

**The Promotion of Children's Rights by ASB in Oyam
District Uganda**

**A Thesis Presented to the School of Postgraduate Studies and
Research Kampala International University, Uganda**

**In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Award of the
Degree of Master of Arts in Human Rights and Development**

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September, 2010



DECLARATION A

"This Thesis is my original work and has not been presented for Degree or any other academic award in any university or Institution of Learning".

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Name and Signature of Candidate

25/09/2010


Date

DECLARATION B

"I confirm that the work reported in this Thesis was carried out by the candidate under my supervision"

Dr. S. Kingata

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20/9/2010

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APPROVAL SHEET

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prepared and submitted by Franz (Josef) Kuyeka in partial

fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Arts in Human Rights & Development

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DEDICATION

This research is dedicated to my Grandfather Heinrich Hupka (1929-2005) and my Grandmother Lisbeth Hupka, whom without their support my studies would not have happened.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

- ACDO – Assistant Community Development Officer
- AGEZ – Arbeitsgemeinschaft Entwicklungszusammenarbeit
- ASB – Arbeiter Samariter Bund (*German*) / Worker's Samaritan Federation (*English*)
- AU – African Union
- AVSI – Associazione Volontari per il Servizio Internazionale
- CBO – Community Based Organization
- CCT – Central Coordinating Tutors
- CDO – Community Development Officer
- CPA – Concerned Parents Association
- CPC – Child Protection Committee
- CPFU – Child Protection and Family Unit (Uganda Police Force)
- CRC – Convention on the Rights of the Child
- CRC²- Child's Right Club
- COOPI – Cooperazione Internazionale
- DEO – District Education Officer
- DFID - Department for International Development
- DHO – District Health Officer
- DIS – District Inspector of Schools
- EU – European Union
- FBO – Faith Based Organization
- IDP – Internal Displaced Person/People

IMF – International Monetary Fund

KIU – Kampala International University (Uganda)

LRA – Lord's Resistance Army

NGO – Non-Governmental Organization

OAU – Organization of African Unity

PO – Peoples Organization

PDC – Parish Development Committee

PTA – Parents Teacher Association

SAP – Structural Adjustment Program

SMC – School Management Committee

UDHR – Universal Declaration of Human Rights

UMI – Uganda Management Institute

UN – United Nations

UNESCO – United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

UNHCR – United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

UNICEF – United Nations Children's Fund, formerly United Nations Children's Emergency Fund

WFP – World Food Program

ABSTRACT

This study was an investigation in the work one single European Based Organization the Worker's Samaritan Federation or in German Arbeiter Samariter Bund (ASB) in the field of Child Protection in Oyam district Northern Uganda. The study aimed at exploring the services provided by the organization its role in facilitating Children's Rights and the effects of its work. Also the investigation takes into account the challenges for the organization faces in an effort to promote the rights of children in Oyam district, Northern Uganda. The study employed a cross sectional survey design and used both qualitative and quantitative techniques in data collection. It has a sample of 28 respondents, were selected to respond to the questionnaires and interviews. Observation and documentation methods were also used to collect the data. The response rate was 90.3%. The quantitative data was analyzed using descriptive statistics. Qualitative data was summarized into themes. The findings shoed that majority of the respondents seemed to be aware of the rights of the children and the need to have those rights respected. Many hailed the work of NGOs on this but said that still more was needed in form of sensitization of the masses. It also emerged that schools are in some cases some of the culprits in as far as violation of the rights of children is concerned, a factor which was attributed to lack of awareness and weak regulations. In some cases, it was reported that the police which should champion the cause for the rights of children, instead prey on some of the rape victims, when they report to them. Basing on the findings, the conclusion drawn was that majority of the people seem to be aware of the rights of children but because of the weak legal infrastructure, they take advantage and violate them. As recommendations, there is need to strengthen the laws regarding the rights of the children; sensitise the people, especially parents and teachers, and train and educate the children, so that they not only have an awareness of their rights, but that they can also demand for and report the culprits to relevant authorities.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.0 Introduction

This study sought to examine the role of Workers Samaritan Federation in the promotion of Children's rights in Northern Uganda, with Oyam district as the case study. The independent variable was Role of Workers' Samaritan Federation and promotion of children's rights was the dependent variable in the study. This chapter presents the background to the study, the statement of the problem, the purpose, the objectives of the study, the research questions, the hypotheses, conceptual framework, the scope of the study, the significance, justification and operational definitions of terms and concepts.

1.1 Background of the Study

This study based on the principle, that Human Rights encompasses as well Children's Rights not partially but in an inclusive manner since children too are human beings. Following this Principle, Children's Rights have to be promoted and protected everywhere in the world, because they are also part of the Universal Human Rights, formulated by the United Nations (UN) in a Children's Rights document.

Unfortunately the reality is a different one, despite various efforts, declarations and conventions, the Rights of Children are still violated in many parts of the world. Quite many examples for this still weak status of Human Rights and Children's Rights can be found in Northern Uganda, where a more than twenty-one years lasting insurgency of the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) took place. This insurgency led by Joseph Kony displaced more than 1.8 million people, according to a UNICEF Report of 2009, many of them Children. A lot of Children were not only displaced, they were also killed, abused and abducted, or forced to serve as soldiers for the LRA fighting as a militia against the Government of Uganda. It was first in 2008 when some

peace was achieved in the region, with the so called "Juba Talks".

Now many organizations from around the world are trying to restore peace and Human Rights in the region, or simply to help the people. They are concerned with reconciliation issues or resettling and reintegrating the so called "Internal Displaced People" (IDP's) returning to their former homes from the camps they lived so long in. Also many Children are returning from abduction through the LRA, back in another uncertain environment for them.

Many of these organizations, working with IDP's or LRA returnees are based in Europe have ties to other European Organizations or enjoy funding and support from the European Union, or its member states. This study will look at one of them, to see what is the work and commitment of such an organization.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Children in Northern Uganda have suffered and continue to do so since several years of the ongoing insurgency, carried out by the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA), killing, abducting and abusing families and Children and committing various other crimes and cruelties in the region. The recovery from these events may take years, even if the crisis seems now to be almost over. A lot of things need to be done in order to restore peace in this region and to promote, install and to establish Human and Children's Rights in this case.

In Oyam district there are several problems related to Children's Rights, among these are early marriages for the girls, rampant abuse of corporal punishment, unsafe schools with little or no infrastructure and high school dropouts. There is lack of monitoring and reporting systems. When cases of rape and abuse are reported to police, it is reported that they are mismanaged and the district itself lacks the capacity to handle child abuse cases. As a result, the children in this area end up in a rather hopeless and helpless state. It is against such a background that the

researcher sought to conduct this study.

1.3 Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this study was to examine the role of Workers Samaritan Federation in the promotion of children's rights in Oyam district, Northern Uganda.

1.4 Objectives of the Study

There are three Objectives in this study, to fulfill its purpose:

1. To examine the role of Workers' Samaritan Federation in poverty reduction as a way of supporting Children's Rights.
2. Examine the effect of community sensitization on the promotion of the rights of children
3. Examine if the services provided by Workers' Samaritan Federation are helping to overcome the challenges for Children's Rights in Uganda.

1.5 Research Questions

1. What is the role of Workers' Samaritan Federation in poverty reduction as a way of supporting Children's Rights?
2. What is the effect of community sensitization on the promotion of the rights of children?
3. Are the services provided by Workers' Samaritan Federation are helping to overcome the challenges for Children's Rights in Uganda?

1.6 Scope of the Study

The geographical scope of this study lays in Northern Uganda, the Region so bitterly affected by the Insurgency of the LRA. The researcher focused on Oyam district as a case study, with the sub-counties Aber, Acaba, Otwal, Ngai and Minakulu. The researcher focused on the Arbeiter-Samariter-Bund-Deutschland e.V. (ASB), the Worker's Samaritan Federation Germany, which is working in Oyam district. The thematically scope is about the Children's Rights and Child Protection programs of these organizations, and the protection of Children in Northern Uganda. The study

looked at the Child Protection Project from the Worker's Samaritan Federation in Oyam carried out from February 2009 until May 2010.

1.7 Significance of the Study

The study findings and recommendations will help to contribute significantly to the subject of Children's Rights issue as such, given the rampant violation of children's rights, especially in war affected communities. This will help future scholars to determine what could be done better to make Children's Rights a reality and will also help other organizations carrying out similar work, to come up with better strategies of ensuring that the rights of children are not trampled upon.

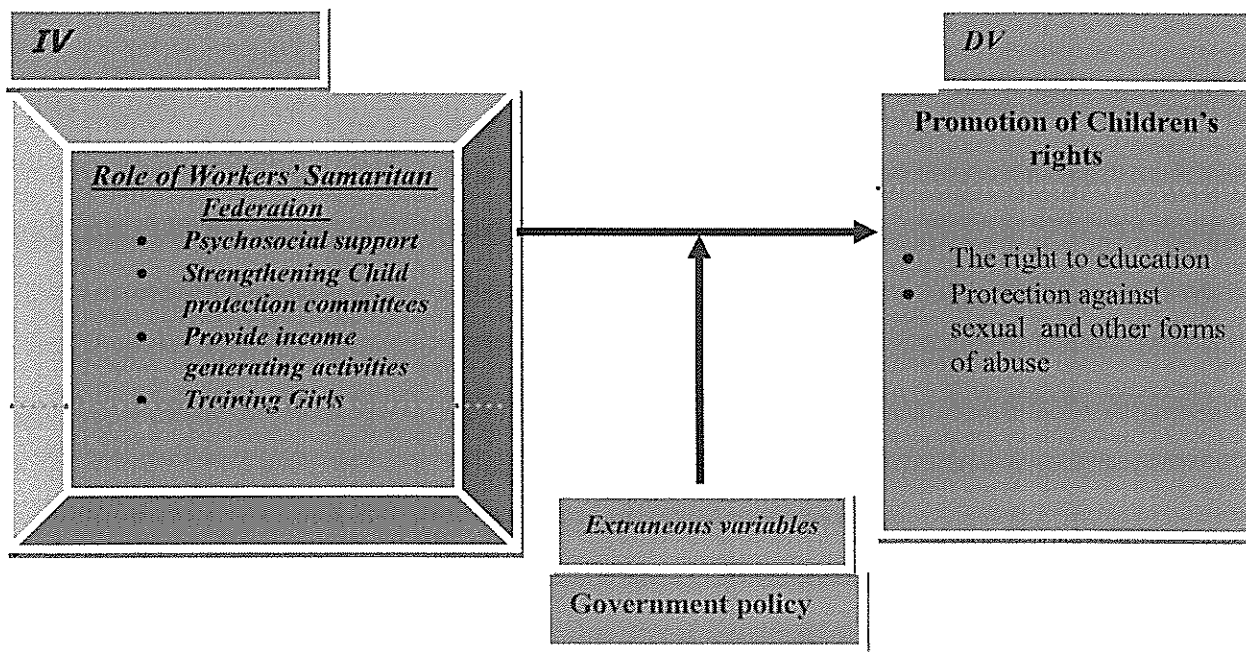
CHAPTER TWO LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Introduction

This chapter is meant to provide a discussion on the conceptual framework as well as the theoretical background of the study. It covers Human Rights as entitlements of all Human beings and especially children as a disadvantaged group and how they have been and are still violated in Northern Uganda. Further literature will be reviewed about the role of Human Rights Organizations their actions and the enactment of Human Rights especial Children's Rights.

2.1 Conceptual Framework

Figure: 01



Source: ASB Uganda annual report, 2008.

This study concentrates on how a foreign based Non-Governmental Organization namely the Worker's Samaritan Federation (ASB) influences Children's rights in Northern Uganda in Oyam district, through providing psychosocial support, strengthening child protection committees, provision of income generating activities

and training girls. Through the provision of these services, as the conceptual framework demonstrates, Workers' Samaritan Federation works at ensuring that at the end of it all, the children's rights to education and protection against all forms of abuse are realized.

