

**AN ANALYSIS OF THE CHALLENGES FACED BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL
ORGANIZATIONS IN EFFECTIVE SERVICE DELIVERY TO STREET
CHILDREN IN UGANDA: A CASE STUDY OF UNICEF
LIRA DISTRICT - UGANDA**

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DECLARATION

I Auma Jennifer do hereby declare that this research report entitled "An analysis of the challenges faced by NGO's in effective service delivery to street children in Uganda: A case study of UNICEF, Lira district-Uganda" is entirely my own original work except where acknowledged, and has never been submitted before to any other university or institution of higher learning for the award of a degree or any other qualification.

Name : Auma Jennifer

Sign..........

Date.....12/08/2008.....

APPROVAL

I hereby certify that the work contained in this research report has been done under my supervision as the candidate's university supervisor.

Name : Miss Florence Gasi

Sign.....*Florence*.....

Date.....*12th/08/2008*.....

DEDICATION

This work is dedicated to my parents, Mr. Alfred Aporo and Mrs. Akite Sylvia for all their endeavors to ensure I have a successful future.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The researcher would like to thank her parents for their financial support since the time she started her studies up to the level where she has reached.

In a special way, the researcher appreciates Miss Florence Gasi for the tireless efforts she offered in supervising the work, all other members of the faculty of social sciences for their guidance during the study period while the author was at Kampala International University.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

UNICEF	:	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
CRC	:	Convention on the Rights of Children.
HIV	:	Human Immune Virus
STI's	:	Sexually Transmitted Infections
AIDS	:	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
NGO's	:	Non Governmental Organizations
A.C.D.O	:	Area committee Development Officer

DEFINITION OF TERMS

- Access** : This refers to the right to use a particular resource.
- Control** : Refers to the power to decide to decide how children should be managed so that they can not run away to streets.
- Sex** : It is a biological characteristic that make an individual a male or a female.
- Act** : Law passed by an authorized body.
- Constitution** : The most important law in a Country.
- Convention** : An international agreement among nations
- Child** : Anybody below 18years
- Statute** : It is another word for Law

ABSTRACT

The data collected revealed some of the challenges faced by NGO's in effective service delivery to street children in Uganda: A case study of UNICEF, Lira district.

It was found that UNICEF encounters poor coordination with Lira District local government. This was attributed majorly to poverty which makes the government not to offer enough financial support to the organization and also provide their services directly to the rehabilitated street children. Due to this problem, UNICEF is sometimes not in position to provide all the required services to the beneficiaries(street children).Inadequate funds experienced by the organization was seen as the main factor leading to poor management. Qualified workers can not be employed without enough money and as well, some programmes and projects could not go on.

Also it was noted that UNICEF faces various difficulties in delivering services to street children mostly in the field of identification, tracing and follow-up of reunified children. The reason given here was that street children tend not to give true information regarding their back ground.Moreso, business people tend to encourage these children to work for them hence making them used to their life on streets.

The findings indicate that problems that force children to streets in Lira district ranged from lack of enough parental care, peer pressure, poverty, conflicts, Child neglect, to un authorized government and non government children's homes. Business communities stand to be ever blamed for maintaining these children in streets as they act as brokers in these people's businesses.

The study recommended that government should ensure proper coordination with UNICEF and other organizations dealing with the problem of street children like save the children concerned parents and Freidis Rehabilitation centre. Parents should always be reminded of their parental responsibilities over their children so that they can give enough care to their children to avoid them from running away from home.

CHAPTER ONE

1.1 Background to the study.

The number of street children in Uganda is estimated to be 8000 with around 4000 children who live on the streets of Kampala, the Ugandan Capital. Many are war or AIDS orphans and some are HIV positive. As in other Countries, street children are vulnerable to abuse and exploitation and child prostitution are increasing in Kampala and in Uganda as a whole.

In April 1996, Uganda's President Yoweri Museveni signed the children's Statute which aims to show the Country's commitment to meeting the needs of all its children. It includes measures such as spelling out foster care and adoption procedures and establishes process for rehabilitation of juvenile offenders. In January 2001, the Ugandan government announced that it will carry out soon an intensive study on street children in Uganda to see how they can be rehabilitated.

The Jubilee Action in association with UK charity, the Tigers club project in Uganda is providing an innovative way of reaching the street children of Kampala. It aims to rehabilitate by participation in the Tiger club, trying to prevent future homelessness and involvement in crime or drugs. The boys aged between 7 and 20 play football together and after the game they enjoy a large cooked meal. This is often their hot dinner of the week.

Northern Uganda has been brutalized by 20years of civil war at the hands of the Lords Resistance Army (LRA). Many families left their villages and moved into large semi-permanent camps during the conflict. Some people are too young to remember what peace was like, and have lived all their lives in camps where they do not have access to enough basic needs like food water shelter education and many others as they used to enjoy before when they were in their original homes and prior to the LRA conflicts or wars.

Particularly, Lira District being one of the Districts found in Northern Uganda, thousands of children were abducted by the LRA during the war period- the boys were forced to fight and the girls were kept as sex slaves.

Lira's Night commuters are infamous, young children who walk miles each night to sleep in the relative safety of town and escape the waking nightmare of being abducted from the camps by

the Lords Resistance Army (LRA). These young children spend most of their time on the streets begging for food, working for money or any other reward that can enable them sustain a better living compared to staying in the village where their lives are being threatened by either war or lack of basic needs as a result of ever incurring insecurity. It is the long term legacy of war that has contributed to children's influx on streets to a larger extent. However there are some other factors which contributed: These include poverty, death of parents due to diseases like HIV AIDS, mistreatment from home, laziness among others. All these problems call for government and non-governmental organizations to intervene in order to ensure that children's rights are protected by every individual in the district and in Uganda as a whole.

1.2 Statement of the Research Problem.

Basic causes of children's influx in streets of Lira District –Uganda has been identified as poverty, gender discrimination, HIV/AIDS and population growth. Generally, according to the report on the situation of children and women in the Republic of Uganda (UNICEF) oct.2005, 38% of the country's populations of 24.4million, 62% of those living in poverty are children. Child poverty is a complete phenomenon that multiplies the vulnerabilities of the child. Estimated 2.7million children less than 18 years are working under poverty.

Unlike any other District in Uganda, Lira has addressed the problem of street children with unparalleled energy, openness and commitment. NGO's like UNICEF, Save the Children have intervened on the problem of street children by tracing, re-unifying them, re-integration and providing them basic needs like food, shelter, education and medical care. However they face a lot of challenges and among them include insufficient funding from Donors, some parents have negative attitudes in re-unifying street children with those who are at home, other children do not know their exact homes.

