



Multi-Sector Collaboration to Prioritize Prevention of Substance Misuse through CADCA's Community Change Model

65th Session Commission on Narcotic Drugs
Wednesday, March 16th, 2020

Organized by Uganda Youth Development Link with the support of the Community Anti-Drug Coalitions of America



GLOBAL | COLLABORATIVE | INNOVATIVE | PASSIONATE | LEADER

cadca.org

CADCA History and Overview

CADCA's Vision:

A world of safe, healthy and drug-free communities

CADCA's Mission:

To strengthen the capacity of community coalitions to create and maintain safe, healthy and drug-free communities globally

Founded in 1992 as a recommendation from the President's Drug Advisory Council

CADCA represents more than 5,000 community coalitions



Since 2005, CADCA has worked with INL to develop more than 300 drug free community coalition in 28 countries.



65th Session Commission on Narcotic Drugs

Community Based Prevention

Side Event Objectives:

- Description of CADCA's framework to equip local communities with the knowledge and skills to mobilize and develop community coalitions capable of achieving community change.
- Examine how the communities of Nansana and Bwaise division in Kampala, Uganda determined local data to assess problems, develop, implement and evaluate strategic plans and build capacity to focus prevention interventions and policies toward improving systems and environments.

CADCA Model for Community Change



Increase collaboration between groups or sectors of a community to develop the necessary social capital that addresses community problems through community mobilization and civic engagement.

**Two
Parallel
Goals**



Reduce substance use rates among youth and overtime among adults by addressing the factors in a community that increase the risk of substance use.

What is a Community Coalition?

“A coalition is a formal [voluntary] agreement and collaboration between groups or sectors of a community (neighbors, organizations and public and private institutions) in which each group retains its identity, but all agree to work together through a community building process toward a common goal of building a safer and healthier community.” (CADCA)



CADCA Model for Community Change

12 community sectors



CADCA Model for Community Change

Strategic Planning Process



Strategic Prevention Framework was developed by CSAP, the Center for Substance Abuse Prevention, part of the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

