

In-Service Training for Local Government (LG) Staff

Professional Certificate Course in Child Protection

Final Project Report

Submitted by

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November, 2012

Contents

Executive summary	4
1.1 Introduction.....	5
1.2 Introduction to the OVC sunrise project	5
1.2.1 Project description and background to the training	5
1.2.2 Objectives of the training program	6
1.3 The Curriculum	6
1.4 Description of Project Partners	6
1.4.1 The International HIV/AIDS Alliance and OVC Sunrise Project.....	7
1.4.2 The SUNRISE OVC Project.....	7
1.4.3 The Contracting Partner: Department of Social Work and Social Administration ...	8
2.0 Training Approach and Methodology.....	11
2.1 Introduction.....	11
2.2 Orienting the training team.....	11
2.3 Management plan and organisation of the trainings.....	11
2.3.1 Management team	11
2.3.2 <i>Training organisation</i>	12
2.3.3 Training rounds/intake	12
2.4 Training delivery methods.....	12
2.4.1 Employing a participatory adult learning approach	12
2.4.2 Modes of delivery.....	13
2.4.3 Field practicum	13
2.4.4 Assessment.....	13
3.0 Achievements	15
3.1. Participants trained per region.....	15
3.2 Performance of trainees (from workshop assessments).....	15
3.3 Challenges.....	30

3.4 Good Practices and Lesson learnt in training delivery and execution	30
3.5 Quality Control, Review and Field Monitoring	31
3.6 Conclusions and Recommendations	32
4.0 Recommendations regarding continuous supervision of trainees.....	27
APPENDICES/ANNEXES	28

Executive summary

The practice-oriented certificate course in child protection was a maiden program aimed at building the capacities of in-service local government staff working with children to effectively prevent and respond to child protection concerns in their areas of work. The program sought to strengthen the local governments as part of the larger effort of building the child protection systems in Uganda's 80 districts. The training project which is part of the SUNRISE OVC Program was commissioned by International AIDS Alliance and Ministry of Gender Labour and Social Development with funding from USAID. This particular component was implemented starting June and was completed in October 2012. Participants were drawn from the 8 Technical Service Regions comprising Central Region, East Central, North East, Eastern Region, South, and South Western Region, North, and North Western Regions. Participants included Community Development Officers, Assistant Community Development Officers, and Probation and Welfare Officers. The training was delivered by Makerere University, Department of Social Work and Social Administration.

A total of 1164 local government in-service workers were trained under the project. Of the total number of trainees 511 were female, representing 43% of all participants. Participants (98 percent) felt that the objectives of the training had been achieved. Results indicate 35.4 percent knowledge gain among trainees. The pre-training assessment conducted to determine the participants' knowledge on a range of child protection related aspects prior to the beginning of the in-service training programme, indicated that the mean score for participants across the 8 region was 41.4 percent. The highest mean score was registered in West Nile (50.0 percent), while the lowest was registered in the East-Central region. Post-training assessment conducted to assess improvement in knowledge and skills amongst trainees, revealed that the mean score was 77.1 percent. The highest mean score was recorded in north-central and Eastern region, while the lowest was registered in South-western region.

The training was greatly successful and did not encounter insurmountable problems. Funding however for supervision of practicum assessment and data entry and analysis for the pre-post and post assessment tools ought to be increased in the subsequent phases of the training.

1.1 Introduction

This is the final report on completion of the in-service training project that was conducted between June 2012 and October 2012. The project was commissioned and funded by the International HIV/AIDS Alliance and Ministry of Gender Labour and Social Development (MGLSD) through the OVC Sunrise Project. The report introduces the background to the project, the training objectives, the training methodology applied and key results and outputs as well as lessons learnt and good practices. The entire project was implemented within a period of six months by the Department of Social Work and Social Administration (SWSA) and the Center for the Study of the African Child (AfriChild), Makerere University.

1.2. Introduction to the OVC sunrise project

1.2.1 Project description and background to the training

This project was born out of a study (systems gap analysis) conducted in 24 districts by SUNRISE OVC project working in partnership with MGLSD. The study revealed substantial gaps in staffing numbers and skills among staff in the departments responsible for ensuring care and protection of Vulnerable Children. The gaps analysis discovered that Local Governments (LG) did not have requisite competencies *for effective OVC program planning, management, coordination and service delivery*. Service delivery was hampered by limited numbers of staff and competencies at district, municipality and sub-county levels to support OVC programming and ensure effective service delivery.