The government has also been working hand in hand with NGO's to provide some services like enforcing laws and order to the families who always reject their children, they follow up the re-unified children, close unauthorized children's homes, among other responsibilities. They also involve local leaders in helping to identify some of these children who are idle and disorderly.

However, the problem of street children remains ever changing and challenging even as great success are realized while there are many insights to be gained from the district response to street children. The researcher therefore intends to analyze the challenges faced by NGO's in effective service delivery to street children in Lira district and suggests way forward concerning those challenges.

1.3 Objectives of the study.

1.3.1 General objective of the study:

The study analyzed challenges faced by Non Governmental Organizations in effective service delivery to street children in Lira district and Uganda at large.

1.3.2 Specific objectives:

Specifically the study;

Established problems associated with the government's service delivery to the street children in Lira district.

Analyzed difficulties that workers face as they try to intervene on the problems created by street children to the entire community.

Assessed the constraints to the NGO's ability in collaboration with other sectors to address the problems faced by street children.

1.4 Scope of the study.

The study was carried out in United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund Organization (UNICEF) Lira district and the organization is situated in senior quarters. During the study it was found out that UNICEF is the one funding other non-governmental organization like Save the Children, Concerned Parents, and Freidis Rehabilitation Centre among others. Also the above mentioned NGOs are the ones that are directly dealing with problem of street children for example in rehabilitating, providing education facilities, counseling and many others.

1.5 Significance of the study.

The study will be useful in following ways:

The government will use the findings to provide a solid empirical and analytical foundation for the identification of the principle problems to be given attention in the realization of the children's rights in Lira district. This will include documenting the situation of children as well as actual hazards to their well being, there by providing the information and the analysis required to inform the development of the government of Lira district or UNICEF's programmes and also to serve a comprehensive public source of data and analysis on the major problems affecting children in Lira district.

The government will also use the study findings at the same time to intervene where necessary in providing services to the street children as they resettle them in their original parental homes so as to a void over dependence on the governments few available resources.

The study will also enable the NGO's in identifying the casual factors or obstacles to children's rights fulfillment that inurn force them to stay on streets. These include immediate underlying and basic causes of; or contributing factors to the problems.

NGOS will also use the findings to formulate policies that will help them to address or improve on the challenges which will be most likely to reoccur in future.

Local leaders or administrators will be able to use the research findings to get means of helping the local communities to coupe with problems being created to the public to these street children.

The study will be useful to responsible workers concerned with street children to create possible means of interventions that tend to be very effective and a void duplication of the work or services so that they can reduce on the challenges that they normally face arising from their failure to provide specific services to address the current problem in question.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction.

This chapter contains some of the explanations on the literature including the services or interventions that NGO's, government, local communities and other stake holders offer to street children and some of the abnormal behaviors associated with these street children. The services or interventions are; guidance and counseling, HIV/AIDS counseling, socialization, drug substance and abuse by street children, public awareness, provision of basic needs.

2.2 Guidance and counseling services offered to the street children.

Street children in Uganda need counseling services in relation to the problems that they normally undergo. This is mostly done especially in the following areas: HIV/AIDS prevention, socialization, good citizenship and environmental health.

2.2.1 HIV/AIDS counseling.

According to the report by UNICEF (2000); it noted that, the most new sexually transmitted disease is HIV/AIDS and among the population infected with AIDS, women outnumber men. Limited access for education and to economic resources characterizes the lives not only of women but also of young people of both sexes. Young people's limited access to resources gravely undermines their health and health care-seeking behavior. Most young people are aware of the dangers of HIV/AIDS but continue to be involved in sexual behaviors that place them at high risk of contracting the disease. There is also a growing body of evidence confirming that in many countries, most young people do not routinely seek appropriate sexual and reproductive health information care, and due to financial problems such services can not be provided. The HIV/AIDS disaster can only be complete communication among law makers so that they pass accurate policies that will look on the problem.

2.2.3. Adolescence counseling.

According to the World Health Organization (2005) it defines adolescence as ranging from 11 or 12 through 17 or 18 years of age. Adolescence is a period of transition from childhood to adulthood. This period is characterized by emotional biological and physical changes putting adolescents at risks for early marriage unwanted pregnancies, unsafe abortion STI's, HIV/AIDS sexual abuse and exploitation. Adolescent's sexual and reproductive health is of national concern for Uganda because the Country a youthful pyramid characteristic of a developing Country. Traditionally, adolescents are still regarded as children because they are still under the care of their parents, most of them do not have property and decisions are still made for them. Adolescents are seen as needing guidance and protection from their parents, natives and community members. They are also sometimes seen as unruly and stubborn. Many adolescents are still living with their parents and have little or no power to exercise their sexual and reproductive rights.

Adolescents(youths) are supposed to be counseled in various fields as concern their crucial stage of growth for example they should be guided on the dangers of early pregnancy, early marriages , importance of education how they should improve on their responsibilities as they grow into adults.

2.3 Socialization:

Socialization can be defined as the process by which individuals learn the culture of their society .it is made up of two aspects. Primary socialization which is the most important aspect of socialization takes place during childhood and usually this is within the family. This can be seen from the way a child responds and learns the language and many basic behavior or patterns of its society from the parents. There is also secondary socialization. This includes agencies like educational system, occupation of group of people and the peer groups (a group whose members share similar circumstances and they are often of similar ages.

Socialization among youths (street children) and the rest of the community members seem not to be good because of the wrong perceptions that some people are indoctrinated with, for example they are either being called thieves or pretenders. However, this may be true since some of these street children involve themselves in stealing people's property, others pretend to be orphans yet not. All these keep them in isolation and its from this that government has come in to sensitize the

community through radios and other forms of media on proper treatment of these children and always to interact with them freely so that they can feel a sense of belonging to the society where they are, despite the fact that they may not be able to assist them materially or financially

2.3.1 Good citizenship.

The street children are taught how to become good citizens. They are told the impacts of citizens as far as development of the country is concerned. They are encouraged to participate in communal work for the benefit of the society. This enables them to learn about team work hence bring unity. For any nation to realize development, the locals or natives should work as one united nation. Also it's through this that they learn their responsibilities to the society at large. This discourages child labour where they are overworked and paid less. It's through these participations that they learn from each other and discover that they are part and parcel of the existing young generation of a given country. This enables them to become good citizens in areas of communal participation and national development.

