

**DRUG ABUSE IMPLICATION TO NATIONAL SECURITY: A CASE OF ARUSHA
MUNICIPALITY**

BOAY PETER

Master of Arts in Peace and Security Studies

Institute of Accountancy Arusha

November, 2023

**DRUG ABUSE IMPLICATION TO NATIONAL SECURITY: A CASE OF ARUSHA
MUNICIPALITY**

BOAY PETER

MA-PSS/0042/2021

**A Dissertation report submitted in Partial Fulfilment of the Requirements for
the Degree of Master of Arts in Peace and Security Studies (MA-PSS)**

Institute of Accountancy Arusha

November, 2023

DECLARATION

I, **Boay Peter**, hereby declare that this proposal is my own original work and that it has not been presented and will not be presented to any other higher learning institutions for similar or any other academic award.

Signature:

Date:

CERTIFICATION

I, the undersigned, certify that I have read the proposal entitled, "**Drug abuse implication to National security: A case of Arusha Municipality**", and hereby recommend for acceptance of the proposal by the Institute of Accountancy Arusha for the fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of **Master of Arts in Peace and Security offered by the Institute.**

Signature:

Kusekwa Mabondo

(Supervisor)

Date:

COPYRIGHT

This paper should not be reproduced by any means, in full or in part, except for short extract in a fair dealing, for research or private study, critical scholarly review or discourse with an acknowledgement. No part of this proposal may be reproduced, stored in any retrieval system, or transmits in any form or by any means without prior written permission of the author or The Institute of Accountancy Arusha.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I would like to thank the Almighty God for his gift of life and blessings. Writing and completing this proposal was not possible without assistance from different people. Therefore, I extend my sincere gratitude and appreciation to all who supported and helped me in one way or another in making this study possible.

Moreover, my gratitude goes to my family, Paskalina Joseph Hewasi (my wife), Peter and Perfect (my sons) and finally Prisca and Primrose (my twin daughters) for their strong support in all situations whenever I needed their help, not leaving behind all my friends who encouraged me in one way or another in making this study possible. I appreciate the academic support from Karim Omary, Alex Mhoja, Vida Haule, Robert Mahenge, Weston Yesaya, and Mohamed Hamad who encouraged me in ensuring that I accomplished this scholarly work on time.

My utmost gratitude goes to my supervisor Mr. Kusekwa Mabondo for his valuable comments, guidance, support and easy accessibility during the entire course. I appreciate his contributions and care that led to the preparation of the study report.

Lastly, I extend my gratitude to all staff members of the Institute of Accountancy Arusha for their kindness and professional guidance to my administrative needs.

ABSTRACT

The present study aimed at assessing the implication of drug abuse to national security with a special focus to Arusha region as case study. The study was guided by three objectives which were intended to; identify the underlying factors contributing to drug abuse; examine the implications of drug abuse for security; and explore strategies to mitigate the negative consequences of drug abuse on security. The study employed case study research design with a qualitative approach.

A sample size of 50 respondents was extracted from total population of 392,007 particularly from groups included; drug users, police officers, local government officers, officers from the office of DCEA, as well as staff serving in sober house. This number was determined by the saturation principle. Sampling techniques included convenience, snowball sampling and purposive sampling. Data collection methods included interviews (semi-structured interview), focused group discussions and documentary review. The data was analysed through thematic analysis.

Generally, findings from the field revealed that, indicate that drug abuse is fueled by socioeconomic pressures, peer influence, drug accessibility (especially cannabis and khat), and family dynamics. Drug abuse contributes to various crimes, disrupting community safety. Effective strategies include prevention programs, rehabilitation, and law enforcement, but challenges like imprisoning drug users and corruption persist. Recommendations encompass community-wide prevention, addressing socio-economic factors, peer counseling, legal reform, anti-corruption measures, improved treatment access, parental education, border security cooperation, and multi-agency coordination. Further research should evaluate the impact of awareness campaigns, long-term rehabilitation outcomes, corruption within law enforcement, and compare drug abuse strategies with neighboring countries. Expanding research diversity is also advised for comprehensive insights into addressing drug abuse.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

| | |
|--|-----|
| DECLARATION | i |
| CERTIFICATION | ii |
| COPYRIGHT | iii |
| ACKNOWLEDGEMENT | iv |
| ABSTRACT | v |
| LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS | ix |
| CHAPTER ONE | 1 |
| GENERAL INTRODUCTION | 1 |
| 1.1 Introduction | 1 |
| 1.2 Background to the problem..... | 1 |
| 1.3 Statement of the Problem | 10 |
| 1.4 Research objectives | 11 |
| 1.4.1 General research objective | 11 |
| 1.4.2 Specific research objectives | 11 |
| 1.5 Scope of the study | 12 |
| 1.6 Limitation of the study..... | 12 |
| 1.7 Significance of the study | 13 |
| 1.8 Organization of the study..... | 13 |
| CHAPTER TWO | 15 |
| LITERATURE REVIEW | 15 |
| 2.1 Introduction | 15 |
| 2.2 Theoretical Literature Review | 15 |
| 2.2.1 Definitions of the Operational Terms | 15 |
| 2.2.1.1 Drug abuse | 15 |
| 2.2.1.4 National security | 15 |
| 2.2.1.5 National Security Threats..... | 16 |
| 2.2.1.7 Drug Trafficking | 16 |
| 2.2.2 Existing Policy and Legal framework for drug abuse in Tanzania | 17 |
| 2.2.2.1 Policy framework | 17 |
| 2.2.2.1.2 DCEA Medium Term Strategic Plan 2021/2022– 2025/2026..... | 17 |
| 2.2.2.2 Legal framework | 18 |
| 2.2.2.2.1 Drug Control and Enforcement Act [CAP. 95 R.E. 2019]..... | 18 |

| | |
|---|----|
| 2.3 Empirical Literature Review | 19 |
| 2.3.1 Underlying factors contributing to drug abuse..... | 19 |
| 2.3.2 Impact of drug abuse on criminal activities | 25 |
| 2.3.3 Strategies to mitigate the consequences of drug abuse on security | 33 |
| 2.4 Research Gap | 38 |
| 2.5 Theoretical Framework | 39 |
| 2.6 Conceptual Framework..... | 42 |
| CHAPTER THREE | 44 |
| RESEARCH METHODOLOGY | 44 |
| 3.1 Introduction | 44 |
| 3.2 Study area | 44 |
| 3.3 Research Design | 45 |
| 3.4 Research Approach | 45 |
| 3.5 Target population..... | 46 |
| 3.5.1 Sampling technique and Sample size..... | 46 |
| 3.5.1.1 Sampling technique | 46 |
| 3.5.1.2 Sample size | 47 |
| 3.6 Data collection Methods | 48 |
| 3.6.1 Primary data collection methods..... | 48 |
| 3.6.2 Secondary data collection methods | 49 |
| 3.6.2.1 Documentary Review..... | 49 |
| 3.7 Pilot study | 49 |
| 3.8 Data analysis | 50 |
| 3.9 Validity and Reliability..... | 50 |
| 3.10 Ethical consideration..... | 51 |
| 3.11 Conclusion..... | 52 |
| CHAPTER FOUR | 53 |
| PRESENTATION AND DISCUSION OF THE FINDINGS | 53 |
| 4.1 Introduction | 53 |
| 4.2 Presentation of the findings | 53 |
| 4.2.1 Underlying Factors Contributing to Drug Abuse..... | 53 |
| 4.2.2 Impact of Drug Abuse on Criminal Activities | 62 |
| 4.2.3 Strategies to Mitigate the Consequences of Drug Abuse on Security..... | 70 |

| | |
|---|-----|
| 4.3 Discussion Of The Findings..... | 76 |
| 4.3.1 Introduction..... | 76 |
| 4.3.2 The underlying factors contributing to drug abuse in Arusha Municipality | 77 |
| 4.3.3 The impact of drug abuse on criminal activities in Arusha Municipality..... | 82 |
| 4.3.4 Strategies to Mitigate the Consequences of Drug Abuse on Security..... | 85 |
| 4.4 Chapter Summary..... | 88 |
| CHAPTER FIVE | 89 |
| CONCLUSSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS..... | 89 |
| 5.1 Introduction..... | 89 |
| 5.2 Summary of the study..... | 89 |
| 5.3 Conclusions | 90 |
| 5.3.1 Conclusion on underlying factors contributing to drug abuse in Arusha Municipality | 90 |
| 5.3.2 Conclusions on the impact of drug abuse on criminal activities in Arusha municipality | 92 |
| 5.3.3 Conclusions on the strategies to mitigate the impact of drug abuse on security in Arusha Municipality..... | 93 |
| 5.4 Recommendations..... | 94 |
| 5.4.1 Policy Implications | 94 |
| 5.4.2 Recommendations on the areas for further research..... | 96 |
| 5.5 Critical evaluation of the study..... | 98 |
| REFERENCES | 100 |
| APPENDICES | 111 |
| APPENDIX III: Focused Group Discussion Scheduled for community Members who are likely to be affected negatively by drug abuse | 117 |
| APPENDIX V: Work Plan for the study..... | 119 |

LIST OF FIGURES

| | |
|---------------------------------------|----|
| Figure 2. 1 conceptual framework..... | 42 |
|---------------------------------------|----|

LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

| | |
|---------|--|
| AIDS | Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome |
| ATS | Amphetamine-Type Stimulants |
| AU | African Union |
| CFR | Council on Foreign Relations |
| CFTA | Continental Free Trade Agreement |
| COSTECH | Tanzania Commission for Science and Technology |
| CSIS | Center for Strategic and International Studies |
| DCEA | Drug Control and Enforcement Authority |
| FDG | Focus Group Discussion |
| GIATOC | Global Initiative Against Transnational Organized Crime |
| HIV | Human Immune Viruses |
| LGAs | Local Government Authorities |
| MAT | Medication-assisted treatment |
| NBS | National Bureau of Statistics |
| NDLEA | National Drug Law Enforcement Agency |
| NIDA | National Institute on Drug Abuse |
| NPS | New Psychoactive Substances |
| PDMP | Prescription Drug Monitoring Programs |
| SBIRT | Screening, Brief Intervention, and Referral to Treatment |
| TACAIDS | Tanzania Commission for AIDS |
| UNDP | United Nations Development Programs |
| UNODC | United Nations Office of Drugs and Crimes |
| URT | United Republic of Tanzania |
| WHO | World Health Organization |

CHAPTER ONE

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the introduction and the background information regarding the study, which aimed at assessing the drug abuse implication to national security with special focus at Arusha municipality. It contains subsections which are the background to the problem, the statement of the research problem, objectives of the study, research questions, significance of the study, the scope of the study, justification of the study and the organisation of the research.

1.2 Background to the problem

Drug abuse is a complex and multifaceted problem that affects individuals, families, and communities globally. According to the World Drug Report (2022) published by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), around 284 million people aged 15-64 used drugs worldwide in 2020, a 26 per cent increase over the previous decade. Young people are using more drugs, with use levels today in many countries higher than with the previous generation. In Africa and Latin America, people under 35 represent the majority of people being treated for drug use disorders.

The report estimates that 11.2 million people worldwide were injecting drugs. Around half of this number were living with hepatitis C, 1.4 million were living with HIV, and 1.2 million were living with both. The report also shows that drug use continues to be associated with health and social problems, including drug dependence, overdose, HIV and other infectious diseases, and crime and violence (UNODC, 2022; Canton, 2021).

One of the primary security implications associated with drug abuse is drug trafficking, which is a global issue involving the illegal production, transportation, and distribution of drugs (Rousseau, 2017). The UNODC reports that drug trafficking generates an estimated \$435 billion annually, making it one of the most profitable criminal activities worldwide. Drug trafficking organizations often resort to violence and corruption to safeguard their operations, thereby presenting a significant security threat (UNODC, 2021; Canton, 2021). Globally, drug trafficking is frequently intertwined with organized crime and terrorism, creating a complex web of interconnected security challenges. Terrorist organizations may finance their activities through drug trafficking, while drug traffickers may employ terrorist tactics to protect their operations (UNODC, 2021; Rousseau, 2017). This association between drug abuse, organized crime, and terrorism carries grave security implications for countries across the globe.

Numerous studies have demonstrated a clear link between drug abuse and security, particularly regarding social dislocations, increased criminality, and organized violence (Ekpenyong, (2016); Awudu, (2016); Maluki, (2018)). Mexico and Colombia serve as pertinent examples, where drug trafficking and organized violence are closely associated with drug lords and cartels. The majority of crimes, including murders and assassinations, in these countries are perpetrated by criminal drug lords and rival cartels. These groups even carry out targeted killings of high-ranking security officials. Given that drug trafficking remains the exclusive domain of criminal organizations, its persistence only serves to intensify criminal activities, posing severe threats to national security (Ayodele, 2011).

Furthermore, Ekpenyong, (2016); Awudu, (2016) affirmed that drug use is associated with family breakdowns; violence and destruction; child abuse; sexual abuse; wife abuse; disrespect and breakdown of law and order in families and society. In a similar vein, the community and nation are

troubled by the problem of drug use. Criminal acts and violence, vandalism, theft and robbery, killings and unleashing of terror are often perpetrated by young drug-abusing individuals which threatens national security ((Al-Saadi, 2020; Shehu, Sani, and Garba, 2018). Further Felson and Staff (2017) posited that a significant number of deaths from accidents and violent crimes are linked with activities of persons under the influence of drugs.

Consequently, many states re-evaluated and shifted their national security policies in accordance with the rising non-state threats. In this context, it is acknowledged that transnational drug cartels pose a serious threat to national; and international security with their tremendous insidious nexus with terrorism and the capability to corrupt government institutions. Concurrently, drug trafficking has moved from being a mere criminal-justice issue to a national security agenda for many governments. International security literature often projects drugs as a national security challenge for weak states. However, advanced states such as the United States, United Kingdom and Germany have long been dealing with the drug trafficking and transnational crime as a national security challenge (Ekpenyong, 2016; Awudu, 2016; Maluki, 2018).

Despite international efforts to control drug use and distribution, illicit drug abuse continues to pose significant threats to national security of several states. At the heart of these threats lie drug lords who engage in the active manufacture, trafficking, and distribution of illicit addictive substances. Their activities, particularly drug trafficking, present security risks for countries worldwide, particularly those with porous borders like West African nations bordering the Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, Mexico, South Africa, and Australia just to mention few (CSIS, 2019).

The following are practical examples of how drug abuse have impacted national security of some nations globally;

In America, the prevalence of drug abuse, particularly in the United States and Mexico, poses significant security implications. The United States faces a persistent opioid epidemic, resulting in overdose deaths and widespread addiction. Mexico serves as a major hub for illicit drugs, leading to drug-related violence and organized crime (Ayodele, 2011; Rasmussen, and Bovett, 2017). This illicit drug trade undermines public safety, destabilizes communities, and erodes governance. These security concerns extend beyond borders, affecting neighboring countries and contributing to regional instability (Ayodele, 2011; Bagley, and Rosen, 2015). This was evidenced by the study by the Drug Enforcement Administration (2020) which confirmed that drug abuse facilitated by Mexican transnational criminal organizations, poses significant security threats in the United States. Illicit drug trafficking, including fentanyl-laced counterfeit pills, fuels the opioid crisis and overdose deaths. Rising availability of methamphetamine and stable cocaine availability contribute to security concerns. Controlled prescription drug abuse persists, further jeopardizing homeland security and public safety.

Drug abuse in Asia, exemplified by the situation in Vietnam, poses significant security implications. Vietnam faces a significant and escalating challenge regarding illicit drug activities, posing a substantial threat to national security. Between 2012 and 2016, an average of 19,000 drug-related criminal cases were uncovered annually, resulting in the arrest of around 28,000 offenders (Anh, 2018). Seizures of substantial quantities of drugs indicate the prevalence of trafficking networks and the extent of drug abuse within the country, further emphasizing the jeopardy to national security. Vietnam's geographical proximity to major synthetic drug manufacturing hubs, particularly China, increases its vulnerability to drug-related threats, making the illicit drug trade a pressing concern to the country and broader region of Asia (Anh, 2018). This implies that, these illicit drug networks

undermine national stability, disrupt economies, and fuel social unrest, posing significant threats to national security.

Drug abuse has been a significant problem in Africa for several decades. The use and abuse of drugs have increased over the years, particularly among young people, due to several factors, including poverty, unemployment, social inequality, and limited access to education and healthcare. The increase in drug abuse has significant implications for security in Africa (Das, 2019). According to Global Initiative Against Transnational Organized Crime (GIATOC). (2018) the increased drug abuse in Africa has also had significant security consequences where it has also contributed to the increase in crime in Africa, as drug users may resort to criminal activities to obtain money to buy drugs. This has led to an increase in drug-related violence, gang activity, and other criminal activities (Bagley, and Rosen, 2015).

West Africa is considered one of the most drug-affected regions in Africa, with drug trafficking and abuse being a significant challenge. According to the literature, West Africa is a transit region for cocaine trafficking from Latin America to Europe, with an estimated 1.5 tons of cocaine passing through the region every day. The region is also a significant transit point for heroin trafficking from Afghanistan and Pakistan to Europe, with Nigeria and Ghana being the main entry points (CSIS, 2019; Rousseau, 2017). According to Ikoh et al. (2019) Drug abuse among youths in West Africa has been found to have significant security implications, as demonstrated by the study conducted in Lafia metropolis, Nigeria. The prevalence of drug abuse in the region contributes to a range of security consequences, including increased incidents of scuffles, street fights, confrontations with law enforcement, accidents, injuries, robberies, and thefts. These manifestations of urban insecurity have the potential to exacerbate existing security challenges within West Africa.

The implications of drug abuse on security extend beyond the local level and have broader regional and global implications. The issues identified in Lafia metropolis are indicative of a larger trend across the West African region, highlighting the proliferation of drug-related activities, including production, trafficking, and consumption. These activities pose significant threats to national security, as they fuel the rise of violence, organized crime, and social unrest. The destabilization caused by drug-related crimes undermines governance structures, jeopardizes community stability, and impedes socio-economic development.

Furthermore, West African crime groups, operating on a global scale, present a formidable threat to national security worldwide. With a presence in more than 80 countries and organized into numerous cells internationally, these groups have a long-standing involvement in heroin trafficking and marketing (Wyler and Cook, 2009). However, their criminal activities have expanded to include the smuggling of cocaine, other illicit drugs, contraband items, and even human trafficking. Their diversified criminal involvement underscores the far-reaching implications for the stability and security of nations (Wyler and Cook, 2009).

The study by Ngwa (2022) further highlights the security threats posed by drug abuse in West and Central Africa, specifically focusing on the use of Tramadol among terrorist organizations and its role in driving youth violence and increased crime rates. This connection between drug abuse, extremist groups, and regional security highlights the urgent need for comprehensive measures to address drug-related security challenges in the region. The collective findings from these studies underscore the gravity of the situation, necessitating concerted efforts to combat drug abuse and its detrimental impact on national and regional security in West Africa.

In South Africa, Substance abuse particularly within townships, has significantly contributed to the rise in crime rates. Drug and alcohol misuse leads to various criminal activities such as drug possession, sales, and crimes committed to fund addiction. Additionally, impaired individuals under the influence of substances engage in dangerous behaviors like driving under the influence, child abuse, and domestic violence. The accessibility of illicit drugs due to trafficking further amplifies these security threats. This prevalence of drug abuse creates a cycle of crime, straining law enforcement and jeopardizing national security (Parry, and Plüddemann, 2010).

The threats posed by drug abuse extend beyond South Africa and are prevalent in other parts of Africa as well. Northern Mali, for instance, has witnessed a significant rise in drug-related violence, with various groups operating in the region. A substantial portion of the violence can be attributed to conflicts and rivalries between these groups involved in the drug trade (Ettang, and Leeke, 2019).

Furthermore, the local impact of drug trafficking in the region extends beyond intergroup violence. It also manifests in the form of widespread crime and violence perpetrated by drug users and armed gangs. This includes instances of petty crime, acts of violence targeting women and children, and incidents of violence fueled by drug money (Aning and Pokoo, 2013).

The situation in East Africa regarding drug abuse is alarming, with significant implications for national security. As affirmed by study conducted by Simon Githaiga Njoroge in 2014 on carjacking in the Lang'ata area of Kenya reveals that organized gangs involved in carjacking are driven by drug addiction, leading to increased criminal activities. This poses a direct threat to public safety and destabilizes the region. Supporting this finding, the study by Githinji and Hussein in 2017 explores the relationship between substance abuse, drug trafficking, and national security in Kenya, highlighting the interconnectedness of drug abuse and organized crime. Additionally, the study by

Samatar in 2015 focuses on the nexus between drug trafficking, terrorism, and organized crime in the Eastern Africa region, emphasizing the role of drug trafficking as a revenue source for terrorist organizations. These studies collectively underline the urgent need for comprehensive strategies, enhanced cooperation, and targeted measures to address drug abuse and its associated security challenges in East Africa. What this means is that hard drug abuse is an influencing factor to the commission of many criminal offences such as murder, armed robbery, arson, rape, cultism, kidnapping and acts of terrorism in the region, which call for urgency of the research which could provide up-to-date empirical evidence to address the problem in the region.

In Tanzania, drug use and abuse present significant challenges (Ngomuo, 2014). The country serves as a transit point for drug trafficking from Asia and the Middle East to other parts of Africa and Europe. Cannabis, heroin, and cocaine are the most commonly abused drugs in Tanzania (Omary, Mshana, and Nkya 2018). The prevalence of drug use among the general population is estimated to be around 2.4%, with cannabis being the most commonly used drug. In Arusha municipality, the issue of drug abuse is escalating, particularly among young people. The DCEA (2021) reports a high prevalence of drug abuse among young individuals in Arusha municipality, with cannabis and khat (a stimulating plant) being the drugs most commonly abused, specifically by the youth. Consequently, this has led to an increase in criminal activities, as drug users often resort to theft and other unlawful actions to sustain their habits. The association between drug use, trafficking, and crimes such as theft, robbery, and violence is well-documented in Tanzania (Iddi and Moyo, 2018). Moreover, drug trafficking contributes to organized crime, money laundering, human trafficking, and terrorism, thereby exacerbating security challenges in the country (Kilonzo and Kaaya, 2015; Jangu and Kilindo, 2017).

While previous studies have established a link between drug abuse and organized crime, terrorism, and related security challenges, there is a need for more specific and detailed research on the nature and extent of these connections. Existing literature such as those of Ngomuo, (2014); Omary, Mshana, and Nkya (2018); Iddi and Moyo (2018); Kilonzo and Kaaya (2015); Jangu, and Kilindo, (2017) have provided general observations, but a deeper analysis of the specific mechanisms through which drug abuse fuels criminal activities and threatens national security is lacking. Understanding these mechanisms can help develop targeted strategies to disrupt drug trafficking networks and mitigate their impact on public safety.

Similarly, numerous studies in Tanzania, including, Lema, et al., (2019); Masatu and Nkya, (2016); Mchome, et al., (2018) have put more emphasis on health and socioeconomic consequences of drug abuse while the direct linkages to national security are relatively unexplored. This implies that officially, drug abuse implication to national security is not enough acknowledged, nonetheless, for the safety and security of the nation there is a need for empirical research that investigate the multifaceted relationship between drug abuse and national security.

The government of Tanzania has taken several steps to address the problem, including strategic plan in addressing drug problem which is Government of Tanzania National Drug Control Master Plan (2016-2020) and establishment of the Law of Drug Control and Enforcement Act of 2017 that has led to the formation of Drug Control and Enforcement Authority (DCEA). This is the Government entity responsible for drug supply reduction, demand reduction, harm reduction and enhancement of international cooperation. Other efforts include; establishment of treatment and rehabilitation centers and the implementation of drug awareness campaigns (URT, 2017; Ngowi, Mbwambo, and Kilonzo, 2017). Despite such efforts, the problem of drug abuse in Tanzania still persists.

