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Monitoring and Evaluation Tools and Prevention of Drug and Substance Abuse in Rwanda: A Case of Nyarugenge District

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Abstract

The purpose of this study was to establish the extent of M&E tools and prevention of drug and substance abuse in Nyagenge District, Rwanda. The specific objectives of the research were to establish the extent to which the use of Strategic Plan on prevention of drug and Substance Abuse in Nyarugenge district, to assess the extent to which Logical Framework to the prevention of drug and substance abuse in Nyarugenge district, too evaluate extent to which Budget in the prevention of Drug and Substance Abuse in Nyarugenge district and to assess the extent to which stakeholders analysis on the prevention of Drug and Substance in Nyarugenge District, Rwanda. The descriptive research design with a mixed approach of qualitative and quantitative was used to collect data by use of interview guide and questionnaire. All 168 target population was considered as sample size of the study from the staffs of Nyarugenge District involved in program implementation. The census method was applied. The collected results were analyzed using statistical package for social sciences (SPSS) version 26.0, inferential statistics were conducted. The results on the extent of Strategic Plan is used on program of Drug and Substance Abuse Prevention, the overall means of results was 4.17 that was between High (4) and Very High (5), which indicated that the Strategic Plan was significantly used on program of Drug and Substance Abuse Prevention. On the extent of Logical Framework to the program of Drug and Substance Abuse Prevention, the overall means of results was 4.24, which indicated that the Logical Framework was significant to the program of Drug and Substance Abuse Prevention. On the extent of stakeholders' analysis in the program of Drug and Substance Abuse Prevention, the overall means of results was 4.24, which indicated that the extent of stakeholders' analysis was significant in the program of Drug and Substance Abuse Prevention. On the extent of which Budget in the program of Drug and Substance Abuse Prevention for Young People behavior, the overall means of results was 4.04, it presented that extent of which Budget was significant in the program of Drug and Substance Abuse Prevention. the relationship between (extent that the strategic plan was used, extent of logical framework, extent of stakeholders' analysis, and extent of which budget) and program of drug and substance abuse prevention for young people behavior was .919**, .923**, and .902**, .895** respectively, and the

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results showed that the variables were statistically significant with $F=185.419$ and $P\text{-value} = .000b$, which concluded that there was a significant relationship between the Extent to Which M&E Tools on Program of Drug and Substance Abuse Prevention for Young people behavior in Nyarugenge District, Rwanda. The researcher recommended that the government administrations should continue to develop how they implement the strategies of preventing the drug and substance abuse for youth.

Keywords: *Monitoring and Evaluation Practices, Prevention of Drug Abuse and Substance, Rwanda*

1. Introduction

Drug abuse is one of the most serious social problems we are now faced with. To cope with this problem, it is essential not only to take measures to reduce the supply and demand of abused drugs, but also to put into practice a wide range of policies in the areas of criminal, medical, social, economic, and welfare policy (James et al., 2017). The extent of worldwide psychoactive substance use is estimated at 2 billion alcohol users, 1.3 billion smokers and 185 million drug users (El Kazdough *et al.*, 2018).

The results indicated that 52.5% (95% confidence interval, 50.6% - 54.5%) of the respondents had consumed one or more substances at least once in their life time (life-time prevalence). Only 7.3% of them were able to stop substance use after the first experimentation and 92.7% continued drug/substance use. This re-attempt resulted into a current and continuing drug use. The proportion of youth using drugs is gradually increasing with age varying from 30.77% among those aged between 10-14 years old to 68.54% among those aged between 31-35 years old ($p=0.000$) (Ministry of Youth, 2012).

In fact, according to Rwanda National Police crime statistics, 3,941 people were detained for trafficking and using illegal drugs in 2017, representing 18% of the total 21,894 reported offenses (Rwanda National Police, 2018). The number of patients admitted for mental problems resulting from substance use has increased at Ndera Neuropsychiatric Hospital, Rwanda's main mental health facility, from 68 patients per year in 2004 to 2,804 patients in 2016 (Ndera Reports, 2016).

The study therefore attempted to find out how monitoring and evaluation tools are used on the effectiveness of the planning, implementation, and completion of the youth substance abuse prevention program.

1.2 Objective of the Study

1.2.1 General Objective

The study sorted to establish the extent of M&E tools and prevention of drug and substance abuse in Nyarugenge District, Rwanda.

1.2.2 Specific Objectives

The specific objectives of the research were:

- i. To establish the extent to which the use of Strategic Plan on prevention of drug and Substance Abuse in Nyarugenge district, Rwanda
- ii. To assess the extent to which Logical Framework to the prevention of drug and substance abuse in Nyarugenge district, Rwanda
- iii. To evaluate extent to which Budget in the prevention of Drug and Substance Abuse in Nyarugenge district, Rwanda

- iv. To assess the extent to which Stakeholders analysis on the prevention of Drug and Substance in Nyarugenge District, Rwanda

1.4 Research Questions

The research questions that guided this study were the following.

- i. To what is Strategic plan should be used to the prevention of Drug and Substance Abuse in Nyarugenge district?
- ii. To what is Logical Framework applicable to the prevention of Drug and Substance Abuse in Nyarugenge district?
- iii. To what extent does budgeting to the prevention of Drug and Substance Abuse in Nyarugenge district?
- iv. To what extent does Stakeholder's analysis on prevention of Drug and Substance Abuse in Nyarugenge district Rwanda?

