

**UGANDA YOUTH DEVELOPMENT LINK [UYDEL]:**

**CHILD PROTECTION PROJECT**

**SUPPORTED BY: THE OAK FOUNDATION**

**MID TERM EVALUATION REPORT**

**NOVEMBER, 2009**

## **Acknowledgement**

This report presents the results of the evaluation of the Child Protection Project. The evaluation was conducted in the three districts of the project area namely Kampala, Mukono, and Kalangala. This evaluation involved several individuals and institutions who are very much acknowledged by the evaluation team.

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**List of Acronyms**

- ANPPCAN - Africa Network for Prevention and Protection Against Child Abuse and Neglect
- CFPU - Child Family Protection Unit, of Uganda Police Force
- IEC - Information Education and Communication
- ILO - International Labour Organisation
- CLC - Child Link Clubs
- CPP - Child Protection Project
- CRC - Convention on the Rights of the Child
- CBO - Community Based Organisation
- CSO - Civil Society Organisation
- FBO - Faith Based Organisation
- NGO - Non Government Organization
- UYDEL - Uganda Youth Development Link
- PSG - Parent Support Group
- UNICEF - United Nations Children’s Africa

## **Executive Summary**

This report presents the results of the mid-term evaluation of the Child Protection Project in districts of Kampala, Mukono, and Kalangala. This two-year project is being implemented by Uganda Youth Development Link (UYDEL) in collaboration with the Child and Family Protection Unit of the Uganda Police. The project is funded by OAK Foundation. The purpose of the study was to evaluate the project performance, progress and impact. Chapter one shows the global and national trends in light of the situation of children. Chapter two gives legal frameworks and policies on which child protection jurisdiction is premised. In chapter three findings are presented to give a basis for clear recommendations. Chapter four comes up with conclusions and recommendations.

The exercise was largely of a qualitative nature. It involved participative and extensive consultations with key stakeholders at different levels. Stakeholders included but not limited to UYDL staff, Uganda police, related government departments and agencies, partner NGOs, schools, and direct beneficiaries (the children). A pre -evaluation meeting was organized with UYDEL to agree on the methodology and work out a plan for the exercise. The key documents that were reviewed include UYDEL Project documents, national policy and legal national frameworks on children

The findings indicate that the project is on course and making good progress. It shows that child protection efforts in the three districts of Kampala, Mukono and Kalangala are strengthening and there are inspiring reasons for replicating the project in other areas. It was satisfying to note that the project strives to bring together communities, law enforcement officers, leaders at different levels and schools to work as one to effectively protect children from abuse through a strengthened referral system to promote resilience, build life skills, and provide psychosocial, medical, and legal services to children.

In the three districts, police officers were trained in various skills that include: counselling, child rights protection, awareness of HIV/AIDS, referral mechanisms and resettlement of abused children. Discussions and observations showed that trained officers are now more capable of handling severe child abuse cases e.g. child trafficking, rape and child sacrifice and have competence to deal with challenges involved in child protection. There is visible evidence of improved service delivery commended by community members. The main challenge, however, is the fact that trained police officers are transferred to other districts and this creates a gap in service delivery.

The evaluation also revealed that the project is making steady progress on the front of child participation mainly in schools and centers where children do ably

articulate their rights and educate others through music and drama or peer group information dissemination. Further still, Child Participation was visible in many of the reports and the documents reviewed. *However, it was observed that this participation was a bit limited; there was no evidence that children participated in either the major decisions made about their future or the design of the project!* More efforts to enable children's full participation are needed to enhance child protection mechanisms.

Looking at the project documents, and observing the operations, the relevance of the project design was assessed and the evaluation team discussed with the project management team on monitoring and building sustainability. It was noted that the project design allows UYDEL to work with different child protection actors to offer services through well built referral system.

There is enough evidence that routine monitoring of project objectives/activities and progress is being done by UYDEL and the Police through on-site visits to project areas for effective supervision. It was further observed that quarterly review meetings with stakeholders are conducted to seek and provide feedback about the project and identify bottlenecks. This particular external evaluation is evidence which underpins the effectiveness of the implementation approach and UYDEL's willingness to subject itself to scrutiny and reflection.

Overall, the achievement of sustainability was a significant challenge for UYDEL. There are cases, where program activities and benefits for children are likely to collapse when the external funding comes to an end. The review identified numerous factors that promoted sustainability of both processes and outcomes. The ongoing training and capacity building help to maintain community members' motivation and ability to maintain their work. Parent Support Groups are composed of volunteers who identify the plight of vulnerable children and want to help, and who see themselves as part of an important and valued community initiative. This suggests that parent support groups, peer educators and school clubs may be potential venues for addressing a wider array of child protection issues. Such groups need a long term support to remain relevant and strategically sustainable.

Given the achievements registered by the project, the commitment of staff, the profile of UYDEL, active participation of the community and the level of involvement of the police, the project has a lot of potential for continuity and expansion. This project will therefore need more resources before local pillars of sustainability take root! It is therefore recommended that resources be mobilized to extend the project for more years and be expanded to cover a wider scope.

Good practices like child involvement, PSG, IEC materials, drama, networking and well organized talk shows can be used to replicate the project with some modification in four more districts of Uganda. For purposes of proximity, effectiveness, scale up impact and easy coordination, the other districts can be picked from the central region where child sacrifice and other forms of child abuse are still rampant e.g. Kampala, Wakiso, Mityana, Masaka and Rakai. Opportunities can be explored to consolidate present achievements, extend, expand and replicate the project activities. This is another element of sustainability.

### **Key Observations and Recommendations**

- Child protection efforts in the three districts of Kampala, Mukono and Kalangala are getting strengthened. There is a need to scale up the CPP activities in the area of operation and beyond since child abuse is still rampant in many parts of Uganda.
- Awareness raising campaigns are well organized whereby the Police and UYDEL officials and community leaders create awareness on child protection issues jointly. The knowledge levels of community is increasing in schools and communities targeted by the project. This led to improved relationships between police and community members thus encouraging more people to report more cases of abuse.
- Well-designed IEC materials are an effective tool in awareness creation and sensitization. There is a good sense of creativity in the IEC materials produced and the materials are relevant to all parts of Uganda.
- Project administration and effectiveness: the project is being implemented by competent, well motivated, responsive, prepared and focused staff. The UYDEL staff are facilitated to run the project and their relationship with police, local leaders and other stakeholders is admirable.
- Beneficiary involvement: Children and parents were actively involved in the project activities through the formation of PSGs, child link clubs and youth groups (peer educators).
- PSG, peer educators (Youth Task Force) are formidable community forces in promoting and safeguarding the rights of children. They are seen as community watchdogs preventing and fighting child abuse. The PSG sensitise parents on child protection issues, identify abused children for support. PSG are supported by UYDEL to start income generating activities and saving schemes to meet the needs of children and enhance child protection mechanism. This is an innovative approach which is commendable and can be replicated easily in other districts.
- Schools visited by the team seemed to work well with the project and the school children interviewed were able to articulate mechanisms and tactics used to ensure child protection and were happy to talk about the rights of the child as enshrined in the UNCRC. School children actively

participate in issues affecting children and in most cases have support of school administration. This is an empowering strategy.

