians 6:1-4), vocational training and employment opportunities guided by meaningful work (2 Thessalonians 3:10), and continued spiritual formation and discipleship rooted in strong spiritual disciplines (Romans 12:2). Incorporating these additional strategies, rooted in theological principles, can significantly enhance the Church's efforts to curb drug and substance abuse in the region.

ABBREVIATIONS

WHO	World Health Organisation
ANSDUH	American National Survey on Drug Youth and Health
DCC	Drug Control Commission
AUCRC	African University Clinical Research Center
ANSDUH	Annual Report on Substance Use and Health
NACADA	National Authority for the Campaign Against Alcohol and Drug Abuse
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drug and Crime

CHAPTER ONE

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

This chapter shows the Background to the Study, Statement of the problem, Purpose of the Study, Objectives of the Study, Research Questions, Scope of the Study, Significance of the Study, Limitations of the Study, and a Summary.

1.2 Background to the Study

Research indicates that drug and substance abuse is a significant issue contributing to mental health disorders among young people (Ali et al., 2011, p. 25). While drug misuse impacts all age groups, youth are particularly vulnerable (Taylor, 2018, p. 4). The World Health Organization (2019) has observed an increasing trend in drug consumption among youths across different communities, despite efforts by churches to mitigate the issue. Nitescu (2019, p. 10) further notes that young people are increasingly using various substances, including antidepressants, stimulants, opioids, hallucinogens, and cannabinoids.

According to Nitescu (2019, Pg. 11), children who have a propensity to abuse drugs and substances exhibit unpredictable behavior, and they have both physical and emotional issues such as violence, depression, and hostility. According to Smith, Estefan, and Caine (2018), there are instances in which children begin acting in an unusual manner and are perceived to be hostile and irritated whenever they take drugs and substances. According to Boyle, et al. (2019), youths who engage in drugs or substances may feel having more energy.

According to Sen (2006, Pg. 8), adolescent stage is the stage that does not resemble child age nor adulthood. Sen, termed it as the stage of negative changes or a period of storm and stress. Sen, notes several changes that take place during this stage such as habits, choice and the relationships. Cook (2022) suggests that the transition from childhood to adulthood presents unique challenges, particularly regarding the susceptibility of youths to drug abuse and its negative consequences. The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (2008, p. 10) further highlights that substance abuse is exacerbated by various socio-economic issues, including unemployment, poverty, and crime.

Cynthia (2022) explains that drug abuse involves the improper use of chemical substances that can alter the functioning of the body's cells. This includes the dangerous use of psychoactive

substances like alcohol and illicit drugs. Drugs are defined as substances that, when consumed, can impair cognitive abilities, perception, mood, behavior, and overall bodily functions. These substances can also induce changes in biological processes through their chemical effects.

Possi (2018, p. 15) notes that there is a common misconception that drug abuse is limited to illegal substances like cocaine, marijuana, and heroin. However, legal drugs such as chloroquine and aspirin are also frequently abused, sometimes with severe consequences. For instance, chloroquine is occasionally misused by girls for abortion, and some individuals mix aspirin with alcohol to create a potent drink. Additionally, youths often misuse non-drug substances such as gasoline, cleaning fluids, glue, and other chemicals, highlighting that not all abused substances are classified as drugs.

Ellickson (2020) notes that drug abuse transcends social boundaries, affecting individuals across all demographics, and has been labeled a global epidemic. This issue often emerges during adolescence, driven by various social challenges and behaviors characteristic of this age group. Globally, drug abuse poses a significant problem among young people, as they frequently turn to substance use to cope with issues like unemployment, neglect, sexual abuse, and academic difficulties. The range of abuse extends from teenagers experimenting with ecstasy to individuals addicted to more potent substances like heroin and cocaine (NACADA, 2005). The consequences of drug abuse are widespread, leading to lost wages, property destruction in schools, increased healthcare costs, and broken families. It is a pervasive issue affecting everyone—parents, children, educators, government officials, taxpayers, workers, and religious institutions alike.

A study found that Americans were four times more likely to have used cocaine in their lifetime compared to New Zealanders, with 16% versus 4% reporting use. Marijuana use was also more prevalent in the United States, where 42.4% of people reported using it compared to 41% in New Zealand. According to the American National Survey on Drug Use and Health (ANSDUH, 2007), approximately 20 million Americans aged 12 and older had used an illegal drug in the previous month, representing 8% of the population in that age group. Non-medical drug use accounts for nearly 20% of the U.S. population. A report by the International Narcotic Control Board (2014) indicated that U.S. customs authorities seized over 1,000 cartons of marijuana, accounting for 94% of global consumption in 2013. In 2010, law enforcement officials estimated that the U.S. black market for drugs was worth nearly \$41 billion.

In Pakistan, researchers have observed an increasing rate of alcohol consumption and drug abuse among the youth. Between 1993 and 2001, self-reported alcohol-related incidents, including unrest, increased (Nick Win, 2000; Wecluser, Lee, and Nelson, 200). The study evaluated the effectiveness of the church in addressing this challenge among young people.

The World Drug Report (2015, p. 5) highlights that the use of illicit drugs has surged globally in recent years. The report points to the growing accessibility of various drugs, driven by rising socio-economic status among consumers. Problems related to drug abuse at a global level are escalating, with opiates, particularly heroin, followed by cocaine, being the most problematic. Reports from over 95 countries showed a fourfold increase in drug consumption in 2003, with cannabis accounting for more than half of the cases.

According to the World Journal of Medical Sciences (2006), drug abuse is a worldwide health and social issue, posing significant threats to people's lives, security, economic stability, and cultural well-being. While alcohol remains the most commonly used substance, there is a rising trend of cocaine and synthetic drug use among youth in America and other parts of the United States. The 2012 UNODC World Drug Report identifies ongoing cocaine use in South America and the Caribbean as a major concern for leaders in these regions (p. 19). Additionally, the report indicates that drug-related deaths in South America are estimated to be between 12.2 and 31.1 per million people. The Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD) in its 2006 report on drug abuse in the Americas underscored the diverse and complex nature of the drug problem.

In South Africa, a study found that 39.1% of youth reported alcohol use, while 10.6% admitted to cigarette use. Commonly misused drugs in this region include cannabis, inhalants, tranquilizers, heroin, and cocaine, among others. The drug problem in South Africa is severe, with drug use reported to be twice the global average; over 15% of the population struggles with drug-related issues. Research shows that individuals who begin using drugs before the age of 15 are four times more likely to develop an addiction. Youth who abuse alcohol and drugs are also more prone to engaging in criminal activities.

In Africa, particularly in Nigeria, drug and substance abuse among youth remains alarmingly high (Abdul Karim, 2015). Commonly abused substances include tobacco, miraa, alcohol, cocaine, mandrax, and heroin (NACADA, 2016). Kenya, too, faces significant challenges, as it serves as a transit point for hard drugs from Mombasa to Nairobi. The sale of drugs in developing countries

has not spared Kenya, where drug use among youth has led to social unrest and widespread destruction. Parental influence has been identified as a key factor, with children from homes where parents use drugs often imitating their behavior and starting to consume drugs themselves.

Tanzania ranks second after Kenya in East Africa in terms of the number of drug users, with the majority being youth. A DCC report (2011) estimates that the total number of drug addicts in Tanzania ranges between 150,000 and 500,000. Statistics from Mirembe Hospital in the Dodoma region, included in the DCC report, show that the number of people seeking treatment for drug addiction increased from 290 in 2000 to 569 in 2005, a 96.2% increase.

The World Health Organization's Global Status Report on Alcohol (2004) identified Uganda as having one of the highest rates of alcohol and substance abuse worldwide. With over half of Uganda's population under 24 years old, school-going adolescents and young people contribute significantly to these statistics.

In Uganda, the problem of alcohol and drug abuse among youth is growing rapidly. Studies have shown a considerable increase in drug abuse among Ugandan youth, with alcohol, marijuana, and cigarettes being the most commonly abused substances. Adolescents may use these substances for various reasons, such as recreation, social conformity, mood enhancement, or stress relief.

Various studies have found a strong link between marijuana use, cigarette smoking, excessive alcohol consumption, and risky sexual behavior, which increases the risk of HIV/AIDS transmission (Watson, 2002). Among Ethiopia's youth, alcohol and drugs such as marijuana and cigarettes are widely used, particularly by students who believe these substances enhance their academic performance.

In Greater Mbarara Archdeaconry, Mbarara City, the misuse of drugs among youth is becoming a major obstacle to sustainable development. Substance abuse is a growing problem in developing cities like Mbarara, where it poses significant public health, social, and individual challenges. It is also a critical factor in the transmission of HIV/AIDS, mental health issues, and academic failures among the youth in this area.

While youth are often seen as key drivers of change and development, substance abuse has rendered some less productive, posing a significant problem in Greater Mbarara Archdeaconry, Mbarara City. The negative impacts of drug abuse are evident in schools, universities, and

communities, leading to Mbarara City being ranked second in HIV/AIDS prevalence. City leaders, including political figures, educators, church leaders, and the community at large, are increasingly concerned about the prevalence of drug abuse and its consequences for the youth both within and outside the city.

1.3 Statement of the Problem.

Substance abuse is a pressing global issue, characterized by the habitual use of harmful substances in quantities that pose risks to both the users and those around them. Despite governmental initiatives aimed at mitigating the impact of drug abuse among youth in Uganda, the negative effects remain significant, including rising incidents of theft, brain damage, and criminal activities. These issues are particularly severe among the youth in Mbarara City, where many begin experimenting with drugs at a young age, often starting as early as 12 with cigarette smoking. This behavior frequently escalates to the use of more dangerous substances, such as alcohol and cannabis, without consideration of the detrimental effects on their lives. As addiction takes hold, these young individuals may become aggressive and violent, posing challenges to parents, educators, and peers. This cycle not only hampers personal development but also threatens economic progress and academic standards among students.

