

FACTORS AFFECTING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF
REHABILITATING STREET CHILDREN:
CASE STUDY OF MENGO - KISENYI
IN KAMPALA

BY NAKALULE JOSEPHINE
REG. NO. BSW/4255/31/DU

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DECLARATION:

I Nakalule Josephine here by declare that this work has never been presented by any other person except me as an award for the degree of Social Work and Social Administration.

Signature: Nakalule Josephine
Nakalule Josephine

Date: 25-09-2006

Signature:

Supervisor Dr. Swaib

Date:

DEDICATION

This work is dedicated to my entire family especially uncle Mr. Mitawana Henry and Auntie Mrs. Nabankema Dorothy. Plus the Management of Child Welfare and Adoption Society - Nsambya Babies Home and friends.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

My humble thanks go to Dr. Swaib, my supervisor who has given in his time to correct and guide me during the time of writing this work.

I wish to express my sincere appreciation to my uncle Mr. Mitawana Henry and family, auntie Nabankema Dorothy and Grandma Mrs. Nalumansi Grace for bringing me up and developing my intellectual capacity and have contributed a number of helpful suggestions towards the course of my study.

Am deeply grateful to all those who have supported me physically, Spiritually, emotionally and economically especially Mr. Mitawana Henry, Mr. J.H. Kasule, Mr. Bugembe and Mr. Mpooza.

I would also like to give my special thanks to my sister Grace and cousin Joseph for their thoughtful comments throughout the process of this work.

Lastly, I owe my bigger thanks to the Almighty God whose love, care, wisdom and guidance has an inspiration to me during life and this research work.

ABBREVIATIONS

FOCA	Friends of Children Association
IE	That is to say
E.g.	For example
SCD	Street Children Desk
RYDA	Rubaga Youth Development Association
CPS	Central Police Station
FDG	Focused Group Discussion
KIN	Kids in Need
UYDL	Uganda Youth Development Link
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The issue of the street children is one of the haunting problems affecting Uganda's society. As part of the process in trying to address the problem, this research regarding the factors affecting the effectiveness of rehabilitating street children in Mengo – Kisenyi in Kampala was conducted.

Fieldwork was carried out during the day rarely at night depending on the area and information in question. The researcher came across 48 street children few of whom are already mothers.

The views in the survey represent a cross section of what the street children and officials of NGOs dealing with street children. Observation method was also employed.

The study presents a summary of the major research findings on the following issues namely: Background information, family relationships, causes and problems on the streets. Similarly, the study provides an outline of the various survival strategies adopted by the children on the streets, these include begging, survival sex, doing petty job, which vary depending on the age.

The study also provides an outline of the available interventions in place and possible strategies off the streets. Plus the activities carried out by the organizations dealing with street children, their focus, and the problems they face.

It also offers an overview of some of the interventions or programmes in forms of recommendations to ensure that children do not find streets as better alternatives to their parental homes.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

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1.0 Background of the study

World over, it is no doubt that the issue of street children is one of the major haunting and daunting problem affecting different countries. With Africa, Street children represent one of the most exploited and fastest growing minority and one of the most compelling social challenges as it has grown from mere street child phenomenon to 'street families'.

In Uganda, the streetwise problem is as old as the streets themselves. After the five-year war, which removed president Tito Okello Lutwa and brought president Yoweri Kaguta Museveni's NRM into power, many people were displaced including children, hence save the children Uganda together with the Red Cross started tracing these children back to their families. But because these were mainly non-Ugandans who had geo-social limited knowledge of Uganda, their work was not easily done so in 1987, the first Non Government Organization (Friends of Children) dealing with street children started. However it was discovered that even after some of these street children were re-settled they came back to the streets.

An attack on this fast growing problem has been an intrinsic aspect of development policies with in the government and voluntary sector. The problem has also received some attention in the professional literature of child welfare, research. Policy formulation and implementation and a few approaches to solve the problem have been tried which have had some measure of success and failure. Despite the efforts made, there is an increasing number of children on the streets and the scale of problems involved in identifying the most appropriate intervention have meant that the street children problem is still far from being eradicated. For sure, the street children problem need not to be emphasised as its dimensions is no doubt explicit.

This led to a lot of concern to the general public for street children who were of security threats especially in Kampala. Of recent a lot of blame has been put on the police and city council for the indiscriminate arrest of street children mainly those found idle and disorderly. The department of probation and welfare also made a loud cry that the remand home infrastructure cannot accommodate the ever-increasing number of children being

arrested on the streets. The short coming of this is that this type of law being used is out dated and archaic designed by colonial masters to achieve their interest hence falls short of present times.

In 1996. Uganda produced the children's statute in accordance to the United Nations convention on the rights of children, to recognize the rights of children; The convention indicated that a child has a right to life name and nation, not to be separated from his or her parents against his or her will, to freedom of expression and participation in decisions affecting them, freedom of association, protection from all forms of physical and mental violence, be protected from economic exploitation including child Labour, to education, rest leisure and to participate in cultural and artistic life plus highest attainable standard of health.

According to the human development report (1996) of Uganda, it was estimated that 4 million of Uganda's children live under difficult circumstances; some of which force children to live on streets. With reference to the voices of street children produced by the British council in collaboration with the young adults association; children move to streets because of poverty, death of their parents, mistreatment by their parents especially step mothers among others.

Though street children face problems like sexual abuse, and defilement, conflict with the law enforcers, living under fear, with no love and care, lack basic necessities of life like food, their survival strategies include stealing, begging, using drugs, doing petty jobs, survival sex, scavenging among others.

The general public has a negative attitude towards helping street children. The government through the probation and welfare department has tried to curb the plight of street children. A number of interventions by NGOS like Friends of Children, Kids in Need, and Youth Development Link among others cannot go without being mentioned.

1.1 Statement of the problem

Although some work has been done by the government in rehabilitating street children in different areas for example improving on the social services like introducing Universal primary education for the education sector, starting rehabilitation centres, introducing “Entandiikwa” schemes. Donor agencies and NGOS have also played a good part for example providing empowerment skills through vocation training for them, families plus individuals have also tried to solve the problem for example they give them food, money etc however the root cause of the problem has not been addressed to help the most potential individuals of this nation most especially those in difficult circumstances who are the future generation that is why children are still moving to settle on the streets especially in Kampala.

Besides some rehabilitation centers were formed purely to attract external funding hence no attempt made to institutionalize systems, structures and organization policy frame works leading to fluctuating sustainability and eventual demise of these rehabilitation centers for street children. The focus of this research therefore, is to explore the factors affecting the effectiveness of rehabilitating street children..

1.2 Objectives of the study:

The research has both general and specific objectives hence they include

1.2.0 General objective:

To establish the factors affecting the effectiveness of rehabilitating street children.

1.2.1 Specific objectives:

- To examine the various activities and programmes undertaken to solve the problem of street children and find out the factors affecting the effectiveness of rehabilitating street children
- To establish the challenges facing rehabilitation centers.
- To recommend workable strategies to address the problem.

1.3 Research questions:

- Are there any existing interventions geared towards solving the street child problem?
- How can the problem be addressed?
- Why are these children on the streets?
- What are the challenges faced in rehabilitating street children?

1.4 Scope of the study:

The study is purposely intended to identify the existing interventions geared towards solving the problem of street children and the gaps if any. It will be carried out in Kampala District but mainly at Mengo- Kisenyi. This study will involve members of the organizations, Government department dealing with street children and the communities where the street children are found plus street children themselves.

1.5 Significance of the study:

- To draw attention of the civil society towards solving the problem of street children
- To contribute to improved growth and sustainability of rehabilitation centers.
- To find solutions to established gaps between laid down principles / guidelines on what is practiced.
- Establish further grounds for research into the area.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Introduction

This chapter presents literature on the subject of this research; it will indicate the causes of adopting street life, talk about the attitudes towards the street children, the misery of street life, organizational interventions, and every one's role in solving the problem of street children.