2.2 Theoretical Framework

This will be just a short overview about existing Children's Rights Instruments and Challenges for Children's Rights.

2.2.1 Basic Children's Rights Instruments

This deals with the specific Human Rights Instruments concerning the issue of Children's Rights. There are several existing Human Rights Instruments on International and Regional Level beginning with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights itself and the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC). In the Universal Declaration of Human Rights it is written that we owe children the best mankind has to give and that a child is everyone below the age of eighteen years. Regional Instruments in this respect give us the same message like the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child or the European Charter of Children's Rights. In all this instruments there are three types of rights provisional, protection and participation rights.

That there are enough violations of this rights in this instruments can be seen in various reports of Human Rights Organizations like from Amnesty International "Breaking God's Commands: the destruction of childhood by the Lord's Resistance Army" and „In the firing line war and Children's Rights."Also Human Rights Watch wrote about the violations of Children's Rights in Northern Uganda in The Scars of Death: Children Abducted by the Lord's Resistance Army in Uganda.

2.3 The Role of Non-Governmental Organizations

Countless organizations work all over the world claiming to protect and promote Human Rights often unquestioned what their real role is.

Sandberg, (1994 p.1) says that in 1980's where NGO's came into their own as economical, political and social players throughout the African continent, they became a significant force, not just a category in African politics. In her book she sees NGO's in Africa are significant though theoretically underspecified actors on the continent. Her opinion is that one can no longer pretend to understand African, especially development politics without critical understanding of the relations among NGO's and African states. She adds that NGO's collectively transfer more money to the south than the World Bank states group does. Indigenous NGO's are increasingly targeted as financial recipients, NGO's often can secure more financial resources from various domestic and external sources to undertake development projects than a local or national debt-ridden or authoritarian African government. These NGO's which are now among the major players in many African countries especially in the public service sector have not all earned their power by a singular good effort, there are important international actors behind them helping to increase NGO visibility and to accelerate financial support. She concludes at the end of the paper that this demonstrates the increasing importance of NGO's in African politics and the ways in which African NGO's can affect African states.

Welch(1995 p.42) begins with the observation that since independence strongly centralized states did not really work and promised tasks were not fulfilled by African governments strongly centralized were tried and found wanting. In this chapter he states that the authoritarian regimes in Africa failed to protect Human Rights, foster economic development or promote national integration. He says it is time to shift to a new paradigm grassroots rather than state capitals should get attention. In this new paradigm the society is more important than the state. He adds that human Rights in Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) form a crucial part of civil society. They differ from government institutions because they are not making authoritative decisions and try to implement them, he sees the interacting with government as reason for the existence of these NGO's. The broader purpose of them should be to benefit society or at least a bigger group of it without directly benefit for themselves. Voluntary Organizations often are pursuing idealistic causes

which are crucial to a modern and functioning society and they form a vibrant, active, crucial part of civil society.

Jenkins (1994), in her article about the Christian Church as NGO's sees the role of churches important in the attempt to support Africans in their struggle for development and as one category of NGO's "Christian churches – Catholic and Protestant...are funding and operating a myriad of development projects throughout the continent that are intended to improve the quality of peoples lives (Jenkins, 1994 p.84) The article mentions that Missionaries and Christian churches played a unique role during the colonial period of Africa's history, not only as carriers of the gospel, but as agents for development, primarily in the area of education. She stresses the independence of churches from state interference in our times and says church leaders have to decide which position they want to take in the future Christianity represents what may be the largest mass movement in Sub-Saharan Africa.

An even more recent work is the dissertation of Namara (2009). In Chapter 2 of her work she tries to assess the roles of NGO's from a modern perspective, examining current and historical theories and research pertaining the roles of NGO's in poverty reduction. She begins with the fact that there is a lot of disagreement about the availability of theories to explain the roles of NGO's. According to her thesis available studies show that NGO's perform one or more of three related roles. The first view seems to view "NGO's as complementary actors, who are highly philanthropic often bridging the gaps left either by the government and the market. As second view rooted in liberal pluralistic thinking NGO's are perceived as "civic actors" as substitutes of the government and part of the civil society before the third view from a global political economy perspective. Namara, treats NGO's as actors with their own agenda. In her opinion these three categories broadly reflect what NGO's are doing, but it might be necessary to adopt the political economy perspective to examine the roles of NGO's further.

Other researchers argue that NGO's act as complementary actors of the government, the generally perception seems to be that NGO's play a complementary role in response to government and market failures to reach the poor

2.4 Effects of the work of Non-Governmental Organizations

Katharina Hofer's Paper "The Role of Evangelical NGO's in International Development: A comparative case Study of Kenya and Uganda" is not only focusing on the role of a new type of Christian mission through evangelical NGO's but also showing some of the effects these organizations have. It is not only that since the 1980's NGO's play a very prominent role in development co-operation it is also that faith based organizations seem to excel secular ones. "Religious groups have become ever more prominent in UN forums and continue to extend their role in shaping international public policy" They are expanding their international networks with well established local alliances, steady supply of private funding and a voluntary workforce. She sees faith based organizations as a vital component in a globally expanding evangelical network between the Northern and Southern Hemisphere, which by helping to advance church planting-campaigns in Sub-Saharan Africa broaden the international support base for conservative Christian groups in Northern America. Her paper tries to examine links between foreign missionary interventions and privatization of public services with reference to the health and education sector in Kenya and Uganda, which is relevant to me when we are talking about Children's Right to Education "Evangelical NGO's are increasingly active in the field of formal education" "(Hofer, 2003 p. 387) .The Ugandan policy to register churches only in conjunction with a charitable project has resulted in the accreditation of over 2000 HIV/Aids projects...Moreover churches themselves are registered as "faith based NGO's" the number of which climbed 600 alone between 1992 and 2000". (Hofer, 2003 p. 386)

In her paper she gives insights about Structural Adjustment and Privatization Policies and how NGO's have been entrusted with the delivery of former public services and make an impact there especially in the education sector. "The significance of faith

based NGO's in development co-operation is increasing as a result of conservative religious groups in American foreign policy and at the UN." (Hofer, 2003 p. 387) Her conclusion is that the significance of faith based NGO's is increasing and that the contemporary evangelical movement is not an enterprise to save souls in the developing world but more an international business and value coalition.

In Chapter 10 of his book "Protecting Human Rights in Africa: roles and strategies of non-governmental organizations." Claude Emerson Welch speaks about "The NGO Revolution" assessing the strengths of Human Rights NGO's in Africa. He admits that "Human Rights violations continue in Africa despite the efforts of NGO's", (Emerson Welch, 1995 p.284) but he says that it is also impossible to correct all these situations and actually not their responsibility. The major task for Human Rights Organizations should be to "document and publicize the problems" (Emerson Welch, 1995 p.285) as well as "to press for an open political process" (Emerson Welch, 1995 p.285) to address these issues. Solutions should be sought by governments and not Human Rights NGO's alone. As positive results so far he states an improved future perspective for Human Rights, fast transformation in the belief about Human Rights Organizations and influences of "domestic sovereignty and cultural relativism have been some what diminished." (Emerson Welch, 1995 p.286) He mentions that "there are explicit references by African governments" (Emerson Welch, 1995 p.286) now and that "the formal end of Apartheid and the Cold War have removed massive complicating factors assessing Human Rights throughout Africa" (Emerson Welch, 1995 p.287). There are further improvements in the reports and discussions "treaty bodies are demanding for greater detail and providing clearer guidelines" (Emerson Welch, 1995 p.287). He argues in this paper that "The concealment of Human Rights abuses has become increasingly difficult" (Emerson Welch, 1995 p.287) modern technology like satellite dishes and mobile phones and internet has clearly an impact on Human Rights. Also there are now "Quantitative measurements of Human Rights improvements in many areas...documentation has increased and become more sophisticated" (Emerson Welch, 1995 p.287) and 'the notion that internal Human Rights practices are not international business has been significantly weakened"

(Emerson Welch, 1995 p.288) hiding behind domestic sovereignty has become more difficult. These are a lot of positive factors for Human Rights.

This next paper von Rick Davis "Monitoring and Evaluating NGO Achievements" deals with issue how to assess the impact made by NGO interventions. He starts with the observation "that there has been dramatic growth in the number of NGO's involved in development aid in both developed and developing countries" (Davis, 2001 p.1) and that the total amount of public funds spent through them also has increased significantly. Associated with this growth there seems to be also "growing concern about identifying the achievements of NGO's." (Davis, 2001 p.1) "There is a growing number of very public criticisms of NGO's as a whole containing implicit and explicit judgments about NGO performance." (Davis, 2001 p.1) He is asking whether many NGO's know what they are doing. As the first problem he sees to ambitious expectations and in addition a lot of performance criteria set by donors. The paper voices doubts if NGO's sign up for them knowingly. The second problem for him is the complexity of organizations caused by their scale, he argues that expectations about "project performance are raised further by the hierarchical structure of large NGO's and their position in a even larger hierarchy..." (Davis, 2001 p.3) and that "NGO's often belong to more than one hierarchy of organizations each with differing expectations and reporting practices." (Davis, 2001 p.3) More problems are caused by the diversity of activities NGO's carry out "the majority of the largest NGO's tends to be generalists involved in a wide range of development activities. Davis further observes that there are limitations for the instruments NGO's use to monitor evaluate and review themselves as one reason they are not able to substantiate their achievements.

He sees many of these problems "relate to the scale of structural features of NGO's and the wider ecology of aid organizations." (Davis, 2001 p.5) Information could now be more "open to the possibility radical change", (Davis, 2001 p.5) because of the growing access to Internet even in developing countries . "Annual progress reports in the public domain", (Davis, 2001 p.6) which are still not the fact

everywhere, would show accountability or hypertext links from Northern to Southern Partner NGO's would give more direct access to outsiders but also more direct and global access to public funds. This could lead "Northern NGO's to rethink how to add value to the aid supply chain." (Davis, 2001 p.6) and make impact assessment easier.

Another paper about assessing achievements of NGO's specifically in the field of capacity building is from John Hailey and Rick James "NGO Capacity Building: The Challenge of Impact Assessment". Like it is well known there is increasing investment in "capacity building initiatives in the development world", (Hailey & James, 2003 p.1) assessing the impact of capacity building is still a major challenge especially to disseminate findings in a timely user-friendly meaningful way

"Capacity building is a term beset by conflict and confusion open ...to a number of different interpretations." (Hailey & James, 2003 p.1) One level is concerned with building organizational capacities of NGO's to survive and to fulfill their mission another one is "building the capacity of civil society in its broadest sense and strengthening the capacity of the key stakeholders, communities, families and individuals in order to participate in the social and political arena". (Hailey & James, 2003 p.1) There is particular confusion and conflict over the approach adopted by different donors and NGO's in the North strengthening Southern NGO's due to the inherent issues of power and autonomy. In such partnerships there exists "no universally accepted definition of capacity building" (Hailey & James, 2003 p.1), which is "as a term not easily translatable into different languages and ... rarely used outside the development community or the non-profit sector.

In spite of this various interpretations there is definitely need for capacity building, a fact which is universally accepted. "Community groups, NGO's and other civil society organizations are at the forefront tackling problems like poverty, ill health, environmental degradation and social injustice as well as to mitigate the effects of conflict and humanitarian disasters." (Hailey & James, 2003 p.1f) There is a lot of pressure on often over-stretched and under-resourced organizations, threatening

operational effectiveness and organizational viability. The result is that governments and donors recognized the need to invest in capacity building of such organizations. "Capacity building is increasingly prioritized as a core of many development strategies." (Hailey & James, 2003 p.2) There is "growing interest in the dynamics and efficacy of capacity building interventions." (Hailey & James, 2003 p.2) Especially need is there to assess the long term impact of those interventions. The paper is highlighting some of the challenges for assessing the impact of capacity building interventions.