2.3.2 Environmental health.

According to World Health Organization's report 2005, street children are taught on how to conserve and manage the environment. They learn this through participation in activities like construction of trenches to prevent soil erosion. They learn the significance of preventing soil erosion for better production of food crops. Also NGOS have played big roles in environmental strategies. They fund local projects that involve street children in cleaning urban areas. This has played a big role in rehabilitating the street children.

2.3.3 Drug and Substance Abuse by street children.

According to the National Drug Authority statute (1993), it vaguely touches on the issue of drug misuse mostly due to the fact that no major study has been conducted in LIRA district. Drug abuse is illegal; though it has been up to date since 1964 ACT It is difficult to obtain accurate data on the extent and nature of this latent problem. Available information from police, NGOS and health centers however suggest an increase in use and abuse of drugs in LIRA district. There is higher reported use of drugs and substance in urban areas compared to rural areas.

According to reports (Kigozi, 2000), 30% of the cases admitted in Butabika mental hospitals are alcohol and drug related. However, the problem of drug and substance abuse is gradually and steadily spreading to rural areas concentrating in small rural trading centers and towns. The street and slum children culture is also highly synonymous with use of alcohol and drugs. Drug abuse culture plays a functional role among them to escape and reduce stress, daily problems, as well as a cure of their health problems. It plays a recreation role and consolation for lack of access or absence of services. Drug abusing culture is also highly promoted in films; make shift video halls and disco places. On the demand side, peer pressure, especially among the youths appears to be promoting the scourge. Article 33 I the convention on the rights of the child prohibits use of narcotic and psychotropic, drugs among children. According to the convention on the rights of the child in Article 1, anybody below 18 years is a child and therefore drug dealings involving children are against the rights of the child.

Kasirye Rogers, (2000) wrote about the interface of substance abuse and child prostitution. He alleged that there has been proliferation in the use of drugs in Uganda: the youths have become more involved in the use of drugs partly because of the circumstances they are in and also due to factors beyond their control including poverty and unemployment. Drug use has also been compounded by youth's engagement in prostitution. The consequence of the two has had devastating effect of the youth leading to further vulnerability.

In Uganda, children constitute a fifth of the population and presently a rapid growing segment. Unfortunately, over twenty thousand children are estimated to be living in the streets and in slum areas where they are exposed to a number of problems ranging from drug and substance abuse, violence, prostitution, unemployment to lack of access to appropriate services. Four thousand were living in the streets in 1996; the number has now increased due to HIV, poverty and wars which has raged for over 18 years.

2.3.4 Public awareness and community sensitization.

This has majorly been based on informing the public about the activities carried out by some of these street children as they claim to be their means of survival which in turn become harmful in their lives. These activities include child prostitution on the streets and slum areas, child labor and others.

2.3.5 Child prostitution on the street and slums.

According to UNICEF (2000) child prostitution has two categories: survival sex which is aimed at securing basic needs and the other is commercial sex for financial gain. The major targets of commercial sex is mostly common in slums, streets and hostels where sex is offered in exchange for money or hand outs. Survival sex is identified seasonality and irregularity. Seasonality relates to a period when a child can engage from prostitution to lack of basic needs among which are shelter, school fees characterized with high entry and exist in this business, therefore an independently.

Several documents show that prostitution is prevalent in all major regions of the world ILO (200) estimate that over 1.8million children are around the world are involved in prostitution. As many countries around the world (India , Jamaica , and Russia) it is noted that the demand for children in sex industry is growing not only for tourists but also inhibits and that more and more children are forced in the trade. This act of child prostitution make them to be highly stigmatized in the streets or slum communities where they live, thus the whole business is done in secrecy. Many are termed as Malaya and so on. Therefore the public are always being sensitized on the grave consequences of child prostitution including HIV/AIDS and other STDs, early pregnancies and criminal abortions which sometimes lead to death.

2.4 Child labour

This is mainly carried out by business men or women, where by they exploit this young children by making them to work for longer hours without being paid any reasonable amount of money or any rewards compared to the work they have done to them. They may be allowed to perform duties like washing clothes, toilets and other things which put their lives at high risks of contracting disease like syphilis and cholera. Due to this much workload given to them without enough rewards or payment, they resort to stealing which in turn if they are caught can lead to death. Despite the fact that these children are forced by the conditions they are in to indulge themselves in these abnormal behaviours , the public are sensitized on the rights of these children conventions on the rights of the child (CRC) and this makes the public (individuals) to be aware that they can be held responsible if they are to disobey the children's' Rights and it is both the

government and non governmental organizations in collaboration with their workers who are the major Actors or enforcers of respecting children's Rights in Uganda as a whole.

2.5 Provision of basic needs.

Feed the children in Uganda started operating in April 1991 distributing food to orphaned children in 6 orphanages or homes or centers in the Country. In 1994, the program was expanded to include not only but disadvantaged children like street children through the child sponsorship program. It now serve 4,500 children based on consultations with the community , it launched a livelihood development or income generation program through community banking in 1997 and is now serving 11,580 clients with a capital of almost US &2million

Child and community program was developed in Lira district to respond to the basic needs and rights of vulnerable children providing education including the construction of classrooms and the installation of more 1000 desks. It has also provided education support to the disabled and street children's centers and the feeding program for street children. The program also deals with health care, specifically dealing with children affected with HIV/AIDS and their parents through community – run clinics

2.6 Provision of medication and accommodation.

It was noted by people in Lira District that some NGO's provide accommodation to these children CORD centre for example act as a transit centre where children are Housed, Freidis Rehabilitation centre located on Boroboro road in Lira District. Here the children are registered and participate in all activities assigned to them. Street children who are kept at this place have been given opportunity to undergo primary education and they are given scholastic materials like books, pens, mattresses, food clothes and so on in order to keep them healthy and get proper education which are being sponsored by these NGO's. It is unfortunate that some of these street children do not want to study either because they fear to be under restrictions of the teachers or, they are used to their freedom in streets, hence some of them end up escaping and finding their ways back to streets to enjoy their maximum freedom.

2.7 Conclusion.

The researcher concludes by seeking the support from the Administrators and casual workers in UNICEF to provide challenges that face the organization in collaboration with other sectors in effective service delivery to street children in Lira District and Uganda in general.

CHAPTER THREE:

METHODOLOGY:

3.1 Introduction.

Under this chapter, the following methods used by the researcher in data collection were discussed and analyzed. They include research design, population size and selection, and data analysis.

3.2 Research design.

This study was quantitative and qualitative using random sampling method where only specific people in every category were contacted involving both open ended and closed ended questionnaires. Interview guides and questionnaires were used to collect data from the top personnel, middle class workers and casual workers while for the street children, an interview guide questions were used.