2.1.0 Definition of the concepts:

This will include

2.1.1 Street children

According to Voices of Street Children produced by the British Council in collaboration with Young Adults Association, "a street child is a child of either sex below the age of 18 years who is living on the streets."

With reference to Munene and Nambi (1993) the concept "street children" takes three forms of young people from 0-18 years of age living on the streets. The first is that of full time street children who work and sleep on the streets. The work done is complex e.g. carrying luggages for people for boys while girls can be involved in cooking plus petty trade.

Besides, the full time street children, there are two other categories i.e. part time street children with homes and parents but come to the streets for different reasons / purposes after which they go back home. The last category is that of potential street children.

The second form is that of vulnerability to exploitation, hostile environment, and abuse. This category refers more to street girls as they are more vulnerable to sexual abuse and STDs like HIV/AIDS compared to boy street children (Munene and Nambi 1993).

The third one is derived from the perceived behaviour of children. The street boy children are regarded as thieves where by every time a crime is committed they are blamed by the police, which beat them ruthlessly. For the girl street children, they are regarded as prostitutes who are making money through sexual exploitation by males; they are indeed looked at with more disgust by the society than boy street children.

2.1.2 Rehabilitation

With reference to Readers Digest Illustrated Encyclopedia Vol 11, rehabilitation means to restore a delinquent person for example to useful life through things like education. According to FOCA, the activities carried out to rehabilitate street children include vocational training skills, child counselling, and literacy and numeracy training; net working on behalf of disadvantaged children for assistance and referrals, provision of recreation facilities among others.

With reference to the available literature, children like these ones are referred for specialised services and even training their parents in the provision of home based rehabilitation to ensure the complete recovery and re integration of a child. (USDC Annual Review 2000/3)

2.1.3 Effectiveness

Effectiveness refers to the ability to produce a particular result (Modern New English Dictionary)

2.2 Circumstances leading to adopting street life

Due to the available literature, it is noted that there are approximately 2000 street children in Uganda with Kampala having 1000 according to the figures reaching the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare from District Welfare Offices. Hence the principle factors causing children to start living and working on the streets are poverty, hunger, broken homes, family disruption due to armed conflicts and civil strife, peer attraction to urban life, delinquency and improper methods of child care that include the mistreatment of children. (National Programme of Action for Children Section 1 September 1992).

2.3 Attitudes towards the street children

With reference to the Baseline Survey Report on Girls that live and work on the streets of Kampala, it's noted that the general public has little sympathy to offer. These children are regarded with fear hatred and suspicion. The response has ranged from inhuman to the brutal. Their life on the streets is dangerous and precarious. They are constantly at risk of arrest by the police and other law enforcement authorities who find them a police nuisance.

They have been labelled and condemned prejudicially as thugs, prostitutes, wolves etc giving the general impression that they are dangerous to society. In keeping Kampala clean programme, these children are gathered as rubbish out of town which justifies the public's envisage insecurity the street children may impact on society as well as the un sightly picture many wish not to see.

According to Ennew (1994) the behaviour of street children ranges from normal child to violence and hostility depending on the prevailing circumstances. The direction taken has a bearing to the degree of vulnerability, which these children experience.

2.4 The misery of street life

Referring to the Monitor of 14th October 1998, “UPDF recruiting street kids” It was reported that at least 18 street children aged from 14 years upwards were picked up in apparent forced recruitment programme to join the army by the Ugandan government according to an NGO worker.

While the New Vision of 11th September 1998, “Street children exploited”, reported that these children are used in robberies and as disguise by some NGOs with motives.

2.5 Organisational interventions

From the literature available; it can be noted that the interventions aimed at assisting street children have so far taken four approach (Munene and Nambi 1993). The first one is the institutionalized approach, which is divided into phased resettlement of street children – like the one adopted by Bring Children from the Street (an NGO working with street children).

The second is full institutionalization approach where by the children are put under complete residential care with basic needs met like education, childcare and medical services like Africa Foundation. According to Ennew (1994) these are the ones generally preferred by governments, religious institutions and NGOs.

The author goes ahead to reveal that these interventions have not helped to eradicate the problem of street children because they are hooked on the idea of rescue, which is not always the case with street children.

The third one is community-based approach where by a child is integrated with in the local community. This is because the community forms part of the larger environment where the child grows hence it has to complement the role of the family. This is on account of the fact that as children grow older they begin to interact more with other

adults and to socialize with their peers therefore the community is expected to provide an atmosphere conducive to child care and development.

The last one is the integrated approach, which involves isolating the children from other communities to their own places like Kampirigisa home.

The above approaches are aimed at be- friending, reclaiming from the streets, rehabilitating and resettling the children in a wider society mainly to help these children become better people.

2.6 Every one's role in solving the problem of street children.

According to Voices of Street Children produced by the British Council in collaboration with Young Adult Association e.g. the media should act as a 'voice for the voiceless', custodians of information, provide accurate and timely dissemination of information for the public about the problems of street children plus setting the gender for public debate and influence the Ugandan government to more adequately address the issue of human rights abuses.

For the Donors, there is need to provide responsible finances, support, coordinate with various stake holders, provide technical advice and training plus observing human rights and families need to provide protection and social up bringing of children, positive parenting plus provision of children's basic needs.

The author continues to say that the Children should learn their rights and use them appropriately yet the educators need to design and implement appropriate basic education for 'ALL' children including those with special needs and those living especially in difficult circumstances.

With the Ugandan government, there is need to develop policies and ensure their implementation including child protection, guidelines and strengthening of families with

emphasis on parenting, education, ensure education for all plus developing rural areas and programmes to eradicate poverty.

The NGOs should supplement government efforts by implementing remedial programmes, influence policy formulation and advocate for recognition of basic needs as basic rights and empower communities to work towards their social transformation and improve their environment among others.

And the community needs to develop caring communities in the absence of loving families, raise awareness and advocate for children's rights and be involved in enactment of by- laws to support and control families which force children to run to the street

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction

This section presents the methods used during the study. It addresses the area of study, population of study, sample selection, methods of data collection, data processing, data analysis and ends with the problems encountered during the study.

3.1 Area of study:

The study was conducted in Kampala, where the problem of street children is highly pronounced. Kampala is the capital city of the country Uganda and found in the central Buganda Region. It is multi-racial and multi-cultural.

3.2 Population of the study:

The study population included three main categories of people. These were the street children, staff members of organisations and government departments dealing with street children and members of the community where these children are found.

Organisations included; Street Children's Desk (SCD) under the Ministry of Gender and Labour and Social Development (MGLSD), National Council of Children (NCC), UNICEF, Probation Welfare Office (PWO), Naguru Teenage Centre (NTC), Naguru Remand Home (NRH), Friends of Children Association (FOCA), Uganda Youth Development link, Kids in Need (KIN), Tigers Club Project, Uganda Children's Centre (UCC) among others.

3.3 Sample selection

The researcher used two different methods of sample selection depending on the category of the population in consideration. For the street children snow-ball random sampling technique was employed whereby one child identified would help the researcher to get access to others. These in most cases would be the close friends. In addition to getting other target children, which were a problem though some were got from organisations, which give, support them. This method helped to win the confidence of the street children.

For the rest of the sample, purposive sampling technique was adopted on the ground that their organisations departments were in one way or another responsible for the welfare of the children.