CADCA Model for Community Change

Comprehensive Strategies for Community Change

1. Providing Information

2. Enhancing Skills

3. Providing Support

INDIVIDUAL

4. Enhancing Access/Reducing Barriers

5. Changing Consequences

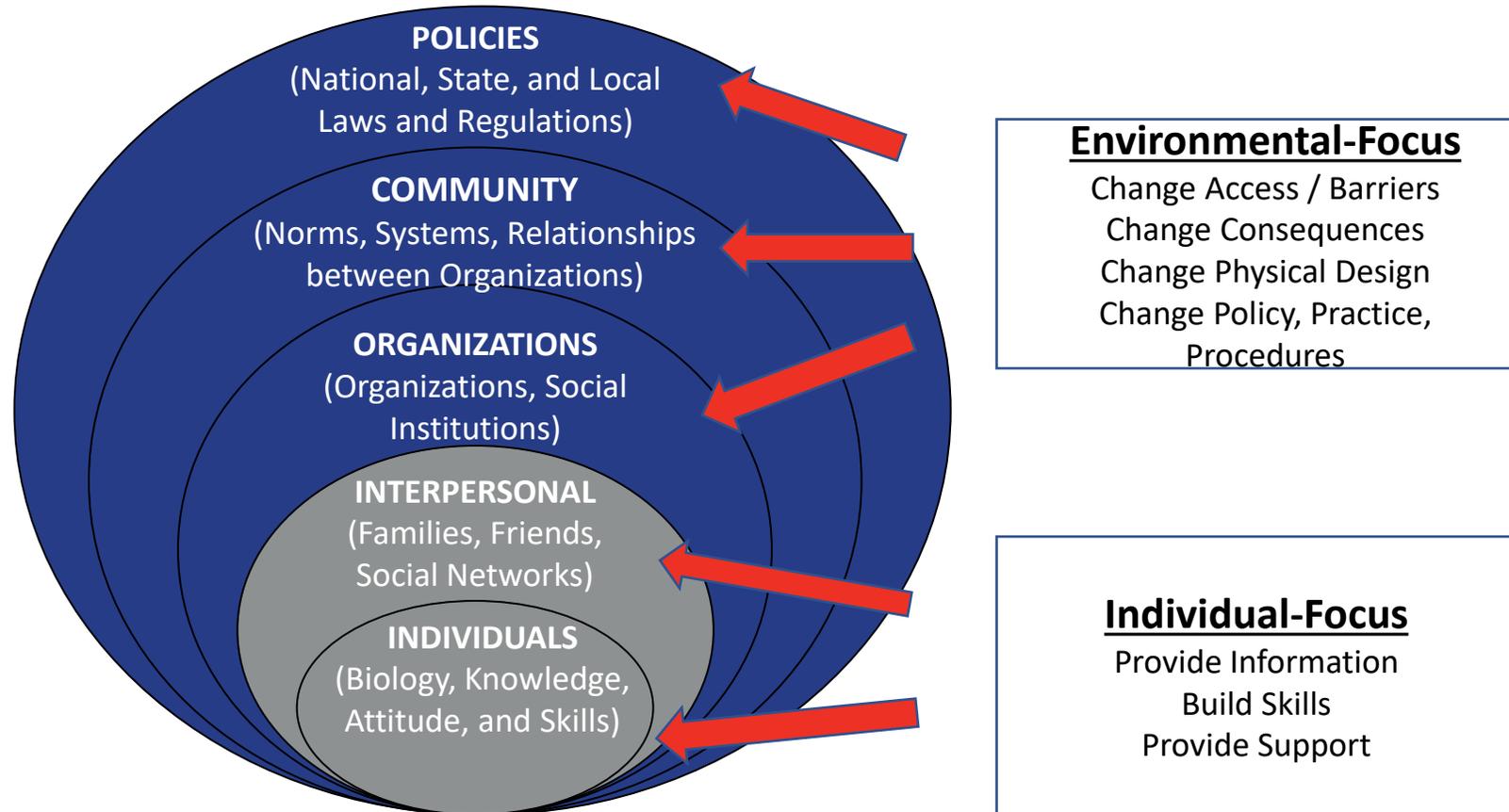
6. Physical Design

7. Modifying/Changing Policies