- There is already a referral system in place with a standard referral format that enables children access services at other service providers. If this system is well used, abused children will not be stigmatised or subjected to further abuse. The referral form developed and being used is well designed and serves the purpose.
  - Child sacrifice in Mukono district has been aggressively fought and now it is on the decline. This has been partly attributed to the effectiveness and a clear impact of the CPP
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- There is a need to scale up the Child protection project activities in the area of operation and even beyond since child abuse is still rampant in many parts of Uganda.
  - The UYDEL Centers should have their own transport to further improve service delivery. The organization should buy a vehicle and attach it to the main center other than depending on public means to transport children in need of rehabilitation services to different places.
  - There is a need to identify, recruit, train and support foster parents in different communities to have “drop in homes” for abused children who cannot be accommodated by the police nor UYDEL. Part of the rehabilitation programme could even be done in these homes
  - UYDEL should discuss with police authorities to design a better strategy where-by police trained in the project are not transferred without the knowledge of the participating partners. This will help to reduce the negative effect of the abrupt transfer of a police officer trained and involved in the running of the project.
  - Adapt the Right Based Approach (RBA) in a more pragmatic way and include this in the training. The RBA integrates the norms, standards and principles of human rights system into plans, policies and processes of development. The RBA can be used through village seminars and meetings at different levels to build community or leaders capacity to live up to the obligations of the UNCRC. This will promote respect for rights of children and young people and give them opportunities for democratic influence as well as protecting them against injustice, exploitation and vulnerability.
  - It is noted in this review that a higher percentage of girls than boys drop out of school before senior four. This has serious implications on child protection, especially in respect of girls. The project should intensify

sensitization to change cultural perception to girls. Alternative basic education for young people outside formal education can be part of the solution. This would be important for child mothers or young men from very poor families or those who are affected by war or HIV/AIDS pandemic. This can be built on the foundations of Functional Adult Literacy.

## CHAPTER ONE

### 1.0 BACKGROUND

#### 1.1 Introduction

This report presents the findings from the mid term evaluation study of the on-going two-year Child Protection project that is being implemented in Kampala, Mukono and Kalangala. The Uganda Youth Development Link (UYDEL) in collaboration with the Child and Family Protection Unit (CFPU) of the Uganda Police Force ran the project, supported by the OAK Foundation.

UYDEL is a local Non Governmental Organisation (NGO) that was established in 1993 mainly to address the problems of substance abuse among the youths. However the organisation has expanded and now addresses other problems faced by the youth in central Uganda such as lack of shelter, HIV/AIDS, Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children, prostitution, unemployment and violence. The main mission of the organisation is to empower disadvantaged adolescents with skills to be able to live a happy and meaningful life and thus become better and productive citizens. CFPU is responsible for promoting the rights of women and children. This police department was established to facilitate investigation of cases of violence against women and children, provide legal counselling, and carry out sensitization among communities and network with civic leaders on the observance of human rights.

#### 1.2 Global Perspective of the State of Children

According to UNICEF, there are 2.2 billion children in the world. Of these, millions around the world miss out on their childhood as a result of poverty. Poverty deprives them of the capabilities needed to survive, develop and thrive. It prevents them from enjoying equal opportunities. It makes children more vulnerable to exploitation, abuse, violence, discrimination and stigmatization. Consequently, in most developing countries millions of children must fend for themselves or work to support their families, instead of focusing on learning and playing. UNICEF estimates that 2 million children are sexually exploited and 1.2 million children are trafficked every year. The statistical evidence on children living in poverty confronts us with a stark reality: millions of children are poor; they lack access to safe drinking water, essential vaccines, education and nutrition; they are at risk of being exploited and abused

In response to the above situation, at the global level, issues of children have been underlined as key for the over all transformation and development. In May 2002, world leaders, as well as children and young people, from 189 countries met at the United Nations in New York for a Special Session of the UN General Assembly on Children. The Special Session culminated in an international agreement on protecting and promoting children's rights, called a World Fit for

Children. This action is inline with the millennium Development Goals (MDGs) which also largely relate directly to children. In spite of the international political will and good efforts to improve welfare, little change is observed in developing countries like Uganda. The main challenge today is to effectively translate programmes and policies intended to promote children's rights into reality to the benefit of all children.

### **1.3 The Situation of Children in Uganda**

At a national level in Uganda, children make the biggest share of the population. Uganda's population is estimated to be 30million (POPSEC, 2008). The population is largely youthful with almost half of the population (49.3%) below the age of 15 years (2002 Uganda Population Census). The number of orphaned children increased from 1 million in 1991 to 1.8 million in 2002, which is 13% of the total children. Amidst poverty and income inequality, children in Uganda suffer the biggest brunt. In order for the country to benefit from this resource, opportunities for promotion of human rights in general, education, skills development, recreation, health care and employment, among others, need to be opened up and exploited. In this way children will be enabled to reach their full potential and the nation's progress will be sure.

Children in Uganda, remain one of the most vulnerable groups of the population, in spite of various efforts. Issues facing children in Uganda include: of the estimated 2 million orphans, more than 70% are orphaned due to AIDS, with the total expected to rise to 3.5 million by 2010. Approximately 20,000 babies are infected by HIV annually through mother-to-child transmission. Though, net primary school attendance has risen to 87 percent, the quality of education is still wanting!

