

Illicit Drug Trafficking and Its Negative Impacts on Youth in Kinondoni and Temeke Districts (Tanzania)

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ABSTRACT: The paper focused on illicit drug trafficking and its negative impacts on youth in Dar es Salaam, particularly in Kinondoni and Temeke districts. A sample size of 70 respondents was employed so as to get relevant and reliable information concerning to the study and probability and non probability sampling procedures was employed to get this sample. Primary data and secondary data were used whereby social survey and interview used as method of data collection. Similarly questionnaire and interview schedule were utilized to get primary data and data analysis both qualitative and quantitative were used. The findings reveal that; there are lack of political will in fighting drug trafficking, poor security conditions, poor pay for security officers, poor management or supervision, corruption and involvement of high ranking government officials were categorized under factors significantly influencing drug trafficking. Besides, the study unveils that many youths engage in drug trafficking with numerous expectations which make them fall victims of drug trafficking and drug abuse. The findings also demonstrate that factors such as making huge sum of money in a very short time and becoming rich has made many youths victims of drug trafficking and drug abuse. The study recommends that all stakeholders especially policy makers and government should and ought to consider putting in place policies and strategies that will make people not to participate in this illicit trade. Hence, the government must have a political will, a coordinated efforts in its different organs, must pay well security officers especially polices and provide them with economic incentives, cooperate with the civil society in fighting drug trafficking and drug abuse. These can make drug barons abstain from illicit drug trade in Tanzania.

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INTRODUCTION

Drug trafficking is a global illicit trade involving the cultivation, manufacture, distribution and sale of substances which are subject to drug prohibition laws. UNODC is continuously monitoring and researching global illicit drug markets in order to gain a more comprehensive understanding of their dynamics, (UNODC, 2010). Notwithstanding, world heroin consumption is 340 tons and seizures represent an annual flow of 430-450 tons of heroin into the global heroin market. Today, the global market for illicit drugs nets over \$500 billion annually, (Robert & Kelly 2005) roughly the size of Switzerland's economy, (World Bank, 2010). It is one of the top five largest industries in the world after the arms trade, (Williams & Milani, 1999), accounting for at least 1% of the global economy, (World Bank, 2010). There are over 200 million drug users worldwide, representing three percent of the world population, (Williams & Milani 1999).

In 1999, the United Nations Economic and Social Council warned that the international drug trade was brutal, dangerous, and ruthless for those involved with its actions, as well as those trying to enforce restrictions against it. In the debate over the international illicit drug trade, many have argued that the current situation is based on a supply and demand. The international business of narcotics produces around 400 billion dollars in trade each year, which accounts for almost 10% of all worldwide trade. With that in mind, over the past decades the problem with the illicit trafficking of drugs has been based mainly on the supply of narcotics to the international community. Many nations such as Thailand, Laos, Pakistan, Morocco, Columbia, Peru, and Bolivia are heavily dependents on the profits of the international drug trade (Kunnie, 2015).

Tanzania like many countries in the world is faced with upward trends in drug abuse and trafficking which have detrimental socio-economic, political and health consequences on our society. The incidence of drug abuse is on the increase amongst young people and school children and it becomes more apparent every year. According to the Tanzania's Prime Minister, Mizengo Pinda, while giving his speech on the World Day against Drugs in 2014 he said that drugs are national tragedy in East African Countries, more than 10799 Tanzanians have been charged with drug dealing between 2008 and 2013. Tanzania is one of five countries in the Southern African Development Community region implicated in illicit drug trafficking (Majani, 2013). The main objective of this study was to examine Drug trafficking and its ramifications to development of Tanzania community i) To examine community awareness in Kinondoni and Temeke districts on illicit drug abuse and trafficking ii) To explain why and how the youth are vulnerably affected by illicit drug trafficking in Kinondoni and Temeke districts and to end with iii) To examine the Tanzania government response towards illicit drug use and drug trafficking.

Overview of Drug Trafficking

Drug trafficking poses a threat to stability when rivals fight for control of the market, (e.g., violent extremists or armed rebel groups), corruption eviscerates security institutions, or counternarcotics efforts threaten drug traffickers (Aning & Pokoo, 2014). Guinea-Bissau most clearly illustrates the threat posed by political elites fighting for control of the market. The drug trade is largely believed to have at least partially motivated the double assassination of President Joao Bernardo Nino Vieira and Chief of Defense Staff General Batista Tagame Na Wai in March 2009 and the 2011 coup attempt by Bubo and Tchuto, (Lawson, USAID and Dininio, 2013) The instability stemmed not from conflict between the government and a non-state actor but rather from the complicity in drug trafficking of senior government officials who fought for control of the sizeable trade within the state. High-level complicity presents a particularly difficult environment for development assistance to succeed in directly countering drug trafficking (Strazzari, 2014).