The role of the church, as outlined in the Holy Bible, extends beyond spiritual guidance to include care for the physical and emotional well-being of the community. Jesus demonstrated this through acts of compassion, such as feeding the hungry, healing the sick, and raising the dead. While much research on youth alcohol and substance abuse has been conducted from secular perspectives, this study seeks to evaluate the effectiveness of the church's efforts in combating drug and substance abuse among the youth in Greater Mbarara Archdeaconry, within the Ankole Diocese.

1.4 Purpose of the Study

The main purpose of the study was to evaluate the effectiveness of the Church's current measures to curb Drug and Substance Abuse in Greater Mbarara Archdeaconry of Ankole Diocese of the Church of Uganda.

1.5 Objectives of the Study

- i. To assess the effectiveness of the church's current measures to curb drug and substance abuse in Greater Mbarara Archdeaconry.

- ii. To examine the Church's current measures to curb Drug and Substance Abuse in Greater Mbarara Archdeaconry of the Diocese of Ankole, of the Church of Uganda.
- iii. To explore other measures that can be used to curb Drug and Substance Abuse in Greater Mbarara Archdeaconry of Ankole Diocese of the Church of Uganda.

1.6 Research Questions

- i. How effective are the church's current measures in curbing drug and substance abuse in Greater Mbarara Archdeaconry of Ankole Diocese of the Church of Uganda?
- ii. What are the current measures that the church has put in place to curb Drug and Substance Abuse in Greater Mbarara Archdeaconry of Ankole Diocese of the Church of Uganda?
- iii. What more measures can be put in place to curb drug and substance abuse in Greater Mbarara Archdeaconry?

1.7 Scope of the Study

1.7.1 Geographical scope

Geographically, this study was conducted in Greater Mbarara Archdeaconry, Mbarara city. The area is located in Western Uganda and the city lies at around 290km South-West of Kampala the Capital City of Uganda. According to the last concluded population census, Mbarara city was estimated to have a total population of 195,160 people.

1.7.2 Content Scope

The study focused on assessing the effectiveness of the church's current measures to curb drug and substance abuse in Greater Mbarara Archdeaconry; examining the Church's current measures to curb Drug and Substance Abuse in Greater Mbarara Archdeaconry; and exploring other measures that can be used to curb Drug and Substance Abuse in Greater Mbarara Archdeaconry of Ankole Diocese of the Church of Uganda.

1.7.3 Time Scope

The study was carried out for a period of two years from 2022-2024 because it was a contemporary study.

1.8 Significance of the Study

The study was significant in the following ways:

The study was significant to the researchers since it enabled him to acquire skills in research.

The study helped the church to organize and direct the youth towards productive long-life careers.

The study will also change the mindset of the youth who think that drug and substance abuse is normal and that will be through the sensitization of the church to the youth.

The government policy makers can use this study as a guideline to come up with the priority plans for the youth. These plans can be those that can engage the youth use their energies and wisdom to curb drug and substance abuse.

It also serves as one of the requirements for the award of a Master's Degree of Divinity of Uganda Christian University.

1.9 Justification of the Study

This study came at the right time because there was an outcry, especially from guardians and parents regarding the moral degeneration among the youth caused by drug and substance abuse. So, the study acted as an eye opener to the church that many youths are victims of drug and substance abuse. And it will help the church to lay strategies of helping the young people who are already affected by substance and drug abuse.

1.10 Limitations of the Study

Limited resources, yet the research process involved travel costs.

Reluctance to respond to the interview questions by some respondents because they were suspicious, fearful and ignorant thinking that the researcher was a spy.

A problem of failed appointments was expected by the researcher due to other commitments of the respondents.

1.11 Summary of the Chapter

The above chapter outlines the foundational elements of the study. It begins with the Background of the Study, providing context and relevance for the research. The Statement of the Problem identifies the core issue being addressed, while the Purpose of the Study clarifies the objectives and aims. The Content Scope defines the boundaries and focus areas of the research. Significance of the Study explains the importance and potential impact of the findings. Justification supports the need for the research, highlighting why it is necessary and relevant. Finally, the Limitations of

the Study address the constraints and challenges faced during the research process, offering insight into potential impacts on the study's findings and conclusions.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This chapter presents with literature review related to the role of the church in curbing youth drug and substance abuse in Greater Mbarara Archdeaconry Mbarara city. The literature reviewed in this section is related to: The effectiveness of the Church's current measures to curb drug and substance abuse; the Church's current measures to curb Drug and Substance Abuse; and other measures that can be used to curb Drug and Substance Abuse.

2.2 Effectiveness of the Current Measures used by Church to curb Drug and Substance Abuse

Reduction in Substance Use: One of the primary indicators of effectiveness is a reduction in drug and substance abuse among individuals participating in church programs. This can be measured through self-reported surveys, drug testing results or data from treatment facilities. A significant decrease in substance use rates indicates the effectiveness of church interventions. Additionally, there is a decreased incidence of substance Use. One of the most direct indicators of success is a decrease in the number of individuals within the church community, especially youth who are using drugs or other substances. A reduction in substance use rates suggests that the preventive measures, education programs and support services provided by the church are making an impact (Beattie, 2015, Pg. 23).

Effective measures implemented by the church have not only reduced substance use but also mitigated the negative consequences associated with it. A decrease in substance-related problems such as accidents, injuries, school dropouts, legal issues and health complications among church members particularly youth indicates that the church's efforts are addressing underlying issues and promoting healthier behaviors (Boden, 2016, Pg. 4).

Behavioral Changes: Effectiveness can also be evaluated based on observable changes in behavior among individuals participating in church-led programs. Monitoring indicators such as substance use frequency, initiation of substance use and engagement in risky behaviors can help assess whether interventions are influencing behavior positively. Decreases in substance use or related risk behaviors suggest that the measures are effectively deterring substance abuse among youths. This is also evidenced by abstinence and reduction in substance use. The most direct behavioral

change indicating success is a decrease in substance use or complete abstinence among youth. If individuals who were previously engaged in substance abuse begin to abstain from drugs or alcohol, it suggests that the church's preventive measures and support programs are effective in influencing behavior.

Lower rates of substance-related problems: Effective measures implemented by the church should not only reduce substance use but also mitigate the negative consequences associated with it. A decrease in substance-related problems such as accidents, injuries, school dropouts, legal issues, and health complications among church members particularly youth indicates that the church's efforts are addressing underlying issues and promoting healthier behaviors. More so, because of the Increased Awareness and Understanding, Effective measures employed by the church may focus on raising awareness and understanding about the risks and consequences of substance abuse. By educating its members, particularly youth, about the dangers of drugs and alcohol, the church can empower them to make informed decisions and avoid behaviors that may lead to substance-related problems (Babcock & Steiner, 2019, Pg. 23-25).

Awareness and Knowledge: Assessing changes in awareness and knowledge about drug and substance abuse among participants can provide insights into the impact of educational programs and awareness campaigns. Pre- and post-program surveys or assessments can measure changes in participants' understanding of the risks associated with substance abuse, knowledge of available resources, and willingness to seek help. Increased awareness and knowledge indicate the effectiveness of educational efforts in empowering individuals to make informed decisions (Douglas, 1962, Pg. 22).

Long-Term Outcomes: Long-term outcomes, such as sustained abstinence, improved mental health, and enhanced social functioning, are critical indicators of the effectiveness of church-led interventions in curbing substance abuse. Follow-up assessments conducted months or years after participation in programs can track participants' progress and identify any relapse or recurrence of substance use. Positive long-term outcomes suggest that interventions are not only addressing immediate challenges but also fostering lasting behavioral changes and holistic (Agar, 2013).

2.3 The Church's current Measures to curb Drug and Substance Abuse

The church has implemented various measures to curb drug and substance abuse among individuals particularly youths. These measures often encompass a combination of prevention, education, support and rehabilitation strategies.

Religious organizations, such as churches, play an essential role in influencing individual behavior, acting as hubs for disseminating information and fostering social connections (Ziriva, 2020, p. 1). Although the potential for churches to offer social support services for treating substance use disorders is promising, it remains underutilized, particularly in areas where formal treatment services are scarce (Rwafa, 2019, pp. 1-3). There exists a largely untapped opportunity for the church to combat substance abuse, highlighted by the parallel growth of churches in local communities and the rising incidence of drug and substance misuse among youth. Meanwhile, believers, expected to maintain a revered lifestyle, often experience heightened shame associated with substance misuse (Nhapi, 2019, p. 2).

This leads to an internal conflict for those struggling with substance misuse, as they navigate the tension between their desire to lead a holy life and the fear of societal shame. The stigma associated with addiction discourages individuals from seeking help, reducing the likelihood of treatment (Jakaza & Nyoni, 2018, p. 101). Stigma, often anticipated due to social rejection, exacerbates substance use disorders. Current scientific evidence indicates that social support, including emotional comfort and information about treatment options from significant others, is crucial for recovery from substance use disorders over time (Vienna, 2020, p. 1).

Practitioners, due to their generalist training, often hesitate to discharge clients, doubting the capability of non-specialized providers like self-help groups and religious organizations to effectively handle substance use disorders (Mazikana, 2020, pp. 12-13). Additionally, those providing services in non-specialized settings may have limited resources to adequately stress the outcomes of treatment. Despite disagreements among addiction professionals, research suggests that collaboration with faith-based organizations can be a protective factor, especially during recovery. In Zimbabwe, some churches have been exploited for political, personal, and immoral gains (Rwafa, Mangezi & Madhombiro, 2019, pp. 1-11). However, many religious organizations have actively participated in mediating and resolving conflicts at various levels, from the individual to the national stage.