ENVIRONMENTAL

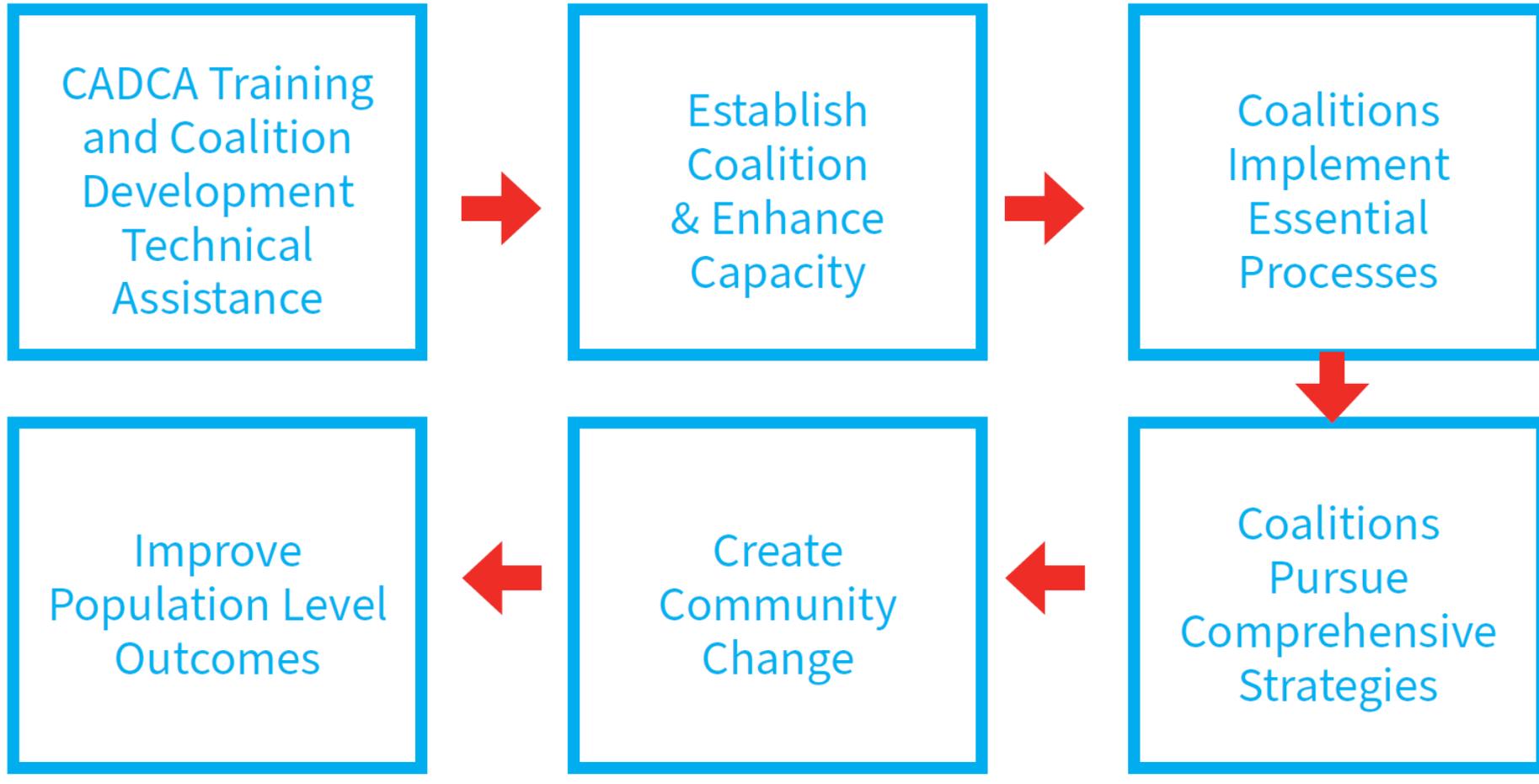
CADCA Model for Community Change

Comprehensive Strategies – Levels of Community Change



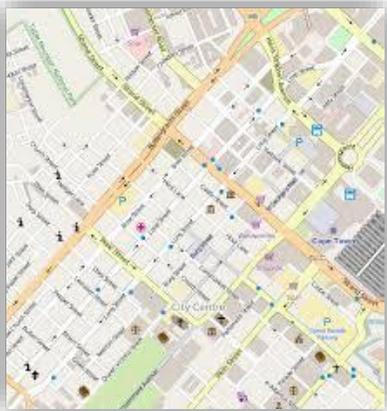
Based on Social-Ecological Model
(Bronfenbrenner, 1979)

CADCA Model for Community Change



What do Coalitions Do?