In 2007 and 2008, cocaine was used by some 16 to 17 million people worldwide, similar to the number of global opiate users. North America accounted for more than 40% of global cocaine consumption (the total was estimated at around 470 tons), while the 27% European Union and four European Free Trade Association countries accounted for more than a quarter of total consumption. These two regions account for more than 80% of the total value of the global cocaine market, which was estimated at \$88 billion in 2008, (UNODC, 2010). Drug abuse kills about 200,000 people worldwide each year, global treatment for drug abuse would cost \$250 billion per year if everyone who needed help received proper care, fewer than one in five people who need treatment actually receives it (UN report, 2012).

The opium from Myanmar and the Lao People's Democratic Republic yields some 50 tons, while the rest, some 380 tons of heroin and morphine, is produced exclusively from Afghan opium. While approximately 5 tons are consumed and seized in Afghanistan, the remaining bulk of 375 tons is trafficked worldwide via routes flowing into and through the countries neighboring Afghanistan, (UNODC, 2010). In the same way the North America market, cocaine is typically transported from Colombia to Mexico or Central America by sea and then onwards by land to the United States and Canada. Cocaine is trafficked to Europe mostly by sea, often in container shipments. Colombia remains the main source of the cocaine found in Europe, but direct shipments from Peru and the Plurinational State of Bolivia are far more common than in the United States market (Farthing & Kohl, 2014; Kuzmina, 2015).

The market for cocaine has been astringent in North America, making Latin American drug networks to switch their attention to Europe, which is now the world's fastest growing market for cocaine, (Wigell & Romero 2013). The Latin

American criminal organizations are expanding their activities on the European drug market and they are exploiting the European financial crisis to launder their profits and move into other branches of the economy (Wigell & Romero, 2013). The cocaine producers in South America are active in direct trafficking to Western and Central European ports, (UNODC, 2014). South Eastern Europe is not only a “transit” region along the Balkan route; it also faces consumption challenges in its own right, as the combined regional user population is estimated at some 117,000 people (UNODC, 2014). In this way transatlantic cocaine trafficking poses an indirect threat to South-Eastern Europe.

Nonetheless, after the September 11th attacks U.S.A. has made life more difficult for drug traffickers as it has tighten up its border controls, although principally U.S. aimed at fighting terrorism. It increased customs agents along the Canadian frontier from 300 to 2200 and brought in new technology, including Predator drones, surveillance balloons in the air, thermal imaging cameras and remote video-surveillance systems on the ground, (The Economist, 2011). It has also sought greater cross-border cooperation. Yet the patrol of 122 land border crossings with Canada remains difficult. Traffickers in Quebec ride snowmobiles in winter and all-terrain vehicles in summer, while those in British Columbia make use of helicopters and boats and the borders are particularly porous.

The study by UNODC as provided in the World Drug Report (2012), on seizures and heroin use suggest that heroin markets are expanding in some parts of Sub-Saharan Africa and Asia. According to World drug report (2012), in 2010, heroin seizures increased most notably in Egypt (from 159 kg in 2009 to 234 kg), in Kenya (from 8.5 to 35 kg in 2010), in Nigeria (from 104 to 202 kg) and in the United Republic of Tanzania (from 7.9 to 191 kg). Mirroring the increase in seizures, there are reports of the emerging use of heroin and injecting drug use, particularly in Kenya, Mauritius, Seychelles and the United Republic of Tanzania, (World Drug Report, 2012). In 2012, East Africa which had previously never been identified by a European country as an area of provenance was among the more prominent regions region of provenance for heroin reaching Europe (Lawson, USAID and Dininio, 2013).

African governments recognize the impact of drug trafficking and use of drugs as a continental challenge and its consequences which include, among other things firearms proliferation, wars, civil conflicts, as well as weak controls over criminal activities(Hofmann, 2014). As a result African Union (AU) has initiated a 2013-2017 Plan of Action on Drug Control. The aim is to improve the security and well being of people in Africa. Under the African Union's current Plan of Action on Drug Control and Crime Prevention, the African Union Commission has strengthened its cooperation in the areas of drug control and crime prevention with relevant international organizations, such as INTERPOL, the African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders and UNODC, and

with the European Commission within the framework of the Africa-European Union Strategic Partnership (UNODC, 2010).

On the other hand, Brownfield (2010) in his study on 'Illicit Drug Control' reveals that Tanzania, like many other countries in the world, is faced with upward trends in drug abuse and trafficking which have detrimental socio-economic, political and health consequences on our society. The incidence of drug abuse is on the apparent increase amongst young people because of leniency of the laws. Brownfield (2010) further argued that the efforts to amend the Anti-Drugs Control Commission Act of 1995, which were designed to strengthen the Drug Control Commission (DCC) and increase the penalty for drug trafficking, failed in 2007. Magistrates typically impose fines on offenders and prosecutors rarely seek prison sentences.