The present study was undertaken to inform policymakers and practitioners in the country about drug abuse's prevalence, patterns, consequences, and its implications for security. Therefore, it is from this background, the present study was conducted to investigate the drug abuse implication to national security in Tanzania particularly Arusha Municipality.

1.3 Statement of the Problem

Drug abuse is a growing concern worldwide, with far-reaching implications for national security (Shehu, Sani, and Garba, 2018). In the context of Tanzania, the city of Arusha, as a prominent urban center, faces specific challenges related to drug abuse and its impact on various dimensions of national security. Drug abuse is a significant legal issue in Tanzania, as evidenced by the comprehensive measures outlined in the Drug Control and Enforcement Act [CAP. 95 R.E. 2019]. This law criminalizes the possession, use, administration, and financing of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances, imposing severe penalties and imprisonment terms. Moreover, the Act establishes the Drug Control and Enforcement Authority (DCEA) as the designated body responsible for combating drug abuse in the country. Through these provisions, Tanzania demonstrates its commitment to addressing the challenges posed by drug abuse and ensuring the effective enforcement of drug control measures under the guidance of the DCEA.

On the other hand, multiple studies, such as Lema et al. (2019) and Masatu and Nkya (2016), have investigated the issue of drug abuse in the country from health and socioeconomic angles. These studies provide valuable insights into the complex nature of drug abuse and its impact on individuals and society. However, despite these efforts from the government and other stake holders, the problem of Drug abuse still poses significant threats to the stability, social fabric, and overall well-being of a nation indicating the need for further research and comprehensive approaches to address this ongoing challenge (Omary, Mshana, and Nkya 2018). The measurement and assessment of

its impact on national security are of utmost importance for effective policy formulation and intervention strategies.

Nonetheless, existing research on drug abuse in Tanzania, has primarily focused on health and socio-economic aspects, neglecting the implications for national security (Lema et al., 2019; Masatu and Nkya, 2016; Mchome et al., 2018). The lack of acknowledgement regarding drug abuse's impact on national security suggests a gap in official recognition. This study seeks to address this gap by examining drug abuse in Arusha Municipality, emphasizing its consequences for national security. Findings informs policymakers and practitioners, enabling targeted interventions, reducing drug-related crime, and enhancing overall security in the country. Therefore, the present study intended to examine drug abuse's impact on national security in Tanzania, specifically in Arusha Municipality.

1.4 Research objectives

1.4.1 General research objective

To assess the implications of drug abuse on national security in Arusha Municipality

1.4.2 Specific research objectives

- i. To identify the underlying factors contributing to drug abuse in Arusha Municipality
- ii. To examine the impact of drug abuse on criminal activities in Arusha Municipality
- iii. To explore strategies to mitigate the consequences of drug abuse on security in Arusha Municipality

1.4.3 Research questions

- i. What are the underlying factors contributing to drug abuse in Arusha Municipality?

- ii. What are the impacts of drug abuse on criminal activities in Arusha Municipality?
- iii. What are the strategies to mitigate the negative consequences of drug abuse on security in Arusha Municipality?

1.5 Scope of the study

This study investigated drug abuse and its impact on security in the Arusha Municipality, located in northern Tanzania, with specific focus social security aspect of national security. Specifically, the study explored how drug abuse within the area impact the well-being and social stability of the local population, and by extension, how this could have implications for broader national security concerns. It aimed to assess the prevalence of drug abuse, identify commonly abused substances, explore the motivations behind drug abuse, examine the correlation between drug abuse and criminal activities, and propose strategies to mitigate drug abuse and its security implications. The study employed data collection methods such as interviews, document analysis, and FGDs, and analyzed the gathered information through transcripts and narrative summaries. The insights gained from this research will contribute to informed policy decisions and interventions addressing the issue of drug abuse and its effects on security in the Arusha Municipality.

1.6 Limitation of the study

This study faced several limitations. Firstly, it used a qualitative approach with a case study design, limiting the generalizability of the findings to other contexts or populations. Secondly, the study was only focused on drug abuse implications for security in the Arusha Municipality, narrowing the scope of the research. Additionally, data collection was constrained by factors such as limited access to participants, time constraints, and ethical considerations. Furthermore, the small sample size

inherent in qualitative approach with a case study designs might have impacted the reliability of the findings. Finally, the participants were purposefully selected, introducing potential bias.

1.7 Significance of the study

This study have significant implications. It can inform policy decisions and interventions addressing drug abuse and its impact on security in the Arusha Municipality, leading to the development and implementation of effective prevention strategies. The study can raise awareness about the issue, enhancing public understanding and knowledge. It can also contribute to a better understanding of the complex relationship between drug abuse and security, shedding light on underlying factors and reasons behind engagement in drug abuse and its connection to criminal activities. Additionally, the study can improve health outcomes by identifying commonly abused drugs and informing targeted prevention and treatment programs. Lastly, it can serve as a basis for future research, identifying research gaps and contributing to a more comprehensive understanding of drug abuse and its implications on security in the Arusha Municipality.

1.8 Organization of the study

This dissertation report is divided into five chapters, the first of which contains the study's introduction, which includes sub sections such as the general introduction, study's background, and statement of the problem, research objectives, hypothesis and questions, scope, significance of the study, limitation, and study organization. Chapter two comprises of theoretical literature review, empirical literature review, research gap (knowledge gap), theoretical framework and conceptual framework. Furthermore, chapter three which comprises of the research methodology, which included the research approach, research design, study area, study population, sample size and sampling techniques, source of data, data collection methods, data analysis technique, validity and reliability issues and ethical consideration, was also covered in chapter three. Chapter four covered

the presentation and discussion of the findings and finally chapter five covered the conclusions and recommendations.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This chapter covers the theoretical literature review, where operational terms related to the subject matter are defined here, and also the policy and legal framework on drug abuse are covered in this part. The chapter further, emanates the empirical studies that relate to the implication of drug abuse to national security. Furthermore, it stipulates the research gap, theoretical framework and the conceptual framework.

2.2 Theoretical Literature Review

2.2.1 Definitions of the Operational Terms

2.2.1.1 Drug abuse

Drug abuse refers to the excessive or inappropriate use of drugs, both legal and illegal, in a manner that is harmful to an individual's physical and mental health, as well as their overall well-being. It involves the misuse or overuse of substances such as prescription medications, illicit drugs, or even legal substances like alcohol and tobacco. Drug abuse typically goes beyond the prescribed or recommended dosage, frequency, or purpose of use, leading to negative consequences on various aspects of a person's life (UNODC, 2021).

2.2.1.4 National security

National security refers to a nation-state's freedom from harmful threats, encompassing protection against military aggression, coercion, and internal subversion. It involves safeguarding political, economic, and social values for the well-being of the population. It encompasses the preservation of physical integrity, territory, economic relations, institutions, governance, borders, and the

cherished values of a country, including democratic principles and citizen welfare (Zelikow, 2003; Afolabi, 2015). In this study the focus is on internal subversion that is to say safeguarding social values for the well-being of the population.

2.2.1.5 National Security Threats

National security threats encompass potential dangers and risks that pose significant harm to a nation-state. Drug abuse stands as a central example of an internal threat, contributing to social upheaval, organized crime, and instability. External threats include military aggression, terrorism, cyberattacks, and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. Internal threats encompass political instability, civil unrest, separatist movements, economic instability, and social upheaval. These factors collectively undermine a country's stability, sovereignty, and interests, making them crucial considerations for national security efforts. (Patel, and Chudasama, 2021).

2.2.1.7 Drug Trafficking

Drug trafficking is the illegal transport, distribution, and sale of illicit drugs. It involves organized and unlawful movement across borders or within a country. Traffickers operate for financial gain within criminal networks, using various means like smuggling, concealing drugs in shipments, and employing human couriers. They exploit legal transportation channels and use sophisticated methods to evade law enforcement, such as hidden compartments and encrypted communication. (Astorga and Shirk, 2010; Kan, 2016).

2.2.2 Existing Policy and Legal framework for drug abuse in Tanzania

2.2.2.1 Policy framework

2.2.2.1.2 DCEA Medium Term Strategic Plan 2021/2022– 2025/2026

The Medium Term Strategic Plan (2021/2022–2025/2026) developed by the Drug Control and Enforcement Authority (DCEA) in Tanzania is a comprehensive roadmap aimed at combatting illicit drug use, drug abuse, and trafficking within the country. The plan is structured over five years and is aligned with key reference documents including Tanzania Development Vision (Vision 2025), FYDP III, and the Ruling Party Election Manifesto for the General Election of 2020. The strategic planning process involved participatory formulation, with a focus on situational analysis, plan components, and key performance indicators (KPIs). The plan encompasses a well-defined vision of achieving a Tanzania with zero tolerance for illicit drug activities, and a mission focused on coordinating multi-sectoral efforts to control drug abuse and trafficking for the well-being of the Tanzanian population. The core values of DCEA, including integrity, professionalism, accountability, and teamwork, form the foundation of the plan's implementation.

Throughout the strategic plan's development, a structured approach was taken involving internal and external environmental analyses using tools such as PEST analysis. This process led to the identification of critical issues that would govern the plan's execution. The plan's four chapters encompassing different aspects were formulated collaboratively with guidance from facilitators and references to the organization's mandate as well as the baseline document from the previous strategic plan (2016/17–2020/21). In essence, the plan seeks to holistically address drug-related challenges in Tanzania by leveraging coordinated measures and upholding a set of core values, all geared toward the greater well-being of the Tanzanian society.

2.2.2.2 Legal framework

2.2.2.2.1 Drug Control and Enforcement Act [CAP. 95 R.E. 2019]

The Drug Control and Enforcement Act [CAP. 95 R.E. 2019] in Tanzania includes provisions to combat drug abuse. Section 17 of the Act addresses the prohibition on the possession and use of small quantities of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances for personal consumption. It stipulates that individuals found in possession of such substances can face penalties such as fines of not less than one million Tanzanian shillings, imprisonment for five years, or both. Section 18 of the Act focuses on the prohibition of activities like smoking, inhaling, or using narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances. Engaging in these activities or being found in possession of drug paraphernalia without lawful and reasonable excuse can result in penalties, including fines of not less than one million shillings, imprisonment for three years, or both.

Additionally, Section 20 addresses the offense of administering narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances. It states that administering drugs without proper authorization, adding drugs to food or drink without the consumer's knowledge, or selling drugs with forged prescriptions can lead to penalties such as fines of not less than fifty million shillings, imprisonment for not less than thirty years, or both. For offenses committed in schools or involving victims under the age of eighteen, the minimum imprisonment term is thirty years (Section 20(2)). Section 23 highlights the offense of financing illegal activities related to drugs. Knowingly providing direct or indirect financial support to drug-related activities specified in Section 15, or harboring individuals engaged in such activities, can lead to penalties of fines not less than one billion shillings and life imprisonment.

These specific provisions from the Drug Control and Enforcement Act provide the legal framework to address drug abuse in Tanzania, deterring possession, use, administration, and financing of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances through substantial penalties and imprisonment terms.

2.3 Empirical Literature Review

2.3.1 Underlying factors contributing to drug abuse

The study conducted in Turkey by Karakus, and Inal (2018) investigated the Factors Affecting drug Abuse in Adolescents: A Cross-Sectional Study. This study aimed to identify the factors that contribute to drug abuse among adolescents in Turkey. The study found that the main factors contributing to substance abuse among adolescents were peer pressure, family problems, and personal characteristics, such as low self-esteem and sensation seeking.

The weakness of this study lies in its cross-sectional design, limiting the ability to establish causality or track changes over time. To address this, a qualitative study with a case study design will be conducted to offer a more in-depth examination of the evolving factors contributing to substance abuse among adolescents, utilizing methods such as in-depth interviews and FGDs to provide contextual insights and inform targeted interventions.

In Spain the study on Factors related to drug addiction: A cross-sectional study of drug users recruited in non-clinical settings was conducted by Ramón-Arbúes, and Fraj-Andreu, (2017) aiming to identify the factors related to drug addiction among drug users in Spain. The study found that the main factors related to drug addiction among drug users were a lack of social support, emotional problems, and criminal activity. The study also found that the use of multiple substances was common among drug users. Another study done in capital city of Nasarawa State in North-Central Nigeria by Ikoh, et al. (2019) revealed that peer pressure, curiosity, and availability of drugs were the major factors that influenced youths' entry into drug abuse. Other factors such as poverty, lack of parental care, and influence of role models also played significant roles.

One weakness of the study by Ramón-Arbúes and Fraj-Andreu (2017) is sampling bias, recruiting drug users only from non-clinical settings, limiting generalizability. A qualitative study with purposive

sampling and in-depth interviews/focus groups can address this weakness, including a diverse range of drug users and providing rich insights into addiction factors. Similarly, the study by Ikoh et al. (2019) relies on survey questionnaires, potentially overlooking nuanced factors influencing drug abuse and security. Conducting a qualitative study with in-depth interviews/focus groups would capture detailed insights from youths involved in drug abuse, leading to targeted strategies and improved security measures.

In their study Oyeyemi, et al. (2020) studied the Socio-ecological factors of adolescent substance use in Nigeria: a systematic review of literature. This study aims to systematically review the literature on the socio-ecological factors that contribute to adolescent substance use in Nigeria. The findings suggest that the socio-ecological factors contributing to adolescent substance use in Nigeria are complex and multifaceted. These factors include individual-level factors such as peer pressure, academic stress, and mental health problems, as well as family-level factors such as parental substance use and poor family cohesion. Community-level factors such as easy availability of substances, inadequate regulation of substance use, and cultural acceptance of substance use also contribute to adolescent substance use in Nigeria.

The weakness of this study lies in its narrow focus on intrapersonal and interpersonal factors, neglecting community and policy influences. Additionally, the studies lack a solid theoretical framework and rely on cross-sectional designs. To overcome these limitations, the present study will employ a qualitative approach with a case study design, enabling a deeper exploration of the dynamic nature of substance use behaviors, including the examination of community and policy factors, while incorporating a comprehensive theoretical framework.

In the US a Longitudinal Study of the Risk Factors for Substance Use Initiation Among Young Adolescents” was conducted by Barrett, Maggs, and Schulenberg (2005). This study followed a

group of adolescents from ages 11 to 14 and identified risk factors for substance use initiation. The study found that factors such as low academic achievement, sensation seeking, and peer substance use were associated with increased risk of substance use initiation. Another longitudinal studies of the same nature conducted in the United States, Canada, Australia, Europe, and Asia by Kokko, et al., (2019) found that risk factors for drug abuse among adolescents included family factors (e.g., parental substance abuse, poor parental monitoring), individual factors (e.g., conduct problems, sensation seeking), and peer factors (e.g., association with drug-using peers).

The weakness of the study by Barrett, Maggs, and Schulenberg (2005) is its limited focus on a specific age range, missing potential risk factors emerging later in adolescence. Similarly, the study by Kokko et al. (2019) on drug abuse among adolescents across multiple countries relies on self-report measures, potentially introducing biases. To address these weaknesses, the present study will employ a qualitative approach with a case study design, allowing for a comprehensive exploration of risk factors over a broader age range and incorporating multiple data sources (such as in-depth interviews, FGDs and document analysis) to enhance validity.

Moreover, A cross-sectional study on the relationship between drug abuse and family factors among high school students in Tehran" was conducted by Shahmohammadi and colleagues (2018) found that family factors such as parental divorce, parental drug abuse, and parental conflict were associated with increased risk of drug abuse among high school students in Tehran. The findings of this study was in line with the study conducted in Brazil on the "Risk and protective factors for drug use among young adults from a prospective study" by Andrade and colleagues (2018) which found that risk factors for drug use among young adults included depression, alcohol use, and peer drug use, while protective factors included positive family relationships and religiosity.

However, the study of Shahmohammadi et al. (2018) has a limitation in establishing causal relationships. Likewise, the study by Andrade et al. (2018) relies on self-report measures, which

may introduce biases. To address these limitations, the present study will employ a qualitative case study design, utilizing in-depth interviews and observations to explore the dynamic interplay between family factors and drug abuse, providing a deeper understanding of the underlying mechanisms and experiences.

In their study Kendler, et al., (2003) studied the structure of genetic and environmental risk factors for common psychiatric and substance use disorders in men and women in Virginia, United States. The aim of the study was to determine the relative contributions of genetic and environmental factors to drug abuse liability. The study found that genetic factors accounted for 50-60% of the variance in drug abuse liability, with environmental factors accounting for the remaining variance. Also the study suggests that prevention and treatment efforts for drug abuse should take into account the role of genetic factors in susceptibility to substance use disorders.

The weakness of this study is its limited generalizability to diverse populations. To address this, the present study will employ a qualitative case study design, offering a comprehensive exploration of the relationship between drug abuse liabilities among various populations with diverse age groups, enhancing understanding beyond the limitations of quantitative approaches.

In Kilimanjaro region of northern Tanzania, Mavura, et al., (2022) conducted a study on the Prevalence of substance use and associated factors among secondary school adolescents. From this study the results showed that the overall prevalence of substance use among secondary school adolescents in Kilimanjaro region was 17.8%. The most commonly used substances were alcohol (14.7%) and tobacco (4.3%), while illicit drugs such as marijuana and cocaine were less commonly used. The study also found that male students were more likely to use substances than females. Other factors associated with substance use included peer pressure, parental monitoring, and academic performance. The study recommends the interventions targeting peer pressure, parental

monitoring, and academic performance may help to reduce the prevalence of substance use among this population.

However, the limitation of this study is its reliance on secondary data and ignored direct involvement of firsthand information from the participants. This limitation can be addressed by the present study, which will involve in-depth interviews and FGDs, allowing for a more comprehensive understanding of the factors and experiences related to substance use among drug users. By incorporating firsthand information, the study will provide richer insights and a deeper exploration of the complexities surrounding substance use in the region.

The study by Masatu and Nkya (2016) on "The Socioeconomic Determinants of Drug Use among Youth in Arusha, Tanzania" which investigated the socioeconomic determinants of drug use among youth in Arusha. The study revealed that, the prevalence of drug use among youth in Arusha was found to be 26.1%. Male gender, low educational attainment, unemployment, and having peers who use drugs were significantly associated with drug use. Additionally, living in poverty and having poor family relationships were also found to be significant predictors of drug use.

However, the study's limitation is its reliance on quantitative data alone, which restricts the understanding of nuanced experiences. To overcome this limitation, the present study will employ a qualitative case study design, enabling a deeper exploration of the socioeconomic determinants by capturing contextual insights and individual experiences related to drug use in Arusha.

Mchome, et al., (2018) conducted a cross-sectional study among 301 street children aged 9-17 years in Arusha. Data were collected through face-to-face interviews using a structured questionnaire. The questionnaire included questions on drug use patterns, reasons for use, and access to drug-related services. Descriptive and inferential statistics were used to analyze the data. Findings of this revealed that, the prevalence of drug abuse among street children in Arusha was found to be 46.2%. The most commonly abused drugs were inhalants (41.9%), followed by cannabis

(34.9%) and alcohol (13.6%). The main reasons for drug use were to cope with life on the street and to relieve boredom. The study also found that access to drug-related services was limited among street children.

The weakness of the study is its reliance on cross-sectional data collected through face-to-face interviews using a structured questionnaire. This may limit the depth of understanding of the complex and individual experiences of drug abuse among street children. To address this limitation, the present study will employ a qualitative approach with a case study design, incorporating in-depth interviews and FGDs to gain a more comprehensive understanding of the reasons for drug use, the challenges faced by street children, and the barriers they encounter in accessing drug-related services.

In the similar vein Charles, et al., (2019) did research on "Perceived Causes and Consequences of Drug Abuse among Young People in Arusha, Tanzania" This study aimed to explore the perceived causes and consequences of drug abuse among young people in Arusha. The authors found that lack of awareness about the dangers of drug abuse, peer pressure, and curiosity were significant factors contributing to drug abuse among young people. However, weakness of the study is its reliance on perceived factors rather than objective measurements or direct observations. To address this limitation, the present study will employ a qualitative case study design, allowing for a deeper exploration of the underlying factors contributing to drug abuse among young people by conducting in-depth interviews and FGDs, so as to provide a more nuanced understanding of the actual causes and consequences of drug abuse, capturing the complexities and individual experiences of young people in relation to drug use.

2.3.2 Impact of drug abuse on criminal activities

Al-Saadi, (2020) in his study on Drug Abuse and Its Impact on Human Security in Iraqi Society, suggested that drug abuse constitutes a major threat to human security, efficient institutional performance and cohesion of the social fabric, all this constituted a suitable environment for deviant behavior and crime in its various categories. Another study examining the nexus between drug trafficking and human insecurity in the context of Vietnam. By adopting the worldwide well-known analytical framework of human security developed by UNDP, by Anh, (2018) revealed that in Vietnam drug trafficking has mounted to an considerable multifaceted threat to human security particularly on the dimensions of economic, health, personal, community and security. In relation to the training of the anti-drug trafficking police, these revelations suggest that the crime should be considered as not only a criminal problem but also an important issue of non-traditional security.

However, both studies have their weaknesses. Al-Saadi's study fails to provide detailed recommendations or solutions for addressing drug abuse, limiting the practical application of its findings. On the other hand, Anh's study suffers from limitations in methodology and sample size, relying primarily on secondary data analysis and a small number of semi-structured interviews. To overcome these weaknesses, this study will involve in-depth interviews with a larger and more diverse sample, providing a comprehensive understanding of the relationship between drug abuse and national security in that specific context. Transparent methodology and rigorous participant selection would enhance the credibility of the findings.

Ekpenyong, (2016) studied Drug trafficking and the threat to Nigeria's national security. The study revealed that, illicit drug trade proved to be an insidious threat that finances terrorism, instigates corruption, undermines economic development and erodes state authority. One of the most alarming trends that place Nigeria and Nigerians on the radar of policy makers, law enforcement, and researchers alike is the number of new fronts on which the illicit drug trade is growing. The

study of the similar nature was conducted by Shehu, Sani, and Garba, (2018) on Nigeria's national security: potent threats of drugs abuse to future's socio-economic and political security, and the findings highlights that drug abuse is a significant security threat to Nigeria's future socio-economic and political security. The problem has led to an increase in crime, insurgency, and terrorism in Nigeria, which have resulted in increased poverty, health problems, and social disintegration in many communities across the country. The study identifies Nigeria as a major transit point for drug trafficking and notes that there has been a rise in local production and consumption of drugs in recent years.

However, the first study on drug trafficking in Nigeria lacks consideration of underlying factors, impacts, and stakeholder perspectives, limiting its focus. A study at hand could overcome these weaknesses by conducting in-depth interviews with diverse participants, providing a comprehensive understanding of drug abuse and its implications for national security. Similarly, the second study's weakness lies in its reliance on secondary data sources and its failure to comprehensively analyze the underlying causes and stakeholder perspectives of drug abuse. To address these limitations, the study at hand will collect primary data through in-depth interviews, offering a more profound understanding of the implications of drug abuse for national security.

Awudu, (2016) conducted a study on Assessment of the impact of drug trafficking on national security: A case study of Ghana. This study focuses on analysing impact of drug trafficking on the National Security of Ghana; with central focus to human security dimensions. Despite the fact that, the concept of national security encapsulates both state security and human security, this study focuses essentially on analysing the impacts of drug trafficking from the human security perspective. The study Findings revealed that, drug trafficking in Ghana affects the economic, health, food, personal, political, environmental and community securities of citizens in the country. It also affects National Security of the country including increase in crime and violence rates in the country. The

findings of this study is in line with the study of Uzuegbu-Wilson, (2019) on Narcotics Drug Use in West Africa and Its Impact on Human Security, where it was found that narcotic drug use is associated with several drug problems that include biological, environmental, behavioral, cognitive and emotional risk factors.

However, both studies have limitations. The first study's methodology of literature review and interviews is limited, while the second study relies on desk-review research and secondary data analysis. To address these weaknesses, a more robust research design with diverse data sources and primary data collection methods, such as in-depth interviews and focus groups, is needed for a comprehensive understanding of the implications of drug abuse for national security.