2.1 Empirical Literature Review

2.1.1 Extent of Strategic Planning is used on Program

Strategic planning is a task of organizational management that establishes priorities, focus on effort and resources, and bolster operations. Strategic planning entails determining the most important choice for realizing a pragmatic objective (Bryson, 2000). A strategy is viewed as the method that a company will employ gradually in order to most effectively carry out its goal in the direction of a realistic vision. It is a set of practices and instruments created to support the strategic thinking and decision-making of leaders, managers, and planners. Strategic planning, according to Barry (2002), is an ongoing or continuous process as compared to a single activity. Its help project or organization stakeholders identifying goal for specific period. this ensures that employees and other interested parties are working toward goals, have an agreement on the intended outcomes and results and are evaluating and adjusting the organization's direction in responses to events that shape and guide what an organization does, why is does it, and for whom it does it with a watch toward the future. Therefore, strategic planning guarantees the project success and longevity.

Effective initiatives require the backing of stakeholders asserts (Schilder, 2002). The creation of a strategic plan necessitates the assessment and expression of values and priorities; the plan should incorporate the opinions of all parties concerned. All persons engaged in the strategic planning process were included in the states that successfully produced and implemented plans. For instance, procedures have been devised to include the public, legislators, program administrators, and service providers in the formulation of visions. Some jurisdictions have staged open forums, while others have combined policymaker gatherings with surveys of the public's fundamental beliefs. It may take several months to include important stakeholders, and resources must be allocated to the project. It is essential to the effort's success and durability, though. Strategic planning, according to Bryson, *et al.*, (2000), is concerned with the organization's vision, mission, goals, and values as well as the people it will serve and its role in the community. It is also concerned with the resources required, including people, money, expertise, relationships, and facilities. Strategic planning is a technical process; hence the planning team should consist to help ensure that both technical and political experts to help guarantee that both are taken into account.

2.1.2 Extent of Logical Framework to the Program

The logical framework approach (LFA) is a methodical planning process for managing the entire project life cycle. It is a method of problem-solving that incorporates the opinions of all parties involved. It highlights the key assumptions and serves as a criterion for project success. Early in the 1960s, in response to the planning and monitoring of development projects, the logical framework approach was developed (Pradhan, 2011). The first logical framework was created for USAID at the end of the 1960s, and NORAD significantly contributed in the 1990s (Barry, 2017).

Barry (2017) believes that the logical framework aids in the analysis of a given situation, including the identification of stakeholders' needs and the definition of related objectives, the establishment of a causal link between inputs, activities, results, purpose, and overall objective; (vertical logic); the definition of the underlying assumptions that drive the project's logic; the identification of Establishing a system for monitoring and evaluation; possible dangers to accomplishing goals and purposes. Additionally, it considers weakness, opportunities, and threats (SWOT) (Milika, 2011).

Milika (2011) affirms that LFA has a number of benefits, including (a) ensuring that fundamental questions are raised and weaknesses are analyzed so as to give decision-makers better and more relevant information, (b) guiding systematic and logical analysis of the interrelated key elements that constitute a well-designed project, and (c) improving planning by highlighting connections between project elements and external factors. (d) It offers a better foundation for comprehensive project monitoring and evaluation analysis. (e) It benefits managers, decision-makers, and other project participants understand better and communicate more effectively; (f) It guarantees that management and administration gain by using standardized procedures for gathering and evaluating information. In the case that the original project staff is replaced, LFA guarantees continuity of approach. As stated by Nyandemo (2010), the development of a logical framework is an important first step in the planning and execution of projects. He also notes that logical framework calls for specifically stating the target audience or beneficiaries, the objectives or aims, and the time range in which the expenditures and benefits are anticipated to occur are the three key tasks to be completed, by emphasizing connections, it facilitates planning.

The logical framework matrix lists the project's objectives, purpose, and activities in a matrix format that is easier for the appropriate user to comprehend at a glance than the logical framework, which is comprehensive presentation of every aspect of the project. (Leuzzi, 2013).

The power of the logic frame matrix, a participative planning, monitoring, and evaluation tool, depending on how well it takes into account the perspectives of the intended beneficiaries. It also includes other parties with an interest in the program's design. It is a tool for program designers and stakeholders that summarizes the most important aspects of a program.

LFA provides guidelines that must be followed in order to reach the designation within the time frame specified. Contrary to the actual conditions on the ground, the majority of project planners prioritize the inclusion of log frames in the project designs. The Nyarugenge District should take into account allocating appropriate funding for an effective in M&E process in the execution of drug and substance abuse prevention program. There is a need to incorporate the M&E system with clear indicators and targets.

Additionally, logical framework and log frame matrix can play a significant role in project planning and implementation, thus influencing the project's viability and completion. In most cases however, project planners place an emphasis on the strategic plan rather than giving logical framework the weights its merits, this frequently has an adverse impact on completing a project (WBG, 2010). The study seeks to elevate the logical framework to the forefront. It merits consideration during the project planning, execution, and completion phases.

2.1.3 Extent of Stakeholders Analysis in the Program

The main principle of stakeholder analysis, according to Milika (2011) is that diverse groups have various interests, capacities, and concerns that must be openly addressed and recognized. This is carried out throughout the problem identification, goal setting, method selection, implementation, and completion processes. Two tools that are frequently used by donors are the matrix of stakeholders and the SWOT analysis (Strength, Weakness, Opportunity, and Treats). With the planning and execution of bigger, more complicated projects, stakeholder engagement has become more and more important (Gray, 2001).

Stakeholders can participate at different levels of with information sharing being the lowest and decision-making consulting as the highest. At higher level the developer can work with stakeholders to build alternatives and choose most suitable one in each step of the decision-making process. The approach for including stakeholders in project planning implementation and completion is influencing by the desired outcomes. Participatory techniques should be developed to produce a variety of results, which in turn define the end results of the stakeholder engagement process. Hence, defining and approving the "desired outcomes" is an essential step in the planning process. It not only aids in choosing the most effective engagement methodologies and strategies, but also guarantees that as the project moves on, the overarching objectives of the engagement exercise are never forgotten, (Milika,2011).

