

**ROLES OF REHABILITATION CENTRES IN PROVIDING
SUPPORT TO FORMERLY ABDUCTED
CHILDREN IN NORTHERN
UGANDA**

*A CASE STUDY OF SCHOOL OF WAR AFFECTED CHILDREN, LAROO – GULU
MUNICIPALITY*

**ONEN RICHARD
BED/20568/72/DU-LR**

**A research dissertation presented to Kampala International
University in partial fulfillment of the
requirements for the award of
Bachelors Degree in
Special Needs
Education.**

July, 2010

Declaration

I **ONEN RICHARD**, the author of this research dissertation declare that all views, interpretations, conclusions and recommendations expressed in this publication are those of the author unless otherwise stated. A reproduction of this publication without the author's permission is illegal.

Signature: *Richard*

Date: *15.7.2010.*

Supervisor's approval

This research dissertation is submitted for examination with my approval as supervisor.

Mr. ACELLAM BEN

Signature: 

Date: 15/07/2010

Dedication

This research dissertation is dedicated to the following dearest ones who contributed greatly during my struggle.

- My most dear mother Aol Ejeria (RIP).
- My dearest wife Aringo Beatrice Onen and my daughters, Auma Diana, Aloyo Livia, Atimango Mallisa and Awacango Winnifred.
- My dear sisters Acayo Christine, Ajok Lucy and Aryemo Jackline and my brothers Amone Peter. All of whom are the “engine” of my struggle and making me recognized in the global field of Special Needs Education.

Acknowledgement

I wish to express my gratitude and sincere thanks to my dear supervisor Mr. Acellam Ben who professionally guided me to produce this dissertation.

Special thanks go to Kampala International University staff who have been very useful during my course.

I further extend my unreserved thanks to my beloved wife Aringo Beatrice Onen and all my daughters, my sisters Acayo Christine, Ajok Lucy, Aryemo Jackline, Apiyo Brenda and my brothers Amon Peter, Ebong Patrick and my nephew especially Nyeko Santo, my niece in particular Laker Gillian to mention but a few.

Many thanks go to my parent Aol Ejeria (RIP) who struggle single handedly in bringing me up right from my childhood up to now and making me shine in Educational field.

Lastly, I am also grateful to my comrades who contributed towards my studies with Kampala International University. Mr. Ocan George Ocola (Head teacher Laroo Boarding School), Mr. Obita Maurice, Nicky Afaya, Omunyokol Oyet Dickens, Byaruhanga Alfred and Ms. Atiko Doris (Secretary Laroo Boarding School) for her diligent work in typing this book.

May God bless you all, Amen.

Abstract

The study investigated the roles of rehabilitation centres in providing support to formerly abducted children in Northern Uganda. It will concentrate on formerly abducted children and children directly or indirectly affected by war.

Hence four categories of respondents were selected for this study. These include the head teacher (SOWAC), Heads of Departments, Counselors and the learners.

The purpose of this study was to investigate the roles of rehabilitation centres in providing support to war traumatized children in Northern Uganda.

The writer used two instruments i.e. questionnaires and the guided interviews to gather the data as regards to research questions.

These information were obtained from the head teacher SOWAC, Heads of departments, Counselors and the learners of the school of war affected children in Laroo Division, Gulu Municipality.

From the above respondents, the researcher analyzed the data and the findings put forward by the respondents.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Declaration	(i)
Supervisor's approval	(ii)
Dedication:	(iii)
Acknowledgement	(iv)
Abstract	(v)
List of abbreviation	1
Chapter One: Introduction	
1.0 Background of the problem	2
1.1 Statement of the problem	6
1.2 Purpose of the study	6
1.3 Objectives of the study	7
1.4 Research questions	7
1.5 Scope of the study	7
1.6 Significance of the study	7
1.7 Limitations of the study	8
1.8 Delimitations of the study	8
Chapter two: Literature review	
1.0 Mechanisms used in rehabilitation of war affected children ...	9
1.1 challenges hindering rehabilitation of war affected children ..	11
1.2 Achievements of rehabilitation centres in rehabilitating war ...	12
affected persons.	

Chapter three: Research Methodology	13
1.0 Research design	15
1.1 Area of study	15
1.2 Target population	16
1.3 Sample	16
1.4 Sampling techniques	16
1.5 Sources of data	17
1.6 Research instruments	17
1.7 Procedure of data collection	18
Appendix I: Letter of Introduction	33
Appendix II: Instrument for data collection	34
Appendix III: Budget for the study	35
Appendix IV: Map of Uganda showing Gulu District	36
Appendix V: Map of Gulu District showing Gulu Municipality	37

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

SOWAC:	School Of War Affected Children.
UNICEF:	United Nations Children's Emergency Fund.
UN:	United Nation.
LRA:	Lord's Resistance Army.
GUSCO:	Gulu Support the Children Organization.
NGOs:	Non Governmental Organizations.
IDP:	Internally Displaced Persons.
USAID:	United States Agency for International Development.
VVFA:	Vietnam Veterans Foundation of America.
HRW:	Human Rights Watch.
EMAO:	Ethiopia Mine Action Office.
RaDo:	Rehabilitation and Development Organization

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.0 ***Background of the study:***

Over the decades conflict have erupted in the different parts of the world, these could have been either interstates conflicts, government fighting armed groups (rebels) ethnic hostilities, drug related conflicts (violence), or civil strife spread in over forty countries. The majority of these conflicts are in poorer countries, and the principle victims are from poor families and vulnerable group's such as women, children, persons with disabilities and the elders. These groups who cannot flee easily, are at greater risk of death and injuries and are less able to access rehabilitation services if need William Boyce et al, (2000).