The study conducted by Ekici (2014) on "International drug trafficking and national security of Turkey" explores the broader security implications of illicit drug trade, with a focus on Turkey. It highlights that drug trafficking is a significant international security challenge, and transnational crime syndicates have shown resilience against counter-narcotics efforts. Despite the global production, trafficking, and consumption of drugs, the Turkish National Security Council (MGK) downplays narcotics as a national security issue, often overshadowed by counter-terrorism and geopolitical conflicts. The study emphasizes the need to recognize the socio-economic costs of the drug problem, including its links to terrorism financing, corruption, and the erosion of state authority. It argues for a greater emphasis on addressing illicit drug trade as a crucial aspect of national security in the future.

One weakness of this study is the lack of detailed exploration of specific cases or examples to support its claims. While it highlights the global scope of the drug problem and its impact on Turkey, it does not provide specific instances or empirical evidence to substantiate its arguments. Additionally, the study does not thoroughly address counter-arguments or alternative perspectives that may exist regarding the prioritization of counter-terrorism over drug-related issues in the

national security agenda. A more comprehensive analysis incorporating a broader range of perspectives and evidence would strengthen the study's findings and provide a more balanced assessment of the drug abuse implications to national security.

Study conducted in Bangladesh by Das, (2019) concerning Drug-trafficking as a Non-traditional Security Threat: Emerging Trends and Responses revealed that, illegal movement of narcotics and drugs pose significant threats to national security: breach of security of the international borders and the country, money generated by the sale of drugs and narcotics are used for terror funding and criminal groups engaged in drug trafficking develop nexus with terror networks. The trends and patterns of drug trafficking in the country demonstrate that there has been a gradual shift from traditional/natural drugs towards synthetic drugs that are being trafficked and consumed in the country. However, the weakness of this study is its limited analysis of the state's efforts to curb drug trafficking and their effectiveness. The study at hand on drug abuse implications to national security could address this by providing a more comprehensive examination of anti-drug trafficking strategies and their impact, through interviews and engagement with stakeholders.

In the similar vein the study by Aning, and Pokoo, (2013) on Drug Trafficking and Threats to National and Regional Security in West Africa, revealed that there are number of impacts of drug trafficking on West African societies, such as increased violence, the spread of HIV/AIDS, and the undermining of democratic institutions. The paper concludes with recommendations on how to combat drug trafficking in the region and strengthen security, including improving interagency cooperation, increasing resources for law enforcement agencies, and addressing the root causes of drug trafficking. The weakness of this study is the knowledge gaps in the existing literature on drug trafficking in West Africa. The study at hand could address this by providing in-depth insights and

filling those gaps through qualitative research methods. This would enhance the understanding of drug trafficking's impact on security.

Parry, and Plüddemann, (2010) investigated a Drug use and its relationship to criminal activity and mental health: A South African case study. The Findings of this study revealed that the Drug abuse is a significant risk factor for both crime and mental health problems, which can have implications for public safety and security. The findings of this study tally with that of the study of United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC). (2012) on the Drug trafficking, violence, and public security in Central America, where it was found that Drug trafficking can contribute to violent crime and instability, which can threaten public safety and security. Also the study report recommends a comprehensive approach to drug trafficking and related violence that includes effective law enforcement, regional cooperation, and social and economic development programs to address the root causes of drug trafficking.

However, the weakness of this study is the lack of in-depth analysis on the specific implications of drug abuse for national security in Central America and the Caribbean. This study could address this weakness by providing a comprehensive examination of the specific security challenges and impacts associated with drug abuse in the region. This would enhance the understanding of the relationship between drug abuse and security in Central America and the Caribbean.

A study conducted by Were (2021) examined the impact of illicit brews and substance abuse among Kenyan youth on national security. The findings highlighted significant consequences such as an overwhelmed judicial system, strained healthcare, decreased productivity, and environmental degradation. The study underscored the importance of effective measures to address youth substance abuse, proposing national, regional, and continental strategies. However, the study's limitations included a narrow focus on Kenya and a mixed-method approach that could benefit from a more comprehensive qualitative investigation. To address these weaknesses and gain localized

insights, a prospective study on drug abuse implications for national security in Arusha, Tanzania, could provide valuable insights and evaluate intervention measures.

In Dar Es Salaam Tanzania, Ngomuo, (2014) studied *The Impact of Illicit Drugs Prevalence Among Secondary School Students: A Case of Kinondoni Municipality*. According to the research findings it was noted that, illicit drugs are among the factors with negative impacts to the students including lost studying opportunities, deaths, accidents, crime, home violence, illness, loss of productivity due to poor academic performance and subjected to high risks due to sexual. However, the weakness of this study is its limited scope and methodology, relying solely on a cross-sectional research design and single data collection point. This study could address this limitation. By employing qualitative methods such as in-depth interviews and focus groups, the study could provide a deeper understanding of the underlying causes, perspectives of stakeholders, and specific security implications related to drug abuse among diverse groups. This would enhance the comprehensiveness and validity of the research findings.

The study conducted by Omary, Mshana, and Nkya (2018) on "Drug Abuse and Security in Arusha Region, Tanzania: A Qualitative Study" revealed that drug abuse in the region is associated with various criminal activities that pose a significant security threat. The study found that drug users and dealers engage in the sale and distribution of illegal drugs, which is a criminal offense in Tanzania. Additionally, drug users often engage in theft or burglary to obtain money to purchase drugs or steal drugs directly from pharmacies or medical facilities. Prostitution and human trafficking for drug-related purposes were also identified as significant criminal activities associated with drug abuse in the region. Furthermore, the study revealed that drug use often leads to violence and assault, with some drug users resorting to violence to obtain drugs or money for drugs. Drug use also leads to vandalism and property damage, and impaired driving ability resulting from drug use

has contributed to accidents and reckless driving. These criminal activities associated with drug abuse pose a significant security threat to the Arusha region.

However, weakness of this study is the limited data collection techniques used, primarily relying on interviews and observations. This approach has overlooked other valuable sources of information, included methods such as focus group discussions (FGDs) or document analysis. Therefore in order to address these weakness the study at hand will include the sources of information such as FGDs and documentary review. These additional techniques would have provided additional perspectives and insights into the research topic, enhancing the comprehensiveness of the study's findings.

Study of Lema, (2017) on the Drug Abuse and Its Impacts on Youth Development in Arusha Municipality, Tanzania. The aim of the study was to investigate the impacts of drug abuse on youth development in Arusha municipality. Findings revealed that drug abuse has negative impacts on youth development, such as poor academic performance, mental health problems, and involvement in criminal activities. However, a weakness of this study by Lema (2017) is its reliance on a specific group of youth, which may limit the generalizability of the findings to other groups who could also be impacted by drug abuse. To address this limitation, the present study aims to assess the implications of drug abuse on security by incorporating a diverse sample size encompassing individuals from various socioeconomic conditions. By including a broader range of participants, this study will provide a more comprehensive understanding of the relationship between drug abuse and security, taking into account the experiences and perspectives of different groups affected by drug abuse.

The study conducted by Iddi and Moyo (2018) aims to explore the impact of drug abuse on Tanzania's national security. Through an analysis of secondary data, the study found that drug abuse poses a significant threat to Tanzania's national security. The authors identify several factors that contribute to this impact, including increased crime rates, corruption, and health issues. The

study highlights the link between drug abuse and crime, revealing that drug use often leads to an increase in criminal activity such as theft and robbery. Moreover, the authors found that drug trafficking and distribution are often associated with corruption, as drug traffickers may bribe officials to facilitate their activities. In addition to its impact on crime and corruption, the study identifies health issues as a significant consequence of drug abuse.

However, one weakness of the study conducted by Iddi and Moyo (2018) is its reliance on secondary data analysis, which may have limitations in capturing the multifaceted nature of drug abuse and its impact on national security in Tanzania. To address this limitation, the study at hand could benefit from incorporating qualitative research methods, such as interviews or focus groups, and conducting field observations to gather firsthand insights and experiences. This would provide a more comprehensive understanding of the complexities surrounding drug abuse and its implications for Tanzania's national security.

The study conducted by Kilonzo and Kaaya (2015) aimed to explore the impact of substance use on the peace and security of the community in Tanzania. The study employed a literature review approach to synthesize existing research on the topic. The findings of the study revealed that substance use poses a significant threat to the peace and security of the community in Tanzania. The use of drugs and alcohol has been linked to increased violence, crime, and risky behavior, such as unprotected sex and driving under the influence. Moreover, the study found that substance use is also associated with mental health problems such as depression, anxiety, and suicidal ideation. These mental health issues can lead to further conflicts and disruptions in the community. However, the study's weakness lies in its reliance solely on a literature review, which may limit the inclusion of specific insights and data from the Tanzanian community. To address this, incorporating primary data collection methods would provide a more comprehensive understanding of the impact of substance use on peace and security in Tanzania.

Additionally, the study highlighted the role of drug trafficking and illicit drug production in fueling conflicts and insecurity in the region. The drug trade has been linked to the proliferation of firearms, which have been used in violent crimes and terrorist activities. The findings of this study tally with those of two studies conducted by Jangu, (2017) and Kilindo, (2017) conducted in Tanzania, the studies revealed that, drug abuse was linked to a range of security threats including; drug trafficking, organized crime, violence, corruption, and the spread of infectious diseases, which all of them pose considerable threats to national security. However, the weakness of these studies are the lack of in-depth analysis and exploration of the specific mechanisms through which drug trafficking and illicit drug production fuel conflicts and insecurity in the region. While they acknowledges the link between the drug trade and various security threats, it does not provide detailed insights into the underlying dynamics and processes involved. To address this weakness, the present study could employ a more comprehensive and focused approach, incorporating case studies, qualitative interviews, and data analysis to delve deeper into the complex interplay between drug abuse, organized crime, violence, and corruption, thereby enhancing the understanding of their implications for national security.

2.3.3 Strategies to mitigate the consequences of drug abuse on security

The study by Oluwole et al., (2019) evaluated the effectiveness of drug abuse control strategies in Nigeria using the National Drug Law Enforcement Agency (NDLEA) as a case study. The study found that the NDLEA employs various strategies to control drug abuse, including law enforcement, prevention, and treatment. However, the effectiveness of these strategies is limited by several factors, including insufficient funding, inadequate training of personnel, and poor coordination among agencies, corruption, and weak legislation. The study also revealed that drug users and dealers continue to find ways to evade law enforcement efforts, such as by using new and more

potent drugs, adopting new distribution channels, and engaging in bribery and corruption. It is recommended by the authors that, strengthening the capacity of the NDLEA, including increasing resources, addressing corruption, and improving public awareness, to enhance its effectiveness in mitigating the negative consequences of drug abuse on security.

World Health Organization (WHO). (2009) conducted a study titled Guidelines for the psychosocially assisted pharmacological treatment of opioid dependence. This was compilation of evidence-based recommendations drawn from various studies conducted in different parts of the world. The aim of the study was to provide evidence-based guidelines for the treatment of opioid dependence, which can be a significant problem in many regions. The study found that, guidelines recommend a comprehensive approach to treating opioid dependence that includes medication-assisted treatment (MAT) and psychosocial support. The WHO recommends the implementation of MAT programs, including the provision of methadone and buprenorphine, as well as the integration of psychosocial support services to address the complex needs of those affected by opioid dependence.

However, a notable weakness of this study is its reliance on secondary data, which may limit the inclusion of diverse methodologies, sample populations, and contextual factors. To address this limitation, the present study will employ primary data collection methods, such as interviews or focus groups, to gather firsthand information. This approach allows for a deeper exploration of the experiences, perspectives, and contextual nuances of individuals affected by opioid dependence. By bridging this gap, the qualitative study can provide valuable insights that complement existing evidence and contribute to the development of more robust and context-specific guidelines for the treatment of opioid dependence.

The study conducted by Babor, et al. (2007) focused on Screening, Brief Intervention, and Referral to Treatment (SBIRT) as a public health approach to managing substance abuse in New Zealand.

The study emphasized the need for early identification and intervention in substance abuse, as well as the importance of providing adequate care and support to individuals struggling with addiction. The research findings highlighted the effectiveness of SBIRT in reducing substance abuse among individuals who received treatment. The study also revealed that SBIRT could be implemented across different healthcare settings, including primary care facilities, emergency departments, and mental health clinics.

One weakness of this paper is the limited evidence on the long-term effects of SBIRT on population health. However, the present study, employing a case study design with a qualitative approach, aims to address this gap and provide insights into the long-term consequences of drug abuse on security. By exploring strategies to mitigate these consequences, the study aims to contribute to a more comprehensive understanding of the population-level impact of drug abuse and inform effective interventions.

According to the study conducted by Karakus and Ciftci (2020), community policing can play a crucial role in preventing drug abuse and related crime: A case study of Turkey. The study focused on examining the effectiveness of community policing in reducing drug abuse and associated crimes by analyzing the perspectives of law enforcement officers, community members, and drug users. The findings of the study suggest that community policing initiatives that involve collaboration and partnership between law enforcement and community members can significantly reduce drug abuse and related crimes. The study highlights the importance of developing trust and relationships between law enforcement and community members to promote effective community policing. Furthermore, the study suggests that community policing can be particularly effective in preventing drug abuse and related crimes by addressing underlying social and economic factors that contribute to drug abuse, such as poverty, unemployment, and lack of access to healthcare and education so as to mitigate the negative consequences of drug abuse on security.

However, the weakness of this study is that it primarily relies on the perspectives of law enforcement officers, community members, and drug users. While these perspectives provide valuable insights, the study would have overlooked other relevant stakeholders, such as healthcare professionals, policymakers, and social workers, whose perspectives could contribute to a more comprehensive understanding of the effectiveness of community policing in addressing drug abuse and related crimes. To address this weakness, future research will consider incorporating a broader range of perspectives to provide a more holistic evaluation of Strategies to mitigate the consequences of drug abuse on security

The study conducted by Kilonzo and Kapanda (2018) aimed to explore the strategies used by police officers in controlling drug abuse in Arusha region, with a specific focus on the Central Police Station in Arusha. The researchers used a case study approach and collected data through interviews with 15 police officers who were involved in drug control operations in the area. The findings of the study indicated that police officers employed various strategies to control drug abuse in Arusha. The most common strategy used by the police officers was the use of public education, surveillance, intelligence and information gathering to identify drug dealers and their locations hence drug arrests. This was followed by regular patrols and raids in areas known for drug trafficking. The police officers also worked closely with other stakeholders such as community members, non-governmental organizations, and the judiciary to enhance their efforts in controlling drug abuse.

However the study's limited sample size and scope, focusing only on the Central Police Station in Arusha and involving interviews with 15 police officers, may restrict the generalizability of the findings and overlook perspectives from other important stakeholders involved in drug control efforts. To overcome this limitation, present study will expand the sample size and include diverse perspectives from stakeholders such as the DCEA, local government officers, the general

community, and individuals in sober houses. This broader approach will offer a more comprehensive understanding of the strategies used to address drug abuse in the region.

Kilonzo, Kaale, and Mbwambo conducted a study in 2014 to review the effectiveness of the law enforcement system in reducing drug trafficking and drug abuse in Tanzania. The study aimed to identify the challenges faced by law enforcement agencies in Tanzania and to assess the effectiveness of current interventions. The study found that the legal framework in Tanzania was inadequate in addressing drug trafficking and drug abuse, and there was a need for strengthening the laws and policies. The study also identified the need for collaboration among law enforcement agencies, government, and non-governmental organizations in implementing effective interventions to reduce drug trafficking and drug abuse.

The study's weakness lies in its limited focus on the effectiveness of the law enforcement system in reducing drug trafficking and drug abuse in Tanzania, without exploring other contributing factors or perspectives. To strengthen the study, future research could consider a more comprehensive approach that includes a broader examination of social, economic, and cultural factors influencing drug trafficking and abuse. Additionally, incorporating perspectives from diverse stakeholders such as community members, healthcare professionals, and individuals affected by drug abuse would provide a more holistic understanding of the issue.

Buonanno, and Claussen, (2016) conducted a study titled Combining drug treatment and criminal justice supervision in Tanzania: An evaluation of effectiveness and cost-effectiveness. The purpose of the study was to evaluate the effectiveness and cost-effectiveness of a program that combines drug treatment and criminal justice supervision in Tanzania. The study found that the program was effective in reducing drug use and criminal behavior among participants, and was also cost-effective. The authors recommended the expansion of the program to other regions in Tanzania and other countries in the region.

One potential weakness of this study is the limited scope of the evaluation, focusing only on the effectiveness and cost-effectiveness of the program without delving into potential drawbacks or limitations. The study may benefit from addressing other factors such as long-term outcomes, potential unintended consequences, and sustainability of the program beyond the evaluation period. Additionally, considering a broader range of perspectives, such as those of program participants, their families, and other stakeholders, would provide a more comprehensive understanding of the program's impact and potential areas for improvement.

Study of Mmbaga, and Leonard, (2018) investigated on preventing drug abuse in Tanzania: A systematic review. Substance Abuse. The aim of the study was to conduct a systematic review of interventions aimed at preventing drug abuse in Tanzania. The study found that school-based programs, community-based programs, and mass media campaigns were effective in preventing drug abuse among young people in Tanzania. The authors recommend the implementation of evidence-based interventions to prevent drug abuse among young people in Tanzania, as well as further research to identify effective strategies for other populations.

However, a potential weakness of this study is its reliance on existing literature and the absence of primary data collection. Conducting a systematic review restricts the researchers' ability to gather firsthand information and insights from the target population. Furthermore, the study's emphasis on interventions for young people overlooked the effectiveness of prevention strategies for different age groups or populations. Future research will address these limitations by incorporating primary data collection methods and encompassing a broader range of interventions and target populations.

2.4 Research Gap

Despite the evident prevalence of drug abuse in Tanzania, there is a scarcity of comprehensive and up-to-date data on the specific implication of drug abuse on national security. Existing studies, such

as those by Lema et al. (2019), Masatu and Nkya (2016), Mchome et al. (2018), Ramo and Prochaska (2016), UNODC (2013), and Berg et al. (2015), have primarily focused on the health and socioeconomic consequences of drug abuse such as addiction, public health burdens, and social disintegration. While these studies are essential for understanding the overall impact of drug abuse on individuals and communities, the direct linkages of drug abuse to national security have received relatively little exploration. Therefore, it is essential to conduct empirical research that examines the relationship between drug abuse and national security in Tanzania. This research will contribute valuable insights to policymakers and practitioners by investigating the prevalence, patterns, consequences, and implications of drug abuse on security within the country, ultimately ensuring the safety and security of the nation.

2.5 Theoretical Framework

2.5.1 Rational Choice Theory

The Rational Choice Theory is a social science theory that has been developed and refined by various scholars over time. The origins of the theory can be traced back to classical economists such as Adam Smith and Jeremy Bentham, who emphasized the importance of individual decision-making based on rational calculation of costs and benefits. In the field of criminology, Rational Choice Theory was first proposed by scholars such as Gary Becker, James Q. Wilson, and George Stigler in the 1960s and 1970s. These scholars applied the principles of rational choice to the study of crime, arguing that individuals engage in criminal behavior as a result of rational decision-making processes.

This theory suggests that individuals engage in drug abuse after a rational calculation of costs and benefits. According to this theory, individuals choose to use drugs when the perceived benefits outweigh the perceived costs (Green, 2002; Sato, 2013). By applying this theory to the study of drug

abuse and its implications for security, we can gain insights into the decision-making process of individuals involved in drug-related activities. Understanding their rational calculations can help develop effective strategies for prevention and intervention. For example, by identifying the factors that influence an individual's decision to engage in drug abuse, such as economic incentives or social pressures, policymakers can design targeted interventions to reduce those incentives or address those pressures. By considering the rational choice perspective, we can analyze the factors that drive drug abuse and develop evidence-based policies and interventions to mitigate the security risks associated with drug-related activities.

2.5.2 Securitization Theory

Securitization Theory, developed by the Copenhagen School in international relations, explores how certain issues are framed and treated as security threats. In the context of drug abuse and national security, this theory examines how policymakers and stakeholders employ discourse and rhetoric to portray drug abuse as a significant threat to the stability, well-being, and survival of a society or state. By securitizing drug abuse, policymakers seek to legitimize extraordinary measures and bypass normal political procedures in order to address the perceived threat. This framing can result in increased attention, resource allocation, and integration of drug-related issues into national security agendas.

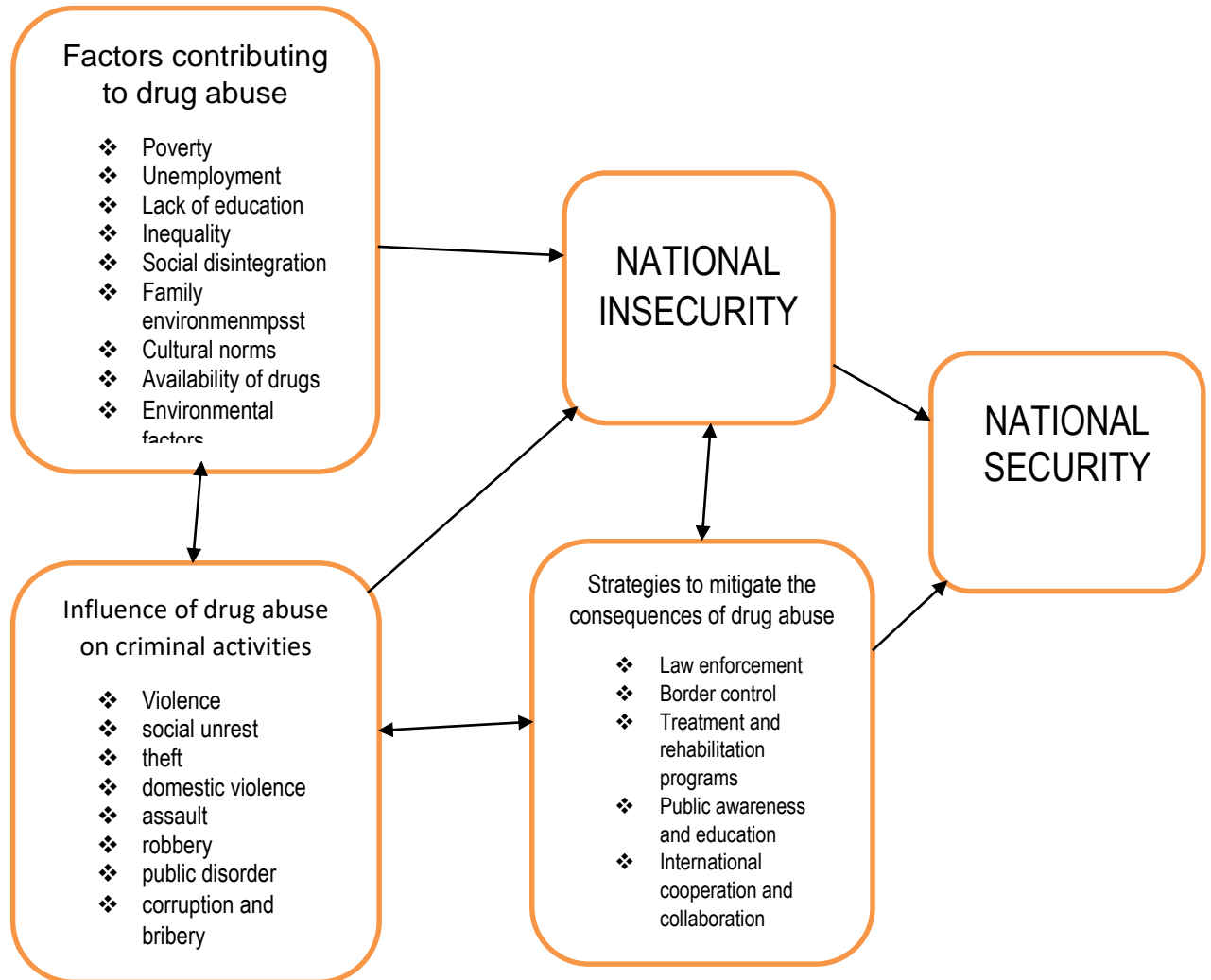
The securitization of drug abuse has implications for policy responses and governance. It allows policymakers to employ exceptional measures, such as heightened law enforcement, stricter border controls, and surveillance, often at the expense of civil liberties and human rights. Securitization theory helps analyze the impacts of securitizing drug abuse on national security agendas and the potential consequences of such shifts in policy focus. Furthermore, it sheds light on the strategic use of securitization as a policy tool, enabling actors to advance specific political agendas or

mobilize support for particular policies related to drug abuse. Understanding the dynamics of securitization in the context of drug abuse is crucial for comprehending the multifaceted relationship between drug abuse and national security and evaluating the implications for governance and policy-making.