The purpose, scope, and context of involving stakeholder, and the way connect to one another, are further described by Milika (2011). This is due to how differently they are defined from one another. Along with stakeholder identification, they form the "Scoping Process," from which, subject to institutional assistance and an "Engagement Strategy," the stakeholders' involvement in the process can be ensured. A strong purpose will include well-defined goals and objectives that flow from the desired results. With such a goal in mind, the commissioning body is better equipped to verify that the proper systems are set up to convert outputs into results. By making objective clear, any commissioning body will be sure to understand what it is entering into and will be able to determine whether "participation" is suitable. Decision making by stakeholders is meant to be independent. They ought to make choices that funders will support and be allowed to alternate flexibly. Frequent consultation is also considered as beneficial among partners and other stakeholders when it is characterized by respect, responsibility, and trust. Chambers (2004) asserts that the new method necessitates movement of paradigm away from traditional methods and toward extensions which are essentially banking in practice and train the locals in technical knowledge and abilities.

Stakeholders, however, were taken into account separately from other M&E tools. According to the viewpoint, the MDGs emphasize this as a crucial step. The use of monitoring and evaluation tools in project implementation and sustainability is the only way to achieve one of the MDGs, which is environmental sustainability and a global cooperation for development. As a result, the majority of countries have developed their strategies to achieve sustainability in their operations.

Key stakeholders can significantly influence or are important to the success of a project. Influence refers to the degree to which a stakeholder has power over the project and can therefore facilitate or hinder project interventions. Importance refers to the degree to which achievement of project goals depends upon the involvement of a given stakeholder.

2.2.4 Extent of which Budget in the Program

Sustainability, according to the GFOA (2006), is the ability to satisfy current demands without compromising the capacity of future generations to satisfy their own needs. The first step toward project sustainability is completion. Environmental, social equity, and economic sustainability are three interconnected bases of sustainability identified by ICLEI in 2004.

The ability of a project to manage its own finances is known as financial sustainability in project management. As a result, comprehensive integration of completing objectives into a planning and budgeting is required. These are the specific actions that must be taken: When choosing investments, entirety lifetime costs are taken into account. The cost-effectiveness of an investment throughout the short, medium, and long terms, from the time of purchase to the period of auction, is taken into account by full life-cycle costing. For instance, a more cost-effective technology may be more expensive initially, but have a better long-term impact in line with Social Environmental Economic Sustainability (ICLEI, 2004). It is advisable to use life-cycle costing for both capital and operational investments. The budgeting system needs to support choices that prevent outcomes that have a negative impact on completion objectives. Budgeting should be used in conjunction with methodical efficiency-improving techniques to achieve the above. The budgeting process is the perfect setting for methodically locating opportunities for efficiency.

2.3 Research Gap

Igbokwe-Ibeto (2012) demonstrated that a project is considered to be successfully monitored and evaluated if, among other things, it comes in on schedule (time criterion), comes in on budget (financial criterion), achieves essentially all the goals set for it (effective criterion), and is accepted and used. The empirical reviews focused on the examination of M&E as a method to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of aid project implementation (Crawford & Bryce, 2003).

M&E tools facilitate the activities progress and demonstrate that performance have improved (Simiyu 2012). The research gap that has to be filled in this study, which is based on previous empirical research, is assessing how M&E tools contribute to the program of drug and substance abuse prevention.

2.4 Conceptual Framework

The diagram that shows the relationship between the studies independent and dependent variables is referred to as a conceptual framework. The figure 1 indicates that relationship.