2.5 Service Provision by Non-Governmental Organizations

Ole Therkildsen and Joseph Semboja take "A New Look at Service Provision in East Africa", where they are concerned that the debate on service provision in developing countries is only focused on the need for privatization and only considers market oriented prescriptions. They mention the concern that the incorporated Structural Adjustment Programs in many African, Sub-Saharan Communities pay very little attention to what they think are three important features of Service Provision. These features are according to them:

- One that the majority of the population depends on "...collective action by the state, non-governmental organizations and people's organizations (PO's)"(Semboja & Therkildsen, 1995 p1.)
- second "that links between the voluntary sector and the state become more not less important for service provision" (Semboja & Therkildsen, 1995 p1.)
- Third feature is service provisions sector "growing dependence on foreign aid" (Semboja & Therkildsen, 1995 p1.)

To the last feature they note that foreign assistance is not only a major reason for the growth of the voluntary sector, but that it also has made it possible for the state to maintain and even increase its role in the provision of services. It is there opinion that these three features though important are largely ignored. Another central point of the paper is to provide a comparative perspective on similar aspects of service provision in East Africa, for us only Uganda is relevant of these examples. The paper deals with the following three sectors education, health and law and order, where it is aid that high priority is given to the first two services in provision

and financing both by state and the voluntary sector, law and order is increasingly provided by non-state actors or privatized. They try to give an explanation how the relationship between NGO's and PO's engaged in service provision has changed. By talking about privatization and collective action they see the increasing role of NGO's and PO's in service provision as part of it and not only profit oriented enterprises. Also they say that privatization in East Africa in our case Uganda does not necessarily imply the reduction of the role of state and government and the links to the voluntary sector. They are concluding that social services have been privatized to a large extent since the years of independence and NGO's as well as PO's play an increasing role in service provision. Links of the state to the voluntary sector have become more important, significant parts of the educational and health services would fail if voluntary actors could not access state provided resources.

The "Child Protection Recovery Strategy for Northern Uganda 2009-2011" gives us the view of the Ugandan Government what should be done to enhance Children's Rights in Northern Uganda. Its purpose is "to guide interventions and ensure effective coordination in the context of recovery" (Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development, 2009 p.5) of the region especially on district and sub-county level with the goals enhancing harmonization, standardization, optimization of resources and impact of the interventions. This strategy is meant to be a three year road-map for child protection stakeholders and priority interventions in Northern Uganda. It tries to consolidate coordination at sub-county, district and national level. The strategy was developed "for all individuals, organizations, departments and structures either governmental, non-governmental or community based working with and for children". (Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development, 2009 p.5) Key duty bearers should be Probation and Social Welfare Officers, Community Development Officers and Assistants short local government employees and of course Child Protection Organizations, teachers, health workers, development partners, and community based structures targeting "all children in the conflict affected sub-regions of Northern Uganda." (Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development, 2009 p.5) The strategy is identifying the duty bearers and their

"protective roles and capacities" (Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development, 2009 p.14) beginning with national and local-government agencies and departments. In this point the strategy identifies the "over-reliance on NGO's" (Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development, 2009 p.15), Community Based and Faith Based Organizations as a problem. Collaborative arrangements should be made between governmental, non-governmental and community based structures "optimizing available resources gearing the work of NGO's towards strengthening and supporting the capacities of local government and community based structures." (Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development, 2009 p.15) lead agencies should be appointed in several districts "working in full support of the CDO's" (Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development, 2009 p.15) including reporting and coordination functions.

Moroso (2004) says that in the last few years, NGOs have made unique contribution in channeling huge funding from so called "Western Countries" and international Institutions like IMF, World Bank and UN Agencies to the country. That they are a "fundamental link in the aid chain, the final phase of a process", leading from donor funding "to the implementation of development oriented projects. He tries to explain that many projects sponsored by UN Development agencies are carried out by local and international NGO's, from food distribution under the World Food Program to refugee camps management under UNHCR and even educational and cultural programs from UNESCO and UNICEF. The practice "of contracting work out to NGO's is widely considered to be a useful tool to identify more precisely remedial measures and to provide a channel for the public opinion at a local level in order to customize official international programs according to specific local needs.

His example is Hoima a small town in one of the poorest areas in Uganda with one of the highest HIV rates registered. One of the biggest development oriented Italian NGO's AVSI has been present in Hoima more than 15 years. The AVSI presence is related mainly to health sanitary programs, along with side projects like local NGO support, food distribution and youth sensitization. He talks about a HIV

pilot project he has started 2002 with AVSI there the "Prevention of Mother to Child HIV Transmission, along with substantial food support for the beneficiaries. In his description he tells us that the implementation of the project was not trouble free, that they had to overcome strong cultural barriers, the refusal of participants to any help, tensions inside families, limited personnel dealing with over 600 families. Arising from their problems with the control of food and drug utilization, food got sold, medicines misused and all the time the work of AVSI was "continuously threatened by political instability

2.6 The rights of children

The Child Protection Recovery Strategy for Northern Uganda (2009-2011) gives the view of the Ugandan Government what should be done to enhance Children's Rights in Northern Uganda. Its purpose is to guide interventions and ensure effective coordination in the context of recovery of the region especially on district and sub-county level with the goals enhancing harmonization, standardization, optimization of resources and impact of the interventions. This strategy is meant to be a three year road-map for child protection stakeholders and priority interventions in Northern Uganda. It tries to consolidate coordination at sub-county, district and national level. The strategy was developed for all individuals, organizations, departments and structures either governmental, non-governmental or community based working with and for children. Key duty bearers should be Probation and Social Welfare Officers, Community Development Officers and Assistants short local government employees and of course Child Protection Organizations, teachers, health workers, development partners, and community based structures targeting all the children in the conflict affected sub-regions of Northern Uganda.

The first this strategy does is assessing Child Protection in the context of recovery, beginning with the situation in Northern Uganda outlining the general "Peace Recovery and Development Plan" before talking about Child Protection issues. Some

of these issues are Children who have experienced violence, Children deprived of their parents, Children in conflict with the law and discrimination of Children as former LRA soldiers. After this the strategy tries to assess the factors impacting the vulnerability of Children, like access to basic social services as there are water, health, sanitation and education. Other factors are livelihood security and the capacity of parents and caregivers to protect children. The next point is about the duty bearers, their protective roles and capacities starting with national and local-government agencies and departments. In this point the strategy identifies the over-reliance on NGO's, Community Based Organizations and Faith Based Organizations as a problem. Collaborative arrangements should be made between governmental, non-governmental and community based structures, with the viewpoint of inter agency work as a necessity to optimize available resources gearing the work of NGO's towards strengthening and supporting the capacities of local government and community based structures. Lead agencies should be appointed in several districts working in full support of the Community Development Officers including reporting and coordination functions. The next part of the strategy are its guiding principles and different approaches, Human Rights based, multi-partner and multi-sectoral, community based, age and gender sensitive as well as Children's reliance and participation in their own protection. This is followed by the specification of prevention measures by national and local government, coordination structures and mechanisms the monitoring and reporting framework. Very interesting are the annexes about the consultations held with UNICEF, Department for International Development (DFID), ASB, Concerned Parents Association and Mothers Union as facilitators for developing the strategy, reflecting Children's voices and identifying the responsibilities of stakeholders. For example NGO's it was identified as responsibility to provide scholastic materials, provide tents during floods and in camps, support the government, provide medicine and Child Rights activities.

Moroso (2004) asserts that NGO's in Uganda have been pivotal in the last few years, that they have made unique contributions in channeling huge funding from so called "Western Countries" and international Institutions like IMF, World Bank and UN

Agencies to the country. That they are a fundamental link in the aid chain, the final phase of a process leading from donor funding to the implementation of development oriented projects. He tries to explain that many projects sponsored by UN Development agencies are carried out by local and international NGO's, from food distribution under the World Food Program to refugee camps management under UNHCR and even educational and cultural programs from UNESCO and UNICEF. The practice of contracting work out to NGO's is widely considered to be a useful tool to identify more precisely remedial measures and to provide a channel for the public opinion at the local level in order to customize official international programs according to specific local needs.

In this articles, he gives an of Hoima, a small town in one of the poorest areas in Uganda with one of the highest HIV rates registered. One of the biggest development oriented Italian NGO's AVSI has been present in Hoima more than 15 years. The AVSI presence is related mainly to health sanitary programs, along with side projects like local NGO support, food distribution and youth sensitization. He talks about a HIV pilot project he has started 2002 with AVSI there the Prevention of Mother to Child HIV Transmission along with substantial food support for the beneficiaries. In his description he tells us that the implementation of the project was not trouble free, that they had to overcome strong cultural barriers, the refusal of participants to any help, tensions inside families, limited personnel dealing with over 600 families. Arising from there problems with the control of food and drug utilization, food got sold, medicines misused and all the time the work of AVSI was continuously threatened by political instability. The AVSI and other NGO's were forced to limit actions to emergency projects without even thinking about development. Although the political situation might have changed since 2002 this report presents us with common challenges in service provision many NGO's have to face until today.

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction

This chapter gives an overview about the different techniques and methods used for the study, its design the data collection, the sample and sample size. Further the chapter will talk about the research procedure the analysis of data, validity and reliability of the research instruments.

3.1 Research Design

A case study design was approached for this research, an in depth analysis or investigation to identify the underlying principles. A combination of both qualitative and quantitative methods was used. The qualitative methods aimed at evaluating people's attitudes, beliefs, practices and perceptions the rights of children in Northern Uganda. The case study was about the Worker's Samaritan Federations Child Protection Program carried out in Oyam District in the five sub-counties of Aber, Acaba, Minakulu, Ngai and Otwal, identifying the roles and services of this organization and the effects of its work there. It was an analysis of the overall work this organization carries out for Children's Rights in Oyam.

3.2 Study Population

The Worker's Samaritan Federation (Arbeiter Samariter Bund) is working in Oyam District in the Sub-Counties of Aber, Acaba, Minakulu, Ngai and Otwal and Members of the Local Government in the Child Protection Committee of Oyam district.

The study population included 10 ASB staff, 1 ASB child protection manager, 5 ACDOs, and 1 probation officer. The total population was 31 subjects, from which a sample was selected.

Table: 01 Study Population

Category of respondent	Title	Organisation	Number	Total number
ASB staff		ASB	2 per sub-county	10
ACDOs	ACDO	District	1 per sub-county	5
CDOs	CDO	District	2	2
Probation officer	Probation officer	District	2	2
District inspector of schools	DIS	District	1	1
DEO	DEO	District	1	1
Word vision Uganda	WVU	World vision	2	2
District Health officer	DHO	District	1	1
Concerned parents association	CPA	CPA	1	1
District health office	DSO	District	2	2
TOTAL				27

3.3 Sample Size

In Total the research comprised a sample of 27 respondents. These were selected from a total population of 31, using a sampling table provided by Krejcie & Morgan (1970). One respondent was interviewed by the researcher. The sample included 10 ASB staff, 5 ACDOs, 2 CDOs, 2 probation officers, 1 district inspector of schools, 1 DEOs, 2 staff of WVU, 1 District Health officer, 1 member from concerned parents' association, and 2 members from the district health office.

3.4 Sampling Procedure

The Sampling Technique used was purposive and selective sampling, since the data required could only be got from some specific respondents.