The assessment indicated that 72% of the current Community Based Services Department (CBSD) staff did not have adequate skills in social work; and 41.3% of the approved Assistant/Community Development Officer (A/CDO) positions at sub county level were vacant. Majority of staff recruited as CDOs and ACDOs did not have practical skills and knowledge of the legal, policy and operational framework for care and protection of vulnerable children. Besides, they lacked basic social work skills in; case management, counseling, mediation, negotiation and conflict resolution among others, yet their roles and responsibilities required them to perform those functions. As such, there were huge gaps in care and protection of vulnerable children at local Government, community and family level.

The CBSD staff who responded to the survey (*SSPW Dec. 2010 Survey*) suggested the following:

- Intensive orientation and induction of newly recruited staff
- Mentoring and coaching of the new staff by the old staff including reviews and retreats for sharing best practices, lessons and challenges
- Conducting tailor made professional course for staff

It was purposed that the certificate course in child protection would help in plugging the key knowledge and skills gaps in child protection so as to enhance the protection of vulnerable children in Uganda. The project was therefore developed to enhance the competencies in child care and protection for the social welfare and protection workforce. It was envisaged that this training would enforce the process of strengthening systems for planning, management and delivery of quality services to vulnerable children.

1.2.2 Objectives of the training program

These were as follows;

- i) To strengthen and empower 1,300 local government probation and community development officers with knowledge and skills to effectively deliver quality child protection and Care services to vulnerable children and their families.
- ii) To provide opportunity for supervised practice to develop competencies for the frontline local government social service workers for children to enhance quality of service delivery.

1.3 The Curriculum

The Professional Certificate in Child Protection course curriculum was developed by partners including Makerere University, MGLSD in conjunction TPO and Unicef just to mention but a few, with support from OAK foundation. Being a practice oriented course, it was considered appropriate for the target group that is already providing social services to the community. The course addresses critical skill and knowledge gaps that are critical for care and protection of children among social welfare and protection workers. The course comprises five *modules namely; Concepts, approaches, ethics and principles in child protection, Child Protection Legal, Policy and Planning Frameworks, Formal and informal child Protection Systems, Child Protection Prevention and Response Strategies.* These modules are delivered with demonstrations, participatory and several other approaches so as to address key issues that workers in the field of child protection encounter in different settings and are prepared to handle them a professional and practical manner.

1.4 Description of Project Partners

1.4.1 The International HIV/AIDS Alliance and OVC Sunrise Project

The International HIV/AIDS alliance (Alliance) is currently implementing the Strengthening Ugandan National Response for Implementation of Services for Orphans and Other Vulnerable Children (SUNRISE OVC) project. The project is a 5 year (June 15, 2010-June 14, 2015) USAID funded initiative supporting Uganda's local governments' response to OVC. The purpose of the project is to strengthen sustainable local government and community systems that will improve access, utilization, coverage and quality of holistic social protection services for vulnerable children and their households. To provide manageable decentralized technical support to the 80 local governments countrywide the project is designed to work through the MGLSD's 8 zonal Technical Service Organizations. Alliance has recruited and manages sub grants to the 8 identified TSOs to implement SUNRISE activities in districts.

1.4.2 The SUNRISE OVC Project

SUNRISE OVC project is the implementation arm of the International HIV AIDS Alliance on this particular training project working in collaboration with Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development wishes to train Local Government frontline workers responsible for child care and protection. This training utilized the nationally approved curriculum namely; ***Practice oriented professional training in child care and protection***. The training was based on specifications in the curriculum delivery framework, adjusted over time to reflect changes in the implementation context and also the emerging issues in child protection interventions in the country.

The SUNRISE OVC Project is a 5-year USAID funded project supporting Uganda's local governments to implement services for orphans and other vulnerable children. Its purpose is to strengthen local government and community systems that will improve access to, utilization and coverage of quality essential services for vulnerable children in 80 districts by 2015. The project is based on the premise that a functioning social welfare system serves as a vital safety net for children and families made vulnerable by HIV/AIDS and other challenging circumstances. When the system is functioning effectively, families and children have access to an array of quality services that promote wellness and protect them from harm. Services can include family support and early intervention, child protection to address abuse and neglect and alternative care for children separated from their family of origin.