Independent Variables

Dependent Variable

M&E tools

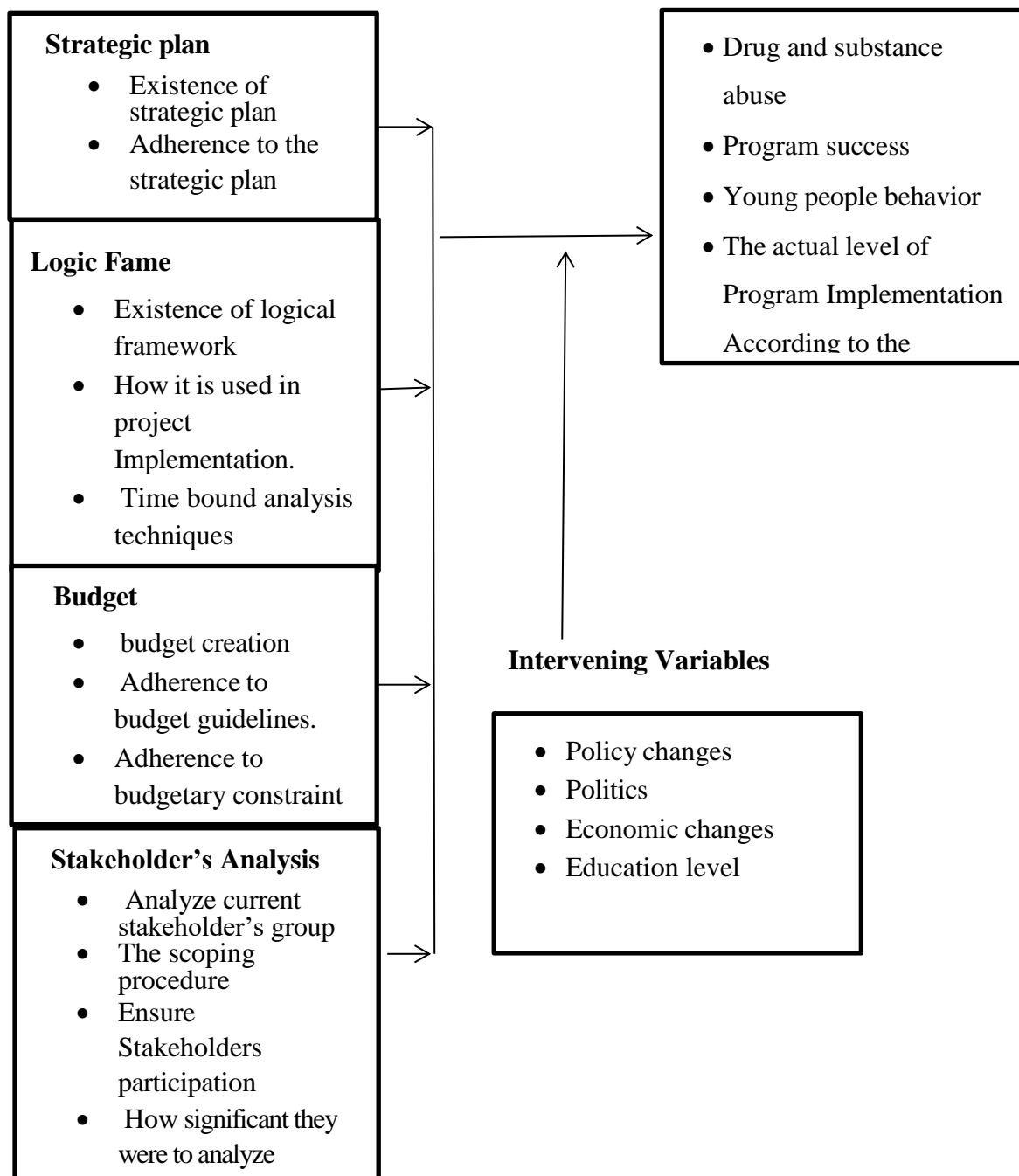


Figure 1: Conceptual Framework

Source: (Researcher, 2023)

The M&E tools that are Strategic Plan, Logical Framework, Budget and Stakeholder Analysis represent independent variables. The program's success, which includes changes in young people's behavior and the level to which it is actually being implemented, is the dependent variable. Political environment policy, economic and social context are some examples of intervening and element that have an impact on program execution. Some members of the project management committee's capacity to perform their regular duties are impacted by their educational background. Having a high literacy rate makes it easy to communicate effectively which leads to easier involvement (Kariuki, 2013).

3. Materials and Methods

This The research, employing a descriptive survey design, focused on understanding the Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) processes concerning the drug and substance abuse prevention program for young people in Nyarugenge District, Rwanda. The chapter comprehensively discussed the components of the research methodology, including the research design, target population, sample size, sampling techniques, data collection methods, instruments, reliability and validity assessments, data analysis procedures, and ethical considerations.

Research Design and Population: The study employed a descriptive survey design, utilizing both a structured questionnaire and interviews as data collection instruments. The target population consisted of 168 individuals involved in the M&E process at various levels, including district, sector, and cell levels, with each level having distinct roles and responsibilities within the M&E framework.

Sampling Technique and Data Collection: Stratified sampling was employed, dividing the population into three strata based on the hierarchical levels of M&E. The study collected data primarily through a structured questionnaire and interviews, with the questionnaires designed to capture both open-ended and closed-ended responses to ensure comprehensive data collection. The reliability and validity of the instruments were assured through pre-testing and expert assessments to ensure consistency and accuracy in data collection.

Data Analysis: Descriptive statistics and the statistical package for social sciences (SPSS) version 26.0 were used to analyze the data. Pearson correlations, regressions, and analysis of variance (ANOVA) were applied to understand the relationships and impacts within the M&E processes and the drug and substance abuse prevention program for young people in Nyarugenge District.

Ethical Considerations: The study ensured the protection of respondents' privacy, safety, and confidentiality throughout the research process. The ethical considerations were based on principles of informed consent, relevance, and data confidentiality. The researchers ensured clear communication with the respondents, emphasizing the significance of their contributions and maintaining their rights and well-being during the data collection process.

The findings were carefully documented and organized, allowing for a systematic and in-depth analysis of the collected data. The chapter emphasized the importance of adhering to ethical principles and robust methodologies to uphold the integrity and credibility of the research. The extensive data collection and analysis strategies enabled a comprehensive understanding of the M&E processes related to the drug and substance abuse prevention program, facilitating actionable insights for future interventions and policy recommendations.

4. Presentation of research findings

4.1 Extent of strategic plan is used on program of drug and substance abuse prevention

The first objective determined the extent of Strategic Plan is used on program of drug and substance abuse prevention for young people behavior. The results are presented and interpreted as follow:

Table 1: Extent of strategic plan is used on program of drug and substance abuse prevention

Statement	VL		L		Not sure		H		VH		Total		
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	Mean	Sd
Inclusion of budget in the strategic plan	7	4.4	12	7.5	7	4.4	96	60.4	37	23.3	159	3.90	0.990
Adherence to the time schedule	0	0	13	8.2	7	4.4	82	51.6	57	35.8	159	4.15	0.848
Reflection of M&E in strategic plan	0	0	16	10.1	0	0	79	49.7	64	40.2	159	4.20	0.880
Adherence to project management chart	9	5.6	16	10.1	4	2.5	89	56.0	41	25.8	159	3.86	1.084
Stakeholders' analysis report	0	0	9	5.7	0	0	70	44.0	80	50.3	159	4.39	0.758
Contractor requirement and conditions	13	8.2	10	6.2	9	5.7	58	36.5	69	43.4	159	4.00	1.225
Relation to project plan	0	0	0	0	0	0	108	67.9	51	32.1	159	4.32	0.469
Use of M&E reports in relation to the program	0	0	0	0	0	0	57	35.8	102	64.2	159	4.64	0.482
Quality of project implementation	0	0	26	16.4	0	0	105	66.0	28	17.6	159	3.84	0.904
Future development plan	0	0	10	6.3	0	0	58	36.5	91	57.2	159	4.44	0.799
Overall Mean												4.17	

Source: Primary data, (2023)

VL: Very Low, L: Low, H: High, VH: Very High

Table 1 presents the results of the first objective of this study of determining the extent of strategic plan is used on program of drug and substance abuse prevention for Young People behavior in Nyarugenge District, Rwanda. The data was analyzed, out of 159 participants, on inclusion of budget in the strategic plan, the 4.4% responded very low, 7.5% responded low, 4.4% were not sure, 60.4% responded high and 23.3% responded very high that inclusion of budget in the strategic plan was used on program of Drug and Substance Abuse Prevention for Young People behavior. On the adherence to the time schedule, the 8.2% responded low, 4.4% were not sure, 51.6% high, and 35.8% very high. On reflection of M&E in strategic plan, the 10.1% responded low, the 49.7% responded high, and 40.2% responded very high.