3.3 Population size and selection.

At the main Branch (UNICEF), 47.4% of the population was considered, that is the top personnel, middle class workers and casual workers were given more emphasis. Three top personnel, five middle class workers were contacted including ten casual workers who were involved in giving the data. Twenty street children being kept in the rehabilitation centers within the organizations were also interviewed to give some necessary information making the total population studied to be 38.

3.4 Data collection methods:

Questionnaires: The researcher designed questionnaires and distributed them to the specific respondents in each category selected and afterwards the questionnaires were collected after two weeks when they were ready.

Interviews: These were used when contacting top officials. Three of them were contacted as some information needed could not be disclosed through filling the questionnaires. Also

interviews were used to collect data from street children in the rehabilitation center within the organization.

Observation: This was used through observing what was going on in the organization as far as administration and provision of services to street children are concerned in Lira District.

3.5 Data analysis :

The data collected was analyzed and the special considerations were based on the current trends of the street children in Lira District. Suitable data analysis techniques were used that is statistical techniques like tables were used for quantitative data while for qualitative data, thematic analysis of the data provided answers to the research questions or tested the hypotheses posed.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA ANALYSIS, PRESENTATION AND DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS.

4.1 Introduction

This chapter contains discussions, presentations and interpretations of research findings or results which were collected basing on the set objectives of the study.

The data collection was done by the researcher and the permission letter was collected from the faculty of social science to go to the field. Questionnaires were distributed to the top personnel, middle class workers and casual workers. Interviews were conducted among the street children kept in the rehabilitation centre in UNICEF and also some officials were interviewed as they could not reveal some information through filling the questionnaires. This can be presented in table 1 below.

Table1. Shows distribution and return of questionnaires, and interview conducted among the respondents .

No. and category of respondents	Percentage	No. of questionnaires distributed	No. of questionnaires returned	No. of respondents interviewed
3 top personnel	7.9	3	2	2
5 middle class workers	13.2	5	5	2
10 casual workers	26.3	10	9	3
20 street children	52.6	0	0	20
Total	100	18	16	27

Source: Primary data.

Other information were gathered by observing what was going on in the organization and the researcher was able to draw conclusions and recommendations regarding her area of research.

Therefore, findings are going to be presented under the following headings: Respondents' views on the constraints to the NGO's ability in collaboration with other sectors to address the problems of street children in Lira district, Respondents' views on the problems associated with the government service delivery to street children in Lira district and the respective NGO's dealing with the same problem, Views of respondents on financial challenge experienced by UNICEF , Difficulties that workers of UNICEF face as they try to intervene on the problems created by street children to the entire community, and lastly Suitability of technical staffs in UNICEF.

4.2 Views on constraints to the NGO's ability in collaboration with other sectors

According to the research findings, different services accorded to street children in Lira district included both material and non-material services. These were said to have the associated constraints during the process of delivery .Non- material services include:

Identification of street children for re-unification with their family members.

Street children are always identified by NGO's from wherever they are for example markets, corridors, pubs, and other places. This identification process is done by the officials in these organizations through interacting with various people (leaders) who know the common people within the area and those who are strangers. As these children are identified, they are being interviewed concerning their origins, whether they have parents or not, or in general what major factors forced them to lead the kind of life they are in. This interview helps the officials to find better solutions to the problems these children as others who have parents are reunified in to the rest of the family members, and those who are total orphans are taken to rehabilitation centers so that they can be given support.

However, it was discovered that this process is so challenging because street children tend not to give true information about them hence making the work of the officials in UNICEF very difficult.

Tracing the origins of the street children.

This has also been done by top officials. They go physically to the respective villages of these street children depending on the information given by each child about where he or she comes from. The majority of these children are found to have come from very far villages and the minority from around town area. These officials try with all their level best to reach all these areas so that they can at least get people who can be responsible for these children's upbringing in the proper way. Once the responsible people are found, they are briefed on the rights of these children and how they should be respected. Although these officials have been trying to trace the origins of these children, not all the parents or guardians have been so welcoming, others can threaten to either kill these street children while some end up disagreeing with these officials because they feel these children are a burden to them.

Follow up.

This exercise has always been done after re-unifying street children with their parents. Basing on the information from UNICEF officials it was noted that follow up was always done to find out how these re-unified children are coping up with family members and community at large. The officers who are doing this exercise move to various areas where these children are re-unified and interact with them on how they are faring up with the new life again, as well parents or guardians are asked about the behaviors of these children. This exercise is said not to be easy as it needs good transport for these officers and enough funding for their well being. The problems encountered in the above services can be represented in table 2 below.

Category of respondents	No. contacted	(%)	No. who were knowledgeable about identification, tracing and follow up of street children as problems faced by UNICEF	(%)
Top personnel	3	7.9	3	20
Middle class	5	13.2	4	26.7
Casual workers	10	26.3	8	53.3
Street children	20	52.6	0	0
Total	38	100	15	100

Source: Primary data.

Reports from the officials revealed that during the follow up period some of the reunified children escape back to streets again. The route cause for this has been discovered to be lack of proper care, heavy punishments after doing a simple mistake, unnecessary threats and the likes. All these have made NGO's work to be very tiresome because they are faced with similar problems time and again as some children are so determined to live on streets where they feel their life is comfortable compared to home life as one said," I am not ashamed to be a street vendor, because I have no choice". Young man 15, Anyomorem parish. Table 3 below illustrates the frequency return re-unified children to streets of Lira district in 2008.

vendor, because I have no choice". Young man 15, Anyomorem parish. Table 3 below illustrates the frequency return re-unified children to streets of Lira district in 2008.

Table 3. Represents the respondents' views on the frequency occurrences of re-unified children on streets and No. of observations within each category .

Class/years	Frequency of occurrences	No. of observations within each category	(%)
1-6	1	6	5
7-8	2	8	10
9-10	2	10	10
11-12	2	12	10
13-14	3	14	15
15-16	4	16	20
17-18	6	18	30
Total	20	84	100

Source: UNICEF report 2008.

The above table indicates that, among the twenty reunified children in 2007, the majority who normally go back to streets are above the age of fifteen years. This is because children under this category were discovered to be so rebelling and they do not want to work under hard conditions posed by either their parents or guardians.