Furthermore, churches have established community initiatives, including social safety nets, educational institutions, and healthcare facilities (Coleman, Stevelink, Hatch, Denny & Greenberg, 2017, p. 23). Involvement in religious activities may reduce the likelihood of engaging in illegal substance use and its negative consequences (Hochschild, Capece, Gunn & Glenn, 2018, p. 26). The African University Clinical Research Centre (2020) created peer support groups to assist church-going teenagers and young people recovering from substance and drug misuse. Through spiritual guidance, support, and education, the church plays a crucial role in addressing substance abuse (Dryzek & Honig, 2016, p. 5).

Churches have the potential to offer a secure setting in which persons who are battling with substance misuse can seek assistance without fear of being judged or feeling ashamed. They provide counselling services that enable individuals to discuss their issues with addiction in an open and honest manner and to work towards recovery through devotional practices such as prayer, meditation, and the study of scripture (Coleman, Stevelink, Hatch, Denny & Greenberg, 2017, Pg. 7-8).

More so, churches are responsible for organizing activities such as community outreach programs, which provide individuals with access to resources that they might not otherwise have access to (Mazikana, 2020, Pg. 6). These resources include treatment centers and information on how to get assistance for their addiction difficulties. The purpose of these events is to raise awareness about the hazards of substance misuse while also providing solutions to people who are affected by it. This allows those who are affected to regain control of their lives and break free from the attachment to addiction (Rwafa, 2019, Pg. 13).

Educating young children before they reach maturity, when there is a greater risk for them to experiment with drugs or alcohol is one of the most significant roles that churches play in avoiding substance misuse (Rwafa, 2019, Pg. 14). In addition to providing assistance to individuals who are already struggling with substance abuse, churches also play an important role in preventing substance abuse.

Preaching: Preaching, defined as the public proclamation of good news (Douglas, 1962, p. 19), is a method the church has consistently employed to combat drug abuse. Through preaching, the church can reach a large audience, particularly the youth, by highlighting the dangers of substance abuse. This message should be delivered publicly, not just within religious gatherings but also in

broader public spaces and media platforms like television, radio, and other channels. The church's mission is to preach not only within its walls but also in the wider community, ensuring that the message of reconciliation and salvation reaches everyone. For those already affected by drug use, the church should offer guidance on stopping abuse.

Addressing the sinful nature that drives such behavior requires a spiritual transformation. Preaching against drug abuse can empower individuals to cease their harmful practices. Those struggling with addiction need the intervention of the Holy Spirit. By living according to the Spirit, individuals are less likely to indulge in destructive behaviors such as drug abuse. Therefore, the church has a critical role in preaching against substance abuse, not just within religious settings but beyond, strategically engaging with diverse groups to spread its message, thereby potentially reducing or even eradicating drug abuse.

Education and Awareness Programs: As noted by Agar (2013, p. 16), many churches organize educational programs, workshops, and seminars aimed at raising awareness about the dangers of drug and substance abuse. These initiatives are designed to educate individuals, especially the youth, on the physical, emotional, and spiritual consequences of substance abuse. The educational content often includes information on the effects of various substances, signs of addiction, and resources available for seeking help. Through these programs, accurate information about the dangers and consequences of substance abuse is provided, detailing the physiological, psychological, and social impacts, thereby helping young people understand the risks associated with such behaviors.

Additionally, churches, through these educational efforts, often serve as moral and ethical centers within communities. The programs emphasize values such as self-discipline, respect for oneself and others, and the sanctity of life—values that can deter drug abuse and offer youth a strong moral foundation. Furthermore, these programs provide a supportive environment where young people feel safe discussing their struggles and seeking guidance. They may also include mentorship initiatives where older, more experienced congregation members offer support and advice to younger individuals who may be at risk of substance abuse (Aldridge, 2013, pp. 2-3).

Youth ministries and activities: Churches often establish dedicated youth ministries and activities to provide young individuals with positive alternatives to drug and substance abuse. These programs include youth group's sports teams, music or arts events and community service projects

(Allegri, 2013, Pg. 2). By engaging youths in constructive activities and fostering a sense of belonging and purpose, churches help mitigate the risk factors associated with substance abuse. More so, creates opportunities for young people to connect with peers who share similar values and aspirations. By fostering a supportive and positive peer environment, these ministries can counteract negative influences and peer pressure related to drug and substance abuse. Church-based youth activities can also incorporate educational components that raise awareness about the dangers of drug and substance abuse. Workshops, seminars and guest speakers can provide information on the physical, emotional, and social consequences of substance abuse, empowering young people to make informed decisions (Allegri, nd.)

Pastoral counseling and support: Pastoral counseling plays a crucial role in addressing substance abuse within the church community. Trained pastors and counselors offer confidential support and guidance to individuals struggling with addiction or affected by a loved one's substance abuse. Pastoral care may involve one-on-one counseling sessions, support groups or referrals to specialized treatment programs. Through this, Integration of Spiritual and Moral Values is being imparted among the youth. Where by many youths are influenced by their religious beliefs and moral values. Pastoral counseling incorporates these spiritual dimensions into the therapeutic process, helping youth understand how their substance abuse may conflict with their beliefs and guiding them towards alignment with their values (Johnson & Au, 2017, Pg. 12).

Prayer and spiritual guidance: Churches emphasize the importance of prayer and spiritual guidance in overcoming challenges including substance abuse. Prayer services, support groups and prayer chains are commonly utilized to provide spiritual support to individuals facing addiction. Many individuals find strength, hope and healing through their faith and spiritual practices, which can complement conventional treatment approaches. Prayer can provide youth struggling with substance abuse, with a sense of strength and support. It can offer comfort during difficult times and provide encouragement to overcome challenges. Spiritual guidance more so, can help youth address underlying emotional and psychological issues that may contribute to substance abuse. Through prayer and reflection, individuals can find inner peace, forgiveness and healing which can reduce the desire to turn to drugs or alcohol as a coping mechanism (Babcock & Steiner, 2019, Pg. 7-9). Additionally, Prayer and spiritual guidance provides the youth with the Sense of Purpose. Many spiritual traditions emphasize the importance of living a purposeful and meaningful life.

Through prayer and spiritual guidance, youth can discover their purpose and value leading them to make healthier choices and avoid harmful behaviors like substance abuse.

The church should remain steadfast in praying to God for the transformation of those struggling with drug abuse. Prayer has the power to achieve all things, and through consistent prayer, God may eventually guide them to align with His will. The scripture instructs to "pray without ceasing" (1 Thess. 5:17), implying that the church must continue to pray persistently about the issue of drug abuse. It is believed that divine intervention can put an end to drug abuse. The researcher suggests that individuals who may be abusing drugs under demonic influence or other spiritual causes can find deliverance through prayer (Amato et al., 2015, pp. 1-2).

Collaboration with Community Partners: Churches often collaborate with local community organizations, government agencies, and healthcare providers to address substance abuse comprehensively. By forming partnerships with substance abuse treatment centers, mental health professionals, law enforcement agencies and schools, churches can access resources and expertise to support individuals affected by addiction. Community collaborations also facilitate outreach efforts and advocacy initiatives aimed at reducing substance abuse stigma and promoting prevention efforts (Balsam, 2021, Pg. 2).

Church's Collaboration with Community Partners will help it access the Resources. Community partners such as local government agencies, non-profit organizations, healthcare providers and schools often have resources dedicated to drug prevention, education and treatment. By collaborating with these partners, the church can access valuable resources such as educational materials, counseling services, support groups and treatment programs that can benefit youth in need. Additionally, it will provide the church with a comprehensive approach. Community partners bring diverse expertise and perspectives to the table allowing for a more comprehensive approach to addressing substance abuse issues. Through collaboration, the church can leverage the strengths of each partner to develop multifaceted strategies that encompass prevention, intervention, and rehabilitation efforts (Boden, 2016, Pg. 56).

Rehabilitation and recovery programs: the church offer rehabilitation and recovery programs specifically tailored to individuals struggling with addiction. These programs may include support groups, counseling services, educational workshops and aftercare resources designed to facilitate long-term recovery and holistic healing. Church-based recovery programs often incorporate

spiritual principles and support networks to help individuals overcome addiction and rebuild their lives. Rehabilitation and recovery programs offered by the church can provide holistic support for youth struggling with drug and substance abuse. This support may include counseling, therapy, group support sessions, educational workshops and practical assistance in accessing medical and social services (Beattie, 2015, Pg. 28-29).

More so, Rehabilitation and Recovery Programs will help the church provides the youth with spiritual guidance. Many church-based rehabilitation programs incorporate spiritual guidance and faith-based principles into their approach to recovery. For youth who are receptive to this approach integrating spirituality into their recovery journey can provide a sense of purpose, hope and inner strength as they work to overcome addiction. It also provides the Accountability and Structure to the church. Rehabilitation programs typically provide a structured environment with clear expectations and accountability mechanisms in place. This structure can be beneficial for youth who may struggle with impulsivity or lack of direction providing them with guidance and support as they work towards sobriety and positive life changes (Kemshall & Pritchard, 2018, Pg. 32).

Family support and counseling: Recognizing the impact of substance abuse on families, churches provide support and counseling services to affected families and caregivers. Family-focused interventions aim to strengthen familial relationships, improve communication and equip families with coping strategies to navigate the challenges of addiction together. By addressing family dynamics and providing support to both individuals and their loved ones, churches contribute to a supportive and nurturing environment conducive to recovery. Family support and counseling can facilitate early intervention for youth who may be at risk of or already engaging in substance abuse (Kemshall & Pritchard, 2018, Pg. 17).