Amidst the above, the horror of child abuse continues to increase. Despite the various interventions in the child welfare and protection sector, the number of children subjected to abuse is still unacceptably high. Recent study by ANPPCAN on Child abuse and protection shows that 16 Ugandan children were sexually abused daily in the first six months of 2009. The study further shows that between January and June 2009, a total of 9,480 child-abuse-related cases were reported to various sources including the Police, ANPPCAN Uganda and the print media. Of these, 2,594, representing 36% of the cases were defilement, 1,259 involved cases of child disappearance while 1,089 were cases of child stealing. According to the Uganda Police Crime Report 2008, "a total of 3,760 cases investigated in 2008, involved children as victims of crime...and of all cases of ritual murder, 25 were children."

### **1.4 Project Background**

The project on child protection was conceived against a background, informed by UYDEL's activities in Mukono, Kampala and Kalangala in the early 2000s. For a number of years, UYDEL was involved with youth and children aged 10-24 years who were vulnerable to abuse and exploitation and consequently to HIV/AIDS. In 2004, UYDEL in collaboration with the Uganda Police carried out a survey in Mukono and Kalangala districts to establish the magnitude and the different forms of child abuse. The survey information was important for the design of the project. The project has been running in phases since 2005. This evaluation looks at the present two-year phase which was due to commence on 1<sup>st</sup> April 2008 and end in April 2010. Nonetheless, it is important to note that this present phase started late on 1<sup>st</sup> November, 2008. The project is implemented by UYDEL in collaboration with the CFPU of the Uganda Police. The main project goal is to contribute to the creation of a protective environment that recognises, promotes and protects children's rights through promotion of resilience and child friendly services in Kampala, Mukono and Kalangala Districts by the end of 2009

#### **1.4.1 Objectives of the project**

- To promote an environment police, communities and other actors work together to protect children from all forms of abuse and exploitation by the end of 2010.
- To promote child participation and build resilience among children through improving access to quality psycho-social and rehabilitation support services by the end of 2010.

#### **1.4.2 Expected outcomes of the projects**

- i. For police, parents, teachers and local leaders to be better equipped to handle child protection cases in child friendly ways that do not frighten the child, but build confidence to testify and promote reporting and resilience.
- ii. For communities which are aware of child protection issues to work together with law enforcement and probation officers, supporting one another to identify, report and refer cases of abuse to relevant authorities.
- iii. To develop a standard referral format to aid social workers, police and probation officers assist children without subjecting them to repeated interviews in the event of following up child abuse cases
- iv. Motivated/strong parent support groups that are more sensitive to children's rights and building resilience among children through positive parenting, educating fellow parents through peer education and reporting incidences of abuse to police and probation and social welfare officers.
- v. Improved parent to child and relationships that encourage children to easily disclose their concerns and cases of abuse to their parents.

- vi. Improved access to medical, legal and psycho-social services for children through strong networks and a referral system in place.
- vii. Parents aided to start income generating activities through revolving funds set up and financed by the participants themselves, to improve household incomes to better provide for the basic needs of children.
- viii. Good practices documented and shared with partners
- ix. Children empowered with knowledge and skills on child protection to make better life choices and actively participate in child abuse prevention efforts
- x. Enhanced participation of children in reporting child abuse, promoting children rights and protecting themselves and their peers from abuse and exploitation through peer-led activities in peer clubs.
- xi. Abused children receiving support from families and communities to report abuse and receive justice in courts of law.
- xii. Abused children accessing quality psycho-social counseling, medical and rehabilitation services at police stations, and UYDEL centers at service points where they will be referred to positively cope with the abuse and regain self-esteem.

### **1.5 Purpose of the Evaluation**

The over-all goal of this evaluation was to assess and document the impact of the CPP on children in Kampala, Mukono and Kalangala Districts.

#### **Specific objectives of the evaluation**

To assess the extent to which the project objectives have been achieved and determine the impact it has created on the target population.

To assess the relevancy, effectiveness and efficiency regarding design, monitoring and implementation approaches of the project in addressing child protect issue.

To document processes of forming community child protection groups (parent support groups, peer education clubs and schools clubs) and their impact in protecting children from abuse and exploitation.

To examine the different options for sustainability of the project and explore the capacities of stake holders involved to sustain the child protection initiatives in the communities and to extend the same services to other underserved areas.

To document challenges, lessons learnt and suggest viable recommendations to guide future interventions.

## **1.6 Approach and Methodology**

The exercise was largely of a qualitative nature. It involved participative and extensive consultations with all stakeholders at different levels. Stakeholders that were involved include UYDEL staff, Uganda police, related government departments and agencies, local leaders, school administrators, and children who are the direct beneficiaries. A pre-evaluation meeting was organized with UYDEL staff to agree on the methodology and work out a plan for the exercise.

### **1.5.1 Data collection, Management and Analysis**

Data collection involved use of tools such as: interview guide, key informant interviews and focus group discussions. The raw data from the documents was analyzed using content analysis. The themes were drawn from the objectives and projected outcomes of the study. In the analysis of the data, special attention was drawn on project outcomes.

### **1.5.2 Phased procedure for conducting the evaluation**

The study was divided into three phases namely:

- a) *Desk review of secondary data*; -this comprised of review of documents, and all the available relevant information. The main objective during this stage was to collect detailed information on the project.
- b) *Synthesis and analysis of findings*; the evaluation team endeavored to triangulate the methods of data collection so as to ensure the validity and reliability of findings

## CHAPTER TWO

### 2.0 LEGAL FRAMEWORK AND POLICIES

#### 2.1 Introduction

The main purpose of this chapter is to explore the legal framework and policies on which child protection in Uganda is premised. Policy and legal framework is the basis for child protection. This chapter presents the legal and policy framework of child protection in Uganda. It mainly dwells on laws because that is where child protection jurisdiction is derived. Both local and international legal instruments are used.

#### 2.2 United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, 1989

Uganda ratified this convention and it is a very important convention on child rights. It sets forth a wide range of provisions that encompass civil rights and freedoms, family environment, basic health and welfare, education, leisure and cultural activities and special protection measures.