Material services. The study conducted proved that material services provided to street children in Lira district included basic needs (shelter for interim care), food, clothes, health care, blankets and mattresses. These services are normally given when the children are in the rehabilitation centre for two weeks, after the two weeks they are given reunion kits comprising toiletries, blankets, mattresses and basins. These are given now to only those whose villages are traced and found and these children are taken back home with their items.

The data collected proved that street children kept in the rehabilitation center do not have enough care due to inadequate funds as was explained by one official during the interview. The board members have to come up with different ways of raising funds so that they can be able to acquire the necessary items for these children. This can be done through fund raising, lobbying funds from donors and contributions from board members. However, it should be noted that not all people may be willing to support the organization but the struggle must continue in order to achieve the organization's goal.

4.3 Views on the problems associated with the government's service delivery to street children in Lira district.

The information from the personnel officer and other workers of UNICEF proved that the organization has been getting assistance from the government in form of grants. More so, other assistance was through coordination between the organization and government in addressing street children's problems mostly in the follow up of the reunified children, applying laws on parents who neglect their children and closing unauthorized children's homes.

Provision of grants. These are monies given to NGO's by government. According to the findings, UNICEF is reported to have benefited from this every year. They are required to draw up a budget which is later presented to the government then the government can give out the money depending on what is at hand. These grants are in three forms and these are: conditional, unconditional and equalization grants.

According to UNICEF, the assistance offered by government in form of grants from 2004-2007 is as shown in table 4

Table 4. Shows assistance offered by government to UNICEF in form of grants.

Year	Amount (Billion Shillings)			Share of Total (%)		
	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07
Unconditional	73.77	77.4	83.0	11.4	10.9	6.3
Conditional	402.1	446.1	481.8	62.0	63.0	36.8
Equalization	3.89	4.20	3.53	0.6	0.6	0.3
Development	168.7	180.1	741.5	26.0	25.4	56.6
Total	648.46	707.80	1309831	100	100	100

Source: Secondary data.

In Uganda, most especially in Lira district local government has not been able to effectively implement this process due to poverty. UNICEF is not some times given enough financial support from the government, as a result they face a great challenge financially to accomplish their programmes. Besides poverty other factors were attributed to unclear accountability, corruption and embezzlement.

Clear accountability for all grants spent all the financial year must be drawn and submitted to the Auditor General for scrutiny. The correctiveness of local government accountability or time submission of the same may determine the amount to be given in subsequence financial year and UNICEF should follow the same format so that the government can respond to their problems in time where possible. This is because expenditures of the local governments is subjected to both internal and external constraints. Accordingly, local government is by law required to keep proper books of accounts, balance them, and produce statements of financial account within three years within the flows of the financial year

Closing unauthorized children's homes Both UNICEF and government officials have been responsible for inspecting various children's homes because it was discovered that some children homes are the ones causing children to go to streets. Children's homes are inspected and approved, thus, a certificate to show that it is suitable to receive and keep children, who are in need of care and protection or are beyond parental control, and are not criminals. This home can be a government or non-governmental children's home.

The explanation given here was that, a children's home can only receive children in the following two ways:

Firstly, where a child is taken by the probation and social welfare officer, police officer or any other person to save the child from immediate danger. The child must be brought to court within 48 hours.

Secondly, when an interim care order or a care order has been made.

According to the researcher the above statements are true as it is provided in the Children Statute (1996), Section 104.

Also, the officials from UNICEF explained further the purpose of a children's home, they said a children's home is to give child a suitable form of care, until the parents are able to meet the child's basic needs. When the child reaches the age of 18 years or completes three years in the home whichever comes earlier, the child must leave the home. The Children Statute (1996) Section 105 also considered the same. This implies that whatever the government and NGO's do concerning closing unauthorized children's homes is legal. However, a number of challenges are encountered while performing these tasks, among which are:-

In some areas, people continue to start illegal children's homes for their own benefits not for the interest of children being kept there hence the hard condition force them out to streets again. Inadequate funds tend bring poor coordination between UNICEF and government as this work may be left to only one side or to whom it may concern. Bribery and corruption is also a contributing factor in that some of these officials (both government and NGO's) are bribed by the owners of these children homes and as a result, they leave them to continue operating illegally hence making their struggle to loose its meaning.

Applying laws on parents who neglect their children during the follow up process:

Government officials like police officers, the court and UNICEF officials including probation and social welfare officers are reported to work hand in hand to ensure parents remain responsible for the welfare of their children in order to abolish the act of children's influx in streets. They make sure that people from different areas are sensitized on the duties and responsibilities of parents over their children and these included the duty to give the child the following:-

- Food, shelter and clothing;
- Education and guidance (that is to show the child how to behave properly);
- Immunization against the six killer diseases (polio, tetanus, whooping cough, diphtheria, measles and tuberculosis);
- Love, care and protection and
- All other rights

According to the Children Statute (1996) Section 4, it considered that any action or decision concerning a child that is made by a court, local council or any other person whether a parent or not must always be guided by the child's needs. Basing on this, the court always considers the check lists or points provided in the statute before giving a decision and or action concerning a child and they are:-

The views of the child, as long as they are not the result of threats or bribes to the child.

The physical needs of the child which include educational needs as well as emotional needs (like love and care).

How any changes are likely to affect the child,

Any harm or danger that the child has suffered or is likely to suffer in future.

The ability of the child's parents, guardians or custodians to meet the needs of the child.

The child's age, sex, religion or background.

Although great efforts have been put to this situation by these officials, child neglect has been experienced within various communities, some parents still reject their children, and children are denied education food and other basic needs.

Government and UNICEF should always coordinate and endeavor to continue making parents aware of their full duties and responsibilities over their children.

Parents should know that they get the duties and responsibilities of looking after a child as soon as they become parents and they cannot to give away and remain with none except in cases of adoption.

In cases where the child is not living with the parents but it is clear that the child will return to the parent in the end like in fostering cases or where a child is sent to a rehabilitation centre, a remand home or even a school, the parents should know that they still remain with their parental responsibility for the child. The heads of all the above departments, merely share the responsibility with the parents at all the times they have the child.

4.3.1 Coordination between UNICEF and the Community

UNICEF Consult various community leaders in their area of work. As an example UNICEF coordinate with area local councils One and two incase they are organizing to offer their services like both food items and non-food items; when they want to carry out sensitization programs within a particular community and other programs or projects. It was argued that local council leaders and parish development committees (PDCs) are the ones who help in mobilizing people to attend to such programme.