Through technical oversight by MGLSD, the project is expanding the OVC response at Local government level implementing strategies that are aligned to the national strategic program plan of interventions for orphans and other vulnerable children (NSPPI-2). The project is implemented through working with 8 MGLSD's identified zonal technical services organizations (TSOs). These are mainly civil society, organizations with programming and institutional capacity development expertise in the areas of care and protection for vulnerable children. TSOs serve as an extension of technical resources and additional hands of MGLSD to provide an array of direct technical support services to local governments and CSOs for improving provision of quality services to vulnerable children. The project has 4 main objectives namely:

1. Improved Local Governments capacity for planning, management, implementation and coordination of delivery of comprehensive OVC services.
2. Local Governments are able to routinely assess OVC data needs, collect and utilise the data for planning monitoring and evaluation multispectral OVC response
3. Local Governments and Civil Society have capacity to monitor and measure quality of services improvement for OVC and their households
4. Advocacy and resource mobilization capacity for LGs and civil society

Delivery of the 4 objectives is premised on the fact that Local Governments have the primary duty of ensuring that Vulnerable Children access comprehensive services in an equitable basis as other children. The project works directly with the department of community based services at district and sub county levels that is responsible for; among other things, protecting vulnerable children and their families from deprivation and risks, empowering communities to appreciate, access, participate in, manage and demand accountability in public and community based initiatives to benefit VC, ensuring that issues of inequality and exclusion in access to services across all sectors and at all levels are addressed. The project is cognizant of other front line workers at district and sub-county level involved in child care and protection of child and hence targeted as part of the social welfare and protection workforce.

The social welfare and protection workforce

The social welfare and protection workforce is comprised of government and civil society actors involved in providing services that improve the wellbeing and safety of orphans and other vulnerable children. They include; CDOs, ACDOs, police in charge of child and family protection, staff of children homes and institutions, health workers and inspectors of schools and teachers and other community based workers from CBOs, FBOs and other institutions. This workforce facilitate access to shelter, healthcare, education, economic development, foster care and adoption, arbitration and conflict resolution and protect children against abuse, violence and neglect. Particularly the Probation and Social Welfare Officers and their assistants are responsible for handling child abuse cases including attending courts and conducting social inquiries, provision of family counselling, arbitration, evacuation and rescue of abandoned children and children held under ungazetted facilities. This training targeted Community Development Officers and their Assistants and Probation and Welfare Officers.

1.4.3 The Contracting Partner: Department of Social Work and Social Administration

The Department of Social Work and Social Administration is a centre of research, training and practice within the College of Humanities & Social Sciences, Makerere University. The Department boasts of a large number of staff with diverse professional experience. Since inception in 1969, the Department has provided consultancy services (training, research, evaluation, and strategic planning) to government Departments, local and international non-

governmental organizations (NGOs) in the area of child welfare and protection, HIV&AIDS service delivery, behavioural health (including sexual and reproductive Health), governance and service delivery, water and sanitation, and social service delivery and management in the country. The Department has over the years provided technical and advisory support to such agencies as UNICEF, Ministry of Gender Labour and Social Development, The National Council for Children, The Office of the Prime Minister, Save the Children in Uganda, Programme for Accessible Communications in health and Education (PACE), Child Fund International, War Child Canada, World Vision, International Labour Organisation and a host of other local and international organisations.

The Department has experience in undertaking assignments of this nature and occasionally works with professionals from other disciplines and organisations in order to accomplish the tasks at hand. The resource persons (from the development sector) who have been identified and brought on board to support the Department have extensive experience in child protection and child rights related training and have been instrumental in the development of the current curriculum. The Department also enjoys cordial relations with the broader university community and several local and international agencies. Additionally, the Department of Social Work and Social Administration has unrivalled competence within the College of Humanities & Social Sciences in conducting socio-economic; socio-legal and other applied research within Uganda.

The Department has been at the forefront of social policy reforms and practice in the country through contributing to social policy advocacy research, training students, and providing policy advice to relevant government Departments. As an example the Department recently concluded the development and drafting of the National Strategic Programme Plan of Intervention for OVC (NSPPI 2). The Departmental research projects are multi-sectoral as indicated in the different PhD projects completed and those that are ongoing (over half of the current staff establishment has either completed their doctoral studies or about to submit). Besides, members of staff have published extensively on child protection, children rights and social development more broadly.