On adherence to project management chart, 5.6% responded very low, 10.1% responded low, 2.5% were not sure, 56.0% high, and 25.8% very high. On stakeholders' analysis report, the 5.7% responded low, 44.0% high, and 50.3% responded very high. On contractor requirement

and conditions, 8.2% responded very low, 6.2% responded low, 5.7% were not sure, 36.5% responded high, and 43.4% responded very high. On relation to project plan, the 67.9% responded high and 32.1% responded very high. On use of M&E reports in relation to the program, 35.8% responded high and 64.2% responded very high. On quality of project implementation, 16.4% responded low, 66.0% responded high, and 17.6% responded very high. On future development plan, 6.3% responded low, 36.5% responded high, and 57.2% responded very high that the extent that the Strategic Plan was used on program of Drug and Substance Abuse Prevention for Young People behavior in Nyarugenge District, Rwanda. The overall means of results was 4.17 that was between High (4) and Very High (5), it presented that the extent that the Strategic Plan was significantly used on program of drug and substance abuse prevention for young people behavior in Nyarugenge District, Rwanda.

4.1.2 Extent of logical framework to the program of drug and substance abuse prevention

The second objective was to determine the extent of logical framework to the program of drug and substance abuse prevention for young people behavior in Nyarugenge District, Rwanda. The results are presented in the table 2.

Table 2: Extent of logical framework to the program of drug and substance abuse prevention

Statement	VL		L		Not sure		H		VH		Total		
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	Mean	Sd
Participation of stakeholders in project planning	0	0	18	11.3	6	3.8	103	64.8	32	20.1	159	3.94	0.826
Participation of stakeholders in project implementation	0	0	7	4.4	0	0	69	43.4	83	52.2	159	4.43	0.725
Participation in M&E process	0	0	0	0	0	0	86	54.1	73	45.9	159	4.46	0.501
Engagement of contractors as a stakeholder	0	0	18	11.3	0	0	86	55.1	55	34.6	159	4.12	0.879
Report on stakeholder analysis used	0	0	16	10.1	4	2.5	73	45.9	66	41.5	159	4.18	0.904
Stakeholders' intervention for correction	0	0	13	8.2	0	0	70	44.0	76	47.8	159	4.31	8.47
Overall Mean												4.24	

Source: Primary data, (2023)

VL: Very Low, L: Low, H: High, VH: Very High

Table 2 presents the results of the second objective of this study of determining the extent of logical framework to the program of drug and substance abuse prevention for young people behavior in Nyarugenge District, Rwanda. The data was analyzed, out of 159 participants, on the participation of stakeholders in project planning, the 11.3% responded low, 3.8% were not sure, 64.8% responded high and 20.1% responded very high that participation of stakeholders in project planning was the extent of logical framework to the program of drug and substance abuse prevention for young people behavior. On the participation of stakeholders in project implementation, the 4.4% responded low, 43.4% high, and 52.2% very high. On participation in M&E process, the 54.1% responded high, and 45.9% responded very high.

On engagement of contractors as a stakeholder, 11.3% responded low, 55.1% high, and 34.6% very high. On report on stakeholder analysis, the 10.1% responded low, 2.5% were not sure, 45.9% high, and 41.5% responded very high. On stakeholders' intervention for correction, 8.2% responded low, 44.0% responded high, and 47.8% responded very high. The overall means of results was 4.24 that was between High (4) and Very High agree (5), it presented that the extent of logical framework was significant to the program of drug and substance abuse prevention for young people behavior in Nyarugenge District, Rwanda.

4.1.3 Extent of stakeholders' analysis in the program of drug and substance abuse prevention

The third objective was to evaluate the extent of stakeholders' analysis in the program of drug and substance abuse prevention for young people behavior in Nyarugenge District, Rwanda. The results are presented in the table 3.

Table 3: Extent of stakeholders' analysis in the program of drug and substance abuse prevention

Statement	VL		L		Not sure		H		VH		Total		
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	Mean	Sd
Application of logical framework	0	0	16	10.1	7	4.4	51	32.1	85	53.4	159	4.28	0.953
Logical framework as a envisaged by project implementation and completion	0	0	7	4.4	0	0	60	37.7	92	57.9	159	4.49	0.728
Various input in the logical framework such as labor and material	0	0	25	15.7	0	0	79	49.6	55	34.5	159	4.04	0.990
Evaluation of the logical framework or the expected output	0	0	20	12.6	0	0	92	57.8	47	29.6	159	4.04	0.902
Evaluation of time schedule of project outcomes	0	0	12	7.6	0	0	85	53.5	62	38.9	159	4.25	0.795
Various activities in the logical framework such as procurement contractor	15	9.4	15	9.4	0	0	99	62.3	30	18.9	159	3.73	1.152
Use of logical framework matrix in connection to strategic plan	0	0	18	11.3	0	0	90	56.6	51	32.1	159	4.10	0.871
Expectations with the regard to logical framework	0	0	13	8.2	7	4.4	50	31.4	89	56.0	159	4.35	0.907
Overall Mean												4.24	

Source: Primary data, (2023)

VL: Very Low, L: Low, H: High, VH: Very High

Table 3 presents the results of the third objective of this study of evaluating the extent of stakeholders' analysis in the program of drug and substance abuse prevention for young people behavior in Nyarugenge District, Rwanda. The data was analyzed, out of 159 participants, on the application of logical framework, the 10.1% responded low, 4.4% were not sure, 32.1% responded high and 53.4% responded very high that application of logical framework was the program of drug and substance abuse prevention for young people behavior. On logical framework as an envisaged by project implementation and completion, the 4.4% responded low, 37.7% high, and 57.9% very high. On various input in the logical

framework such as labor and material, the 15.7% responded low, 49.6% responded high, and 34.5% responded very high.