According to a report, state of the world Children 1996, says that, the last two decade two million children were killed in wars that have been statistically more divesting to civilian than to the soldiers. Additionally, about four or five million children have been disabled; twelve million are homeless and more than a million orphaned or unable to locate their parents. Psychological Trauma has also taken a high toll with perhaps about ten million children affected. The report says, the figure are drawn from a variety of international sources including others are the United Nations agencies as well as private relief groups and government UNICEF, (2002).

According to the Children's Act (cap. 59), a child is any person who is below the age of eighteen years.

The UN defined child soldiers as any person less than 18 years of age, who take part in any kind of regular or irregular armed force group or group (acting) in any capacity, but not limited to cooks, porters, messengers, and any one accompanying such groups. "The most widely accepted estimate is that, there are currently 300,000 child soldiers worldwide Lapiner Audrey, (2005).

The military use of children takes three forms: children can take part in hostilities (child soldiers), or they can be used in support roles, such as porters, spies, messengers, lookouts, and sex slaves, or they can be used for political advantage, either as human shield or propaganda. Throughout history, and in many cultures, children have been extensively involved in military campaigns. Since the 1970's a number of international conventions have come into effect that tries to limits the participation of children in arms conflicts, never the less, coalition to stop the use of child soldiers reports that the use of children in military forces, and the active participation of children in armed conflicts is wide spread ([http: en. Wikipedia.org/wiki/child soldier](http://en.Wikipedia.org/wiki/child_soldier)).

The recruitment of soldiers occurs all around the world, yet their use is publicly sanctioned at various degree of acceptability, for instance, more development forces, but only as trainers or cadets performing in limited capacities. Small number of youth (under 18 years) is active in forces associated with the United States, France, Germany and Japan. International groups have advocated for the rehabilitation of child soldiers, but children are often over looked during the official implementation. youth action for peace, (2006).

Child soldiers are useful by government forces, rebel groups and guerilla armies, children are "attractive" recruit to parties armed conflicts for many reasons; they are easily manipulated because of their psychological and physical immaturity, thus making them obedient, cheap and disposable soldiers; they appear to be less threatening because of their age and can be used to confuse the adversary/or to serve as informants.

The proliferation of easily operated small arms combined with long lasting conflicts, also increases the desire to use child soldiers (Human Rights Watch).

Children who fights are often poor, illiterate and from rural zones, street children, runaway children, as well as children separated from parents, displaced from their home and, or living in combat zones are most at risk. The key factors contributing to the growing of children in many conflicts areas to education, unemployment, domestic violence for instance economic and social conditions have contributed to children joining armed groups in Afghanistan, Burundi, Colombia to mention but a few.

Extreme psychological and emotional trauma severe bullet wounds, loss of hearing, loss of limbs, blindness, rejection by family, and abnormality, rape, drug addictions, and malnutrition are some of the consequences for the child combatants.

In Northern Uganda, thousands of children were victims of a vicious cycle of violence, caught between a brutal rebel group and the army of the Uganda Government.

The Lord's Resistance Army (LRA), is ostensibly dedicated to overthrowing the government of Uganda, but in practice the rebels appear to devote most of their time to attacks on the civilian population.

They raid villages, loot stores and homes, burn houses and schools, rape, mutilate and slaughter civilians unlucky enough to be in their path. The rebels prefer children of 14 years -16 years, but at times they abduct children as young as 8 years or nine years, boys and girls alike. They tie the children to another, and force them to carry heavy loads of looted goods as they march them off into the bush.

Children who protest or resist are killed. Children who cannot keep up or become tired or ill are killed. Children who attempt to escape are killed.

In effect, children abducted by the LRA become soldiers, their labour, their body guard and their lives are all at the disposal of their rebel captors Human Rights Watch, (2008).

The LRA rebellion led by Joseph Kony has been characterized by wanton and indiscriminate killing, abduction of children, sex slavery and rape. Hundreds of people have been killed and maimed, while others are currently displaced. Over 20,400 children have been abducted since the 1990's and forcefully conscripted into rebel ranks where girls among them have turned into sex slaves for rebel commanders (UNICEF).

Thus children in conflict areas do suffer from psychological trauma, malnutrition, poverty, lack of basic education and a whole host of crumpling or problems, which do need to be rehabilitated and socially integrated in their respective society. Since they are left alone without any attention they pose potential danger to the society in future.