The Department is also one of the leading child protection training institutions in the country. It boasts of decades of experience in training social work students to work in the OVC sector so as to deliver relevant services at national, regional, district and community levels. In the same vein, the Department seconded some of its staff members (led by the Head of Department) who led various technical working groups constituted by MGLSD, TPO and other participating that eventually developed the National Child Protection Training Curriculum. Dr. Walakira was particularly at the core of the development of the curriculum and five other colleagues including, Dr. Eric Awich Ochen, Ms Esther Nanfuka Kalule, Mrs Sarah Kamya, Mr. Ronald Luwangula and Dr. David Kyaddondo. The curriculum comprises the 9 months Diploma programme offered at Nsamizi Institute for Social development, the 3months Certificate course for Practitioners (Practice Oriented Training curriculum) tenable at Makerere University and the Child Protection Courses for undergraduate third year SWSA students and the Masters Program—Social Sector Planning and Management. The latter two programs (undergraduate and masters' child protection courses were accredited by the National Council for Higher Education and are already part of the

Curriculum for the Social Work Program at undergraduate and graduate level. The Department has already adopted, mainstreamed and delivered the undergraduate and postgraduate child protection courses to its students there by setting the pace for higher institutions of learning.

The staff that participated in the assignment have carried out basic and applied research within the broader child protection framework and social development intervention. They are also very familiar with adult learning and were well placed to deliver training to different categories of adult learners. Additionally the Department is works closely with other University Departments with related competencies to whom it can quickly fall back on for additional input in this assignment should this be deemed necessary.

2.0 Training Approach and Methodology

2.1 Introduction

The practice-oriented certificate course in child protection targeted specific groups of duty holders at the local government level. As provided in the TOR, the trainees targeted for this course included: Probation and Social Welfare Officers, Community Development Officers, Assistant Community Development Officers (at both district and sub-county levels), Staff of Children Homes run by government. The Police Officers from Child and Family Protection Units, Teachers and Health Inspectors are expected to be targeted in subsequent phases. In terms of education level, the trainees included graduates and diploma holders. They were drawn from the 80 districts supported by SUNRISE-OVC project following the MoGLSD's 8 TSO zonal arrangement in the country.

2.2. Orienting the training team

The project core team (Management and Trainers) of lead trainers met upon signing and securing necessary approval from SUNRISE OVC project, to plan for delivery of the entire training. Subsequently a one week orientation workshop was organised at the Brisk recreation Limited Hotel (formerly Hotel Triangle) in Jinja. During the orientation all recruited trainers were re-oriented with the training materials, which were presented, discussed and fine-tuned to suit the needs of the targeted trainees. This meeting also served as a planning and materials standardisation meeting for the entire training team. After finalising the training materials, the trainers were assigned to various regions and introduced to the Technical Support organisations officials supposed to work with them. This orientation workshop also finalised the development of training program/ schedule, training materials, assignments and grading, collection of video materials, handouts for learners including bound collection of relevant literature and legal and policy materials.

2.3 Management plan and organisation of the trainings

2.3.1 Management team

The project management team comprises Makerere university staff (Department of Social Work and Social Administration) and staff from different organisations in the field of child protection. Dr. Walakira and Dr. Kyaddondo led the management team, assisted by field operations coordinator and a competent secretariat.

2.3.2 Training organisation

Pursuant to the principle of building local capacity which underpins the SUNRISE-OVC project, the contractor (Department of Social Work and Social Administration) worked with the assigned eight (8) Technical Support Organisations (TSOs) to roll out the training in all the targeted 80 districts. We were able to deliver the training in four phases or rounds each lasting a period of 2 weeks involving direct contact in workshop settings and followed by a break of approximately 2 weeks before participants were attached to their places of work for another two weeks to undertake supervised internship. In essence, each phase covered one month.

For each phase, each of the TSO regions had between 40-45 participants trained selected from 3 districts. While this was the case with the first two rounds of training, the numbers varied significantly in the latter two rounds of training, buoyed by factors beyond the control of the project managers. While Sun Rise did not realise the projected 1300 number of the trainees due to the fact that some districts had not recruited the staff meant to be trained, up to 1164 participants representing 90% of the projected number were trained. Training took place concurrently in each of the 8 TSO supported regions. Separate teams of trainers (two for each region +additional guest lecturers) managed each training workshop with support from the project core management team and the secretariat.

2.3.3 Training rounds/intake

The two week break after each training phase made it possible for the training teams to reconvene and review the training process and outcomes, assess participant's performance during the training and address any deviations from the expected outcomes. In the same vein, trainers utilised the two week window to supervise trainees in field work, mark final assignments, assess and grade trainees. Review meetings were also organised to take stock of the experiences and lessons learnt from the previous round of the training so as to inform the next phase.

2.4 Training delivery methods

2.4.1 Employing a participatory adult learning approach

The training employed a participatory methodology during the delivery of each of the training modules and the units comprising the module. The participatory approach was deemed the most suitable for adult learners. The reasons advanced relate to the opportunities it provides for adult participants to modify the learning content and tailoring it to their work contexts. In addition, it allows participant to learn from one another by sharing their wealth of experience, challenging their own biases and creatively coming up with practical solutions to difficulties presented which in this case, could relate to barriers to effective delivery of quality and scaled up child protection services.