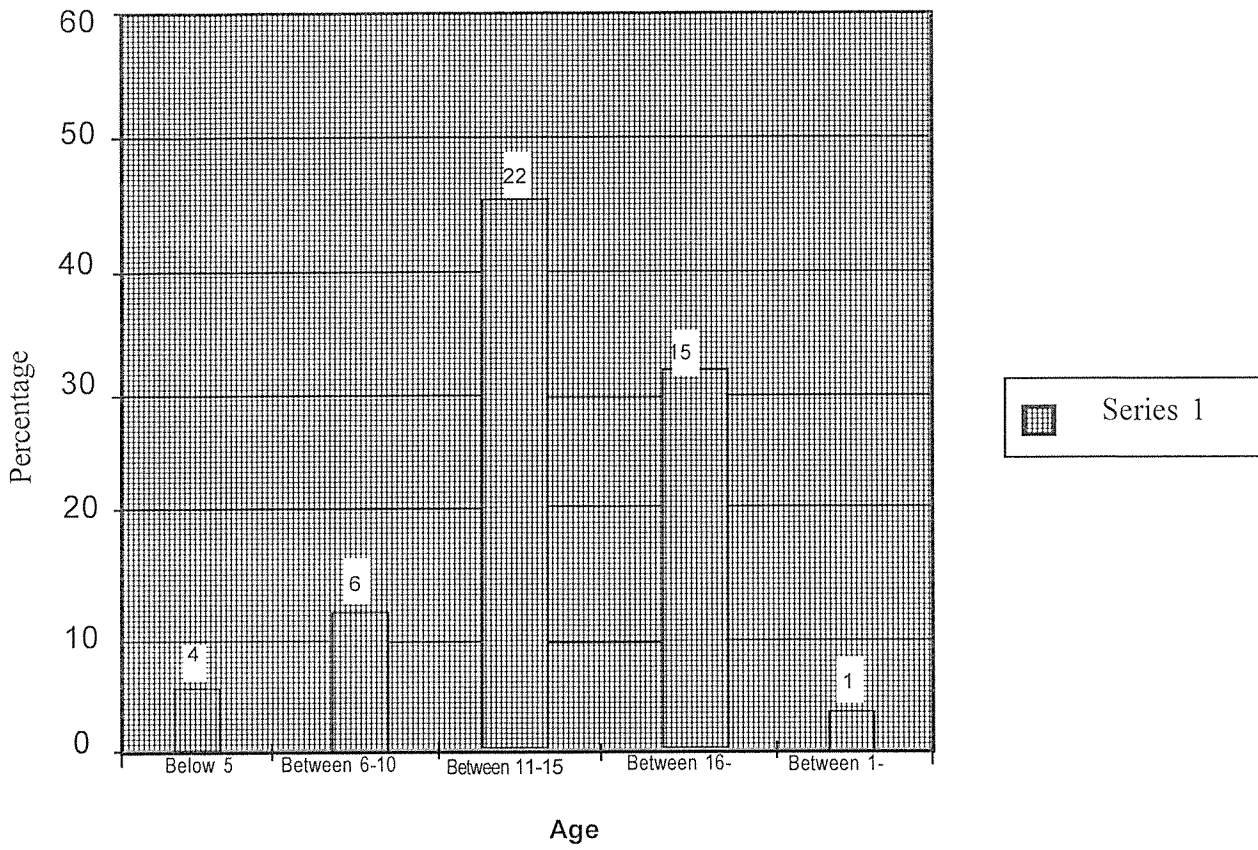
3.4 Sample structure

TABLE 1: Sample Structure

NO.	CATEGORY OF THE SAMPLE	ORGANISATION/ DEPARTMENT	NUMBER	TECHNIQUE
1.	STREET CHILDREN	Tiger's club Project	18	SNOW-BALL
		Kids in Need (KIN)	4	SNOW-BALL
		Friends of Children Association (FOCA)	26	SNOW-BALL
2.	COMMUNITY MEMBERS	-	5	PORPOSIVE RANDOM SAMPLING
3.	STAFF MEMBERS	Friends of Children Association (FOCA)	6	..
		Kids in Need (KIN)	3	..
		Tigers Club Project	1	..
		Uganda Youth Development Link	1	..
		National Council for Children (NCC)	1	..
		Street Children's Desk (SCD)	1	..
		Probation Office (PWO)	2	..
		Naguru Teenage Centre (NTC)	1	..
		Naguru Remand Home (NRH)	1	..
		TOTAL		72

Source- Sampling summary (Primary Data)

Figure 1 : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF STREET CHILDREN'S AGE



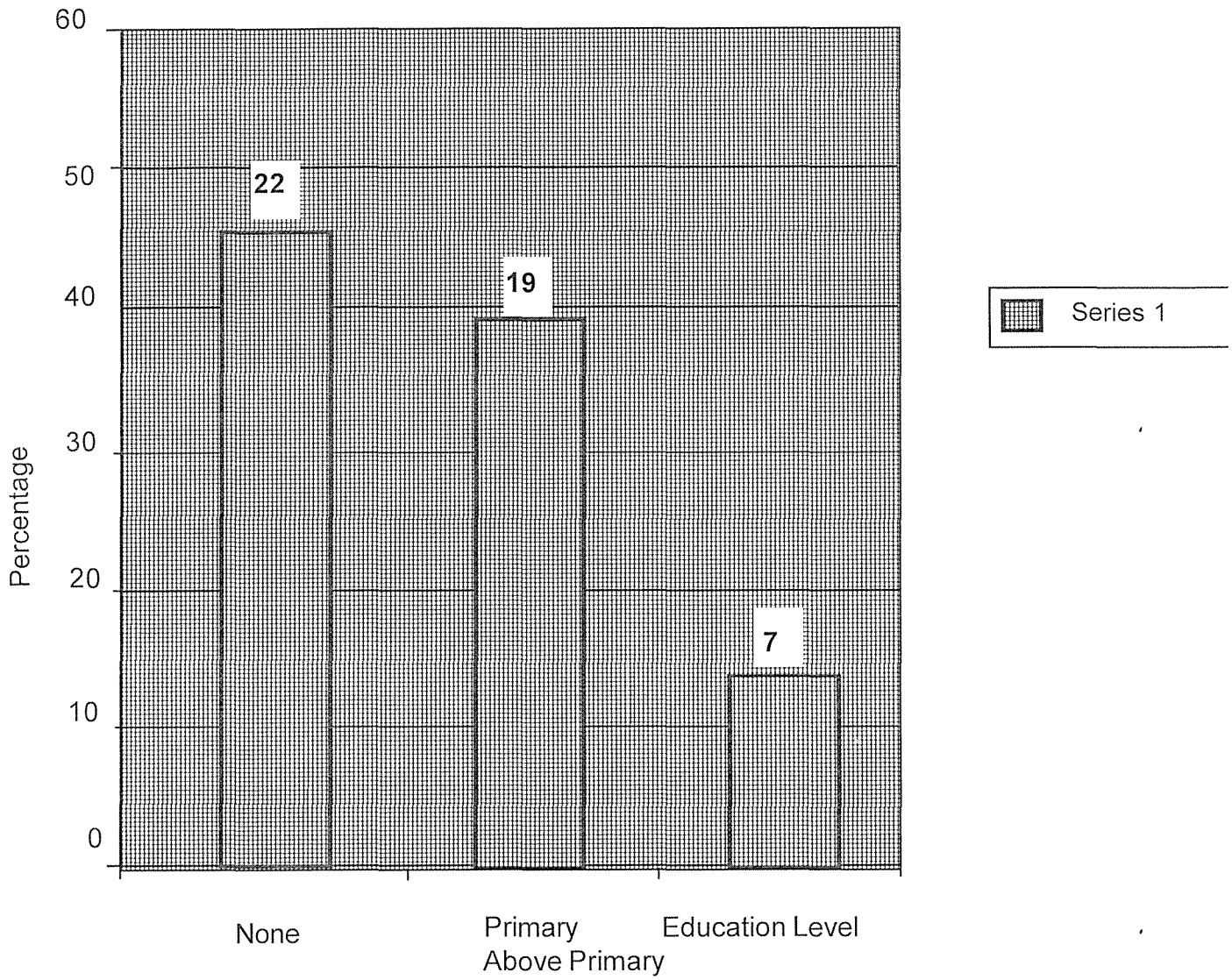
Source: Primary Data

Figure 1 shows that the majority of the boys and girls are between 11-15 years old (46%). This is followed by age group 16-20 years. Those above 20 tend to decrease: this is because when these children grow up, they tend to venture into married. Some start thinking about their future more critically. This drives them off the street. Another important factor accounting for the decreasing number of grown up street girls is death. In the FGD with the peer leaders it was revealed that over 8 girls had died. Six were HIV/AIDS cases. One had an accident and another one was strangled by a boy friend. In depth discussion with the peer leaders of the street children, revealed that majority marry fellow street boys and still young aspire for the same marriage.