***Key issues from the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, 1989 related to the Child Protection Project:***

*Article 2: States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to ensure that the child is protected against all forms of discrimination or punishment on the basis of the status, activities, expressed opinions, or beliefs of the child's parents, legal guardians, or family members.*

*Article 3; In all actions concerning children, whether undertaken by public or private social welfare institutions, courts of law, administrative authorities or legislative bodies, **the best interests** of the child shall be a primary consideration.*

#### 2.3 African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child

It entered into force on Nov. 29, 1999. It provides for rights, opportunity, and protection among others for the child. Members of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) currently the African Union recognized the significance of child rights and welfare. Recalling the Declaration on the Rights and Welfare of the African Child (AHG/ST.4 Rev.1) adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, at its Sixteenth Ordinary Session in Monrovia, Liberia in July 1979, recognized the need to take appropriate measures to promote and protect the rights and welfare of the African Child,

**Key provisions in the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child**

*Article 4: Best Interests of the Child*

*1. In all actions concerning the child undertaken by any person or authority the best interests of the child shall be the primary consideration.*

*Article 5: Survival and Development*

*1. Every child has an inherent right to life. This right shall be protected by law. 2. States Parties to the present Charter shall ensure, to the maximum extent possible, the survival, protection and development of the child; 3. Death sentence shall not be pronounced for crimes committed by children.*

## **2.4 Constitution of the Republic of Uganda**

The Constitution of the Republic of Uganda is the supreme law of the country. Under this Constitution, issues of human rights and particularly child rights are provided for under Chapter Four Article 34

***Key issues from the 1995, Uganda Constitution.***

*Article 34: Subject to laws enacted in their best interests, children shall have the right to know and be cared for by their parents or those entitled by law to bring them up. A child is entitled to basic education which shall be the responsibility of the State and the parents of the child.*

*No child shall be deprived by any person of medical treatment, education or any other social or economic benefit by reason of religious or other beliefs. Children are entitled to be protected from social or economic exploitation and shall not be employed in or required to perform work that is likely to be hazardous or to interfere with their education or to be harmful to their health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development.*

## **2.5 The Children Act 2000**

This is the most important law for child protection and development in Uganda. It is an Act that aspires to reform and consolidate the law relating to children; to provide for the care, protection and maintenance of children; to provide for local authority support for children; to establish a family and children court; to make provision for children charged with offences and for other connected purposes. Under this Act, a child is defined as a person below the age of eighteen years

As evidenced above, it is clear that Uganda to a large extent has a favourable policy environment for the full realisation of the rights of children. In addition, there exist a number of favourable laws, policies and programmes that could create improvements in the lives of vulnerable children. Uganda as a country has both a political commitment and an established framework to work with different stakeholders to protect children.

**Key issues from the Children Act, 1996*****Duty to maintain a child.***

- *It shall be the duty of a parent, guardian or any person having custody of a child to maintain that child and, in particular, that duty gives a child the right to— education and guidance; immunisation; adequate diet; clothing; shelter; and medical attention.*
- *Any person having custody of a child shall protect the child from discrimination, violence, abuse and neglect.*
- ***Parental responsibility.*** *Every parent shall have parental responsibility for his or her child. Where the natural parents of a child are deceased, parental responsibility may be passed on to relatives of either parent, or by way of a care order, to the warden of an approved home, or to a foster parent.*

***Harmful customary practices.*** *It shall be unlawful to subject a child to social or customary practices that are harmful to the child's health.*

Other laws and policies that are relevant to child protection include; Local Government Act 1997, Orphans and Other Vulnerable Children Policy and National Health Policy among others. From the legal and policy framework, and it can be observed that Uganda has various laws and policies on child protection, and has made considerable efforts to domesticate several international laws into national laws particularly reflecting concerns of the CRC in national constitution and the Children Act in Uganda covering areas such as care, protection and maintenance of children, and support by local authorities.

Nevertheless, the main challenges to the effective implementation of child related policies and law enforcement include lack of adequate resources, accountability, information sharing and coordination, and an inadequate institutional framework to affect these positive efforts. It is however, encouraging to note that UYDEL is one of the few civil organisations working with government agencies and communities using the already established legal framework to improve child protection in a sustainable manner amidst strategic challenges.

## CHAPTER THREE

### 3.0 FINDINGS

#### 3.1 Introduction

This chapter presents findings of the evaluation and these are categorized in themes and sub themes in accordance with the project objectives and key activities. Narratives of evaluation participants have been vital in substantiating the observations and arguments of the evaluation team.

#### 3.2 Progress on objective 1: To promote an environment where police, communities and other actors work together to protect children from all forms of abuse and exploitation in the three districts

Under this objective, there were a number of activities planned to be implemented. Many of these activities have so far been accomplished and others are on going. The following matrix provides a summary of performance under this objective.

*Table 3.2 Progress Performance matrix of objective 1*

<i>Objective</i>	<i>Planned Activities</i>	<i>Progress</i>	<i>Comment on performance</i>
<i>To promote an environment where police, communities and other actors work together to protect children from all forms of abuse and exploitation in the three districts</i>	- Training of police and law enforcement officers	-Activity undertaken in all the three districts and completed	<i>-On track, 90 Police officers trained</i>
	-Work closely and facilitate police and probation officers to record and follow-up cases of abuse	-Activity undertaken in all the three districts	<i>On track; police, and probation officers appreciate the facilitation given</i>
	Develop standard referral forms to aid children seeking services	-referral forms are used in all the three districts	<i>On track; a referral form in place and in use</i>
	Orient teachers, school administration about child protection issues	-On progress but needs more efforts	<i>More efforts needed</i>
	Produce pre-test and disseminate IEC materials	Activity undertaken in all the three districts	<i>On track; more materials needed</i>
	Awareness raising film talk shows	Not observed	

	Create and strengthen community parent support groups	On good progress	Needs more efforts to build capacity of groups
	Sensitise and work closely with parents, leaders/religious leaders to promote responsible parenting	On good progress	Needs more efforts

### 3.2.1 Police refresher training and law enforcement officers

In the three districts, police were trained in various skills areas that include: counseling, child rights protection, HIV/AIDS dynamics awareness, referral mechanisms and resettlement of abused children. Beneficiary police officers testified that there is tangible positive impact resulting from of the training which has consequently helped to improve service delivery. Nonetheless, they noted that the project is limited in geographical coverage and would serve better if it was expanded to include the entire districts and country. The other main challenge cited is that trained police officers are always transferred to other districts and this creates a gap in the implementation process. For example two police officers who were trained in Mukono were on the verge of being transferred. It was also noted that the police lack accommodation for children who are in conflict with the law or victims of child abuse who seek their support. *One officer noted: 'We arrest them to be reformed from abuse, and unwillingly abuse them by putting them in adults' cells'.*

UYDEL Also facilitates key stakeholders to undertake child protection work: Police Officers are facilitated with transport to handle child abuse cases, parent support groups are given technical support to carry out income generating activities, child abuse victims are provided with medical facilitation, legal support and rehabilitation services and all stakeholders get access to information kits regarding child protection issues e.g. posters, t-shirts, booklets and banners

### 3.2.2 Parents Support Groups and Local Leaders

UYDEL staff supported the formation and support of Parent -Self Help Groups (PSG) which are proving formidable community forces in promoting and safeguarding the rights of children. They are seen as community watchdogs preventing and fighting child abuse. The PSGs sensitise parents on child protection issues, identify abused children for support. PSGs are supported by UYDEL to start income generating activities and saving schemes to meet the

needs of children and enhance child protection mechanisms. This is an innovative approach with elements of sustainability. The PSG are effective in the three districts of the project area.