2.4.2 Modes of delivery

a) Lecture method

For each of the modules, trainers introduced the key concepts, principles, prevailing discourses, and known best practices among other issues. Trainers further highlighted the literature and any other materials that were deemed critical to enhancing the participants' understanding on the key issues being considered. This constituted the lecture method which also set the context for use of other engaging methods.

b) Discussions and exercises

Participants were given an opportunity to ask questions during lecture presentations and receive responses from both facilitators and fellow students. Through allocation of group exercises on critical issues related to child protection and allowing presentations during plenary sessions, learners were able to take responsibility to critically analyse issues, question them, synthesize and make presentations in plenary. This not only boosted their confidence in articulating child protection issues, it also enabled learning from various perspectives of participants as articulated by the different groups.

c) Use of documentaries and case studies

Relevant documentaries and case studies were integrated into the training methods. Efforts were made to ensure that each module had case studies and documentaries to complement lectures and other methods of delivery. Some of the case studies emerged from the participants during discussions, brainstorming and sharing of experiences. The case studies provided insights for analysing how best to respond to situations of emergency and other child rights violations, identification and reporting of cases of child abuse; case management including referral services; system strengthening and or restructuring; data collection and management; monitoring and evaluation among several other considerations.

2.4.3 Field practicum

After the residential workshops, participants were redeployed to their areas of work for a period of 1-2 weeks to demonstrate their knowledge and skills on real and actual cases. The field work was centred on an assignment which was eventually marked and graded by the trainers at the end of the practicum. The field work was undertaken during the two weeks break after each phase of training. An arrangement was worked out for trainers to meet the trainees in their work environment to discuss their field work experience and receive feedback.

2.4.4 Assessment

The modes of assessment involved a judicious mix of self-evaluation, and individual and group assignments. It also included the evaluation of both classroom participation and attendance together with the field practicum which was to gauge the trainees' application of learned skills. Focus was thus placed on demonstration of knowledge, skills and competencies acquired during the training. During the orientation meetings, all the assignments were developed and finalised and applied across all training workshops, with slight modifications for contextual relevance of

certain cases. To retain the training academic rigour, students who did well (marks of 50% and above) have been earmarked for certificate of merit, while those whose performance will fell short of the expected standards, will receive a certificate of attendance. All certificates will be awarded by Makerere University, Department of Social Work and Social Administration.

The Technical Support Organisation (TSO)

These formed an important part of the project. The TSO were responsible for the mobilisation of all participants and linking up with the local government to ensure the targeted participants were mobilised and released to participate in the training. The success of the training project was thus a result of combined efforts of the TSOs, the training organisation, as well as the other partner organisations and project sponsors.

Table 2.4.4 Technical Support Organisations and their respective regions and districts of responsibilities

Region	Districts	Responsible TSO
1. North West	Adjumani, Arua, Koboko, Maracha, Moyo, Nebbi, Yumbe	- TPO
2. North Central	Amulatar, Amuru, Apac, Dokolo, Gulu, Kilaka, Kitgum, Lira, Oyam, Pader	AVSI
3. North East	Amuria, Abim, Kaabong, Kaberamaido, Katakwi, Kotido, Kumi, Moroto, Nakapiripirit, and Soroti	FOCREV
4. Western	Buliisa, Bundibugyo, Hoima, Kabarole, Kamwenge, Kasese, Kibaale, Kyenjojo, Masindi	AFRICARE
5. Central	Kalangala, Kiboga, Luwero, Masaka, Mityana, Mpigi, Mubende, Nakaseke, Nakasongola, Rakai, Sembabule, Lyantonde, Wakiso	- SCIU
6. East Central	Bugiri, Busiki, Iganga, Jinja, Kaliro, Kamuli, Kayunga, Mayuge, Mukono	BANTWANA
7. Eastern	Bubulo, Budaka, Bukwa, Busia, Butaleja, Kapchorwa, Mbale, Pallisa, Sironko, Tororo	CHILD FUND
8. South West	Bushenyi, Ibanda, Isingiro, Kabale, Kanungu, Kiruhura, Kisoro, Mbarara, Ntungamo, Rukungiri	ACORD

3.0 Achievements

3.1. Participants trained per region

As indicated in table 3.1 a total of 1164 local government in-service workers were trained under the project. Of the total number of trainees **511 were female**, representing **43%** of all participants.