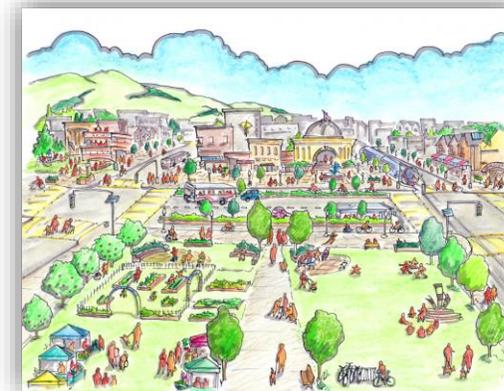
Produce Community Change



Impact an entire community



Address conditions and settings in the community



Reduce substance use throughout the community



Engage all sectors and members of the community

1. Providing Information
2. Enhancing Skills
3. Providing Support

INDIVIDUAL

4. Enhancing Access/Reducing Barriers
5. Changing Consequences
6. Physical Design
7. Modifying/Changing Policies

ENVIRONMENTAL

Promote comprehensive strategies

Uganda Youth Development Link- UYDEL: Serving the Community



- ❑ Providing services to youth:
 - Skills/vocational training
 - Mental health/substance use counseling
 - Health clinic referral and screening
 - HIV Counseling and Testing
 - Group therapy
 - Reintegration
- ❑ Serving as advocates for youth
- ❑ Conducting Research
- ❑ Provide technical assistance to the coalitions



Overview of Community Coalition Development in Uganda

Professional affiliation with CADCA for one month during the Humphrey Fellowship 2016.

Learnt the coalition strategy and visited other drug free communities in Washington.

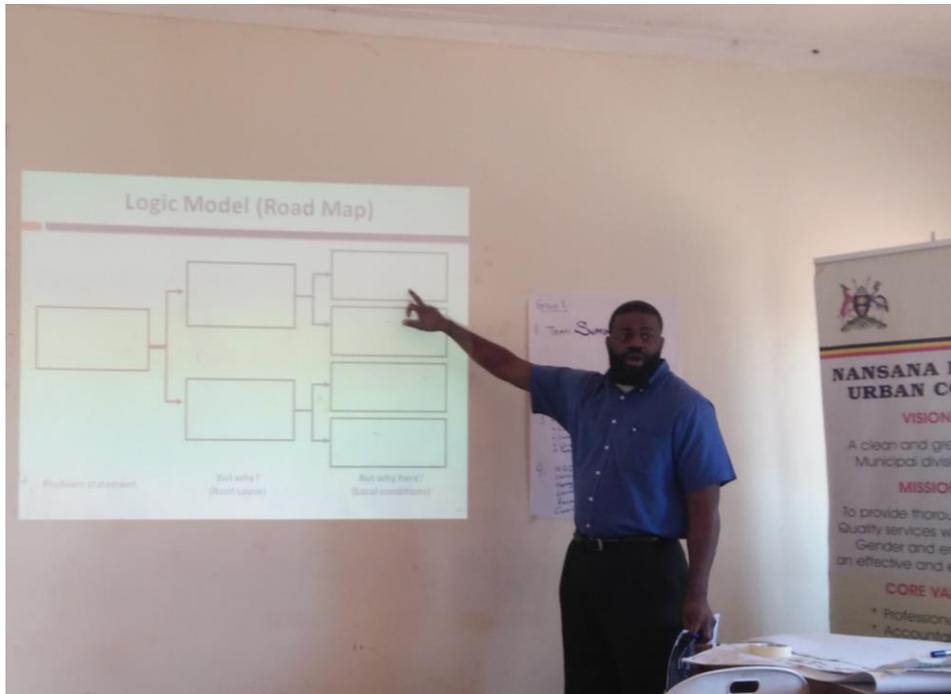


Rogers Mutaawe 2nd from left during affiliation with CADCA



- The pilot intervention started with a tailoring visit by the CADCA team in September 2017.

- CADCA team held meetings with selected coalition members and government officials