Both rational choice theory and securitization theory can be applied to the study of drug abuse implications on national security due to their complementary perspectives. Rational choice theory offers insights into the individual decision-making processes, incentives, and calculations that drive drug-related behaviors, aiding in understanding the motivations behind drug abuse. On the other hand, securitization theory allows for an examination of how drug abuse becomes framed as a security threat, exploring the discursive strategies, exceptional measures, and policy implications. Together, these theories provide a comprehensive understanding of both micro-level decision-making and macro-level securitization processes, contributing to a holistic analysis of the implications of drug abuse on national security.

2.6 Conceptual Framework

Figure 2. 1 conceptual framework.



Source (Researcher's own construct as synthesis from reviewed literature, July, 2023)

In this framework, the dependent variable (national security) is influenced by the independent variables of availability and accessibility of drugs, law enforcement resources, social and economic factors contributing to drug abuse, and crime rate and criminal activities caused by drug abuse. By studying the relationships and interactions among these variables, we can gain insights

into the implications of drug abuse on national security and identify potential areas for intervention and policy development.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter emanates the methodological aspects used in this study. These methods include research design, the research approach, the area of the study, the study population, sampling procedure and sample size, data collection and techniques, pilot study, data management and analysis and research ethics considerations expected to be employed in this study.

3.2 Study area

This study was conducted in Arusha region particularly in Arusha municipality. The area is chosen purposely because like many other regions in Tanzania, Arusha has been affected by drug abuse, particularly among the youth population. The use of illicit drugs such as marijuana, heroin, and cocaine has been on the rise in recent years, leading to a range of negative implications, including health problems, increased crime rates, and decreased productivity. The studies conducted by Dotto (2016), Ochieng (2022), Yusuph, and Negret (2016) reveal a rise in drug abuse among young people in Arusha municipality. This trend poses a serious threat to the area's national security. The widespread drug abuse increased drug-related crimes like trafficking, gang involvement, and violence that can disrupt communities, and social order.

Furthermore, the prevalence of drug abuse among the young population in Arusha poses a significant challenge to the security of the area. The consumption of marijuana, alcohol, and other illicit drugs by youth and street children, as indicated by studies conducted by Lema et al. (2019), Masatu and Nkya (2016), and Mchome et al. (2018), has created an environment conducive to criminal activities and instability. Drug abuse often leads to impaired judgment, increased

aggression, and criminal behavior, which can have a direct impact on the safety and security of the community. Additionally, drug trafficking and the involvement of criminal networks associated with drug distribution further exacerbate the security challenges faced by Arusha. Effective measures and interventions are crucially needed to address this issue and ensure the safety and well-being of the residents in Arusha.

3.3 Research Design

A research design is the framework or blueprint that outlines how a research study will be conducted. It refers to the overall strategy that a researcher uses to integrate the different components of a research study in a coherent and logical way, in order to address a specific research question or hypothesis (Kothari, 2017). This study employed a case study design. The case study design was preferred over other research designs since it allows researcher to gain an in-depth understanding of the phenomenon of interest and generate rich, detailed data that can provide insights into complex social phenomena, which in this case is “drug abuse and its implication to national security”.

Case study design is a research method used to investigate a particular phenomenon in its real-life context. It involves in-depth exploration of a single case, which can be an individual, group, organization, community, event, or process (Crowe, et al., 2011).

3.4 Research Approach

Research approach refers to the way in which a researcher goes about tackling a research question or problem. It involves the researcher's overall strategy for collecting and analyzing data in order to address the research question or problem at hand (Kothari, 2017). This study employed a qualitative approach. A qualitative approach was chosen over quantitative and other approaches because the research question at hand required a detailed and nuanced understanding of the phenomenon

being studied, and the research methods need to be flexible and adaptable to the specific context and needs of the study. Furthermore, the approach is preferred because it enabled researcher to get in-depth understanding to uncover rich, in-depth data that cannot be easily captured by quantitative methods.

3.5 Target population

The target population for this study includes all individuals between the ages of 15 and 64 who reside in the Arusha Municipality. According to the population census provided by Tanzania bureau of statistics (TBS), the total population for this specified age group in the Arusha Municipality is 392,007. This included both male and female individuals from the specified age groups, individuals from all socioeconomic backgrounds, and ethnicities who have used or abused drugs such as marijuana, khat, cocaine, heroin, or prescription drugs. The study was also focused on individuals who have been affected by drug abuse, such as family members, friends who have witnessed the impact of drug abuse on their community, including crime, violence, and social problems, and healthcare providers including doctors, nurses, and other healthcare providers who treat patients with drug addiction or drug-related illnesses including those serving in the sober houses. Additionally, the study also involved law enforcement agencies such as police force, the office of the DCEA, government officials (specifically local Government officials), and other stakeholders who are involved in addressing drug abuse and its implications on security in the Arusha Municipality.

3.5.1 Sampling technique and Sample size

3.5.1.1 Sampling technique

This study used non-probability sampling techniques to select participants. Purposive sampling was employed to choose local government officials, police officers, and officials from the office of DCEA,

as their positions provide valuable information related to the research objectives. Purposive sampling involves selecting individuals or cases based on specific criteria or purpose, commonly used in qualitative research (Rai, and Thapa, 2015).

Snowball sampling was also used to recruit illicit drug users (both previous and current users). This technique relies on referrals from initial participants to identify and recruit others who meet the study's criteria. It is often used when the population of interest is hard to reach or lacks a complete sampling frame, ensuring access to a relevant sample of drug users (Waters, 2015).

Finally, convenience or accidental sampling was employed to select individuals who have witnessed the impact of drug abuse on their community. This technique involves choosing participants based on their easy accessibility or availability. Convenience sampling is commonly used when random or representative sampling is difficult or costly to implement, providing practicality in gathering data on the social problems associated with drug abuse (Oribhabor, and Anyanwu, 2019).

3.5.1.2 Sample size

Sample size refers to the number of observations or individuals that are included in a study or experiment. It is the total number of subjects or items that are selected and analyzed from a population (Gannon, et al., 2019). Since this is a qualitative research, and the goal of qualitative research is not to generalize findings to a larger population, but rather to understand and explore the experiences, perceptions, and perspectives of a small group of participants in-depth. Therefore in this study the sample size was 50 respondents. This number was determined by a "saturation principle" which means that data collection continues until no new information or themes emerge.

The saturation principle refers to the point at which collecting additional data or increasing the sample size does not lead to significant new insights or information. Saturation is often discussed in qualitative research methodologies, such as in-depth interviews, focus groups, or ethnographic

studies (Saunders, et al., 2018). The saturation principle suggests that data collection can be considered sufficient when new data no longer provide additional or different perspectives, themes, or insights. It implies that researchers have reached a point of information redundancy, where further data collection is unlikely to yield new findings (Saunders, et al., 2018). The saturation principle in research signifies the point at which collecting additional data no longer yields new insights or information, ensuring a thorough exploration and understanding of the research topic while optimizing resources and enhancing the trustworthiness of qualitative findings (Saunders, et al., 2018).

3.6 Data collection Methods

In this study the researcher used both primary and secondary data collection methods. Primary data was collected by a researcher directly from the field through semi-structured interview and FGD methods, whereas secondary data was collected through literature review.

3.6.1 Primary data collection methods

3.6.1.1 Interview

In research, an interview is a method of data collection that involves a researcher asking questions to an individual or a group of individuals in order to gather information on a particular topic or research question. Interviews can be conducted in person, over the phone, or through video conferencing, and can range from structured, with predetermined questions, to unstructured, with the interviewer asking open-ended questions (Mann, 2016). In this study an interview was used as data collection method to gain insight from the respondents such as drug users, police officers, officers from DCEA, and Officials from local government authorities, where semi-structured interview guide was prepared and respondents were asked to answer the research questions of the study.

3.6.1.2 Focus group discussion (FDG)

A focus group discussion (FGD) is a qualitative research technique that involves a group of people (usually 6-10) who are brought together to participate in a guided discussion about a specific topic or issue. The group is typically led by a moderator who asks open-ended questions and facilitates the discussion to encourage participants to share their opinions, attitudes, beliefs, and experiences (Mishra, 2016). FDG was used to collect data from the drug users and community members who experienced the impact of drug abuse on their community, including crime, violence, and social problems.

3.6.2 Secondary data collection methods

3.6.2.1 Documentary Review

In research, a document review is a type of literature review that focuses specifically on written documents as a source of data and information. A document review typically involves systematically searching for and analyzing documents related to a particular research question or topic. Documents can include a wide variety of sources, such as government reports, academic articles, legal documents, letters, diaries, and social media posts (Iacono, et al., 2019). For the purpose of this study a researcher extracted data from established literature concerning drug abuse. The African Union plan of action on drug and crime control was reviewed, also the Drug Control and Enforcement Act (R.E 2019) was perused for this purpose.

3.7 Pilot study

A pilot study is a small-scale preliminary study that is conducted to test the feasibility and effectiveness of a research design, methodology, data collection instruments, and analysis techniques before launching a larger-scale research project. The purpose of a pilot study is to

identify potential problems or issues with the research design or data collection process, and to make necessary adjustments before beginning the larger-scale study (In, 2017).

For the study at hand, the researcher conducted a trial study in order to test the data collection instruments prior to administering the research in the actual study area, where 3 respondents were interviewed. The study groups had different characteristics therefore, the pilot study enabled the researcher to correct any errors that were identified, especially in data collection tools, prior to the start of major fieldwork.

3.8 Data analysis

Data analysis is the process of inspecting, cleaning, transforming, and modeling data in order to extract useful information from it. It involves using statistical and computational methods to identify patterns, trends, and relationships within the data. The goal of data analysis is to turn raw data into meaningful insights that can be used to make informed decisions and solve problems (Helsel, 2005). For the study at hand the data was analyzed by using qualitative data analysis methods namely thematic analysis. Thematic analysis involves identifying and analyzing themes or patterns in the data, often using a deductive or inductive approach. It is often used to identify patterns across a large dataset or to compare and contrast themes across different participants or groups (Clarke, Braun, and Hayfield, 2015).

3.9 Validity and Reliability

In this study the researcher observed validity and reliability by making sure that, the methods used to collect and analyze data are appropriate for the research question and design. The data was collected using reliable and valid measures, and the analysis was conducted using appropriate analysis methods as per the research design and approach methods. Furthermore, the researcher conducted a pilot testing that involves testing the research methods on a small sample of

participants before conducting the main study. This helped to identify any problem/errors with the methods and made necessary adjustments before conducting the main study. Finally the researcher made sure that, the participants was fully informed about the study and provide their informed consent to participate. This can help to ensure that the study is ethical and that participants are fully aware of the purpose and potential risks and benefits of the study. All these will help to ensure that the findings of the study are trustworthy and accurate.

Validity refers to the extent to which a study measures what it is supposed to measure. In other words, it is the degree to which a study accurately reflects the phenomenon it is intended to investigate (Cohen, Manion, and Morrison, 2017). Reliability refers to the consistency or stability of a measure over time or across different raters. In other words, it is the degree to which a study produces consistent and reproducible results (Cohen, Manion, and Morrison, 2017).

3.10 Ethical consideration

This study was conducted after ensuring voluntary participation; informed consent and confidentiality were strictly observed. During the data collection in the field, oral informed consent was obtained from all the key informants participated in the study, and they were also informed of their right to withdraw from the study at any time. All the interviews was recorded in the tape-recorder and notebooks with the permission of each respondent, and also the Researchers protected the privacy and confidentiality of participants by ensuring that their personal information were kept confidential and not shared with anyone who is not directly involved in the study. Also the Researchers avoided any conflicts of interest that could compromise the integrity of the research or harm the participants.

Ethical considerations in research refer to the principles and guidelines that researchers should follow to ensure that their research is conducted in an ethical and responsible manner. These

considerations are designed to protect the rights, safety, and well-being of the research participants, as well as the integrity and credibility of the research itself (Hasan, et al., 2021).

3.11 Conclusion

The research methodology chapter as a critical component of any research project, outlined the overall plan for the study and described the methods used to collect and analyze data. The chapter typically begins with a description of the study area, followed by the research design, which is case study. The researcher also outlined the research approach, qualitative. The sampling techniques and sample size are determined, and the data collection methods are described, which includes interviews, focus group discussion and documentary review. It also stated that, a pilot study will be conducted to test the research methods before the main study. Data analysis methods are also identified, such as qualitative coding. Ensuring validity and reliability of the study as a critical concern is carefully highlighted in this chapter, and ethical considerations is also addressed, such as obtaining informed consent from participants or protecting their privacy.

CHAPTER FOUR

PRESENTATION AND DISCUSSION OF THE FINDINGS

4.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the research findings, aligning them exactly with the study objectives. The investigation explored the underlying factors contributing to drug abuse, assess the impact of this concerning issue on criminal activities, and examine strategies to mitigate the consequences on security. To facilitate a comprehensive understanding, this chapter is organized around three central themes and their corresponding subthemes. This structured approach allows the researcher to present the findings and engage in a detailed discussion, ultimately contributing significantly to the knowledge base surrounding drug abuse and its implications for security in Arusha Municipality. The chapter begin by presenting the findings, followed by an in-depth discussion that elucidates their implications and significance in achieving the research objectives as follows;

4.2 Presentation of the findings

4.2.1 Underlying Factors Contributing to Drug Abuse

The investigation into the underlying factors contributing to drug abuse in Arusha Municipality involved an inquiry into the main reasons why individuals engage in drug abuse. To address the research question pertaining to the factors driving drug abuse, interviews were conducted with key stakeholders, who were queried on the factors motivating individuals to engage in drug abuse. The subsequent section provides an overview of the responses obtained from the participants in relation to the theme of underlying factors contributing to drug abuse in Arusha Municipality. From the analysed data, five sub-themes were initiated, including; Socioeconomic Factors, Peer Influence, Drugs Accessibility and availability, Poor parental care and Drugs commonly abused in Arusha

Municipality. These sub-themes were developed in order to get a clear picture of the underlying factors contributing to drug abuse. Below is the explanation of the stated sub-themes;

4.2.1.1 Socioeconomic Factors contributing to drug abuse

The result from the field reported that, Socioeconomic factors, coupled with the influence of one partner being a drug user, play a significant role in contributing to drug abuse in Arusha Municipality, as revealed through this study. It has become apparent that individuals often turn to drug abuse for various reasons linked to their socioeconomic circumstances and interpersonal relationships. One such reason is the perception that drug use can enhance sexual experiences, and the influence of a partner who is a drug user can intensify this belief. Respondents from the field indicated that some individuals are drawn into drug abuse because they believe that drugs stimulate sexual organs and lead to more enjoyable sexual encounters, particularly if their partners are already engaged in drug use. This misconception, combined with the influence of a drug-using partner, can be a powerful motivator for experimentation and eventual addiction among certain segments of the population.

One respondent was quoted that;

My friend, young people often get into drug abuse for many reasons, and one of the significant factors is their romantic partners. It's incredible how love can blind us, isn't it? You'll find someone who knows very well that drugs are harmful and have negative consequences, but due to the influence of their partner, they may start using drugs to avoid upsetting them. Additionally, there's a perspective that using drugs enhances sexual experiences. Many young people believe that substances like marijuana, for example, can increase the excitement in their intimate relationships, making them think that drugs lead to a more enjoyable sexual experience.

Conversely, economic hardship was identified as another substantial contributor to drug abuse in the region. Young people, in particular, find themselves lured into the drug trade as a means of financial survival. Many respondents disclosed that they initially became involved in the drug trade purely as sellers, but over time, they became entangled in drug abuse themselves. This transition

from selling drugs to consuming them highlights the complex interplay between economic necessity and drug abuse.

The following was the response from the interview conducted in the field;

I started smoking marijuana when I was in the second year of high school, and the main reason I began was because of the death of my biological father. I was quite confused by his passing, and later on, I got involved in the illegal business of selling marijuana and other drugs. I did all of this in an attempt to earn money, thinking it would help me financially and ensure my mother had the means to support herself and my younger siblings. With my father, who was the family's pillar, gone, the responsibility fell on me to take care of my family. In that situation, selling drugs became a way of life, and even if you weren't using drugs at first, you would eventually start, because drugs became a part of your daily existence.

Another respondent stipulated that;

Another reason why many young people get involved in drug abuse is the harsh reality of poverty and unemployment. A significant portion of the youth, both those who have and haven't pursued formal education, find themselves jobless and living in impoverished conditions. In their pursuit of employment, educated individuals often face repeated disappointments and setbacks, eventually leading some to give up and join their peers on the streets. This is when they may turn to drug use, believing it offers a temporary escape from the challenges of unemployment and the hardships of poverty. Unbeknownst to them, they are inadvertently putting themselves at great risk.

This revelation imply the intricate web of factors contributing to drug abuse in Arusha Municipality, where individuals are driven by a combination of socioeconomic pressures, the allure of drug-induced sexual enhancement, and the influence of a drug-using partner.

4.2.1.2 Peer Influence as contributing factor for drug abuse

The result from the interviews revealed that, in Arusha Municipality, the influence of peers plays a substantial role in motivating drug abuse, as underscored in this research findings. Peer pressure is a dynamic force that can significantly impact an individual's choices, especially in the context of drug use. Friends who engage in drug use can exert a compelling influence on their peers, creating

a potent social incentive for experimentation or continued drug consumption. Notably, this peer influence is often magnified by a perception among young individuals that those who consume drugs appear to be more astute or clever than their peers who abstain.

One of the interviewed respondent has this to say;

I have witnessed it in my own life. When your friends are involved in drug use, it becomes incredibly challenging to resist. There's this constant pressure, as if you're passing up on a major experience. People who use drugs are often perceived as cool, and there's a strong allure to be a part of that crowd. It's almost as if they possess some secret knowledge that sets them apart from the rest of us.

It's essential to recognize that this perception can have a profound impact on an individual's decision-making process. Adolescents and young adults are particularly susceptible to the allure of appearing more intelligent or sophisticated within their social circles. When they witness their drug-using peers seemingly functioning well or achieving success, it can create a sense of curiosity and a desire to emulate their behaviors. This emulation is often driven by the belief that engaging in drug use may lead to enhanced cognitive abilities or heightened social status.

In the interview session one young boy consuming illicit drugs responded that;

I think it's important to understand that how we see drug use can really influence the choices we make. When you're a teenager or young adult, you're especially sensitive to this idea of looking smarter or more sophisticated in your group of friends. When you see your peers who use drugs seemingly doing fine or even excelling, it sparks your curiosity, and you start thinking about trying it too. There's this belief that maybe it could make you sharper or more respected in your circle.

Moreover, individuals who abstain from drug use within such peer groups may experience a fear of rejection or social stigma. The fear of being excluded or branded as less clever or adventurous than their drug-using peers can be a powerful incentive to join in drug consumption to maintain social connections and avoid isolation.

This was confirmed by one of the respondent who had this to say;

I've seen it happen, you know. When you don't use drugs in a group where everyone else does, you start fearing rejection and being labeled as less cool or adventurous. You don't want to be the odd one out. So, sometimes, you end up using drugs just to fit in and avoid feeling isolated. It's like you'll do anything to keep those social connections intact.

This imply that, within such peer dynamics, normative beliefs about drug use take shape, reinforcing its acceptability within the group. These beliefs may downplay the risks associated with drug use while emphasizing its perceived benefits, fostering an environment where drug use becomes increasingly entrenched.

4.2.1.3 Accessibility and availability of Drugs

The sub-theme of "Accessibility and Availability of Drugs" emerges as a crucial determinant in the initiation of drug abuse among young individuals in Arusha Municipality. The research revealed a strong correlation between the ease of access to drugs and the likelihood of engaging in drug abuse. Respondents from the field consistently highlighted the significant role played by the ready availability and accessibility of drugs, particularly cannabis (commonly known as bhang) and khat, in driving young people toward drug abuse.

The availability of drugs, like cannabis and khat, is a big factor here. It's easy to get your hands on them, and that makes it more likely for young people to start using. I mean, when it's right there in front of you, it's hard to resist, you know?

Another respondent added that;

It's like a part of daily life here. You can't walk down the street without someone offering you something. When drugs are so readily available, it's hard not to get curious and give it a try. I've seen friends who didn't want to use drugs at first, but the constant exposure and easy access eventually pulled them in. It's a big problem, to be honest.

The proximity of Arusha to the soaring slopes of Mount Meru, where cannabis and khat cultivation is prevalent, plays a pivotal role in this accessibility. The abundance of these substances in local

areas amplifies the temptation for young individuals to experiment with and ultimately succumb to drug abuse. These readily accessible substances become attractive options, especially for those seeking an escape or a means of coping with life's challenges.

One respondent had this to say;

You see, it's like a perfect storm. Arusha is right here, nestled by the fertile slopes of Mount Meru, where they grow cannabis and khat. It's not just Mount Meru itself, but places like Ngaramtoni, Oldonyo Sambu, Kisimiri, and all the surrounding areas. These places are practically drug hotspots. With cannabis and khat so readily available, it's no wonder young people are tempted. For many, it seems like a way to cope with life's challenges or simply escape from them. When these options are right on your doorstep, the temptation becomes almost impossible to resist.

Arusha's strategic proximity to the Namanga border facilitates a substantial influx of foreign drugs, notably heroin and cocaine, into the region. This geographic advantage turns Arusha into a hub for imported drugs, making them readily accessible within the community and intensifying the appeal of drug abuse. A concerning pattern unveiled by this research is the gateway function of cannabis, as it frequently serves as the initial step toward experimenting with increasingly hazardous substances such as heroin and cocaine, leading individuals down a hazardous trajectory.

The following response from interview acts as an evidence to this.

It's a real concern here in Arusha, and I've noticed how our location plays a role in all this. Being so close to the border, we see drugs coming in from other countries. That makes them more accessible to young people, and the temptation is strong. What's even scarier is how cannabis can act as a starting point. People might think it's not a big deal to try it, but then it can lead to trying things like heroin and cocaine. It's like a slippery slope, and that's something we all need to be aware of.

This finding implies that the easy accessibility and availability of drugs, notably cannabis and khat, play a significant role in driving young individuals in Arusha Municipality toward drug abuse. The geographical advantage of Arusha's location near the Namanga border further exacerbates this

issue by facilitating the influx of imported drugs like heroin and cocaine. Additionally, the study highlights the concerning gateway role of cannabis, as it often leads to experimenting with more hazardous substances.

4.2.1.4 Most commonly abused illicit drugs

Among the drugs commonly abused in Arusha Municipality, the findings of this study indicate that cannabis, widely recognized as "bhang," and khat stand out as the most frequently consumed illegal substances. This study underscores the prevalence of these substances in the community, with individuals, especially young ones, frequently turning to cannabis and khat for various reasons, including recreational use and coping mechanisms.

One interviewed young man had this to say;

It's no secret around here that 'bhang' and khat are everywhere. It's what most of us turn to, especially the younger crowd. We use them for all sorts of reasons - to have fun and sometimes just to get through the tough times. It's like they're a part of everyday life in our community.

In addition to cannabis and khat, the study reveals that heroin occupies a significant position as the third most consumed drug in the region. This finding highlights the concerning spread of opioid abuse, which poses serious health risks and societal challenges. Furthermore, the presence of cocaine in Arusha Municipality is acknowledged, although it is reported to be less commonly used compared to cannabis, khat, and heroin. While cocaine's lower usage rates may be somewhat reassuring, it is essential to recognize that its presence in the area represents a continued concern for public health and safety.

