THE ROLE OF THE AFRICAN INLAND CHURCH IN ADDRESSING ALCOHOL AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE AMONG THE YOUTH WITHIN ELDORÉT TOWN.

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A THESIS SUBMITTED TO THE SCHOOL OF POST-GRADUATE STUDIES IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENTS OF THE DEGREE OF MASTERS IN RELIGION OF THE KISII UNIVERSITY.

2016
DECLARATION

DECLARATION BY THE CANDIDATE

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

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PLAGIARISM DECLARATION
DEDICATION

I would like to dedicate this work to my college mates and family for their encouragement and untiring effort which has kept me focused on its completion.
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I appreciate my supervisors, Dr. Jeanne Mogusu and Dr. Wilson Kiprono for guidance and support, much time spent in reading and providing valuable suggestions. I would also like to appreciate all my teachers, college mates and family for their valuable input, patience, and encouragement in the course of this work. Above all else, I thank the Almighty God for making this a reality.
ABSTRACT

Many young people and the Kenyan society as a whole are affected by drug abuse. The purpose of this study was to find out the role of the African Inland Church in controlling drug abuse among the young people in Eldoret East Sub-County. To achieve this, the study sought to determine the level of awareness of the African Inland church concerning drug abuse among the youth, to find out the effectiveness of the strategies adopted by the AIC in tackling drug abuse, and to investigate the level of involvement of the church with other sectors in tackling the vice. To realize this, the study adopted a descriptive survey design. Purposive sampling was used in the selection of the managers of Haven Recovery Centre and the pastors of African Inland Churches from Eldoret East Sub-County. Random sampling was used in selecting the recovering drug addicts and the young people from the African Inland Churches. The total target population therefore was 1430. The total sample size obtained from this population was 423. Primary data was collected using both open ended and structured questionnaires. An interview guide was also used to collect data from the staff of Haven Recovery Centre. Secondary data was obtained from documented information from Haven Recovery Centre, the library and the internet. Qualitative data underwent content analysis while quantitative data consisted of measuring numerical value. Data was then preserved electronically and presented in the form of tables: in percentages and frequencies. Then, 80% of the respondents noted that the church was slightly aware of the reality of drug abuse, 60% wrote that the church was effective in tackling drug abuse in guiding, counseling and prayer, and that the church was involved mostly with parental associations at 42.8% in handling drug abuse among the youth. This implied that the church should be more interactive with other sectors, and also upgrade its level of awareness generally in orders to be more effective in its campaign against drug abuse. Finally the study made recommendations for policy and further research in related fields.
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LIST OF ACRONYM

NACADA - National Authority for the Campaign Against Alcohol and Drug Abuse.

NIDA - National Institute of Drug Abuse.

CPGH - Coast Provincial General Hospital.

MTF - Monitoring the Future.

CBT - Cognitive Behavioral Therapy

AIDS - Acquired Immuno deficiency Syndrome.

HIV - Human Immuno deficiency Virus.

NGOS - Non Governmental Organizations.

WHO - World Health Organization

AIC - African Inland Church

CHAPTER ONE
INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study.

Definition of drug abuse

Substance abuse among the youth is a global concern. This is a patterned use of substance in amounts which are harmful to the users and other people. The term has a range of definitions related to taking a performance enhancing drug for a non-medical effect. This leads to addiction which is considered a repulsing brain disease that is characterized by compulsive drug seeking and use despite harmful consequences, (NIDA 2014). This affects the general population of a nation.

Definition of youth.

According to UNESCO (2015) youth is best known as a period of transition from childhood to adulthood’s independence. For statistical consistency across the region, United Nations define youth as those between 15 and 24 years. According to the Kenyan constitution, youth is defined as individuals in the republic who have attained the age of 18 years, but have not attained the age of 35 years. This study focused more on the youth because they are the most vulnerable segment of the population, targeted by drug trafficking and trade, (Republic of Kenya 2010). Furthermore, growth of the country’s economy and attainment of Kenya’s vision 2030 is pegged on the preparation of the young people for productive engagement. Drug abuse is tackled both locally and internationally.

Tackling drug abuse internationally.

The National Institute of Drug Abuse (NIDA) is charged with the responsibility of tackling and countering the world drug problem. Despite good intentions and effort, there is little success in attempting to reduce the harm caused by drug abuse. In the
US for instance, cannabis (bhang) is still the most regularly used illicit drug, especially among the young people, (NIDA 2016). Despite drug eradication which has been done in Africa, most countries still remain major sources of marijuana (bhang), which is the most of the abused drug globally. Marijuana abuse is traced back to the early nineteen eighties, (Abdool 2004). The effect of drug abuse is also felt on the local scene.

**Tackling drug abuse locally.**

On the local scene, drug abuse has also affected the youth negatively in many aspects. According to NACADA (2014), there are a number of factors which lead young people living in slums to engage in alcohol and substance abuse. These factors include unemployment, and peer pressure especially from among the school leavers. Further, the slum environment contributes to the increase in alcohol and substance abuse among the young people. Unemployment for instance and poor living conditions, contribute to evil, including crime, rape, domestic violence and others. Consequently, the victims turn to alcohol and substance abuse as a way to numb the negative effects of the environment. There is also collaboration of some students with watchmen, cooks and cleaners in peddling drugs in the institutions of higher learning, (Daily Nation September, 2003)

Further, Maithya (2009) advances that probation service oversaw 5,855 offenders convicted of drug related offences of whom 406 were below 18 years of age. As a result, numerous organizations contribute towards confronting the challenge of alcohol and substance abuse both globally and locally. On the local scene for instance, the National Authority for the Campaign against Alcohol and Drug Abuse (NACADA) has partnered with both public and private sectors in the fighting misuse of drugs. Part of its directive is to create awareness against substance abuse and
training personnel in counseling and treatment of the victims of the vice. The operations of NACADA are felt in a vast area, including the area where this study focuses, which is African Inland Churches within the Eldoret East Sub-County, including Haven Recovery Centre which is the arm of this particular church.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Drug abuse among the youth in Kenya has become a serious problem. Addiction to drugs leads many people, young people prominent among them, into hopelessness that in some cases ends in despair, (NACADA 2005). The problem is prevalent in Eldoret Town and other major towns in Kenya. It ranges from glue sniffing street children and teenage ecstasy users to hardcore marijuana and cocaine addicts. This poses a threat to their own health and safety, while creating difficulties for their families and the public at large. If left unchecked, the problem threatens to adversely affect the younger generation by slowing down the country’s economic development, lowering academic standards among students and domestic violence among others.

The church’s role as outlined in the Holy Bible is not just concentrated on the spiritual well-being of the people in the community. Jesus himself cared for the people he ministered to, making sure to feed them, heal them and even raise the dead. A lot of research related to alcohol and substance abuse among the youth has been carried out from a non-religious perspective by both individuals and institutions. This descriptive survey study was therefore conducted from a religious perspective for the purpose of bridging this gap. It sought to investigate how well the African Inland Church is doing in not only caring for the spiritual needs of the people, but how well it is doing in handling the problem of alcohol and substance abuse among the young people in Eldoret town.
1.3 Justification of the Study

Eldoret Town is a strategic urban area in Kenya. This is demonstrated by the focus that has been put on the town through the allocation of some important learning and government institutions and services such as universities, the Polytechnic, Central Bank Branch and others. The town is also experiencing a high population growth as depicted by the Uasin Gishu County Development Plan for 2010 and beyond, (Government of Kenya 2010).

Therefore the findings of this study are key to the spiritual, social, economic and political development of Eldoret Town and the country as a whole. This is particularly relevant with regard to individual and society in fulfilling God’s call to serve him with our bodies, hearts and minds firstly, and subsequently our social and national responsibilities. Young people have a critical role to play in serving God in the church and in the national building. Finding out what the church is already doing in tackling drug abuse, along with other suggested measures may help to prevent or curb the problem among the youth to a large extent. The study may also contribute to knowledge in this particular aspect.

1.4 Objectives of the Study.

1.4.1 The overall objective was to determine the contribution of the African Inland Church in controlling alcohol and substance abuse among the young people in Eldoret town.

1.4.2 The study was guided by the following specific objectives;

1. To determine the level of awareness of the African Inland Church concerning alcohol and substance abuse among the youth in Eldoret town.
2. To find out the effectiveness of the strategies the African Inland Church had put in place in tackling alcohol and substance abuse among the youth in Eldoret Town.

3. To investigate the level of involvement of the African Inland Church with other sectors in tackling alcohol and substance abuse among the young people in Eldoret town.

1.5 Research Questions of the study

1. What is the level of awareness of the African Inland Church concerning alcohol and substance abuse among the young people in Eldoret town?

2. What is the effectiveness of the strategies of the African Inland Church in handling alcohol and substance abuse among the youth in Eldoret town?

3. What is the level of involvement by the African Inland Church with other sectors in handling alcohol and substance abuse among the young people in Eldoret town?

1.6 Assumptions of the Study

The study was based on the following assumptions;

i. That the respondents provided truthful and honest response to the items in the study.

ii. That alcohol and substance abuse had become a common trend among the youth in Eldoret Town.

iii. That the African Inland Church was capable of learning from other agencies in order to improve its approach towards handling drug abuse among the youth in Eldoret Town.

iv. That African Inland Church was already playing a significant role in
Challenging alcohol and substance abuse among the youth in Eldoret Town.

1.7 Scope of the Study

Although the study focused on young people of all ages, the emphasis was on young people in Eldoret town who had been affected by the vice. The study area consisted of African Inland Churches within the Eldoret East Sub-County, which were easily accessible. It also included Haven Recovery Centre which was the arm of this particular church, and which was also located in the Eldoret East sub-county. The recovery center was selected for investigation because of the period of time it had existed, the sizeable number of young people who had gone through the facility, the level of documentation and follow up programs.

1.8 Limitation of the Study.

There was an oversensitivity occasioned by the very nature of the study. Some respondents were not cooperative, resulting in withholding of some vital data. The study also identified difficulty in obtaining reliable data from young people who were devastated by drug abuse.
1.9.1 Conceptual Framework

**Independent variable**

The role of the African Inland Church in addressing alcohol and substance abuse among the youth.

- Level of awareness of the AIC concerning drug abuse among the youth.
- Intervening measures against drug abuse by the AIC.
- Collaboration by the AIC with other agencies against drug abuse

**Dependent variable**

- Alcohol and substance abuse habit.
- Non abuse.
- Drug free youth population

*Source: Author 2015*

**Figure 1.1: Conceptual Framework**

The figure above shows the church’s effort in handling alcohol and substance abuse.

It illustrates that the effort by the church may lead to non-abuse which may eventually result in a drug free youth population.
1.9 Operational Definition of Terms.

**Substance Abuse:** This includes the use of chemicals in excess of normally prescribed treatment dosage and frequency despite knowing that consequences which includes addiction in the long run. Moreover substance abuse refers to frequent use of non-medical substances with potentially addictive chemicals and organic substances.

**Legal/illegal Drugs:** Illicit drugs are those that are prohibited by law, they include nicotine, cocaine, marijuana, amphetamines among others. In this study, the term illegal drugs refers to the substances is regarded as harmful by the government because it affects the mental and physical wellbeing of the individual, hence cautioning or discouraging their use by law. On the other hand drugs like alcohol and tobacco which are also potentially dangerous are termed as legal but whose consumption the government allows.

**Drug:** It refers to any product other than food or water that affects the way people see, feel, behave or think. The chemical nature of these products affects physical, mental and emotional functioning. They enter the body either through inhaling chewing, smoking, rubbing on the skin or injection.

**Drug Abuse:** this is the abuse of any psychotropic substances which changes body functions, thus affecting the individual in a negative way in all aspect including cognitive, social or physical aspect. Socially it
affects individual’s enhanced tendency to engage in conflicts with friends, families, teachers, authorities and others.

**Drug Addiction:** it is a disease that affects the brain and is similar to other chronic diseases. This implies a man’s body can no longer work without such synthetic substances. These substances for instance can change mental state and conduct to a point where the individual turns into a danger to himself and to others. Inevitably it prompts to compulsion and it will be troublesome for the user to quit utilizing the substance.

**Drug policy:** It refers to brief statement outlining an institutions position tackling with for managing drug related issues. It may be reflected in the institution’s rules and guidelines, and also often a reflection of the laws of Kenya.

**Intervention:** An attempt to help drug users to positively modify their behavior and change their attitude towards misuse of drugs. It also includes activities and programs put in place to address drug abuse. Prevention is best understood when explained at all the three levels, including primary, secondary and tertiary.

World Drug Report (2000) refers to the secondary prevention as being aimed at individuals in the early stages of psychotropic substance use. The main purpose is to prevent substance abuse from becoming a problem, thereby limiting the degree of damage to the individual.

WHO (2000) shows that tertiary prevention aims at ending dependence and minimizing problems resulting from the abuse.
The effort of tertiary prevention strategies is to enable people to achieve and maintain improved levels of functioning and health. At some cases this intervention is referred to as rehabilitation and relapse prevention.

In this study, prevention refers to the effort by the church and partners to enable the youth to be healthy and live in a substance abuse free environment.

**Youth:**
This means the state of being young, especially as associated with vigor, freshness or immaturity.

**Strategies:**
This term refers to the methods or approaches that various institutions have put in place to address drug related problems.
CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This chapter discusses the literature of previous studies undertaken by scholars in the same field as this study. This is done mainly to identify the gap and provide the way forward. It also highlights Theoretical Review, and the Critical Review.