Those below 5 tend to stay on the street with their parents (street families) and or guardians who use them as a source of income by encouraging them to beg as means of survival. During the period of this research, the researcher came across five interesting cases falling under this category. Unfortunately four of these cases were not willing to part with their siblings. Only one mother with two young girls preferred her children to be taken by any well-wisher so that they could be given formal education. Even the young girls wanted to go to school.

This points to the possibility of adoption or fostering of these children. This unfortunate trend points to the fact that these girls are vulnerable though they tend not to understand this. Similarly, during the FGD with staff members of FOCA, it was revealed that because some girls start engaging in sexual relationships with men at a tender age 20 years they are already infected with HIV/AIDS. The end result is death. To quote, a social worker had this to say “ They settle down at age of 19 years when already (are) infected so at age 22, many start dying “. So ways to encourage safe sex among the street children are necessary.

Figure 2 : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF STREET CHILDREN'S EDUCATION



Source: Primary Data

Figure 2 reveals an alarming state whereby illiteracy rate among these children is almost half 46%. This is a clear indication that these children cannot benefit from some empowering projects offered by NGOs like tailoring, electrical installation and motor vehicle repairing courses. Comparing the above illiteracy rate of street children with that of women in urban areas (23%), it can be noted that of the street children 46% is exceptionally high. This points to the need of literacy programmes to enable them suit the modern times. At the same time this indicate a gap which can be bridged by implementing UPE for this disadvantaged children

Those who had primary level education had dropped out because of various reasons. Some due to poverty, which is widely spread in families. Some lacked school necessities, fees inclusive and others deliberately refused to continue due to misguidance from friends i.e. peer pressure.

One street child had this to say, “ **Taata wange yali wa polisi, ngamukambwe nnyo. Bwenakoola eddalu musomero nebangoba natya okuddayo eka. Kyenakola kwekubba ssente za maama nenzijja ku lugudo** ”

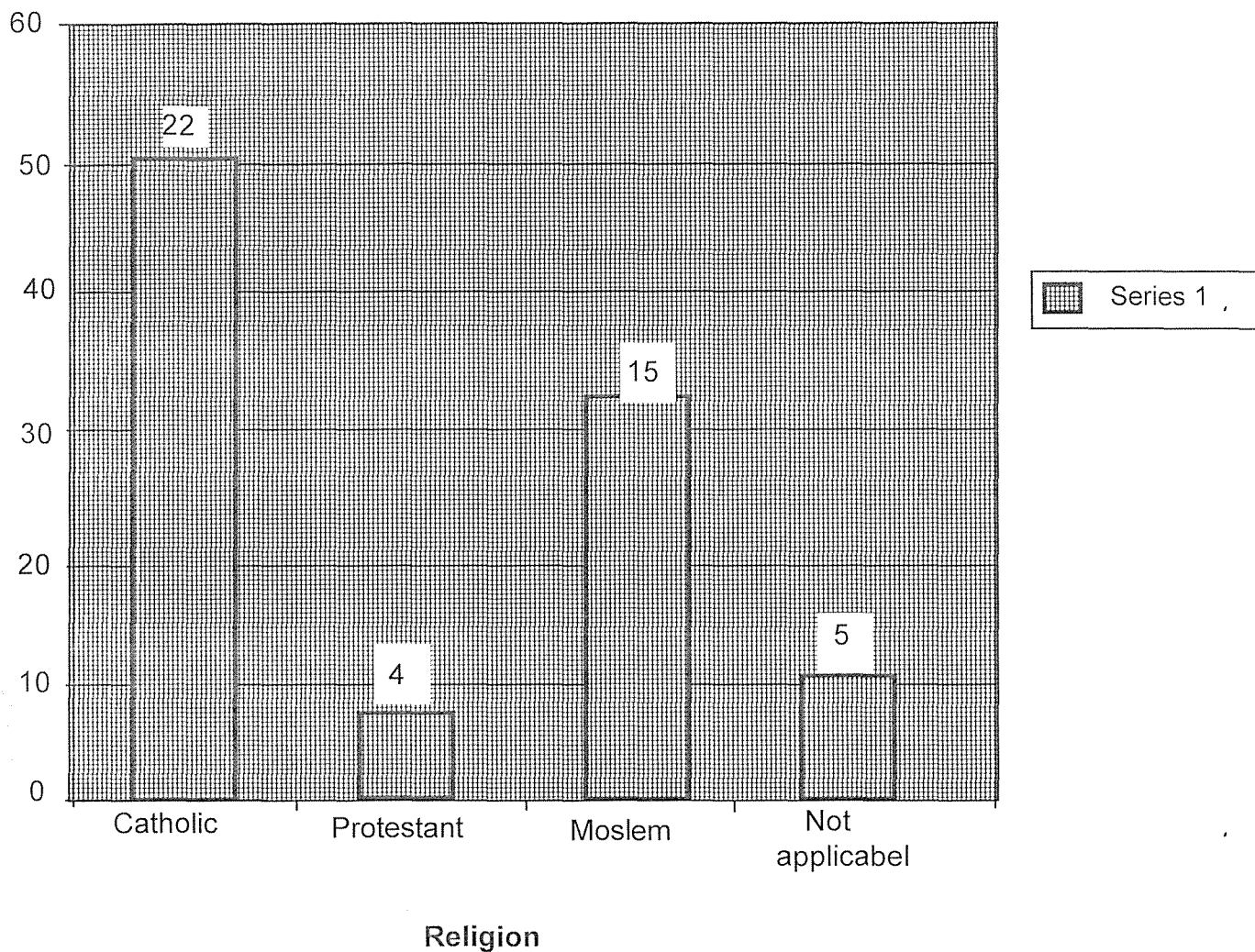
Translated as “ My father was a policeman and very strict cruel. When I misbehaved in school and I was discontinued, I feared meeting him so what I did was to steal money (Mum’s money) and I came to the street”.

The above case shows how misguidance and lack of counselling have contributed to the problem of street children in Kampala. It also shows how lack of parental skills lead to children’s decision to run away from homes.

Teachers and parents therefore need to guide and counsel the children more closely, as they in most cases make decisions without knowing the likely future implication.

For those who have education above primary level the possibility of accessing them to practical life skills can have a higher multi-plier effect as away off the streets.

Figure 3 : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF PARTICIPANTS' RELIGION



Source: Primary Data

Figure 3 indicates that majority of the street children are Catholics 50% followed by the Moslems 31.3% and Protestants 8.3% .10.4% could not identify themselves with any specific religion. Comparing this with FOCA baseline survey 1996¹ there are increases in the number of Catholics and Moslems yet that of Protestants is reducing from 18% to 8.3% (This can be argued on the background that early exposure of children to religious ethics in Sunday school is an important aspect. This can be emulated by other religions)

¹A Baseline Survey on full-time street children was carried out by FOCA and Ministry of Gender and Community Development, Department of Child Care and Protection.