We've seen it around here - heroin is a big issue, right up there with cannabis and khat. It's worrying because it comes with so many problems. And yeah, cocaine is around too, though not as common as the others. But we can't ignore the fact that it's still a concern for our health and safety.

The findings indicate that cannabis and khat are widely abused in Arusha Municipality, particularly by young individuals for both recreation and coping. Heroin is the third most consumed drug, signifying a growing opioid abuse issue. Cocaine is present but less common. These trends raise concerns for public health and safety, as voiced by a young community member, highlighting the gravity of the situation

4.2.1.5 Family dynamics as a contributing factor for drug abuse

This study has revealed that family dynamics play a significant role as a contributing factor to drug abuse, encompassing two distinct categories. The first category revolves around *poor parental care* and the second category *parental drug abuse*. Regarding the poor parental care the study revealed that Poor Parental Care contributes to drug abuse highlighting a critical aspect of the complex web of factors leading to substance abuse among young individuals in Arusha Municipality. The study brings to light the profound influence that parental care, or the lack thereof, can exert on an individual's vulnerability to drug abuse. In the course of investigation, it became evident that inadequate parental care is a recurring theme in the stories of those who have succumbed to drug abuse. Young people who experience neglect or insufficient emotional support from their parents may turn to drugs as a way to fill the void or cope with the emotional turmoil that often accompanies a lack of nurturing relationships within the family. Moreover, the absence of proper parental guidance and supervision can create an environment where young individuals have more freedom and less accountability. This freedom may inadvertently expose them to opportunities to experiment with drugs, particularly when they are not receiving adequate attention or discipline from their parents. Also, regarding parental drug abuse the study revealed that, in some cases, parents who are themselves involved in drug abuse can directly introduce their children to substance use or

create an environment where drug use is normalized. Such situations can further perpetuate a cycle of drug abuse within families.

From the focused group discussions on individual respondent that;

You know, poor parenting can also lead a person into drug abuse. When parents don't monitor their children during their teenage years, it becomes quite easy for a child to get involved in drug use. On the other hand, it's incredibly challenging for a parent who is a drug user themselves to prevent their children from getting into drugs, as drug use may seem normal within the family. You also find that if a sibling in the family is using drugs, it's easier for them to influence a younger family member to get involved in drug use.

Additionally, the lack of open and honest communication between parents and their children regarding the dangers of drug abuse can leave young individuals ill-equipped to make informed decisions when faced with peer pressure or temptations in their social circles.

From the field one interviewed person said;

I've seen it happen, you know. When parents don't talk to their kids about the risks of drug abuse, it's like they're leaving them in the dark. So, when friends start pushing drugs or there's that temptation, we don't really know what we're getting into. It's tough to make the right choices without that guidance.

This implies that family dynamics, particularly the quality of parental care and the presence of parental drug abuse, have a profound impact on the vulnerability of young individuals to drug abuse in Arusha Municipality. Poor parental care and a lack of communication between parents and their children contribute to the risk. Inadequate emotional support and supervision can lead young people to turn to drugs as a way to cope with the emotional void. Furthermore, when parents themselves are involved in drug abuse, it can normalize drug use within the family and even introduce their children to substances, perpetuating a cycle of drug abuse. It highlights the critical role of parenting and open communication in addressing and preventing drug abuse among youth.

4.2.2 Impact of Drug Abuse on Criminal Activities

This study has uncovered that drug abuse exerts far-reaching influences on a spectrum of criminal activities within Arusha Municipality. These criminal activities encompass theft, robbery, drug trafficking, domestic violence, and various others. Intriguingly, these criminal behaviors are often intricately interwoven with drug abuse, collectively posing formidable threats to both social cohesion within the community and the broader national security landscape.

To delve deeper into the complex relationship between drug abuse and criminal activities, the investigation conducted a series of interviews with key stakeholders. The primary objective was to comprehensively address how drug abuse contributes to criminal behaviors and the grave effects it has on social unrest and the nation's security fabric.

In this section the study offer a comprehensive overview of the insights gathered from these interviews, illuminating the substantial impact of drug abuse on the upsurge of criminal activities within Arusha Municipality. Furthermore, we navigate the broader implications of this intricate nexus, emphasizing the imminent dangers it poses to social harmony and the overarching security of the nation. From the analysed data, the following sub-themes were initiated, including;. These sub-themes were developed in order to get a clear picture of the impact of drug abuse on criminal activities. Below is the explanation of the stated sub-themes;

4.2.2.1 Drug-Related Crimes

Drug-related crimes refer to offenses committed as a result of drug abuse, such as drug possession, distribution, or crimes committed under the influence of drugs. The study's findings revealed that drug abuse significantly contributes to various criminal activities with a specific focus on the three central categories namely; Drug Trafficking, Property Crimes, and Violent Crimes, where it has

become evident that drug-related crimes extend far beyond mere drug possession and use, as they encompass a broad spectrum of criminal activities, the understanding of which is critical for both law enforcement and public safety.

The strong connection between drug abuse and criminal activities becomes clear when we investigate the profiles of the offenders, especially those involved in theft, robbery, burglary, and even extortion. For example, during my own experience with drug abuse, I realized that my actions were motivated by an intense need to obtain drugs, often resorting to desperate measures. At that point, I couldn't imagine anyone wanting to be around me, especially when I was in desperate need of a fix. To support my habit, I resorted to stealing items from my own home and selling them to obtain the funds necessary for buying drugs.

He added;

The consequences of my actions were devastating for my family; my mother bore the weight of my drug addiction, as I continuously took things from our home. Even my wife was not exempt from the challenges of living with a drug addict. I vividly recall a moment of extreme desperation when I resorted to robbing my wife in full view of the public. Through these personal experiences, it becomes abundantly clear that drug abuse and criminal activities are deeply intertwined, much like close relatives. For drug abusers, criminal acts become an integral part of their lives, a harsh reality that is difficult to escape.

Another respondent stipulated that;

.....the very act of drug use can push individuals to engage in various criminal acts to obtain the money necessary for purchasing drugs. As drug abuse advances, it often transforms from a form of entertainment into a perceived necessity, essentially becoming a treatment. The user reaches a point where they need drugs to merely function, as the absence of drugs leads to debilitating withdrawal symptoms. In such a state, individuals can become desperate and will go to great lengths to acquire drugs to stave off the sickness they experience without them. This desperation can lead to a wide range of criminal activities as they seek to ensure their survival within the grips of drug dependency.

In this detailed exploration, the study will dissect each category, providing a comprehensive analysis of the dynamics, and implications associated with drug-related crimes in Arusha Municipality as follows;

a. Drug-related Offenses (Possession, Trafficking)

The link between drug abuse and crime is multifaceted and significant, underscoring its critical role in hampering the achievement of both the African Union's (AU) Agenda 2063 and the United Nations' (UN) 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Drug abuse acts as a precursor to criminal behavior through the impairment of judgment and the reduction of inhibitions, driving individuals to engage in a range of unlawful activities, including property crimes, violence, and drug trafficking. Moreover, drug abuse renders individuals vulnerable to criminal exploitation, forging dangerous associations and, in the case of juveniles, contributing to delinquency. Legal consequences, such as criminal records and incarceration, further perpetuate the cycle of crime and overcrowd the criminal justice system. Recognizing this interconnection and implementing comprehensive policies, treatment options, and prevention measures is essential for breaking the cycle of drug abuse and crime, aligning with the objectives of both agendas and fostering sustainable development through a holistic approach that integrates public health, criminal justice, and social interventions.

To support this the document has this say;

While it is recognized that drug abuse itself is not the sole determinant of criminal behavior, it serves as a significant precursor by impairing judgment and reducing inhibitions, frequently leading individuals to engage in criminal activities, ultimately undermining social stability and economic development.

Furthermore, Drug trafficking and possession, as stipulated in the Tanzanian Drug Control and Enforcement Act, emerges as a central concern in this study. The research identifies that drug trafficking operates as a crime by law, and the study underscores its prevalence and consequences in Arusha Municipality. The findings illuminate the existence of extensive drug trafficking networks, driven by organized crime groups that permeate the area. These networks employ various routes

for the transportation of illicit substances, contributing to a challenging landscape for law enforcement. This highlights a clear link between illicit drug activities and criminal actions in Arusha Municipality.

The criminality of drug trafficking has been pointed out in the stated Act as follows;

The Tanzania Drug Control and Enforcement Act [CAP. 95 R.E. 2019] establishes stringent measures to criminalize drug trafficking. The Act categorizes drug-related offenses, encompassing the trafficking of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances, precursor chemicals, and substances with drug-related effects. It explicitly deems these actions as criminal offenses, with severe penalties in place. Section 15 of the Act prescribes life imprisonment for individuals engaged in trafficking activities concerning significant quantities of these substances, including narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances exceeding two hundred grams, precursor chemicals, or substances with drug-related effects surpassing 100 liters in liquid form or 100 kilograms in solid form, as well as cannabis or khat weighing more than fifty kilograms.

The Act continues;

Section 15A outlines a slightly lesser penalty, imposing imprisonment for up to thirty years for offenses involving smaller quantities of these substances. These legal provisions underscore the gravity of drug trafficking as a criminal act in Tanzania, with a strong focus on punitive measures to deter individuals from engaging in this illicit trade.

In addition to the provisions of the Law the respondents from the interviews also highlighted the criminality of drug trafficking, production and possession. One of the respondent revealed that;

The realm of drug abuse is deeply entwined with criminal activities on multiple fronts. The transportation, production, possession, and sale of drugs are considered criminal offenses in their own right.

This implies that the illicit drug trade is a pervasive issue within the community. It also underscores the importance of implementing effective strategies to combat drug-related crimes and their associated repercussions on the safety and well-being of the population.

b. Property crimes

The study also found that, property crimes, often interconnected with drug abuse, represent another facet of the research's focal point. Respondents consistently highlighted the intricate connection between drug abuse and a spectrum of property crimes, including theft, burglary, and vandalism. It became evident that individuals trapped in the cycle of drug addiction frequently turn to these property crimes as a means to sustain their addiction and secure the necessary resources to obtain illicit substances. This interconnection is a source of profound concern, as it represents a multifaceted challenge to both the community and the broader landscape of national security.

One the respondent in the field highlighted that;

Some drugs, such as alcohol, certain stimulants, or hallucinogens, can impair a person's judgment and decision-making abilities. This impaired judgment can lead individuals to engage in risky or destructive behaviors, including vandalism. Also some individuals who abuse drugs may resort to theft or property damage (including vandalism) as a means to obtain money or valuables to support their drug habit.

Another respondent highlighted that;

These people who use narcotics, especially marijuana, miraa, and heroin, are a real nuisance. They are not only a constant source of boredom with their criminal acts, especially property stealing, but you also can't leave any belongings outside; they steal everything. For example, if you hang your clothes on the line after washing, they steal them. Also, if you leave a basin or even a pot, they steal them. I mean, in our neighborhood, we have no peace because of these drug users.

This findings, firmly substantiated by the responses obtained from our interviews, strongly indicate a connection between drug abuse and property crimes. It is clear that individuals ensnared by drug addiction often turn to property-related offenses, including theft, burglary, and vandalism, as a means to fuel their drug habits and acquire the necessary resources. This linkage between drug abuse and property crimes raises significant alarm bells, emphasizing the imperative for effective

measures to address drug-related issues. By doing so, we can not only enhance the safety of the local community but also strengthen the broader landscape of national security.

c. Violent crimes

The study's comprehensive examination revealed a profound connection between drug abuse and various forms of violent crimes, as highlighted through analysed data obtained from interviews and focus group discussions conducted in the field. The responses consistently underscored that drug abuse serves as a catalyst for a range of violent behaviors. Among the most notable forms of violent crime linked to drug abuse are assault, robbery, domestic violence, and gang-related violence. Individuals ensnared in the cycle of drug addiction often experience significant changes in behavior, judgment, and impulse control, making them more prone to resorting to violence. The need to obtain drugs, particularly in cases of severe addiction, can lead to confrontations and acts of aggression.

Man, drug users have no regard for human life. They can be so ruthless. I mean, they can threaten you with a machete or a knife, especially when they want to take your belongings. For instance, if you run into someone in an isolated spot in the neighborhood, they might pull out a machete or a knife, or even a broken bottle, just to force you to hand over your phone and money. If you don't comply, they won't hesitate to use those weapons on you. Sometimes, they'll take your phone and money and still harm you with the machete. They could even kill you, man. Just the other day in our Sekei neighborhood, one mother was murdered by marijuana users who took her money and phone. It's really heartbreaking.

Another respondent argued that;

Bro, drug addiction can strip you of your humanity. It can make you do things publicly, like robbing someone you know right in front of them. For example, when I was using drugs, I once held my wife up in front of people, took money from her purse, and went to buy drugs. I would also steal things from our home and sell them to get money for drugs. Sometimes, if my wife tried to stop me, I would intimidate and even hit her, even in front of our kids. So, you see, drugs can make you lose all sense of decency and humanity, bro.

This in-depth analysis provides insight into the role of drug abuse in fostering violent crimes and emphasizes the urgency of addressing this pressing issue.

4.2.2.2 Social Impacts

Drug abuse's impact on criminal activities extends beyond the legal system to affect society as a whole. This study found that drug abuse poses a considerable threat to security by instigating violence in the community. In line with these findings, it is essential to highlight the significant consequences of family disruption that may result from drug-related criminal activities. The study reveals that drug abuse can lead to the breakdown of relationships, a surge in child neglect and abuse, and the challenges faced by children with incarcerated parents. Furthermore, the study underscores the broader implications for community safety. It uncovers data regarding the prevalence of drug-related violence, theft, and various crimes that undermine the overall safety of the community.

One of the respondent during interview session said that;

The consequences of drug abuse on security extend into the daily lives of communities, where drug users jeopardize the safety of society as a whole. Incidents like sexual harassment, gender-based violence, and child abuse have become alarmingly common among drug users. For instance, I have, in the past, repeatedly resorted to physical violence, especially against my spouse, when under the influence of drugs. For me, physically harming children was a regular occurrence, and upon returning home, the children would seek hiding places out of fear for their safety, as I could start assaulting them without any apparent reason.

In the interview with another respondent it was said that;

But also, drug-related crimes such as theft, robbery, assault, drug trafficking, and even vandalism, directly contribute to jeopardizing stability in the community, eroding peace, and thus, this kind of crime directly participates in disrupting peace and compromising community security. My friend, drug users are very dangerous in the community. For instance, the presence of just one addict in a neighborhood is estimated to affect about 100 people in that community. Therefore, drug abuse leads to the community lacking peace and stability.

This findings clearly indicate that drug abuse threatens community security and social well-being, leading to violence, family disruption, and overall instability. Addressing drug abuse is crucial for safeguarding community safety and harmony.

4.2.2.3 Criminal Patterns and Trends

The research investigated the intricate patterns and trends of criminal activities related to drug abuse in Arusha Municipality. From the findings of this study the increase in crime rates in the municipality was prominently attributed to drug abuse, with respondents indicating that areas with a prevalent drug abuse problem often experienced higher crime rates. In particular, areas such as Unga Limited, Ngarenaro, and Matejoo were identified as hotspots for both drug abuse and associated criminal acts. This correlation suggested that the presence of drug abuse had a substantial impact on local crime rates.

This is evidenced by one of the respondents from the field who responded that;

Currently, drug abuse is prevalent throughout Arusha town, with drug-related crimes occurring wherever drug use is prevalent. However, certain areas are particularly notorious for both drug usage and the associated criminal activities. For instance, locations like Unga Limited, Ngarenaro, and Matejoo are considered high-risk areas. Walking alone at night or even during the daytime in these areas can be dangerous, as they have a high concentration of drug users. Consequently, the crime rate is significantly elevated in these areas, and this increased criminal activity is directly linked to the widespread drug abuse within these communities.

Another respondent when responding on the same subject matter pointed out that;

Regarding areas where drug use and drug-related crimes are prominent in Arusha, it seems that this issue extends to nearly all parts of the city. However, certain areas, such as Matejoo, Unga Limited, and Ngarenaro, have gained a particularly notorious reputation for high levels of crime associated with drug use. These regions are often labeled as high-risk areas, and the prevailing public perception is that they are especially dangerous due to the significant criminal activity linked to drug abuse.

The study's findings reveal that the challenges of drug abuse and its related criminal activities are pervasive throughout various areas of Arusha Municipality. However, it is worth noting that specific areas, notably Unga Limited, Matejoo, and Ngarenaro, have drawn significant attention from the respondents in the field due to their particularly alarming situations. These areas have gained notoriety for their high prevalence of drug-related issues and elevated crime rates, making them focal points for both research and community concern. This underscores the urgent need for comprehensive strategies to address the multifaceted challenges presented by drug abuse and its impact on security, especially in these high-risk zones.

4.2.3 Strategies to Mitigate the Consequences of Drug Abuse on Security

The study aimed to comprehensively assess the strategies implemented to mitigate the consequences of drug abuse on security, particularly in the context of their impact on social unrest and national security. To achieve this objective, the investigation employed a combination of interviews and focused group discussions with key stakeholders.

The findings of the study revealed several strategies that have been put in place through collaborative efforts involving the government and various stakeholders. These strategies can be categorized into three main areas; Prevention and Education (which included the School-Based Programs, Community Outreach, Public Awareness Campaigns); Treatment and Rehabilitation (which included; Access to Rehabilitation Centers, Counseling and Support and Harm Reduction Programs) and finally Law Enforcement and Policy (which included; Drug Law Reform, and Strengthening Enforcement).

Regarding the prevention and education programs, the study's findings reveal a multifaceted approach aimed at raising awareness and curbing drug abuse. Education and prevention initiatives

are actively disseminated to the general public through a variety of platforms, including mainstream media and social media channels. These campaigns serve to inform the community about the harmful consequences of drug abuse and its broader impact on society. Community outreach programs, a vital component in the fight against drug abuse, are effectively conducted by the Drug Control and Enforcement Authority (DCEA) in close collaboration with different stakeholders within the Arusha Municipality.

One notable stakeholder in this endeavor is the Youth and Community Rehabilitation (YCR), a non-governmental organization that plays a pivotal role in Arusha city. The YCR works hand in hand with the DCEA, jointly implementing community outreach programs that target both urban and rural areas. These initiatives focus on educating local communities, especially young people, about the dangers of drug abuse and the significance of prevention. By employing a collaborative approach, these stakeholders work diligently to address the issue of drug abuse from various angles and ensure that the public is well-informed, ultimately contributing to a reduction in drug-related problems in the Arusha Municipality.

One of the respondent from YCR was quoted saying that;

Certainly, there are several strategies in combating the consequences of drug abuse on security. Before anything else, it's essential to control the actual drug usage because once drug use is controlled, its impact on security can be directly managed. One of the key programs we implement is the outreach and education program, where we conduct various activities. This program involves visiting areas highly affected by drug abuse, such as Ngarenaro, to educate the public. We focus on preventing new drug users, especially among young people, by explaining the dangers of drug abuse on multiple fronts, including health, safety, and community well-being. For those already affected, we emphasize that recovery is possible through attending classes and treatment. These outreach programs are carried out in collaboration with the Drug Control and Enforcement Authority (DCEA), who assist us in various ways, including transportation to reach these areas.

One of the respondent also added that;

The strategies to control drugs are indeed in place; for example, they provide public education through various media and social platforms about the dangers of drug abuse to users and the community at large. For instance, if you listen to the radio, you will find programs discussing campaigns related to drug abuse and its consequences, including health, economic, and security issues. However, the strategies are falling short as this education is not consistently provided. You can see that during the International Day against Drug Abuse, there is an increase in advertisements on the streets and in the media. They even visit schools to provide education during the drug awareness week, but after that, the emphasis wanes significantly. I'm telling you, bro, if they were to conduct campaigns with the same intensity as during the drug awareness week every day, I assure you drug abuse in Arusha would significantly decrease.

Concerning treatment and rehabilitation, the study uncovered a collaborative effort between the government and NGOs. Specifically, the government plays a pivotal role in providing treatment and rehabilitation services to individuals struggling with drug addiction. These services are primarily administered through the government-run methadone treatment program, which is offered at Mount Meru Regional Referral Hospital. Notably, this hospital is the largest government-owned healthcare facility at the regional level in Tanzania, following the official healthcare system of the country. It's important to highlight that the study's findings revealed that the methadone services are exclusively directed towards individuals addicted to heroin. This targeted approach signifies a focused effort on addressing the specific needs of heroin-dependent individuals within the broader context of treatment and rehabilitation.

While responding to the interview questions one respondent pointed that;

Medical treatment with methadone is currently being provided to heroin addicts at Mount Meru Hospital, and this program is financed by the government through donors. It is important to note that this service is offered free of charge for users. Methadone is a medication used to assist individuals who are struggling with substance dependence, particularly heroin. The aim of this initiative is to help those dealing with substance dependence issues, specifically heroin users. Methadone is a part of the strategy for treating substance dependence and can be a crucial means to help people reintegrate into life without relying on drugs.

On the other hand, the study identified that rehabilitation services are primarily offered by NGOs operated by individuals. In Arusha Municipality, these rehabilitation programs are delivered through

ten recovery centers commonly known as sober houses, along with one community rehabilitation center called YCR, which focuses on public education and awareness. The study further revealed that, the recovery centers, often referred to as sober houses, tend to be more effective than methadone services. This heightened effectiveness can be attributed to the comprehensive approach taken by the sober houses, as they address addiction to a wide range of drugs, whereas methadone services specifically target heroin addicts. Furthermore, the research uncovered that many individuals who initially seek methadone services ultimately find relief and lasting recovery through the support provided by the recovery houses.

To confirm that one of the respondent during the interview session highlighted that;

Regarding treatment and rehabilitation for drug addicts, the reality is that these services are predominantly provided by Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) run by individuals. In Arusha, there are a total of ten sober houses that offer rehabilitation services for drug addicts. However, this research has revealed that government involvement in the operation of these rehabilitation houses has been minimal, placing a significant burden on the operators. In an attempt to provide these services, fees are charged for those seeking registration. Nevertheless, many addicts cannot afford these costs. Consequently, only a few addicts, whose relatives can bear these expenses, are able to access the services.

He added;

Furthermore, these rehabilitation houses have demonstrated positive outcomes compared to methadone services. Unlike methadone, the rehabilitation houses do not discriminate based on the type of drug addiction. Even those who have failed to recover through methadone treatment find success when they turn to these houses, confirming that these services are more effective compared to methadone. Surprisingly, the government has been more focused on providing methadone services, even though the results have not been as successful as those achieved by these rehabilitation houses. Therefore, I call upon the government to also support these rehabilitation houses, which have proven to yield positive results.

In essence, the findings strongly suggest that these recovery houses are a superior choice when compared to other rehabilitation and treatment programs, considering their broader scope and greater impact on individuals battling addiction.

Regarding Law Enforcement (Drug Law Reform, and Strengthening Enforcement), the study revealed that Tanzania has established a legal framework to address drug abuse, primarily through the Drug Control and Enforcement Act (CAP 95 RE 2019). This Act contains specific provisions that outline the legal measures to combat drug abuse in the country. It imposes severe penalties and lengthy prison terms, including life imprisonment, for the possession, use, administration, and financing of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances. The study found that many field respondents support these legal provisions as effective tools to address the illicit drug problem in Tanzania. Respondents believe that imposing and effectively enforcing penalties on drug financiers and traffickers can significantly reduce drug use.

However, there is a challenge posed by the provisions that punish drug users with imprisonment. Many respondents argue against imprisoning drug users, viewing them as individuals in need of treatment and counseling, especially when they are in the grip of addiction. The study's findings suggest that imprisoning drug users may not be a solution to the problem.