2.2 Theoretical Review

2.2.1 Behavioral Theory

According to Carrol (1998), Behavioral Theory has gained a widespread application in the treatment of substance abuse, and it is referred to as Cognitive- Behavioral Therapy (CBT), whose origin is in the behavioral theory focusing on both classical conditioning and operant learning. The study shows that ideas concerning observational learning, the role of demonstration and the influence of intellectual expectations in defining behavior are all derived from the cognitive social learning theory. This theory also focuses on the thoughts, attitude, beliefs and attributions that influence ones feelings and facilitate the association between antecedents and behavior. Carrol (1998) adds that there are a number of similarities across the three seminal perspectives, whereby each has contributed unique ideas consistent with its theoretical understanding. Carrol (1998) reveals further that these three theoretical approaches are merged into a cognitive behavior model in most substance abuse treatment settings. The author states further that both the theories of behavioral and cognitive have led to measures that individually have been proven effective in the substance abuse treatment, and some of them have been reviewed and incorporated into a cognitive integrated behavioral model of addictiveness, behavior and its treatment.
2.3 Related Literature Review.

2.3.1 The level of awareness by the African Inland Church concerning alcohol and substance abuse among the youth.

According to Boyo (2005), enshrined in the African Inland Church’s mission statement is an appeal for the Christians to volunteer for mission work. This involves transforming communities through the preaching of the gospel of Jesus Christ. The mission work also involves a holistic approach, which is ministering to the whole person. This entails establishment of church based income generating projects which are geared towards alleviating poverty among poverty stricken communities. Establishing schools and healthcare to assist the community is also considered part of the mission statement. The author adds that, it is the responsibility of the church to recognize the effects of alcohol and substance abuse and be a channel of healing and restoration. The church is also mandated with offering training with regard to awareness campaign against drug abuse, prevention and establishment of rehabilitation centres for treatment of the victims of alcohol and substance abuse. Most importantly, the leadership of the church spearheads these activities, by communicating the vision of the church, offering training, and appealing for funds to help in the realization of this vision.

2.3.1.1 The position of the African Inland Church on alcohol and substance abuse among the youth.

Along with what is contained in the constitution of the church, its position is advanced further. According to Boyo (2005), the church points out that alcohol and abuse is one of the greatest threats confronting young people including small children. According to the publication, young people seek fulfilment thinking that they can get it instantly by abusing drugs. They do this imagining that drug abuse will satisfy a void in their lives, and help them escape the reality of suffering, loneliness and
idleness. The author advances that they get involved in a variety of drugs and end up depending on some of these drugs. This situation leads to an increase in alcohol and substance abuse which should sound a warning alarm to the community as a whole. The community should in turn take immediate and effective measures in confronting this menace. The literature adds that numerous young people are engaging in drug abuse because of dissatisfaction in the present life and anxiety about the future. The literature reflects on the fact that involvement in drug abuse by the youth is considered as superficiality of desire which only leads to the conflict of everyday life and its responsibilities. The literature shows that pleasure presents itself in different forms, but use of alcohol and substance abuse is seen as overlooking personal capacities of intelligence and desire that should help in guiding our lives. The author points to youth groups and church parishes as those capable of playing a role in initiating a lifestyle based on biblical values and fellowship with God that will provide fulfillment to the young people, far much beyond the abuse of drugs.

The author stresses that the church should appeal to relevant authorities to control international community of traffickers, and that the evil of drug trafficking and abuse should be confronted through regional and international co-operation. The document points out that suppliers and traffickers of drugs should be the immediate focus of the security agents. The literature posits that while it may be an offence to overlook the common drug consumer, it is imperative for the security agents to understand the factors that lead these people to engage in alcohol and substance abuse. The author shows that the church has been treating the victims of drug abuse for a long period of time assuring them of the enduring love of Christ Jesus.

The literature notes that young people should not imagine that they can achieve harmony and be instantly fulfilled by means of taking alcohol and substances of
abuse. According to the author, the African Inland Church refers to drug trafficking and abuse as the business of death which should be confronted unsparingly. The literature advances that involving in drug abuse hinders young people from unleashing their full potential in adding value to their lives and giving themselves to others. The literature notes that drug abuse is a serious responsibility to those in leadership, and that drug laws should be firmly enforced in order to reduce the force of drug menace. The author points out that tackling drug abuse is not enough, but the youth should also be assured a sense of worthiness and be provided with a conducive environment in which they can grow and become mature and responsible people. The document notes that the church opposes legalization of harmful drugs, and recommends three points of action in tackling alcohol and substance abuse among then young people. The three action points are prevention, suppression of trafficking of drugs and treatment of the victims of drug abuse. The author advances that prevention can be provided to the potential victims of alcohol and substance abuse by showing them affection and acceptance. This is the gift of love that the church should show to the victims of alcohol and substance abuse. They eventually feel accepted and appreciated and the church in turn finds fulfilment and meaning in life.

It is also imperative to understand alcohol and substance abuse in the light of the truth of the word of God. The New International Version Bible Dictionary shows examples and commands against too much use of alcohol and drunkenness. The Holy Bible teaches that our bodies are temples of God, and that they should be used according to the will and glory of God, 1 Corinthians 6:19-20 and Romans 12:12. They should be kept clean and not be defiled or destroyed by anything, including alcohol and other substances. The bible advances that wine is a mocker and that whoever is deceived by
it is not wise, Proverbs 20:1. This implies that wine should be used cautiously and in moderation.

The bible also warns against drinking wine in excess, which may lead to addiction and bear negatively on human health, and may also lead to misconduct. It rather encourages that men should be filled with the Holy Spirit instead, Ephesians 5:18. It is however advisable to drink a little wine, for this is good for the stomach. This helps the stomach to perform well, and prevents frequent stomach ailments, 1Timothy 5:23. We however honor God with our spirits and bodies when we keep them from defiling and destroying substances and live according to his design. The church should therefore design its teachings and programs to target the whole community generally and the younger generation in particular in this regard.

From the Biblical perspective, it is immoral to use destructive drugs like marijuana, cocaine, narcotics, LSD, hallucinogens, stimulants, sedatives, hypnotics, psychedelics and heroin. These and other drugs of abuse are abused by young people inside and outside the church. Trafficking and consumption of illegal drugs is wrong, since is disobeying the authority that God has instituted. According to Romans 13:1-5, it is God who has ordained governing authorities and therefore resisting them is sinning against God Himself. Consequently, those who disobey may be punished by the authorities besides having unclear conscience before God. On the other hand 1 Peter 2: 13-14 states that people should humble themselves before every authority for the Lord’s sake, and this includes young people who are the most affected by drug abuse. Trafficking and consumption of marijuana for instance should not be entertained by believers in Jesus Christ, because it is potentially harmful to the body.
The church needs to co-operate with other sectors and learn from existing research findings related to its mandate which includes tackling alcohol and substance abuse among the youth.

The Bible also teaches against intoxication, and it rebukes it. In this regard it is intoxication as a result of abusing drugs. Romans 13: 12-14 for instance declares that people should cast off the works of darkness and walk properly, not in drunkenness and make no provision to fulfil the works of the flesh. The Bible also states in Galatians 5: 19-21 and 1 Corinthians 6:9-11, state that people who are guilty of drunkenness will not inherit the kingdom of God. The Bible generally discourages drunkenness. Therefore, whether caused by alcohol or any drug of abuse, drunkenness is against the teachings of the Bible, hence it does not honor God. The reason why the Bible teaches against intoxication is that believers face many temptations, and therefore they need sobriety in order to think clearly and overcome various temptations. In addition, the Bible forbids participating in drug abuse for the sake of personal pleasure, because this tends to weaken peoples self-control and hinders their moral judgement. Being sober is the opposite of being drunk and is associated with being alert and watchful; this is according to 1Peter 5:8-9. This implies that people can resist evil that comes to them when they are sober and alert. Therefore in order to help young people to discard the habit of drug abuse, the church should tackle drug abuse among the youth in the light of the truth of the word of God.

The Bible also teaches that people should not involve themselves in activities that threaten to destroy their bodies and interferes with their relationship with God, Proverbs 22:3. Since peer pressure is one of the factors that lead young people into drug abuse, they should avoid bad company, 1 Corinthians 15:33. The youth should
avoid taking drugs of abuse even in small quantities, for this may lead to greater use, hence greater intoxication. Research shows that peer pressure, wanting to be part of the crowd leads many people, especially the youth into abusing drugs. For example Boyo (2005) shows that many young people who indulge in drug abuse start with small quantities of marijuana (bhang). From the Christian perspective, young people can overcome the habit of drug abuse generally by not getting involved in the first place, because there is a tendency of being more involved. Then eventually they become addicted, and in the long run drugs end up destroying their bodies directly or indirectly when their bodies become sick. The Bible teaches that Christians should take care of their bodies, because they are the temples of God. Drug abuse also leads to bad conduct which according to the Bible is a bad example to others. Drug abusing parents for instance are a bad example to their children. In 1 Timothy, the Bible teaches that we should provide good example right from our childhood. This also shows that recovered drug addicts should determine to begin a new drug free life by being good models. Many young drug abusers who fall back into drug abuse after treatment should have a support group of friends to encourage him to recover completely. Christian young people who are involved in drug abuse should be encouraged through the preaching of the word of God and godly example to discard the habit, and in turn be a good example to others who want to become Christians. Through the saving grace and love of God demonstrated through the teaching of the word of God, the church needs to reach out to the young people who are suffering under the heavy weight of drug abuse; those who are sick, in prison and stigmatized then demonstrate God’s love by assisting them to seek treatment. They need to be told about the saving grace of Jesus Christ who can help them to overcome their addiction to drugs and begin a new life.
According to the Encyclopedia for the National Christian Foundation (2014), African Inland Church has established addiction recovery centers both in the United States and internationally. This according to (Eggert 1996) is referred to as the teen challenge, and involves spiritual transformation, setting people free from negative attitudes, beliefs, values and patterns of culture. The African Inland Church’s effort in the fight against the vice is also felt on the local scene.

The Kenya Coast Survey (2013), carried out by Ipsos in conjunction with the African Inland Church, has it that drug abuse and joblessness especially among the youth is highly rated and has contributed significantly to insecurity and poverty along the Kenyan coast. This has had a negative effect on the general development of the region. The Coast Survey Report states further that dealing in drugs involves prominent people in society, a factor that encourages the problem to escalate further. It adds that, drug trafficking involves East African countries, notably of Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania which have links with markets in the United States of America. This has had an increasing negative effect on the young people of the region, who eventually get involved in crime, violence, and also contributes to the tribal conflicts in Tana River, Mombasa and Lamu.

On the other hand, Boyo (2005) notes that the African Inland Church handles the problem of drug abuse among the youth in the light of the saving grace of God. The author advances that the AIC has recognized the effects of the vice and undertakes to be an instrument of education, healing and restoration. This is because denial among individuals and nations hinders them from overcoming their struggle with alcohol and substance abuse. Consequently the vice interferes with the spiritual, social, economic and political progress of individuals and the nation as a whole (Mburu 2011). Moreover, this has contributed to the cycle of economic and spiritual turmoil for the
consuming countries in addition to their poverty, racism, domestic violence, hopelessness and material despair, (Jeniffer & Mathew 2011). The AIC is also recognized as having a fundamental role in reorienting the public debate on alcohol and substance abuse, by shifting the focus from punishment to prevention and treatment. This is due to adverse effects caused by the vice on the victims, (Boyo 2005). The author adds that the leading source of death around the world is the abuse of some legal drugs like alcohol, tobacco, pharmaceuticals and others, while using illegal drugs for leisure in the United States remain socially tolerable, as levels of drug dependence and abuse continue to increase. This means that growing numbers of cities, small towns and rural areas around the world are caught in the web of escalating alcohol and other drug related violence. Based on the regional hearing in the United States, drug addiction crosses all ethnic, cultural and economic backgrounds. This has led to the straining of social systems under the heavy weight of alcohol and substance related health and social problems. Consequently, supply of drugs continues to grow in response to high demand from the developing countries, (Jeniffer & Mathew S. 2011).

It is also notable that the African Inland Church is tackling alcohol and substance abuse amid concerns that the vice could wipe out a cross section of the younger generation, (Standard Newspaper 3, 2010). The literature further states that drugs fuel corruption and wipe out entire generations. In view of this, the African Inland Church and its affiliate religious factions are providing preventive education, public awareness and life skills training among other measures. The author advances that as Kenya’s economy grows, the misuse has reached high level in cities and villages, prompting the African Inland Church and its affiliate religious factions to declare the vice a national disaster, (Boyo 2005).
The foregoing literature shows that the AIC is handling the problem of alcohol and substance abuse among the youth. However, the report doesn’t show the level of awareness of the church concerning drug abuse among the youth. The researcher will endeavor to show the level of awareness of the AIC concerning drug abuse among the youth.

2.3.2 The effectiveness of the strategies of the AIC in handling alcohol and substance abuse among the youth in Eldoret Town.

According to the Kenya Coast Survey of (2013), The African Inland Church has crafted strategies to help in confronting alcohol and substance abuse among the young people. The church has initiated training for peer counselors which is deemed effective in guiding young people who are involved in drug abuse. Young people understand each other and are often more willing to confide and seek help from their peers than adults, since they relate with each other better, (Eggert, Nicholas & Owen 1995).