4.3 Family relationship

There is an assumption that the nature of the family relationship has a bearing to the possibility of children coming to the streets. So the research ventured into the family relationship. One of the indicators selected for this was kind of relationship between the street children and their family members. The table below represents the findings.

Table 3 Showing participants' (street children) relationship with their siblings Relationship.

Siblings		Fellow street children	Stay with relatives	Stay with parents	I do not know	Dead	Total %
Yes	No.	5	4	13	22	1	92.6
%		12	8	28	48	4	
No	No.				1	1	2
%					3.7	3.7	7.4

Source: Primary Data

From table 3 it is clearly shown that majority of the street children have siblings 92.6% as compared to 7.4% whose siblings are dead.

Among the 92.6% of those who have siblings 48% do not know their (siblings) whereabouts. This points to an important fact that these children in most cases lack ties with their close relatives. This has a strong bearing to the fact that resettlement with relatives may not be the best alternative. In this case the option lies in the creation of second homes within the community or their own. 28% revealed that their siblings stay with their parents. During the FGD with the peer leaders it was revealed that a good number of the children failed to stay in their parental homes where there are strict rules and regulations. In other words, the children fail their parents and the reverse is true. This also applies to Resettlement Homes where these children keep on escaping. One of the peer leaders had this to say: “*Nze bali bantute ewa Mugerwa John naye naddukayo kubanga waliyo amateeka... nze ebyo byebyanzirusa ne wafe.*” Translated as “I was taken to Mugerwa John’s Resettlement Home but I ran away because those were the similar rules that made me run away from home”. Cases similar to the one above are many.

Such cases put both parents and NGOs dealing with street children in a tricky situation. This is because the street children's response to intended interventions at times take a negative direction. Thus the objectives of the interventions are always not achieved. This leads us to an important lesson of not reproducing similar circumstances (which forced these children to the streets) when planning interventions.

This is where counselling and guidance at the same time community awareness of the importance of acceptance of their children becomes crucial. There is also need for proper follow-up of resettled cases with in the communities and families. 12% reported having their siblings as fellow street children. In this case it was found out (during the interview with the children) that the older children do influence the young ones to come and stay on the streets. Though the proportion of this category is still small, it is a trend, which needs to be discouraged as it leads to "street families". Regarding those siblings staying with parents and other relatives 37% were in school yet 19% were out of school.

This reveals that at times, there is unfair treatment, which the children are subjected to. From the background information, it can be concluded that much as these children find themselves on the street, they are not prepared for the life on the streets leave alone the challenges.

Table 4

Percentage distribution of the causes of street children

NO.	CAUSE	NO. OF RESPONCES	PERCENTAGE
1	Parents dead	7	15
2	One of my parents is dead	6	13
3	Came in search of employment	10	21
4	Child abuse	4	8
5	Attempted rape	3	6
6	Peer pressure	3	6
7	Harsh cultures	4	8
8	Harsh conditions at home	11	23
Total		48	100

Source Primary Data

From Table 4 it is indicated that street children are out come of varying factors. The death of parents accounts for 15% of the causes of the children on the streets. This has been exacerbated by the AIDS/HIV scourge whereby both parents died. Among the cases, which revealed that, parents were dead, 13% had one parent dead. Children without mothers were in worse circumstances.

The children revealed that without their biological mothers, their step mothers mistreat them. As one child noted:

“ Maama bweyafa, taata yawasa omukazi omulala. Maama ono yatubonyabonya, ngatukuba nga tukoola nyo okusinzira ku mwyaka gyaffe. Ky’omukisa omubi nga taata fee nga tatuwuliriza ebya maama yeka byakiriza okubeera ebitufu.”

Translated as “ When our mother died, our father married another woman who mistreated us. She would beat and over worked us. Unfortunately, father could not listen to our complaints instead would take her words as ‘gospel’ truth.

In two other cases (twins) were deserted by their father after their mother died.

In Table 4.3, the harsh poor conditions in homes also force the children to look for alternative homes on the street. The poor conditions ranked first 23%. While the search for employment had 21%. Those who came in search of employment are brought from rural areas by other people or age-mates. Failure to come across a job and having no close relative in Kampala, they are forced to the street.

As one boy about 12 years noted:

“ My cousin convinced my parents that she was going to take me to school and look after me but when we came to Kampala, he never took me to his home instead he just deserted me up to now I do not know his place of residence”

Peer pressure (6%) also has similar effects whereby the old street children have continuously encouraged the young ones to join them. The peers make life on the street less hostile by teaching the new comers how to sniff aviation fuel where to sleep and what to do to earn a living.

It should be noted that the search for employment by these children is an out come of the harsh poor conditions. So attempts to improve the house holds incomes and well being through income generating activities can go along way to solving the problem.

Harmful cultures more especially forced marriages for girls contribute 8%. Last but not least are cases of attempted rape and defilement by relatives and other grown-ups.

From the above factors identified, it can be concluded that from the majority of the cases interviewed, the decision to come to the street is made after difficult circumstances, though this does not refute the fact that some because of poor up bringing misguidance and peer pressure consciously come to the streets.

4.4 Problems on the street

The children on the street face various problems. Table 4.4 presents the findings

Table 5 Showing the percentage distribution of the problems faced by the street children

NO.	PROBLEM	NO.	%
1	Lack accommodation	23	77
2	Poor feeding	10	16
3	Sexual harassment at night	4	6
4	Rape	1	2
5	Reproduction	1	2
6	Diseases	10	16
7	Exploitation	6	10
8	Unemployment	7	11
	Total	62	140

**It is more than 100%*

Source: Primary Data.

In table 5, the total is above 100% and 48 because the respondents had more than one response. From the table it is indicated the lack of accommodation is the biggest problem faced by the boys and girls. Lack of accommodation makes the nights the most challenging and because of search for accommodation the girls are forced to engage in unstable marital relationships. During the night work one girl had this to say:

“Nze ngenda wa musajja wange gyenyiza okusuula” . Translated as “ I am going to my man’s place and I will spend the night there”.

Poor feeding and disease were ranked second. According to the medical personnel in Kisenyi, the health status of these children is very poor. According to him majority of the cases reported by street children are STD related including abdominal vaginal discharges, genital ulcers and abdominal pains. Unfortunately actual statistics could not be availed.

During the FGD with the peer leaders, it was established that in the past two to three years, eight girls have so far died. Five of them were HIV/AIDS victims, one was strangled by the boy friend, one got an accident and the eighth died due to pregnancy complications. Even during the field research, the poor health condition was evident as cases with skin diseases (scabies), wounds, coughing could be identified.

Unemployment is another problem faced by the children 11%. These children are constantly searching for jobs.

This was followed by sexual harassment 6% by fellow street children more especially older boys, some security enforcement officers and some members of the public. Contrary to the findings, the public seems to believe that these children have all the peace and freedom the world permits. To quote live broadcast discussion on Radio Simba (2.9.1998) one of the discussant had this to say: “ **Gavument abawadde (abaana) nnyo edembe. Kati baddembe okujja ku ngudo nebeyagala. Abaana bano singa abakumi be dembe babayiganya, bandiduse ne bava kunguddo**”. Translated as “ the

government has granted these street children the freedom to come and enjoy life on the street. These children should be harassed by the security organs off the streets.

Besides the cruel views by some members of the public under the above category, the security organs have similar strategies for the street children as Monitor January 5 1998 reported a policeman saying, " We shall harass them till they go back to the villages." We above unfriendly views, society seem to justify its wrong doing in a way violating the rights of the children. There is therefore need to create awareness on the Rights of the Children and responsibilities of the parents.

Unfortunately, for the street girls sexual harassment goes to the extent of sexual intercourse. In worse circumstances to rape cases (2%). This background explains the fact why at times these girls conceive at early ages without knowing the biological father. This puts both the mother (who in most cases is still a child) and her baby in helpless situation.