Though, various literatures available explain generally on illicit drug trafficking in Africa specifically West Africa and their solutions, very few of them highlight on the scope of the problem in Tanzania. But, there is a remarkable scarcity of literature on Tanzania's measures towards seaports and airports security measures that has failed to control drug trafficking into and from the country; and consequently has affected the youth. This study, therefore, wishes to cover this knowledge existing gap.

METHODS AND MATERIALS

The findings discussed in this paper based on a series of surveys in four. The sample size was 70 respondents from three wards: Kurasini ward in Temeke district and Kawe and Mwenge wards in Kinondoni districts. The targeted population groups were Key informant (10) which includes Anti-Narcotics Unit (3), Marine Police Unit (3), and Tanzania Port Authority (4), all in Kurasini ward in Temeke districts, community members (20) from selected wards in Kinondoni, 10 respondents from Rehabilitation Centre and Youth (30) all from selected wards. The size of the sample was estimated based on Yamen's formula indicated in equation 1 (Singh & Masuku, 2014). Focus Group Discussions (three in each district) were conducted to collect information on illicit drug trafficking mechanisms and the persistence of the illicit drug trafficking in these areas. The size of the groups ranged from 8 to 12 people. At the district level only one group was conducted for the district officials. Key informants interviews and discussions involving individual farmers (12), herders (10), village leaders (4) and district government leaders (8) were conducted and these provided valuable insights into the findings. Primary data and secondary data were utilized whereby social survey, interview, questionnaire and interview schedule were exploited to get primary data and data analysis both qualitative and quantitative. Likewise, the analysis utilized a triangulation approach to explore and guide the development and evaluation of a clinical forensic nursing

educational package. Triangulation refers to the use of more than one approach to the investigation of a research question in order to enhance confidence in the ensuing findings. The use of both the qualitative and quantitative methodologies was necessary to encompass the different aspects of forensic science and nursing's holistic approach to patient care. Research design was used to facilitate the smooth sailing of the various research operations. A cross-sectional research design was applied in this study that allows data to be collected at single point in the one time and used in descriptive study and for determination of relationship of variables (Bryman & Bell, 2015). Eventually, descriptive research approach was employed to gain more information about the nature of a particular area of study.

DISCUSSION AND FINDINGS

Respondents' Socio-economic Background. Different socio-economic background data prior to specific objective were collected so as acquire disgusting and pertinent information. The data included: age, education level, marital status and number of children as well as occupational status. Each of these is elaborated in the preceding parts in relation to factors affecting maternal health services in government and health centers as depicted by table 4.1.

The fieldwork findings show that 43(61%) of respondents were male and 27(39%) were female. Females involved in the study were few because a large number of drug addicts were found to be male in the study area were male compared to female due to tradition of most people Dar-es-salaam gives too much freedom to males than females. Consequently, very few women participated in the study. Though, this disparity in the sex of respondents did not affect the findings of the study. Almost both men and women were found to have a good understanding on the study.

The age of respondents who were involved in the study was 15 years and above. Age distribution of respondents was important to ensure that the findings of the study emanated from the understanding and views of different age personalities. The findings were also summarized in Table 1 and shows that 10 respondents (10%) were aged 15-24 years, 25 respondents (25%) were aged 25-34 years, 21 respondents (21.0%) were aged 35-44 years, 20 respondents (20 %) were aged 45-54 years and 24 respondents (24%) were aged 55 years and above. The findings discovered that 100% of the respondents were Tanzanian by nationality. The findings obtained during fieldwork were not affected by the nationality factor, that all respondents were Tanzanian. Table 1 Illustrate the findings.

Concerning marital status the data reveals that 29 out of 70 respondents which is equivalent to 41% of respondents are married while 41 respondents who are equivalent to 59% are single. This indicates that a big number of respondents especially youths are single. The respondents were of varied occupations as shown herein, where a big number of 34% respondents were unemployed, Psychologists and doctors were 17%, security officers or police were 9%, businesspersons were 17%, Teachers were 14%, Unemployed were 34% and others were 7%. This study found out that most of youths are unemployed and because of unemployment most of them resort into drug trafficking and abuse.

Moreover, the findings depict that 6(9%) respondents possess primary level of education, 17(24%) respondents have secondary education while 18(26%) possess a diploma education, 24 (34%) respondents have a degree education and 5(7%) respondents possess masters education. This shows that the majority of respondents possess a degree level education. This is because currently people are highly motivated pursuing higher studies than ever before. This is due to the fact that they need to compete in the labor market with globalization challenges in employment opportunities.