In addition, equipping young people with life skills to deal with challenges of daily living can help avert the abuse of drugs. The peer pressure counseling model leverages the influence that youth and the adults have on each other, to create positive behavior changing. The mode of training consists of five stages which includes; skills training in counseling; life skill training; alcohol and other drugs education, tobacco, group dynamics and giving supervision and feedback. Further, training success of the youth on prevention of substance abuse and providing resources to the global drug crisis and related general unrest led to its repetition in other African countries, (Eggert et. al 1994). The African Inland Church also uses other strategies in its campaign against alcohol and substance abuse.
Boyo (2005), shows that the AIC has crafted international strategies in tackling alcohol and substance abuse, and applies the policy that entails a holistic approach which emphasizes prevention, intervention, treatment, community organization, public advocacy and abstinence. The author advances that the AIC attempts to play a positive role by offering a renewal and spiritual perspective on this crisis. This is in resonance with the church’s conviction and recommendation that abstinence from alcohol is faithful witness to God’s liberating and redeeming love. Boyo (2005) adds that the AIC considers the following as part of its strategy in the fight against alcohol and substance abuse; it adopts the problems of alcohol and substance abuse and the value of abstinence as part of its Christian education. The author advances that the AIC encourages individuals and local congregations to develop preventive education for family, church and the community. The author adds that the church also conducts annual conferences in order to develop leadership training opportunities and resources for local church pastors and laity, to help with counseling of individuals and families who have alcohol and substance related challenges, counseling those bereaved with alcohol related deaths and violence, and teaching stress management to church workers in communities with high alcohol and substance abuse levels.

According to Mburu (2011), the African Inland Church works with legislative bodies and healthcare systems and processes in the implementation of measures to help meet the needs of the people affected by the drug abuse. The author further says that the church advocates for the elimination of all advertising promoting alcoholic beverages and curbing promotions of alcoholic beverages on college campuses in Kenya. According to the author, the church has occasionally appealed to both print and electronic media to censure the information channeled to the general public. This is because lately the media has immensely contributed to general violation of human
dignity and abuse of Christian values. This has resulted in the escalation of abuse to human dignity, which has manifested in the form of domestic and gender violence, increase in road accidents, rebellion to school authorities and parents, robbery with violence, increase in rape cases among other sins. This is attributed to the increasing cases of alcohol and substance abuse, especially by the young people.

Communication media has made adverts involving drugs and violence to wider audience which include, young people and even small children. The tendency which was confined to developed countries has now caught up with the developing countries, with its twisted and immoral values. The publication indicates that communication media which includes televisions, radio, and even the social media is considered very effective and it may be used to the goodness or badness of the society depending on the morals and values behind its management. If it is well managed communication media is a tremendous tool of promoting unity, mobilization and development of the society; morally, socially and even politically. On the other hand if it is wrongly used it can prove to be a weapon of mass destruction to the society’s moral, social, economic and even political values. Parents and guardians in many parts of the world have expressed genuine concern over film, videos, and television programs that are aired by the media that their children can watch. They are careful to protect the moral values that they have instilled in their children.

This implies that communication advertising drugs and accompanying behavior has been echoed all over the world. While the elderly people may endure these kinds of destructive advertisements the youth and small children are the most vulnerable and are most likely to be victimized. Drug abuse and violence erode the human dignity and relationships. Production and transmission of such unpalatable content is actually sin. This is because it affects untold number of innocent people. The youth and the
small children may consider such advertisement and films to be norms of the society and they may find themselves emulating the behavior. People who perpetrate such behavior may find themselves interfering with their own families. This may affect other innocent members of the family.

Communication media uses the power of advertising which if well used can enhance stability of families, societal integration, and appreciation of human dignity. With the advancement of technology, which includes the internet, social networking and cellular phones, access to information has become even easier. The youth are even more vulnerable to negative publicity today than in any other period in history. When used negatively both print and electronic media can be very destructive. This is especially with regard to promotion of alcohol and substance abuse among the youth. If the energy of the youth is channeled positively it can be very productive. This can be made possible through what they hear and see.

This literature therefore recommends that the power of the media to influence masses should be used in the positive way. It should be used in the promotion of good morals and dignity, aimed at enhancing community development. It should be used in promotion of trade and commerce, development of agribusiness, spiritual and intellectual development of the society in general, and young people in particular. Those in authority should undertake to pass a legislation aimed at protecting the community. Young people in schools and employment should be safeguarded in order to contribute to the social economic and political development of the nation. The nation should undertake to protect its citizens from negative publicity, which is constantly trending in our media. If the population is not protected from negative publicity, the younger generation will be rendered ineffective in every aspect. Parents are also encouraged to be good role models to their children and guide them.
accordingly in this regard. They should be available for their children and show them practically what they should watch or listen to the media. Several platforms like churches, political rallies and educational forums should address the issue of negative publicity.

Content analysis suggests that many alcohol advertisements link drinking with valued personal attributes such as sociability, elegance, and physical attractiveness and with desirable outcomes such as success, relaxation, romance, and adventure. In a recent study (Chen and Grube, 2001; Martin, Snyder, Hamilton, Fleming, Slater, Chen & Grube, 2002) 450 fifth through eleventh graders were asked to rate 20 beer and soft drink advertisements. Overall, soft drink advertisements were rated more favorably than beer advertisements. Nonetheless, the young people identified some beer advertisements as being among their favorites in the 20.

In fact, the most liked advertisement overall was for beer. More than 90 percent of the young people liked this advertisement. Other beer advertisements were also popular, including a Bud Light advertisement featuring a computer-animated mouse (76 percent) and a Budweiser advertisement featuring the Clydesdale horses and Dalmatian dogs (84 percent). In general, children and adolescents find alcohol advertising with celebrity endorsers, humor, animation, and popular music to be particularly appealing (Chen and Grube, 2001; Martin et al., 2002).

On the other hand Boyo (2005) points out that the African Inland Church collaborates with the United States Federal Commission to continue developing better health hazard warning statements concerning alcohol and substance abuse, especially among the young generation. The author advances that the church also works with the US government to improve on co-ordination of inter-agencies on alcohol and substance
abuse efforts so that there are uniform policies and regulations, so that all
governments should co-operate in these areas. The literature adds that the church
supports some of the government policies with regard to the fight against alcohol and
substance abuse. The church however notes with concern the law enforcement against
possession and use of illegally procured drugs, which has resulted in a dramatic
increase in prison population often consisting disproportionately of poor, minority and
the young persons, many times due to huge sentencing disparities. In view of this the
church calls for fairness in sentencing guidelines governing drug laws, (Dantley
2003).

On the other hand, the AIC has embarked on visiting both primary and secondary
schools for the purpose of educating them about the dangers of alcohol and substance
abuse. This followed violent riots by the students in the late 1990s and early 2000s,
which resulted in the destruction of school property worth of millions of dollars, and
the burning deaths of dozens of children in Kyanguli Secondary School in Machakos
District in 2001, and which shocked the church as the sponsor of more than sixty
percent of the country’s schools. This was partly blamed on alcohol and substance
abuse by the students and those collaborating with them from outside the schools
(Mburu 2005).

The foregoing literature shows the strategies adopted by the AIC in tackling drug
abuse among the youth. However, it does not show the level of effectiveness of these
strategies in handling drug abuse among the youth. The researcher will therefore
endeavor to show the level of effectiveness of the strategies adopted by the AIC in
handling drug abuse among the youth. The strategies of the African Inland Church in
tackling drug abuse among the young people are based on the teachings of the Holy
Bible.
It is also imperative to understand alcohol and substance abuse in the light of the truth of the word of God. The New International Version Bible Dictionary shows that drunkenness was one of the major vices of antiquity. The scripture contains lots of examples and commands against too much use of alcohol and drunkenness. The Holy Bible teaches that our bodies are temples of God, and that they should be used according to the will and glory of God, 1Corinthians 6:19-20 and Romans 12:12. They should be kept clean and not be defiled or destroyed by anything, including alcohol and other substances. The bible advances that wine is a mocker and that whoever is deceived by it is not wise, Proverbs 20:1. This implies that wine should be used cautiously and in moderation.

The bible also warns against drinking wine in excess, which may lead to addiction and bear negatively on human health, and may also lead to misconduct. It rather encourages that men should be filled with the Holy Spirit instead, Ephesians 5:18. It is however advisable to drink a little wine, for this is good for the stomach. This helps the stomach to perform well, and prevents frequent stomach ailments, 1Timothy 5:23. We however honor God with our spirits and bodies when we keep them from defiling and destroying substances and live according to his design. The church should therefore design its teachings and programs to target the whole community generally and the younger generation in particular in this regard. The church needs to co-operate with other sectors and learn from existing research findings related to its mandate which includes tackling alcohol and substance abuse among the youth.

**2.3.3 The level of involvement of the AIC with other sectors in tackling alcohol and substance abuse among the youth in Eldoret Town.**

According to Thangaraj (2015) there needs to be greater collaboration between the different stakeholder groups that are involved in drug prevention and rehabilitation in
order to be more effective in the fight against alcohol and substance abuse. The African Inland Church should therefore expand the capacity of its knowledge by linking with and learning from relevant agencies. These include both governmental and non-governmental organizations and research related to its specific mandate which in this case is controlling alcohol and substance abuse among the youth. Among others, the church should learn from the following sectors.

According to Barbara Gilliam & Min (2014) with the Internet making access to drugs easier and social media making it possible to connect with people who abuse alcohol and drugs, the need for competent leaders who care about addiction increases. Churches content with a vague awareness of issues relevant to the culture and community lack the passion and commitment to make a difference in their neighborhoods. To remain simple, uninformed, and uninvolved signifies an immature faith. The issue of addiction challenges the Church to offer “a viable alternative to the addicted life. That life must embody the purposes and the all-consuming love of God.”17 For church leaders who are open to learning more about dealing with addiction and leaning on the power of the Holy Spirit, addiction should not be feared or avoided, but rather viewed as an opportunity to serve as a wise and compassionate welcoming community. The complexity of alcoholism and drug dependency has damaging consequences that extend far beyond the individual. Equipping churches with applicable resources paves the way for empowering the community of faith with wisdom and confidence to help addicts and their families.

Clergy and other spiritual leaders are a critical, yet untapped resource in preventing and treating substance abuse and addiction. Families remain strong and communities thrive when addiction is not present to ruin lives. The ramifications of a church prepared to preach on addiction, establish and foster social networks, and involvement
with community prevention programs can affect a multitude of people and fulfill the Great Commission. Translating love into action can start by taking small strides toward attracting people affected by substance abuse.

2.3.4.1 The Contribution of NACADA in the fight against substance abuse.

According to NACADA (2012), part of its mandate is to create awareness against substance abuse, prevention through training of human resource, and treatment of the victims of the vice. There are Various NACADA reports that can help the church in setting up polices to help in controlling alcohol and substance abuse. For instance, NACADA’s report shows that alcohol accounts for 4 million users, tobacco accounts for 2.5 million users while 700,000 out of the total population of 939,370 abuse alcohol within Mombasa County. In another report NACADA (2013) reveals the study of Nairobi County secondary schools which shows the causes of alcohol and substance abuse among the students as follows; availability of the substance at 87%, peer pressure at 84%, rebellion at 48%, stress at 64%, parental absence at 55%, harsh discipline at 42%, lack of awareness at 29%, and academic pressure at 84%.

Based on the foregoing report by NACADA, (2012) the effort by the African Inland Church in the control of alcohol and substance abuse among the youth may be enhanced if the church learns from and adopts some of the facts conveyed in some of the research reports advanced by NACADA. The researcher will therefore attempt to show the level of involvement of the AIC with NACADA in confronting alcohol and substance abuse among the youth. Part of what is conveyed in this report is the role of the legal system in the fight against drug abuse among the youth.
2.3.4.2 Contribution of the law in curbing alcohol and substance abuse among the youth.

Globally, law enforcement realized illicit drug seizure which increased by a third in 2003. Notable among the illicit drugs seized are cocaine and marijuana (bhang), which is the most widely trafficked. Furthermore, illicit drug industry operates outside the law, (World Drug Report 2005). Locally, the law is felt to some extent in the fight against drug abuse among the youth.

The law of Kenya prohibits the possession of and trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. It also prohibits the cultivation of some plants example cannabis sativa (bhang). Penalty for the offenders then depends on the section of the law that is violated. This is according to the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (Control) Act No. 4 of 1994.

According to the Ministerial Council on Drug Strategy (2005), Kenyan youth face the greatest risk, being the targets for recruitment into the abuse of drugs and substances by drug barons and firms engaged in the production of various brands of unsafe products. The Ministerial Council advances that, damage caused by both licit and illicit drugs and abuse of substances to the society, labour force and the entire economy has been of much concern to the government, and the government action on the problem is evidenced by promulgation of various acts such as Traditional Liquor Licensing Act and the recent Narcotic Drugs and others. The Ministerial Council adds that the government’s resolve to combat the menace is seen in the establishment of NACADA with a clear mandate that compliments this ACT.

Further, it is apparent that drug abuse is common among students and there is no legal policy on how to handle students who abuse drugs on school property. In this regard a more uniform policy by the Ministry of Education for all schools is not only
necessary, but also needed to protect against disparities in addressing drug abuse in schools. This policy would be a very significant compliment of drug prevention strategy for our youths in schools, (Maithya 2009).