1.1 Statement of the problem

Northern Uganda, just like other parts of the world, has experienced severe brutal and protracted armed conflicts whose major victims were the children and their plight has been the major concerned of the world. This conflict has been characterized by persistent abduction of children, displacement of population from their ancestral home stead, brutal killings and use of child soldiers and child forced marriages.

Many organizations have come up to provide psychosocial services to these war affected children, these organizations includes Gulu Support the Children Organization (GUSCO), among others, and these organizations seemed to be doing similar although others also provide basic education besides the achievements of Laroo School Of the War Affected Children (SOWAC) in its commitment in providing rehabilitation of psychosocial support and providing basic education and had providing rehabilitation or psychosocial support and put in place to support formerly abducted children.

1.2 Purpose of the study

To investigate the role of rehabilitation centres in providing support to war traumatized children in Northern Uganda.

1.3 **Objectives of the study**

- To identify the various services offered by Laroo School Of War Affected Children.
- To document the achievement of SOWAC.
- To established and analyze the challenges faced by SOWAC.
- To document possible solutions to the challenges.

1.4 **Research questions**

- What are the various services offered by SOWAC?
- What are the achievements of SOWAC?
- What are the challenges faced by SOWAC?
- What are the remedies to the problems?

1.5 **Scope of the study**

The study will show the various roles played by different stakeholders to their endeavors of trying to reconstruct the lives of young generations that have been caught up in the middle of armed conflict that has lasted for two decades in Northern Uganda.

Still the findings will be of significant to the government, policy makers and NGOs. In trying to lobby for assistance to rehabilitate the war ravage areas of Northern Uganda, and press for peaceful means of ending conflict that exist and avoid such re-occurrence of such conflict in future.

Finally, the study will provide literature and information that could be used for future references for academic and knowledge enrichment process.

1.6 **Significance of the study**

- Roles of rehabilitation centres will be identified.
- Civil societies handling formerly abducted children will be reinforced by Government policies.
- The findings will be of significance to the Government, policy makers and NGOs.
- The communities affected by war will be made aware of the rights of formerly abducted persons.

1.7 **Limitations of the study**

- High expectations from the respondents.
- Finance may limit/slow down the process of the study.
- Some respondent may not provide accurate information needed by the researchers.

1.8 **Delimitations**

- Services being offered by rehabilitation centre in support of war - affected children will be identified.
- Achievement realized will help to pave ways to the government and
- NGOs.
- Possible solutions to challengers will be of importance to the community.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

Mechanism used in rehabilitation of war affected persons.

Different mechanisms have been written about extensively on rehabilitation, and reintegration of war affected persons especially the child soldiers in different areas of conflict zones and improve the quality of lives of the children who had been engulfed in conflict among which includes:

Empowerment, reintegration and rehabilitation of war affected youth through the use of sports. In Liberia, Don Bosco runs a rehabilitation home for war affected youth where sports especially football was used to ease tension among former child soldier and with the aim of discouraging child soldiering and manufacture of small arms. Don Bosco, also had other programs for the youth affected by war in Liberia, which includes skill training like; soap making, carpentry, pastry making, agriculture and documentation of child soldiers, tracing children together tracing of parents and possible reunification. However, this strategy could only be best in bringing children together to discuss issues that, they may be seen as a threat to themselves and have been highlighted to the advocacy work of children rights (Hena Joe), 2002.

The use of music is a mechanism of rehabilitation offered to children who have been exposed to severe violence. This has been used in Jordan to offer an alternative therapy to children from Iraq.

This musical therapy could be used in conjunction with other means of rehabilitation to redress effects of war such as trauma and depression in children (Kuwait News Agency), 2008.

Clearly to that, songs and drama are used to entertain people at the same time impart messages about reconciliation. Cultural performances are taken as vital therapy to the process of healing trauma among the IDPs. Here the actions deal with sensitive issues that are most discussed openly, the group can make uses of existing opinion without directly touching nerves of people or their positions (Sendodo Teferi), 2004.

Atim Kikoma, Let Me Do Myself", Rehabilitation and Vocational programs aim at: Empowering; rehabilitations and reintegrating former child soldiers, orphans, women heading vulnerable households and vulnerable community impact by war and HIV/AIDS through; vocational training, human rights, livelihood support, peace building and conflict management.

Programs followed by capital input donation to launch sustainable income generating activities. It is a multi sector approach that, crosses between education, vocational training, rehabilitating, and reintegration of ex-combat to communities, support their livelihood, IGA, and economic empowerment of vulnerable community through poverty reduction.

The project aims at capacity building of former child soldiers, orphans and women heading households to enhance integration into the community, create self employment, improve household income, and create awareness among the community on peace building and conflict resolution (change makers), 2008.

Challenges hindering rehabilitation of war affected persons.

There are numerous challenges that are obstructing the rehabilitation of war affected children especially child soldiers in the affected parts of the world.

In Liberia, there were shortages of resources; the official view expressed by Reffel says that, due to the shortages of resource caused by the war UN sanctions on Liberia, the government had difficulty in rehabilitating all those affected by the war.