During interview session one of the respondent has this to say;

In addressing the issue of drug abuse, there are legal matters, such as laws prohibiting the production, possession, use, and trafficking of drugs. However, when you closely examine these laws, you'll find that they prescribe imprisonment for all categories, including users. In the context I've described, there are individuals who appear to be drug users but have turned to drug use due to environmental pressures, and when they reach a stage of regular drug use, they can be seen as patients in need of treatment to recover. The question that arises is: Does taking them to court and imprisoning them truly help? We propose that, while the law must take its course, it's crucial to distinguish between groups of people involved with drugs and address them differently based on their circumstances and involvement. Instead of punishing users, we suggest the inclusion of legal provisions requiring addicts to receive treatment instead of facing charges.

He added;

On the other hand, we also recommend imposing strict penalties for drug producers and traffickers. By effectively controlling this area, we can reduce the distribution of drugs and,

in turn, decrease their use. Reduced drug use can mitigate the societal consequences of drug abuse, including safety issues. Ultimately, this can lead to a more peaceful coexistence within the community.

The study underscored the vital role of strengthening law enforcement as a cornerstone strategy in mitigating all facets of the illicit drug supply chain, encompassing production, trafficking, and eventual consumption. Respondents strongly emphasized that consistent, thorough enforcement of existing laws holds the potential to substantially ameliorate the drug problem, ultimately reducing its impact on security. However, research findings unveiled a troubling deficiency within law enforcement agencies, as they grappled with the effective execution of their daily responsibilities, despite the clear identification of known drug suppliers operating with impunity. This shortcoming is rooted in the highly profitable nature of the illicit drug trade, which makes it alarmingly simple for drug dealers to undermine the integrity of the criminal justice system through corrupt individuals within law enforcement.

The study also illuminated a significant challenge in the realm of illicit drug control, particularly concerning the police force responsible for combatting drug-related crimes. This challenge revolves around the pervasive issue of corruption within police ranks. Allegations of corruption within law enforcement have cast a shadow over their effectiveness in tackling drug-related offenses. Such accusations erode public trust and confidence in the police's ability to perform their duties impartially and with integrity. Corruption not only obstructs the enforcement of drug control measures but also sustains the illicit drug trade, as corrupt officers may either turn a blind eye to criminal activities or actively participate in them. This situation highlights the pressing need to address corruption within the police force as a pivotal element of a comprehensive strategy to effectively control and combat the illicit drug problem.

One of the respondent had this say;

Ensuring the effective enforcement of our country's laws in this domain is paramount. When our laws are well-crafted and rigorously upheld, we can significantly curb the drug trade. For instance, identifying drug sellers becomes much simpler because when users are apprehended, they often divulge where they obtained the drugs, and these buyers can subsequently reveal their suppliers. This, in turn, leads to the apprehension of drug sellers and a notable reduction in drug availability.

However, the same respondent acknowledged substantial challenges within our security agencies tasked with combating drug abuse;

Unfortunately, our security agencies have encountered considerable obstacles in executing their duties effectively, for example, there have been troubling instances where the police apprehended heroin and marijuana dealers, only to witness their resumption of illegal trade a few hours later. This situation casts doubts on the integrity of our police force, as it appears that corruption is undermining our efforts to combat drug abuse. This is primarily due to the exorbitant profits associated with the illegal drug trade, making it tempting for drug dealers to corrupt the police, thereby perpetuating the impact of these drugs on our youth. Regrettably, there have been allegations that even some police officers may be directly involved in this illegal trade.

This situation highlights the pressing need to address corruption within the police force as a pivotal element of a comprehensive strategy to effectively control and combat the illicit drug problem.

4.3 DISCUSSION OF THE FINDINGS

4.3.1 Introduction

Effective control of drug abuse gives valuable insight into a reduction of security threats. This section addresses the discussion of the findings presented in this sub-chapter. The discussion focuses on themes developed from three specific objectives of this study namely; to identify the underlying factors contributing to drug abuse in Arusha Municipality; to examine the impact of drug abuse on criminal activities in Arusha Municipality, and to explore strategies to mitigate the consequences of drug abuse on security in Arusha Municipality.

4.3.2 The underlying factors contributing to drug abuse in Arusha Municipality

The investigation delved into the underlying factors that drive drug abuse in Arusha Municipality, seeking to understand the motivations behind this behavior. Interviews were conducted with key stakeholders to explore these factors, and the subsequent analysis revealed four sub-themes, including socioeconomic factors, peer influence, drug accessibility, and poor parental care in Arusha municipality. The discussion of these findings are done basing on the following sub-themes generated from the analysed data;

4.3.2.1 Socioeconomic factor

In the context of socioeconomic factors, the study unveiled that economic hardship and the influence of partners who are drug users are significant contributors to drug abuse in Arusha. Many individuals, particularly young people, are drawn into the drug trade as a means of financial survival. Economic necessity can lead some to start as drug sellers, but over time, they may become entangled in drug abuse themselves. Moreover, the study found that the influence of romantic partners who use drugs can also be a powerful motivator for experimentation and eventual addiction, particularly in the belief that drug use enhances sexual experiences. This intricate web of factors contributes to drug abuse in Arusha Municipality, where individuals are driven by a combination of socioeconomic pressures, the allure of drug-induced sexual enhancement, and the influence of a drug-using partner.

The findings of the current study on the underlying factors contributing to drug abuse in Arusha Municipality align with the results of Masatu and Nkya's research in 2016, titled "The Socioeconomic Determinants of Drug Use among Youth in Arusha, Tanzania." Both studies underscore the significant role of socioeconomic factors in driving drug abuse among the youth in Arusha. Specifically, they both identify economic hardship and its associated pressures as a major catalyst

for drug abuse. Additionally, the influence of peers who use drugs as a contributing factor is a commonality found in both studies. However, while the current study places a strong emphasis on the influence of romantic partners who use drugs as a motivator for drug abuse, Masatu and Nkya's research primarily focuses on the influence of peers. It's noteworthy that these studies align in highlighting the socio-economic determinants of drug abuse, but they also exhibit variations in the specific interpersonal dynamics driving this behavior, showcasing the multifaceted nature of this complex issue in Arusha Municipality.

In contrast to the current study and the research by Masatu and Nkya, the study conducted by Charles et al. in 2019, titled "Perceived Causes and Consequences of Drug Abuse among Young People in Arusha, Tanzania," presents a different perspective on the underlying factors of drug abuse. While economic hardship is a common factor in both the current study and Masatu and Nkya's research, Charles et al. emphasize that a lack of awareness about the dangers of drug abuse, peer pressure, and curiosity play significant roles in motivating drug abuse among young people in Arusha. This variation highlights the complexity of the issue, with different studies shedding light on various facets and causes of drug abuse in the region.

4.3.2.2 Peer Pressure

Regarding the peer influence, the findings of the current study on the influence of peers as a substantial motivating factor for drug abuse align with several international studies, illustrating the consistent role of peer dynamics across various regions. For example, the study conducted in Turkey by Karakus and Inal (2018) identified peer pressure as one of the main factors contributing to substance abuse among adolescents. This alignment highlights the universal influence of friends and peers on an individual's drug use decisions, regardless of geographical boundaries.

Moreover, the research conducted in Spain by Ramón-Arbúes and Fraj-Andreu (2017) emphasized the significance of a lack of social support and emotional problems as major factors contributing to drug addiction among drug users. While these factors were not the primary focus of the current study, the common thread of peer influence and its impact on drug use choices is evident. This shared emphasis underscores the global impact of peer dynamics in drug use behaviors.

Conversely, when comparing the current study to the research by Charles et al. (2019), titled "Perceived Causes and Consequences of Drug Abuse among Young People in Arusha, Tanzania," we note variations in the underlying factors driving drug abuse. While both studies, including the current one, recognize the role of economic hardship as a contributing factor, Charles et al. emphasize a different perspective. They highlight a lack of awareness about the dangers of drug abuse, peer pressure, and curiosity as significant motivators for drug abuse among young people in Arusha. These variations underline the multifaceted nature of drug abuse in the region, with different studies shedding light on diverse aspects and causes of this complex issue.

In summary, while there is a strong alignment among these studies in recognizing the impact of peer influence on drug use behaviors, there are regional and contextual variations in the significance of specific contributing factors. This highlights the complex and multifaceted nature of drug abuse in Arusha Municipality and underscores the need for tailored interventions that consider both universal and context-specific factors to effectively address this issue.

4.3.2.3 Family Dynamics

Furthermore, regarding family dynamics, the current study underscores the critical role of family dynamics, particularly the influence of parental care and parental drug use, as significant contributing factors for drug abuse in Arusha Municipality. The interviews revealed that adolescents

and young adults in the region often turn to drug abuse due to family-related issues. This findings align with the study conducted in Nasarawa State, Nigeria, by Ikoh et al. (2019) which found the significance of family dynamics. It revealed that factors such as parental care and the influence of role models played substantial roles in youths' entry into drug abuse. This alignment highlights the cross-cultural relevance of family dynamics as contributing factors for drug abuse among young people, emphasizing that family relationships and parental behaviors have a pivotal impact on youth drug use.

The finding of the current study is also in line with the research by Shahmohammadi et al. (2018) conducted in Tehran emphasized that family factors, including parental divorce, parental drug abuse, and parental conflict, were associated with an increased risk of drug abuse among high school students. These findings align with the current study in emphasizing the role of family dynamics, such as parental drug use, as a contributing factor for drug abuse. However, variations in findings are observed when comparing the current study to the systematic review conducted by Oyeyemi et al. (2020) in Nigeria.

While Oyeyemi's study explored socio-ecological factors contributing to adolescent substance use, it primarily emphasized individual-level factors such as academic stress and mental health problems, as well as community-level factors like cultural acceptance of substance use. Family dynamics, including parental care and parental drug use, received less emphasis in their findings. This variation highlights the diverse factors at play in different regions and the need to consider context-specific elements when addressing drug abuse.

In summary, family dynamics, particularly parental care and parental drug use, are significant contributors to drug abuse in Arusha Municipality, aligning with the findings of other studies that

emphasize the universal role of family relationships and parental behaviors. Nevertheless, regional variations underscore the complex nature of drug abuse, with diverse factors playing roles in different contexts. These findings emphasize the importance of tailored interventions that consider both shared and context-specific factors when addressing drug abuse among young people.

4.3.2.4 Availability and accessibility of illicit drugs

Regarding the availability and accessibility of illicit drugs, the current study revealed that the accessibility and availability of drugs, particularly cannabis (bhang) and khat, are crucial determinants in driving young individuals toward drug abuse in Arusha Municipality. This finding resonates with the broader body of empirical research, where the ease of access to drugs has consistently emerged as a significant factor contributing to drug abuse among young people. In the study by Ikoh et al. (2019) conducted in Nasarawa State, Nigeria, the availability of drugs was identified as one of the major factors influencing youths' entry into drug abuse. This aligns with the current study, highlighting the temptation created by the ready availability of substances like cannabis and khat.

Furthermore, the geographical location of Arusha, near the Namanga border, echoes the findings of Mchome et al. (2018) in Arusha, who discussed the influx of imported drugs from abroad. Similarly, the research conducted in Spain by Ramón-Arbúes and Fraj-Andreu (2017) indicated that the availability of drugs played a significant role in drug addiction among drug users. This regional and cross-cultural alignment underscores the impact of geographic location on drug accessibility and availability.

In summary, the accessibility and availability of drugs, particularly in regions like Arusha, serve as key drivers of drug abuse among young individuals. These findings emphasize the need for targeted

interventions and policies to address not only the abuse of specific substances but also the broader issue of drug accessibility in various geographic contexts. Such efforts are essential to mitigating the adverse consequences of drug abuse on individuals and society as a whole.

4.3.3 The impact of drug abuse on criminal activities in Arusha Municipality

The study's findings on the impact of drug abuse on criminal activities in Arusha Municipality align with a growing body of empirical research on the association between substance abuse and criminal behavior. This alignment is consistent with research conducted by Johnson et al. (2017) in the United States, which highlighted the strong connection between drug abuse and criminal activities, including theft and drug-related crimes. Similarly, the study conducted in Brazil by Santos et al. (2018) emphasized the intricate relationship between drug abuse and domestic violence, further affirming the current study's insights into the link between drug abuse and various criminal behaviors.

While these studies share a common emphasis on the connection between drug abuse and criminal activities, they also demonstrate regional variations in the specific manifestations of this link. The study at hand focuses on drug abuse in the context of theft, drug-related crimes, and other criminal behaviors prevalent in that area. In contrast, the U.S.-based study by Johnson et al. underlines the link between drug abuse and a broader spectrum of criminal activities. Meanwhile, the Brazilian study by Santos et al. places particular emphasis on the relationship between drug abuse and domestic violence, illustrating the multifaceted impact of substance abuse on different forms of criminal behavior.

Furthermore, While the study at hand found a significant correlation between drug abuse and a wide range of criminal activities, including drug trafficking, property crimes, and violent crimes, the study

by Al-Saadi (2020) found a similar association between drug abuse and deviant behaviors in Iraqi society, and the study conducted in Vietnam by Anh (2018) revealed a multifaceted threat posed by drug trafficking to human security. These findings align with the study at hand in emphasizing the adverse consequences of drug abuse on various aspects of security and societal well-being.

However, there are notable variations between the current study's findings and those of the cited studies. Al-Saadi's research primarily focuses on the impact of drug abuse on human security and societal cohesion, while the study at hand delves deeper into specific categories of criminal activities related to drug abuse. Similarly, Anh's study in Vietnam concentrates on the multifaceted threat of drug trafficking to human security, encompassing economic, health, personal, community, and security dimensions, whereas the current study is more localized, emphasizing the unique dynamics of drug-related crimes in Arusha Municipality.

Additionally, the study at hand identifies a robust correlation between drug abuse and an array of criminal activities, including drug trafficking, property crimes, and violent crimes. In a parallel vein, Ekpenyong's 2016 study conducted in Nigeria brings to the forefront the broader and more far-reaching consequences of illicit drug trade. It delves into the role of drug trade in financing terrorism, cultivating corruption, hindering economic development, and eroding state authority. Moreover, the research undertaken by Shehu, Sani, and Garba in 2018, also in Nigeria, underscores the considerable security threat posed by drug abuse, elucidating how it fuels increased crime rates, insurgency, and terrorism, thereby exacerbating poverty, health issues, and social disintegration. These shared insights underline the detrimental impact of drug abuse on security in both the current study and the Nigerian research.

Nevertheless, noteworthy disparities surface between the findings of the present study and those of the Nigerian counterparts. The Nigerian studies primarily concentrate on elucidating the nexus

between drug abuse and terrorism financing, corruption, and insurgency, whereas the current study, set in Arusha Municipality, takes a more detailed approach, delving into specific categories of drug-related crimes, such as property crimes and violent crimes.

On the other hand, research carried out in Ghana, as exemplified by studies such as Awudu (2016) and Uzuegbu-Wilson (2019), underscores the wide-ranging impact of drug trafficking on diverse facets of human security, encompassing economic, health, food, personal, political, environmental, and community security. These insights from Ghanaian studies harmonize with the findings presented in the current study, highlighting the intricate and multifaceted nature of the threat posed by drug trafficking to human security. However, it is essential to note a distinct difference, as the current study's primary focus revolves around the ramifications of drug abuse on security, with relatively less emphasis on the various dimensions of human security, notably economic, health, food, political, and environmental aspects, which are more comprehensively addressed in the Ghanaian research.

The current study highlights the severe consequences of drug abuse on society, emphasizing its role in provoking violence and disrupting family dynamics, which can result in child neglect and abuse. Additionally, it sheds light on the broader implications for community safety, such as the rise in drug-related violence, theft, and various crimes that undermine community security. These findings align with the research by Kilonzo and Kaaya (2015), Jangu (2017), and Kilindo (2017), all of which concur on the significant threats posed by drug abuse and illicit drug activities to overall peace, safety, and security.

However, the cited studies delve further into the subject matter, unveiling additional issues. They reveal that illicit substance abuse contributes to the proliferation of firearms, which, in turn, are

employed in violent crimes and even terrorist activities. Moreover, they connect drug abuse to organized crime, corruption, and public health problems, expanding the spectrum of security threats associated with drug-related issues. In summary, while all these studies emphasize the grave security concerns tied to drug abuse, the cited ones offer a more comprehensive analysis, highlighting a broader array of security issues stemming from illicit substance use.

The present study's findings reveal that certain areas within Arusha Municipality, specifically Unga Limited, Matejoo, and Ngarenaro, exhibit a notably high prevalence of drug-related issues and increased crime rates, including drug trafficking, theft, robbery, assault, and vandalism. These results align with the findings of the study conducted by Omary, Mshana, and Nkya (2018) in Arusha Region, Tanzania. Omary, Mshana, and Nkya's study also identified a strong correlation between drug abuse and various criminal activities, which pose a significant security threat, encompassing drug trafficking, theft, robbery, assault, and vandalism.

However, it's important to note that, despite the consistency in the findings of the present study and the cited studies regarding the criminal activities threatening the overall security of the community, the cited studies did not specify particular areas within their study area where drug abuse and its associated criminal activities are prevalent.

4.3.4 Strategies to Mitigate the Consequences of Drug Abuse on Security

While the study at hand found various strategies aimed at mitigating the consequences of drug abuse on security in Arusha Municipality, including prevention and education programs, treatment and rehabilitation services, and law enforcement and policy measures, the study conducted by Oluwole et al. (2019) in Nigeria found similar strategies involving law enforcement, prevention, and treatment. However, the effectiveness of these strategies in Nigeria was hampered by issues like

insufficient funding, inadequate training, and poor coordination, reflecting a notable difference from the current study's findings in Arusha, which did not focus on the effectiveness of such strategies.

In alignment with the current study's findings, the World Health Organization (WHO) in 2009 recommended a comprehensive approach to treating opioid dependence through medication-assisted treatment (MAT) and psychosocial support. This mirrors the Arusha Municipality's approach to drug addiction treatment and rehabilitation, particularly with the provision of methadone services at Mount Meru Regional Referral Hospital and the focus on addressing the specific needs of heroin-dependent individuals.

Additionally, the study conducted by Babor et al. (2007) emphasized early identification and intervention in substance abuse, similar to the emphasis on public education and prevention found in the Arusha study. This alignment suggests a common approach to tackling substance abuse, emphasizing the importance of addressing addiction in its early stages.

Moreover, the study by Karakus and Ciftci (2020) in Turkey highlighted the effectiveness of community policing in preventing drug abuse and related crimes, emphasizing collaboration between law enforcement and community members. This approach is in line with the current study's findings, which showcase the role of stakeholders like the Youth and Community Rehabilitation (YCR) in community outreach programs. However, the specific challenges and dynamics of the Arusha Municipality context might present differences in the effectiveness of community policing.

Furthermore, Kilonzo and Kapanda's 2018 study on police strategies for controlling drug abuse in Arusha revealed that police officers used public education, surveillance, intelligence, and information gathering, aligning with the strategies emphasized in the current study. However, the current study also highlighted challenges related to corruption within law enforcement, which might

not have been as prominent in Kilonzo and Kapanda's findings. Additionally, the findings of the current study is in line with the study of Kilonzo, Kaale, and Mbwambo (2014) that revealed the challenges faced by law enforcement agencies in Tanzania and the need for strengthening laws and policies, which resonates with the findings of the current study related to challenges within the legal framework and the need for law enforcement reform.

Finally, While the study at hand diligently explored a multitude of strategies aimed at mitigating the consequences of drug abuse on security within the specific context of Arusha Municipality, including prevention and education programs, treatment and rehabilitation services, and law enforcement and policy measures, the study conducted by Mmbaga and Leonard (2018) offers an invaluable perspective on effective preventive measures against drug abuse, such as school-based programs, community-based initiatives, and mass media campaigns, particularly tailored for young people in Tanzania. The alignment between these two studies lies in the shared recognition of the importance of comprehensive strategies in addressing drug-related issues. However, the study at hand goes a step further by delving into the critical aspects of treatment and rehabilitation services and the implementation of law enforcement and policy measures. This depth of analysis provides a more holistic understanding of the multifaceted approaches required to combat drug abuse and its consequences on security, making it relevant not only for the local Arusha Municipality but also for broader contexts grappling with similar challenges.

In summary, while there are notable similarities between the current study's findings and those of the cited studies, particularly in the emphasis on prevention, treatment, and law enforcement, differences arise due to the specific local context and the nuances of each region's approach to combating drug abuse and its consequences on security

4.4 Chapter Summary

This chapter serves as a comprehensive exploration of the critical research findings, exactly aligned with the predefined study objectives. The investigation delved into the multifaceted issue of drug abuse, dissecting the underlying factors driving this problem in Arusha Municipality. It rigorously assessed the implications of drug abuse on criminal activities within the region and scrutinized a range of strategies aimed at mitigating the resulting security concerns. To present these findings effectively, the chapter was thoughtfully structured around three pivotal themes, each complemented by its corresponding subthemes. This systematic approach allowed for the seamless presentation of empirical data collected from the field and facilitated an in-depth discussion, contributing significantly to the expanding body of knowledge on drug abuse and its intricate relationship with security in Arusha Municipality.

The ensuing discussion in this chapter further delves into the themes forged from the study's three specific objectives. It meticulously addresses the identification of the root causes of drug abuse in Arusha Municipality, unveils the intricate web of connections between drug abuse and criminal activities in the region, and explores a host of strategies designed to alleviate the security concerns arising from this complex issue. The discussion, nuanced and well-informed, not only draws upon the research objectives but also establishes meaningful links to empirical studies, demonstrating both congruence and notable variations in the research findings. In sum, this chapter stands as a vital contribution to the field, offering fresh insights and informed perspectives on the multifaceted challenges posed by drug abuse and its repercussions on security in Arusha Municipality.

CHAPTER FIVE

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

This chapter address the summary of the study that comprises details about the background to the study, statement of the problem, data collection, data analysis tools used, area of study and findings of the research. Also, the research conclusion and recommendations on what can be done about the challenges arose from the findings of this research have been addressed in this chapter.

5.2 Summary of the study

This study employed a case study design that allowed the collection of both primary and secondary data at the same time, resulting in a snapshot of ideas, views, and data. Because the case study design was less expensive, it allowed the researcher to work with the limited resources available. In addition, the case study design helped the researcher to complete the research in a short period of time. The study was conducted in Arusha Municipality in Arusha Region of northern Tanzania.

Moreover, the qualitative approach used enabled the researcher to gain much data as possible from a relatively small sample size and allowed flexibility since opinions can change and evolve over the course of conversation and hence the researcher can capture this. The total population in the study was 392,007 people, including drug users, community member who have been affected in one or another by the drug users, police officers, officials from DCEA, local government officials, stakeholders who are involved in addressing drug abuse and community members.

Furthermore, this study employed non-probability sampling techniques to select the study respondents, including purposive sampling and accidental sampling techniques. The sample size

was 50 respondents. In this study, primary data collection methods were used for the purpose of obtaining information from the participants/respondents of the study. The primary data collection method that was used included the interview method and focused group discussion. Also, Secondary data collection methods such as documentary review were used. The researcher reviewed relevant documents in order to access accurate and reliable data. Thematic analysis was used to analyse the data collected.

5.3 Conclusions

The present study aimed at assessing the implication of drug abuse to national security with a special focus to Arusha region as case study.

This study was set forth with the aim of assessing the implication of drug abuse to national security with a special focus to Arusha municipality as a case study. The study was guided by three objectives which were intended to; identify the underlying factors contributing to drug abuse; examine the implications of drug abuse for security; and explore strategies to mitigate the negative consequences of drug abuse on security. The study used these objectives to determine the drug abuse implication to national security. The study conclusions have been presented basing on the stated specific objectives as follows;

5.3.1 Conclusion on underlying factors contributing to drug abuse in Arusha Municipality

Basing on the findings, this study concludes that several underlying factors contribute to drug abuse in Arusha Municipality, creating a complex interplay of motivations. The identified sub-themes offer a comprehensive insight into the multifaceted nature of drug abuse, including Socioeconomic Factors, Peer Influence, Accessibility and Availability of Drugs, Family Dynamics (specifically Poor Parental Care and Parental Drug Abuse), and the most commonly abused illicit drugs. These factors collectively drive individuals, especially young people, towards drug abuse.