Table 1: Respondents' Socio-economic Background

Age (%)		Sex		Nationality		Education (%)					Marital Status (%)		Occupation (%)							
15-24	25-34	M	F	T	NT	DE	DI	M	PR	SE	S	Mr	S	Bs	Po	Ps	Un	Of		
10	25	21	20	24	31	39	100	34	26	7	9	24	59	4	17	9	17	1	34	7

Ab= Above, M= Male, F= Female, T= Tanzanian, NT= Non Tanzanian DE=Degree, DI=Diploma, SE= Secondary, PR= Primary, M= Masters Mr= Marriage, S= Single, Bs= Business, Po= Police, PS= Psychologists and Doctor, Un= Unemployed, Of= Others

Awareness of the Respondents about Illicit Drugs

The data in Table 2 disclose that 55(79%) respondents know about illicit drugs. While 12(17%) respondents revealed that they know just little about illicit drugs and only 3(4%) respondents don't know about illicit drugs. This indicates that a great number of individuals within the study area knew about illicit drugs.

The ways in which drug traffickers operate. The findings from the same Table 2 unveil that 25 (36%) respondents mentioned swallowing of pellets as one way by which drug traffickers operate when they in Kinondoni and Temeke districts

when they want to transport illicit drugs outside the country or to get in the country, however 28(40%) respondents noted that selling and buying of small onion (kete) is another way through which illicit drug users and traffickers operate, additionally 17(24%) respondents commented that drug users and traffickers operate by using bags, containers and canes though they change these means of concealments from time to time.

Drug abuse and trafficking is increasing or decreasing. From the data findings a majority number of respondents which are 59(84%) said that drug use and trafficking is increasing because many drug addicts are recognizable along Dar-es-salaam beaches, along bus stands in Mwenge, Kijitonyama and Kawe, 11(16%) respondents said that drug abuse and trafficking is decreasing because of arrests and sensitization made by the government to the public.

The intensity of illicit drug use and trafficking in Dar-es-salaam Seaport. The data indicate that 57(81%) respondents are aware on illicit drug use and trafficking in Dar-es-salaam seaport while 13(19%) respondents are not aware of the problem. This shows that majority of the people are aware of the problem.

The intensity of illicit drug use and trafficking. About this topic, the results demonstrate that the communities of Kinondini and Temeke districts are aware on the intensity of illicit drug use and trafficking. The respondents informed that there were some incidences of arrests in Kinondoni district and they also noted that some houses among their communities are known to be involved in selling these illicit drugs. Findings on the views of respondents involved in the study, show that 45 (64%) said illicit drug use and trafficking is very intensive, 13(19%) said illicit trafficking is intensively high, 8(11%) said it moderate, 2(3%) said it is less intensive and 2(3%) said the illicit drug use and trafficking. The findings explain that 47(67%) respondents in Kinondoni district think that the supply of illicit drugs is intensively high, however 14(20%) respondents said that the illicit drug supply is high, only 9(13%) said that the supply is low and no one thinks that the supply is very low.

Table 2: Awareness of the Respondents about Illicit Drugs (N=70)

Respondents awareness on illicit drugs	Frequency	Percentage
strongly agreed	12	17
Agree	55	79

Disagree	3	4
Strongly disagree	70	100

Ways in which drug traffickers operate

Swallowing of pellets	25	36
Selling and buying of small onion	28	40.0
Usage of bags, container or can	17	24
Ways in Which Drug Traffickers Operate		
Increasing	59	84
Decreasing	11	16

Source: Field Data, 2014

Impacts of Illicit Drug Use and Trafficking on Youths. Further, this analysis highlights the impacts of illicit drug trafficking for the aim of knowing the plight facing youths within the study area. The findings obtained from the respondents reveals that 13(19%) respondents assumed that mental or neurological problem is one of the impact of illicit drug use, also 15(21%) respondents said that school dropouts is another impact of illicit drug use and trafficking in Kinondoni and Temeke districts. 12(17%) respondents said, risk sexual behaviors is an impact of illicit drug use, 15(21%) respondents claimed that crimes is another impact of illicit drug use and trafficking as it goes hand in hand with this illicit trade. However, 9(13%) respondents were mentioned imprisonment as one of the impact of illicit drug use and trafficking and 6(9%) respondents named deaths to be an impact of illicit drug use and trafficking since drug users may die because of their addiction and drug traffickers may die when they transport drugs by swallow pellets and these pellets bust within their stomach.

The causes of the involvement of youths in drug abuse practice. In this domain the findings revealed that 10(14%) respondents mentioned poverty as a cause of youths to engage in illicit drug use and trafficking, 18(28%) respondents said peer group pressure is the cause of youths to engage in drug use and trafficking, other 20(29%) respondents said that unemployment is the cause of youths involvement in drug use and trafficking, 9(13%) respondents said that poor parenting is causing youths to engage in illicit drug use and trafficking and another 13(19%) said that a desire to make quake money is a factor which makes youths to get involved in illicit drug use and trafficking.