3.5 Research Instruments (Validity and reliability)

3.5.1 Validity

The concept of validity is to be able to produce findings in agreement with the theoretical or conceptual values of the study. It ensures that the instruments of the study are accurate in what they are supposed to measure and in the measurement results. For this study Content validity is from special importance, focusing how an instrument corresponds to the theoretical content of the research. Content validity was determined by expert judgment. The questionnaires were supplied to five different judges, who validated the single questions, with either 1 valid or 0 not valid. The coefficient of Validity Index (CVI) was used to show the validity of the instruments.

Table: 02 Validity Questionnaire 1

Question No	Judge 1	Judge 2	Judge 3	Judge 4	Judge 5	Total Validity
No. 1	1	1	1	1	1	1
No. 2	1	1	1	1	1	1
No. 3	1	1	1	1	1	1
No. 4	1	1	0	1	1	0.8
No. 5	0	0	1	1	1	0.6
No. 6	0	1	1	1	1	0.8
No. 7	1	1	1	1	1	1
No. 8	1	1	1	1	1	1
No. 9	1	1	1	1	1	1
No. 10	1	1	1	1	1	1
No. 11	1	1	1	1	1	1
No. 12	0	0	1	1	1	0.6

Coefficient of Validity Index: 0.92

The coefficient of Validity Index was calculated by calculating the average validity of all questions leaving out one of the lowest and one of the highest evaluations, giving us the real average.

Validity Questionnaire 2

The questionnaire was vetted by 5 different judges evaluating each question with either 1 meaning the question is valid or 0 meaning the question is not valid. Afterwards the content validity index was calculated.

Table: 03 Validity Questionnaire 2

Question No	Judge 1	Judge 2	Judge 3	Judge 4	Judge 5	Total Validity
	1	0	1	1	1	0.8
	1	1	1	0	1	0.8
	1	1	1	1	1	1
	1	0	1	1	0	0.6
	1	0	1	1	1	0.8
	1	0	1	0	0	0.4
	1	0	1	0	0	0.4
	1	1	1	0	1	0.8
	1	0	1	1	1	0.8
	1	1	1	1	1	1
	1	1	1	0	1	0.8
	1	1	1	1	1	1
	1	1	1	1	1	1
	1	0	1	1	1	0.8
	1	0	1	1	1	0.8
	1	0	1	1	1	0.8
	1	0	1	1	1	0.8
	1	0	1	1	1	0.8

Content Validity Index: 0.81

The Content Validity Index was calculated by calculating the average validity of all questions leaving out one of the lowest and one of the highest evaluations, giving us the real average.

3.5.2 Reliability

Reliability refers to the consistency of measurement, or the degree in which an instrument measures the same way each time it is used under similar circumstances and conditions with the same subject. In this study the test- retest procedure was used to ensure the reliability of the questionnaire, it means the questionnaires were submitted twice to the respondents and compared in its outcomes. The two sets of scores were correlated and the results evaluated. For the observation observer consistency was crucial, this means similar decisions have to be made about similar events on different occasions.

Table: 04 Reliability Questionnaire 1

Question Number	Test-Participant 1	Test-Participant 2	Total similarity per question
1	1	1	2
2	1	1	2
3	1	1	2
4	1	0	1
5	1	0	1
6	0	0	0
7	1	1	2
8	1	1	2
9	1	1	2
10	1	1	2
11	1	1	2
12	1	1	2

Table 05 Total Similarity Questionnaire 1

	Test-Participant 1	Test-Participant 2	Both participants
Total similarity all questions	11 of 12	9 of 12	20 of 24

The test-participants answered 20 of 24 questions both times the same way the questionnaire was distributed, this means 83.33% similarity which suggests a high reliability.

Table 06 Reliability Questionnaire 2

Question Number	Test-Participant 1	Test-Participant 2	Total Similarity per question
1	1	0	1
2	0	1	1
3	0	0	0
4	1	1	2
5	1	1	2
6	0	1	1
7	0	1	1
8	0	0	0
9	1	0	1
10	1	0	1
11	0	0	0
12	1	0	1
13	0	0	0
14	1	0	1
15	1	0	1
16	1	1	2
17	1	0	1
18	1	0	1
19	0	1	1

Table 07 Total similarity Questionnaire 2

	Test-Participant 1	Test-Participant 2	Both participants
Total similarity	11 of 18	7 of 18	18 of 38

The test-participants answered 18 of 38 questions in a similar way both times the questionnaire was distributed, this means 47.37 % similarity. This outcome suggests a low reliability, what may lay in the nature of the questionnaire with open ended questions, which makes it hard to answer in the exact same way both times.

3.6 Data gathering procedures

Upon approval of the proposal by the supervisor, the researcher with the agreement of a supervisor and the faculty proceeded to collect data from the field. The researcher then carried out a pilot study, in which the questionnaire was pretested to five respondents hailing from Lango region, at Uganda Management Institute. The researcher then proceeded to collect the data, a process that included visits to various libraries and relevant offices like the UNICEF office in Nakasero, who availed the researcher with relevant contacts of the Community Based Service Department in Oyam. From March to April the researcher went several times to the ASB country office on Kimera Road in Ntinda in order to get some respondents and reports from the From 22nd to 30th April. The researcher got a letter of introduction and went to Oyam from 19th to 21st May, where he got some respondents from the local government and the ASB staff working there. Thereafter, the researcher proceeded with data analysis and report writing.

3.6.1 Documentary review

There researcher carried out a review of the relevant documents, which included a quarterly project report and a proposal written by the ASB, as well as several other documents from the internet and other sources.

3.6.2 Questionnaires

Two different types of questionnaires were distributed. Questionnaire 1 with close

ended Questions and Questionnaire 2 with open ended questions were distributed to 27 respondents, who included local government staff and ASB staff.

3.6.3 Observation

A participant observation was conducted in Oyam district in Oyam Town Council observing a Child Protection meeting organized by district with all the actors and organizations involved in Child Protection including the Probation Office and the ASB. An observation guide was used which was prepared by the researcher. The researcher took a passive role in the events and did not take part in any discussions.

3.6.4 Interview

An interview was conducted on March 19th 2010 with the Child Protection Manager of ASB at the ASB country office on Kimera Road in Ntinda. The interview was held with only short preparation of questions after the Child Protection Manager offered himself to answer some questions for the research.

3.7 Data Analysis

This is about how the collected data was evaluated and analyzed to be later presented as findings. The documents were carefully read and compared with other findings. The findings from interview were summarized and organized according to the different themes. For the observation and the interview editing and summarizing was done and the findings were also presented under the respective themes. The data from the questionnaires was edited, sorted and then entered in the SPSS data analyst, from which descriptive statistics were generated, in order to explain the variable of the study. The data generated was presented under the different themes of the study in form of graphs, charts and descriptive statistics tables, so as to ease the data interpretation. Recommendations on the circumstances of the data collected were then made.

3.8 Ethical Considerations

Letters of introduction were given to the respondents to avoid misinterpretation. The questionnaire also had an introductory part which assured the respondents of confidentiality. The researcher got reference and contacts of the respondents from the relevant departments, in order to build confidence

3.9 Limitations of the Study

The researcher encountered a number of limitations. One of these was language barrier, which hindered him from getting some information, especially during observation. On two occasions, the researcher was robbed of several items, including a large amount of money and a phone, where he had stored some of the voice recordings from the interviews; this was a very big set back as it implied that he had to go back to the field, amidst scarce resources

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

4.0 Overview

This chapter presents the various findings about challenges the ASB is facing, roles the organization is performing, services it is providing and effects it is having. The quantitative findings are presented in descriptive statistics, while the qualitative ones are summarized according to themes, showing the perception of the different respondents on Children's Rights.

4.1 Response rate

A total of 28 questionnaires were issued out. Out of these, 27 filled to completion and returned to the researcher, representing a response rate of;

$$\frac{27}{28} \times 100 = 96.4\%$$

4.2 Empirical findings

4.3 Demographic variables

4.3.1 Age categories of the respondents

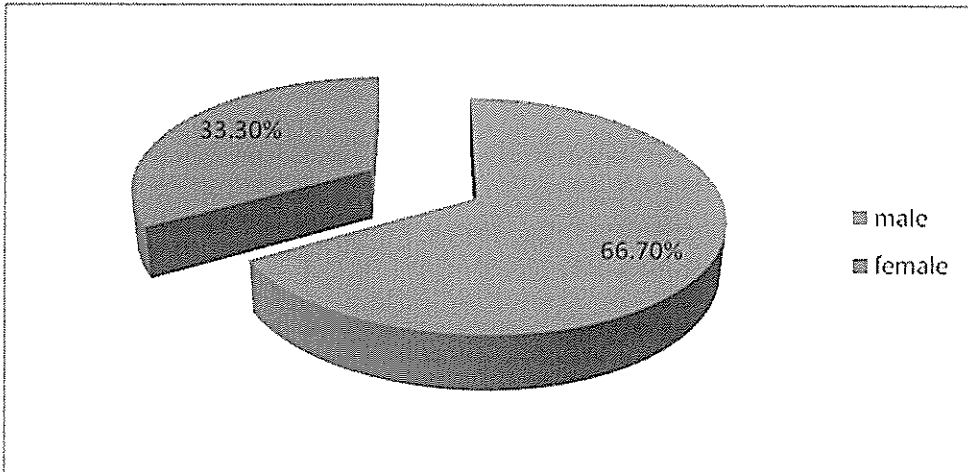
Table: 08 Age Categories of the Respondents N=27

	Frequency	Percent
20-30	10	37
31 and above	17	62.9
Total	27	100.0

Source: Field data

Overall, majority of the respondents (62.9) were in the age category of 31 and above. These were 17 in total, and those who were between the age of 20-30 were 10(37%). This implies that the respondents were mature people, who would be expected to have a clear understanding of the issues around the rights of children in Oyam district.

4.3.2 Distribution of respondents by gender categories (Figure: 02)



Source: Field data

The findings revealed that 9(33.3) of the respondents were female, while 18 (66.7) were male. This trend could be attributed to the fact that in this community, it is the males who can articulate most issues due to the edge they have over women in form of better education. This further relates to the fact that most of the females drop out of school at an early age and they find themselves married at a tender age.

4.4 Findings about the Role of the "Worker's Samaritan Federation" in Oyam

Table:09 Findings about the Role of ASB N=27

	Statement	YES	NO
1	Are you aware about the Children's Rights Situation in Northern Uganda?	22(81.4%)	5(18.5%)
	You know of any Non-Governmental Organizations	25(92.5%)	2(7.4%)
	Do you think NGOs alert the community about the rights of Children	22(81.4%)	5(18.5%)
	Do NGOs Partner with government to make people understand and appreciate Children's issues	17(62.9%)	10(37%)
	Do you think there has been gross violation of Children's Rights, because of IDP situation	24(88.8%)	3(11.1%)
	NGOs Sensitize the communities on Child rights and support morally and financially Children's Rights initiatives	19(70.3%)	8(29.6%)
	NGOs are fighting for Children's Rights and moral life	22(81.4%)	5(18.5%)

Source: Field data

These findings give us an insight in the situation in Oyam. Majority of the respondents seemed to be aware of the role of NGOs in protecting the rights of children. From the table, 22 of the respondents indicated that they had knowledge on the children's rights situation in Northern Uganda. Yet another 22 of them also affirmed that the NGOs alert the community on the rights of children, 22 of them still affirmed to the statement that NGOs are fighting for the rights of children and their moral life.

However, it was also noted that some people were stating that they were aware about the situation, without stating what they were aware about, whether is it the abuses, abductions killings; some respondents are more concrete than others there. Some of the issues that the respondents highlighted included the fact that the

Population in Northern Uganda needs to be made to know and appreciate Children's Rights as very instrumental for development; Putting up together laws to protect children and also policing the communities to stop Child Right abuses; The Children's laws and policies need to be popularized, the community to be sensitized about the importance of observing Children's Rights, and people need to change their attitude and respect children; and that children should be given education so as to improve their situation.