During those meetings, certain informations are conveyed to the program leaders (officials) through open conversations. Community members tend to brief the officials about the problems they encounter with the children who are re-unified with them and these children to are given chance to speak out their minds .When interacting with one of the officials, he quoted three children from Tebung community to have said, “For many of us, war came to our village and town before we knew what was happening. We had to run, often with little more than the clothes on our backs. We were forced to flee so suddenly that we become separated from our families and neighbours, for 3 years. When we returned to our communities, we do not feel comfortable,

our communities treat us like outcasts, they call us bad names and some tell their children not to play with us.”

The statements above indicated that children sometimes can decide to leave home and lead street life not because of their own making. Their leaving home is attributed to factors like wars, death of parents, unwillingness of communities to give asylum to these disadvantaged children as it has been common in some areas that once a child loses the parents, even relatives leave the child to whom it may concern.

So NGO's and communities still stand to have a big challenge to make sure such disadvantaged children are given enough protection.

Even when children are refugees in an area or community, they must be given freedom and their rights should be respected. As stated in the Refugee Act (2006), part v number 32. Refugee children have the following rights:-

- (1) Refugee children shall be accorded the same treatment as Nationals with respect to elementary education.
- (2) Every refugee child is entitled to the enjoyment of the rights and freedoms contain in:
 - a. The Children Act, Cap. 59
 - b. The African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child, 1981
 - c. The Convention on the Rights of the Child 1989; and
 - d. The Geneva Convention

Children should be given enough protection irrespective of the child's parents or legal guardian's race, ethnic group, colour, sex, language, relation, political or other opinion, national and social origin, fortune, birth or other status.

4.4 Views of respondents' on the financial challenge experienced by UNICEF.

Inadequate funds have been experienced by the organization (UNICEF). Funds have always been raised through holding public relations campaigns and employing standard lobbying techniques with the government. Interest groups may be of political importance because of their ability to influence social and political outcomes.

Other sources of finance for this organization were given as;

- Grants from the government or international institutions

- Donations from individuals and other international NGO's
- Selling assets
- Fines
- Income generating activities like projects and user fees.

These can be illustrated in table 5 as shown below.

TABLE 5:Represents other sources of finance for UNICEF which were given by respondents.

Sources of funds pointed out	No. of respondents who said these sources.	(%)
Donations	5	27.8
Selling assets	8	44.4
Fines	2	11.1
Projects	3	16.7
Total	18	100

Source :Secondary data.

From the table above, the organization always draw their budgets as concerns how much to be spent on what programmes but it was reported to have failed to accomplish their overall plans.According to the organization's plan/budget, money got from a particular source has specific areas or programmes to be spent on annually.

Although the above were listed as their sources of finance, complaints were made in that the money the organization gets are not always enough to run their programmes which include construction of schools for the rehabilitated street children, buying scholastic materials (books, pens, uniforms and so on), organizing for immunization and facilitation of workers training.

However, the financial manager in this organization should ensure he or she plays the following roles perfectly as expected of him.

Financial planning and budgeting. He needs to plan properly for the activities and budget according to the amount of money the organization has at a particular time. It is therefore important that services that must be delivered and accompanying expenditure to be incurred by UNICEF must be planned to ensure expenditure does not exceed the organization's financial

abilities. Lack of estimate may mean that services will have to be stopped as a result of no or insufficient funds for these purposes.

Accountability. He should always give a clear accountability to the organization.

Create strategies for raising funds to enable the organization not to run short of money to run its programmes.

Make financial reports for example, reports should be given especially in activities where money is spent.

Staff training. He should organize and facilitate the training of staffs so that they are equipped with new knowledge.

Ensure value for money-cost benefits analysis.

4.5 Respondents' views on the difficulties faced by workers of UNICEF as they try to intervene on the problems created by street children to the entire community.

Research findings from UNICEF proved that the business community acts as one of the major promoters of the acts of maintaining children on streets. Here children are exploited in three different ways which include: child labour, prostitution, drugs and substance abuse.

Child labour

This was said to have been practiced mostly within Lira town especially by rich business people, for example street children are employed in supermarkets, retail shops, at home (collecting water) and others work as hawkers. As they continue to work in these areas, small benefits are given to them in terms of payments or cash. These little benefits tend to motivate them because they feel they can at least afford something to feed themselves easily compared to life at home.

From the interview conducted among 20 street children kept in the rehabilitation centre, they clearly mentioned the areas where they were employed by business people and the work they were doing. This can be presented in table 6 below.

Table 6. Illustrates number and responses of the rehabilitated street children regarding their lifestyle.

No. of street children interviewed	No. who said they were employed in retail shops	No. who said they were employed in supermarkets	No. who said they were employed for Collecting water in families	No. who said they were employed as hawkers	No. who reported to be idle
20	10	4	3	2	1
	50%	20%	15%	10%	5%

Source: Primary data.

The variation in percentage or figures indicates that people who operate large scale businesses tend to employ more street children because they can use little amount of money to pay them than when working with other qualified adults. UNICEF workers experience difficulties in reuniting such children with their parents or rehabilitate them. Once these children are taken to the rehabilitation centre, or back home. The majority of them are reported to have gone back to continue with their work where they were working with the businessmen.

Business people should stand warned on this act, where possible strict should be put to guard against child labor and any one found indulging in this act or employing any street child to run a business without the parents concern should be dealt with accordingly.

Prostitution.

This was explained as sexual behaviors in exchange for money. Children who are under the age of 13-18 years are reported to involve themselves in the act of prostitution yet the effects of this can be early pregnancy and acquiring disease like HIV/AIDS. This was reported to have caused marriage breakages because once women discover their partners having love affairs with such people, they either end up divorcing or bringing troubles in their families.

Street children also do this in order to be paid some money in order to help them get some basic necessities of life like food, clothes and so on. Early pregnancy among street children has led to children producing children hence increasing the number of children on streets. UNICEF has been also trying to avoid the increasing number of children on streets, but still the act of prostitution is still the order of the day.

Most young people are being sensitized over radios, schools, public shows and dramas on the dangers of HIV/AIDS and early pregnancy but they continue to be involved in sexual behaviors that place them at high risk of these circumstances. Evidence from UNICEF confirmed that in many villages/areas, most young people do not routinely seek appropriate sexual and reproductive health information and care. The overburdened and under-financed public health and education systems that are in place are often unable or reluctant to provide such services – leave alone high quality services.

Children are supposed to always be reminded on the dangers of early pregnancies, peer and other social pressures. They should be encouraged to practice good behavior and be given youth-friendly sexual health counseling services. This can be done through communicating new knowledge to policy makers, healthcare providers and the media in Uganda, other countries as well as regionally and internationally with the expectation that this will stimulate the development of improved policies and programs that serve young people.