Table 3.1: Participants in the training

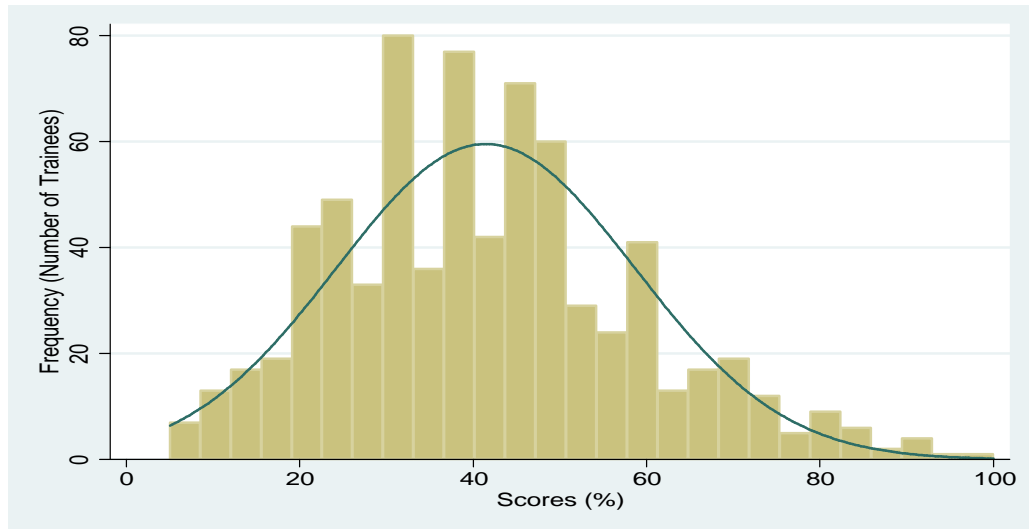
REGION	1st Training		2nd Training		3rd Training		4th Training		TOTAL	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female		
Central	26	15	19	28	25	17	22	14	166	
East Central	21	24	25	19	20	12	0	0	121	
North Central	22	19	26	19	25	13	20	11	155	
south Western	13	34	19	23	20	19	27	11	166	
North Eastern	22	18	20	16	24	18	0	0	118	
western	21	22	27	14	25	17	28	11	165	
Eastern	22	28	29	20	29	21	25	14	188	
North West	24	13	27	21	0	0	0	0	85	
Total	171	173	192	160	168	117	122	61	1164	

3.2 Performance of trainees (from workshop assessments)

Pre-Assessment of trainees

Participants were assessed to determine their knowledge on a range of child protection related aspects prior to the beginning of the in-service training programme. About 766 out of 1164 participants completed the pre-training test. The means score for participants across the 8 region was 41.4 percent (see Figure 1). The highest mean score was registered in West Nile (50.0 percent), while the lowest was registered in the East-Central region (32.5 percent) (see Table 3.2a).

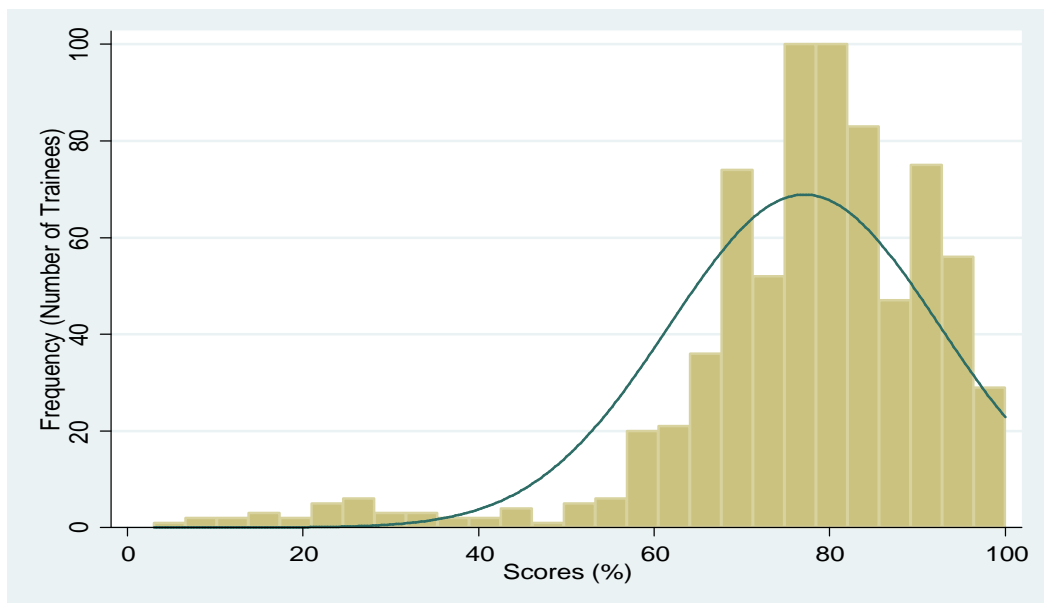
Figure 1.1: Histogram showing distribution of pre-course scores (%)