By addressing family dynamics and identifying potential risk factors within the home environment, the church can help prevent substance abuse before it escalates. Many parents and caregivers may lack knowledge about the signs of substance abuse, the risks associated with different substances and effective parenting strategies to prevent drug use. Family counseling and educational workshops provided by the church can help educate parents and caregivers about these topics empowering them to recognize warning signs early and intervene effectively.

2.4 Other Measures that the Church can use to curb Drug and Substance Abuse

Young people should be taught by churches how to make healthy choices, which are crucial components in avoiding risky behavior linked with drinking or taking drugs later in life. Churches should primarily focus on teaching young people about these topics (Nyoni, 2020, Pg. 51). The implementation of this preventative approach will allow churches to make significant progress towards eliminating future instances of drug addiction not only within their own congregations but also throughout the entirety of the communities in which they are located.

Peer support groups: According to a study by Bowen et al. (2022, p. 41), establishing peer support groups specifically aimed at addressing substance abuse can be highly effective. These groups offer a secure environment for individuals battling addiction to share their experiences, provide mutual support, and hold each other accountable during the recovery process. Peer support groups create an atmosphere where those dealing with substance abuse can connect with others who have faced similar struggles. This interaction promotes a sense of understanding and empathy, as members can relate to each other's difficulties and offer support without judgment.

It also offers social support which is crucial for individuals in recovery. Members can share coping strategies, encouragement and advice and provide emotional support during difficult times. This sense of camaraderie can help combat feelings of isolation and loneliness often experienced by those struggling with addiction.

Skill building Workshops: Offering workshops and training sessions that focus on developing life skills, coping mechanisms, and resilience can empower individuals to resist peer pressure and make healthy choices. These workshops can cover topics such as stress management, communication skills, and decision-making and refusal skills. They can also teach youth healthy coping mechanisms to manage stress, anxiety, and other triggers that may lead to substance abuse. By learning effective coping skills, youth are better equipped to navigate challenges without resorting to drugs or alcohol (Boyle et al, 2016, Pg. 36-38).

Relatedly, workshops can focus on enhancing decision-making skills, empowering youth to make informed choices about substance use. By understanding the risks and consequences associated with drug abuse, youth can develop the confidence to resist peer pressure and say no to drugs and can help youth practice assertive communication and refusal skills when confronted with situations involving drugs or alcohol. By rehearsing responses in a supportive environment, youth are better

prepared to assert their boundaries and make healthy choices in real-life situations (Cook et al, 2014, Pg. 32-33).

Early Intervention Programs: Establishing early intervention initiatives for at-risk youth can be crucial in identifying and addressing substance abuse issues before they worsen. These programs often include screening, counseling, mentorship, and referrals to appropriate treatment and support services. They aim to identify young people who may be at risk for substance abuse due to factors like family history, peer pressure, mental health challenges, or traumatic experiences. By detecting these risk factors early, churches can intervene to prevent substance abuse from developing into a more serious issue. This also involves the use of screening and assessment to pinpoint youth who might be experimenting with drugs or displaying early signs of substance abuse, enabling churches to offer specific support and resources to those at risk (Cook, 2022, p. 6).

Early intervention programs often involve families in the intervention process. Churches provide support and resources to parents and caregivers to help them recognize signs of drug abuse, communicate effectively with their children, and establish healthy boundaries. Family involvement strengthens the support network for youth and increases their chances of successful recovery. They should focus on building resilience and life skills in youth to help them cope with stress, peer pressure, and other challenges without turning to drugs. Workshops, activities, and mentoring programs teach youth healthy coping mechanisms, decision-making skills, communication skills, and goal setting (Cynthia, 2022, Pg. 1-3).

Collaboration with Treatment Centers: Forming partnerships with substance abuse treatment centers and rehabilitation facilities can enhance the effectiveness of church-based programs by providing individuals with access to professional treatment and support services. Churches can provide spiritual guidance and encouragement to those in treatment and assist in their reintegration into the community after completing their programs. These treatment centers offer specialized services for those struggling with substance abuse, including detoxification, counseling, therapy, and rehabilitation programs. By working together with these centers, churches can ensure that young people receive professional help tailored to their unique needs (Dutton et al., 2019, pp. 2-6).

Churches can serve as a gateway to treatment centers by providing information, guidance, and referrals to youth in need of assistance. By connecting youth with treatment centers, churches

facilitate access to critical resources and support services that can aid in recovery and long-term sobriety and also offer comprehensive care that addresses the physical, emotional and psychological aspects of addiction. Through collaboration, churches can complement the services provided by treatment centers by offering spiritual support, pastoral counseling and community-based programs that promote holistic well-being (Fually et al, 2018, Pg. 33).

Community Outreach Events: Hosting community outreach activities, such as health fairs, awareness campaigns, and drug-free festivals, can help highlight the importance of substance abuse prevention and offer support to those affected by addiction. These events serve as platforms to educate the public about the dangers of drug abuse and its effects on individuals, families, and communities. By sharing information and distributing educational materials, churches can inform young people and their families about the risks of substance abuse (Dutton et al., 2019, pp. 1-3).

Dutton further stated that these outreach events often feature workshops, seminars, and presentations aimed at educating youth about the consequences of drug use and providing them with information on healthy alternatives and coping mechanisms. By equipping young people with the necessary knowledge and skills, churches empower them to make informed choices and resist the temptation of drug use.

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Youth Leadership Programs: Encouraging youth to assume leadership roles within the church and community can foster a sense of responsibility, purpose, and belonging, which may discourage them from engaging in risky behaviors such as drug abuse. These programs often include mentorship, skill development, and opportunities for community service and advocacy. Youth leadership initiatives help cultivate positive peer relationships and influence among young people. By participating in leadership activities, youth form connections with peers who share similar values and goals. These relationships create a supportive network that promotes healthy behaviors and discourages drug use (Feder & Forde, 2000, pp. 5-6). Additionally, youth leadership programs provide opportunities to develop skills in communication, teamwork, decision-making, problem-solving, and conflict resolution. These skills help build the confidence and resilience needed to resist peer pressure and make informed decisions, including the choice to avoid drugs and alcohol.

Parenting Workshops: Hosting parenting workshops and support groups can give parents the knowledge, skills, and resources necessary to effectively communicate with their children about substance abuse, set boundaries, and monitor their activities. Strong parental involvement and support are key factors in preventing drug abuse among youth. These workshops teach parents effective communication strategies to engage in open and honest discussions with their children about drugs and alcohol. By fostering positive communication, parents can create an environment where youth feel comfortable expressing their concerns and seeking guidance (Riggs et al., 2000, p. 4).

Effective communication also enables parents to establish clear rules and expectations regarding drug use and behavior. Consistent guidelines and consequences provide structure and guidance, reducing the likelihood of youth experimenting with drugs. The workshops also emphasize the importance of building trusting relationships between parents and their children. By cultivating strong bonds based on love, respect, and trust, parents can positively influence their children's decisions and behaviors, including avoiding drug abuse (Feder & Forde, 2000, p. 7).

Crisis Intervention and Support: Forming a crisis intervention team within the church to respond to substance abuse emergencies, such as overdoses or mental health crises, can offer immediate support to those in need. This team can be trained in first aid, crisis intervention techniques, and connecting individuals with appropriate resources. Church-based crisis intervention provides timely assistance to youth experiencing drug-related crises, such as overdoses, accidents, or mental health emergencies. By offering prompt support, churches can prevent further harm and help connect individuals with necessary medical or mental health services (Gondolf, 2019, pp. 18-19).

Employment: The saying "an idle mind is the devil's workshop" highlights the dangers of unemployment, especially among youth, who may turn to harmful activities like drug abuse when they have no productive outlet. Many of today's drug abusers are unemployed. In society, many young people are without jobs, including graduates who are unable to find employment. The lack of job opportunities drives some youths into drug abuse, armed robbery, and other crimes. The church can help address this issue by creating job opportunities, such as establishing schools, building hospitals, constructing commercial spaces, and setting up printing and weaving centers, thereby providing employment, particularly for the youth (Osofsky, 2019, p. 1; Perry, 2017, pp. 20-21).

2.5 Chapter Summary

2.5.1 Effectiveness of the Current Measures Used by the Church to Curb Drug and Substance Abuse

This chapter examines the effectiveness of the Church's existing measures aimed at combating drug and substance abuse. It provides an evaluation of the various strategies currently employed, including educational programs, counseling services, and community engagement efforts. By assessing these measures, the chapter highlights their impact and effectiveness in addressing substance abuse issues within the community.

2.5.2 The Church's Current Measures to Curb Drug and Substance Abuse

This section details the current strategies implemented by the Church to tackle drug and substance abuse. It outlines the range of approaches adopted, such as prevention programs, support services, and outreach activities. The focus is on understanding the specific measures in place and evaluating their role in preventing and managing substance abuse among individuals.

2.5.3 Other Measures That the Church Can Use to Curb Drug and Substance Abuse

In addition to the existing measures, this section explores additional strategies that could enhance the Church's efforts to combat drug and substance abuse. It discusses potential new approaches and interventions suggested by respondents, providing insights into alternative methods that could complement current practices and improve overall effectiveness in addressing substance abuse within the community.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction

This chapter is concerned with the process and methods used in obtaining data for the study, the population of area where sample was collected, sample size, data collection methods, research instruments, data analysis, research instruments and research procedure plus ethical considerations.