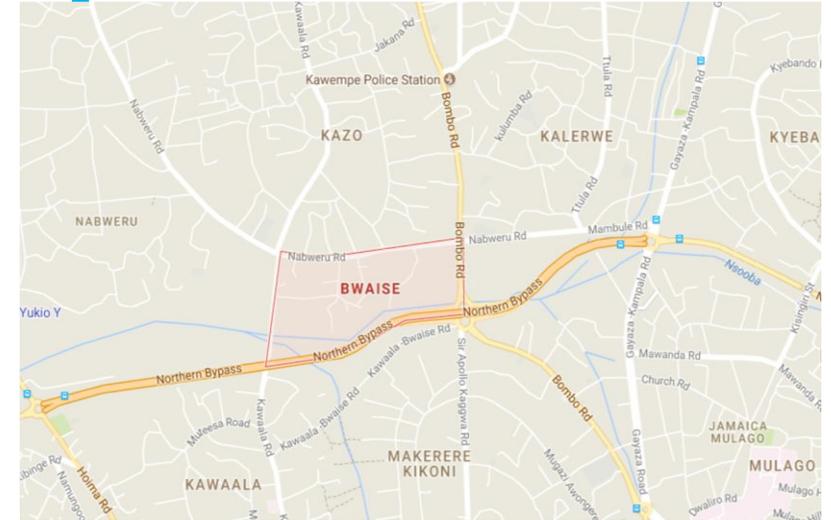
- Trainings started in November 2017

Why Nansana and Bwaise?

- The Divisions were chosen due to presence of;
- Illicit drug problems in the areas
- Slums and high risk behaviours
- UYDEL experience, presence and contacts in those areas
- Presence of the 12 community sectors including youths, media, CSOs, law enforcement, religious groups, civic groups, etc

Bwaise Community Description

Bwaise is a slum located in the Kawempe District of [Kampala](#), [Uganda](#)'s [capital](#), approximately 5 km from Kampala's [central business district](#). It is one of the poorest areas in the city with a population of 90,000 people. 82% of the population is surviving on less than \$2 USD a day. About 65% of the populations are young people between 15 and 25 years of age. Over 1,000 young girls are engaged in the sex trade. 70% of youth in the area are consuming alcohol or abusing drugs, contributing to an elevated level of crime in the area. Illiteracy level is high, with more than 50% of residents having not attended primary school. Poverty, lack of prospects, and substandard education contribute to slum youth becoming involved in criminal activities.



Bwaise Drug Free Coalition

‘If I can U can’



- Established in 2018 with 40 members
- Currently has 102 Coalition Members.
- 10 sectors represented
- 4 work committees
- Bylaws
- Quarterly coalition meetings
- Face-to-face and virtual meetings during the pandemic



12 Community Sectors (Bwaise Coalition)

- 1. Government Agencies:** Kampala capital city Authority, Kawempe Urban council
- 2. Substance Abuse Organizations:** Tusitukirewamu
- 3. Youth Serving Organizations:** Somero-Uganda, Serving lives Under Marginalization(SLUM)
- 4. Parents:** Churches, Schools
- 5. Business:** Market Union, Local Businesses
- 6. Media:** Local Radios and TVs, Social Media, community based radios
- 7. Healthcare Professionals:** Doctors, nurses and Village health teams
- 8. Religious Fraternal Organizations:** Catholic, Protestant and Muslims
- 9. Civic Organizations:** Redcross, Rotary club
- 10. Law Enforcement:** Police, Village defense secretaries
- 11. Youth:** Youth groups from Churches, Schools, Projects
- 12. Schools:** Secondary and primary Schools – Government aided and Private