Impacts of drug abuse practice on youths. The data collected from TAYOHADS rehabilitation centre and from drug addicts reveals that illicit drug abuse and trafficking bring negative to youths include the following; 100% Respondents said that when a drug addicts fail to get drug to fix themselves tears will start running

out of their eyes uncontrollably, stomach ache, vomiting, diarrhea no appetite to eat. Consequently, the youth involved themselves to crimes and 90% of the respondents interviewed from marine police unit and youths and community members reveal that the drive of youths to quench their thirst of drug use habit they find themselves committing crimes such as theft, robbery and sometime killing in order to get money for buying drugs. One fix (kete) costs as much as 3000 up to 5000 and for the drug addicts to satisfy their drug requirement per day it requires them about 5 fix or more therefore it means that they need about 15,000/= Tsh for drug per day. This makes them resort into crimes in order to get money for their drugs habit.

On drug addicts who gave up school. Concerning the drug addicts, 70% of them interviewed admitted to have quite from school because they started selling drugs and lastly ended up using drugs. This is because when they use drugs they become unable to concentrate, they doze in class and most of class hours they spent in street gangs. 40% of respondent agreed that most of drug barons in Kinondoni use school children to sell drugs among their fellow youths in schools and in streets.

Table3: Impacts of Illicit Drug Use and Trafficking on Youths

Intensity of Illicit Drug Use		
Yes	57	81
No	13	19
Intensity drug trafficking and abuse		
Not intensive	2	3
Less intensive	2	3
Moderate	8	11
Intensively high	13	19
Very intensive	45	64
Intensity of drug supply		
Very low	0	0
Low	9	13
High	14	20
Intensively high	47	67
Impacts of illicit drug use on youths		
Deaths	6	9
Imprisonment	9	13
Crimes	15	21
Risk of sexual behaviors	12	17
School dropouts	15	21

Mental/Neurological problems	13	19
Causes of youths involvement in drugs		
Poverty	10	14
Peer Group Pressure	18	26
Unemployment	20	28
Poor Parenting	09	13
Desire To Make Quick Money	13	19

Source: Field Data, 2014

Policies Used to Fight Drug Abuse and Trafficking on Youths. The findings reveal that 35(50%) of respondents said that there are no policies used to stop drug abuse and trafficking on youths. 13.3 (19%) said that Law enforcement is responsible for stopping drug abuse and trafficking and 21.7(31%) said that provision of education to youths is used to fight Drug Trafficking and Abuse.

The government response on drug use and trafficking. About 26(37%) respondents did not have an idea with regards to the government's response towards drug use and trafficking, 20(29%) respondents said that the government established national task force to deal with illicit drug trafficking, moreover 12 (17%) respondents noted that the government is respond by providing health services for youths that are affected by drugs and another 12 (17%) respondents said that the government is sensitizing youths and the whole community at large on the negative effects of drug use and trafficking.

Strategies employed by the governments. The Table 4 reveals the findings from the respondents that 12 (17%) identified Police checkups in airports and seaports and along Tanzania borders as a strategy which is employed by the government to strengthen security and curb illicit drug trafficking and use. Another strategy identified by 28 (40%) respondents, is the intelligence on leads that is gathered and used by the police units, while 21 (30%) respondents noted that investigation is another strategy the government is using to curb illicit drug trafficking and use, and another 9 (12%) respondents noted that the government is educating youths on the negative impact of illicit drug trafficking and use.

Challenges faced by ANU and MPU. On the part of ANU and MNU respondents interviewed % of them feels that societal involvement is necessary in fighting drug trafficking. Illicit drugs are sold among us within our communities. In implementing this, the marine police urge community to report those houses where drugs are sold and bought. The 90% of the respondents from marine police unit and Ant-Narcotic Unit, identified the challenges they are facing, which includes: The responsible unit feels that they are not motivated by the government, since they are fighting a very risk and dangerous war, against the lethal drug barons. Besides no enough facilities, for example the Marine Police Unit (MPU) whose responsible for sea patrol, they only have two boats, with almost no maintenance, and they are not provided with enough fuel, the

finding from the respondents interviewed reveals that MPU is provided by the government 500 liters per month, but the marine said that per 1 trip of the patrol, the boat uses 400 liters, therefore they can only do two trips of patrol per month. When in patrol in sea they require things like breads and juice but these are not provided.

The findings from the Ant-Narcotics Unit (ANU) and Marine Police Unit also reveal that, as a challenge, Cocaine which was normally in the form of powder is now in the form of liquid, making it harder for the security personnel to recognize the drug. Some of the drug dealers transport these illicit drugs by smearing drugs with coffee, perfumes and sometime traffickers pose these drugs as sugar by concealing them in sugar bags (see Appendese i). Moreover, there is no illicit drug policy to deal with the illicit trafficking in Tanzania. The Ant Narcotic unit advocate for the formulation of illicit drug policy that would direct, guide and spearhead the fight against illicit trafficking.