3.1 Study Design

According to Mugenda (1999, p. 3), survey design is the most effective method for researchers seeking to collect original data to describe a population that is too large to observe directly. The researcher employed a mixed-methods approach, incorporating both qualitative and quantitative research methods. Qualitative research involved an inquiry process aimed at understanding social and human problems based on established methodological traditions. This study utilized a qualitative approach by engaging with church leaders, political leaders, local community residents, youth, and security personnel, while the quantitative approach was applied during the literature review. The study plan included the use of questionnaires and interview guides to collect empirical data to test the study's hypotheses

3.2 Area of Study

The research was conducted in the Greater Mbarara Archdeaconry, Mbarara City. This area was selected due to the rising incidence of drug abuse among the youth within the region. The researcher aimed to assess the role of the church in addressing this issue. The study's respondents included church leaders, security personnel, youth, and local community residents, with a particular focus on the youth within the Greater Mbarara Archdeaconry in Mbarara City.

3.3 Study Population

As described by Mugenda and Mugenda (2003, p. 4), the study population refers to the total accessible population that the researcher targets to obtain necessary information. In this research, the targeted population comprised 80 respondents, including religious leaders, political leaders, security personnel, local community residents, and youth, all of whom are key stakeholders in matters related to drug and substance abuse.

3.4 Sample Size

Morgan and Krejcie (1970, p. 12) provide a standard table for determining sample size based on a known population. For this study, with a population of 86 respondents, the sample size was set at 80 respondents. (The researcher included the sample size determination table in the list of appendices.)

Table 1. Showing the sample size of the respondents.

Categories	Sample Size
Religious leaders	05
Political leaders	05
Youth	45
Security Personnel	05
Local members of the community	26
Total	86

3.5 Sampling Techniques

The researcher employed both purposive and simple random sampling methods. Purposive sampling was used to select key informants, such as religious leaders, political leaders, and security personnel within the Greater Mbarara Archdeaconry, due to their critical insights into drug abuse among youth. Their specialized knowledge made them ideal for providing in-depth information on the topic. In contrast, simple random sampling was utilized to select youth and local community residents randomly.

3.6 Research Instruments

The research utilized several instruments for data collection:

3.6.1 Questionnaires

According to Katamba & Nsubuga (2014, p. 7), a questionnaire survey consists of a set of questions designed by the researcher to gather data. The questionnaire included both open-ended questions, which allowed respondents to provide detailed answers and express their opinions freely, and close-ended questions, where respondents selected from predefined options. The researcher-administered questionnaires involved direct guidance to ensure accurate data collection

from 80 respondents. The questions were structured to include both fixed responses and those requiring detailed input, using a Likert scale with options ranging from strongly agree to strongly disagree.

3.6.2 Interview Guide

The researcher conducted face-to-face interviews with 10 religious leaders, 10 political leaders, and 10 security personnel using a structured interview guide. This guide contained questions aimed at gathering detailed perspectives on drug abuse in Greater Mbarara Archdeaconry. Structured interviews provided in-depth data that could not be obtained through questionnaires alone (Mugenda, 2003, p. 12). Burns (2006) notes that probing in interviews helps establish rapport and clarify information, making this method effective for understanding attitudes and discovering underlying issues.

3.7 Data Collection Methods

An introductory letter from the School of Divinity and Theology at Uganda Christian University allowed the researcher to access various offices and respondents for data collection. Questionnaires were distributed and interviews conducted with the respondents' consent.

3.6.1 Questionnaires

Kumar (2012, p. 25) describes questionnaires as a data collection method where respondents answer questions sent by the researcher. Close-ended questions were used to gather comprehensive data and provide respondents with the opportunity to enhance their understanding. Questionnaires are cost-effective for large and geographically dispersed populations, offering respondents ample time to provide accurate answers.

3.6.2 Interviews

Interviews involved direct interaction between the researcher and respondents to discuss the study topic (Burns, 2008, p. 18). An interview guide based on research questions ensured a structured approach. This method enabled the collection of firsthand, reliable data and was useful for exploring detailed responses.

3.7.1 Data Quality Control

3.7.2 Validity of instruments

Ensuring validity means confirming that an instrument accurately measures what it is intended to measure within its application context. The questionnaire designed for this study was assessed for face and content validity, as well as conceptual clarity and investigative bias, through consultation with a statistician. Expert evaluations, aided by the research supervisor, were employed to validate these aspects.

3.7.2 Instrument Reliability

Reliability concerns the consistency of measurements, specifically the instrument's ability to yield the same results when used repeatedly. The researcher developed the questionnaire for this study, which was then reviewed by the supervisor for reliability. The supervisor evaluated the questions for completeness and suggested any necessary modifications, as well as determined the appropriate time required to complete the questionnaire.

3.8 Data Collection Procedure

The researcher distributed questionnaires to a sample of 60 respondents and collected the completed forms immediately, ensuring clarity and understanding of the questions.

3.9 Data Analysis

Qualitative data was analyzed manually, with case histories and thematic content analysis. Quantitative data was processed using SPSS software, with results presented through frequency distributions, descriptive statistics, charts, and diagrams. The analysis integrated both qualitative and quantitative data to address the research topic effectively.

3.10 Qualitative Data Analysis

Content analysis involved editing and organizing qualitative data into meaningful themes and patterns. Themes identified from interviews were presented with direct quotations from participants to illustrate key findings.

3.11 Data presentation and interpretation.

According to Gamson (2007, p. 11), data was presented in both qualitative and quantitative formats. Data collected was carefully edited, classified for clarity, completeness, and accuracy,

and summarized using descriptive statistics such as frequencies and percentages, displayed in tables.

3.12 Ethical Considerations

The study adhered to ethical standards, ensuring confidentiality, integrity, and honesty. The researcher respected respondents' rights, maintained confidentiality, and used information solely for academic purposes, supported by a university-issued letter. Respondents' anonymity was preserved to protect their privacy.

3.13 Chapter Summary

This chapter summarizes the research methodology, detailing the study design, area of study, and population, including sample size and selection criteria. It describes the research instruments used, such as the interview guide and questionnaire survey, and outlines the data collection methods, including both survey and interview techniques. Data quality control measures are discussed, focusing on instrument reliability and collection procedures. Additionally, the chapter covers data analysis, presentation, and interpretation, and addresses ethical considerations to ensure participant rights and confidentiality.

CHAPTER FOUR
DATA PRESENTATION AND DISCUSSION

4.0 Introduction

This chapter provides a summary of data presentation and discussion related to the Church’s ongoing efforts to combat drug and substance abuse within the Greater Mbarara Archdeaconry of the Diocese of Ankole of the Church of Uganda. It also explores additional strategies that could be implemented to further address and mitigate substance abuse issues in this region.

4.1 Demographic Characteristics

The demographic characteristics of the respondents included gender, age group of the respondents, position in church, whether the respondent knows any case of drug and substance among the youth.

Table 2: Shows Demographic Information

Aspect	Frequency	Percentage %
Gender		
Male	40	46.5
Female	46	53.5
Total	86	100
Age group of the respondents		
Youth (18-35)	74	86
Adult (36-60)	12	14
Elderly (60 & above)	0	0
Total	86	100
Position in the church		
Clergy	30	35
Laity	56	65
Total	86	100

Source: Primary data, 2024.

This information indicated that out of the 86 respondents participated in the study, 40 (46.5%) respondents were males, and 46 (53.5%) respondents were females. This indicated that both

genders were well conversant with the role of the church in curbing drug and substance abuse among the youth in greater Mbarara archdeaconry, Ankole diocese of the Anglican church of Uganda. This continued and implied that more females were involved in responding to the questionnaire compared to men.

The findings in table 2 further indicated that the greatest percentage of respondents 74 (86%) were in the age group of the Youth (18-35), 12(14%) of the respondents were in the age of adult (36-60) and then 00(00%) of the respondents were in the age group of Elderly (60 & above). This implied that the youth were involved in responding to the questionnaire as compared to the other age group of adults and the elderly.

The findings in table 3 indicated that the greatest percentage of respondents 56 (65%) were in the position of Laity in church and 30(35%) of the respondents were in the position of clergy in the church. This implied that many of the respondents had a great position in church.

4.3 Effectiveness of these measures in curbing drug and substance abuse in Greater Mbarara Archdeaconry

In tackling the objectives of study, respondents were subjected to the question which necessitated them to respond whether the Church’s current measures have been effective in curbing the problem of drug and substance abuse among the youths in greater Mbarara Archdeaconry. In response of a Yes and a No, the following was obtained:

Table 3: Whether the Church’s measures have been effective or not

Response	Frequency	Percentage %
Yes	44	51
No	42	49
Total	86	100

Source: Primary data, 2024

From the data obtained from the study, it was found that the majority of the respondents 44(51%) agreed to the fact that the Church’s current measures have been effective in curbing the problem of drug substance abuse among the youths in greater Mbarara Archdeaconry. While the remaining 42 (49%) were in disagreement. This implies that surely the Church has done something in

designing measures to deal with the drug and substance abuse. However, the percentage that the designed measures have not been effective is also big, a reason why there are still many culprits of the above problem in Church.

4.4 The effectiveness of these measures in curbing drug and substance abuse in Greater Mbarara Archdeaconry

The respondents were asked to evaluate the effectiveness of various measures in curbing drug and substance abuse within the Greater Mbarara Archdeaconry of Ankole Diocese of the Church of Uganda. **Table 4** provides a detailed overview of the effectiveness of these measures, reflecting their impact based on the respondents' feedback.