On evaluation of the logical framework or the expected output, 12.6% responded low, 57.8% high, and 29.6% very high. On evaluation of time schedule of project outcomes, the 7.6% responded low, 53.5% high, and 38.9% responded very high. On various activities in the logical framework such as procurement contractor, 9.4% responded very low, 9.4% responded low, 62.3% responded high, and 18.9% responded very high.

On the use of logical framework matrix in connection to strategic plan, 11.3% responded low, 56.6% responded high, and 32.1% responded very high. On the expectations with the regard to logical framework, 8.2% responded low, 4.4% were not sure, 31.4% responded high, and 56.0% responded very high. The overall means of results was 4.24 that was between High (4) and very high agree (5), it presented that the extent of stakeholders' analysis was significant in the program of drug and substance abuse prevention for young people behavior in Nyarugenge District, Rwanda.

4.1.4 Extent of which budget in the program of drug and substance abuse prevention

The fourth objective was to evaluate extent of which Budget in the program of drug and substance abuse prevention for young people behavior in Nyarugenge District, Rwanda. The results are presented in the table 4.

Table 4: Extent of which budget in the program of drug and substance abuse prevention

Statement	VL		L		Not sure		H		VH		Total		
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	Mean	Sd
Conformity of budget to project plan	0	0	29	18.2	0	0	64	40.3	66	41.5	159	4.05	1.075
Timely flow of funds	13	8.2	21	13.2	0	0	90	56.6	35	22.0	159	3.72	1.187
Extent of adjustment of project budget	0	0	0	0	0	0	79	49.6	80	50.4	159	4.50	0.502
Adherence to the budget during project implementation services	0	0	0	0	0	0	88	55.3	71	44.7	159	4.45	0.500
Inclusion of contingencies in the budget	0	0	19	11.9	9	5.7	99	62.3	32	20.1	159	3.91	0.856
Conformity to project budget e.g.: Inclusion of M&E budget	0	0	25	15.7	7	4.4	69	43.4	58	36.5	159	4.01	1.023
Adequacy of budget funds	0	0	31	19.5	12	7.5	74	46.5	42	26.5	159	3.81	1.041
Supportive funding from other sources other than drug and substance abuse prevention	0	0	19	11.9	0	0	87	54.8	53	33.3	159	4.09	0.898
Audit reports	0	0	36	22.6	0	0	85	53.5	38	23.9	159	3.78	1.057
Overall Mean												4.04	

Source: Primary data, (2023)

VL: Very Low, L: Low, H: High, VH: Very High

Table 4 presents the results of the fourth objective of this study of evaluate extent of which Budget in the program of drug and substance abuse prevention for young people behavior in Nyarugenge District, Rwanda. The data was analyzed, out of 159 participants,

on the conformity of budget to project plan, the 18.2% responded low, 40.3% responded high and 41.5% responded very high that conformity of budget to project plan was in the program of drug and substance abuse prevention for young people behavior. On timely flow of funds, the 8.2% responded very low, 13.2% responded low, 56.6% high, and 22.0% very high. On extent of adjustment of project budget, the 49.5% responded high, and 50.5% responded very high.

On adherence to the budget during project implementation services, the 55.3% responded high, and 44.7% very high. On inclusion of contingencies in the budget, the 11.9% responded low, 5.7% were not sure, 62.3% high, and 20.1% responded very high. On conformity to project budget eg inclusion of M&E budget, the 15.7% responded low, 4.4 were not sure, 43.3% responded high, and 36.5% responded very high.

On the adequacy of budget funds, 19.5% responded low, 7.5% were not sure, 46.5% responded high, and 26.5 responded very high. On the supportive funding from other sources other than drug and substance abuse prevention, 11.9% responded low, 54.8% responded high, and 33.3% responded very high. On the audit reports, 22.6% responded low, 53.5% responded high, and 23.9% responded very high. The overall means of results was 4.04 that was between high (4) and very high (5), it presented that extent of which budget was significant in the program of drug and substance abuse prevention for young people behavior in Nyarugenge District, Rwanda.

4.2.5 Substance abuse prevention for young people behavior

In this study, researcher established the indicators of dependant variable of the program of drug and substance abuse prevention for young people behavior in Nyarugenge District, Rwanda. The detailed results presented in table 5.

Table 5: Substance abuse prevention for young people behavior

Statement	VL		L		Not sure		H		VH		Total		
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	Mean	Sd
Opportunities for positive social involvement	0	0	20	12.6	0	0	56	35.2	83	52.2	159	4.27	9.87
Parent involvement	0	0	7	4.4	0	0	57	35.9	95	59.7	159	4.50	0.728
Spirituality	0	0	0	0	0	0	83	52.2	76	47.8	159	4.48	0.502
High self-esteem and problem solving skills	9	5.7	9	5.7	4	2.5	77	48.4	60	37.7	159	4.07	1.060
Overall Mean												4.33	

Source: Primary data, (2023)

VL: Very Low, L: Low, H: High, VH: Very High

Table 5 presents the results of the dependent variables of substance abuse prevention for young people behavior in Nyarugenge District, Rwanda. The findings were analyzed, out of 159 participants, on the opportunities for positive social involvement, the 12.6% responded low, 35.2% responded high and 52.2% responded very high that opportunities for positive

social involvement promote the Substance Abuse Prevention for Young People behavior. On parent involvement, the 4.4% responded low, 35.9% high, and 59.7% very high.