A total of 101 parents have so far been trained in the three districts on child related issues. Training of parents and local leaders in three districts on issues such as: child welfare and protection is on course. This has enabled the active parents to know how to identify problems affecting children before they are referred to police. It has also enabled them to undertake awareness campaigns on child protection rights. They have also been trained in counseling, and referral mechanisms for children. Parents acknowledged that, talk shows, guest speakers (police) role plays, and community dialogues were vital in child protection. They further observed that economic empowerment training has enhanced their skills and helped to boost their income generating activities to be able to provide for the children. Parents also bear witness to child protection awareness in schools and one of them said, *“Children are sensitized on children’s rights and responsibilities. School children have been made aware of their rights and responsibilities through school talk shows by UYDEL, local leaders and law enforcement officers”*

### **3.2.3 Orientation of Teachers**

Out of the four schools visited, it is clear that teachers’ capacity building on child protection is also on track. At Kings High School Mukono, teachers noted benefits of the project to include: improvement of their knowledge and understanding of child rights. They acknowledged periodical visitation to partner schools to share information. They also praised the role of parent support group meetings regarding child protection rights and general community participation.

*A teacher from Kings High School Mukono said, “the interaction between UYDEL Social Worker, School administration and students from Senior 1-3 has enabled the school to become more aware of the rights of children”, Further still, sometimes a social worker comes with police officers to discuss with students and teachers how child abuse can be prevented or how students can report acts of child abuse to police and other authorities.*

### **3.2.4 Students/pupils**

At different schools, students testified that UYDEL has empowered them with knowledge and different skills through school talk shows, outreach programmes, counseling, drama shows and promotion of parent-child relationships. Other acknowledged interventions are: education talk shows and guest speakers (police). They observed that music and drama enabled them to learn more about child protection issues. Students further acknowledged having learnt how to protect themselves from being abused or where to report whenever an abuse

happens. They have learnt how to avoid risky behaviors. Children appreciate the knowledge acquired about the HIV/AIDS dynamics and how it helps them to stay safe and not get infected with HIV. At Kings Primary School Seguku, pupils interviewed were very elaborate in reciting child rights and demonstrated knowledge of how to prevent child abuse. “For instance, walking to schools in groups, refusing free transport and gifts, reporting to authorities any stranger who touch them”

### 3.2.5 Referral System

It is common knowledge that managing children’s problems is a mutually interdependent role. To this end, an effective referral system in management of children problems is important. Accordingly, UYDEL came up with a standard referral form for child cases which is used to record victims of child abuse and make appropriate referral by stakeholders like police and UYDEL staff. The standard referral form enables children access services of other service providers. Stakeholders acknowledged that the referral form developed and being used is well designed and serves the purpose.

### 3.3 Progress on objective 2: To promote child participation and build resilience among children through improved access to quality psycho social and rehabilitation support services in the three districts.

As in the first objective, there were a number of activities planned to be implemented under this second objective. Many have so far been accomplished and others are on going. The following matrix provides a summary of performance under this objective.

**Table 3.3 Progress Performance matrix of objective 2**

<b>Objective</b>	<b>Planned Activities</b>	<b>Progress</b>	<b>Comment on performance</b>
To promote child participation and build resilience among children through improved access to quality psycho social and rehabilitation support services in the three districts	-Conduct life planning skills training sessions for in school and out of school children	-Activity undertaken in all the three districts (222 young people already trained)	<b>-On track, Needs more efforts</b>
	-Conduct training workshops for children, peer educators, on child protection	on good progress	<b>On track</b>
	-Work closely with police and teachers, to provide counselling to children	-Activity undertaken in all the three districts	<b>On track</b>
	-Conduct group and	- 658 young people	<b>On track</b>

	individual counseling sessions with children both abused and at risk of abuse	benefited from the counseling sessions but needs more efforts access more	
	-Provide alternative temporary accommodation for children undergoing rehabilitation and court processes	Activity undertaken in all the three districts (90 children admitted in Masooli)	<i>On track</i>
	Promote positive and educative recreation at UYDEL Centres	Activity undertaken in all the three districts	<i>On track</i>

### 3.3.1 IEC materials and awareness on child abuse and protection

The project used public awareness mobilisation to prevent child abuse and ensure child protection. During the evaluation, an attempt was made to examine the effectiveness and impact of a number of activities used to create awareness on child protection issues. It was established that the IEC materials were well designed and were distributed in the project area. However, the IEC posters were not sufficient as many community members were only able to access them on police and schools notice boards. For more impact, they need to be taken to other public places like Mosques, Churches and trading centres. On the other hand, 3 review meetings with child protection stakeholders, weekly talk shows, 3 school competitions and 12 drama shows proved effective in disseminating. It is important to note that awareness campaigns need to be sustained and spiced with new strategies to remain relevant for a long time and to register maximum benefits.

### 3.3.2 Support to victims of abuse

Evidence is abundant that victims of abuse are supported by the project. Children who go to police are attended to and referred to service providers appropriately. UYDEL offers support to abused children to access medical attention in cases of defilement and assault. It arranges for legal redress, medical attention and rehabilitation services which include counseling, sports, and skills training among others.

*Case Study: Amah (not her real name), a young girl of 14 from Masaka district, met a man in taxi park who offered to direct her to her Aunt's place but ended up taking her to his house in Kasubi and defiled her. The following day, with the help of PSG/local leaders, the girl reported the matter to*

*Nakulabye Police Post. Later, UYDEL was invited and the man was immediately apprehended and he is now in Luzira prison, while Amah is undergoing rehabilitation at UYDEL Masooli centre”.*

This is one of the classic examples of child abuse and the effectiveness of the project.