Strategies employed by marine police unit (MPU). Porous borders require the cooperation between the government and the community at large, as there are no policies enough to guard the porous borders from Silari or Namanga to Tanga or to Mkunya in Mtwara. The strategies that are employed by Marine Police Unit, these includes: Introduction of new groups such as Beach Management Units so as to strengthen sea patrols. Together, the Municipal council is involved to participate in fight so as to improve fighting drug trafficking. Sensitization on stopping vast corrupting, since it goes hand in hand with drug trafficking.

Officials involved in drug trafficking. Concerning this topic One respondent from Youth Health Development Organization (TAYOHADO) Ant –Narcotics Unit and 1 from Marine Police Unit when responding as to who is hampering the efforts to fight for illicit drugs they responded that there are government officials who are drug barons or kingpins in drug trafficking trade. According to Ant-Narcotic Unit and Marine Police Unit act as a setback when mules are arrested, they will use power (authority) at their disposal in trying to maneuver the laws so as to free their accomplices.

However according to the findings two key informants said this has been the reasons as to why the many drugs cases in courts are not dealt at once. For instance according to the respondents since 2012 54 cases are in high court but only 2 cases have been trialed and their judgment has not been reached yet. Nevertheless the Ant Narcotic unit (ANU) has put some efforts in sensitizing the Tanzanian communities at large. The sensitization strategy started by ANU on 2010 involved all ministries, members of Parliament, Regional commissioners and District commissioners. All these attempts were made as an effort to reduce drug demand within the Tanzanian community. These efforts Yielded good result when the RC of Tanga Mr. Gambo invited ANU in Tanga to give him a supportive hand in apprehending the drug gang in Kabuku in Tanga in 2010.

Also ANU uses Saba-Saba day and Nane Nane day to sensitize the Tanzania community on demand and supply reduction.

International cooperation against drug trafficking. In strengthening the efforts against drug trafficking Tanzania has joined forces with the international community. The interviewed respondent from ANU reveals that in 2012 Peru wanted to learn from countries that were doing good in illicit drug supply reduction, by inviting Tanzania with the intention to learn from Tanzanian's experience in supply reduction.

Tanzania's experience in supply reduction. Also Tanzania is cooperating with other countries in fighting drug trafficking for instance, American navy and European Union Submarine are providing Surveillance by monitoring the Indian Ocean from Asia to East Africa Particularly including Tanzania Indian ocean borderline. In addition to that Australian submarine aided for the capture of 200.5 kg of Heroine from Pakistan in the Indian Ocean on 04/02/2014.

The Ant – Narcotics Units (ANU) seizures. In recent years ANU has made success in seizing a huge amount of illicit drugs ever in Tanzania history, for instance in 2010 95 kgs of heroine were seized in Kabuku, Handen in Tanga all Tanzania involved. In 2011, February, 179kg of Heroine was seized in Dar es Salaam JNIA and two Tanzanian were involved and two foreigners. In 2012 211 kgs of Heroine was seized in Mchinga two harbor in Lindi region. The seize in 2011 was 150 of emphetridene and 2014, April 200.5 kgs of Heroine was seized in Dar es Salaam port with 4 Pakistan and Iranian. Lastly, this year alone from January 2014 to August 2014 total amount seized reached 221.030 kg of Heroine and 19 were apprehended. For the cases of cocaine they seized reached 16.052kgs and 9 people were apprehended.

Necessary measures to tackle the problem. The findings in this sphere demonstrate that 14(20%) respondents agreed by saying that the government is taking the necessary measures to tackle the problem of illicit drug use and trafficking, 21(30%) respondents by saying that somehow the government is taking the necessary measures to tackle the problem, 30 (50%) respondents said that the government is not taking the necessary measures to tackle the problem.

The Challenges faced by the government on the phenomenon. The results from the study on this issue explain that 14 (20%) respondents said that richness of drug traffickers who operate in Tanzania make it harder for the Tanzania government with her scarce resources to tackle the problem of illicit drugs, other 18 (26%) respondents said that the illicit drug network is hard to crack down because of the higher ranking government officials, other 9 (10%) respondents said that the government find it a big challenge to tackle the illicit drug problem because the government lacks cooperation with the community. 18 (26) respondents said that the government is facing a challenge in tackling the illicit drug trade because most of its civil servants including judges, lawyers and

security personnel are very corrupt, 4 (8%) respondents argued that the challenges that the government is facing is due to the changing nature of the means of trafficking (Concealments). 7 (10%) respondents said that the government is lacking money to finance the operations aiming to curb illicit drug trafficking and another 7 (10%) respondents said that lack of incentives to motivate polices is another challenge for the government of Tanzania.

Suggestions given to the government to against drug use and trafficking. From Table 4 the findings of 26 (37%) respondents suggested that in order for the Tanzania government to get rid of the illicit drug use and trafficking it should strengthen security in ports and along its borders, 20 (29%) respondents said that the government needs to instill political will so as to be able to coordinate all its organs and civil servants all together to fight the illicit drug trade within the country. However 12 (17%) respondents said that the government needs to put more efforts to sensitize on the negative impacts of the illicit drug uses and trafficking and another 12 (17%) respondents said that the governments needs to provide enough budget for the specific units responsible to fight against illicit drug use and trafficking.