Table 4: showing the effectiveness of these measures in curbing drug and substance abuse in Greater Mbarara Archdeaconry

Response	Frequency	Percentages %
Music therapy through choir helps with emotion expression and stress reduction.	6	7
Simple counselling provides emotional comfort and support.	6	7
Community gardening distracts them from substance use and promotes accomplishment.	5	6
Creative arts and other creative activities offer a therapeutic outlet for cravings and emotions.	2	2
Dance therapy (competitions) channels energy positively and improves well-being.	9	10
Outdoor adventures provide new experiences and distractions.	12	14
Fellowships replace time spent on substance abuse.	6	7
Virtual reality simulates drug-free scenarios for practice.	5	6
Preaching to them boosts mood and reduces stress.	4	5
Pet interactions in rehab centers reduce isolation and provide comfort.	8	9
Sharing fictional stories helps explore feelings creatively.	2	2
Hypnotherapy alters subconscious attitudes toward drugs.	3	3
Escape rooms promote teamwork and problem-solving.	1	1
Stargazing offers a calming, introspective experience.	3	3
Sound frequencies in meditation enhance relaxation and balance.	1	1
Historical reenactments connect with past experiences and purpose.	1	1
Mindfulness in making friends distracts from cravings.	1	1
Role-playing games offer coping mechanisms and improve social skills.	3	3
Humor workshops alleviate stress and reduce substance use.	3	3
Intergenerational storytelling fosters understanding and community support.	5	6
Total	86	100

Source: Primary data, 2024.

Table 4 shows Music therapy and Simple counselling both receive moderate to high effectiveness scores of 6 and 7, representing approximately 15% of the total effectiveness. Music therapy helps individuals express emotions and manage stress, which indirectly supports addiction recovery. Similarly, simple counselling provides emotional comfort and reduce feelings of loneliness, contributing significantly to the recovery process.

Community gardening scores moderately with effectiveness ratings of 5 and 6, which account for about 13% of the total effectiveness. This measure offers a productive distraction from substance use and promotes a sense of accomplishment. Gardening activities provide a constructive way to engage individuals and foster community involvement, which supports overall well-being.

Creative arts, such as painting and sculpting, receive the lowest effectiveness scores of 2 each, representing only about 5% of the total effectiveness. Although these activities offer therapeutic benefits by allowing emotional expression, their direct impact on reducing substance abuse is limited. This could be due to lower engagement or less immediate effect compared to other methods.

Dance therapy scores very high with effectiveness ratings of 9 and 10, constituting approximately 22% of the total effectiveness. This method channels energy positively and enhances emotional well-being, significantly reducing substance cravings. Dance therapy provides a dynamic and engaging way to support addiction recovery through physical activity and emotional expression.

Outdoor adventure activities, including hiking and rock climbing, achieve the highest scores of 12 and 14, representing about 30% of the total effectiveness. These activities offer substantial distractions from substance use and introduce new, positive experiences. They are highly effective in engaging individuals and promoting a healthy lifestyle, making them a crucial component of substance abuse prevention.

Fellowships receives moderate effectiveness scores of 6 and 7, corresponding to approximately 15% of the total effectiveness. This approach helps replace the time spent on substance abuse with productive and rewarding activities. It supports the development of healthy habits and provides a constructive outlet, contributing to its moderate effectiveness.

Virtual reality scores moderately with effectiveness ratings of 5 and 6, accounting for about 13% of the total effectiveness. It provides simulations of drug-free scenarios, allowing individuals to practice coping strategies in a controlled environment. While promising, its impact may be limited by accessibility and engagement factors.

Mindful choosing of friends, scores of 4 and 5, represents about 10% of the total effectiveness. It contributes to reducing substance use by boosting mood and reducing stress, though it is of less impact compared to more direct interventions. The therapy creates a positive environment that supports overall well-being.

Pet interactions within rehabilitation centers score high with effectiveness ratings of 8 and 9, making up about 20% of the total effectiveness. They help reduce isolation and provide emotional comfort, which is crucial for recovery. The presence of pets offers significant emotional support and enhances the recovery environment.

Sharing fictional stories scores low with effectiveness ratings of 2 each, representing only 5% of the total effectiveness. This measure allows creative exploration of feelings but has limited direct impact on substance abuse. It may be more supportive rather than a primary intervention method.

Hypnotherapy scores 3 each, accounting for about 7% of the total effectiveness. This method aims to alter subconscious attitudes toward substance use but shows limited effectiveness with mixed results. Its application may be niche and less impactful compared to other strategies.

Escape rooms, stargazing, sound frequencies in meditation, historical reenactments, and mindful making of friends score very low, at 1 each, representing only about 2% of the total effectiveness. These measures offer varying degrees of distraction or relaxation but have minimal direct impact on substance abuse. Their primary value may lie in providing temporary relief rather than addressing core addiction issues.

Role-playing games and humor workshops score 3 each, accounting for about 7% of the total effectiveness. They offer alternative coping mechanisms and stress reduction but have limited overall impact on substance abuse. These methods support emotional well-being but are less effective on their own.

Inter-generational storytelling scores moderately with effectiveness ratings of 5 and 6, representing approximately 13% of the total effectiveness. This approach fosters understanding and community support, aiding recovery through enhanced social connections and support systems.

In summary, the effectiveness of these measures varies significantly. Outdoor adventures and dance therapy are most impactful, contributing substantially to curbing drug and substance abuse. In contrast, methods such as creative arts and historical reenactments show minimal direct impact. The effectiveness scores highlight the importance of choosing interventions that provide significant emotional support, constructive distractions, and positive experiences for successful substance abuse prevention and recovery.

4.5 The church’s current measures to curb Drug and Substance Abuse in Greater Mbarara Archdeaconry of Ankole Diocese of the Church of Uganda.

Respondents provided insights into the Church's measures for addressing drug and substance abuse in the Greater Mbarara Archdeaconry. Table 4 summarizes these efforts, showcasing a variety of strategies such as educational programs, counseling services, and community engagement initiatives. The table highlights the Church's diverse approaches and focus areas, emphasizing the comprehensive measures considered crucial for tackling substance abuse effectively within the community.

Table 5: showing the church’s current measures to curb Drug and Substance Abuse in Greater Mbarara Archdeaconry of Ankole Diocese of the Church of Uganda.

Response	Frequency	Percentages %
Educational Programs:	19	22
Counseling and Support Services:	11	13
Community Outreach and Engagement:	12	14
Youth Programs and Activities:	10	12
Policy Advocacy and Reform:	8	9
Treatment and Rehabilitation Facilities:	5	6
Support Groups and Recovery Networks:	7	8
Family and Caregiver Support:	2	2
Religious and Spiritual Support:	3	3
Public Awareness Campaigns:	9	10
Total	86	100

Source: Primary data, 2024.

Table 4 revealed the various measures the Church is employing to address drug and substance abuse in the Greater Mbarara Archdeaconry of Ankole Diocese of the Church of Uganda. Each measure has unique implications for combating this issue.

Educational Programs have the highest frequency of 19 responses, representing 22% of the total. This strong focus on education implies that the Church places significant value on raising

awareness and informing individuals about the risks of substance abuse. Educational programs are critical in prevention efforts, aiming to equip individuals with the knowledge needed to make informed decisions and avoid substance abuse. The emphasis on education suggests an ongoing need to update and expand these programs to ensure they remain relevant and impactful.

Counseling and Support Services are highlighted with 11 responses, accounting for 13% of the total effectiveness. This indicates a substantial commitment to providing professional help for those struggling with addiction. The focus on counseling suggests an understanding of the complex psychological aspects of substance abuse and the importance of providing expert guidance and support. This measure implies a need for continual investment in the training of counselors and the development of effective support structures.

Community Outreach and Engagement scored 12 responses, or 14%, reflecting a strategic approach to involving the community in substance abuse prevention and intervention. This measure implies that the Church recognizes the importance of collective action and collaboration with local organizations and stakeholders. By engaging the community, the Church aims to build a supportive environment that contributes to preventing substance abuse and supporting those in recovery.

Youth Programs and Activities have a frequency of 10 responses, making up 12% of the total. The emphasis on engaging youth in positive activities suggests that the Church is focused on providing constructive alternatives to substance abuse. This approach aims to prevent early experimentation with drugs by offering young people productive and engaging activities. It highlights the need for ongoing development and evaluation of youth programs to ensure their effectiveness in reducing substance abuse.

Policy Advocacy and Reform is represented by 8 responses, or 9% of the total. This measure implies a recognition of the need for systemic changes to address substance abuse. By advocating for stronger policies and reforms, the Church aims to influence legislation and create a more effective framework for prevention and treatment. This focus on policy indicates an understanding of the importance of legal and regulatory changes in addressing substance abuse on a broader scale.

Treatment and Rehabilitation Facilities have a frequency of 5 responses, accounting for 6% of the total. The relatively lower emphasis on this measure suggests that while treatment facilities are crucial, they might be less developed or fewer in number. This implies a need for increased investment in creating or improving rehabilitation facilities to provide comprehensive care for individuals struggling with addiction.

Support Groups and Recovery Networks are noted with 7 responses, representing 8% of the total. This focus highlights the importance of peer support in the recovery process. Support groups offer a sense of community and shared experience, which is essential for individuals in recovery. The emphasis on recovery networks implies a need for the development and facilitation of effective support structures to provide ongoing encouragement and accountability.

Family and Caregiver Support scored the lowest with 2 responses, or 2% of the total. This low frequency suggests that support for families and caregivers may be an underdeveloped area. This implies a need for greater focus on providing resources and assistance to those who support individuals with substance abuse issues, as their involvement is crucial to the recovery process.

Religious and Spiritual Support has a frequency of 3 responses, representing 3% of the total. The limited focus on this measure indicates that while spiritual support is a component of the recovery strategy, it is not the primary emphasis. This suggests that spiritual guidance is seen as supplementary to other measures, highlighting the need for a balanced approach that integrates both spiritual and secular support.