According to NACADA (2004), The Kenya Police Anti- Narcotics Unit (ANU) was established in 1983 within the Criminal Investigation Department (CID) with a clear mandate of confronting drug trafficking and related crimes. The Kenya Police Anti-Narcotics terms of reference are; investigating drug offences in the event that a report is made concerning drug related crime. They also deal with detecting and seizing of illegal drugs and the people involved with. They are also mandated with arresting and prosecuting drug offenders. They also gather analysis and provide drug related intelligence. They are also charged with maintaining database on drug related cases. They also co-operate with local and international drug enforcement agencies.

The Judiciary; According to the NACADA (2004) publication, the judiciary system is charged with the responsibility of trying and sentencing of the offenders brought before it, including drug related offenders. The criminal justice system has been instrumental in confronting and reducing the supply of commonly trafficked and abused drugs of abuse. It also discourages alcohol and substance abuse in the corrective facilities. Customs Department; The NACADA (2004) publication points out that the Customs and Excise Department is one of the four departments that form the Kenya Revenue Authority. The Custom Department is strategically positioned to counter drug smuggling through control of imports and exports and has been instrumental in stopping drug movement.

Due to the foregoing information, it is imperative that the African Inland Church becomes conversant with the country’s legal framework for the purpose of tackling
substance abuse menace among the youth. The church may also require legal advice in its effort to confront the menace. This will go a long way in complimenting the already laid down measures in the fight against the vice namely, guiding and counseling, awareness campaign and rehabilitation, among others. In addition, the immediate environment of the young people determines their involvement in drug abuse. In this regard, the researcher will attempt to show the level of interaction of the African Inland Church with the country’s legal system. The church is also involved with parental associations in the fight against alcohol and substance abuse among the youth.

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2.3.4.3 The role of the family in tackling substance abuse among the youth.
According to Schaefer (1996) and Bezuidenhout (2004), there are various factors that cause young people to abuse drugs and even become addicted. These include family networks, interaction and home environment. Bezuidenhout (2004) says that adolescents with parents who abuse alcoholic substance experience a higher rate of
parental and family problems than those adolescents with parents not abusing substances. Schaefer (1996) adds that young people with poor home support tend to seek understanding and support in the lifestyle of a substance abusing group. Schaefer adds that interactions within the family unit play a major role in the adolescents’ personality or self-concept formation. In addition, exposure to cultural norms through the family, as well as individual adaptations, lays the foundation for influential modeling and acceptance of social orientations. According to a report in the Sunday Nation, (April 8, 2007:10), environment in which children grow plays a major role in shaping their character.

According to UNESCO (2015), parents should be sensitized on the dangers of drug abuse, and assume their responsibility by being available for their children, and being good role models by teaching them standards of right and wrong. They are also required to instill in their children habits skills and attitudes that will help them become responsible and productive citizens. The publication encourages parents to help their children overcome peer pressure to use drugs by supporting their interests and helping them solve their problems. Parents are also advised to be knowledgeable about drugs that are abused by their children and take necessary measures promptly when they detect signs of drug abuse in their children. The publication urges that parents should work closely with teachers to produce school programs that are not stressful to the students, and that can help to meet different needs, abilities and talents of various students. The curriculum should be designed to cover important issues like health, social, moral and life skills, among others. There should also be clear and specific rules regarding drug use that includes strong corrective action in the event that the rules are violated.
The UNESCO publication advances that students should be encouraged to use their knowledge on the dangers of drug abuse to help their fellow students to avoid it. They should also help in reporting cases of drug abuse to parents and to school authorities so that corrective measures are taken promptly. It is therefore the responsibility of parents and guardians to introduce their children to the Christian doctrine early enough, in order to be influenced with the right environment and be shaped into responsible morally upright citizens. Schools and parents are advised to interact and seek professional help and guidance personnel of the psychiatrist and psychologist in the event that the young people require help because of drug abuse related problems.

The literature adds that deeply addicted young people should be encouraged to seek help promptly in hospitals or rehabilitation centers. In order for these rehabilitation centers to be continually effective in helping drug addicts there should be close coordination with government and private sectors.

The literature adds that these rehabilitation centers should interact and learn from other institutions and sectors, in order to learn more from them, especially with regard to research findings carried out by these sectors and which are related to the mandate of these particular rehabilitation centers. Furthermore, to help in curbing drug trafficking internationally and locally, the publication notes that international bodies like United Nations Drug Control program, United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs and International Narcotic Control Board should do more to help in this regard. The literature posits that some legal advisers suggest that some drugs should be legalized, situation which will realize a decline in consumption of some of these drugs since some young people will stop using them since they want to be seen to be at odds with the rest of the young people abusing drugs. However other legal advisers thought that drug abuse among the youth would escalate.
Due to the foregoing information, it is noteworthy that the African Inland Church interacts and learns from parental associations in order to understand the various aspects of the environment of the youth including the family environment. This may enhance its effort in controlling alcohol and substance abuse among the young people. This includes cushioning them against the diverse effects of the vice. The researcher will therefore endeavor to show the level of engagement of the AIC with parental associations. Interaction with various sectors in tackling drug abuse among the youth is as a result of the adverse effects the vice has inflicted on the young people.

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students to avoid it. They should also help in reporting cases of drug abuse to parents and to school authorities so that corrective measures are taken promptly. It is therefore the responsibility of parents and guardians to introduce their children to the Christian doctrine early enough, in order to be influenced with the right environment and be shaped into responsible morally upright citizens.

According to Masinde (2013) on effects of illicit brew drinking and intervention measures on unemployed youth in Bungoma County, Kenya, it was noted that most of the youth who abuse drugs were unemployed and were from poor homesteads and dependent on their parents for their livelihoods. They drink because of the stress without caring about the effect on their health. Peer pressure played a role in luring most of them into drinking with hope of solving stress. The drinking youth perceived problems related to alcoholism as health, accidents, crime, immorality, and unemployment. Intervention measures by the government, church, community, and parents to save the youth indulging in drinks had no feasible impact to the youth. There was a danger of the drinking youth transforming into a youth culture of alcoholic addictions, leading to unproductive members of society unless adequate mitigation measures were promptly undertaken. There is need for urgent professional intervention measures including training and employment opportunities that could discourage the youth from engaging in drinking and make them productive.

Due to the foregoing information, it is noteworthy that the African Inland Church interacts and learns from parental associations in order to understand the various aspects of the environment of the youth including the family environment. This may enhance its effort in the controlling alcohol and substance abuse among the young people. This includes cushioning them against the diverse effects of the vice. The
researcher will therefore endeavor to show the level of engagement of the AIC with parental associations. Interaction with various sectors in tackling drug abuse among the youth is as a result of the adverse effects the vice has inflicted on the young people.

2.3.5 Effects of alcohol and substance abuse on the youth.

2.3.5.1 Effects on Education.
According to NACADA (2010), the study by Karatina University students on alcohol and substance abuse among the youth in the Uasin Gishu County revealed that the habit had largely contributed to high dropout rate from school and colleges and also poor academic performance. NACADA further shows that education is a powerful tool in the development of nations, and that the United Nations declaration on human rights of 1948, education for all and millennium development underlines the role of education as an enabler of individual survival in the environment. It adds that substance abuse has been identified as a hindrance to education development and that it is a threat to the gains made in the education sector over-time. It further revealed that the problem of substance abuse among students and teachers is common in both primary and secondary school. Alcohol and substance abuse also affect other key sectors of the community.

2.3.5.2 Effects on society and the economy.
According to NACADA (2010), alcohol and substance abuse is linked to poverty because family resources and earnings are spent on drugs. It adds that alcohol and substance abuse leads to decrease in efficiency which leads to low wages loss of employment, and decline in academic performance of young people. The report further reveals that there are other socio-economic effects of drug abuse which include accidents, violence, child abuse, fear, depression and anxiety which results in
low productivity and increase in medical bills. According to (1998 Alcohol and Crime Report from the Bureau of Justice Statistics), college students who are mainly young people, reported about 463 violent victimization in 1995, in which the offender was under the influence of alcohol. The report also linked alcohol use to other crimes by the youth including vandalism, property damage and robbery. However, there are also other negative effects of alcohol and substance abuse, which include broken relationships, increase in street families, wrong modeling for the future generations, and ill health among the young drug abusers.

2.3.5.3 Effects on Health. 
According to NACADA (2012), excessive use of alcohol and other intoxicating substances is the cause of many socio-economic and health problems that face the community, they include; damaging of the young developing brains, whereby the youth who engage in it have poor retention of information and low learning abilities. It also promotes poor health among the young users which also alters their production in their places of work, performance in school and responsibility at home. Alcohol and substance abuse is also responsible for diminished perception of risk thereby leading abusers into risky lifestyle, exposing themselves to diseases including HIV and AIDS.

These habits also affect the health of the skin, causing liver problems and ageing which may again lead to depression. According to the National Institute of Drug Abuse (NIDA), (2014) marijuana abuse alters perception and mood, causes difficulty with thinking, problem solving and disrupts learning. The publication adds that addiction leads to other diseases including stroke, cancer, hepatitis and lung disease. Some of these diseases occur after a prolonged use of certain drugs, while some occur after just one use. According to the NIDA publication, early detection and prevention
can prevent many adolescent risk tendencies. Prevention programs are designed for use in a particular setting such as at home, at school or within the community, but can be adapted for use in any given setting. The publication adds that programs are designed with the target audience in mind: for those at the greatest risk, for those already involved in drug abuse, and for everyone in the community. NIDAs prevention research program focuses on risks for drug abuse and other problem behaviors that occur throughout a child’s development, from pregnancy through young adulthood. Furthermore, prevention programs should enhance protective factors and reverse or reduce risk factors. In addition, the potential impact of specific risk and protective factors changes with age, example risk factors within a family have a greater impact on a younger child, while interaction with drug abusing friends may be a more significant risk factor for an adolescent. Early intervention therefore, with risk factors, e.g. aggressive behavior and poor self-control, often has a greater impact than later intervention by changing a child’s life path.

### 2.4 Critical Review

#### 2.4.1 The level of awareness of the AIC concerning alcohol and substance abuse among the youth in Eldoret Town.

The foregoing literature under this objective does not show a measurable level of awareness by the church with regard to drug abuse among the youth. The researcher will therefore undertake to show this.

#### 2.4.2 Effectiveness of the African Inland Church’s strategies in tackling alcohol and substance abuse among the youth in Eldoret Town.

The literature under this objective advances some of the strategies adopted by the African Inland Church in tackling alcohol and substance abuse among the youth. The literature does not however show measurable awareness level of the AIC. The researcher will therefore endeavor to illustrate this.
2.4.3 The involvement of the church with NACADA in the fight against alcohol and substance abuse.

Based on the foregoing literature, it is noteworthy that the church learns and adopts some of the facts from various research advanced by NACADA which are related to alcohol and substance abuse among the youth. This may include causes and effects of drug abuse among young people. It may also include ways of helping young drug abusers resume their normal lives.

For example, no consensus exists about the specific root causes of drug abuse. The youth also indulge in alcohol and substance abuse due to wrong modeling by parents and or guardians. Also, the fact that their minds are not fully developed contributes to the problem since they make uninformed decisions. Another reason for their involvement in alcohol and substance abuse is so that they may receive social rewards. This is based on doing what their peers are doing in order to avoid rejection, (NACADA, 2012). Another reason for their involvement in the habit is the perceived failure by the parents and the church to introduce them early to Christian morals by the teaching of the word of God. This makes them vulnerable to the negative effects of the vice, including interference in their academic progress innocent young people who are not even abusers of alcohol and substances. This makes education expensive; hence less afforded by the young people .The vice also affects the health of the young people.
CHAPTER THREE
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This section describes the research methodology. This consists of the research design, the geographical description of the study area, Target population, sample size and sampling procedures, Data collection procedures, Questionnaires, Interview schedules, Documentary analysis, Instrumentation, Validity of instruments, Reliability of instruments, Data analysis, presentation and ethical consideration.

3.2 Research Design

The research design for this study is a descriptive survey. This design was found to be relevant to the study since it is designed to describe participants in the accurate way. In view of this, the study adopted the field survey method to collect both qualitative and quantitative data. The field survey is the process of gaining insight into the general picture of a situation without utilizing the entire population (Gall, Borg and Gall 1996:28)

3.3 Study Area

The area chosen for the study consists of African Inland Churches within the Eldoret East sub-county, including Haven Recovery Centre which is the arm of this particular church. Eldoret town is located on the northern part of the rift valley, in Kenya. It has a population of 218446 people, an altitude of 2095 meters, above the sea level, and 0.52036 (decimal degrees) longitude. This is according to the Kenya Bureau of Statistics and the Uasin Gishu Development Plan for 2000 and beyond, (Republic of Kenya, 2010).
Previous studies conducted within Eldoret Town illustrate that the problem is prevalent especially among the youth. The following statistics allude to this fact; according to Lukoye, Mugla, Ndung’u, Kiende and Ogot (2011), Lifetime prevalence rate of any substance use was 69.8%, lifetime prevalence rate of alcohol use was 51.9%, the prevalence rate of cigarettes was 42.8% with males having significantly higher rates than females. Other substances used were cannabis (2%) and cocaine (0.6%). Lukoye et al. (2011) advance that among those who admitted to using substance, 75.1% were introduced by a friend while 23.5% were introduced by a relative. In addition, majority of those abusing drugs for the purpose of relaxing were (62.2%), for the purpose of relieving stress were (60.8%). The authors also noted that problems associated with alcohol included; quarrelling and fights, lose and damage to property, disobedience to parents, poor health, and unprotected sex.