To effectively address the problem of child prostitution requires first classifying the children involved as a vulnerable group that needs special protection against risks and vulnerabilities that drive them to and sustain them in the practice. As seen earlier, most of the risk factors that force or attract children into prostitution are rooted in poverty interventions therefore undertaken at

any level need to prioritise reduction or elimination of child prostitution cannot be the responsibility of only one actor in the name of third sector participants (NGO's community), but rather the responsibility of a number of actors which should involve government, private sectors among others.

Drugs and substance abuse.

Studies conducted in UNICEF pointed out with regards to Lira district's case that street children who stay in slums are drug users. They use inhalants such as sniff fuel, alcohol, and smoke bhang. Once they are discovered by these officials or workers concerned with street children, they were reported to having given reasons for using drugs as below.

To escape personal identity or rebel against authority. However, recreational drug users are most likely reported being motivated to use drugs to relief personal distress or cope with emotions like anger and loneliness. The intake of these drugs forced these children to be so destructive within their communities and outside for example some were pointed out as killers, robbers,

UNICEF has been finding difficulties to combat this act because of the continuous consumption of these drugs in hiding by street children. Although efforts in preventing and reducing drug abuse are to some extent hampered by lack of precise knowledge of drug abuse patterns and trends and more broadly by lack of information on the effectiveness of prevention and treatment activities undertaken in Lira district and Uganda as a whole.

Experience and work with slum youths has also shown that significant proportions of children abusing drugs are high risk of engaging in commercial sex involving multiple partners. Children who use alcohol are 7 times more likely than non-drinkers to have sex (UNICEF Genacis Report on Lira, 2003). This is due to the fact that there is always need for drugs that require large sums of money to meet the constant demand. The buying, selling and use of drugs is also found to be one of the major factors behind the growing demand for services of sex workers and street children because one facilitates the other.

The following interventions have to be considered:

It should be brought to the government's attention the urgent need to review the laws of drug supply and demand and to put into action the international conventions on drug abuse and other treaties. In Uganda, particularly in Lira district, government is yet to appreciate and recognize the problem and threats that productions, sale and consumption of alcohol, tobacco and drugs pose to its citizens.

Peer-to-peer prevention approach to drug abuse should reach out to fellow slum/street children in Lira district. These peers play educative role about drug abuse and encourage safer sex among their peers. It has however been observed duly that the peer to peer prevention approach may be inadequate in enhancing effective behavioral change and flow of information among the youth. This approach should reinforce by public film and drama shows.

4.6 Respondents' views on the suitability of the technical staffs.

It was revealed that, for the personnel managers to be competent, they need to have standard qualifications and they are to be employed basing on their academic qualifications. They also need to have worked for a minimum of five years as management trainees. These enable them to get acquainted with their professional responsibilities.

Personnel appraisal. The personnel managers need to organize for workshops and seminars for middle class workers. This improves efficiency as managerial skills are ever changing. Also workers need motivation which includes conducive working atmosphere and reviewing of their salaries.

Staffing of workers in every department. This should be appropriate to ensure that the division of labour is carried out effectively. Not all people working for NGO,s (UNICEF) are volunteers. The reasons given here is that, people volunteering are not necessarily purely altruistic, and can provide immediate benefits for themselves as well as those they serve, including skills experience and contacts.

Some staffs in UNICEF and other related NGO, s are employed not basing on their qualifications but on technical know who criteria. Labour department started employing people not on merits

and due to this, they could not do effective work required of them. This can be seen in table 7 below.

Table 7. Represents positions and academic level of some employees/ managers.

Position	Recommended academic level.	Academic level of employees/ managers holding some positions.
Managing director	PhD (Public Administration) plus others.	Diploma in SWSA.
Finance manager	Masters in B-COM (accounting option).	Certificate in accounting.
Labour manager	Masters in human resource management.	Diploma in human resource management.
Marketing manger	Master B-COM (marketing option).	Certificate in Business administration.
General manager	PhD Agricultural economics	Masters B.B.A

Source: Secondary data

It was evident that poor appointment procedures might have led to ineffective delivery of services to the beneficiaries. Majority of employees were appointed to hold some posts which were above their standards. This has to be rectified with time for the organization to run successfully.

4.6.1 Management of the organization.

The management in UNICEF has been not so perfect. The organization is headed by the board of director who is legally and financially responsible for the conduct of the organization. The number of board members was determined by the constitution of the organization. According to the conducted study, since the organization was started, the numbers of board members have not significantly increased yet the organization is growing and there is need to improve on this area.

As a general guide, an organization should have at least more than two members in each department who are committed to their organization. One may seek the lawyers guide or advise regarding the composition and size of the board.

In its structure (UNICEF) committees are formulated to handle specific tasks/duties although in some departments, employers are not enough mostly due to inadequate funds to employ qualified people. The number of people who have been working in those departments can be seen in table 8 below:

Table 8: Shows Number of employees who have been working with UNICEF since 2004 – 2008.

Departments	No. of employees who reported to have been working in these departments since 2004-2008	Recommended No. according to UNICEF	(%)
Finance	2	3	16.7
Programme	1	3	16.7
Development (Fund Raising)	2	3	16.7
Nomination	3	5	27.7
Human Resource(future Board)	3	4	22.2
Total	11	18	100

Source: Secondary data

Often smaller NGO's may have one or two committees or create temporary committees based on present needs. But for the case of growing NGO's like UNICEF, the best ways is to develop committees as needed and make them standing or temporary depending on the time it will take to fulfill committees' objectives.

The organization should ensure they have good structure which entails the following:-

- Good supervision that reminds workers from time to time of their purposes.
- Improve staff functioning that is every post must have a job inspection.
- Ensure they have staff with requisites or skills, administrators, finance managers, secretaries and other members.
- Good functioning, democracy in decision making, effective respectful listening, conflict resolution among others.

CHAPTER FIVE

5.1 Introduction.

This Chapter covered the conclusions and policy recommendations for this research.

5.2 CONCLUSIONS.

The following conclusions were made:

Funds given to UNICEF have been limited. The amount received from sources like donors, grants from government/ international institutions, private donations, projects, selling assets and fines have been inadequate to facilitate the activities of the organization hence leading to failure to provide services to street children and other beneficiaries in time.

Many complaints have been pointed out regarding poor coordination among government, UNICEF and other NGO's. But above all, poverty was the major factor that contributed a lot to this. Many corrupt and unqualified officials who have not been faithful to give clear accountabilities over the work done created delays in the transfer of grants to UNICEF.