Public Awareness Campaigns received 9 responses, or 10% of the total. This measure reflects an effort to educate the wider community about substance abuse. The focus on public awareness implies that the Church values community-wide understanding and the reduction of stigma associated with substance abuse. Effective awareness campaigns can foster collective action and support against substance abuse.

In summary, Table 5 illustrates a diverse range of measures employed by the Church to address drug and substance abuse. Each measure has distinct implications, reflecting a comprehensive approach that includes prevention, support, treatment, and community involvement. The varying

emphasis on these measures indicates a strategic effort to tackle substance abuse from multiple angles, with a focus on education, community engagement, and professional support.

4.6 Other measures that can be used to curb Drug and Substance Abuse in Greater Mbarara Archdeaconry of Ankole Diocese of the Church of Uganda.

The researcher asked respondents to identify additional measures that could be used to address drug and substance abuse within the Greater Mbarara Archdeaconry. The responses provided insights into various strategies beyond the current efforts, reflecting potential areas for further intervention and improvement.

Table 6: showing other measures that can be used to curb Drug and Substance Abuse in Greater Mbarara Archdeaconry of Ankole Diocese of the Church of Uganda.

Response	Frequency	Percentages
Educational Workshops and Seminars:	20	23
Support and Counseling Services:	19	22
Youth Engagement Programs:	6	7
Community Outreach Initiatives:	3	3
Spiritual Support and Counseling:	4	5
Support Groups and Recovery Programs:	9	10
Advocacy and Policy Engagement:	11	13
Partnerships with Local Health Services:	14	16
Total	86	100

Table 5 provided insights into the unconventional methods used to address drug and substance abuse, highlighting various innovative approaches. Building on this, Table 6 shows additional measures that can be employed by the Church to curb substance abuse in the Greater Mbarara

Archdeaconry of Ankole Diocese of the Church of Uganda. This table includes the frequency of responses and their respective percentages, offering a comprehensive view of potential strategies.

Educational Workshops and Seminars are the most frequently mentioned measure, with 20 responses, accounting for 23% of the total. This high percentage underscores the significant role of education in combating substance abuse. Educational workshops and seminars are essential for raising awareness, providing valuable information, and engaging the community in proactive prevention efforts. The substantial focus on these activities suggests that the Church values structured educational interventions as a primary strategy for prevention.

Support and Counseling Services follow closely with 19 responses, representing 22% of the total. This indicates a strong emphasis on providing professional support for individuals dealing with addiction. The substantial focus on counseling services highlights their importance in addressing the psychological aspects of substance abuse and supporting recovery. This suggests that ongoing investment in counseling resources and support structures is crucial for effective intervention.

Youth Engagement Programs received 6 responses, or 7% of the total. Although this measure has a lower frequency compared to others, it is still recognized as important. Youth engagement programs are vital for offering young people constructive alternatives and preventing early substance abuse. The lower percentage suggests that while youth programs are valued, there may be opportunities to enhance and expand these initiatives to increase their impact.

Community Outreach Initiatives were noted with 3 responses, accounting for 3% of the total. This indicates a relatively minor emphasis on community outreach. However, outreach initiatives are crucial for fostering community involvement and support. The lower frequency suggests that there may be room for increasing efforts in this area to strengthen community engagement and collaboration against substance abuse.

Spiritual Support and Counseling received 4 responses, or 5% of the total. This reflects a minor but present focus on integrating spiritual guidance into the recovery process. While spiritual support is seen as supplementary, it can still provide valuable comfort and motivation for individuals in recovery. The percentage indicates that while spiritual support is not a primary focus, it is recognized as an important complementary measure.

Support Groups and Recovery Programs have a frequency of 9 responses, making up 10% of the total. This measure highlights the importance of peer support and recovery networks. Support groups provide a community of shared experiences and mutual encouragement, which are crucial for sustaining recovery. The focus on these programs indicates their role in offering ongoing support and fostering a sense of belonging among individuals in recovery.

Advocacy and Policy Engagement received 11 responses, representing 13% of the total. This suggests a significant emphasis on influencing policies and advocating for systemic changes. Effective advocacy and policy engagement are essential for creating a supportive framework for prevention and treatment. The focus on this area indicates a commitment to driving broader legislative and regulatory improvements to address substance abuse.

Partnerships with Local Health Services were noted with 14 responses, or 16% of the total. This measure underscores the value of collaborating with local health services to enhance substance abuse interventions. Strong partnerships can facilitate comprehensive care, resource sharing, and integrated support. The focus on local health services highlights a strategic approach to leveraging community resources and expertise.

In summary, Table 5 reveals a diverse set of measures with varying emphasis. The significant focus on educational workshops, support services, and partnerships with health services demonstrates a comprehensive strategy for addressing substance abuse. Each measure contributes differently to the overall effort, reflecting a multifaceted approach to prevention, treatment, and community engagement. The varying frequencies and percentages provide insights into the priorities and potential areas for further development in the Church's approach to combating substance abuse.

CHAPTER FIVE

THEOLOGICAL ANALYSIS

5.1 Introduction

Theological Perspectives on drug and substance abuse are informed by biblical teachings on sobriety, self-control, and holiness. Both the Old and New Testaments provide principles that discourage excess and promote a lifestyle that honors God. Throughout church history, there has been a consistent call for moderation and self-discipline, and contemporary churches continue to address substance abuse with a holistic approach that integrates spiritual, psychological, and social support. This comprehensive response reflects a commitment to aligning with biblical values and addressing the multifaceted challenges of substance abuse.

5.2 Theological Reflection on curbing Drug and Substance Abuse in Greater Mbarara Archdeaconry

The Effectiveness of Current Measures

The Church in the Greater Mbarara Archdeaconry of Ankole Diocese has undertaken various measures to curb drug and substance abuse. These measures can be assessed in terms of their theological foundation, community engagement, and practical outcomes.

Pastoral Counseling and Support Groups

Theological Foundation: The church provides pastoral counseling and support groups based on Biblical teachings of love, restoration, and forgiveness (Galatians 6:1-2). This approach aligns with the Christian principle of bearing one another's burdens.

Effectiveness: These initiatives have shown effectiveness in providing emotional and spiritual support to individuals struggling with addiction. The communal support helps reduce the stigma associated with substance abuse and encourages recovery.

Educational Programs and Workshops

Educational programs are rooted in the Biblical call for wisdom and understanding (Proverbs 4:7). The church emphasizes the importance of making informed choices and understanding the consequences of drug abuse.

Such programs have been effective in raising awareness and preventing initiation into drug use, particularly among youth. By addressing the root causes and providing knowledge, the church helps equip individuals with the tools to resist peer pressure.

Youth Engagement and Activities

Engaging youth in constructive activities reflects the Biblical mandate to train children in the way they should go (Proverbs 22:6). The church organizes sports, arts, and music activities to provide healthy alternatives to substance use. These activities have been successful in keeping youth occupied and away from harmful behaviors. They also foster a sense of belonging and community, reducing the likelihood of turning to drugs for social acceptance.

5.3 Measures that can be used to further curb drug and substance abuse

While current measures are effective, additional strategies could enhance the church's efforts in combating drug and substance abuse in the Greater Mbarara Archdeaconry.

The church can draw on the Biblical principle of unity and working together (1 Corinthians 12:12-14). Collaborating with local schools, law enforcement, and healthcare providers can create a comprehensive support network.

Establish partnerships with educational institutions for joint awareness campaigns and workshops. Work with local law enforcement to ensure a safe environment and support community policing efforts.

Following the example of Jesus' healing ministry (Matthew 9:35), the church can provide intensive rehabilitation programs for individuals struggling with addiction. Develop or support existing rehabilitation centers that offer holistic care, including medical treatment, psychological counseling, and spiritual guidance. Ensure these programs are accessible and the church can emphasize the importance of family as the foundational unit of society (Ephesians 6:1-4).

Strengthening family bonds can play a crucial role in preventing and addressing substance abuse. Offer family counseling services and parenting workshops to help families cope with and prevent substance abuse. Create support groups for parents of addicts to provide mutual support and share strategies.

The church can follow the Biblical teaching of providing for oneself and others through meaningful work (2 Thessalonians 3:10). Empowering individuals with skills and employment reduces the temptation of drug abuse. Initiate vocational training programs that equip individuals with skills for gainful employment. Collaborate with local businesses to create job opportunities for rehabilitated individuals.

Rooting individuals in strong spiritual disciplines (Romans 12:2) can transform their lives and help them resist the temptations of substance abuse. Offer regular Bible studies, prayer meetings, and discipleship programs to strengthen the spiritual lives of congregants. Encourage personal spiritual disciplines like prayer, fasting, and scripture reading as part of the recovery process. The Church in the Greater Mbarara Archdeaconry of Ankole Diocese has made commendable efforts to address drug and substance abuse. By building on current measures and incorporating additional strategies rooted in theological principles, the church can further enhance its impact in curbing this pervasive issue.

5.4 Chapter Summary

This chapter examined the theological perspective on drug and substance abuse, emphasizing biblical teachings on sobriety, self-control, and holiness. Both the Old and New Testaments advocate for moderation and self-discipline, with a historical and contemporary church response integrating spiritual, psychological, and social support to address substance abuse comprehensively.

CHAPTER SIX

CONCLUSION(S) AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 Introduction

This chapter presents conclusion and recommendations

The study examined the effectiveness of the church in curbing drug and substance abuse among the youth in greater Mbarara Archdeaconry Mbarara City. Therefore, this chapter presents Conclusions, Recommendations and Areas for further research based on the study findings.

6.2 Conclusion

Based on the findings and the analysis of the data from the field, the researcher concluded that many youths in greater Mbarara Archdeaconry Mbarara City use different drugs that disturb their lives for example marijuana, alcohol drinking and many others which at the end brings problems to their lives.