The government feels the shortages of resources because of the UN embargo; one could assume that, the "illegal" input of weapons to continue the war against the rebels drains much of the government's revenue. Another official reason was that, the Liberian government could not identify what most of the organizations are receiving from the UN aid alone, because most of the organizations are not known to the government. Reffel stated that, "98 percent of Liberian children who are expecting help do not receive it "(Sendabo Teferi), 2004.

On going wars in different areas such as in the Eastern Democratic Republic of Congo and Somalia. It is not only the money that matters for rehabilitation and social integration, the government in which this process takes place is very important, it may be difficult to talk about rehabilitation while what is going on and some young boys and girls are still attack or forced to join the fighting.

Due to continuing war resources are diverted from rehabilitation of the society and country's physical structures (Human Rights Watch), 2008.

There are mixed feelings about returning former child soldiers. In their villages people know what these children have done during the war.

In Liberia, parents have had reasons to distance themselves from their children, if news that their sons and daughters had taken in reported cannibalism (yet to be confirmed) reaches the village or using human intestines in check points and taking marijuana and many other substances (Sendabo Teferi), 2004.

In Angola, the UNITA rebels, with the help of South Africa, terrorized a good part of the country. This forced people to flee to urban areas. Refugees packed themselves in towns where they lived under horrible conditions.

The war imposed a biting starvation on the population and Angola was forced to import much of its food to feed the people in the camps. By the beginning of 1990s, a glimmer of hope for peace began to emerge when South Africa, Cuba, the former Soviet Union and United States ended their military involvement in Angola and Angola held its first free elections in 1992. Thomas J. Baerwald concludes that "with the return of relative peace, people were quite willing to leave the camps"

Achievement of rehabilitation centres in rehabilitating war affected children

In Angola, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), is addressing critical needs by helping thousands of Angolans demobilized soldiers regain their dignity and become productive citizens in the country, for example USAID supports the Vietnam Veteran's Foundation of America (VVFA), in running an orthopedic rehabilitation centre to help in the social integrations of people who have war related injuries and especially those injured by mines or other explosive.

(VVFA) started working in Angola in 1996, but it was not until the end of the war in 2002, that the project became regional force and their activities have expanded now into Lundo North and South, but this is overwhelmed as there are tremendous needs for this centre's services.

Estimates of numbers of land mines ranges from 5,000,000 to 10,000,000 making it possibly the most heavily country mined in the world. Some 70,000 Angolans are believed to have lost limbs in land mines explosion from 1997 to 2002, some 1,500 prostheses were distributed by VVFA centre, over 2,000 people has been served and more than, 1,800 prostheses produced in addition to prostheses, the VVFA makes and gives patients crutches and wheelchairs (HRW), 2009.

In Sierra Leone, the National Commission of war affected children, a statutory body by an Act of Parliament of January, 26th 2001, the commission has actively been engaged in raising public awareness on the plight of war affected children through different communication and has also supported community based organizations to provide vocational and technical skills training and capacity building services to these needy children.

The commission has also conducted a nation wide rapid survey on the situation of street and war attached children provided educational support to more than 1,000 children, between 2003 and 2005.

Build the services delivery capacity of over 50 NGOs nationwide, for effective trauma healing and capacity building for war affected children in the established child friendly/recreation centre.

Each centre is designed to provide permanent psychosocial counseling and capacity building facilities and services for at least 50 disadvantaged children (Sierra Leone Encyclopedia, 2008).

In Ethiopia, there has been successful mine awareness camp again wide area of land in Tigray bordering Eritrea have been mined before and during the 1998 to 2000 border conflict. The area suspected to be with mine and unexploded ordinary cover the war zone extending from Bure in the East to Setit and Humera in the West, form all major mine was clearing and action activities normally undertaken such as mine awareness clearance, assistance to victims of mines and advocacy.

The local NGO "Rehabilitation and Development Organization" (RaDo) has been carrying out all mine awareness activities in Tigray region. This program which has been on going since 1998 targeting an estimated population of 300,000 families in which UNICEF fund and limited financial support the World Bank program during the initial phrase to RaDo's involvement in mine action, RaDo has erected signboard in much strategic location alerting and showing the population of dangers of mines. The campaign concentrates on mine awareness education, collection of data on mine victims and counseling serves rendered by RaDo agents in the field.

The campaign has had positive effects as the number of casualties inflicted on human lives has decreased, since the program started in 1999. For example, out of 371 accidents recorded by RaDo in 1999/2002, 121 of them occurred in 1999, 141 in 2000 and 49 and 60 in 2001 and 2002 respectively. Further, 35% of these accidents resulted in death, while 65% brought about degrees of disabilities on the victims; it is alarming to note that, 65% of these are children.

Hence, It is an evidence from the above statistics compiled by RaDo that the number of mine accidents has substantially decreased since the campaign was launched three years ago. In order to create greater awareness among children in rural areas in particular, RaDo has established drama clubs at the schools involving 700 students.