Although the percentage facing reproductive problems (2%) is low, it over stains the street children. These children do not have 'homes' for basic requirements like clean water, toilet facilities among others. Hence it is important for programme implementers to have specific interventions or strategies or projects to safe guard their rights and assist in such circumstances.

4.5 Attitudes to the street children

The attitudes to these street children vary according to the person in question. According to the respondents (street children) their attitudes to fellow street children vary. Table 4.5 presents the findings.

Table 6 Percentage Distribution showing the respondents attitudes to fellow street children

	ATTITUDE	NO.	%
1	Don't have value lives	3	7
2	Need to be assisted	13	27
3	Need to be resettled	4	8
4	Should find employment	5	10
5	Are prostitutes/thieves	4	8
6	Non response	19	40
	Total	48	100

Source: Fieldwork Findings

From table 6, it is noted that there was a high degree of non- response (40%). This was because many of these respondents declined from defining others /their friends. This was followed by an important attitude of people in need of assistance. This is a good starting point for the intervention like UPE, skills training, literacy programmes and there were only four cases with negative attitudes i.e. do not value their lives and are prostitutes or thieves.

Similarly, the social workers at FOCA and KIN believe that these vulnerable children if given the opportunity they can change for the better.

To quote KIN social worker “ **Before I worked with the street children, I had a negative attitude... now my attitude has changed, I have come to understand that they are victims of circumstances. I feel I can be part of the solution**”.

The above quotation clearly indicates that with sensitisation the public's negative image can be changed. With a positive attitude towards the street children problem, society members can feel obliged to look for workable strategies to address the problem.

4.6 Survival Strategies

A number of survival strategies by street children were revealed.

Table 7 Percentage Distribution of the street children's survival strategies.

	Survival strategies	No.	%
1	Survival sex	7	14
2	Begging	24	50
3	Group formation	5	10
4	Doing petty jobs	6	13
5	Non applicable	6	13
	Total	48	100

Source: Primary Data

Table 7 identified four different survival strategies by the street children. The information above shows that 50% take up begging. From the observation schedule made, it was noted that begging for survival, is mainly done by young children below 12 years. Unfortunately, these in most cases do not enjoy the results of begging instead they give money to their parents, guardians or to the 'big' street children.

One child reported that she normally begs 3000= daily and her cousin takes away the money every day yet the cousin does not provide any basic need to the poor child. As the age increases the girls get boy friends that provide the money. Others do petty jobs 13% as their survival strategies.

11% are involved in survival sex. Those involved in survival sex expressed the fear of contracting STDs more especially HIV/AIDS. Worse still it is by chance that they get 'customers'. This reveals that with survival sex, there is always uncertainty that the girls will always get men who pay.

One respondent had this to say “ **Bwenetunda abulamu bwange mbeera mbutadde muzibu bunene nyo... ate nokufuna a mpa ssente eziwerako nakyo sikyangu.**”

Translated as “ When I sell myself I put my life in danger.... And it is by chance that whoever I get, can give me some good amount of money”

There is need for counselling and the provision of alternative survival strategies. Even if none of the respondents gave 'petty stealing' as a survival strategy, it is done for example during the night work one of the peer leaders wanted to grab a woman's watch. The researcher appealed to him not to do so, as this would put the entire group in danger.

To quote, " Nze nnyinza okunyakula essawa yekikaazi ekyo nandaba bwekikaaba" Translated as " I can grab that woman's watch and then I see how she screams". This shows that there are cases involved in petty stealing.

In spite of the fact that life goes on, 60% of the street children expressed dissatisfaction with their life on the streets. Responses included the following:

- My life is in danger (prostitute)
- I do not want to stay on the street
- I want to go back to school (young child on the street begging)
- Survival is never guaranteed
- Violence is a big problem
- I can not get enough money (one begging)
- I can become pregnant (prostitute)
- Risky and degrading means of survival.

Much of this research could not establish all the implications resulting from the survival strategies. The above information clearly indicates that these survival strategies have far reaching implications to the lives of these children. Unfortunately a good number do not seem to understand this, so awareness rising can create positive results.

At the same time income generating activities or projects on the street can be encouraged for example mobile tea making and mobile laundry services.

4.7 Interactions on the street

The street children like other people interact with other members of the community, during this process of interaction, friends and or enemies are created.

85% reported having close friends. Those identified as friends included their fellow street children, Aunties and Uncles in NGOs who assist them and good people who give them money.

Reasons given for regarding their fellow street children as their friends, range from sharing whatever property they have, bribing security officials in case of problems arrests to taking information to their relatives or parents (where applicable) in case of sickness or illness.

74% revealed having enemies.

Much as the list of friends is short, that of enemies was long. These included parents, relatives, security officers, fellow street children and other members of the public. According to them, these are the perpetuation of the problems, which forced them to the street, and those experienced on the street (Refer to 4.2)

Similarly the harsh environment forces them to regard others as their enemies and only those very close as their friends. This explains why they tend to develop a high degree of solidarity amongst themselves to an extent that they consider themselves as a family. When one of them gets a problem they organise themselves to be part of the solution e.g. contributing money to assist.

4.8 Original interventions

During the fieldwork, the researcher found out that there are organisational framework structures, which are assisting the street children.

Some of these included:

- Street Children Desk
- FOCA
- RYDA
- Central Police Station
- Naguru Remand Home
- Kampala City Council – Welfare Unit
- Kisenyi Hospital (KCC Clinic)
- AVIS
- KIN
- Tigers Club Project

The forms of interventions varied depending on the organisation in question or concerned. SCD in the Ministry of Gender Labour and Social Development is policy formulation oriented. It is net working and co-ordinating other organisations dealing with street children to avoid duplication of services, it is also responsible for capacity building of the organisations involved or stakeholders.

Concerning programme projects implementation, organisations like FOCA.KIN, RYDA, and Tigers club are making their contributions.

These organisations have programmes like skills training, drop-in-centres. Literacy, resettlement arrangements, counselling and guidance among others.

Others like KCC Clinic Kisenyi and Naguru Teenage Centre provide medical services to the street children

Given the nature of the interventions by the NGOs dealing with the street children, the research also solicited for their (children) views. Table 4.12 presents the findings.

Table 8

Percentage Distribution of the views of the street children towards the intervention

	VIEW OF THE CHILDREN	NO. OF RESPONSES	PERCENTAGE
1	Continue assisting us	10	18
2	Take us to school	4	8
3	Get us accommodation	32	63
4	Get me employment	6	11
	TOTAL	52	100

Source Primary Data

In the above table 8, the total is above 48 because some of the respondents had more than one response. Much as some of the respondents were dissatisfied with the services, they requested for their continuity 18%. Majority wanted NGOs to assist them with accommodation 63%, unfortunately they seem not to be ready to take up the challenges of independence. They are not uncertain of earning money to continue paying accommodation. 11% preferred getting employment opportunities yet 8% wanted to go to school. This raises a lot of concern; now that there is UPE the same opportunities should be extended to these children. The possibility of this can be assessed jointly by the NGOs dealing with street children. Efforts should also be taken to avoid precemal kind of assistance: as this creates a dependency syndrome.

4.9 Organizations dealing with street children

4.9.1 Definition of a street child according to different organisations

Different organisations had different definitions of a street child which included the following:

To quote a staff member from FOCA “ a street child is a child who works during day time on a street and goes back home at night”.

To quote a social worker from Tigers Club Project, “street child is a child who is homeless living or sleeping on the street on full time or part time.”

Another social worker from KIN had this to say. "A street child is a child who lives and works on the street from 5 to 17 years and one who works and goes back home."

The above indicates that Organisations dealing with street children have different views of the concept of a street child depending on their understanding of the issue. This is in line with their set objectives and activities offered to these children.