Parents do not give their children enough care/protection. This has made children to leave their homes and go to streets and it is from here that they indulge in unproductive activities like gambling, playing cards, prostitution, child labor, drugs and substance abuse. These have always been practiced as a way of getting money to acquire the basic needs that these children used to lack from home and yet these practices were discovered to have their associated effects like early pregnancy, acquiring diseases like HIV/AIDS and other STI's, rape and death. Due to the effects mentioned above, street children end up leading miserable lives when they try to look for better means of survival.

Unauthorized government and non-government children's homes cause children to move out to streets because of not working to the best interest of these children .Government and UNICEF's attempt to close these homes have been greatly challenged by bribery and corruption. Some officials are bribed and corrupted by the heads of these children's homes, hence making the objective of doing this work not to be fully achieved.

Services accorded to street children in Lira District are not enough. Material services like blankets, mattresses, basins, toilets and Food have not been enough since others are given less than what they are supposed to get. For the case of non-material services like identification, tracing and re-unification, some villages are not reached because of long distances or unclear description of these areas by the identified street children who are to be re-unified with their specific members.

5.3 POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS.

Central government need to release enough funds (grants) to Lira district local government so that it can be in position to give a reasonable share to NGO's dealing with street children most especially UNICEF. When these NGO's are given, enough funds, they will be able cater for the needs of these children both materially and non-materially. Also other activities carried out in the organization will be run successfully.

Government has to find out all the possible means of reducing poverty in the district because it is from this that brings about all other problems relating to coordination and distribution of services between government and NGO's to the respective beneficiaries.

UNICEF should employ qualified staffs who have enough skills in dealing with street children for example skills in counseling, communication and psychology. These will enable them to understand the problems of the street children and deal with them effectively.

Also management of the organization needs to be improved that is the board should have enough committee members who are responsible for the specific activities in the departments in which they are appointed to. These members therefore should be requested to give accountability for their work and as well as they should be held responsible for any failure that may be encountered in this area of work.

Strict laws have to be applied on parents who tend to neglect their children due to the reasons known to them alone. They should be cautioned on unnecessary production of children with

different partners be because and as a result of fear of responsibility of these partners, children end up suffering indirectly and that is why others are running away from home to streets.

Donors should re-examine its funding priorities to include organized systematic resource support to UNICEF, community based organizations and the private sector working with street children and support the development of mechanisms at national and district level for quality assurance and coordination.

Street children should be counseled first and they should not be threatened. In other words, after identifying them, they should be treated in a friendly way so that they feel free to give true information regarding their background and the problems they are facing which will in turn make these officials from UNICEF, government and the organizations as a whole to have effective plans to address the problem of these street children.

The officials should always learn to act in the positive way and incase anything happens beyond their control, they should follow the right procedure for disciplining such individuals who may fall a victim of any circumstance.

Clan leaders, Area Committee Development Officers (ACDO's) police and the district officials are to be involved in the tracing process.

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APPENDICES

Appendix One: Questionnaires to the Administrators of UNICEF.

1. Personal details.

(a) Age _____

(b) Gender _____

(a) Tribe _____

1. Level of education(specify further)

(a) Primary _____

(b) Secondary _____

(c) Tertiary _____

(d) Others _____

2. Is there any assistance the organization gets from the government?

Yes No

Justify your statement.

3. Does top management face any resistance from the government when it comes to decision making?

Yes No

Explain further _____

4. What are the different services accorded to street children in Lira district?

5. Identify the problems associated with the delivery of the stated services in question four above?

6. Identify the steps being taken to address the problem in question five?

- 8 Explain the various problems that hinder the management ability to address the problem?

- 9 What are the challenges you are facing in this organization?

- 10 What are the services offered by the government to the organization?

- 11 Generally what problems are associated with the government intervention on street children's problems:
- (a) Needs _____
 - (b) Tracing _____
 - (c) Reunification _____
 - (d) Reintegration _____
 - (e) Verification _____
 - (f) Identification _____
 - (g) Gathering information _____
 - (h) Sharing of information _____

(i) Inter-relationship to the organization _____

12. What do you think are the estimated number of street children in lira district according to the research findings of the organizations?

(a) At present _____

(b) In the last record in 2007 _____

13. What are the supports being given by the local leaders to your organization in trying to address the problem of street children? _____

14. What are the services offered by the local community to your organization in trying to address the problem of street children? _____

15. Give your suggestion on how the problem of street children should be addressed by your organization? _____

Appendix Two: Questionnaire to workers of UNICEF.

1. Personal details.

a) Age.....

b) Gender.....

c) Education.....

2. Level of education.....

a) Primary.....

b) Secondary.....

c) Tertiary.....

d) Others (specify).....

3. For how long have you worked with the organization?

.....

4. Do you enjoy the working atmosphere? Explain further

.....

.....

5. What do you think are the causes of in the streets of Lira District?

.....

.....

6. In your view, what do you think are the possible solutions to the problems in question five above?

.....

.....
.....

7. Give recommendations that you think the organization and the Government is supposed to put into consideration to rescue the situation of the street children?

.....
.....

Appendix Three: Street children's interview Guide.

1. How old are you?
2. Where is your home village?
3. Do you have both your father and mother?
4. Have you been going to school before?
5. Who used to pay your school fees?
6. What class did you stop?
7. Would you wish to continue with your education and get a good job in future?
9. What problems did face that forced you to leave home?
10. What services do you get from UNICEF?
11. Do you get services from UNICEF alone or even from other organizations like government or private sectors?
12. What do you suggest that UNICEF and government should do for you in order to make your life comfortable in the rehabilitation center?
13. If your parents are willing to have you back home and provide you with all the necessary care, will you accept to go back home or not?
14. What do you want your parents or guardians to do for you so that you feel your life is not threatened at home?
15. Have you been having any health problem (mental) since you were born?
16. Have you ever worked for any one in order to be rewarded something ?

FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

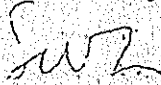
May 19, 2008

To UNITED NATIONS CHILD INTERNATIONAL
CHILDREN'S EMERGENCY FUND (UNICEF) -
LIRA DISTRICT

This is to introduce to you AUMA JENNIFER
who is a bonafide student of Kampala International University? He/she is
working on a research project for a dissertation, which is a partial requirement
for the award of a degree. I hereby request you, in the name of the University,
to accord him/her all the necessary assistance he/she may require for this
work.

I have the pleasure of thanking you in advance for your cooperation!

Yours sincerely,


Ms. Sidonia Angom
Associate Dean