### **3.3.3 Child participation**

The evaluation team was able to see evidence of child participation where school children and out of school youth were able to ask appropriate questions, articulate their rights, educate others through music and drama or peer group information sharing. Further still, child participation was visible in many of the reports and the documents reviewed. *However, it was observed that this participation was limited; there was no evidence that children participated in either the major decisions made about their future or the design of the project.* More efforts that enable children’s full participation are needed to enhance child protection mechanisms.

It is important to note that meaningful participation is about influencing decision making and achieving change. It is an informed and willing involvement of children including those differently disadvantaged and those at risk. It is a process of sharing decisions which affects one’s life and the life of the child in the community in which one lives. Children are expected to expose abuse, make complaints, ask questions, raise awareness, assess needs and participate in designing projects and press for change.

### **3.3.4 Children as Peer Educators on Child Protection Issues**

The project has so far trained 100 children as peer educators, who in turn train their peers on the dangers of abuse including rape, trafficking and child sacrifice. The training provided information about child abuse and how children are affected. It also provided skills on how to educate peers. In their schools, the Child Coordinators organized education events in which they used creative approaches such as role plays, talk shows, quizzes, music and drama competitions and stories to engage fellow students and convey key messages. The teachers and staff were highly impressed with the children’s creativity and their effectiveness in communicating important messages. A key lesson was that children and young people respond best to awareness raising messages that are shared by their peers. This confirms the view that in changing attitudes and behavior, who sends the message is often as important as the message itself.

**Table 3.3 Child abuse trends reported to police between April and June 2009 in Mukono District.**

Form of abuse	Cases reported	Cases under inquiries	Cases taken to court	Cases referred to CID, PSWO FCC, MCB	Cases convicted	Cases put away
Defilement	106	55	26	106		15
Indecent Assault	4	1	3	3		
Assault in general	31	13	-	1	-	17
Child desertion	7	3	-	-	-	
Property grabbing	-	-	-	-	-	-
Child Neglect	33	8	1	3	-	21
Abandoned/missing children	28	3	-	4	-	19
Children in conflict with the law	28	28	25	25	-	3
Trafficking	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other cases						

The above table shows 8 forms of child abuse reported to police, the main one being defilement followed by child neglect. Given the police reports, there is more reporting of child abuse than before and this is mainly attributed to the awareness created by child protection project. This situation does not mean that child abuse is on the increase; it is rather that there is more openness and community responsiveness.

### **3.4 Project implementation approaches**

#### **Design and relevance**

A good project design is a key pre-requisite for project success. An assessment of the CPP design was done basing on the following scale considered appropriate by the consultant:

- Is there evidence that the project development was participatory?
- Is there evidence that implementation has been participatory enough?
- Is there evidence that the project design has adequate elements of accountability (both horizontal and vertical?)
- Is there evidence that the project has inbuilt efficient communication channels among stakeholders?
- Is their evidence of building sustainability?

After application of the scale, it was established that the project design largely passed the project design evaluation scale. It was noted that the project design allows UYDEL to work with different Child Protection actors to offer services through well built referral system. Further still, the design enables UYDEL to elicit community based responses where child protection endeavours are likely to be sustained by community members through social protection networks that work closely together with police and other stakeholders. The evaluation team therefore commends the project design.

### **Monitoring and evaluation**

There is enough evidence that routine monitoring of project objectives/activities and progress is being done by UYDEL and police through on-site visits to project areas for effective supervision. It was further observed that quarterly review meetings with stakeholders are conducted to seek and provide feedback about the project and identify bottlenecks. This particular external evaluation is evidence which underpins the effectiveness of the implementation approach and the UYDEL's willingness to subject itself to scrutiny and reflection.

### **3.5 Sustainability issues**

We can use sustainability to measure the project capacity to generate internal synergies and continue operations beyond the originally set period. Sustainability is usually a function of financial and other resources available. In this evaluation, five key factors, which determine the likelihood of sustainability being achieved, were considered. These include;

- Whether those actions taken are done well (quality of action taken)
- Whether the various actions are adequately integrated
- Whether the processes by which actions taken are participative, supportive and respecting those involved

Overall, the achievement of sustainability was a significant challenge for many child-focused community groups. There are cases, where program activities and benefits for children are likely to collapse when the external funding comes to an end. Indeed, the review identified numerous factors that promoted sustainability of both process and outcome. In general, the factors that had increased the effectiveness of child-focused community groups also enabled both outcome and process sustainability. The ongoing training and capacity building help to maintain committee members' motivation and ability to maintain their work. Community ownership, however, is the primary factor that enables sustainability. These sustainable child protection groups were composed of volunteers who identify the plight of vulnerable children and want to help, and who see themselves as part of an important and valued community initiative. These results suggest that parent support groups, peer educators and school

clubs may be potential venues for addressing a wider array of child protection issues.

The project activities are carried out by competent staff working with police and other partners. The quality of work is generally good; records are updated periodically and abused children are supported to have fair justice and any other support. However, there is a need to improve on data collection and documentation. The police stations don't have computers to enter and process data. Statements from complainants are hand-written and this compromises quality.

The achievement of sustainable outcomes in child welfare programmes depends on how things are done. The centrality of community participation and ownership is a vital sustainability strategy. The project encouraged community participation. This is an important empowerment strategy and makes the project sustainable. However, the challenge of achieving full and willing participation in an environment characterized by poverty, ignorance and dependence is often underestimated. UYDEL needs to study this very critically and sharpen sustainable focal points.

Given the achievements registered by the project, the commitment of staff, profile of UYDEL, active participation of the community and the level of involvement of the police, the project has a lot of potential for continuity and expansion. This project will still need more resources before local pillars of sustainability can take root. It is therefore recommended that resources be mobilized to extend the project for more years and be expanded to cover a wider scope.

Good practices like child involvement, PSG, IEC materials, drama, networking and well organized talk shows can be used to replicate the project with some modification in four more districts of Uganda. For purposes of proximity, effectiveness, scaling up impact and easy coordination, the other districts can be picked from the central region where child sacrifice and other forms of child abuse are still rampant e.g. Kampala, Wakiso, Mityana, Masaka and Rakai. Opportunities can be explored to consolidate present achievements, extend, expand and replicate the project activities. This is another element of sustainability.