4.9.2 Category of the street children handled

Organisations dealing with street children handle different categories for example potential street children those who live in difficult circumstances, part time who live on the streets during day and go back home at night plus the full time who live and work on the streets during day and night from 0-18 years.

Table 9

Percentage Distribution of the category of street children handled

No.	Category handled	No. Of Responses	Percentage
1	Full Time	7	44
2	Part Time	5	31
3	Potential/Vulnerable	4	25
	Total	16	100

Source Primary Data

With reference to Table 9, the total is above ten because the participants (staff members dealing with street children had more than one response. From the Table it is indicated that the biggest category of children being handled is full time street children 44 % which is followed by part time 31%.

Though potential street children had the least percentage (25%). Organisations should try to use the preventive approach by looking at those who are likely to go to the streets because if those circumstances were handled the push factors to the problem of street children would be minimised.

To quote a Staff member from FOCA. “ It is not easy to rehabilitate a child who is already living and used to street life”. This shows that more effort is needed to deal these children

4.9.3 How the street children are recruited by the organisations

Street children are recruited differently depending on the prevailing circumstances the table presents the findings.

Table 10
Percentage Distribution of how the street children are recruited.

	How street children recruited	No. of responses	Percentage
1	Street work/ outreach	5	28
2	Probation office	3	17
3	Police	2	11
4	Fellow street children	4	22
5	Rapport creation	1	5
6	Sports	1	5
7	Assessment Approach	1	5
8	Community based Approach	2	11
	Total	18	104

Source Primary Data

* It is more than 100%

In Table 10, the total is more above 100% and 10 because the respondents had more than one response. From the table it is indicated that most organisations recruit these children through street work or outreach (28%). This was followed by fellow street children (22%). The police (11%) and community based approach 11% ranked third.

This because some organisations use community leaders mainly to identify the children for them. Rapport creation 5%. Assessment approach 5% and Sports 5% had the least percentage because other organisations rarely use them.

4.9.4 Focus of assisting street children

When these organisations recruit street children, they have a focus which is presented as below

Table 11

Percentage Distribution of Organisational Focus in assisting the street children

	Focus of Assisting	No. Of responses	Percentage
1	Empowerment	3	30
2	Integrate them in society	2	20
3	Restore them to useful life	3	30
4	Help them realize their potential	2	20
	Total	10	100

Source: Primary Data

From table 11, it is indicated that organisations are working hard towards empowerment 30% and restoring the street children to useful life.

To quote a social worker from KIN, “ **Our focus is to withdraw children from the streets rehabilitate them and equip them with skills and finally integrate them in society**”. This is because they understand the hostile conditions of life on the streets yet the community is not willing to help.

Meanwhile integrating them in society had 20% and helping them realize their potential had 20%.

This shows that communities have not proved to be the best rehabilitators of these children. To quote UYDL social worker, “Institutions handle street children in a friendly manner since communities are rough towards them”

The above quotations indicates that some organisations have given up in encouraging communities to help but since they form part of the biggest environment for human

development, they should to instil a positive attitude in the community towards street children. This is for a reason that institutions are not sustainable.

4.9.5 Activities offered by the organisations

Organisations working with street children offer the following activities to achieve their state of affairs hence the table below presents the findings.

Table 12
Percentage Distribution of the activities offered

	Activities offered	No. Of responses	%
1	Tracing and resettlement	5	10
2	Counseling	9	18
3	Give recreation facilities	6	12
4	Vocational training skills	7	14
5	Literacy and numerous training	4	8
6	Food	5	10
7	Medical services	4	8
8	Accommodation	3	6
9	Peer education	1	2
12	Spiritual work	2	4
13	Clothing	2	4
14	Informal foster care	1	2
	Total	49	100

Source: Primary Data

From the table 12, the total is above 10 because organisations had more than one responses. Organisations offer different facilities to street children in relation to the way they understand a street child and their set objectives to achieve their desired stats of affairs.

The table indicates that majority Organisations dealing with street children offer counselling (18%) in order to rehabilitate them psychologically. This followed by vocational training skills in order to empower these children with ability to live a better life. Street children are given recreational facilities like indoor games, televisions to watch among others because they are good for their health.

This followed by tracing and resettling them (10%) because institutions undermine community responsibilities for the child and these children tend to lack identity while tend to develop a dependence syndrome. Food 10% is also given to them because it is not easy to rehabilitate an empty stomach. Informal foster care 2% and peer education 2% have the least percentage.

To quote Tigers Club Project social worker “Those are the avenues through which a street child can realize his or her potential and self worth hence come off the streets.”

The above quotation indicates that organisations dealing with street children believe that the number of street children is significant, need to be reflected and act.

Table 13
Percentage Distribution of the problems faced in assisting street children

	Problems faced	No. Of responses	Percentage
1	Community's negative attitude	2	11
2	Children don't appreciate our work	2	11
3	The resettled come back to the streets	1	5
4	Most street children don't remember their homes	1	5
5	Problem is so big	1	5
6	Financial constraints	3	16
7	Street children have invisible problems	1	5
8	Street children are un predictable	3	16
9	Enemity	1	5
10	Donor limitations	1	5
11	Not applicable	2	11
	Total	19	100

Source: Primary Data

From the table 13, the total is above 10 because the participants (staff members of the organisations dealing with street children) had more than one response. The table indicates that the biggest problems being faced by the Organisation dealing with street

children are financial constraints 16%; street children are un predictable 16% and negative from the Community 16%.

To quote FOCA Programmes Coordinator. "We face financial constraints because the money we have is not enough to handle the big problem".

A Tigers Club social worker in relation to their un predictable behaviour had this to say, "You can not always know what they are thinking or going to do because most of them use drugs hence drug addicts"

The Community not only having a negative attitude towards street children, they also think that Organisations are just formulated to eat donor funds.

Staff member of Grace rehabilitation center had this to say, " Communities instead of helping, they are busy blaming us that we eat money meant for these street children, thus showing the unfriendly environment between the Organisations and the Communities.

Mean while according to the research, some Organisations do not face any problems, 11% as quoted from Naguru Teenage Center staff members; " You can't start up something when you know you cant manage it, hence we do not have problems because we planned before implementing".

Another problem is that when these children are resettled some of their families refuse to receive them making the rehabilitation process difficult.

To quote KIN social worker,

"Some time back I went to Kalisizo in Masaka to resettle a boy aged 13 years but when we reached the Grand Parents, refused him back that he was stubborn and I had to live him with the Police"

Enmity 5% is also a problem because the Organisations handling street children find problems when it comes to selecting the few from the proposed big numbers by the Community leaders who mix political issues with this work.

By handling the above problems street children will be assisted to get off the streets. This leads to the next issue strategies off the streets.

4.9.6 Strategies of getting street children off the streets

One of the objectives of this study was to recommend ways of getting these children off the streets hence the table below presents the findings.

Table 14
Percentage Distribution of Strategies off the streets

	Strategy	No. Of responses	Percentage
1.	Get me accommodation	15	32
2.	Take me back to school	13	28
3.	Employment opportunity	8	17
4.	Provide capital (Entandikwa)	5	11
5.	Skills Training	4	8
6.	I do not know	2	4
	TOTAL	47	100

Source: Primary Data

From the table 14, the strategies given by the participants are closely related to their views to the NGOs. From the above 36% believe that given accommodation they can get off the streets. This was followed by going back to school. 15% seeking employment opportunities. Capital 13% and skills training 4%.

Analyzing the responses above, though it can be noted that some were responding so and so to please the researcher it can be concluded that there are possibilities/interventions for a positive change. In this case, NGO and other ministry departments should continue trying.