These responses show us sometimes very different opinions what should be done in general to change the situation in Northern Uganda. It reaches from stopping the insurgency, community policing, making laws up to sensitization and popularization of Children's Rights, changing people's perception and attitude about them. This information shows the level of awareness that people have that about NGO's which do work for Child Protection or Children's Rights in Oyam and some names which ones they are like UNICEF, COOPI, World Vision and not to forget the ASB.

On the issue of the services that the NGOs provide, the respondents mentioned that they provide magazines and posters concerning children's rights and that they also sensitize the public. However, it was noted that the NGOs need to do a lot of follow up of the people who they have equipped with knowledge and skills in Child Protection issues, in order to improve the status of children's rights in Oyam district.

From the documentary review that the researcher carried out, the role of ASB as strengthening the weak government outreach at school and parish level by promoting community based Child Protection structures was highlighted. It sees the role of the ASB in the support of sub-county and district officials to coordinate Child Protection Responses, establish referral systems, monitor, report and respond to violations. According to the ASB Project Proposal from March 2009 there are 104 schools in with an average of 964 children to monitor and in 29 of them in two sub-counties there is no abuse monitoring or reporting system in place (Source: ASB Project Proposal, March 2009). ASB wants to make a forum available for Children to

report Child's rights violation cases and offer an alternative way for rampant corporal punishment. So far there were no actions taken, when these cases were reported to the head teacher, cases of Child abuse were solved by paying small money to the victim. So the ASB wants to increase the outreach of Child Protection interventions in all sub-counties in this early phase to avoid imbalances in the provision of services in the districts Child Protection systems and structures.

As its capacity building role the ASB sees to ensure ownership and sustainability of its project by the district, promoting the capacity of local government structures through partnership with the districts probation office and education department. The goal is to strengthen community based Child Protection structures through partnerships established with the Assistant Community Development Officers (ACDO's), the district education officer, school inspector, Central Coordinating Tutors (CCT), parents teacher associations and school management committees.

Not only should close relationships with ACDO's be established in each sub-county there should be also support in planning, field visits and training to create a monitoring and reporting system in the community and the schools. Leadership should be given to the local government while ASB is tacking the backseat. The proposal also foresees the placing of two ASB staff members in each sub-county headquarter along with ACDO and CCT to do joint planning and monitoring. The proposal states that the ASB is currently the lead agency in Ngai and Otwal but should also take the lead in Aber, Acaba and Minakulu, according to my observation ASB already has done so. During monthly coordination meetings ASB has the role to facilitate and support the local government in the coordination of Child Protection Responses shifting this responsibility slowly to the ACDO's making their offices focal point for all protection related work in the sub-counties.

From the interviews that were conducted, a number of issues were raised. On the question of whether ASB incorporates local leaders or population in their project, the

respondents affirmed that there are community child protection programs, community meetings where people are selected. In these, the ASB provides training to support them and holds discussions with the community. The selected individuals are the ones who go to the children. He further mentioned that there are similar programs at schools as well. However, he noted that the challenge they are faced with is that there are only a few women teachers, which increases gender bias in schools, resulting into higher numbers of girls dropping out. As ASB, the informant mentioned that they focus much on girl child education, teachers training to avoid violence, get alternatives to corporal punishment, and make schools safe for children by monitoring them and make teachers aware about code of conduct.

When asked about which rights they target, the respondent mentioned that they mainly focus on protection of rights but also provision of food, uniforms, support of transport, small provisions. They also encourage Child's Rights Clubs, where children participate. This provides a forum for them to raise their problems.

Commenting on the role of the government in supporting Children's Rights, one respondent revealed that there is legislation in place, a commission for children, programs against corporal punishment, some child friendly policies, but the implementation is weak because there is no investment there and that this is where they come in to assist or fill the gap. The problem is recruiting of professionals in the government and training them.

From the researcher's observation, ASB was seen working as part of a co-operational network including World Vision, the District Probation Office, the Police Child Protection and Family Unit, Concerned Parents Organization, Community and Assistant Community Development Officers, Cooperazione Internazionale (COOPI), the District Health Department and the School Inspector. The staff helped tracking cases of Child Abuse with special monthly tracking sheets, reporting about problems with stakeholders and in the health and educational sector. ASB acted also as an UNICEF Agent in Oyam, the program was also funded by UNICEF as main donor which received frequently reports from ASB and evaluates the project.

4.5 Effects of the Work of the Worker's Samaritan Federation

4.5.1 Responses to Questions on the Effects

The researcher developed a number of questions to seek respondents' views on the effects of the Workers' Samaritan Federation and this yielded a number of responses;

Table: 10 Effects of the Work ASB

N=27

Statement	YES	NO
You think Northern Uganda can benefit from these NGO's	24(88.8%)	3(11.1%)
You think work for Children's Rights is important?"	19(70.3%)	8(29.6%)
You think NGO's should do this work or someone else	22(81.4%)	5(18.5%)
You think the work of NGO's is useful	24(88.8%)	3(11.1%)

Source: Field data

From the findings, majority of the respondents seemed to appreciate the role of NGOs and ASB in particular, saying that they have played a tremendous role in the protection of the rights of children by bridging the gap that government could not fill due to limited resources. This was emphasized by the fact that many children have come to realize their full potential in life, as a result of the intervention of NGOs. When further probing on how the rights of children can be enhanced was done, some of the respondents indicated that the parents need to be taught not to beat or mistreat their children.

Others indicated that concerted efforts were needed in the area of consciousness building on matters of dealing with children's rights across the board and that there is need to come up with a clear national policy on Child rights. It was also revealed that there is more need for awareness creation in the communities, so that people get to know and appreciate the rights of children, which can be done by way of sensitization.

On the whole, several respondents seemed to appreciate the fact that ASB helps in direct service delivery like in health and education, which is a way of fulfilling the rights of children

From the interview the researcher held with the Child Protection Manager of the ASB, it emerged that the project so far had reduced early marriages or at least that it happens not openly any more. He further revealed that there are more girls going to school and ASB is supporting more families .He also noted that there was reduced violence and abuse, increased enrollment in school and that the whole infrastructure is stronger.

4.5.2 Findings Documentation “First Quarterly Report May 2009”

Table: 11 Operational Results 1

Number of Sub-counties with functional Child Protection systems	Number of Children assessing appropriate services	Number of girls accessing services	Number of boys accessing services
5	11000	6000	5000

(Source: “First Quarterly Report May 2009”)

The first quarterly report from May 2009 gives us some numbers about the operational results, Operational Result 1 being 11000 children 6000 girls and 5000 boys are accessing appropriate services and care arrangements through functional Child Protection systems in five sub-counties of Oyam district, which prevent and respond to child abuse, neglect and exploitation.

Table: 12 Operational Results 2

Number of Sub-Counties	Number of primary schools	Number of pupils (total)	Number of girls	Number of boys
5	67	51000	27000	24000

Source: "First Quarterly Report May 2009"

Operational Result 2 in the report is that 51000 pupils, 27000 girls and 24000 boys in 67 primary schools in five sub-counties access a safe and protective learning environment now. This kind of environment prevents, identifies and partly addresses violence and Child Rights violation cases.

Table: 13 Child Rights Violations

Identified Cases		Cases assisted and closed		Cases Vulnerable Children referred	
Total Number	Percentage	Number of cases	Percentage	Number of cases	Percentage
291	100.00%	173	59.45%	70	24.05%

Source: "First Quarterly Report May 2009"

Some indicators the report gives it that from March to May 2009 291 Child's Rights violations cases were identified during this period by Child Protection structures in the community and 70 vulnerable children were referred by these structures and 173 cases assisted and closed. This further serves to show the contribution that ASB has made in the area of children's rights.

From informal discussions that the researcher held, according to the case workers from ASB in Oyam there is success in reporting number of cases, Children are reporting cases themselves, also with the help of the suggestion boxes in the schools. A number of these cases gets assisted and resolved now by the Assistant Community Development Officers (ACDO's) and trained teachers also support these

efforts now. The probation officer of Oyam district corroborates that ASB is helpful in reporting Child abuse cases in the sub-counties, that there is good cooperation and ASB is filling the gaps and help out to reach the community, but not in the manner ASB used to do since UNICEF scaled down its operations in Oyam. From the Community Based Development Department I heard that there are problems with the follow up and that there is a staff problem within ASB that they are too thin on the ground.

4.6 Findings about Service Provision

4.6.1 Findings from Observation about Service Provision

Table: 14 Findings Observation on service provision

Number of Services	Concrete Service
Service 1	Supplementing fuel Ngai sub-county
Service 2	Carried out Minakulu awareness campaign
Service 3	Submitting tracking sheets to probation office about Child Rights violation cases
Service 4	Sub-county reports
Service 5	Supplying community with bicycles and transport

Source: Field Data, Observation Guide

Table: 15 Findings Documentation

Sub-County	Number of trained people		Child Protection Committee		Other Stakeholders (PDC, CPFU, Local Council Health Center, NGO representatives)	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Aber	27		15		12	
	11	16	7	8	4	8
Acaba	26		15		11	
	8	18	5	10	3	8
Minakulu	25		15		10	
	7	18	5	10	2	8
Total	78		45		33	
	26	52	17	28	9	24

Source: "First Quarterly Report May 2009"

According to the First Quarterly Report from May 2009 the ASB helped in the restructuring and training of the Child Protection Committees in Acaba, Minakulu and Aber. In Acaba 26 people were trained ,18 male and 8 female; from this people were 15 from the Child Protection Committee (CPC), 10 male and 5 female; the rest of the people 11 in total, 8 male and 3 female came from the Parish Development Committees, health centers, local council, Child Protection and Family Unit and NGO representatives.

Similar efforts were made in Minakulu, here 25 people were trained, 18 male and 7 female persons; again 15 people from the Child Protection Committee 10 male and 5

female members; the other 10 people, 8 male and 2 female from the Parish Development Committees (PDC), the Child Protection and Family Unit (CPFU) and Local Council.

Again in the Sub-County of Aber 27 people were trained all in all 16 male and 11 female persons; 15 coming again from the Child Protection Committee 8 Men and 7 Women; the rest 4 Women and 8 Men from the CPFU, the Police Post in Charge and the health center in charge as well the PDC. This training with UNICEF master trainers was according to the report co-facilitated by the Assistant Community Development Officers (ACDO's) and Community Development Officers (CDO's), covering the modules Child Protection, core guiding principles, legal framework, case management and referrals.

The same report states that the ASB also trained School Management Committees (SMC), Parent Teacher Associations (PTA), teachers and Children's groups to strengthen a protective environment in schools. These trainings facilitated by ASB staff and Central Coordinating Tutors (CCT) covered not only safe school concepts, legal framework, but also abuse monitoring, reporting and child participation. According to my observation the ASB is actively involved in monitoring Children's Rights violations in the parishes, sub-counties and schools of Oyam district. They are reporting cases and provide assistance to the children and community as well if necessary the district officials for example fuel and transport. The case workers of ASB fill out tracking sheets for the district probation office and help to manage, refer and handle cases.

4.6.2 Findings about the Challenges for Service Provision in Oyam

On the issue of the challenges for children's rights in Uganda, the responses are summarized in the table below; overall, it was noted that the biggest challenge to the realization of the rights of children in this community lay in the negative attitudes that some people seem to harbour, saying that

Table: 16 Questionnaire 2 (Open Ended) Question 12 "What are the Challenges for Children's Rights in Uganda?"