On the spirituality, the 52.2% responded high, and 47.8% responded very high. On high self-esteem and problem solving skills, the 5.7% responded very low, 5.7% responded low, 2.5% were not sure, 48.4% responded high, and 37.7% very high. The overall means of results was 4.33 that was between High (4) and Very High (5), it showed that the ways of preventing the drug and substance abuse for young people behavior were significantly good to prevent the drug. The administration of Nyarugenge District should implement strategies as possible with stakeholders.

Table 6: Relationship between M&E tools on the program of drug and substance abuse prevention for young people’s behavior

		Correlations				
		Extent that the strategic plan is used	Extent of logical framework	Extent of stakeholders' analysis	Extent of which budget	Program of Drug and Substance abuse prevention for young people behavior
Extent that the strategic plan is used	Pearson Correlation	1				
	Sig. (2-tailed)					
	N	159				
Extent of logical framework	Pearson Correlation	.947**	1			
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000				
	N	159	159			
Extent of stakeholders' analysis	Pearson Correlation	.955**	.909**	1		
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000			
	N	159	159	159		
Extent of which budget	Pearson Correlation	.955**	.945**	.922**	1	
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000		
	N	159	159	159	159	
Program of Drug and Substance abuse prevention for young people behavior	Pearson Correlation	.919**	.923**	.902**	.895**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.000	
	N	159	159	159	159	159

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Source: Primary data, (2023)

Table 6 presents the relationship between the extent to which M&E tools on program of drug and substance abuse prevention for young people behavior in Nyarugenge District, Rwanda. The aspects of the extent to M&E tools taken were; extent that the strategic plan is used, extent of logical framework, extent of stakeholders’ analysis, and extent of which budget. The Statistical Product for Service Solutions (SPSS) software version 21 was used to decide the Pearson coefficients. The Pearson coefficients relationship are between -1 to 1 whereby -1 to 0 presents negative association and 0 to 1 presents positive association. From -1 to -0.5 shows high negative & from -0.5 to 0 shows low negative correlation, and from 0 to 0.5 shows low positive & from 0.5 to 1 shows high positive relationship. The data resulted that the relationship between (extent that the strategic plan was used, extent of logical framework,

extent of stakeholders' analysis, and extent of which budget) and program of drug and substance abuse prevention for young people behavior was .919**, .923**, and .902**, .895** respectively. It was showed that there was a statistically significant relationship between between the extent to which M&E tools on program of drug and substance abuse prevention for young people behavior in Nyarugenge District, Rwanda.

Table 7: Model summary of M&E tools on the program of drug and substance abuse prevention for young people's behavior

Model Summary				
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.936 ^a	.877	.872	.339

a. Predictors: (Constant), Extent of which budget, Extent of stakeholders' analysis, Extent of logical framework, Extent that the strategic plan is used

Source: Primary data, (2023)

Table 7 presents the information on the overall model's significance of extent to which M&E tools on program of drug and substance abuse prevention for young people behavior, the results indicated that the R Square=.877. It was clear that the 87.7% of all variables of program of drug and substance abuse prevention can be explained by one's of all variables of extent to which M&E tools in Nyarugenge District, Rwanda. The standard error of coefficients was 0.339 which was low.

Table 8: ANOVA^a of M&E tools on the program of drug and substance abuse prevention for young people's behavior

ANOVA ^a						
Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	85.272	4	21.318	185.419	.000 ^b
	Residual	11.957	154	.115		
	Total	97.229	158			

a. Dependent Variable: Program of Drug and Substance abuse prevention for young people behavior

b. Predictors: (Constant), Extent of which budget, Extent of stakeholders' analysis, Extent of logical framework, Extent that the strategic plan is used

Source: Primary data, (2023)

Table 8 presents the ANOVA^a of extent to which M&E tools on program of drug and substance abuse prevention. The results showed that the variables were statistically significant with regression mean square was 21.318 and residual mean square was 0.115 while F=185.419 and P-value =.000^b, it confirmed that there was a significant relationship between the extent to which M&E tools on program of drug and substance abuse prevention for young people behavior in Nyarugenge District, Rwanda. Mean square residual presents the mean squared differences within groups and it is a components of F used to test for differences between variables or is the estimate of the variance of the errors help to assess the variation in the data that is not accounted for by the independent variables in the model.

Table 9: Coefficients^a of M&E tools on the program of drug and substance abuse prevention for young people’s behavior

Model	Coefficients ^a						95.0% Confidence Interval for B	
	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	Lower Bound	Upper Bound	
	B	Std. Error	Beta					
(Constant)	.411	.175		2.343	.021	.063	.759	
Extent that the strategic plan is used	.208	.146	.234	1.427	.156	-.081	.497	
Extent of logical framework	.544	.122	.528	4.444	.000	.301	.787	
Extent of stakeholders' analysis	.257	.112	.266	2.289	.024	.034	.480	
Extent of which budget	-.066	.117	-.073	-.566	.573	-.298	.165	

a. Dependent Variable: Program of Drug and Substance abuse prevention for young people behavior

Source: Primary data, (2023)

Table 9 shows the constant coefficients of independent variables of extent to which M&E tools on program of drug and substance abuse prevention. It was statistically significant since P-value was less than 0.05. The results showed that extent that the strategic plan was used was not statistically significant with P-value =.156, the extent of logical framework was statistically significant with P-value =.000, the extent of stakeholders’ analysis was not statistically significant with P-value =.034, and extent of which budget was not statistically significant with P-value =.573.