*Table 3.4 shows the key activities that caused positive impacts.*

<b>Key Activity</b>	<b>Evidence</b>	<b>Impact</b>
Capacity Building of stakeholders	90, police officers and probation officers in the three districts trained and facilitated to ensure child protection	Police and Probation officers and local leaders more competent and active in child protection issues, evidenced in improved service delivery
Community Project Ownership/level of involvement	101 community members have had a series of meetings and already active in child protection issues	More cases of abuse are reported to the authorities
Improve referral system	A standard referral format was developed	Improved referral system and thus increased support to victims of abuse
Motivated parent support groups that are more sensitive to children	12 active groups witnessed with over 70 members	Many support groups are actively engaged in CP issues and are trying to erect pillars of sustainability
Improve access to medical, legal and psycho-social services for children	The evaluation team interviewed 6 children (victims of abuse) who have accessed the services	Many children have accessed these services and have or still undergoing rehabilitation
Support parents to start income generating activities through revolving funds	12 PSGs, capacitated in IGA skills	A number of progressive income generating activities benefiting both parents and children witnessed
Children empowered with knowledge and skills on child protection	Setting up of Link clubs in both primary and secondary schools	Children fighting child abuse in a number of ways
Enhanced child participation	Observed through drama shows, peer education and talk shows	Active school clubs on child protection
psycho-social counseling and rehabilitation services	Availability of 3 rehabilitation centres in Kampala and Mukono	Abused children helped to overcome trauma and acquire life saving skills
Production and distribution of IEC materials	IEC materials evident in schools, police barracks	Increased awareness on child abuse and the way out
Reporting	Project reports available	More information and improved monitoring
Staff training	Demonstrable skills and knowledge in child protection issues among staff	Staff competency, relationship with stakeholders, responsiveness and motivation

### **3.6 Networking**

Networking and collaboration with key stakeholders are a key to the positive progress of the CPP. The project partnered well with different stakeholders including Uganda Police, the legal arm of the Judiciary, Ministry of Education and Sports, local leaders, Civil Organisations like APPCANN, community members and the ultimate beneficiaries, the children, and this has had meaningful synergic effects. This project would not have been successful without the involvement of all stakeholders.

### **3.7 Observations; Lessons Learnt, Good Practices and Challenges**

The evaluation team made a number of observations as they interacted with the participants and visited project activities. The observations include good practices, lessons learnt and emerging issues.

- Child protection efforts in the three districts of Kampala, Mukono and Kalangala are strengthening with visible impact. There is therefore a need to scale up the Child Protection project activities in the area of operation and even beyond since child abuse is still rampant in many parts of Uganda.
- Awareness raising campaigns are well organized whereby the police, UYDEL officials and community leaders create awareness on child protection issues jointly. This has led to improved relationship between Police and community members thus encouraging more people to report more cases of abuse.
- It was evidenced that abused children once rehabilitated and supported, can be an effective advocates of child protection issues. They can speak from the heart about their own experiences and help others. This is a good lesson observed.
- Well-designed IEC materials are an effective tool in awareness creation and sensitization. There is a good sense of creativity in the IEC materials produced and the materials are relevant to all parts of Uganda. It is however, important to produce enough IEC materials for schools, churches, public offices, restaurants, bars, and other public places. IEC materials are more effective when printed and distributed in local languages.
- The project demonstrated ability and uniqueness by bringing about a community based intervention which strengthened capacity and established networks of various agents or partners at the grass root level e.g. school clubs, parent support group, peer educators to advocate for the rights of the child.
- Networking, collaboration, participation, consultation, integration, complementarily and empowerment are pillars of sustainability. This project partnered well with different stakeholders and this has had

- meaningful synergic effects. This project would not have been successful without the involvement of the community and government departments.
- Project administration and effectiveness: The project is being implemented by competent, well motivated, responsive, prepared and focused staff. The UYDEL staffs are facilitated to implement the project and their relationship with police, local leaders and other stakeholders is quite encouraging and admirable.
  - Beneficiary involvement: Children and parents are actively involved in the project activities through the formation of PSGs, child link clubs and youth groups (peer educators).
  - The project supplemented government efforts and implemented government policies. A good working relationship between UYDEL and the police is bearing good results. The Police are becoming responsive to child protection and pro-active in prevention of child abuse.
  - PSGs and youth peer educators are formidable community forces in promoting and safeguarding the rights of children. They are seen as community watchdogs preventing and fighting child abuse. The PSGs sensitise parents on child protection issues, identify abused children for support. PSGs are supported by UYDEL to start income generating activities and saving schemes to meet the needs of children and enhance child protection mechanism. This is an innovative approach which is commendable and can be replicated easily in other districts.
  - The study showed that the project illustrates how it is possible to strategically fight harmful traditional practices through a community-led process of dialogue and information sharing, in a contextual framework where development and child protection are interlocked. Although it would be premature to endorse these as 'best practices', they provide insight into how to address difficult child protection issues in an effective as well as sustainable manner, and they offer useful pointers on how to strengthen practice in regard to child-focused community groups.
  - UYDEL has harnessed collaboration with local council officials and government departments. This has been through encouraging participation of stakeholders in UYDEL activities; an initiative that creates synergy and efficiency in resource allocation and enhancing structures to support child protection services.
  - Schools visited by the team seemed to work well with the project and the school children interviewed were able to articulate mechanisms and tactics used to ensure child protection and were happy to talk about the rights of the child as enshrined in the UNCRC. School children actively participate in issues affecting children and in most cases have support of school administration. This is an empowering strategy.
  - There is already a referral system in place with a standard referral format that enables children access services from different service providers. If

this system is well used, abused children will not be stigmatised or subjected to secondary abuse. The referral form developed and being used is well designed and serves the purpose.

- According to different focus group discussions, the project has already achieved an acceptable level of awareness rising in regard to child abuse, child protection and children's rights in the three districts. Nonetheless, there is still a long way to go in ensuring full realisation of children's rights and empowering communities and stakeholders to effectively protect children. Causes of child abuse like poverty, alcoholism and poor education or lack of it are still prevalent.
- Child sacrifice in Mukono district has been aggressively fought and now it is on the decline. This has been partly attributed to the effectiveness and a clear impact of the Child Protection Project.

## CHAPTER FOUR

### 4.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

#### 4.1 Introduction

The evaluation takes into account the rights of children which obligate the state and stakeholders to recognise that child protection and care are necessary for children's well-being and take appropriate measures to protect the children from all forms of harm and neglect. This perspective in the study has reference to the basic rights of survival, development, protection, and participation. The evaluation critically looks at the promotion of child protection strategies, project effectiveness and sustainability premised on both the international and national instruments of the rights of the child. In light of the evaluation findings above guided by the terms of reference, the consultant deems it imperative to make conclusions and give recommendations to improve performance of the project and have enhanced child protection mechanisms to the benefit of children.