N=27

Statement	Frequency of responses
Parents lack knowledge on insurgency in some parts	5
Usually there appears to be to be no emphasis on children's responsibility and yet the two go hand in hand	9
Unwillingness by certain communities to respect Child Rights	11
The attitude that people have towards Children, the negative perception that Children's Rights spoil children	14
There is a lot of mistreatment from other people	4

Source: Field Data

This shows there are still a lot of Challenges for Children's Rights in Oyam, mostly problem with people themselves, attitudes and unwillingness, but also their lack of knowledge and still the insurgency.

Table: 17 Questionnaire 2 Question 13 "What are the Challenges for NGO's?"

Response 1	Lack of adequate time to facilitate the course
Response 2	Lot of expectations from community members in terms of handouts
Response 3	Overwhelming number of child abuse and concealment
Response 4	Some have limited funding
Response 5	One of them is lack of funds and transport problem

Source: Field Data

This shows another set of the specific challenges a NGO like the ASB has to face. Not only the sheer number of abuse cases and concealment of them, also problems with transport, time and money.

Table: 18 Questionnaire 2 Question 14 "You think NGO's get support for their work?"

N=27

Statement	Frequency
Yes	19
Yes they do, though not 100% especially those which do not give handouts	4
I think so	3

Source: Field Data

Table: 19 Analysis Question 14

N=27

	Frequency	Percentage
Yes/ I think so (simple agreement)	23	85.18%
Yes, but not 100%	4	14.81%
Total	27	100.00%

Source: Field Data

This shows the general support for the work from NGO's like the ASB; even it seems not to meet all the expectations people have, because it does not give handouts.

Table: 20 Questionnaire 2 Question 15 "Would you support the work of Children's Rights Organizations?"

Response 1	Yes
Response 2	Absolutely to enable Children's Potential in a bid to obtain sustainable development
Response 3	Yes I would by the nature of my work, I work for children so it would be great to have Children's Rights Organizations
Response 4	I support it so much

Source: Field Data

This shows my respondents would be willing to support Children's Rights Organizations, thinking it would enable Children to reach their potential they have and foster development.

Table: 21 Questionnaire 2 Question 16 "Would you appreciate this kind of work?"

N=27

Statement	Frequency
Yes	23
I do appreciate	4

Source: Field Data

The Responses for this question leave not much room for interpretation, they are just stating that there is however support for Children's Rights Organizations.

4.6.3 Challenges according to the interview

Source: Interview Guide

18. How would you describe the circumstances of your work?

These are remote areas, poor roads, keeping staff there is difficult we use motorbikes, there is poor staffing in the local government and a lot of interference there.

20. What is the general climate for Children's Rights in Uganda?

There is a feeling it should not be a priority, especially in the local government; it is not very conducive in fact the last priority.

21. How is the response of the locals to your work?

They appreciate it, but there is demand for more like scholarships or business opportunities, material things.

22. You get support for your work from the local population?

CPC is voluntary work, response is there.

23. What you think are the expectations of the local population and can you fulfill these?

Like mentioned before business opportunities, material benefit.

24. What are your hopes or expectations?

I wish to continue, to have more time, more staff in the local government, more accountability.

33. You have to fight with prejudices?

Yes there are prejudices especially about gender, faith. There are no decisions on reproductive health. There are problems with teachers about girls education, then there is the abortion issue across the region there are tribal prejudices about pregnant girls attending school.

Table: 22 Findings Observation

Number of Challenges	Concrete Challenges
Challenge 1	2 months no Child Protection Committee meeting, organizational problem, Transport problem
Challenge 2	Problem with a school suggestion box, it was seized, CPC access denied
Challenge 3	Problem with Police handling cases
Challenge 4	Save the Children is duplicating ASB work
Challenge 5	Lack of Police Report Form PF3 in Police Post
Challenge 6	Lack of fuel
Challenge 7	Problem with one teacher about corporal punishment
Challenge 8	Problem with a boy accused of killing two people, he was released by police
Challenge 9	Examination fee for Child abuse cases in local health center (not legal)
Challenge 10	Concerned Parents Association (CPA) operating without knowledge sub-county (coordination problem)
Challenge 11	Loro Sub-County not covered by any organization
Challenge 12	Police officer defiled already abused child
Challenge 13	Transparency issues with NGO's in terms of coordination with the Assistant Community Development Officers ACDO's
Challenge 14	Missing of female teachers in a school in Alurupir
Challenge 15	Water problem in schools
Challenge 16	Alternative use of corporal punishment instigated as ASB failure
Challenge 17	Attitude problems with teachers
Challenge 18	Inconsistence of sub-county chief
Challenge 19	Broken water-tanks, no boreholes
Challenge 20	Probation office not facilitated by government
Challenge 21	ASB funding problem

(Source: Field Data, Observation Guide)

Table: 23 Analysis Observational Findings

	Number of cases	Percentage
Problems with Police	4	19.05%
Problems with the health center	1	4.76%
Problems with schools and teachers	4	19.05%
Funding	2	9.52%
Water	2	9.52%
Coordination and Organizational Problems	3	14.29%
Other NGO's	2	9.52%
Other Problems	3	14.29%
Total	21	100.00%

(Source: Field Data, Observation Guide)

This is a list of Challenges the ASB is facing in Oyam, problems with the stakeholders (Police, health center, schools), other NGO's, funding, water, organizational and other problems.

4.6.4 Findings Questionnaire 1

There are Challenges the ASB has to met, which are also influencing the effects of its work. One Challenge is the Perception of Children's Rights in Uganda so there are the findings of Questionnaire 1 a survey about Children's Rights.

In this table we have the ages of the respondents, all older than 20 years, most of them even older than 30 years so no children any more.

4.7 Findings on Children's rights

Table: 24 Findings Children's Rights

N=27

statement	YES	NO
Do you believe that children have rights which should be recognized?	27	0
Knowledge on whether UN have agreed on an international convention on the rights of the child	18	9
Whether Uganda has signed up to the convention	10	17
Whether people in Uganda are aware of the convention	12	15
Do you think the rights of children should be a priority	27	0
Do you agree that every child has a right to education	27	
Should schools be made safe for children	27	0
Should schools banish corporal punishment	24	3
Would you help undertake actions for supporting children's rights	27	

(Source: Field Data)

On the whole, majority of the respondents seemed to agree that children have rights that need to be recognized. The responses showed that all the 27 respondents that were targeted, affirmed to this. Regarding whether UN had agreed on an international convention on the rights of the child, only 18 out of the 27 seemed to be aware of this. In the same regard, only 10 of the respondents showed knowledge on whether Uganda had signed up for that convention, an overwhelming 17 of them lacked any awareness on this. This is an indication that information regarding the rights of children in Uganda is not circulated well to the parties concerned and as a result, many people tend to violate their rights, either out of ignorance or impunity. However, the responses still showed that the majority of the respondents seemed to agree to the fact children should have rights and that schools should be made safe for the children. This serves to emphasize the fact that schools in some cases, have

turned out be the very places where the rights of the children tend to be so much abused.

The respondents were further asked what they thought was the most important for the development of Uganda

Table: 26 What do you think is more important for the development of Uganda?

N=27

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Children's rights	4	14.81%	14.81
Business opportunities	2	7.4%	7.4
Both	21	77.77%	77.77
Total	27	100.0	100.0

(Source: Field Data)

For the majority of people Children's Rights and business opportunities have the same importance, for two people Children's Rights come first and for one respondent business.

CHAPTER FIVE

DISCUSSION, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.0 Overview

This Chapter is going to cover a short discussion of the main findings in order of my three objectives as well as my conclusions. It ends with my recommendations for further investigations and other researchers.

5.1 Discussion

5.1.1 The Role

The Findings about the role of the ASB are based on questionnaires, my own observations, an interview with the Child Protection Manager from ASB, the project proposal and the first quarterly report from ASB. So if there is some repetition it is because multiple sources are stating similar views about the role of ASB in Oyam.

Main findings are here that ASB's main roles are capacity building, sensitizing communities and strengthening community based Child Protection structures. Also ASB has a role to fulfill in monitoring and reporting of Children's Rights violations which are basic responsibilities according to what defines a Human Rights organization, though ASB is not a pure Human Rights NGO. Basically ASB has supporting, not replacing roles like in civil society theories, supporting the district and its sub-counties and parishes, with staff, knowledge, material support and training. Although people are aware of the circumstances the ASB is working under the expectations differ a lot from what the ASB can perform. The ASB can not stop the insurgency nor police the community these are government roles. The Worker's Samaritan Federation (ASB) is performing different roles in Oyam all depending on their core program. These roles include capacity building, education and awareness creation in the sector of Children's Rights.

The study findings showed that people are aware about the situation the ASB is working in, but not clearly stating what they are aware about, if it is the abuses, abductions or killings, some respondents are more concrete than others there. However, what stood out was the fact that there was good knowledge on the rights of children, an indication that some sensitization has surely been done. It was however noted that much as some people seemed to be aware of the rights of children, many of them still violated those rights, ironically, some of the abusers of children's rights were the very law enforcers themselves.

In order to determine the specific roles organizations like the ASB have to perform there, the respondents pointed out some of the few common and obvious ones like caning. However, in light of the fact that the situation in Northern Uganda is getting back to normal, one would attribute this to advocacy work that has been done by the different NGOs and awareness creation efforts that are being made in the region. However, the respondents could not single out specific players in this regard. Some still said that the situation needs to be improved, but they never gave insights on what exactly need to be done.

The respondents further pointed out issues like law enforcement that are still lacking. However, it should be noted that such roles, like community policing, putting laws in place or even stop the insurgency can not be done by an NGO, this is work for the government. In spite of all that, if the ASB can play a role in changing attitudes, awareness creation, popularization, sensitization or helping with education, this will help to improve the situation further.

The researcher further asked about the role these organizations are performing and got a list of answers, working with people directly or the community seems to be very important, alert them, making them understand and appreciate and so on. Also the partnering with government seems to be important. The question targeted like said before the roles of NGO's in Oyam especially the one of ASB in Oyam, which was not clarified in the question itself. Some of the responses are very vague like

fighting for Children's Rights and moral life, this leaves a lot room for interpretation. Alerting the community can be put together with make people understand as educating the community as well as creating awareness or sensitizing people. The response of moral support is vague again also financial support does not give much clue.

On the expectations of the people from the various NGOs, one notes that there is some awareness that has been created. Some of the responses ranged from provision of magazines and posters. However, some expressed the need for more monitoring of the situation. The district staff in charge of security and the rights of children lamented that the government does not avail them with the necessary funding to do the work of monitoring, and to them, this was an area where they needed more support from ASB and other NGOs whose focus and mandate is the protection of the rights of children.

In the ASB proposal "Action against Exploitation" I see a guideline how the ASB wants to strengthen the outreach of the government to school and parish level, by promoting community based Child Protection structures, it gives details how these structures should be made capable to identify and handle cases, also it explains the role of ASB in supporting sub-county and district officials. Furthermore it explains the capacity building role of ASB ensuring ownership and sustainability by the district, how structures are build up and how monitoring and reporting should take place. One could say how the system is carefully designed with and for and explained to the different stakeholders (Haily & Jones).

The interview with the Child Protection Manager of the Worker's Samaritan Federation shows us the complexity of its work, not only the complexity of the roles it is trying to perform, but also the complex network of stakeholders involved in such operations. Role issues are girl child education, corporal punishment, making schools safe, training and supplying people. Than this is this number of people involved as stakeholders UNICEF, the Ministry of Education, the local government at two

different levels district and sub-county, schools the parents, the local communities and the beneficiaries the children themselves. This shows us the huge task of networking the ASB is doing to create a Child Protection Structure.

In my observation I just stated how I saw or experienced some parts of the monitoring and reporting role as part of a co-operational network with other stakeholders.