4.2.6 Results of interview guide

The interview guide was conducted to the staff related to the program of drug and substance abuse prevention of Nyarugenge District, Rwanda. The targeted respondents of staff was 7 employees but researcher met with 5 respondents, it means 2 respondents missed to participate in this study. On the question about how monitoring and evaluation tools affect the success project, almost of them responded that monitoring and evaluation (M&E) tools play a crucial role in determining the success of a project.

They provide a structured and systematic approach to assess the progress, effectiveness, and impact of a project throughout its life-cycle. Here's how M&E tools affect project success: improved decision-making: M&E tools provide real-time data and insights about project performance. This allows project managers and stakeholders to make informed decisions, identify issues early, and adjust strategies as needed. Accountability and Transparency: M&E tools create transparency by tracking and documenting project activities and outcomes; Risk Management: M&E tools help in identifying potential risks and challenges that may arise during the project's execution; Resource Allocation: M&E tools provide insights into how resources are being utilized and whether they are being used efficiently; Quality Improvement: Monitoring tools help track the quality of project outputs and outcomes. Learning and Adaptation: M&E tools facilitate a learning-oriented approach. Through continuous monitoring and evaluation, project teams can learn from successes and failures, adapt strategies, and apply lessons learned to similar projects in the future.

Researcher asked believes about how using monitoring and evaluation tools affect project implementation, almost of respondents responded that using monitoring and evaluation (M&E) tools significantly affects project implementation in several ways: guidance and

Direction; M&E tools provide a road-map for project implementation. They outline the key performance indicators and objectives that need to be achieved; Real-time Tracking: M&E tools enable real-time tracking of project activities and progress. This tracking allows project managers to identify any deviations from the plan as they occur.

Accountability: M&E tools hold project team members accountable for their tasks and responsibilities; resource management: M&E tools help optimize resource allocation. Project managers can see which tasks are consuming more resources than planned and make adjustments accordingly; quality control: M&E tools facilitate quality control by assessing the quality of project outputs at various stages; decision-making: M&E tools provide data-driven insights that inform decision-making during implementation.

On the question of “what worries you about the funding management program?” almost of respondents indicated that to address these worries, organizations need to establish robust financial management practices, adhere to ethical standards, maintain open communication with stakeholders, implement effective risk management strategies, and continuously evaluate and adapt their funding management approaches.

On the challenges during program implementation; respondents showed that Program implementation can be a complex and dynamic process, and various challenges can arise that hinder the smooth execution of a program. Some common challenges during program implementation include: resource constraints, lack of stakeholder engagement, poor planning, inadequate capacity, resistance to change, cultural and contextual factors, and coordination and collaboration issues. They suggested that to address these challenges, it's important to conduct thorough planning, engage stakeholders, build capacity, establish clear communication channels, implement robust monitoring and evaluation systems, and remain adaptable to changes in the program's environment.

Some solutions that which can accelerate the program to be finished on schedule were given, almost of respondents agreed that the following elements can function as solutions to finish project on schedule; effective communication, use collaboration tools, understanding the schedule, having the goals within realistic timelines, and knowing strengths and weakness of project team.

5.1 Conclusion

In conclusion, due to the number of patients admitted for mental problems resulting from substance use has increased, Rwanda has put in place the monitoring and evaluation manual guidelines and planning tools, as a regulatory policy to assimilate the principle of monitoring and evaluation operations (MINECOFIN, 2015). This study established the extent to which M&E tools on program of drug and substance abuse prevention for young people behavior.

On the extent of strategic plan used on program, the results showed that the overall means of results was 4.17 that was between High (4) and Very High (5), it concluded that the extent that the Strategic Plan was significantly used on program of drug and substance abuse prevention for young people behavior. On the extent of logical framework to the program, Results indicated that the overall means of results was 4.24 that was between High (4) and Very High agree (5), it concluded that the extent of logical framework was significant to the program of drug and substance abuse prevention for young people behavior.

On the extent of stakeholders' analysis in the program, the results presented that the overall means of results was 4.24 that was between high (4) and very high agree (5), which concluded that the extent of stakeholders' analysis was significant in the program of drug and substance abuse prevention for young people behavior. And on the extent of which budget in

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the program, the results presented that the overall means of results was 4.04 that was between high (4) and very high (5), it concluded that extent of which budget was significant in the program of drug and substance abuse prevention for young people behavior. On the program of drug and substance abuse prevention, it was showed that the overall means of results was 4.33 that was between High (4) and Very High (5), it concluded that the ways of preventing the drug and substance abuse for young people behavior were significantly good to prevent the drug.

The results indicated that the relationship between (extent that the strategic plan was used, extent of logical framework, extent of stakeholders' analysis, and extent of which budget) and program of drug and substance abuse prevention for young people behavior was .919**, .923**, and .902**, .895** respectively, and the results showed that the variables were statistically significant with $F=185.419$ and $P\text{-value} = .000^b$, which concluded that there was a significant relationship between the extent to which m&e tools on program of drug and substance abuse prevention for young people behavior in Nyarugenge District, Rwanda.

5.2 Recommendations

Based on the study's outcomes, several recommendations are put forth: For government administrations, there is a strong emphasis on the continuous enhancement of strategies to prevent drug and substance abuse among youth. Strengthening implementation frameworks and fostering collaborative efforts with relevant stakeholders will play a pivotal role in achieving this objective.

As for the youth, it is imperative that they actively seek activities that contribute to their personal growth and future development, refraining from engaging in any form of drug or substance abuse. Encouraging a positive lifestyle and fostering a sense of responsibility will enable them to make informed choices and contribute positively to society.

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