Bwaise Community Assessment



Interactive workshops



Interview with key people



Surveys in the neighborhood



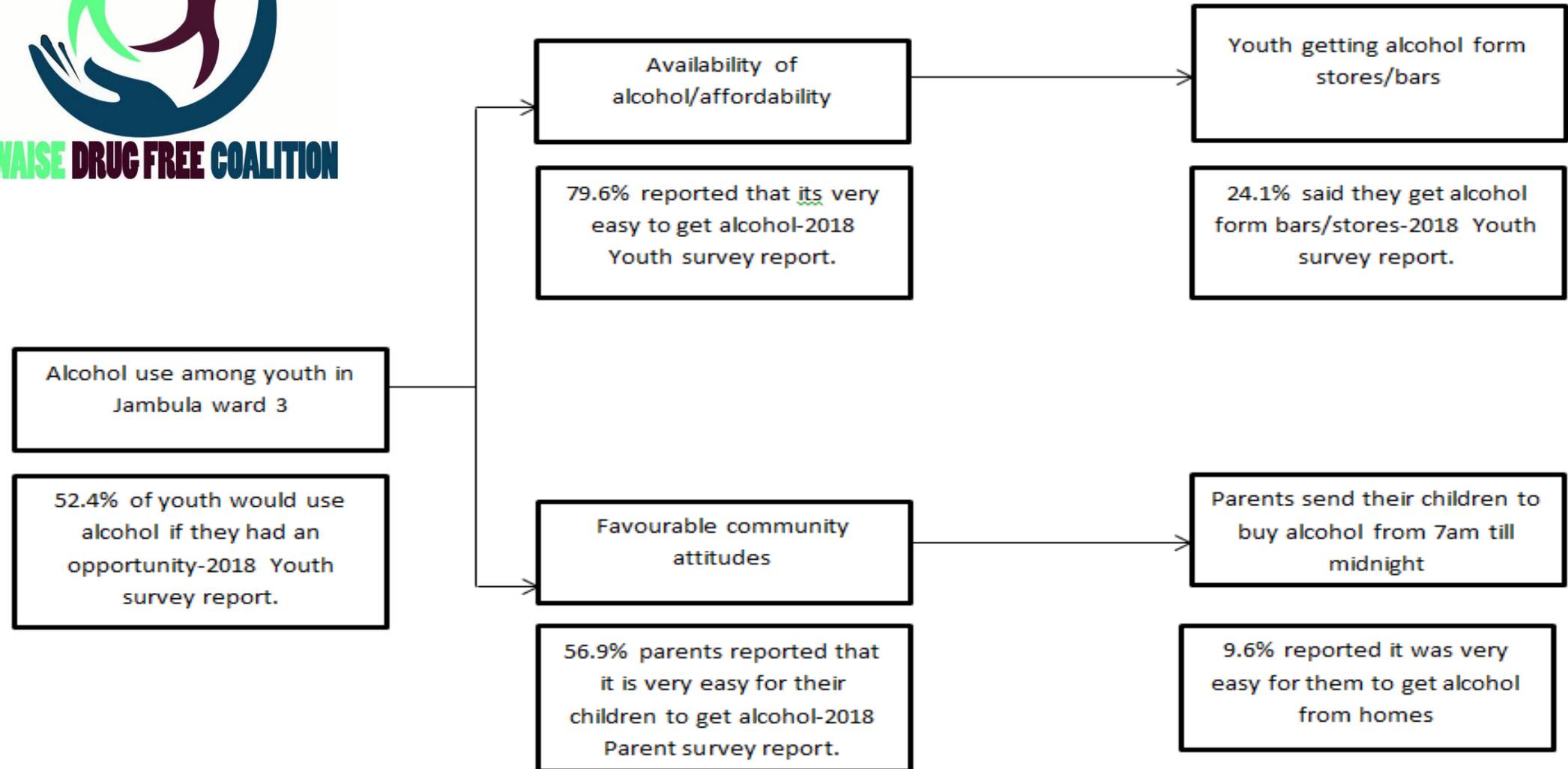
community assessment committee meeting



Focus groups with adolescents



Logic model



7 Strategies for Community Change



- 1. Providing information:** Conducted anti drug campaigns through local community radio, community clean up where stickers and brochure with prevention messages were dispatched to the community.
- 2. Improving Skills:** Held community dialogue meeting with youth, parents and business owners to increase their knowledge and skills to address access of minors to alcohol and drugs
- 3. Providing Support:** providing alternative activities through sports, referrals for services especially youth for vocational skills
- 4. Improving Barriers / Reducing Access:** all alcohol in supermarket and stores have designated places and corners with no access to children
- 5. Changes in Consequences: Mystery and** Compliance Checks are done by the urban council authority to ensure adherence to the standard and those who do not comply are fined
- 6. Changing the physical environment:** posters and stickers have been strategically placed with the community and selling points indicating that it is illegal to give, offer and sell alcohol to minors.
- 7. Modifying/ Changing Policies:** Bylaw has been passed that prohibits shops from selling alcohol to minors in Jambula and kimombasa.