5.1.2 Effects

For my findings of the effects I have to say, they are mainly based on documentation from ASB reports and the statements from my respondents, for a more intrinsic view a longer observation would be helpful, which I am not able to provide. There is a mixed picture about what was achieved and what now happens not openly any more or covered up, like early marriage. Of course service provision has improved, more cases are reported and assisted but still a large number of challenges and obstacles remain not adequately addressed, also as fault of the new UNICEF policy changes for funding.

What can be said is that Oyam is definitely benefiting from the work of the ASB, it is filling gaps and there a lot of Child Rights issues still there (see Table: 4.08) also that people start to appreciate the work for Children's Rights and see it as important (Table 4.09). Some see it even as means to grow into responsible people and reach their full potential.

On how the rights of children can be enhanced, the responses showed that there are still some shortcomings in sensitization and awareness creation and on the policy level. Of course this needs to be addressed by NGO's, but to develop a national clear policy is in the end a government task.

There are different opinions about who should do Children's Rights work like Table shows, some want to leave it to NGO's alone some want it to be done by everyone

or at least NGO's and stakeholders

The opinions also differ about how useful the work already done by the ASB in Oyam is. The results as presented in Chapter four, are varying between very useful, useful and not yet really useful. This implies that the work done by ASB has some positive effects in the community, of course in some cases, the expectations from all people will not be met.

Question 19 of Questionnaire 2 in Table 14 was asking "What can be done more or better?" also there are a lot of different responses about that. People either want a better coverage of the country by NGO's or more NGO's working on the ground, some again consider a joint approach with the government and other stakeholders as the best way to improve the current situation. Also another opinion is that government should not leave all the work to NGO's and only make the laws, it should also make direct delivery of services itself. The responses also show that services are still not sustainable at the moment and structures not really active according to at least one respondent.

To the interview I have to say that it just says that the early marriage problem somehow was reduced and more cases reported, more girls go to school and more families get assisted. These are positive but very vague responses without other data to corroborate these responses.

The documentation of the "First Quarterly Report May 2009" gives us two operational results about that 5 sub-counties have now functional Child Protection systems and that 11000 children are assessing appropriate services (Table: 4.15) and that 67 primary schools with 51000 children were made safe at the time the report was conducted (Table: 4.16) . A problem here is follow up reports were not accessible for me. Further the report states that out of 291 Child Rights Violation cases 173 almost 60% were closed and assisted (Table 4.17), 70 or 24% referred, again follow up reports were not available.

In my informal talks with people I heard often that ASB still is filling gaps for the government , like Rose Bakenegure Namara discussed in her paper, but not in that manner any more like they used to before UNICEF scaled down or cut its support for the project.

5.1.3 Services

According to the answers I got from questionnaire 2, the ASB is providing not only magazines and posters (see Table 14), they also offer in some cases morally and financial support as well as a lot of support for care and education of Children. Other services the ASB provides in capacity building, legal support, advocacy and awareness creation. Practical services are the provision of fuel and transport assistance for example the district education department or the local police, the Worker's Samaritan Federation is helping out with bicycles for the community not only to perform small tasks, but also to create small business. The case workers are helping children to go to school, they also go to the schools on behalf of the district and educate the school staff on Children's Rights and alternatives for corporal punishment, put up suggestion boxes for Children and form Child Rights Clubs in schools.

According to the interview the ASB is targeting mainly protection and provisional rights in Oyam district, also participation rights are enhanced in Children's Rights Clubs and consideration given to girl child education.

Regarding the roles, originally this question was targeting the services provided by the ASB, but roles and services are sometimes not easy to differentiate, assisting the government can be seen as well as a role as a service, as is capacity building or sensitize and support Child Rights Clubs, the respondents are not very concrete here and do not exhaust the matter. However, what emerged strongly was the fact that the respondents had some awareness of the roles of ASB, an indication that it has been really involved in the community work of sensitization and awareness creation.

the respondents were sometimes not very concrete about the matter what they actually want organizations like the ASB to do. Continuously support of Children's Rights is more a role than a service. The best or most concrete responses were here to strengthen networking and coordination as well as strengthen capacity building for service delivery, also that there needs to be something done to look after the caretakers for Children, which is a control or monitoring function.

The interview also stated that ASB was performing provisional services and carrying out sensitization and awareness campaigns.

In the documentation (Table: 15) about the "First Quarterly Report 2009" we can find that 78 people were trained at this point in the whole district to deal with Children's Rights issues, consisting of Child Protection Committees and various stakeholders. This shows efforts were made in building capacity and delivering services to the district.

The key word here is assistance, assistance to the local government. Be it in awareness creation or sensitization of people without the ASB Child Protection would not work. Without them tracking and reporting the whole monitoring system could not work. The ASB is also providing necessary training for the community officials and Children's Rights Clubs. They render the necessary service and build the capacity making the districts Child Protection system work. More to the services ASB provides I have to say that multiple respondents state the provisional services for Children and the district officials. Like it was said in the roles ASB is acting sometimes on behalf of the district in awareness campaign or monitoring schools. The ASB is facilitating the district that the local government can do its work. From the observations I made I can corroborate that. Findings otherwise may give a more complete picture of all the small services ASB is providing, like bicycles, materials, fuel and so on.

Table 16 shows the challenges ASB is facing according to my respondents. First coordination and networking still needs to be strengthened in order to be able to address Children's Rights comprehensively. Secondly there are still negative attitudes towards Children's Rights, the perception exists that Children's Rights are spoiling children. There is unwillingness of certain communities and teaching personal to respect Children's Rights. Other challenges on community level are the the lack of knowledge on the parents side and the long time effects of the insurgency in the region.

There are challenges for NGO's like the ASB, time constraint is one of them, but there are also constraints in funding (Table 17). What also is the number of cases to deal with and the community which is targeted, because of expectations which can not be fulfilled like handouts, but also the community as perpetrator, in some of these communities there is an overwhelming number of child abuse and concealment due to ignorance. The transport problem seems not so important against this.

The next responses from Table: 18 Questionnaire 2 Question 14 and Table 19 show that the ASB seems to get support for the work it is doing even though sometimes not a 100%, because the organization does not give handouts or does meet community expectations every time, which can be corroborated by the interview I held with the Child Protection Manager (Interview Question 21). generally my respondents are willing to support Children's Rights Organizations (Table: 20), but they do not see the ASB as one which is correct even though Child Protection is an important part of its work, at least people respond they appreciate it (Table: 21)

The greatest Challenges according to the interview for ASB are not only infrastructure or problems of provision, but peoples attitudes and expectations, like about material benefits. Stakeholders like the local government were named explicitly, also there seem to persist prejudices about gender, faith , girl Child education and reproductive health according to this interview.

In my observation (Tables: 22-23) I identified also different sorts of problems or challenges, mostly with stakeholders themselves like police schools, teachers and other officials, but also other NGO's like Save the Children and sometimes lack of coordination, networking failure next to infrastructural and other problems. Of course problems are not the same like Diego Moroso described in his paper working in Hoima but they are also challenging serious development efforts.

For my Questionnaire 1 I got respondents all older than 20 years, more than half of them even older than 30 years, so no Children actually (Table: 8), the same distribution I got with the gender from my respondents (Table: 9), but all of them believe that Children's Rights deserve recognition (Table: 24), which is positive for that matter. A possible think to do would be maybe to ask these respondents how many are parents of them a thing I missed here.

The Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) is a important document and the international guideline for Children's Rights. It is sad to see that only two third of my respondents know actually about the CRC (Table:24), this is a bad result which shows that more awareness needs to be created for it. The next responses in Table 24 make not happy either less than half the people I asked 10 out of 27 (37.03%) actually know that Uganda has signed up to the CRC, strangely half of the same people (Table:24), which is one respondent more think or believe that people are aware about the CRC in Uganda.

There are positive responses towards Children's Right to education and that Children's Rights should be a priority and have the right to education, what can be seen in Table 24 this gives me a glimpse of hope for the future of Children's Rights.

That there is still need for improvement making schools save and to abolish corporal punishment can bee seen in Table 24 It seems like my respondents are not yet satisfied with the contemporary conditions in the schools, also the majority 24 to 3 is for the abolishment of corporal punishment, but the responses leave it unclear if it is

because it is unpopular or they are actually convinced that corporal punishment is bad an issue I could not clarify.

In Table 25 the question was a little bit tricky by purpose to see what is really more important for people. Only four answered Children's Rights, two respondents was honest to answer business opportunities. For most of the respondents 21 of them Children's Rights have the same value as Business Opportunities. The result is a little bit sad because I think rights should have more value than business

Overall this questionnaire shows that Children's Rights are not totally a lost cause, even though there is not much awareness, but people value them to some point and pledge to undertake actions.

5.2 Conclusions

5.2.1 The Role

First of all I can make the conclusion that ASB is the lead agency in Oyam, because no other organization has so much staff there and plays the role ASB is playing there. ASB is also a main service provider. Still ASB is not there in Oyam to replace local government structures but to assist and strengthen them in Child Protection. So ASB plays a very important role in Child Protection even though it can not overcome all obstacles and challenges on its own, the organization depends on funding and cooperation of other actors as well the local population itself. All the services the ASB provides have no impact if there is no appreciation in the community itself. It is a general problem in Uganda that communities are too weak to facilitate services themselves, but it is also peoples expectations and attitudes creating obstacles to do so and to depend on assistance from foreign NGO's. Of course there is lack of law enforcement and infrastructure but communities need to be strengthened to provide these things for themselves, NGO's like the ASB are there to help them get there not as a permanent substitute. Main function of the ASB is to implement a community based Child Protection System and to strengthen the capacity of local government structures in Child Protection.

5.2.2 Effects

It seems like the work from the ASB in Oyam has some positive effects like operational results and responses from questionnaire 2 indicate, even though it can not fulfill all expectations from the local government or the community itself. At least Child Protection Clubs are existent and working to some grade in the schools and parishes. Also a monitoring and reporting system was established with the help from the ASB in the district. That there are still shortcomings because of lack of time, funds and personal is logical, ASB is stuck somewhere between where it started its work and its actual goals. Case mismanagement and problems in the administrative structure of the district can not be blamed on the ASB, it actually provided help in building the capacity of the district and establishing a Child Protection System within the community. Some achievements have been made, but the work of ASB is not as fruitful yet as it was hoped.

5.2.3 Services

Oyam district is definitely depending on the services provided by the ASB. Its own local government structures are still too weak and there is too less personal to fulfill its Child Protection function. Capacity building still needs to be increased as well as funding to protect Children of the district more efficiently. The ASB was carrying out training and different campaigns to increase awareness and sensitize people about Children's Rights issues, more provision of services is still needed. There are a lot of challenges to face in the community and with different stakeholders in order to do that. Without further provision of services created structures are in danger to fail to do its work, efforts made to establish a workable Child Protection system wasted, because it will not reach full functionality on its own, because of the lack of capacity, resources and personal.

5.3 Recommendations

1. These structures should be made capable to prevent identify and adequately handle individual Child Protection cases, conducting community awareness programs, initiating a approach more responsible towards Children's Rights.
2. Local leaders are incorporated in Child Protection programs as well as the local government at district and sub-county level. Cooperation exists with the education and the probation office of the district, the Assistant Community Development Officers (ACDO's) and UNICEF.
3. They should cover the whole country so that Children's Rights are taken care of The government needs not to leave the work of Children's Rights to NGO's apart from developing policies and making laws to government needs to make direct delivery to the vulnerable Children who are at risk of their rights being violated in the whole country.
4. In to improve the situation further, there should be joint approach with the government, such that the NGOs get the necessary assistance, especially in as far as legal enforcements are concerned.
5. There is need for more sensitization of the masses on matters pertaining the rights of children
6. In order to achieve maximum benefits from their activities, the NGOs should involve the stakeholders, right from the grass root level, so that they develop a sense of ownership of the project, rather than leaving all the work to the NGOs
7. Besides training the children, the NGOs should train the communities in various skills which they can use to generate an income, since poverty is one of the reasons why some people violate the rights of children
8. Another recommendation is maybe not to look at projects, which surprisingly just it scaled down or laid of by their donor organization. Following this if you are in the middle of your research and something like this happens, you may want to find out why it happened. If the donor

organization is a big agency like UNICEF a further investigation in this direction instead of the old planned on might be a valuable topic, because the policies of such a large organizations have quite an impact on the ground.