3.4 Target Population

According to Cox. B. (2008) target population is the entire set of units for which the survey data are to be used to make inference. According to table 3.1, the target population of the study consisted of 10 members of staff of Haven Recovery Centre, 50 pastors from African Inland Churches within the Eldoret East sub-county, 600 young recovering drug addicts from Haven Recovery Centre, and 750 young people from Eldoret East sub-county African Inland Churches.
Table 3.1: The Target Population

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Respondents</th>
<th>Target population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The staff of Haven Recovery Centre</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pastors from 15 African Inland Churches within Eldoret East sub-county.</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Young recovering drug addicts from Haven Recovery Centre.</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Young people from African Inland Churches within Eldoret East sub-county.</td>
<td>750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>1430</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.5 Sample Size

According to American Heritage Dictionary (2011), sample size is the technique of selecting an appropriate sample. The total number of respondents involved in the study was selected on the 10% to 30% basis, according to the rule advocated by (Kombo and Tromp 2006). The study therefore focused on 180 recovering drug addicts, 225 young people from the African Inland Churches, 15 pastors from the African Inland Churches and 3 members of staff from Haven Recovery Centre. This is shown in table 3.2 below.

3.6 Sampling Procedure

According to Orodho and Kombo (2002), sampling is the procedure a researcher uses to gather people, places or things to study. The objects and people chosen should be representative of the characteristics found in the entire population. In this case, purposive sampling and simple random sampling procedures were applied.

Purposive Sampling: This is a selective process in which the researcher selects a sample based on their knowledge about the study and population (Mugenda 1999). Purposive sampling was used to purposely target a group of people believed to be reliable for the study. This method was used in selecting the three members of staff.
from Haven Recovery Centre and the 15 pastors from the African Inland Churches. These were expected to offer reliable information since they were considered experts.

**Simple Random Sampling**: According to Mugenda and Mugenda (1999), simple random sampling is associated with a minimum amount of sampling bias compared to other sampling methods. This method was applied in selecting 1350 young people who were at the recovery Centre and those who were at the church.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Respondents</th>
<th>Target Population</th>
<th>Procedure</th>
<th>Sample size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Young recovering drug addicts from Haven Recovery Centre</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>30% of 600</td>
<td>180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Young people from the African Inland Churches within Eldoret East sub-county.</td>
<td>750</td>
<td>30% of 750</td>
<td>225</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pastors from the African Inland Churches within Eldoret East sub-county.</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>30% of 50</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Members of staff of Haven Recovery Centre</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>30% of 10</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>423</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**3.7 Data Collection Procedures and Instrumentation**

First of all, the researcher got an approval from the supervisors to proceed for field work. Thereafter, a research permit was obtained from the Ministry of Education (MOE). This was done through Kisii University courtesy of the dean of the faculty of social sciences. This was followed by the recruitment of two research assistants who were inducted in order to be able to understand the research problem and methodology, and how to administer the research instruments. The research assistants worked closely with the researcher during data collection period.
**Instrumentation:** According to Denzin and Lincoln (2005), instrument is the generic term that researchers use for a measurement device (survey, test, questionnaire etc.), and to help to distinguish between instrument and instrumentation, one should consider that instrument is the device and instrumentation is the course of action, that is the process of developing, testing and using the device. With regard to this particular study questionnaires and interview guides were used as instruments.

Primary data was collected using standard instruments such as questionnaires and interview guides. The researcher used questionnaires to collect data from the pastors of the African Inland Churches from Eldoret East sub-county, young people from the African Inland Churches and the young recovering drug addicts from Haven Recovery Centre. Information gathered was then preserved electronically. Secondary data was obtained from documented data at the Haven Recovery Center, existing published and unpublished literature, including books, Republic of Kenya publications, journals, magazines, conference papers, seminars, publications of various researches, any other written and verifiable information and from the internet.

### 3.8.1 Questionnaires.

Based on the objectives of the study, the researcher formulated questionnaires which were used to obtain data from the young recovering drug addicts at Haven Recovery Centre, young people and the pastors of the African Inland Churches within Eldoret East Sub-County. Consequently, questionnaires were administered to the respondents to collect demographic and factual data regarding the role of the church in tackling alcohol and substance abuse among the young people within Eldoret town.

### 3.8.2 Interview Guide.

Subjective interviews might be utilized either as the essential system for information accumulation or in conjunction with perception, archive examination or different
strategies (Bogdan and Biklen 2007). The researcher used structured interviews, that is asking each informant similar questions during primary data collection. The questions were based on the study objectives and helped in keeping the interactions more focused during the interview. The interview schedule was used to obtain information from the managers of Have-n Recovery Centre.

3.8.3 Documentary Analysis.
The term document refers to paper work, photographs, works of art and television programs. O’Leary (2009) and Nsubuga (2000), refers to document analysis as a systematic examination of current existing records as sources of data which may be of graphical type and include paintings, drawings, cartoons and photographs. Therefore, documents enhance credibility of the issue under investigation. Document analysis in this study entailed examining documented data from Haven Recovery Center and the bulk of related literature, including church’s guiding and counseling records involving young drug abusers. Information gained through document analysis was used to supplement data gained through interviews and questionnaires. This would enhance insights into this study, in finding a solution to the problem of alcohol and substance abuse among young people.

3.8.4 Validity of Instruments.
According to Denzin and Lincoln (2005), validity is the extent to which an instrument measures what it is supposed to measure and performs as it is designed to perform, and it is rare, if nearly impossible that an instrument be 100% accurate in its performance. They add that validity is therefore measured in degrees, and that as a process validation involves collecting and analyzing data to assess the accuracy of an instrument. Validity is premised on the assumption that what is being studied can be measured and captured. It is thus the extent to which a research instrument is able to
measure what was intended, (O’Leary 2009). The researcher sought guidance from his supervisors to improve validity of the instrument. The expert opinion of the supervisors helped in determining the structure and content, hence the validity of the research instruments.

Piloting (pre-testing): According to Mugenda and Mugenda (1999), piloting was meant to reveal deficiencies in the research instruments. For example, unclear instructions, insufficient writing space, vague questions, among others. The researcher undertook piloting for this study. With the help of two research assistants, the researcher administered 180 questionnaires to Haven Recovery Centre for the young recovering drug addicts, 15 questionnaires and 225 questionnaires for the pastors and the young people of the African Inland Church respectively. He then organized for an interview schedule with the staff of Haven Recovery Centre using the interview guide. The technique utilized as a part of pre-testing the examination instruments was indistinguishable to the one utilized amid the genuine information accumulation. This empowered the specialist to make noteworthy adjustments to the exploration instruments. Pre-testing was viewed as huge in this study since remarks and recommendations by respondents amid pre-testing would enhance the nature of research instruments.

3.8.5 Reliability of Instruments.
Mugenda and Mugenda (2003), advance that reliability of an instrument is the measure of the degree to which a research instrument yields constant results or data after repeated trials. Reliability of data collection tools is the ability to consistently yield the same results when repeated measurements are taken of the same individual under the same conditions. In order to test the reliability of the instrument to be used in the study, the test retest method was used.
In view of the above, the split half technique was utilized to test the dependability of the pastors and the youths of the African Inland Church. This strategy was utilized because of its straightforwardness, (Frankael and Warren 2000). Sixty pilot polls questionnaires were administered for this purpose. The structured and open ended questionnaires were scored by giving a mark for each relevant response and a zero for each irrelevant and blank response.

The surveys were then isolated into two equivalent parts, taking the odd numbered against the even numbered things. After organization to the pilot aggregate, isolate scores were allotted to each respondent on the two parts. The scores of the parts were examined processed and afterward corresponded utilizing the split-half measure of dependability. The reliability of the scores as a whole was then estimated using the Spearman- Brown Prophecy formula and found to be 0.76. This index was greater than 0.5 and closer to +1. This means that there was a positive correlation between the even numbered statements and the odd numbered ones. In this case, the questionnaire can be considered to be reliable.

3.9 Methods of Data Analysis and Presentation.

According to Bliss and Ogborn (2000), data analysis refers to examining what has been collected in a survey or experiment and making deductions and inferences, and it involves uncovering underlying structures, extracting important variables, detecting any anomalies and testing any underlying assumptions. They add that it involves scrutinizing the acquired information and making inferences.

Juan and Ong’ondo (2011) define data analysis as a systematic process of transcribing, collating, editing, coding and reporting the data in a manner that makes it
sensible and accessible to the researcher as well as to the reader for the purpose of implementation and discussion.

After all data had been collected, the researcher conducted data cleaning, which involved identification of incomplete or inaccurate responses and made corrections in order to improve the quality of the responses. Structured data was then coded and entered into the computer for analysis using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS). Consequently the research yielded both qualitative and quantitative data. Quantitative data refers to data collected which can be translated into numbers, to be later displayed and analyzed mathematically, (Kothari 2007). Quantitative data was analyzed and then presented by use of tables and percentages that were generated by data analysis tools. This was done with an aim of ensuring that data would be easily interpreted and understood by anyone viewing it.

On the other hand, qualitative data refers to descriptive data; that is, anecdotes, opinions, quotes, interpretations and others. This data is generally not able to be reduced to numbers, or is considered more valuable or informative if left as narratives (Kothari, 2007). Consequently, this data was analyzed using content analysis based on analysis of meanings and implications emanating from respondents’ information and documented data. In qualitative analysis, responses from the interview schedules were discussed in themes that relate to the objectives of the study and research questions.

3.9.1 Data Presentation;
Bliss and Ogborn (2000) advance the graphical presentation as the most obvious way of presenting grouped data. This study adopted this form of presentation whereby, simple bar graphs, and pie charts were be used. Frequency tables and Percentages were also be used to determine and explain proportions. Frequency tables present the
most commonly used method in presenting data in descriptive research (Kathrin and Pals, 1993:117)

3.9.2 Ethical Consideration.
According to Nachmias and Nachmias, (1996), there is a wide consensus among social scientists that research involving human participants should be performed with the informed consent of the participants.

Ethical considerations were pertinent to this study because of the nature of the problem, the methods of data collection and the kind of persons serving as research participants, that is the youth possibly involved in alcohol and substance abuse. First of all, the researcher got approval from his supervisors and permission from the Ministry of Education to undertake research. While doing this study, discernment was taken of the way that this study would explore exceptionally delicate issues that would likely evoke threatening vibe, uncertainty or covering of the genuine information required from the members. In perspective of this, members were educated about the way of the study and were permitted to pick whether to take part or not. An exhaustive clarification was given ahead of time in connection to advantages, rights and risks required with taking part in the study.

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To defend the privacy of the members, respondents were kept in a private domain far from bystanders or interlopers. Requesting that the members not compose their names on the polls amid research would likewise guarantee secrecy. A member is viewed as unknown when the exploration partners can't relate specific data with a specific member.

While preparing for data collection and analysis, the researcher maintained anonymity by separating information, such as code numbers from the data itself. During research, participants were requested not to write their names on the questionnaires. Participants were informed and assured that the information they provided would be treated as confidential. Statements to confidentiality were written on the questionnaires and verbally communicated during interviews and questionnaire administration. In addition, the researcher undertook to ensure that plagiarism was avoided.
CHAPTER FOUR
PRESENTATION OF FINDINGS

4.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the findings of the study, their analysis and interpretation.

4.1 Response Rate

Out of the target population of 1430 respondents, a sample of 423 was drawn. Consequently, 423 questionnaires were distributed. A total of 413 questionnaires were returned. Out of this, 20 questionnaires were discarded for either lack of response or being improperly filled. The researcher ended up with 393 questionnaires which represented a response rate of 92.9%. This is presented below;

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Respondents</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Recovering drug addicts</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Young people from the AIC</td>
<td>210</td>
<td>49.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pastors from the AIC</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>3.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The staff of Haven Recovery Center</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This response rate was deemed fit for external validity.

4.2 Background Information.

Respondents were asked to provide information regarding their demographic profile which included gender, age, level of education and marital status. This information was important in assessing the validity of the data gathered from the respondents, with regard to determining the role of the church in addressing alcohol and substance abuse among the young people.
Table 4.2, Information on Gender of the Respondents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>M</th>
<th>F</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Young people from AIC</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Young Recovering addicts</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pastors from AIC</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff of Haven Recovery</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>266(67.6%)</td>
<td>127(32.31%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From the findings, the gender of the male participating in the study was comprised of 266 (67.6%) respondents. The gender of the female comprised of 127(32.31%) respondents. This means that both the genders were included in the study, hence the perspective of both genders contributed to the findings of the study.

Table 4.3 Marital Status

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Marital Status</th>
<th>Single</th>
<th>Married</th>
<th>Divorced</th>
<th>Widowed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Young people from AIC</td>
<td>130 (62%)</td>
<td>80 (38%)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Young Recovering addicts</td>
<td>17 (10%)</td>
<td>100 (60.6%)</td>
<td>38(23%)</td>
<td>10 (6%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pastors from AIC</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>15 (100%)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff of Haven Recovery</td>
<td>3 (100%)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The findings also established that 3 (0.8%) of the respondents held management positions and 15 (3.8%) of the respondents were senior pastors. These were therefore expected to provide reliable data that would help in finding out the role of the church in tackling alcohol and substance abuse among the young people.