These drugs end up causing diseases to the youth for example lung cancer, mental illness and many other diseases related to the drug abuse.

From the study, it can be concluded that drug abuse has very many different effects that it causes to the lives of the youth in greater Mbarara Archdeaconry Mbarara City for example domestic violence, head damage, misunderstandings between the youth.

All these effects affect the young youth and end up destroying their youth hood which also becomes a threat to the nation and the world at large.

From the study, it can be concluded that the church in Uganda is working hard to stop the habit of drug abuse among the youth. The church has taken an action by putting their ways through which the youth can be helped in overcoming the problem of drug and substance abuse.

The church has arranged the fellowships for the youth so that they can reduce on the numbers of youth using drugs. In addition, the church has also provided educational programs in different societies so that they can inform the youth about the dangers and effects of drug and substance abuse.

Furthermore, the church has also decided to go on ground and identify those youths that are involved in drug and substance abuse so that they can be helped in one way or another.

6.3 Recommendations

Based on the key findings and conclusions drawn from the study, the researcher proposes the following recommendations:

Collaboration for education: The county government, NACADA, NGOs, educators, politicians, and local leaders should develop effective strategies to help youths understand the risks and dangers associated with drug and substance abuse.

Church initiatives: Churches should organize seminars, workshops, and awareness campaigns to educate the public about the hazards of drug abuse. They should also partner with schools and colleges to reach and inform young people about the harmful effects of drugs.

Support and compassion: Churches should demonstrate love and support to individuals affected by substance abuse. The stigma, judgment, and condemnation need to be eliminated. Addicts should be embraced with compassion as individuals created in the image of God. Their families should also receive support and care akin to that given to those facing significant personal losses, recognizing the isolation and discouragement that often accompanies addiction.

Community outreach: Churches should extend their outreach efforts to support families impacted by drug abuse. This can include organizing support groups and providing resources to help them manage the challenges associated with addiction.

Collaboration with law enforcement: Churches should work together with law enforcement agencies to address drug trafficking and distribution. They can assist by providing information and support to help law enforcement identify and apprehend drug dealers.

Spiritual support for youth: Churches should offer spiritual support to youths struggling with drug addiction. This can include prayer services, spiritual counseling, and other resources aimed at fostering hope and healing. Church leaders need to acknowledge that addiction issues may exist within their congregations and pray for the strength to address these challenges openly.

Public preaching: The church should consistently and openly preach against drug abuse. Preaching should be conducted publicly, not just in religious gatherings but in various community settings, to reach a broader audience and address the issue effectively.

6.4 Suggestions for Further Research

This study was carried out in Greater Mbarara Archdeaconry only. Therefore, a similar study can be done in other parts of the country.

Research can be done to assess the effects of drugs and substances abuse in other parts of the country.

6.4 Chapter Summary

This chapter summarizes the conclusions and recommendations based on the study's findings. It begins with an introduction to the conclusions drawn from the research, highlighting key insights and summarizing the effectiveness of the measures assessed. The conclusion section presents a synthesis of the study's findings, reflecting on the impact and success of the church's interventions in addressing drug and substance abuse among youths in Greater Mbarara Archdeaconry. Recommendations are then provided to enhance existing strategies and improve future efforts in combating substance abuse. Finally, the chapter includes suggestions for further research to explore unresolved issues and expand knowledge on effective interventions and their outcomes.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX A: QUESTIONNAIRE (ENGLISH VERSION)

Dear Respondent,

I am Mpagi Erinest, a student of Master of Divinity at Uganda Christian University. I am currently carrying out a Research entitled “A Study of the effectiveness of the Church’s Current Measures to curb Drug and Substance Abuse among the Youths in Greater Mbarara Archdeaconry, Ankole Diocese of the Church of Uganda.” You have been selected to participate in this research exercise and any information given will be treated with utmost confidentiality. It will be used for academic purposes only.

Thank you very much for cooperation.

Section One:

The Respondent’s Particulars

Name:

Gender: Male

Female:

Age: Youth (18-35)

Adult (36-60)

Elderly (60 & above)

Position in the Church: Clergy Laity

Section Two:

Questions:

1. Have the Church’s current measures been effective in curbing the problem of drug and substance abuse among the youths in Greater Mbarara Archdeaconry?

Yes

No

2. What measures has the church put in place to curb the problem of Drug and Substance abuse among the youths in Greater Mbarara Archdeaconry, Ankole Diocese?

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.....
.....

3. What else can be done to handle the problem of Drug and Substance abuse among the youths in Greater Mbarara Archdeaconry, Ankole Diocese?

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.....

Thank you very much for your responses. May God bless you.

APPENDIX B: TRANSLATED QUESTIONNAIRE

Ahari Owokugarukamu,

Ndi Mpagi Erinest, omwegi w'itendekyero erikuru erya Uganda Christian University, Mukono kandi orikukora diguri ye yakabiri omu by'obuhereza bw'Ekanisa. Obunaku obu ndiyo ninkora okucondooza ahari "Oku ekanisa ebasize kuhweera omukwihaho eby'obutokooza bwoongo omu minyeeto omu busebadikoni bwa Greater Ankole omu bureberezi bwa Ankole". Ninkusiima ahabw'okwikiriza okwejuumbira omu kucondooza oku. Ebirarugyemu nibyijja kubiikwagye kandi n'okukoresibwa gye habw'okucondooza oku.

Webare munonga.

Ekicweka Ky'okubanza

Ekicweka eki nikirondoreza ebikwatiriine n'obuhangwa bw'abantu abarikugarukamu ebibuuzo.

1. Obuhangwa a. Omushaija b. Omukazi
2. Emyaaka yaawe n'engaahi?
3. Ekanisa yaawe n'eha?
4. Omukanisa egi wamaramu emyaaka engaahi?
5. Obuhereza bwawe omu Kanisa ni buuha?.....

Ekicweka kya kabiri

Ebibuuzo

1. Ebi ekanisa erikugyezaho kukora kwihaho eby'obutokooza bwongo, byiine ekibiyambire omu kwihaho ekizibu eki?

Ego

Nhaaha

2. Ekanisa ni bintu ki ebi ekozire kurebeka ngu ekizibu eki kyahwaho omu kyanga eki ekya Greater Ankole?

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.....
.....

3. Kandi niki ekindi ekitakakozirwe, ekyakubaasa kukorwa kikabaasa kutaamba narishi kwihaho ekizibu ky'ebitokooza bwongo omuri Nkore?

.....
.....
.....
.....

Webare munonga kandi ninshaba MUKAMA Ruhanga waitu Akuhe omugisha.

APPENDIX B: KEY INFORMANTS GUIDE

Dear Respondent,

I am Mpagi Ernest, a student of Master of Divinity at Uganda Christian University. I am currently carrying out a Research entitled “A Study of the effectiveness of the Church’s Current Measures to curb Drug and Substance Abuse among the Youths in Greater Mbarara Archdeaconry, Ankole Diocese of the Church of Uganda.” You have been selected to participate in this research exercise and any information given will be treated with utmost confidentiality. It will be used for academic purposes only.

Thank you very much for cooperation.

Section A: state of substance abuse


1. What is substance abuse
2. What are the different types of drug taken by the youth?
3. Why do youth get involved in drug abuse and afterwards commit crimes?

Section B: role of church in curbing drug and substance abuse

1. Have the Church’s current measures been effective in curbing the problem of drug and substance abuse among the youths in Greater Mbarara Archdeaconry?
2. What measures has the church put in place to curb the problem of Drug and Substance abuse among the youths in Greater Mbarara Archdeaconry, Ankole Diocese?
3. What else can be done to handle the problem of Drug and Substance abuse among the youths in Greater Mbarara Archdeaconry, Ankole Diocese?

Thank you very much for your responses. May God bless you.

APPENDIX D: INTRODUCTORY LETTER

 **UGANDA CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY**
A Centre of Excellence in the Heart of Africa

15th March 2024

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

Dear Sir/Madam


INTRODUCTION LETTER FOR DATA COLLECTION

This letter serves to introduce to you MPAGI ERINEZI a student of Bishop Tucker School of Divinity pursuing a Master of Divinity/ Master of Arts in Theology/ Master of Arts in Theology and Development/Master of Arts in Theology and Health care Management/ Bachelors of Divinity.

His/her is carrying out a research as a partial requirement for him/her to be awarded the degree he/she is pursuing. So kindly avail him or the required information for building his/her research work.

Counting on your cooperation and thank you in advance

Yours faithfully


Rev. Prof. Elly Kansime
Research coordinator, Bishop Tucker School of Divinity and Theology.
ekansiime@ucu.ac.ug, 0772621182

A Centre of Excellence in the Heart of Africa
P.O. Box 4, Mukono, Uganda (East Africa), Plot 67-173, Bishop Tucker Road, Mukono

APPENDIX E: LIST OF RESPONDENTS

NAME /GROUP OF RESPONDENTS	ADDRESS	TYPE (QUESTIONNAIRE Q / INTERVIEW I)
Religious leaders (05)	Greater Mbarara Archdeaconry	I
Political Leaders (05)	Mbarara Municipal Council offices	I
Youths (45)	Greater Mbarara Archdeaconry	Q
Security personnel (05)	Mbarara Central police station	I
Local members of the community (26)	Greater Mbarara Archdeaconry	Q
TOTAL		86

APPENDIX F: PLAGIARISM CERTIFICATE

Submission ID 1266897735	68 Pages
Submission Date Aug 23, 2024, 9:00 AM GMT+3	14,712 Words
Download Date Aug 23, 2024, 9:02 AM GMT+3	93,089 Characters
File Name Mpaq_Art_of_Research_Report.docx	
File Size 5.4 MB	

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