A 15- minute daily radio program has started. The program is transmitted in language through voice of weyone, a local radio station monitored from mexe. Efforts that are being made in this direction need to be followed by de-mining operation as an integrated program through the Ethiopian Mine Action Office (EMAO) in Addis Ababa. The need for de-mining should be accelerated so that farmers and agro-pastoralist families' could safely return to their villages of origin with confidence and reactivate their agricultural activities and through this contribute to the on going regional government initiative towards improved food security in the region.

The UN emergencies Unit for Ethiopia mission were informed that the Norwegian People Aid is conducting a survey work in Tigray on the impact of mines in Ethiopia. The study needs to be covered in conjunction with other ongoing activities of the UN, RaDo and Ethiopian Mine Action Office (EMAO) for improved coordination and documentation (Land Mine Monitor, 2002).

CHAPTER THREE

Research methodology

Introduction

This section is an over view of the methods of research which will be used in obtaining the necessary information for the study. It looks at research design, area of study, population, sample population, instrument procedures of data collection, Data analysis.

Research design

In this study, the research used both descriptive and explanatory, whereby the researcher explored the mechanisms that is being used in rehabilitating the formerly war affected children in Laroo Boarding School Of War Affected Children and the information was quantified with description and explanation as to how and why things happened that way.

Area of the study

The area sampled was Laroo Boarding School Of War Affected children in Laroo Division, Gulu Municipality because the school has enrolled formerly abducted children from all the Northern districts of Uganda.

Target population

The population for this study included the Head teacher, Heads of Departments, Counselors and the learners.

Sampling techniques

In selecting the representative sample, the researcher used purposive sampling or non probability and random sampling.

Kaoul (1998) comments that purposive sampling is a sample selected which is called judgmental as non probability.

Table I. Selection of Sample

Target group	Number of respondents
Head teacher	01
Heads of department	03
counselors	04
Learners	12
Total number of respondents	20

Sources of Data

The researcher used both Primary and Secondary data to complete this report.

Sample

The study involved 20 participants who took part on voluntary basis; Heads of Departments, Head of Institutions, 3 Counselors and 10 learners of the same.

Research Instrument

The researcher used two instruments, questionnaires and interview.

Questionnaires

These are short structured questions prepared to be answered by respondents. Cohens (1995) suggest that, it allows the respondent to give his/her views in whatever ways he/she chooses. Bell (1989) further suggests that, Questionnaires are good methods of collecting certain information quickly and relatively. It can be given to respondent to complete independently or may be administered orally by the researcher.

Guided Interviews

Robson (1993) says, interviews is a kind of conversation with a purpose initiated by the interviews from specific information relatively focused on content of the specified by research objectives in a systematic description predicated.

Procedure of Data collection

The researcher will try to ensure his successful research report through the following ways;-

- The researcher will write a proposal and presents it to a supervisor.
- The instruments to be used will be tested before actual exercise. This is to check validity and reliability of the tools to be used.
- A letter of introduction from Faculty of Special Needs Education and Rehabilitation, Kampala International University.
- At school, the researcher will introduce himself and explain the intention of the study. Hence, the researcher makes appointment with the concerned respondent and agree on the convenient time, date and venue. This is to save time and to avoid disappointment.
- The questionnaires will be carried to the school and supply to the head of institution, Teachers, Heads of Departments and Counselors. Meanwhile schedules to meet the learners, for interviews will be arranged.
- Upon completions, the task of data collection from the field, researcher will analyze the data using computer packages like Microsoft Words, which will be used for typing the findings and Microsoft Excel which will be used for interviews numerical data respectively. Since the data will be both quantitative and qualitative in nature.

Provision of basic needs	12	60
Advocacy of child rights to civil societies	10	50

Source: Field data June, 2010.

As shown on the table 1 above, there were various responses about services offered at SOWAC.

- Psychosocial support. This was revealed by 19 respondents (95%) Psychosocial involves offering Guidance and Counseling, MDD, Games and Sports, Art therapy to mention but a few. This aims at emotional healing and encouraging socialization among the learners.
- Vocational training – 18 respondents (90%) revealed that this is being provided for those who cannot cope with academic. This service is provided for survival and for livelihood when they are re-integrated into their respective communities. They are also given start-up kits.
- 12 respondents (60%) , revealed that Medical service is being provided especially those who had gun splinters were assessed and a faith based organization named Watoto KPC took them for minor and major operations in Mulago Hospital. Other diseases were treated from the school dispensary.
- Peace and Live skills, 10 respondents (50%) revealed that this component is embedded in all the subjects taught in all classes.
- Games and Sports: 16 respondents (80%) revealed that this is a key component in rehabilitating formerly abducted children. It is a means of socialization.

- Music Dance and Drama had the same number of respondents 17 (85%) as also an item in providing rehabilitation services for formerly abducted children.
- 12 respondents (60%) said the school also provides basic requirements such as uniforms, bed sheets, accommodation, sanitary wears to mention but a few.

Finally the school also lobby for scholarships as revealed by 10 respondents (50%).