Reasons for failure to redress drug trafficking in Tanzania. As summarized in Table 4, the study illustrates that 17 (24%) respondents said that involvement of government officials in illicit drug trade is making the efforts to redress drug trafficking in Tanzania to fail, though 4 (6%) respondents said that personal incompetence is the reason as to why the efforts to redress drug trafficking in Kinondoni and Temeke districts to fail in Tanzania, other 2 (3%) respondents said that the efforts to redress drug trafficking in Tanzania is failing because of the scarce resources that could be used the operations aiming to curb the menace and 19 (27%) respondents said that the efforts are failing because of the corruption within the government organs and institutions and other 19 (27%) respondents said that because illicit drug network involves secrecy it makes the efforts to redress the problem to fail, 12 (17%) respondents said that the efforts to redress drug trafficking are failing because the youths who are the victims lack enough education on the negative impacts illicit drug trade and other 6 (9%) respondents said that the efforts to redress drug trafficking are failing in Tanzania because geographical position where as on the eastern side of Tanzania have a long coastline that can hardly be guarded enough to limit drug traffickers who aim these drugs to reach the main cities including Dar-es-salaam. To be sold in places like Kinondoni and Temeke.

Impact of Drug Use on Youths. The research also indicates that 29 (41%) respondents strongly agreed that drug use is making youths to be stigmatized, 25 (36%) respondents only agreed that youths in Kinondoni and Temeke are stigmatized, while 11 (16%) respondents disagree that youths are stigmatized because of drug use and other 5 (7%) respondents strongly disagree that youths who use drugs are stigmatized.

Necessary Measures Taken by the Government. Further, the findings reveals that 14 (20%) respondents agreed by saying that the government is taking the necessary measures to tackle the problem of illicit drug use and trafficking, 21 (30%) respondents by saying that somehow the government is taking the necessary measures to tackle the problem, 30 (50%) respondents said that the government is not taking the necessary measures to tackle the problem.

The Challenges faced by the Government. Around 14 (20%) respondents said that richness of drug traffickers who operate in Tanzania make it harder for the Tanzania government with her scarce resources to tackle the problem of illicit drugs, other 18 (26%) respondents said that the illicit drug network is hard to crack down because of the higher ranking government officials, other 9 (10%) respondents said that the government find it a big challenge to tackle the illicit drug problem because the government lacks cooperation with the community. 18 (26) respondents said that the government is facing a challenge in tackling the illicit drug trade because most of its civil servants including judges, lawyers and security personnel are very corrupt, 4 (8%) respondents argued that the challenges that the government is facing is due to the changing nature of the means of trafficking (Concealments). 7 (10%) respondents said that the government is lacking money to finance the operations aiming to curb illicit drug trafficking and another 7 (10%) respondents said that lack of incentives to motivate polices is another challenge for the government of Tanzania.

Suggestions given to the government on this issue. The findings of 26 (37%) respondents suggested that in order for the Tanzania government to get rid of the illicit drug use and trafficking it should strengthen security in ports and along its borders, 20 (29%) respondents said that the government needs to instill political will so as to be able to coordinate all its organs and civil servants all together to fight the illicit drug trade within the country. However 12 (17%) respondents said that the government needs to put more efforts to sensitize on the negative impacts of the illicit drug uses and trafficking and another 12 (17%) respondents said that the governments needs to provide enough budget for the specific units responsible to fight against illicit drug use and trafficking.

Failure to redress drug trafficking in Tanzania. Besides, this exploration discovers that 17(24%) respondents said that involvement of government officials in illicit drug trade is making the efforts to redress drug trafficking in Tanzania to fail, though 4 (6%) respondents said that personal incompetence is the reason as to why the efforts to redress drug trafficking in Kinondoni and Temeke districts to fail in Tanzania, other 2(3%) respondents said that the efforts to redress drug trafficking in Tanzania is failing because of the scarce resources that could be used the operations aiming to curb the menace and 19(27%) respondents said that the efforts are failing because of the corruption within the government organs and institutions and other 19(27%) respondents said that because illicit drug network involves secrecy it makes the efforts to redress the proble to fail, 12(17%) respondents said that the efforts to redress drug trafficking are failing

because the youths who are the victims lack enough education on the negative impacts illicit drug trade and other 6 (9%) respondents said that the efforts to redress drug trafficking are failing in Tanzania because geographical position where as on the eastern side of Tanzania have a long coastline that can hardly be guarded enough to limit drug traffickers who aim these drugs to reach the main cities including Dar-es-salaam. To be sold in places like Kinondoni and Temeke.