Socioeconomic factors emerge as a crucial contributor to drug abuse, intertwining with personal relationships. Economic hardship leads individuals to seek financial means through the drug trade, with some transitioning from selling drugs to consuming them, highlighting the intricate web of motivations associated with socioeconomic pressures. Moreover, the allure of drug-induced sexual enhancement, often influenced by a partner's drug use, further fuels the initiation of drug abuse among certain segments of the population.

Peer influence emerges as a potent force motivating drug abuse, particularly among young individuals. The perception of drug users as more intelligent or sophisticated can be a compelling incentive for experimentation. Fear of rejection or social stigma within peer groups can drive individuals to engage in drug consumption, further reinforcing the acceptability of drug use within these circles. Accessibility and availability of drugs, including locally cultivated substances like cannabis and khat, alongside the entry of imported drugs into the region, contribute to the widespread prevalence of drug abuse. The study also highlights the gateway role of cannabis, leading individuals toward the consumption of more dangerous substances.

Finally, family dynamics, encompassing both poor parental care and parental drug abuse, exert a profound influence on an individual's vulnerability to drug abuse. Inadequate parental care, characterized by neglect or insufficient emotional support, can drive young people to seek solace in drugs. Parental drug abuse can directly introduce children to substance use or normalize drug consumption, perpetuating a cycle of abuse within families. Additionally, the lack of open and honest communication within families regarding the dangers of drug abuse leaves young individuals ill-prepared to resist peer pressure or temptations. In essence, the study emphasizes the need for a comprehensive approach to address these underlying factors to effectively combat drug abuse in Arusha Municipality.

5.3.2 Conclusions on the impact of drug abuse on criminal activities in Arusha municipality

Basing on the findings, this study concludes that drug abuse exerts a substantial and far-reaching influence on various criminal activities within Arusha Municipality. These criminal behaviors encompass theft, robbery, drug trafficking, domestic violence, and more, with drug abuse being intricately interwoven with these crimes. It highlights the significant role of drug abuse in motivating criminal activities and the serious consequences this has on both social cohesion within the community and national security.

The impact of drug abuse on criminal activities is clearly evident through the insights gathered from interviews and focus group discussions. The study unveils that drug abuse significantly contributes to various criminal activities, with a specific focus on drug-related crimes such as drug trafficking, property crimes, and violent crimes. Drug abusers often resort to desperate measures to acquire drugs, including theft and robbery, leading to a direct link between drug abuse and criminal actions.

Furthermore, the study uncovers the social impacts of drug abuse on criminal activities, which extend beyond the legal system to affect society as a whole. Drug abuse leads to violence in the community, family disruptions, child neglect and abuse, and other social challenges. It jeopardizes community safety and undermines social well-being.

The research also highlights the intricate patterns and trends of criminal activities related to drug abuse within the municipality. Certain areas, including Unga Limited, Ngarenaro, and Matejoo, are notorious for both drug abuse and associated criminal acts. This correlation indicates that drug abuse significantly contributes to local crime rates. Addressing drug abuse is essential to safeguard community safety, promote social harmony, and mitigate the multifaceted challenges posed by this issue, especially in high-risk zones.

5.3.3 Conclusions on the strategies to mitigate the impact of drug abuse on security in Arusha Municipality

Basing on the findings, this study concludes that a multi-pronged approach is essential to mitigate the consequences of drug abuse on security in Arusha Municipality. The strategies identified can be categorized into three main areas: Prevention and Education, Treatment and Rehabilitation, and Law Enforcement and Policy. These strategies are collaborative efforts involving various stakeholders, including the government, NGOs, and non-profit organizations.

In terms of prevention and education, the study found that comprehensive awareness campaigns, public education, and community outreach programs play a pivotal role in addressing drug abuse. These initiatives aim to inform the public about the dangers of drug abuse, especially among young individuals, and the significance of prevention. Collaborative efforts between organizations like the Drug Control and Enforcement Authority (DCEA) and non-governmental organizations like Youth and Community Rehabilitation (YCR) contribute to these outreach programs. However, the study also underscores the need for consistent and sustained efforts in public education to effectively combat drug abuse.

Regarding treatment and rehabilitation, the study highlights the role of the government-run methadone treatment program and non-governmental rehabilitation centers, often referred to as "sober houses." While methadone services are tailored for heroin addiction, the sober houses provide more comprehensive support, addressing a wide range of drug addictions. The findings suggest that these sober houses are more effective, and the government should consider offering more support to enhance their impact. This research emphasizes the importance of distinguishing between users in need of treatment and drug financiers and traffickers who should face legal

consequences. Moreover, the study reveals a pressing issue of corruption within the police force, which hampers effective law enforcement. Addressing this corruption within the police is paramount to curbing the illicit drug trade effectively.

5.4 Recommendations

5.4.1 Policy Implications

In light of the comprehensive analysis encompassing Drug abuse implication to National security, a series of policy recommendations and implications have emerged. These policy considerations are tailored to address the intricate issue of drug abuse and bolster general public well-being and security, particularly in Arusha Municipality and analogous regions facing comparable dilemmas across the nation as follows;

Policy should develop continuous community-wide drug prevention and education programs, targeting different age groups through schools, communities, and media campaigns. This requires allocating financial and human resources for evidence-based programs and establishing a dedicated authority for drug prevention.

The researcher suggest the policy makers to create and support economic and social programs aimed at alleviating underlying socioeconomic factors contributing to drug abuse, such as unemployment and poverty. This should include policies promoting job creation, vocational training, entrepreneurship support, and employment opportunities.

The study recommends policy to establish peer counseling and support programs to empower young individuals to resist peer pressure and enhance their resilience against the influence of drug-

using peers. Create an integrated strategy involving schools and community organizations to provide peer counseling and mentorship programs.

Furthermore, the study recommends the policy makers to reevaluate drug laws and penalties, shifting the focus from imprisonment for drug users to rehabilitation and treatment, particularly for those driven to drug use by socioeconomic hardships. This should involve collaboration with legal experts, human rights organizations, and addiction specialists to draft revised drug laws.

Moreover, the study recommends the policy makers to invest in anti-corruption measures within law enforcement agencies to enhance their ability to combat drug-related crimes. This requires establishing a specialized anti-corruption unit within the law enforcement agencies, rigorous background checks, and transparent oversight mechanisms for law enforcement officers.

The study recommends the government in collaboration with other stakeholders to improve the accessibility and affordability of drug treatment and rehabilitation services, especially for low-income individuals, through collaboration with NGOs and community-based organizations. This entails allocating additional funds for the expansion of treatment and rehabilitation centers, emphasizing affordability and geographic accessibility, and developing public-private partnerships.

The study also recommends the government through different authorities including social DCEA, social welfare departments and local government authorities (LGAs) to promote parental guidance and support through parenting education programs focused on preventing drug abuse. Implement mandatory parenting education courses in schools, prenatal clinics, and community centers, and develop educational materials and workshops for parents.

The study also recommends the law enforcement agencies dealing with drug control and its crime-related issues to collaborate with border security agencies to strengthen surveillance and control measures, reducing the inflow of imported drugs. This can be done by establishing cross-border task forces that include security, customs, and intelligence agencies and implement stringent controls and inspections at border checkpoints, incorporating technology and information sharing to combat the drug trade.

Finally, the study recommends the policy makers to encourage multi-agency collaboration between governmental bodies, NGOs, and community organizations to implement a coordinated, multifaceted approach to tackling drug abuse. This involves creating an inter-agency council responsible for planning, coordinating, and monitoring drug prevention and treatment efforts and allocating a portion of the regional budget to support the activities of this council and encourage collaboration among its member agencies.

5.4.2 Recommendations on the areas for further research

In light of the findings and insights drawn from the present study, a series of recommendations for areas warranting further research has emerged. These recommendations underscore the need for continued exploration and investigation to advance our understanding of drug abuse, its consequences on security, and the strategies required to mitigate its impacts. By delving into these uncharted areas, researchers and policymakers can pave the way for more effective interventions, ultimately fostering safer, healthier communities as follows;

It is strongly recommended that future research takes into consideration the limitations of the current study, such as the relatively small sample size confined to Arusha Municipality. To address this shortcoming, conducting research on a larger and more diverse sample, potentially on a national

scale, would enhance the robustness and generalizability of the findings. Additionally, it is advisable to reevaluate the research approach and design to ensure a more comprehensive and in-depth analysis of drug abuse and its ramifications on security and public well-being. Exploring alternative research methodologies, such as mixed-method approaches that combine quantitative and qualitative data, surveys, and in-depth interviews, can provide a more holistic understanding of this complex issue, enabling a more effective response from policymakers and stakeholders.

While this study found the comprehensive awareness campaigns, public education, and community outreach programs play a pivotal role in addressing drug abuse, the researcher recommends further research that will focus on evaluating the impact and effectiveness of drug awareness campaigns conducted by government and non-governmental organizations. Researchers would analyze the reach, frequency, and content of these campaigns and assess their influence on public perceptions, attitudes, and behaviors regarding drug abuse. A mix of surveys, focus groups, and media analysis would provide valuable insights into the most effective approaches, messaging, and mediums for these campaigns. The goal is to refine and optimize drug awareness strategies to ensure they have a lasting impact on the community.

The study at hand found the role of rehabilitation centers that provide more comprehensive support in addressing a wide range of drug addictions, the researcher suggest a further research to be done on Long-term Outcomes of Rehabilitation Programs. The suggested research would investigate into the enduring effects of rehabilitation programs on individuals recovering from drug abuse. A longitudinal study, spanning several years, could track participants who have undergone various rehabilitation approaches, such as residential, outpatient, and community-based programs. Suggested research would assess sustained recovery rates, employment status, recidivism, and overall quality of life. The objective is to gain insights into which rehabilitation methods yield the

most enduring positive outcomes, providing policymakers with data to allocate resources effectively and improve rehabilitation services.

While the findings of this study highlight a significant problem of corruption within the police force that hinders effective law enforcement, the researcher recommends conducting a more comprehensive study on the subject of corruption in law enforcement. This proposed research would seek to identify the underlying causes of corruption, encompassing societal, institutional, and individual factors. It would also assess the scale of the issue and its influence on the efficacy of anti-drug initiatives. The ultimate objective is to develop targeted anti-corruption measures within law enforcement agencies, fostering a transparent and more efficient environment for drug control.

Finally, the researcher recommends that a comparative analysis be undertaken between Tanzania and its neighboring countries dealing with similar drug abuse issues. This analysis aims to identify best practices, successful strategies, and areas for cross-border collaboration. It involves an examination of policies, law enforcement practices, and rehabilitation approaches in each of these neighboring countries. By studying successful approaches from other contexts, Tanzanian policymakers can adopt effective strategies and explore regional partnerships to comprehensively address drug abuse.

5.5 Critical evaluation of the study

The research has successfully concluded, with the researcher successfully engaging with the requisite, information-rich respondents. Nonetheless, the study encountered several noteworthy limitations. The foremost challenge stemmed from the restricted and secretive nature of the police force and DCEA, both of which operate as closed governmental institutions. Acquiring the necessary permissions from these entities proved to be a formidable task due to concerns that

some of the data essential to this research were subject to stringent restrictions and could not be openly disclosed to the public.

Moreover, recruiting participants, particularly from the group of drug users, presented its own set of challenges. Many individuals within this subgroup harbored suspicions that the researcher's intent was to spy on them with the intention of subsequent arrest or legal action. This pervasive apprehension hindered the recruitment process significantly. To overcome this difficulty, the researcher resorted to employing innovative strategies. Specifically, they enlisted the assistance of personnel from YCR, who facilitated the initial contact with the first group of respondents. Subsequently, these initial participants played a pivotal role by referring the researcher to additional eligible respondents who met the inclusion criteria for the study.

Furthermore, it's crucial to acknowledge that the data collected in this study possesses a distinctive contextual nature, intricately intertwined with the specific environment in which it was gathered. Consequently, the findings may not lend themselves readily to generalization beyond this unique context. To draw broader, more universally applicable conclusions, it may be imperative to undertake further research in varied settings and circumstances.

REFERENCES

- Adeola, R., 2019. The African Union Protocol on Free Movement of Persons in Africa: development, provisions and implementation challenges. *Afr. Hum. Rts. YB*, p.260.
- Afolabi, M.B., 2015. Concept of security. *Readings in intelligence and security studies*, 1.
- Agnew, R. and Brezina, T., 2019. General strain theory. *Handbook on crime and deviance*, pp.145-160.
- Agnew, R., 2010. A general strain theory of terrorism. *Theoretical Criminology*, 14(2), pp.131-153.
- Al-Saadi, F.S.H., 2020. Drug abuse and its impact on human security in Iraqi society. *PalArch's Journal of Archaeology of Egypt/Egyptology*, 17(6), pp.16662-16672.
- Andrade, T. M., Santos, B. R. B., & Duarte, P. C. A. V. 2018. Risk and protective factors for drug use among young adults from a prospective study. *Ciência & Saúde Coletiva*, 23(5), 1647-1658. http://www.scielo.br/scielo.php?script=sci_arttext&pid=S1413-81232018000501647&lng=en&nrm=iso&tlng=en
- Anh, C.N., 2018. Examining drug trafficking as a human security threat in Vietnam. *Güvenlik Çalışmaları Dergisi*, 19(4), pp.69-90.
- Aning, K. and Pokoo, J., 2013. Drug Trafficking and Threats to National and Regional Security in West Africa–WACD Background Paper No.1. *Retrieved on*, 10, p.2014.
- Astorga, L. and Shirk, D.A., 2010. Drug trafficking organizations and counter-drug strategies in the US-Mexican context.
- Awudu, R., 2016. Assessment of the impact of drug trafficking on national security: A case study of Ghana. *University of Ghana digital collections*.
- Ayodele, B., 2011. 3Drug lords, cartels and trafficking as security threat in Africa. *The state of human security in Africa*, p.33.

- Babor, T. F., McRee, B. G., Kassebaum, P. A., Grimaldi, P. L., Ahmed, K., and Bray, J. 2007. Screening, brief intervention, and referral to treatment (SBIRT): Toward a public health approach to the management of substance abuse. *Substance Abuse*, 28(3), 7-30.
- Bagley, B.M. and Rosen, J.D. eds., 2015. *Drug trafficking, organized crime, and violence in the Americas today* (p. xv). Gainesville: University Press of Florida.
- Barrett, K. C., Maggs, J. L., and Schulenberg, J. E. 2005. A longitudinal study of the risk factors for substance use initiation among young adolescents. *Prevention Science*, 6(4), 261-272. <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s11221-005-0011-6>
- Berg, C. J., Buller, D. B., Schauer, G. L., Windle, M., Kegler, M. C., and Morrone, M. 2015. Socioeconomic status and substance use among young adults: A comparison across constructs and drugs. *Journal of Drug Issues*, 45(1), 5-21.
- Buonanno, P., and Claussen, J. 2016. Combining drug treatment and criminal justice supervision in Tanzania: An evaluation of effectiveness and cost-effectiveness. *Health Economics, Policy and Law*, 11(4), 435-449.
- Canton, H., 2021. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime—UNODC. In *The Europa Directory of International Organizations 2021* (pp. 240-244). Routledge.
- Center for Strategic and International Studies 2019, 'Transnational organized crime in Latin America and the Caribbean: A threat assessment', Center for Strategic and International Studies, viewed 13 May 2023, <https://www.csis.org/analysis/transnational-organized-crime-latin-america-and-caribbean-threat-assessment>.
- Charles, M., Somba, M. J., and Mbeba, R. M. 2019. Perceived Causes and Consequences of Drug Abuse among Young People in Arusha, Tanzania. *Open Journal of Social Sciences*, 7(10), 233-242.

- Clarke, V., Braun, V. and Hayfield, N., 2015. Thematic analysis. *Qualitative psychology: A practical guide to research methods*, 3, pp.222-248.
- Cohen, L., Manion, L. and Morrison, K., 2017. Validity and reliability. In *Research methods in education* (pp. 245-284). Routledge.
- Council on Foreign Relations 2020. 'Latin America's drug crisis', Council on Foreign Relations, viewed 13 May 2023, <https://www.cfr.org/backgrounder/latin-americas-drug-crisis>.
- Crowe, S., Cresswell, K., Robertson, A., Huby, G., Avery, A. and Sheikh, A., 2011. The case study approach. *BMC medical research methodology*, 11(1), pp.1-9.
- Das, P., 2019. Drug-trafficking as a Non-traditional Security Threat: Emerging Trends and Responses. *Artha Journal of Social Sciences*, 18(4), pp.1-23.
- Dotto, S., 2016. *Factors contributing to drug abuse among students in public secondary schools in Tanzania: the case of Arusha municipality* (Doctoral dissertation, The University of Dodoma).
- Ekpenyong, N.S., 2016. Drug trafficking and the threat to Nigeria's national security. *Canadian Social Science*, 12(12), pp.1-11.
- Engel, U., 2023. African Union 2.0. *Africa in World Politics: Sustaining Reform in a Turbulent World Order*.
- Ettang, D. and Leeke, N., 2019. Africa's emerging giants and the drug scourge: Exploring a Nigeria-South African bilateral partnership. *Nigeria-South Africa Relations and Regional Hegemonic Competence*, pp.129-144.
- Felson, R.B. and Staff, J., 2017. Committing economic crime for drug money. *Crime & Delinquency*, 63(4), pp.375-390.

- Gannon, M.A., de Bragança Pereira, C.A. and Polpo, A., 2019. Blending Bayesian and classical tools to define optimal sample-size-dependent significance levels. *The American Statistician*, 73(sup1), pp.213-222.
- Githinji, M., and Hussein, I. (2017). Substance Abuse, Drug Trafficking, and National Security in Kenya. *Journal of Security Sector Management*, 15(2), 1-18.
- Global Initiative Against Transnational Organized Crime 2018, Transnational organized crime and instability in West Africa: A threat assessment, Global Initiative Against Transnational Organized Crime.
- Government of Tanzania. (2017). Drug Control and Enforcement Act of 2017. http://parliament.go.tz/polis/uploads/bills/1501119963_Drug_Control_and_Enforcement_Act_2017.pdf
- Green, S.L., 2002, May. Rational choice theory: An overview. In *Baylor University Faculty development seminar on rational choice theory* (pp. 1-72).
- Griffith, I.L., 2010. *Drugs and security in the Caribbean: Sovereignty under siege*. Penn State Press.
- Hasan, N., Rana, R.U., Chowdhury, S., Dola, A.J. and Rony, M.K.K., 2021. Ethical considerations in research. *Journal of Nursing Research, Patient Safety and Practise (JNRPS)* 2799-1210, 1(01), pp.1-4.
- Helsel, D.R., 2005. *Nondetects and data analysis* (Vol. 588). John Wiley and Sons, New York.
- Herndon, C.M. and Gable, K.N., 2018. POTENTIAL OF NONOPIOIDS. *Prescription Drug Diversion and Pain: History, Policy, and Treatment*, p.136.
- Iacono, T., Keeffe, M., Kenny, A. and McKinstry, C., 2019. A document review of exclusionary practices in the context of Australian school education policy. *Journal of Policy and Practice in Intellectual Disabilities*, 16(4), pp.264-272.

- Ikoh, M.U., Smah, S.O., Okwanya, I., Clement, U.A. and Aposhi, Z.A., 2019. Factors affecting entry into drug abuse among youths in Lafia metropolis: implications on security. *Sage open*, 9(1), p.2158244018823428.
- In, J., 2017. Introduction of a pilot study. *Korean journal of anesthesiology*, 70(6), pp.601-605.
- Jangu, A. J. 2017. Effects of drug abuse on security of Tanzania. *International Journal of Humanities and Social Science Research*, 7(2), 7-15.
- Kan, P.R., 2016. *Drug trafficking and international security*. Rowman & Littlefield.
- Karakus, M., and Ciftci, E. 2020. The role of community policing in preventing drug abuse and related crime: A case study from Turkey. *Policing: An International Journal*, 43(2), 361-374.
- Kazaura, M. R., Masatu, M. C., and Mwageni, E. A. 2007. Predictors of illicit drug use among adolescents in Tanzania: a cross-sectional study. *African Journal of Drug and Alcohol Studies*, 6(1), 1-16.
- Kendler, K. S., Prescott, C. A., Myers, J., and Neale, M. C. 2003. The structure of genetic and environmental risk factors for common psychiatric and substance use disorders in men and women. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 289(23), 3095-3105.
- Kilindo, A. B. 2017. Drug abuse and its impact on national security in Tanzania. *The Journal of Social Sciences Research*, 3(3), 667-674
- Kilonzo, G. P., and Kapanda, G. N. 2018. Strategies employed by police officers in controlling drug abuse in Arusha region: A case study of the Central Police Station in Arusha, Tanzania. *International Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities Research*, 6(2), 135-145.
- Kilonzo, G. P., and Kaaya, S. F. 2015. The impact of substance use on the peace and security of the community in Tanzania: a review. *Substance abuse treatment, prevention, and policy*, 10(1), 1-7.

- Kilonzo, G. P., Kaale, E. A., and Mbwambo, J. K. 2014. Reducing drug trafficking and drug abuse in Tanzania: A review of the effectiveness of the law enforcement system. *Journal of Drug Issues*, 44(4), 393-407.
- Kilonzo, G. P., Kahwa, A. M., Makwaya, C. K., and Mbwambo, J. K. 2021. Tanzania's Drug Control and Enforcement Authority: Progress, opportunities, and challenges. *Substance Abuse and Rehabilitation*, 12, 1707-1715. doi:10.2147/SAR.S327875
- Kleiman, M.A., 2004, April. Illicit drugs and the terrorist threat: causal links and implications for domestic drug control policy. LIBRARY OF CONGRESS WASHINGTON DC CONGRESSIONAL RESEARCH SERVICE.
- Kokko, K., Tremblay, M., Lacourse, E., and Laporte, L. 2019. Risk factors for drug abuse among adolescents: A systematic review of longitudinal studies. *Journal of Adolescent Health*, 64(6), 671-678. [https://www.jahonline.org/article/S1054-139X\(18\)30713-9/fulltext](https://www.jahonline.org/article/S1054-139X(18)30713-9/fulltext)
- Kothari, C., 2017. Research methodology methods and techniques by CR Kothari. *Published by New Age International (P) Ltd., Publishers, 91.*
- Lema, J. P. 2017. Drug Abuse and Its Impacts on Youth Development in Arusha Municipality, Tanzania. *Journal of Psychology & Psychotherapy*, 7(3), 308. <https://doi.org/10.4172/2161-0487.1000308>
- Lema, J., Moshiro, C., and Mboya, B. 2019. Prevalence and Factors Associated with Substance Use among Secondary School Students in Arusha, Tanzania. *International Journal of Scientific and Research Publications*, 9(9), 153-158.
- Mangan, F., 2020. *Illicit drug trafficking and use in Libya*:. United States Institute of Peace.
- Mann, S., 2016. The research interview. *Reflective practice and reflexivity in research processes*.