Today there are a number of Organisations, which do not have specific services/programmes for the street children but seem to be strategic in relation to the problems faced by the street children. So they can integrate street children multi-dimensional approach. These include:

- FIDA -U
- SLUM Aid Project
- Hope after Rape
- National Council for children
- Ministry of Education under UPE
- Kampala City Council
- UNICEF
- NUDIPU
- Women in crisis and conflict Resolution

4.9.7 Future Aspirations

In spite of what they go through, the street children believed that at one time they will be better in various ways.

Table 15
Percentage Distribution of the Future Aspirations

	ASPIRATION	NO	PERCENTAGE
1.	Go back to school	8	17
2.	Get employment	15	31
3.	Settle independently	3	6
4.	Go back home	10	21
5.	Get married	3	6
6.	I don't know	9	19
	TOTAL	48	100

Source: Fieldwork findings

From table 15 majority of the participants seem to know what they want apart from the 22% who did not know.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSION

5.0 Introduction

This chapter gives a summary of the main findings of the study, recommendations and conclusion.

5.1 Summary

According to the research, it was found out that the following were the factors affecting the effectiveness of rehabilitating street children:

Most of the street children do not appreciate the work done by the institutions instead they continuously demand money from them.

Institutions working for street children face financial constraints since they depend on donor money.

The problem is so big that is there is small contribution to the big problem whereby these children expect too much yet what is available cannot satisfy the demand

Some of these children are complex and un predictable. And because of the different backgrounds they are not easy to handle for example drug use and prostitution.

Community also has a negative attitude towards the work done in assisting street children yet there is need for them to work jointly.

When it comes to resettling these children back into their communities, some relatives or parents refuse to receive their children while others (street children) do not even know

where they came from. And those resettled end up back on the streets because they have developed a dependence syndrome.

5.2 Recommendations

The recommendations of this research are given at different levels which include the following

(i) Individual and Household level

There is need to sensitise parents, children and relatives of their responsibilities in the upbringing, growth and development for their children. Girls should be encouraged to stay in schools and not to be given out to other irresponsible people as house-girls.

Both parents and children have to realize that towns are not 'heavens' one has to be prepared for the challenges to migrate to towns.

Families should be strengthened to reduce marital instabilities and be in position to meet the needs of the children

The notion of step parents should be a result of accident not fashion. Extended family networks should be strengthened more especially during the times of crisis and parental deprivation. Children should be brought up responsibly as they have a stake in their future development. Parents must learn to listen to their children.

Counselling and guidance is important for both children and their parents.

(ii) Community level

There is need to establish Community Based Children Counselling and Guidance Services plus Children's Court at the village level.

Communities should support NGOs dealing with street children.

Community has to realize that investments in girls are worthwhile development strategies. There is need to realise that the girls are not meant to become house girls , cooks, and or be married only but let their chances be expanded and be given options. At the same time labour work apportioned to children should be realistic depending on their age strength and mental capacity to perform the given roles.

Community should realise that child abuse is a violation of the Children's Rights and legally viable for punishment.

(iii) Organization / institutional level

Street Children Desks should be established in large organisations / institutions dealing with children's welfare. In addition to the one in the ministry of Gender Labour and Social Development others to emulate this should include

- Ministry of Education and Sports – more especially the UPE programme.
- UNICEF
- NCC
- Religious organisations
- Kampala City Council
- Slum Aid Project
- Feed The Children – Uganda

The integration of programmes meant for street children in other organisations will give the problem a multi-dimensional approach

The organisations already working with street children should aim at empowering them rather than promoting the dependence syndrome. This can be done by training in skills, guidance, and counselling. Bearing in mind that these children love moving a lot, mobile projects like Book selling, Tea making, Shoe shining and repair should be encouraged for those children who are mature. Those below 17 years should be encouraged to go back to school.

Ministry of Education and Sports should work closely with NGOs (dealing with street children to implement UPE for the street children

On the other hand the concept of Child Friendly Environment should be introduced at organizational, individual, and community levels. What the children need care and protection.

Resettle cases by NGOs and or government agencies should be supported. It can be through giving them a 'Resettlement Package' depending on what the child is capable of doing and continued monitoring and follow up programmes rather than abandoning them.

(iv) National level

Government should spearhead the empowerment of households and individuals. This is aimed at ensuring that the favourable social economic and environment is created at home. Strategies like raising the income levels proving 'Entandiikwa' diversifying sources of incomes can all have multiplier effects.

Government should ensure the political stability of all areas, since wars deprive people all their sources of livelihood making them destitute.

Families should be supported to implement the Children's Statute.

(v) Vocationalisation

There is need for the life skills more especially for the parentless, since other services are being decentralized, there is need to decentralize donor assistance to lower levels as this will assist in reducing the levels of administration which are expensive.

5.3 Conclusion

In conclusion, it is a fact that children live on the streets of almost every major city in the world, making it a global issue hence to find a long term alternative to life on the streets, the family as the first institution of contact and reference has the primary responsibility of nurturing and protecting children from infancy to adolescence. For the community, they just need to complement that role of the family by providing an atmosphere conducive to child development through assisting families to provide basic needs for their families. This will help to handle the root causes of the problem of street children hence the problem reduced.

5.4 Suggestions for future research

Still needed are the studies that focus on the survival strategies of the street girls and implications they form.

A similar study can try to assess the problems and prospectus of implementing UPE for the street children

A study, which focuses on the child-care, by the street mothers is also needed

Appendix 1

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APPENDIX II

QUESTIONNAIRE

Dear respondent,

I am Nakalule Josephine from Kampala International University pursuing a Bachelor's degree in Social Work and Social Administration.

The questionnaire is intended for researcher for study of the factors affecting the effectiveness of rehabilitating street children therefore I request you to answer the questions in this questionnaire with out fear.

STREET CHILDREN

A. BACKGROUND INFORMATION

1. District of origin/parental home

.....

2. a) Language spoken (tick were applicable)

- | | |
|------------|--------------------------|
| English | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Luganda | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Swahili | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Runyankole | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Luo | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Lusoga | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Any other (specify).....

b) Ethnicity.....

3. Age (tick were applicable)

- | | | | |
|---------------|--------------------------|-------------|--------------------------|
| Below 5 yearS | <input type="checkbox"/> | 6-10 yearS | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 11-15 years | <input type="checkbox"/> | 16-20 years | <input type="checkbox"/> |

4. Level of education (tick were applicable)

- | | | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------|---------|--------------------------|
| Below primary seven | <input type="checkbox"/> | Primary | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Above primary | <input type="checkbox"/> | | |

6. Religion.....

7. Place of residence.....

8. Do you have brothers or sisters?

Yes

No

9. How many?.....

10. Where are they?.....

11. Are you in touch with them?

Yes

No

12. Do you have parents at home?

Yes

No

Probe: Are they living together?.....

Why are you on the street?.....

B. CAUSES

13. In which of these following categories do you fall (tick where applicable)

One who came from a rural area and is willing to go back

One who lives in gangs in towns and have contact with your family and other relatives

One who is completely on your own

14. Do girls face problems different from those faced by the boys?

Yes

No

Probe: if yes, which are some of those?

.....

15. How would you define street children?.....

.....

16. What is your attitude (tick where applicable)

ORGANIZATION WORKING WITH STREET CHILDREN

29. Name of the organization

30. Location

31. Period of existence

32. the category of the street children being handled

33. How are these street children recruited?

34. How do you define a street child?

35. What is your focus in assisting street children?

36. What kind of rehabilitation facilities do you offer to street children? (tick where applicable?)

Tracing and resettlement

Counseling

Providing recreation facilities

Vocational training skills

Literacy and numerous training

Others (specify)

Probe: How?

Why?

What usually happens?

37. What problems do face in assisting street children?

38. What is the best way to get children off the streets?

39. Which is a better intervention, community or institution in rehabilitating street children?

Probe: Why