Strategies in pictures



Community sensitization through radio



Community awareness sessions



Prevention through sports



School out reach at Outspan primary School

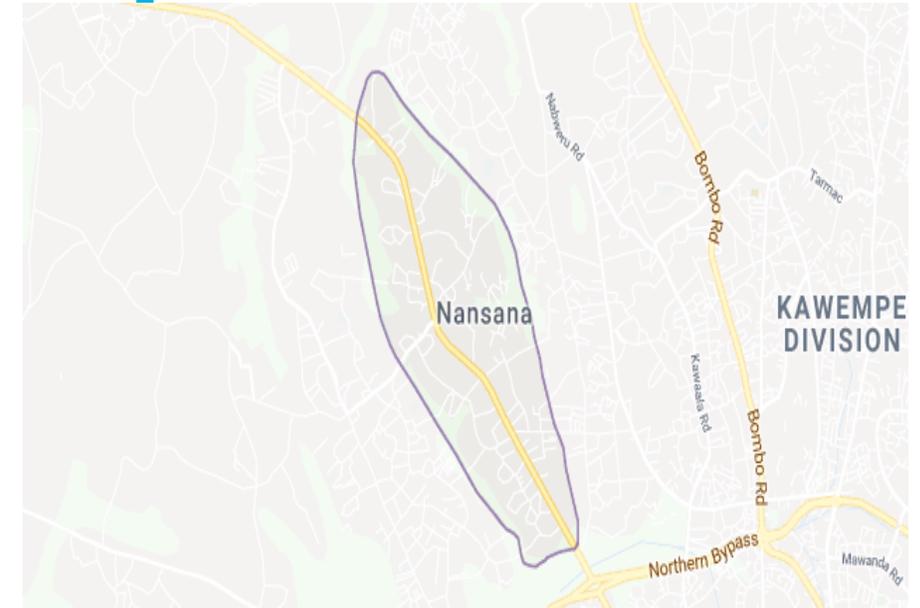


Community clean up



Nansana Community Description

Nansana is a high-density working-class neighbourhood located in the Wakiso district on the main highway between Kampala and Hoima. It is the fastest-growing slum area in central Uganda. It has a high rates of crime, drug abuse, prostitution, and school dropouts. Local authorities estimate that 65% of the area's young people between 15 and 25 years of age are involved in petty crime and drug abuse. According to police and media reports, the high level of crime is attributed to high rates of unemployment and the increasing use of drugs, especially alcohol and marijuana, among young people.



Nansana Division Coalition Against Drugs



- Established in 2018 with 38 members
- Slogan “Without drugs we excel”
- Currently has 132 Coalition Members.
- 12 sectors represented
- 4 work committees
- formulated Bylaws
- Quarterly coalition meetings
- Face-to-face and virtual meetings during the pandemic