Post-assessment of trainees child protection needs

Post-training assessment was done for to assess improvement in knowledge and skills amongst trainees. A total of 779 out of 1164 participants participated in the post-training assessment. Means score in the post-training assessment was 77.1 percent (see Figure 1.2). The highest mean score was recorded in north-central and Eastern region, while the lowest was registered in South-western region (see 3.2b).

Figure 1.2: Histogram showing distribution of post-course score (%)

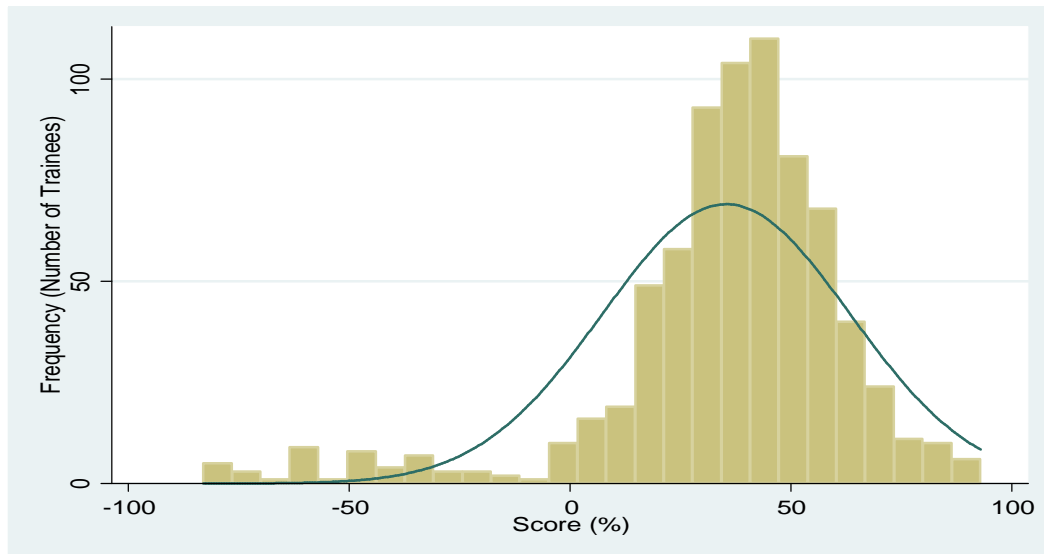


At the conclusion of training, a comparison of pre-training and post-training assessment scores was done. Results showed significant improvement in both knowledge and skills of the trainee after the workshop. Mean score was 41.4 percent in pre assessment and 71.1 in post training assessment, indicating a 35.4 percent increase in the mean score of training participants. The highest gain in the mean score was registered in the western region, while the lowest was registered in south-western region (see Table 3.2a).

Table 3.2a: Knowledge Gain Assessment (Pre and Post Course Test Scores by Trainees)

REGION	PRE-COURSE SCORES (%)				POST-COURSE SCORES (%)				GAIN KNOWLEDGE SCORE (%)			
	MEAN	SD	MIN	MAX	MEAN	SD	MIN	MAX	MEAN	SD	MIN	MAX
CENTRAL	34.5	16.2	5	81	78.8	10.8	50	100	42.1	27.2	-80	90
EAST-CENTRAL	32.5	14.5	5	70	76.3	11.2	45	95	43.9	15.8	7	79
EASTERN	38.8	11.6	8	69	82.6	10.0	61	100	43.8	15.7	6	92
NORTH EAST	45.2	16.5	13	83	77.7	8.3	55	95	33.0	15.8	-3	62
NORTH-CENTRAL	44.9	14.4	10	85	82.6	10.9	55	100	37.9	15.1	-26	69
SOUTH WESTERN	48.0	23.6	11	100	63.0	26.0	3	100	12.5	47.5	-83	74
WEST NILE	50.0	15.2	10	85	74.2	14.9	40	98	24.2	20.0	-32	66
WESTERN	42.4	15.0	10	68	80.0	9.8	56	100	42.2	20.8	1	93
OVERALL	41.4	17.2	19	68	77.1	15.4	40	100	35.4	28.1	-83	93

Figure 1.3: Histogram showing distribution of knowledge gain score (%)



Participant's rating of the in-service training

Participants were asked to rate the training. Nearly all participants (98 percent) felt that the objectives of the training had been achieved. About 74 percent of the participants indicated that the trainers had excellent knowledge of the subject. Nearly two-thirds (61 percent) indicated that mode/style of delivery of the training was excellent, and about 76 percent felt that the level of trainer-trainee interaction/ engagement was excellent. Up to 47 percent of the participants reported that, because of the training, their child protection skills and knowledge had improved.