Table 2: ACHIEVEMENTS OF SOWAC

Achievements of SOWAC	Frequency	Percentage
Trauma level has completely reduced.	05	25
SOWAC learners are now following National Curriculum P.1 – P.7	10	50
Over 200 learners from vocational section have finished their training.	05	25
SOWAC is still under central government	02	10
31 learners who sat for PLE had passed well.	10	50
The school has struggle to purchase a double cabin pick-up and a motorcycle to help in administration.	04	20
Level of sickness has reduced	03	15
All learners are smart and in good uniforms and other necessities	02	10
Over 50 learners have got scholarships	02	10

Source: Field data June, 2010.

Regarding the achievements of SOWAC in rehabilitating and resettling the formerly abducted children, there was various responses as in table 2.

5 respondents (25%) revealed that through psychosocial support trauma level has completely reduced.

- 10 respondents (50%) said SOWAC learners are now following National Curriculum from P.1 – P.7.
- 5 respondents (25%) revealed that over 200 learners from vocational section have finished their courses in tailoring, Block laying and Concrete Practice, Carpentry and Joinery and Catering respectively and their graduation is to due o take place.
- 02 respondents (10%) said SOWAC is still controlled from Central government, (MoES) head quarters.
- Over 30 learners who sat PLE in 2009 passed very well, this was revealed by 10 respondents (50%).
- The school has also acquired a double cabin pick-up and a motorcycle to ease the administration, this was revealed by 04 respondents (20%).
- Level of sickness has reduced as stated by 3 respondents (15%).
- Provision of basic requirements such as uniforms, mattresses to mention but a few was revealed by 02 respondents (10%).

Finally over 50 SOWAC learners have got scholarship for their further studies in Wakiso under Watoto Church pursuing different courses in Senior Secondary, Primary and Vocation. This was revealed by 02 respondents (10%).

Table 3: CHALLENGES FACING SOWAC

Challenges facing SOWAC	Frequency	Percentage
Inadequate funding	17	85
High drop out rate of learners	16	80
Follow-up problem due to distance	15	75
Lack of tools and equipments for vocational section	10	50
Inadequate learning materials	12	60
Inadequate staff	12	60
Lack of accommodation for staff	12	60
Rampant sickness	10	50
Congestion of researchers in the institution	08	40
Stigmatization of war victims	10	50

Source field data June 2010.

There were a number of responses that were given pertaining challenges facing SOWAC in it is efforts to provide support to formerly abducted children in Northern Uganda as shown in table 2.

- 17 respondents (85%) revealed that the SOWAC lacks funding due to many activities and maintenance of the school facilities.
- 16 respondents (80%) said there is high drop out rate due to lack of transport to bring them to the school and other communities influence such as early marriages and others.

- 15 respondents (75%) revealed that follow up of these learners when they are integrated into the community is a problem to the school.
- 10 respondents (50%) revealed that the school lack tools and equipment for vocational training.
- Inadequate learning as revealed by 12 respondents (60%) and inadequate staff 12 respondents revealed (60%) seems to be a problem to the SOWAC.
- Lack of motivation was also revealed by 17 respondents (85%) as the school depend purely on Central Government grants.
- 12 respondents (60%) said there is lack of staff accommodation since there is a cross section of staff in SOWAC.
- 10 respondents (50%) commented that there is rampant sickness as they were exposed to too much danger during their abduction.
- 08 respondents (40%) revealed that there are congestion by various researchers who frequently come to school.
- Finally, there was stigmatization as revealed by 10 respondents (50%) especially when there formerly abducted children were brought to the school.

Table 4: What are the remedies to these challenges?

Remedies to these challenges	Frequency	Percentage
Government to increase funding.	12	60
Various districts should take care of their	10	50

learners.		
Enough tools and equipment be purchased.	05	25
More accommodation be built.	08	40
Regulation be imposed on researchers.	06	25
Awareness be made to avoid stigmatization.	10	50

Source: Field data June 2010.

As shown on table 4 above there were responses regarding possible solutions to the challenges.

- 12 respondents (50%) revealed that government should increase the funding to cater for the huge services offered at the SOWAC.
- 10 respondents (50%) revealed that the various district should cater for the learners transport.
- Enough tools and equipment to be provided to facilitate vocational section, this was revealed by 5 respondents (25%).
- 8 respondents (40%) said the government should built more staff houses.
- 5 respondents (25%) said the dispensary be equipped with enough medication.
- 6 respondents (30%) said there should be regulations imposed on researchers who frequent the school.

- Finally 10 respondents (50%) revealed that awareness should be made to avoid stigmatization.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, RECOMMENDATION AND CONCLUSION

1.0 Introduction:

In this chapter, the author wrote the summary, recommendation and conclusion as analyzed in the previous chapters.

1.1 Summary:

The study showed that services offered at SOWAC are mainly psychosocial support services such as Guidance and counseling, Music dance and Drama, games and Sports therapy, Art therapy, Peace Education, Community service programme, Spiritual services, there is also accelerated learning i.e. normal primary cycle P.1 – P.7, and also vocational skilled training such as Carpentry and Joinery, Tailoring, Catering, Block laying and Concrete Practice among others.