Impact of drug use on youths. The findings in this issue indicate that 29 (41%) respondents strongly agreed that drug use is making youths to be stigmatized, 25 (36%) respondents only agreed that youths in Kinondoni and Temeke are stigmatized, while 11 (16%) respondents disagree that youths are stigmatized because of drug use and other 5 (7%) respondents strongly disagree that youths who use drugs are stigmatized.

Table4a: Policies Used against Drug Abuse and Trafficking

policies against drug trafficking and abuse	Frequency	Percentage
no policies	35	50
Law enforcement	13	19
provision of education	2	31
government response towards drug trafficking		
have no an idea	26	37
Imprisonment	9	13
Crimes	15	21
Risk of sexual behaviors	12	17
School dropouts	15	21
Mental/Neurological problems	13	19
Strategies employed by GVT		
Deaths	6	9
Imprisonment	9	13
Crimes	15	21
Risk of sexual behaviors	12	17
School dropouts	15	21
Mental/Neurological problems	13	19
Necessary Measures taken		
Deaths	6	9
Imprisonment	9	13
Crimes	15	21
Risk of sexual behaviors	12	17
School dropouts	15	21
Mental/Neurological problems	13	19

Table4b: Policies Used against Drug Abuse and Trafficking challenges facing the government

Deaths	6	9
Imprisonment	9	13
Crimes	15	21
Risk of sexual behaviors	12	17
School dropouts	15	21
Mental/Neurological problems	13	19
Suggestions given to the government		
Deaths	6	9
Imprisonment	9	13
Crimes	15	21
Risk of sexual behaviors	12	17
School dropouts	15	21
Mental/Neurological problems	13	19
Reasons for Failure to fight against drugs		
Deaths	6	9
Imprisonment	9	13
Crimes	15	21
Risk of sexual behaviors	12	17
School dropouts	15	21
Mental/Neurological problems	13	19
Victims or stigmatized youth		
Deaths	6	9
Imprisonment	9	13
Crimes	15	21
Risk of sexual behaviors	12	17
School dropouts	15	21
Mental/Neurological problems	13	19
Necessary measures taken by GVT		
Deaths	6	9
Imprisonment	9	13
Crimes	15	21
Risk of sexual behaviors	12	17
School dropouts	15	21
Mental/Neurological problems	13	19

Table4c: Policies Used against Drug Abuse and Trafficking

Challenges faced by the Government		
Deaths	6	9
Imprisonment	9	13
Crimes	15	21
Risk of sexual behaviors	12	17
School dropouts	15	21
Mental/Neurological problems	13	19
Suggestions to rid off drugs		
Deaths	6	9
Imprisonment	9	13
Crimes	15	21
Risk of sexual behaviors	12	17
School dropouts	15	21
Mental/Neurological problems	13	19
Failure to redress drug trafficking		
involvement of government officials	17	24
personal incompetence	4	6
Resources inadequacy	2	3
Corruption	19	27
Secrecy of illicit drug trade	10	14
Youth lack of knowledge on illicit drug	12	17
Tanzania geographical position	6	9
Drug Use and its impacts		
strongly agreed	29	(41%)
Agree	25	36
Disagree	11	16
Strongly disagree	5	7

Source: Field Data, 2014

CONCLUSION

The study was prompted by the overwhelming drug abusers in most of the streets of Dar es salaam in Tanzania. It focused on illicit drug trafficking and its impacts on youth, particularly in Kinondoni and Temeke districts where drugs are trafficked through Dar-es-salaam seaport, its headquarter being located in Temeke district, and Kinondoni where most affected youths, drug dealers and drug deals are found and conducted. The findings reveals that; there are lack of political will in fighting drug trafficking, poor security conditions, poor pay for security officers, poor management or supervision, corruption and involvement of high ranking government officials were categorized under factors significantly influencing drug trafficking in Temeke district and Kinondoni district. Besides, the

study unveils that many youths in Dar-es-salaam engage in drug trafficking with numerous expectations which make them fall victims of drug trafficking and drug abuse. Lastly, the study findings also demonstrated that factors such as making huge sum of money in a very short time and becoming rich has made many youths victims of drug trafficking and drug abuse. Young people are viewed in a developmental perspective as future social and human capital. Their stage of development is viewed as equally important as all stages of human development. Other critical component in addressing drug related problems amongst children and young people is to establish and promote strong socialization agents and structures (family and peers, youth formations). The study suggests that demand reduction and supply demand policies should be complimented with harm reduction and decriminalization of some drugs policies. Though peer influences might be negative; in this instance peer influences can assume the functions of socializing the children and adolescents on life and social skills that increase their coping strategies and decision making capabilities and just developing a sense of purpose in life. The study recommends that organized and focused youth structures can be the barometer of understanding youth thinking and behavior; soliciting and engaging their opinions and inputs on social change and other activities about them. Finally, young people should not always be viewed as a potential problem, but part of solutions and change processes in society.

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