Table 4.5 Age

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age (yrs.)</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10-17</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>9.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18-25</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26-35</td>
<td>210</td>
<td>53%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt; 40 years</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>393</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

With regard to the age factor, the age bracket of 10-17 years comprised of 38 (9.7%) of the respondents. On the other hand, the age group of 18-25 years comprised of 63 (16%) of the respondents. In addition, the age group of 26-35 years recorded 210 (53%) of the respondents and the respondents who were over 40 years of age were 82 (21%). This means that the majority of the respondents were below 40 years of age. It also shows that almost all the age groups were represented in the selected sample of the study.
The findings further established that the total of 48 (12%) of the respondents had attained primary school level of education, 193 (49%) of the respondents had attained secondary school level of education. In addition, 130 (33%) and 22 (6%) of the respondents were holders of diploma and degree certificates respectively. This means that the majority of the respondents had attained secondary school level of education. It also shows that the selected sample was almost all inclusive academically, hence it was deemed fit to provide reliable data.

### 4.3 The Level of Awareness of the African Inland Church concerning alcohol and substance abuse among the youth in Eldoret Town.

(Key: S.A- Strongly Aware, A- Aware, N.S- Not Sure, SLA- Slightly Aware, NA- Not Aware. Pastors Response N = 15)
Table 4.7: Pastors’ opinion on the level of awareness on drug abuse among the youth by the African Inland Church.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>S.A</th>
<th>A</th>
<th>N.S</th>
<th>SLA</th>
<th>NA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reality of drug abuse among the youth.</td>
<td>3 (20%)</td>
<td></td>
<td>12 (80%)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strategies of preventing drug abuse among the youth.</td>
<td>9 (60%)</td>
<td>6 (40%)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Techniques of handling victims of drug abuse.</td>
<td>7.5 (50%)</td>
<td>6 (40%)</td>
<td>1.5 (10%)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Types of drugs abused by youth</td>
<td>10.5 (70%)</td>
<td>4.5 (30%)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In line with the first objective of the study, the respondents were requested to evaluate the awareness of the church with regard to drug abuse among the youth in various categories. 12 (80%) of the respondents indicated that the AIC was slightly aware of the reality of drug abuse among the youth. On the other hand, 3 (20%) of the respondents showed that the AIC was aware of drug abuse among the youth. It was also indicated by 9 (60%) of the respondents that the church is aware of the strategies of drug abuse prevention among the youth while 6 (40%) of the respondents indicated that the AIC is slightly aware of this fact.

Another 6 (40%) of the respondents showed that the church is aware of the technique of handling the young victims of drug abuse, whereas 7.5 (50%) of the respondents pointed out that the church is slightly aware of this fact. On the other hand, 1.5 (10%) expressed opinion that the church was not aware of this fact. Further, it was indicated by 5 (30%) of the respondents that the church is aware of the drugs being abused by the youth, while 11 (70%) of the respondents showed that the church was slightly aware of this fact.
4.4 Effectiveness of the strategies of the African Inland Church in controlling alcohol and substance abuse among the youth in Eldoret town.

The researcher sought the respondents’ views in order to answer the second research question which was to find out the effectiveness of the strategies of the African Inland Church in tackling alcohol and substance abuse among the young people in Eldoret town. The findings were established and presented in table 4.4 below.

Table 4.8: The response of the AIC youth towards the effectiveness of the strategies of the AIC in controlling alcohol and substance abuse among the youth.
Key: E- Effective, VE- Very Effective, SE- Slightly Effective, NE- Not Effective
N.S- Not Sure.
N= 210

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CATEGORY</th>
<th>VE</th>
<th>E</th>
<th>N. S</th>
<th>SE</th>
<th>NE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The church undertakes awareness campaign against drug abuse</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>168</td>
<td>(20%)</td>
<td>(80%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They are guided counseled and prayed for.</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>(60%)</td>
<td>(30%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The church preaches the word of God to convert the souls of young people, including drug abusers.</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>(50%)</td>
<td>(20%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The church teaches God’s word consistently in order to enhance the morality of the youth.</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>(40%)</td>
<td>(30%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The church provides family therapy (reconciliation to the families affected by drug abuse.</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The church provides a caring community of acceptance and forgiveness for the young drug abusers.</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>(50%)</td>
<td>(20%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The findings of the study established that 168(80%) of the respondents indicated that the church is not effective in awareness campaign against drug abuse among the
youth. On the other hand, 42 (20%) of the respondents showed that the church was slightly effective in conducting awareness campaign against drug abuse among the youth. Another 26 (60%) of the respondents expressed opinion that the church is very effective in guiding, counseling and praying for the young drug abusers. Another 63 (30%) of the respondents showed that the church was effective in this area. However, 21 (10%) of the respondents indicated that they were not sure about this fact, 105 (50%) of the respondents wrote that the church was very effective in preaching God’s word to convert the souls of young people, while 42 (20%) of the respondents indicated that the church was effective in this area. However, 63 (30%) of the respondents showed that the church was slightly effective in this regard. This implies that the preaching of the word of God by the African Inland Church has affected the lives of young drug addicts positively to a significant extent. Another 84 (40%) and 63 (30%) of the respondents wrote that the church is very effective and effective respectively in consistently teaching the word of God to enhance the morality of the young people. On the other hand, 63 (30%) indicated that the church is not effective in this regard. This is an indication that the teaching of the word of God by the African Inland Church has had a significant effect on the lives of young people including the drug addicts.

Another 105 (50%) and 21 (10%) of the respondents wrote that the church is very effective and effective respectively in the provision of family therapy to the victims of drug abuse. On the other hand, 42 (20%) of the respondents wrote that they were not sure about this fact. Another 42 (20%) of the respondents pointed out that the church was not effective in this regard.
On the other hand, 105 (50%) of the respondents showed that the AIC was very effective in the provision of a caring community of love and forgiveness to the victims of alcohol and substance abuse. Another 42 (20%) of the respondents expressed opinion that the church was effective in this regard. However, 63(30%) of the respondents indicated that the church is slightly effective in this regard.
Table 4.9 Response of young recovering drug addicts to the effectiveness of the strategies used by the AIC in controlling drug abuse at Haven Recovery Centre. N= 165

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ministry of the A.I.C church</th>
<th>Great Extent</th>
<th>Moderate Extent</th>
<th>No. Extent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pastoral guidance and Counseling</td>
<td>99 (60%)</td>
<td>66 (40%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preaching to convert the youth to Christianity</td>
<td>82.5 (50%)</td>
<td>82.5 (50%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12-step rehabilitation program</td>
<td>33 (20%)</td>
<td>132 (80%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family therapy</td>
<td>66 (40%)</td>
<td>99 (60%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic empowerment</td>
<td>82.5 (50%)</td>
<td>82.5 (50%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provision of a caring and loving community by the church</td>
<td>82.5 (50%)</td>
<td>33 (20%)</td>
<td>49.5 (30%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The research findings established that 99 (60%) and 66 (40%) of the respondents noted that pastoral guidance and counseling had been effective to a great extent and moderate extent respectively in helping young drug abusers in their recovery process. Another 82.5(50%) of the respondents indicated that preaching to convert the souls of young drug abusers was effective in enabling them to discard the habit to a moderate extent, while 82.5(50%) of the respondents noted that preaching of the word of God did not have effect on the young people. Further, it was established by 33(20%) and 132(80%) of the respondents respectively that the 12- step rehabilitation program was effective in helping the young drug abusers to a great extent. Another 66(40%) and 99(60%) of the respondents indicated that family therapy (reconciliation) was effective to a great extent and moderate extent respectively in impacting the lives of
young drug abusers. It was also established by 82.5 (50%) of the respondents that economic empowerment was effective in helping young drug abusers to a moderate extent, while 82.5(50%) of the respondents noted that economic empowerment had no effect on young drug abusers. Then, 82.5(50%) and 33(20%) of the respondents noted that provision of a loving and caring community by the church was effective in assisting the young drug abusers on their path to recovery to a great and moderate extent respectively. Another 49.5(30%) of the respondents showed that provision of a loving and caring community by the church had no effect on young drug abusers.

This is interpreted to imply that young recovering drug addicts indicated that pastoral guidance and counseling by the African Inland Church had impacted the lives of young drug addicts greatly in their process of recovery to normalcy. Also, a section of the respondents showed that preaching of the word of God to convert the souls of young people including alcohol and substance abusers had some effect on the victims of the vice, which included discarding the habit to some extent.

Further, a number of respondents noted that family therapy (reconciliation) also had a significant effect on young recovering drug addicts. This includes providing harmony between the recovering drug addicts and members of their families. This is in agreement with the responses of the managers of Haven Recovery Centre during the interview schedule.

The respondents overwhelmingly noted that the 12- step rehabilitation program assisted them significantly on their path to recovery from the habit of drug abuse. This is a program through which drug addicts are taken through on a daily basis and includes detoxification, economic empowerment, teaching of God’s word, counseling
and self-realization among others. This also agrees with the responses of the managers of Haven Recovery Centre during the interview schedule.

4.7 The level involvement of the AIC with other sectors in controlling alcohol and substance abuse among the young people in Eldoret town.

Based on the third objective of the study, the researcher sought the respondents’ views in order to establish how the AIC is involved with other sectors in controlling alcohol and substance abuse among the youth in Eldoret town.

Table 4.10 : The frequency of involvement of the African Inland Church with other sectors in tackling drug abuse among the youth per year at Haven Recovery Centre.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Frequency per year</th>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Media</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>21.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parents association</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>42.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NACADA</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGO’S</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legal framework</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>21.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

According to the findings, 3(100%) of the respondents agreed on the following facts;

The church was involved more with parents’ associations 6 times in a year at 42.8%. They indicated that the church was involved with the media and legal framework 3 times in a year each at 21.4%. Finally, it was noted that the church was involved with NACADA and NGOs once in a year each at 7.1%.

This means that, the African Inland Church engages and works with all the foregoing agencies to a significant extent. The church is however involved and works more
closely with the parents’ associations in tackling alcohol and substance abuse among the youth.

It is noteworthy that the forgoing research findings are in harmony with Thangaraj (2015), who states that there needs to be greater collaboration between the different stakeholder groups that are involved in drug abuse prevention and rehabilitation in order to be more effective in the fight against the vice.

The African Inland Church should therefore expand the capacity of its knowledge by linking with and learning from relevant agencies. These include non-governmental and governmental organizations and research related to its specific mandate, which in this case is fighting drug abuse among the youth. For instance NACADA has a mandate to create awareness against substance abuse, prevention through training of human resource and treatment of the victims of the vice (NACADA 2012). Consequently, various NACADA reports advance research findings that can assist the church in its strategy in the fight against alcohol and substance abuse especially among the youth. In addition, the church’s engagement with parents’ association will inform the church concerning the responsibility of parents and guardians to introduce the youth to the Christian doctrine early enough in order to shape them into responsible morally upright citizens.

Further, the church’s involvement with the legal framework should enable it to tackle alcohol and substance abuse menace within the country’s legal framework. The church may also require legal advice in its approach against the vice.
4.5 Discussion of the Interview Schedule with the Managers of Haven Recovery Centre.

This study sought to assess the views of the managers of Haven Recovery Centre on the role of the African Inland Church in addressing alcohol and substance abuse among the youth. The researcher sought the opinion of the managers on the level of awareness of the African Inland Church concerning alcohol and substance abuse among the youth. The response from all the managers reflected that the church is aware of alcohol and substance abuse and its effects among the youth to some extent. With regard to the strategies and intervention measures taken by the church in the fight against drug abuse, the managers referred to a number of programs that are provided by the church including, family therapy (reconciliation) and the 12- step rehabilitation program which are administered in order to reinstate young drug addicts to normalcy. As noted elsewhere in this document, the 12- step rehabilitation program includes, teaching of the word of God, counseling, economic empowerment, detoxification and self-realization.

As noted elsewhere in this document, the 12- step rehabilitation program includes, teaching of the word of God, counseling, economic empowerment, detoxification and self-realization.

As asked how the church has benefited from engagement with other sectors, the respondents showed how they have been supported by the research carried out by NACADA on drug abuse, especially among the youth, legal advice from the legal framework, use of the media to a small extent for awareness campaign and to a larger extent the support from parents associations which has assisted in the training towards guiding and counseling of the young people.

4.6 Discussion of the Document Analysis

From the findings of the study, it’s apparent that most respondents indicated that the church has played a significant role to some extent in the fight against drug abuse
among the young people. This is also in reference to the report from the documented information at Haven Recovery Centre and the church’s guiding and counseling records involving young people with alcohol and substance abuse tendencies.
CHAPTER FIVE
DISCUSSION OF THE FINDINGS

5.1 The level of awareness of the AIC concerning alcohol and substance abuse among the youth

The results showed that 12 (80%) of the respondents indicated that the church is slightly aware of the reality of drug abuse among the youth, while 3 (20%) of the respondents showed that the church is aware of this fact. This is interpreted to mean that the pastors of the AIC Eldoret East Sub-County had the opinion that the church does not have adequate knowledge on the reality of drug abuse among the youth in Eldoret Town.

Further, 9 (60%) of the respondents showed that the church is aware of the strategies of preventing alcohol and substance abuse among the youth. On the other hand, 6(40%) of the respondents showed that the church is slightly aware of this fact. This means that the church is aware of the strategies of preventing drug abuse among the youth. This is according to the response of the pastors of the AIC, Eldoret East Sub-County.