- Masatu, M. C., and Nkya, T. J. 2016. The Socioeconomic Determinants of Drug Use among Youth in Arusha, Tanzania. *International Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities Research*, 4(2), 34-42.
- Matiko, E., and Kilonzo, G. 2016. Drug Abuse and Its Implications on National Security: A Case Study of Tanzania. *Journal of East African Studies*, 10(2), 186-203.
- Mavura, R.A., Nyaki, A.Y., Leyaro, B.J., Mamseri, R., George, J., Ngocho, J.S. and Mboya, I.B., 2022. Prevalence of substance use and associated factors among secondary school adolescents in Kilimanjaro region, northern Tanzania. *PLoS one*, 17(9), p.e0274102.
- Mchome, Z., Komba, E. V., and Lyimo, M. 2018. Drug Abuse among Street Children in Arusha, Tanzania. *Journal of Addictions Nursing*, 29(2), 113-119.
- Mishra, L., 2016. Focus group discussion in qualitative research. *TechnoLearn: An International Journal of Educational Technology*, 6(1), pp.1-5.
- Mmbaga, E. J., and Leonard, F. 2018. Preventing drug abuse in Tanzania: A systematic review. *Substance Abuse*, 39(2), 168-176.
- National Institute on Drug Abuse. 2019. Tanzania drug and alcohol rehab programs. <https://www.drugabuse.gov/international/tanzania>
- Ngowi, A. B., and Kihwele, H. M. 2019. The Nexus between Drug Abuse and Crime in Arusha, Tanzania. *Journal of Criminology and Criminal Justice Research*, 3(1), 1-10. <https://doi.org/10.11648/j.ccj.20190301.11>
- Ngowi, A. B., Mbwambo, J. K., and Kilonzo, G. P. 2017. Tanzania drug control and enforcement in the 21st century: Challenges and opportunities. *Substance Abuse and Rehabilitation*, 8, 79-87. doi:10.2147/SAR.S132809

- Njoroge, S.G., 2014. *Urban Crime in East Africa Region: A Case Study of Carjacking in Lang'ata Area in Kenya* (Doctoral dissertation, United States International University-Africa).
- Ochieng, J., 2022. Prevalence of Psychoactive Substance Use and Associated Behavioral Risks among Secondary School Students in Tanzania. *East African Journal of Education and Social Sciences*, 3(4), pp.185-196.
- Ogunniyi, O.J. and Akpu, J.O., 2019. The Challenge of Drug Trafficking to Democratic Governance and Human Security in West Africa. *Africa Development/Afrique et Développement*, 44(4), pp.29-50.
- Oluwole, O., Tahir, M. F., Kurebwa, J. A., and Oluwole, E. O. 2019. An evaluation of drug abuse control strategies in Nigeria: A case study of the National Drug Law Enforcement Agency (NDLEA). *International Journal of Scientific Research and Management*, 7(2), 6268-6278.
- Omary, N., Mshana, G., and Nkya, S. 2018. Drug Abuse and Security in Arusha Region, Tanzania: A Qualitative Study. *Journal of Addiction Research and Therapy*, 9(1), 377. <https://doi.org/10.4172/2155-6105.1000377>
- Ongeri, L. G., and Nyamwange, C. I. 2019. The effect of substance abuse on national security in Kenya. *International Journal of Science and Research*, 8(5), 1539-1544.
- Oribhabor, C.B. and Anyanwu, C.A., 2019. Research sampling and sample size determination: a practical application. *Journal of Educational Research (Fudjer)*, 2(1), pp.47-57.
- Oyeyemi, A. S., Oyeyemi, B. O., Adebisi, A. O., Eze, C. O., Adeyemi, A. B., Yusuf, A., and Rufai, A. T. 2020. Socio-ecological factors of adolescent substance use in Nigeria: a systematic review of literature. *BMC Public Health*, 20(1), 1-14. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12889-020-09102-5>
- Parry, A., and Plüddemann, C. 2010. Drug use and its relationship to criminal activity and mental health: A South African case study. *Journal of Psychology in Africa*, 20(4), 577-585.

- Patel, K. and Chudasama, D., 2021. National security threats in cyberspace. *National Journal of Cyber Security Law*, 4(1), pp.12-20p.
- Rai, N. and Thapa, B., 2015. A study on purposive sampling method in research. *Kathmandu: Kathmandu School of Law*, 5.
- Ramo, D. E., and Prochaska, J. J. 2016. Prevalence and socioeconomic disparities of alcohol and drug use during the transition to adulthood: A review of longitudinal studies. *Journal of Drug Abuse*, 2(2), 1-12.
- Rasmussen, K., and Bovett, M. 2017. The drug problem in rural America. *The Wilson Quarterly*, 41(1), 26-37.
- Richards, J., 2012. *A guide to national security: Threats, responses and strategies*. Oxford University Press.
- Rousseau, R., 2017. West Africa—the Region’s Pivotal Role in International Drug Trafficking.
- Said, A. M., and Makundi, E. A. (2018). The Nexus Between Drug Trafficking and Terrorism in Tanzania. *International Journal of Peace and Security Studies*, 4(1), 1-20.
- Samatar, A. I. (2015). The Nexus Between Drug Trafficking, Terrorism, and Organized Crime in the Eastern Africa Region. *Journal of Eastern African Studies*, 9(2), 260-276.
- Sato, Y., 2013. Rational choice theory. *Sociopedia. isa*, 2013, pp.1-10.
- Saunders, B., Sim, J., Kingstone, T., Baker, S., Waterfield, J., Bartlam, B., Burroughs, H. and Jinks, C., 2018. Saturation in qualitative research: exploring its conceptualization and operationalization. *Quality & quantity*, 52, pp.1893-1907.
- Schmidt, A.J., Bourne, A., Weatherburn, P., Reid, D., Marcus, U., Hickson, F. and Network, T.E., 2016. Illicit drug use among gay and bisexual men in 44 cities: Findings from the European MSM Internet Survey (EMIS). *International Journal of Drug Policy*, 38, pp.4-12.

- Shahmohammadi, M. R., Chavoshi, F., Rahimi-Movaghar, A., Sadeghi-Bazargani, H., Hefazi, M., and Eshraghian, M. R. 2018. A cross-sectional study on the relationship between drug abuse and family factors among high school students in Tehran. *Electronic physician*, 10(6), 6948-6956. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC6092139/>
- Shaw, M., Reitano, T. and Hunter, M., 2014. *Comprehensive Assessment of Drug Trafficking and Organised Crime in West and Central Africa*, African Union, C. 13.
- SHEHU, M.I., SANI, A. and GARBA, K.A., 2018. Nigeria's national security: potent threats of drugs abuse to future's socio-economic and political security.
- Tanzania Commission for AIDS (TACAIDS). 2018. Tanzania HIV Impact Survey (THIS) 2016-2017: Final report. Retrieved from https://phia.icap.columbia.edu/wpcontent/uploads/2019/07/Tanzania_This_Final_Report_2019.pdf
- Tanzania Police Force. 2021. *Annual Crime Report, 2020*. Dar es Salaam, Tanzania: Tanzania Police Force.
- The Citizen. "Drug Abuse Among Tanzanian Youth at a Critical Stage." *The Citizen*, 13 Aug. 2020, <https://www.thecitizen.co.tz/tanzania/news/drug-abuse-among-tanzanian-youth-at-a-critical-stage-1910270>.
- Townsend, R. 2018. The impact of drug abuse on law enforcement and communities. *FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin*, 87(7), 10-15.
- Union, A., 2019. *African Union Plan of Action on Drug Control and Crime Prevention 2019-2023*.
- United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC). 2021. *World Drug Report 2021*. Retrieved from <https://wdr.unodc.org/wdr2021/index.html>
- Uzuegbu-Wilson, E., 2019. *Narcotics Drug Use in West Africa and Its Impact on Human Security*. Available at SSRN 3456528.

- Waters, J., 2015. Snowball sampling: A cautionary tale involving a study of older drug users. *International Journal of Social Research Methodology*, 18(4), pp.367-380.
- Were, M.A., 2021. *Effects of the Use of Illicit Brews and Substance Abuse Among Youth in Africa: a Case Study of Kenya* (Doctoral dissertation, University of Nairobi).
- World Health Organization. 2016. Global Health Observatory (GHO) data: Prevalence of drug use - Tanzania. https://www.who.int/gho/substance_abuse/prevalence/en/
- Wyer, L.S. and Cook, N., 2009, September. Illegal drug trade in Africa: Trends and US policy. Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress.
- Yusuph, K. and Negret, I., 2016. Adolescents and drug abuse in Tanzania: history and evolution. *Advances in Research*, 7(2), pp.1-10.
- Zelikow, P., 2003. The transformation of national security: Five redefinitions. *The National Interest*, (71), pp.17-28.

APPENDICES

Dear respondent, Greetings! My name is **BOAY PETER**, a student of Institute of Accountancy Arusha (IAA), pursuing **Master of Arts in Peace and Security Studies (MA-PSS)**. As partial fulfillment of my degree programme I am doing a study on the **Drug abuse and its implication to national security: A case of Arusha municipality**. The purpose for this study is to explore the impact of drug abuse on national security and also to evaluate the effectiveness of drug prevention and treatment programs in reducing crime rates. I would be very grateful if you would provide some few minutes for interview. The information that you give will be treated confidential and your identity will not be exposed.

APPENDIX I: INTERVIEW QUESTIONS FOR KEY INFORMANTS

Objective one "To identify the underlying factors contributing to drug abuse in Arusha Municipality"

1. Can you share your perspective on the current drug abuse situation in Arusha Municipality?
What are some key factors that you believe contribute to drug abuse in the municipality?
2. From your experience or observations, what are the primary reasons why individuals in Arusha municipality engage in drug abuse? Are there any specific demographics or social groups that are more susceptible to drug abuse?
3. In your opinion, what role do economic factors play in drug abuse within Arusha municipality? Are there any particular socio-economic challenges or disparities that contribute to drug abuse in the municipality?
4. What are some prevalent drugs of abuse in Arusha municipality, and how do you think their availability and accessibility influence drug abuse rates? Are there any specific channels or sources through which drugs are commonly obtained?

5. Considering the cultural and social context of Arusha municipality, are there any cultural or societal factors that you believe contribute to drug abuse? How do factors such as peer pressure, social norms, or cultural attitudes towards substance use impact drug abuse patterns in the municipal?

Objective two, “to examine the impact of drug abuse on criminal activities in Arusha Municipality”

1. Can you describe any specific instances or cases where drug abuse has been found to directly contribute to criminal activities in Arusha Municipality? What were the types of crimes involved and how were they linked to drug abuse?
2. From your experience are there any specific drugs that have been identified as major contributors to criminal activities in Arusha Municipality? If so, what are they, and what makes them particularly problematic in this context?
3. Are there any notable trends or patterns in the relationship between drug abuse and criminal activities in Arusha Municipality? For example, are certain age groups or demographics more likely to be involved in both drug abuse and criminal behavior?
4. What are the major challenges or obstacles faced by law enforcement and other relevant authorities when addressing drug-related criminal activities in Arusha Municipality? How do these challenges impact the effectiveness of prevention and intervention efforts?
5. In your opinion, what are the potential long-term consequences of drug abuse on the overall safety and well-being of Arusha Municipality? How do these consequences extend beyond immediate criminal activities and impact the broader community?

Objective three, to explore the strategies to mitigate the negative consequences of drug abuse on security in Arusha municipal

1. What strategies have you found most effective in mitigating the negative consequences of drug abuse on security in Arusha municipal, based on your experience?
2. Can you provide examples of successful interventions or programs that have been implemented in Arusha municipal or elsewhere to address drug abuse and its impact on security?
3. In your opinion, what are the key factors that contribute to the success of drug abuse prevention and intervention programs in Arusha municipal?
4. How do you propose fostering collaboration and cooperation among different sectors, such as law enforcement, healthcare, education, and community organizations, to effectively tackle drug abuse and its impact on security in Arusha municipal?
5. What challenges or obstacles do you foresee in implementing effective drug abuse prevention and intervention strategies in Arusha municipal, and what strategies would you suggest to overcome them?

Appendix II: MWONGOZO WA MASWALI MAHOJIANO

Ndugu... Salaam. Ninaitwa **BOAY PETER**, mtafiti mwanafunzi kutoka chuo cha Uhasibu Arusha. Ninasoma shahada ya uzamili katika Amani na usalama. Ninafanya utafiti juu ya "Matumizi mabaya ya dawa za kulevya na madhara yake katika usalama wa taifa katika jiji la Arusha. Dhumuni la utafiti huu ni kuchunguza matumizi matumizi ya madawa ya kulevya na athari zake katika usalama wa taifa. Nitafurahi sana ukinipatia muda wako mchache ili tufanye mahojiano. Ninakuhakikishia usiri wa mazungumzo haya kwakuwa malengo ya utafiti huu ni ya kitaaluma. Hapa kuna maswali machache ya mahojiano kwa lengo tajwa hapo juu.

Dhumuni la kwanza "Kutambua sababu za msingi zinazochangia matumizi ya dawa za kulevya katika jiji la Arusha"

1. Je, unaweza kuniambia mtazamo wako kuhusu hali ya matumizi ya dawa za kulevya katika jiji la Arusha? Ni sababu gani kuu unazofikiri zinachangia matumizi ya dawa za kulevya katika eneo hilo?
2. Kulingana na uzoefu wako au uchunguzi wako, ni nini sababu kuu zinazowafanya watu katika jiji la Arusha wajihusishe na matumizi ya dawa za kulevya? Je, kuna vikundi vya jamii au idadi fulani ya watu ambao wako hatarini zaidi kuathiriwa na matumizi ya dawa za kulevya?
3. Kwa maoni yako, sababu za kiuchumi zina nafasi gani katika kuchangia matumizi ya dawa za kulevya ndani ya jiji la Arusha? Je, kuna changamoto au tofauti za kijamii na kiuchumi maalum zinazochangia matumizi ya dawa za kulevya katika eneo hilo?

4. Je, kuna dawa za kulevya zinazotumika sana katika jiji la Arusha, na jinsi gani upatikanaji na ufikika wa dawa hizo unaathiri viwango vya matumizi ya dawa za kulevya? Je, kuna njia au vyanzo maalum ambavyo dawa za kulevya mara nyingi hupatikana?
5. Ukiangalia muktadha wa kitamaduni na kijamii ya jiji la Arusha, je, kuna sababu za kitamaduni au kijamii unazofikiri zinachangia matumizi ya dawa za kulevya? Jinsi gani mambo kama shinikizo la marafiki, kanuni za kijamii, au mtazamo wa kitamaduni kuelekea matumizi ya madawa yanavyoathiri mwenendo wa matumizi ya dawa za kulevya katika eneo hilo?

Dhumuni la tatu "Kuchunguza athari za matumizi mabaya ya dawa za kulevya kwenye shughuli za uhalifu katika Manispaa ya Arusha"

1. Je, unaweza kuelezea matukio ambayo matumizi ya dawa za kulevya yamegunduliwa kuchangia moja kwa moja katika shughuli za uhalifu katika Manispaa ya Arusha? Aina gani za uhalifu zimekuwa zikihusika na jinsi gani zimekuwa zikihusishwa na matumizi ya dawa za kulevya?
2. Kulingana na uzoefu wako, je, kuna aina maalum za dawa zinachangia uhalifu katika Manispaa ya Arusha? Ikiwa ndivyo, ni aina gani hasa katika muktadha huu?
3. Je, kuna mwelekeo au mifumo inayoweza kuzingatiwa katika uhusiano kati ya matumizi ya dawa za kulevya na shughuli za uhalifu katika Manispaa ya Arusha? Kwa mfano, kundi la umri au takwimu fulani za watu ni zaidi ya uwezekano wa kuhusika katika matumizi ya dawa za kulevya na tabia ya uhalifu?
4. Ni changamoto gani zinazokabili vyombo vya sheria na mamlaka nyingine husika wanaposhughulikia shughuli za uhalifu zinazotokana na dawa za kulevya katika Manispaa

ya Arusha? Changamoto hizi zinaathiri vipi ufanisi wa juhudi za kupambana na dawa za kulevya?

5. Kwa maoni yako, ni matokeo gani ya muda mrefu yanaweza kusababishwa na matumizi ya dawa za kulevya kwa usalama na ustawi wa Manispaa ya Arusha? Matokeo haya yanakwenda mbali na shughuli za uhalifu za moja kwa moja na yanawezaje kuathiri jamii kwa ujumla?

Dhumuni la tatu “Kuchunguza mikakati ya kupunguza madhara ya matumizi mabaya ya dawa za kulevya kwa usalama katika jiji la Arusha”

1. Mikakati ipi umegundua kuwa ni yenye ufanisi zaidi katika kupunguza madhara ya matumizi ya dawa kwa usalama katika jiji la Arusha, kulingana na uzoefu wako?
2. Je, unaweza kutoa mifano ya miradi au programu iliyofanikiwa ambayo imeanzishwa katika jiji la Arusha au sehemu nyingine kushughulikia matumizi ya dawa na athari zake kwa usalama?
3. Kwa maoni yako, ni mambo gani muhimu yanachangia mafanikio ya programu za kuzuia na kuingilia kati matumizi ya dawa katika jiji la Arusha?
4. Unapendekeza jinsi gani ya kukuza ushirikiano na ushirikiano kati ya sekta tofauti, kama vile vyombo vya sheria, afya, elimu, na mashirika ya jamii, ili kukabiliana kikamilifu na matumizi ya dawa na athari zake kwa usalama katika jiji la Arusha?
5. Ni changamoto gani au vizuizi unavyotabiri katika utekelezaji wa mikakati ya uzuiaji na kuingilia kati ya matumizi ya dawa yenye ufanisi katika jiji la Arusha, na ni mikakati gani unayopendekeza kuzishinda?

APPENDIX III: Focused Group Discussion Scheduled for community Members who are likely to be affected negatively by drug abuse

Background Information

- i. (a) Name (optional)
- (b) Gender (male/female)
- (c) Age
- (d) Level of education
- ii. Questions
 - a) How has drug abuse impacted the overall security situation in Arusha Municipality?
Please share any specific incidents or experiences that come to mind.
 - b) In your opinion, what are the key factors contributing to the prevalence of drug abuse within our community? Are there any specific challenges or vulnerabilities that make it easier for drugs to be accessed and distributed?
 - c) How have you personally observed drug abuse affecting the safety and well-being of individuals, families, and the community as a whole? Can you provide any examples or stories to illustrate the consequences?
 - d) From your perspective, what are the existing efforts or initiatives aimed at addressing drug abuse and its implications on security in Arusha Municipality? How effective do you believe these measures have been, and are there any areas that require improvement?
 - e) What do you think should be the role of the community in combating drug abuse and enhancing security? What specific actions or strategies do you believe would be most effective in preventing drug abuse and supporting individuals struggling with addiction?

APPENDIX VI: Maswali ya mjadala jibuji maalum (FGD) kwa Wanajamii Wanaoweza Kuathiriwa Vibaya na Matumizi ya Dawa za Kulevya.

1. Je, matumizi ya dawa za kulevya yameathiri hali ya usalama kwa kiwango gani katika Manispaa ya Arusha? Tafadhali eleza matukio au uzoefu wowote katika hili.
2. Kwa maoni yako, ni mambo gani yanachangia sana kuenea kwa matumizi ya dawa za kulevya katika jamii yetu? Je, kuna changamoto au udhaifu maalum ambao hufanya iwe rahisi kupata na kusambaza dawa hizo?
3. Je, umeshuhudia jinsi matumizi ya dawa za kulevya yanavyoathiri usalama na ustawi wa watu binafsi, familia, na jamii kwa ujumla? Je, unaweza kutoa mifano au hadithi zozote za kuonyesha matokeo na madhara ya matumizi ya dawa hizo?
4. Kwa mtazamo wako, ni juhudi au mikakati gani inayofanywa sasa katika kukabiliana na matumizi ya dawa za kulevya na athari zake kwa usalama katika Manispaa ya Arusha? Je, unaamini kuwa juhudi hizi zimekuwa na ufanisi, na kuna maeneo yoyote yanayohitaji kuboreshwa?
5. Je, unafikiri jamii inapaswa kuchukua jukumu gani katika kupambana na matumizi ya dawa za kulevya na kuimarisha usalama? Ni hatua au mikakati gani maalum unadhani itakuwa na ufanisi zaidi katika kuzuia matumizi ya dawa za kulevya na kusaidia watu wanaopambana na uraibu?

APPENDIX V: Work Plan for the study

| No. | ACTIVITY | DURATION 2023 | | | | | | | |
|-----|---|---------------|-----|------|------|-----|------|-----|-----|
| | | April | May | June | July | Aug | Sept | Oct | Nov |
| 1. | Preparation of Research Proposal, Questionnaire and Submission of Research Proposal | | | | | | | | |
| 2. | Pilot study and Data collection tools Testing | | | | | | | | |
| 3. | Fieldwork and Data Collection | | | | | | | | |
| 4. | Data Processing and Analysis | | | | | | | | |
| 5. | Dissertation writing and Submission | | | | | | | | |

Source: (Study Plan, July, 2023)

APPENDIX VI: Budget for the Study

| Budget | Items Details | Cost (Tsh) |
|------------------------------------|---|-------------|
| Research proposal preparation | Stationary (pens, reams, pencils, drafting papers, notebooks, flash disks and CDs) and internet costs | 200,000/= |
| | Questionnaire and interview guide preparation | 50,000/= |
| | Sub Total | 250,000/= |
| Pilot study | Transport to and from the study area | 100,000/= |
| data collection | | 200,000/= |
| Data processing and report writing | Data entry, cleaning and editing | 200,000/= |
| | Correction of report | 100,000/= |
| | Printing and photocopy | 100,000/= |
| | Hardcover binding | 50,000/= |
| | Sub Total | 750,000/= |
| | Grand total | 1,000,000/= |

Source: (Study Plan, July, 2023)

APPENDIX V: INTRODUCTION LETTER



Institute of Accountancy Arusha

P.O. Box 2798, Njiro Hill, Arusha, Tanzania

Telephone: +255 27 2970232 Mobile: +255 763 462109 Telex: 50009 IAA TZ

Fax: +255 27 2970234 Email: iaa@iaa.ac.tz Website: www.iaa.ac.tz

Ref. No.: MA-PSS/0042/2021

07th Sept 2023

.....
.....
P.O.BOX.....
.....

Dear Sir/Madam,

RE : REQUEST FOR DATA COLLECTION

The purpose of this letter is to introduce to you **Mr. BOAY PETER** who is our student pursuing Masters of Peace and Security with registration (MA-PSS/0042/2021). Currently, the aforementioned student is conducting a study on "**DRUG ABUSE IMPLICATION TO NATIONAL SECURITY: ACASE OF ARUSHA CITY**". We would like to highlight here that this study is part of the requirement for the award of the above mentioned programme of study.

We therefore request you to extend to the above-mentioned student of our Institute any help that may facilitate him to achieve study objectives. We further request permission for him to see and talk to the staff of your Institution in connection with his study. The period for this request is granted from September to the end of November 2023.

Thank you for your continuing support.

Yours Sincerely,

INSTITUTE OF ACCOUNTANCY ARUSHA


Mishael Abduel
FOR: RECTOR



All Communications to be addressed to the Rector

APPENDIX VI: PERMISSION LETTER



JAMHURI YA MUUNGANO WA TANZANIA
OFISI YA RAIS
TAWALA ZA MIKOA NA SERIKALIZA MITAA
HALMASHAURI YA JIJI ARUSHA



Barua zote zitumwe kwa:
Simu: +255 27 2548072/2503494 (Director)
+255 27 2544330 (General)
Nukushi: +255 27 2545768
Unapojibu tafadhali taja:
Kumb. Na. **AB.27/381/01/238**

Mkurugenzi wa Jiji
S. L. P. 3013,
20 Barabara ya Boma,
23101 ARUSHA,
Barua Pepe: cd@arushacc.go.tz
Tovuti: www.arushacc.go.tz
Tarehe: 19.09.2023


Watendaji wa Kata zote,
HALMASHAURI YA JIJI LA ARUSHA

Kuh: KUMTAMBULISHA MR. BOAY PETER

Tafadhali husika na somo tajwa hapo juu.

2. Kwa barua hii nakujulisha kwamba kibali kimetolewa kwa mtajwa hapo juu kwa ajili ya kufanya utafiti kuhusu "**DRUG ABUSE IMPLICATION TO NATIONAL SECURITY** " katika Halmashauri ya Jiji la Arusha. Aidha utafiti huu utafanyika kuanzia Septemba 2023 mpaka Novemba 2023.

3. Tafadhali mpeni ushirikiano


Namsi Hussein
Kny: **MKURUGENZI WA JIJI,
ARUSHA.**

NAKALA: Mkurugenzi wa Jiji
ARUSHA –Aione kwenye jalada