#### 4.2 Conclusions

Children constitute the majority of the poor in Uganda as explained by low economic indicators that show the children's economic situation to be far from the internationally accepted standards. There is child poverty in the three districts of the project area which badly affect child protection and subsequently affect childhood. Children experience poverty as an environment that is damaging to their mental, physical, emotional and spiritual development. Many children are growing up without adequate livelihood and security; including lack of economic resources for proper survival, protection and development.

Cases of child abuse are worrying in Uganda; the Uganda Police Crime Report 2008 paints a sad picture when it reveals that 25 children were sacrificed by witch doctors. According to ANPPCAN study of 2009, 2500 children were reported missing in their homes between January and April 2009. The report presented child disappearance as the second form of child abuse. Further still, an official report from Eastern Uganda, 62% of children in Katakwi and Amuria districts are exploited (Daily Monitor Oct.8, 2009). Against this background, UYDEL has done its best to sharpen policy focal points to further enhance capacity for child protection in the project area and even at the national level. The success of the project in the three districts and the experiences acquired should be replicated in other districts in the future.

The political will to change the situation of children is there but it is not matched with necessary resources to become meaningful. Challenges like lack of financial resources, trained human resources, planning and management capacity,

infrastructure and technical expertise need to be addressed. This process calls for the involvement and empowerment of children, families and communities to enable them to participate effectively in the implementation of child centered programmes. Intervention aimed at adopting and mainstreaming rights based approaches together with cost of child index, improving policies, building capacity of Uganda Police, civil organizations and community leaders and emphasizing child rights programming will greatly improve children welfare in general and enhance child protection mechanisms in particular.

#### **4.3.0 Recommendations**

- i. There is a need to scale up the CPP activities in the area of operation and even beyond since child abuse is still rampant in many parts of Uganda. This may demand looking for extra resources. Nonetheless, during the second year of this project implementation this is something worth looking at critically.
- ii. Produce enough IEC materials for schools, churches, public offices, restaurants, bars, and other public places. IEC materials are more effective when printed and distributed in local languages.
- iii. The project has focused so much on the effects of child abuse and done little to its causes. Look at the causes critically and use UYDEL advantaged position to advocate for policies to eliminate the causes as well designing IEC messages which enable people to identify and deal with the causes of abuse like poverty, alcoholism, family violence, negligent parents and poor education or lack of it.
- iv. The centers should have their own transport to further improve service delivery. The organization should buy a vehicle and attach it to the main center rather than depending on public means to transport children in need of rehabilitation services to different places.
- v. Identify, recruit, train and support foster parents in different communities to have “drop in homes” for abused children who cannot neither be accommodated by the police or UYDEL. Part of the rehabilitation programme can even be done in these homes.
- vi. Rehabilitation programme should be redesigned to reflect changing realities. A child undergoing rehabilitation as well as staff involved must have a clear plan showing expected results and progress reports should be made weekly until otherwise advised by the supervisor.
- vii. UYDEL should discuss with police authorities to design a better strategy where by police trained in the project are not transferred without the knowledge of the participating partners. This will help to reduce the negative

effect of the abrupt transfer of a police officer trained and involved in the running of the project

- viii. PSG should get further structured training in counseling to become more competent in counseling thus offer meaningful psychological support to child abuse victims
- ix. People who attend child protection trainings should be given certificates. This can be a motivational factor.
- x. Need to improve standards at the Mukono UYDL centre. For instance, explore means of providing regular lunch for the trainees. This will help to increase retention rates. It should also expand to include a diversified menu of services like mechanics which most boys prefer.
- xi. Adapt the Right Based Approach (RBA) in a more pragmatic way and include this in your training. RBA is a conceptual frame work that is based on international human rights standards and directed to promoting and protecting human rights. The RBA integrates the norms, standards and principles of human rights system into plans, policies and processes of development (UNHCR 1996 - 2002). The RBA can be used through village seminars and meetings at different levels to build community or leaders capacity to live up to the obligations of the UNCRC. Village seminars and meetings don't require money as people are always willing to meet and deliberate on development issues. This will promote respect for rights of children and young people and give the opportunities for democratic influence as well as protecting them against injustice, exploitation and vulnerability. Children who are protected possess great potential for social change.
- xii. It is noted in this review that a higher percentage of girls drop out of school before primary seven or senior four. This has serious implications to child protection, especially girl child! The project should intensify sensitization to change cultural perception on the girl child. Alternative basic education for young people outside formal education can be part of the solution. This can be important for child mothers or young men from very poor families or those who were affected by war or HIV/AIDS pandemic. This can be built on the foundations of functional adult literacy. Further still UYDEL can look at Alternative Basic Education for Karamoja and adapt it in light of unfolding realities.
- xiii. Make systematic program evaluation and program learning high priorities and use the results to guide program revisions that strengthen the positive outcomes for children. Information from evaluations should be fed back in

appropriate form to affected communities and this will gradually help to address the full spectrum of child protection threats.

- xiv.** UYDEL donors need to look at a longer-term funding that will enable the development of community-owned child protection groups. Make funding available for a wider array of affected children through the existing community mechanisms since it was evidenced that there is a sense of community ownership.

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## Appendix B

### List of people who were interviewed in the evaluation

<b>Name</b>	<b>Work Place</b>	<b>Contact</b>
<b>Mulongo Nakato</b>	Nakulabye police Post	0772024670
Frolence Aseru	Child Protection Dept Uganda Police Mukono	077 2 428925
Nabirye Ruth	Child Protection Dept Uganda Police Mukono	077 2932380
Sebyara Joseph		0782 341961
Ntege James	Probation and social welfare officer	077428925
Children at Kings High school Mukono		
Director of studies Kings High School Mukono		
Nile High School		
Local Leaders		
PSG members (15)	Mukono and Kampala	
)		
Mr. Rogers Kasirye	UYDEL secretariat	041 4530353
Regina Kacwamu		041 4530353
Theresa Awello	Police Headquters	071 22285956
Police Nakulabye		
Police Kawempe		
Agaba Alex	UYDEL, social worker	0752842568
<b>Masooli</b>		
PSG		
Amooti	Local leader Nakulabye	0774 971167
RogersSemwanga	<b>Parish Chief, Bwaise II</b>	
Robert Semwanga	Youth Chairperson Kikubo Zone	0712 552639