The major challenges facing SOWAC in efforts to rehabilitate formerly children are inadequate funding. High drop out rate, follow-up of learners when they graduate from SOWAC due to lack of transport and distance where they come from.

Lack of staff motivation, lack of instructional materials, inadequate staff, lack of accommodation for the staff, lack of workshops for vocational section among others.

1.2 Recommendation

There is need for the government of Uganda to take up full responsibilities to offer social and economic based rehabilitation to the victims of the protracted armed conflict in the greater northern part of Uganda instead of leaving the bulky position of this task to SOWAC administration.

There is need for the government to increase the funding of the school since there are a number of activities which needs funds at hand all the time.

All warring parties in any conflict zone need to properly understand the international laws pertaining armed conflicts and the convention of the rights of the children as stipulated in the article 4 section 1," armed groups that are distinct from the armed forces of the state should not in any circumstances recruit or use in hostilities persons under the age of 18 years, children need special protection in a situation of armed conflict".

There is need for the government and other stakeholders to invest more on infrastural facilities that could be used for social and economic rehabilitation of victims of armed conflict to ensure that they can be integrated in their societies and become productive again as well.

Finally, tougher punishments should be adopted on individual or groups or individual who deliberately target children or recruit children into their ranks to enable them accomplish their selfish interest as usually done in different conflicts in the world.

1.3 Conclusion

The study revealed that SOWAC offers social rehabilitation in the form of psychosocial support directly to some of the victims of armed conflicts like the formerly abducted children, and ex-child soldiers in particular besides providing basic education to those with potentialities to cope with academic and vocational section to those who could not cope academically but they are given basic skills to earn them a living in their respective communities but there is need for a comprehensive effort to rehabilitate the existing socio-economic infrastural facilities and other things that might have been destroyed during the peak of the conflict and redress all other impacts of the war in the post conflicts period now that there is relative peace prevailing in the region.

Finally, adults too who might have been affected by this conflict needs to be availed with similar rehabilitation services and adult education as those being offered to the children.

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Appendix (i):



Kampala International University
Institute of Open and Distance Learning
P O Box 20000 Kansanga, Kampala, Uganda
256 41 373 498/ 256 41 373 889 (Ug) 254 20246275 (Ke)
e-mail: efaqbamiye@yahoo.com Tel: 0753142725

Office of the Director

WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Sir/Madam,

INTRODUCTION LETTER FOR MS/MRS/MR. ONEN RICHARD

REG. # BED/20568/72/OU-LR

Above named is our student in the Institute of Open and Distance Learning (IODL),
pursuing a Diploma/Bachelors degree in Education.

He wishes to carry out a research in your Organization on:

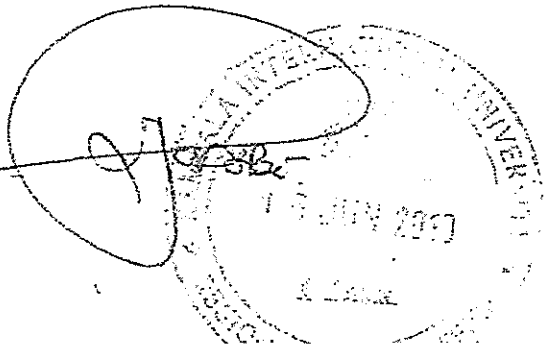
ROLES OF REHABILITATION CENTRES IN
PROVIDING SUPPORT TO FORMERLY ASSAULTED
CHILDREN IN NORTHERN UGANDA.

Such research is a requirement for the Award of a Diploma/Bachelors degree in Education.

Assistance accorded to him/her regarding research will be highly appreciated.

Faithfully,

WEZI JOSEPH
IN-SERVICE



Appendix (ii)

Part one: Biography

1. Name: (optional)

2. Sex: Male
 Female

3. Position held at school:

Teacher
Administrator
Caretaker
Others

If others please specify

Part two: Services offered at the SOWAC centre

4. What services does SOWAC rehabilitation centre offer to these war affected children.
- i)
 - ii)
 - iii)
 - iv)
 - v)
 - vi)
 - vii)
 - viii)

Part three: Achievements of SOWAC.

5. What are the achievements facing SOWAC?

- (i)
- (ii)
- (iii)
- (iv)
- (v)

Part Four: Challenges facing SOWAC.

6. What are the challenges facing SOWAC?

- (i)
- (ii)
- (iii)
- (iv)
- (v)

Part Five: Remedies to the problems?