Another 7.5 (50%) of the respondents showed that the church is aware of the techniques of handling the victims of alcohol and substance abuse, while 6 (40%) of the respondents indicated that the church is slightly aware of this fact. However 1.5 (10%) wrote that the church was not aware of this fact. This implies that according to the pastors, the church African Inland Church is aware of the techniques of handling young victims of alcohol and substance abuse.
Further, 10.5 (70%) of the respondents indicated that the church is slightly aware of the type of drugs abused by the youth, while 4.5 (30%) wrote that the church was not aware of this fact. This implies that according to the pastors of the African Inland Church, the church has some idea about the type of drugs abused by the youth in Eldoret Town.

Owing to the fact that the highest percentage of the respondents noted that the African Inland Church is slightly aware of the reality of drug abuse among the youth, the church needs to adopt drug abuse education in its programs. This will help the youth to understand reasons for drug abuse and the way drugs affect their bodies. The church also needs to learn more and upgrade itself in the light of existing research findings.

According to Eggert, et al. (1995), the African Inland Church has initiated training for peer counselors, which has proved to be effective. The authors add that the youth are more open with their peers than they are with the elderly. In view of this, the African Inland Church should invest more resources in peer counselors’ training and other forms of training in order to upgrade its overall knowledge in the area of drug abuse among the youth. This will also help the church to be more effective in tackling alcohol and substance abuse among the youth, especially in the area of counseling.

In addition, NACADA (2012) notes that both male and female students abuse drugs and the age group that is mostly at risk is that of between 16 and 18 years. The research report adds that the students get involved with drugs as early as the ages between 10 and 14 years. The literature adds that young people between 15 and 35 years generally abuse drugs.
Further, the Kenya Coast Survey (2013) posits that there is a high prevalence rate of drug abuse among the young people of the region. The survey adds that this has resulted in joblessness and insecurity including crime and tribal conflict in Tana River and Lamu.

Lukoye, et al., (2011) observe that 62.2% of the students abused drugs to relax and 60.8% abused drugs to relieve academic related stress. The authors add that some of the problems associated with alcohol and substance abuse included domestic violence, loss and damage to property and rebellion against parents.

**5.1.2 Effectiveness of the strategies of the AIC in controlling alcohol and substance abuse among the youth in Eldoret Town.**

Based on the second objective of the study, the research yielded the following findings; 168 (80%) of the respondents indicated that the church is not effective in awareness campaign against drug abuse among the young people, while 42 (20%) showed that the church is slightly effective in this regard. This implies that according to the young people of the African Inland Church, the church is not effective in its awareness campaign against alcohol and substance abuse among the youth. Another 126(60%) of the respondents expressed the opinion that the church is very effective in guiding, counseling and praying for young drug abusers, while 63 (30%) of the respondents wrote that the church was effective in this aspect. However, 21 (10%) of the respondents indicated that they were not sure of this fact. This is interpreted to mean that the AIC is effective in praying, guiding and counseling of the young people with regard to drug abuse, for the purpose of overcoming the habit.

On the other hand, 105 (50%) of the respondents expressed the opinion that the church was very effective in preaching the word of God to convert the souls of young
people, while 42 (20%) of the respondents wrote that the church was effective in this regard. However, 63 (30%), of the respondents showed that the church was slightly effective in this regard. This means that the African Inland Church is impacting the lives of young people through the ministry of the word of God. This is according to the young people of the AIC.

Further, 84 (40%) of the respondents expressed the opinion that the church was very effective in teaching the word of God consistently in order to enhance the morality of the young people, 63 (30%) indicated that the church was effective in this regard, while 63 (30%) wrote that the church was not effective in this aspect. This implies that the African Inland Church has taught the word of God that has impacted the lives of young people significantly. It was indicated by 105 (50%) of the respondents that the church is very effective in the provision of family therapy (reconciliation), 21(10%) of the respondents showed that the church was effective, 42(20%) wrote that they were not sure of this fact, while 42 (20%) were of the opinion that the church was not effective in this regard. This implies that the African Inland Church had a significant impact in reconciling victims of drug abuse with their respective families. This is according to the young people of the AIC.

Another 105 (50%) of the respondents were of the opinion that the African Inland Church was very effective in providing a caring community of love and forgiveness to the victims of alcohol and substance abuse, 42 (20%) of the respondents showed that the church was effective, while 63 (30) of the respondents indicated that the church was slightly effective in this regard. This means that the African Inland Church has helped the victims of drug abuse significantly by showing them love and acceptance.

With regard to the 12-step rehabilitation program, 33(20%) of the respondents noted that the African Inland Church had assisted the young drug abusers effectively to a
great extent, while 132(80%) of the respondents indicated that this program was effective to a moderate extent. This implies that the 12-step rehabilitation program had a significant impact on the lives of the young people in assisting them on their path to recovery from the habit of drug abuse. This is a program through which the drug addicts are taken through on a daily basis, and includes detoxification, economic empowerment, and teaching of God’s word, counseling, self-realization among others. This also agrees with the responses of the managers of Haven Recovery Center during the interview schedule.

On the other hand, 82.5(50%) of the respondents indicated that they had been impacted by the economic empowerment effectively to a moderate extent, while 82.5 (50%) of the respondents had an opinion that the economic empowerment had no effect on them. This means that economic empowerment by the African Inland Church had a slight effect on the recovering drug abusers.

The foregoing research findings indicate that the African Inland Church is not effective in public awareness campaign against drug abuse among the youth In order to improve in this particular aspect and in general strategies, it is imperative that the church learns from other existing research findings in order to be more effective in its approach.

According to UNESCO (2005), NACADA initiates public campaign against drug abuse, and the development of an action plan targeting the drug abuse among the young people in Kenya. The publication adds that parents should be enlightened on the risk of drug abuse among their children. They should be available and responsible for their children in teaching standards of right and wrong, instilling habits, skills and attitudes that will help them become responsible and productive citizens. They assist
them to be able to resist peer pressure and other factors that contribute to drug abuse.

The publication advances that parents should express their interest in their children by supporting them and attempting to solve their problems. The publication encourages parents to be enlightened about drugs being abused and symptoms of their use. They are advised to take a prompt response in the event of drug use by their children.

The UNESCO publication advances that schools should have alcohol and substance abuse prevention curriculum from the lowest class onwards showing the negative effects of drug abuse. It adds that education curriculum should not be too strenuous and that schools should offer education to serve different needs, abilities and talents of various students. The publication advises that schools should formulate clear and specific policies with regard to drug use that include strong corrective action. Students are advised to use their understanding on the dangers of drug use to help other students overcome it. They should encourage other students to resist drugs and report those using them to find help. They are also to report those selling drugs to parents and school authorities.

The UNESCO publication adds that rehabilitation program for drug addicts should be established by those mandated with this task. For these programs to succeed there is need for consistency, a high degree of co-ordination and co-operation between private and government agencies. The AIC should also base its strategies in the handling drug abuse among the youth on the word of God aimed at genuinely converting the souls of young people who are both inside and outside the church. Through systematic teaching of the word of God, by the help of the Holy Spirit, the youth will achieve spiritual growth and will be established in appropriate moral values. Moral development through the virtue of self-restraint will enable young people to overcome cravings of drug abuse. Spiritual ultimate maturity is a process
which is based on personal commitment to God through repentance and regular devotion to God, which includes prayer and the study of the word of God. The church also needs to advance the understanding of drug abuse in the light of the word of God. The Holy Bible, (1Corinthians 6: 9 – 20 and Romans 12: 12), teaches that our bodies are temples of God, and that they should be used according to the will and glory of God. Consequently, they should be kept clean and preserved from destructive elements, including drugs.

5.1.3 The involvement of the AIC with other sectors in tackling alcohol and substance among the youth in Eldoret Town.

Based on the third research objective, the study yielded the following findings: 3(100%) of the respondents agreed on the following facts; The AIC was involved with other sectors as follows; parents associations 6 times annually at 40%, the media and legal framework 3 times each at 20%. NGOS and NACADA on the other hand were involved with the church once in a year at 10% each. This means that the managers of Haven Recovery Centre observed that the AIC is involved most with the parent’s associations in addressing alcohol and substance abuse among the youth.

Due to the foregoing research findings it is imperative that the AIC interacts more with various sectors including governmental and non-governmental agencies, both locally and on the international scene. This will help the church to expand its capacity in tackling alcohol and substance abuse, especially among the youth. The church may also learn from other existing research findings in order to be more effective in its mandate.

With regard to parental associations and parenting, Schaefer (1996), posits that there are various factors that cause young people to abuse drugs and even become addicted. These include family networks, interaction and home environment. Bezuidenhout
(2004) adds that adolescents with substance abusing parents experience higher rate of parental and family problems than adolescents whose parents do not abuse drugs. It is also key for the AIC to interact more with the Kenya’s legal framework among other sectors.

According to UNESCO (2005), there should be collaborative arrangement with school boards, law enforcement officers, treatment organizations and non-governmental organizations. This includes the church and church based organizations. With regard to the legal aspect, it is imperative for the church to understand how the law of the country operates with regard to alcohol and substance abuse. The publication shows that drug addicts who happen to be prosecuted should be given a chance by the courts to reform through probation. The publication adds that the personal supervision and guidance by a probation officer provides re-education rather than punishment. This coupled with personal frequent communication and influence by the probation officers is of significant importance. Experience has shown that various preventive and punitive measures such as fines, imprisonment or detention for drunkenness and other disorderly behavior have been found wanting in the elimination of this menace. Consequently the police should do more to curb drug trafficking. This calls for increased co-operation between anti-narcotics agencies of the three East African countries of Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania. This co-operation will enhance information exchange that will facilitate drug seizures and arrest of the traffickers.

Through interaction with the legal system, the African Inland Church has detected issues that have raised concern. According to the Ministerial Council on Drug Strategy (2005), Kenyan youth face the greatest risk, being the target of recruitment
into abuse of drugs and substance by drug barons and firms engaged in the production of various brands of unsafe products. On the other hand, Maithya (2009) posits that drug abuse among students is prevalent, and there is no legal policy on how to handle students who abuse drugs on school property.

The church is concerned that the youth are the most targeted and are adversely affected by illegal drug trade and abuse. The church therefore advocates for a more uniform policy by the government in order to avoid disparities in handling drug abuse among students and the youth as a whole.
CHAPTER SIX

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The current study has shown that alcohol and substance abuse in Eldoret Town is a common trend. This poses a threat not only to the young people who are involved in drug abuse, but to the society as well. This is because the growth of the country’s economy and other aspects depend on how fine the young people are prepared, spiritually, intellectually and socially.

6.1 In line with the first objective of the study which is the level awareness of the African Inland Church concerning alcohol and substance abuse among the youth in Eldoret Town

The highest percentages of the respondents were of the opinion that the African Inland Church was slightly aware of the reality of alcohol and substance abuse among the youth in Eldoret Town. The research findings revealed that, 12(80%) of the respondents were of the opinion that the church was slightly aware of the reality of drug abuse among the youth, while 3(20%) of the respondents were of the opinion that the church was aware of this fact

6.2 Effectiveness of the strategies adopted by the AIC in tackling alcohol and substance abuse among the youth in Eldoret Town

In relation to the second objective of this study, the research findings revealed that the AIC is effective in guiding, counseling and praying for the young drug abusers. 126 (60%) and 63(30%) of the respondents expressed an opinion that the church was very effective and effective respectively in this regard.

Under the same objective: The research findings showed that the church was effective in preaching the word of God to convert the souls of young people, including the drug abusers. 105 (50%) of the respondents wrote that the church was very effective in
preaching of the word of God to convert the souls of the young people, while 42(20%) of the respondents noted that the church was effective in that aspect. On the other hand, 63(30%) of the respondents noted that the church was slightly effective in this regard.

Under the same objective: The research findings indicated that the African Inland Church taught the word of God effectively in order to enhance the morality of young people. 84(40%) of the respondents had an opinion that the African Inland Church is very effective, while 63(30%) of the respondents noted that the church was effective in this particular regard.

In relation to the same objective: The findings of the study showed that the African Inland Church was very effective in providing a caring community of love and forgiveness for the victims of alcohol and substance abuse. 105(50%) of the respondents noted that the church was very effective, while 42(20%) of the respondents had an opinion that the church was effective in this aspect. On the other hand, 63(30%) of the respondents had an opinion that the African Inland Church was slightly effective in this particular aspect.

In relation to the same objective: The findings of the study revealed that the provision of the 12-step rehabilitation program was effectively provided by the Africa Inland Church. According to the study, 33(20%) of the respondents noted that the AIC had assisted the young drug abusers very effectively. On the other hand, 132(80%) of the respondents were of the opinion that the church was effective in this particular aspect. Respective families. In addition, 82.5(50%) of the respondents noted that they were impacted to a moderate extent in this regard.
6.3 The level of involvement of the African Inland Church with other sectors in tackling alcohol and substance abuse among the youth in Eldoret Town

In relation to the third objective of the study which, is: Research findings indicated that the African Inland Church is involved with various sectors, but mostly with the parental associations in tackling alcohol and substance abuse among the young people. In view of this, 100% of the respondents showed that the church is involved with the media and legal framework 3 times at 20% each annually. NACADA and NGOS engaged with the church once in a year at 10% each, and mostly with the parents associations, 6 times annually at 40%.