Nansana Division Coalition against Drugs



Nansana Community Assessment



Community Interactive workshops



Site visit to community Youth center



Surveys in the neighborhood



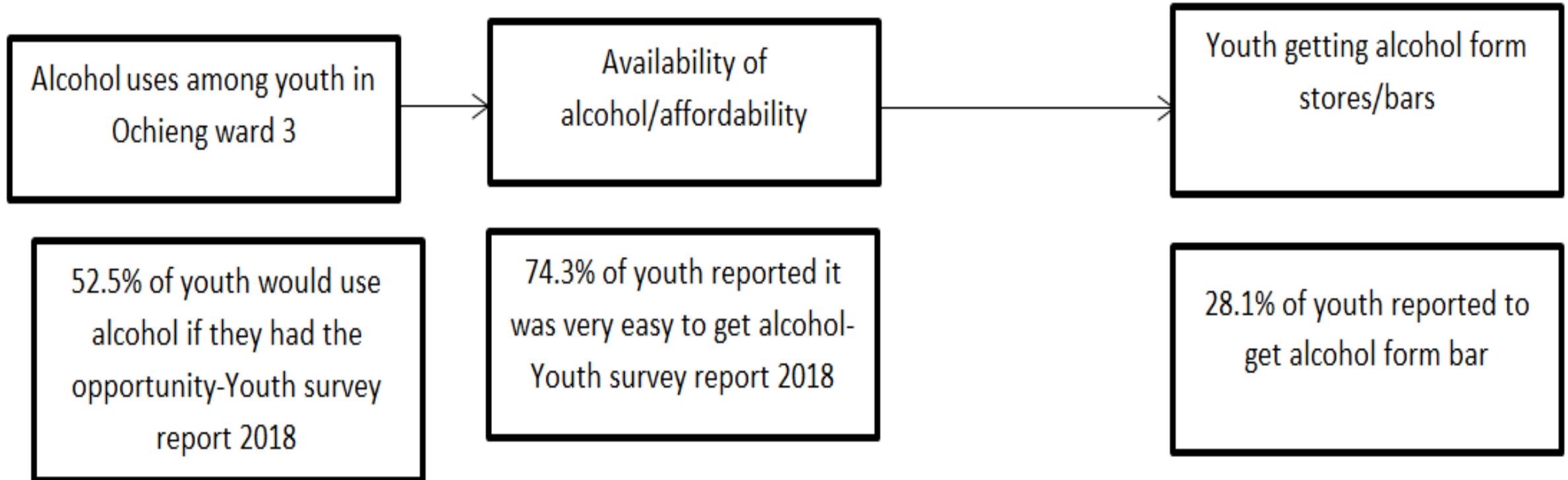
Interview with key people



Focus groups with adolescents



Logic model





7 Strategies for Community Change

- 1. Providing information:** conducted social media campaigns, community outreaches, local radio presentation to sensitise the community about the need to enforce existing laws on alcohol sales to minors and how and where they can seek support when faced with challenges of alcohol and drugs
- 2. Improving Skills:** Trained community members through seminars, community dialogues, programs in school to improve their knowledge and skills in prevention.
- 3. Providing Support:** Linked youth to various vocational skills training centers, referred community members for different medical services with Nansana and other partners
- 4. Improving Barriers / Reducing Access:** collaborated with market and store managers to ensure alcohol is placed in sections where it is not accessible to children
- 5. Changes in Consequences:** Division enforcement team conducts checks to ensure compliance to the bylaws, those who are found not complying are fined and some committed to community service
- 6. Changing the physical environment:** posters and stickers have been placed at video halls, sports play grounds, specific hotspot sites, schools and worship areas
- 7. Modifying/ Changing Policies:** Nansana Division council passed the alcohol bylaw that prohibits accessibility and sale of alcohol to minors

Strategies in pictures



Sports as an alternative activity



Community clean up exercise



Distribution of brochures



Media presentation on Tiger FM

Coalition kick-off events



Division Mayor launching the coalition
cadca.org



Adaptation during PANDEMIC



ANTI DRUG AWARENESS CAMPAIGN

VIRTUAL MEETINGS & ONLINE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE



ACHIEVEMENTS OF BWAISE AND NANSANA COALITIONS

- Improved coordination among key community sectors which has led to the improvement is the delivery of community services.
- Increased awareness about the presence and consequences of substance use in the community.
- Close collaboration with local leadership in Kimombasa led to the development of bylaws that limit the sale of alcohol to minors and regulate bar hours.
- The coalition model has stimulated a sense of belonging among residents, instilling in them a sense of community and the need to tackle problems at the local level, rather than relying on government to address certain issues.

65th Session Commission on Narcotic Drugs

Thank you!



Uganda Youth Development Link (UYDEL)
<https://uydel.org>



Community Anti-Drug Coalitions of America (CADCA)
www.cadca.org