7. What are the remedies to the problems?

- (i)
- (ii)
- (iii)
- (iv)
- (v)

Appendix (iii)

PROPOSED BUDGET FOR THE RESEARCH

A: Budget for preparation of research proposal

Item	Quantity	Rate	Total amount
Transport	8 times to KIU Lira study centre	10,000=	80,000=
Accommodation	4 days	12,000=	48,000=
Feeding	Four days	15,000=	60,000=
Library fee	10 times	1,000=	10,000=
Internet fee	10 times	1,000=	10,000=
Air time	15 times	5,000=	75,000=
Consultation	2 times	20,000=	40,000=
Typing	80 pages	1,000=	80,000=
Printing	80 pages	500=	40,000=
Photocopying	80 pages	100=	8,000=
Binding	4 times	3,000=	12,000=
Sub total			863,000=

B: Budget for carrying out the research and preparing the report

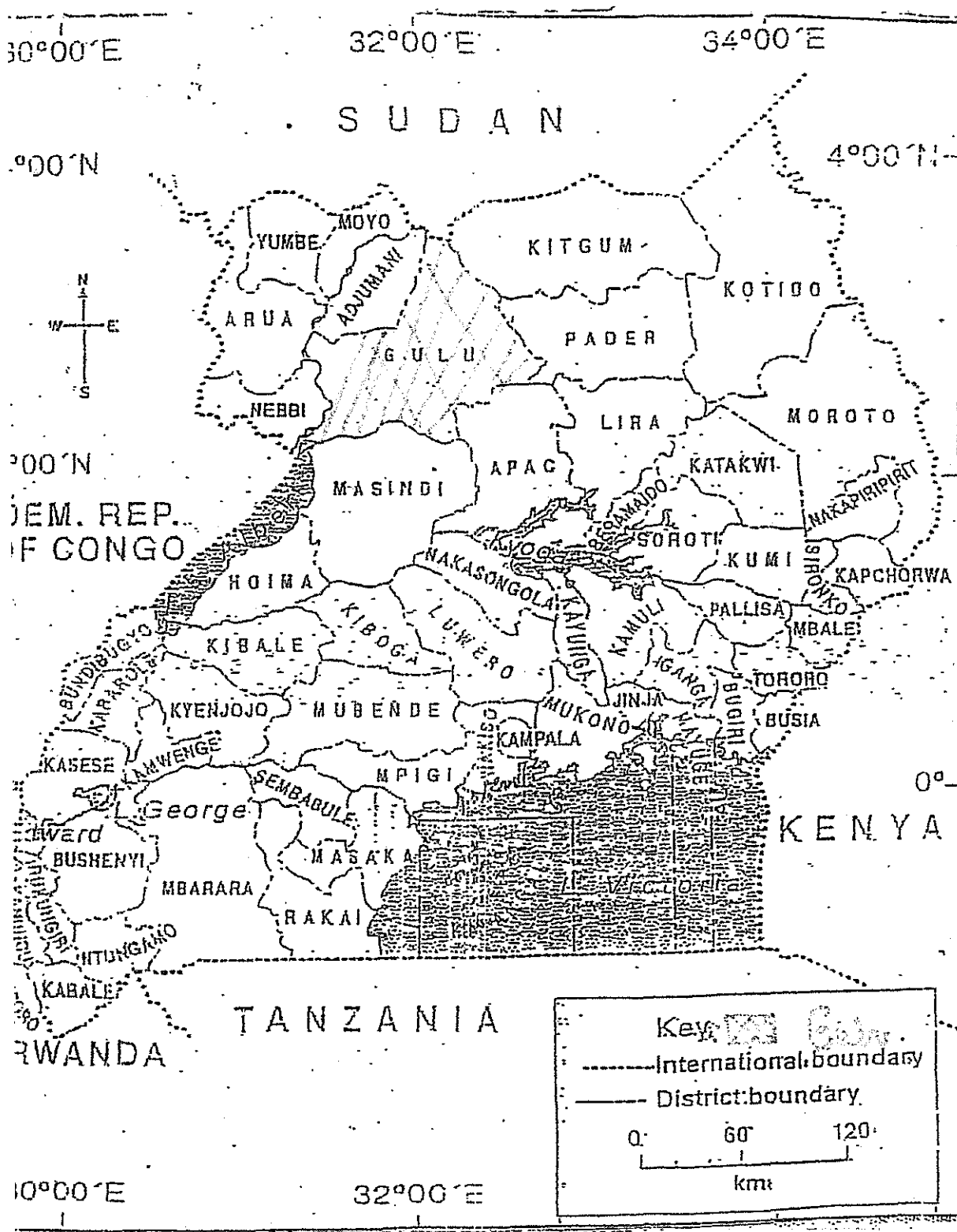
Item	Quantity	Rate	Total amount
Transport	2 times to KIU Lira study centre	10,000=	20,000=
Accommodation	2 days	12,000=	24,000=
Feeding	2 days	15,000=	30,000=
Library fee	5 times	1,000=	5,000=
Internet fee	2 times	1,000=	2,000=
Air time	4 times	5,000=	20,000=
Consultation	2 times	20,000=	40,000=
Typing	80 pages	1,000=	80,000=
Printing	80 pages	500=	40,000=
Photocopying	80 pages	100=	8,000=
Binding	2 times	3,000=	6,000=
Sub total			275,000=

Amount in figure: Shs. 1,138,000=.

In words: (One million, one hundred thirty eight thousand only).

Appendix(iv)

MAP OF UGANDA SHOWING GULU DISTRICT



MAP OF GULU DISTRICT SHOWING GULU MUNICIPALITY