The current research findings show that the AIC is already addressing alcohol and substance abuse among the youth to some extent. Based on these research findings, the church stands a chance to do more in helping young people to discard the habit. Furthermore, the church and other interested parties may adopt some of these research findings to do more in touching the lives of young people, especially those affected by alcohol and substance abuse.

6.4 Recommendations

Based on the current study, the following recommendations are made;

The church should upgrade its awareness on drug abuse and its effects among the young people by learning more from other sectors, it should for example refer to the various research projects carried out by NACADA on the same subject. This is among other sectors.

Knowledge gained by the church will help in the formulation of better strategies and treatment of the young victims of alcohol and substance abuse accordingly. The knowledge gained by the church will also add value to its
practical experience in handling the young victims of alcohol and substance abuse. The church should also emphasize the biblical approach in tackling drug abuse among the young people by teaching the word of God and acting accordingly, in order to help young drug abusers discard the habit, and to help enhance their moral development.

The church should also work to improve its provision of a loving and caring community for the victims of drug abuse, which also includes reconciliation with their families. Further, the church should expand its capacity in tackling drug abuse among the young people by partnering more with other sectors. For instance the church should appeal for funding and training of its personnel, from governmental and non-governmental organizations. Further, the rest of the church should emulate the African Inland Church in its attempt in tackling alcohol and substance abuse among the young people.

In addition, churches, and other places of worship like mosques and temples should sensitize young people towards the dangers of drugs. They should do this by adopting drug abuse related programs and then expose them to young people at an early age.

6.5 Suggestions for Further Study;

- Research should be carried out to investigate the role of other churches in tackling alcohol and substance abuse among the young people in schools, churches and other sectors of the society.
- Research should also be conducted to find out the effectiveness of guiding and counseling in addressing alcohol and substance abuse among the youth.
- Research also be conducted to find out the contribution of church leaders and teachers in tackling drug abuse among the youth in various towns in Kenya.
REFERENCE


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APPENDICES

APPENDIX I: LETTER OF INTRODUCTION BY THE RESEARCHER.

Dear respondent,

I am a student at Kisii University undertaking Master Degree in Religion. As part of course requirements I am conducting a research study on the role of the African Inland Church in addressing alcohol and substance abuse among young people within Eldoret town. I will highly appreciate your help in filling this form. It is also noteworthy that all the information given will be held in strict confidence, since the purpose of the study is purely academic.

Yours sincerely,

David Isanda.
APPENDIX II: QUESTIONNAIRE TO THE PASTORS OF THE AFRICAN INLAND CHURCH.

The purpose of this questionnaire is to gain insight on the role of the church in addressing drug abuse among the youth within Eldoret Town. Information gathered through this questionnaire will be used for the purpose of formulating problem solving strategies with regard to substance abuse. This is simply an information exercise, where you are required to be as honest as possible. In order to help address drug abuse among the young people by the church and other concerned agencies, your contribution in this research is important. Please do not write your name or the name of your institution on this paper.

SECTION A: BACKGROUND INFORMATION.

(Please tick appropriately).

1) Gender?
   - Male ------------------------------- ( )
   - Female ------------------------------- ( )

2) Age in years?
   - 10- 17----------------------------- ( )
   - 18- 25----------------------------- ( )
   - 26- 35----------------------------- ( )
   - Above 40 -------------------------- ( )

3) Highest level of education?
   - Primary ( ) Secondary ( ) Diploma ( ) Degree ( )

4) Marital status?
   - Married ( ) Single ( ) Divorced ( )

5) Current position held? -----------------------------------------------
SECTION B: THE LEVEL OF AWARENESS OF SUBSTANCE ABUSE AMONG THE YOUNG PEOPLE BY THE AFRICAN INLAND CHURCH.

1) Is there a substance abuse problem among the youth in your congregation?
   - Yes ---------------------------------------------- ( )
   - No ----------------------------------------------- ( )

2) Evaluate the level of awareness of drug abuse among the young people of your church on the following Likert scale;
   (Key: S.A- Strongly Aware, A- Aware, N.S- Not Sure, SLA- Slightly Aware, NA- Not Aware. Pastors Response N = 15)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>S.A</th>
<th>A</th>
<th>N.S</th>
<th>SLA</th>
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<td>Reality of drug abuse among the youth.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Strategies of preventing drug abuse among the youth.</td>
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<td>Techniques of handling victims of drug abuse.</td>
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<td>Types of drugs abused by youth</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

SECTION C: THE LEVEL OF COLLABORATION OF THE AFRICAN INLAND CHURCH WITH OTHER SECTORS AGAINST DRUG ABUSE AMONG YOUNG PEOPLE.

3) To what level is your church involved with the following sectors in tackling drug abuse among the young people. Show the level of involvement in percentage;
   - NACADA -----------------------------------------
   - Media ------------------------------------------
   - Legal Framework ------------------------------
   - Non – governmental organizations ----------------
   - Parents’ Associations --------------------------
APPENDIX III: QUESTIONNAIRE TO THE ADMINISTRATION OF HARVEN RECOVERY CENTRE.

The purpose of this questionnaire is to gain insight on the role of AIC in addressing drug abuse among the young people within Eldoret town. Information gathered through this questionnaire will be availed to the concerned and interested stakeholders, for the purpose of formulating problem solving strategies in relation to substance abuse. Your contribution to this research is important, in addressing substance abuse among the young people by the church and other concerned stakeholders. Please do not write your name or that of your institution on this paper.

SECTION A: BACKGROUND INFORMATION. (Please tick appropriately)

1) Gender,
   a) Male ------------------- ( ) Female ------------------- ( )

2) Age in years,
   a) 10 – 17 ------------------- ( )
   b) 18 – 25 ------------------- ( )
   c) 25 – 35 ------------------- ( )
   d) Above 40 ------------------- ( )

3) Highest level of education,
   Primary ( ) Secondary ( ) Diploma ( ) Degree ( )

4) Marital status,
   Married ( ) Single ( ) Divorced ( )

Current position held, -----------------------------------------

SECTION B: THE LEVEL OF AWARENESS OF SUBSTANCE ABUSE AMONG THE YOUTH BY THE AFRICAN INLAND CHURCH.

1) How many people are enrolled in your institution annually?

2) What is the age group of the people who are enrolled in your institution? Indicate the number enrolled per age group annually, in percentage.
   a) 10 – 17 years -----------------------------------------
   b) 18 – 25 year -----------------------------------------

86
c) 26-35 years

Above 40

SECTION C: COLLABORATION OF THE AFRICAN INLAND CHURCH WITH OTHER STAKEHOLDERS AGAINST DRUG ABUSE AMONG THE YOUNG PEOPLE.

1) To what level is your organization involved with the following sectors in tackling drug abuse among the young people? Show this in terms of percentage.

NACADA

Media

Legal Framework

NGOs

Parents’ Associations

2) What kind of services do these sectors contribute to your institution?

Training of church personnel

12-Step rehabilitation program

Funding

Legal services
APPENDIX IV: QUESTIONNAIRE TO THE YOUNG PEOPLE FROM THE AFRICAN INLAND CHURCH.

SECTION A: BACKGROUND INFORMATION. (Please tick appropriately)
1) Gender,
Male ---------------------------------------- ( ) Female ---------------------------------------- ( )
2) Age in years,
10 – 17 ---------------------------------------- ( )
18 – 25- ---------------------------------------- ( )
26 – 35 ---------------------------------------- ( )
Above 40 ---------------------------------------- ( )
3) Highest level of education: Primary ( ) Secondary ( ) Diploma ( ) Degree ( )
4) Marital status: Married ( ) Single ( ) Divorced ( )

SECTION B: STRATEGIES AND INTERVENTION MEASURES BY THE AFRICAN INLAND CHURCH IN ADDRESSING ALCOHOL AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE AMONG THE YOUNG PEOPLE.
Evaluate how the African Inland Church responds to the young people who abuse drugs, on the following scale; Key: E- Effective, VE- Very Effective, SE- Slightly Effective, NE- Not Effective N.S- Not Sure.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CATEGORY</th>
<th>VE</th>
<th>E</th>
<th>NS</th>
<th>SE</th>
<th>NE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The church undertakes awareness campaign against drug abuse</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>They are guided counseled and prayed for.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>The church preaches the word of God to convert the souls of young people, including drug abusers.</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The church teaches God’s word consistently in order to enhance the morality of the youth.</td>
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<tr>
<td>The church provides family therapy (reconciliation to the families affected by drug abuse.</td>
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<tr>
<td>The church provides a caring community of acceptance and forgiveness for the young drug abusers.</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SECTION C THE RESPONSE OF YOUNG RECOVERING DRUG ADDICTS TO THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE STRATEGIES ADOPTED BY THE AIC IN TACKLING DRUG ABUSE AMONG THE YOUTH IN ELDORET TOWN.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ministry of the A.I.C church</th>
<th>Great Extent</th>
<th>Moderate Extent</th>
<th>No. Extent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pastoral guidance and Counseling</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Preaching to convert the youth to Christianity</td>
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<tr>
<td>12-step rehabilitation program</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family therapy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Economic empowerment</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Provision of a caring and loving community by the church</td>
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<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
APPENDIX V: QUESTIONNAIRE TO THE RECOVERING VICTIMS OF ALCOHOL AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE AT HAVEN RECOVERY CENTRE.

SECTION A: BACKGROUND INFORMATION. (Please tick appropriately)

1) Gender; Male ( ) Female ( )

2) Age in years,
   10 – 17 ------------------------------ ( )
   18 – 25 ------------------------------ ( )
   26 – 35 ------------------------------ ( )
   Above 40 ------------------------------ ( )

3) Highest level of education; Primary ( ) Secondary ( ) Diploma ( ) Degree ( )

4) Marital status; Married ( ) Single ( ) Divorced ( )

SECTION B: STRATEGIES AND INTERVENTION MEASURES BY THE AFRICAN INLAND CHURCH IN ADDRESSING DRUG ABUSE AMONG THE YOUNG PEOPLE.

1) Were you a member of the church before you started abusing drugs?
   Yes ---------------------------------------- ( )
   No ---------------------------------------- ( )
2) Evaluate how the church has assisted you, on the following scale;

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CATEGORY</th>
<th>VE</th>
<th>E</th>
<th>N. S</th>
<th>SE</th>
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</tbody>
</table>
APPENDIX VI: INTERVIEW GUIDE FOR THE MANAGERS OF HAVEN RECOVERY CENTRE

The purpose of this interview is to gain insight in the role of the church in addressing Alcohol and substance abuse among the young people. This is in order to help in formulating a program for intervention. The researcher is a student at Kisii University pursuing master degree in Religion. Information collected through this interview will help in the development of problem solving strategies with regard to substance abuse. Your response will be treated as confidential.

1 Gender?
2 Highest level of education?
3 Are you aware of drug abuse and its effects among the young people?
4 How has the church assisted the young victims of drug abuse?
5 According to your assessment which is the most effective service that the church has offered young drug abusers?
6 In your opinion, where has the church failed in assisting young people overcome alcohol and substance abuse?
6 How has the church benefitted from collaboration with other sectors in the fight against drug abuse?
APPENDIX VII: STUDY AREA MAP
APPENDIX: VIII LETTER OF INTRODUCTION

KISII UNIVERSITY
(ISO 9001: 2008 Certified Institution)
ELDORET CAMPUS
OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY DIRECTOR-Academic Affairs

Phone: 0720 094 039
eldoretcampus@kisiiuniversity.ac.KE

14TH JULY, 2015

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN,

Dear Sir / Madam,

RE: ISANDA DAVID HANNINGTON REG. NO. MAS18/60016/14

The above mentioned is a bonafide student of this University undertaking His Master’s Degree in M.A. Religion. He has successfully defended his Thesis Proposal: entitled: The Role of The Church in Addressing Alcohol and substance abuse among the youth within Eldoret Town: A case of Haven Recovery center.

We are kindly requesting your office to provide him with the permit to proceed to the field for data collection and completion of his research.

Please do not hesitate to call the undersigned for any verification.

Any assistance given to him will be highly appreciated.

Thanks

Charles Otingo (0720 096 284)

DEPUTY DIRECTOR-Academic Affairs.
APPENDIX IX: RESEARCH PERMIT

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT:

MR. DAVID HANNINGTON ISANDA
of KISH UNIVERSITY, 4625-30100
ELDORET, has been permitted to conduct
research in Uasin-Gishu County

on the topic: THE ROLE OF THE CHURCH
IN ADDRESSING ALCOHOL AND
SUBSTANCE ABUSE AMONG THE YOUTH
WITHIN ELDORET; A CASE OF HARVAN
RECOVERY CENTRE.

for the period ending:
31st December, 2015

Applicant’s
Signature

Director General
National Commission for Science,
Technology & Innovation

CONDITIONS:
1. You must report to the County Commissioner and
the County Education Officer of the area before
embarking on your research. Failure to do so
may lead to the cancellation of your permit.
2. Government Officers will not be interviewed
without prior appointment.
3. No questionnaire will be used unless it has been
approved.
4. Specimen, filming and collection of biological
specimens are subject to further permission from
the relevant Government Ministries.
5. You are required to submit at least two (2) hard
copies and one (1) soft copy of your final report.
6. The Government of Kenya reserves the right to
modify the conditions of this permit including
its cancellation without notice.

RESEARCH CLEARANCE PERMIT

Serial No. A

CONDITIONS: see back page