9. I also recommend for all kinds of investigations to make them in a timely manner not to run behind things that happen and more up to date than a fire fighting approach.

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APPENDIX A

TRANSMITTAL LETTER



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TEL: 041-266813

OFFICE OF THE DEAN FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

May 12, 2010

The Director,
Community Based Service Department
Oyam District
P.O. Box
OYAM - UGANDA

Dear Sir,

RE: HUPKA FRANZ REG. NO. MHD/10002/81.DF

The above mentioned is a bonafide student of Kampala International University pursuing a Masters of Arts in Human Rights and Development.

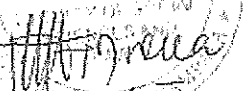
He is currently conducting field research and the title of the Research Project is "The Role of the Workers Samaritan Federation in Promoting Children's Rights in Northern Uganda. A case Study of Oyam District". As part of his studies (Research work) he has to collect relevant information through questionnaires, interviews and other relevant reading materials.

Your Institution has been identified as a valuable source of information pertaining to his Research Project. The purpose of this letter is to kindly request you to avail him with the pertinent information he may need.

All information shared with him will be used for academic purpose only and we promise to share our findings with your institution should you require so.

We shall greatly appreciate your assistance to him.

Yours sincerely,


Dr. Kepha Natolooka
DEAN, FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

APPENDIX B
QUESTIONNAIRE 1 (CLOSE ENDED)

1. Age of the person interviewed

Under 12 years	12-15 years	16-20 years	20-30 years	31 years +
-------------------	-------------	-------------	----------------	------------

2. Gender

Male	Female
------	--------

3. Do you believe that children have rights which should be recognized?

Yes	No
-----	----

4. Did you that the United Nations have agreed on an international Convention on the rights of the Child?

Yes	No
-----	----

5. Has Uganda signed up to this convention?

Yes	No	Don't know
-----	----	------------

6. Do you think people in Uganda are aware of the Convention?

Yes	No	Don't know
-----	----	------------

7. You think Children's Rights should be a priority?

Yes	No
-----	----

8. Every Child has the right to education you agree?

Yes	No
-----	----

9. Should schools be made safe for Children?

Yes	No
-----	----

10. Should schools banish corporal punishment?

Yes	No
-----	----

11. Would you help undertake actions for supporting Children's Rights?

Yes	No
-----	----

12. What you think is more important for the development of Uganda?

Children's Rights	Business Opportunities	Both the same	Don't know
-------------------	------------------------	---------------	------------

APPENDIX C
QUESTIONNAIRE 2 (OPEN ENDED)

1. Are you aware about the Children's Right Situation in Northern Uganda?

2. What do you think about this situation?

3. What needs to be done to change the situation?

4. You now that there are Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) are working in Northern Uganda on Children's Rights?

5. What you think is their role?

6. What you think you can expect from them?

7. What you think they are doing there?

8. What you want them to do?

9. You think Northern Uganda can benefit from this NGO's?

10. You think work for Children's Rights is important?

11. How can Children's Rights be enhanced?

12. What are the Challenges for Children's Rights in Uganda?

13. What are the Challenges for NGO's?

14. You think NGO's get support for their work?

15. Would you support the work of a Children's Rights Organization?

16. Would you appreciate this kind of work they are doing?

17. You think NGO's should do this work or someone else?

18. You think the work of NGO's is useful?

19. What could be done more or better?

APPENDIX D
OBSERVATION GUIDE

1. Date of Observation:-----

2. Time of Observation start:-----

3. Time of Observation ending: -----

4. Place of Observation (District/Sub-County/Town or Village/Building Structure): ----

5. Observed Activities: -----

6. Context of Activities: -----

7. People taking part in Activities (Staff Organization/Teachers/Children/Local Government/others):

8. Used materials/techniques/games:

9. Response of Local Population:

10. Special Remarks:

11. Name and Signature of the Observer:

APPENDIX E

INTERVIEW GUIDE

This interview was conducted on March 19th 2010 in the ASB Country Office on Kimera Road Plot 33 in Kampala from 12.09pm until 12.42pm by Franz Hupka (interviewer) with Parwez Anis, Child Protection Manager of the ASB (the interviewed). The interview was edited on March 24th 2010 by Franz Hupka. The interviewer prepared the questions just before the interview.

1. How you see your role in supporting Children's Rights in Oyam District?

The project was started in the areas of Lango affected by the LRA, because there was forced recruitment and a huge population of IDP's coming back, problems with alcoholism, sexual abuse of boys and girls, defilement. Clans there were not very strong, there were no mechanisms against child abuse, the local government very weak, they had no fuel or means of transport only few motorbikes, police also was not aware.

2. You incorporate local leaders or population in your project?

Yes, there are community child protection programs, community meetings where people are selected. The ASB provides training to support them and holds discussions with the community and these selected individuals are the ones going to the children. There are similar programs at schools as well, the problem is there are only a few women teachers, gender bias school girls dropping out. So we also focusing on girl child education, teachers training to avoid violence, alternatives to corporal punishment, making schools safe for children, monitoring them and make teachers aware about code of conduct, many of them didn't know about this code of conduct.

3. Which rights you are targeting on?

Mainly protection rights but also provision of food, uniforms, support of transport, small provisions. Then in the Child's Rights Club we practice participation of Children, there are representatives this provides a forum for their problems.

4. How you think Children's Rights can be established?

With the measures I mentioned before.

5. You are cooperating with other organizations?

Yes we are cooperating with UNICEF, the district and sub-counties, the district education office, the Assistant Development Officer and Ministry of Education School Mentors.

6. What actions or measures you are carrying out in Oyam?

What I mentioned before.

7. How much time you spent for the project, since when is it running?

Two years now.

8. How many people are working on the project?

We have 10 staff members, national trained staff.

9. You are working with volunteers or only professionals?

Professionals

10. What can be the impact of your program?

The CPC reduced early marriage, this things are not happen openly any more, more girls go to school, there is support for more families, reduced violence and abuse, increased enrollment in schools, the whole infrastructure is stronger and also the local government.

11. What is your target population?

The whole community in general

12. What kind of materials you use for your projects?

We are using training materials for safe school, reproductive health, manuals developed by ASB and UNICEF, video screening, showing movies, youth groups are preparing themselves on different issues.

13. How many people you think you can reach with your project?

You can see in our reports.

14. What can you improve, needs to be improved on the current situation of children?

There is need for expansion to other sub-counties, there is no hospital in the area, still lack of police cooperation.

15. How many facilities or offices you have?

There is on coordination office in Lira, two satellite offices otherwise the sub-county officials we are working with, so our offices are also the administration of the sub-counties.

16. You have any guidelines you work with?

Yes our project proposal.

17. You have any kind of mission you pursue as organization or personal?

It is in the proposal.

18. How would you describe the circumstances of your work?

These are remote areas, poor roads, keeping staff there is difficult we use motorbikes, there is poor staffing in the local government and a lot of interference there.

19. How you see Children's Rights in Uganda?

You can see like in the UNICEF report on child marriage or the strategy paper for 2009-2011.

20. What is the general climate for Children's Rights in Uganda?

There is a feeling it should not be a priority, especially in the local government, it is not very conducive in fact the last priority.

21. How is the response of the locals to your work?

They appreciate it, but there is demand for more like scholarships or business opportunities, material things.

22. You get support for your work from the local population?

CPC is voluntary work, response is there.

23. What you think are the expectations of the local population and can you fulfill these?

Like mentioned before business opportunities, material benefit.

24. What are your hopes or expectations?

I wish to continue, to have more time, more staff in the local government, more accountability.

25. What you think how can Northern Uganda benefit from your work?

They are already benefiting we are increasing the outreach of the sub-counties.

26. How long you think it will take until your goals or objectives are achieved?

We are facing 2011 then the government will take over, we don't want to replace the government.

27. How are you feeling about this interview you want to include or add something?

(No Answer)

28. You like working on this project or you see some gaps in it, when yes which?

The project is good, a gap is we are not in control of the support which goes to the district and not to the sub-county direct, which was the case before.

29. Who developed the project?

It was me myself who developed the project.

30. You think the situation of Children's Rights has improved or is it still the same or even has become worse?

It has improved I think more people are reporting cases.

31. How you see the ASB as organization as international, European, Ugandan?

As international not local, its from Germany of course but also now in Uganda. We do thinks efficiently and professional, building capacity.

32. Many people see Western organizations especially NGO's as not supportive, part of Neo-colonialism how do you see it? (I mentioned that there are especially problems with Faith Based Organizations.)

There is more importance given to international organizations than the local ones, positive feedback also we are not faith based.

33. You have to fight with prejudices?

Yes there are prejudices especially about gender, faith. There are no decisions on reproductive health. There are problems with teachers about girls education, then there is the abortion issue across the region there are tribal prejudices about pregnant girls attending school.

34. You have any cooperation with the government?

We have cooperation with the local government on district and sub-county level, the Education and Probation offices.

35. How do you see the role of the government in supporting Children's Rights?

There is legislation in place, commission for children, programs against corporal punishment, some child friendly policies, but the implementation is weak, no investment there. We are conscious not to replace the government only to assist or fill the gap. The problem is recruiting of professionals in the government and training them.

APPENDIX F

EDUCATIONAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL MEASUREMENT

1970, 30, 607-610.

DETERMINING SAMPLE SIZE FOR RESEARCH

ACTIVITIES

ROBERT V. KREJCIE

University of Minnesota, Duluth

DARYLE W. MORGAN

Texas A. & M. University

The ever increasing demand for research has created a need for an efficient method
of

determining the sample size needed to be representative of a given population. In
the article

"Small Sample Techniques," the research division of the National Education
Association has
published a formula for determining sample size. Regrettably a table has not been
available for

ready, easy reference which could have been constructed using the following
formula.

$$s = \frac{X^2 NP(1-P)}{d^2 (N-1) + X^2 P(1-P)}$$

s = required sample size.

X² = the table value of chi-square for 1 degree of freedom at the desired confidence
level

(3.841).

N = the population size.

P = the population proportion (assumed to be .50 since this would provide the
maximum
sample size).

d = the degree of accuracy expressed as a proportion (.05).

No calculations are needed to use Table 1. For example, one may wish to know the
sample size required to be representative of the opinions of 9000 high school

TABLE 1

Table for Determining Sample Size from a Given Population

N	S	N	S	N	S
10	10	220	140	1200	291
15	14	230	144	1300	297
20	19	240	148	1400	302
25	24	250	152	1500	306
30	28	260	155	1600	310
35	32	270	159	1700	313
40	36	280	162	1800	317
45	40	290	165	1900	320
50	44	300	169	2000	322
55	48	320	175	2200	327
60	52	340	181	2400	331
65	56	360	186	2600	335
70	59	380	191	2800	338
75	63	400	196	3000	341
80	66	420	201	3500	346
85	70	440	205	4000	351
90	73	460	210	4500	354
95	76	480	214	5000	357
100	80	500	217	6000	361
110	86	550	226	7000	364
120	92	600	234	8000	367
130	97	650	242	9000	368
140	103	700	248	10000	370
150	108	750	254	15000	375
160	113	800	260	20000	377
170	118	850	265	30000	379
180	123	900	269	40000	380
190	127	950	274	50000	381
200	132	1000	278	75000	382
210	136	1100	285	1000000	384

Note.—N is population size.

S is sample size.