Study participants were also asked to provide general feedback on the training (see Table 3.2b-1). Generally, participants felt that the training was engaging and enriching (37 percent), content matched objectives (31.4 percent), objectives and training content was relevant to participant needs (11.5 percent), the training was well organised (10%), information given was of practical value, and questions were adequately answered by the trainers, and the assessment tests were necessary 'in keeping participants on track.'

Table 3.2b-1: Appropriateness of the mode of delivery of the training course

Frequency	Frequency	Percent
Training was engaging and enriching	408	36.8
Content matched objectives	348	31.4
Objectives and training content was relevant to participant needs,	128	11.5
Training was well organised	106	9.6
Information given was of practical value	49	4.5
Questions were adequately answered	65	5.9
The assessment helped to keep participants on track	23	2.1
Hand outs were helpful	10	0.9
Others	29	2.6

Participants were also asked to report on the specific training content/topics they found to be useful or of practical value to their work. Up to 75 percent of the participants cited 'case management (i.e. handling different cases of rights violation)' and 'child protection mechanisms/systems' as topics they deemed most relevant to their work. Others include laws (national and international) laws and policies relevant to child protection (21 percent), principles underlying child protection (21.3 percent). Notably, 19 percent of the participants reported that topics were useful (relevant).

Table 3.2b-2: Specific content/topics found useful in your work (Q5)

Useful Topics/Contents	Frequency	Percent
Case management	499	45.0
Child protection mechanism/systems	340	30.7
National and international laws	322	29.1
Concepts and principles underlying child protection	236	21.3
All topics were useful	207	18.7
Ethical issues and child violation	136	12.3
Roles and duties of all the actors of OVC	56	5.1
Prevention of child abuses	50	4.5
Methods of data collection analysis and reporting	49	4.4
The right based approach	49	4.4
Laws and policies	45	4.1
Building a protective environment	39	3.5
Resource mobilization	33	3.0
Resilience	22	2.0
Handling children in contact with the law	19	1.7
Communication skills and management information systems	18	1.6
Referral and follow up of child protection	17	1.5
Difference between case management and case work	10	0.9
Child participation and best interest of children	5	0.5
Proposal writing	5	0.5
Interpretation and applying quality standards	4	0.4
Dimensions of quality	3	0.3
Project Indicators	2	0.2
Setting up of child protection committee	1	0.1

How acquired knowledge is going to be utilised

Participants indicated that they plan to use the acquired skills and knowledge to contribute to a reduction in child-abuse cases in their communities, establish and/or strengthen linkages with other child protection duty bearers, raise awareness about child protection, develop child protection work plans, handle cases according to existing guidelines etc.

Table 3.2c: How acquired knowledge from the training is going to be utilized to improve performance

How to utilize acquired knowledge	Frequency	Percent
Applying the acquired knowledge reduce child-abuses	502	45.3
Strengthen the linkage with other stakeholders	207	18.7
Availing awareness to stakeholders on child protection	205	18.5
Develop work plans on child development and protection	97	8.8
Will be able to handle child-abuses referring to existing policies	92	8.3
Improvement handling child protection issues	91	8.2
Make follow-ups using given guidelines	76	6.9
To create a child friendly office	66	6.0
Resource mobilization through proposal writing	62	5.6
Handling cases in a systematic way	56	5.1
Manage records and data properly	49	4.4
Refer cases which are beyond my intervention	46	4.2
Improve interventions and service delivery	40	3.6
Form groups at grass root level to promote child rights	31	2.8
Will always quote the legal frame work	22	2.0
Advocate for children rights	15	1.4
Apply knowledge in planning process	11	1.0
I will be exemplary	11	1.0
I will advocate for bye-laws in child protection	4	0.4
Making regular reports	2	0.2

Aspects of the training that should be maintained in future

Table 3.2d shows the aspects of the training that participants should be maintained in the subsequent training. Some of the aspects that should be maintained include the objectives and training content, group work, discussions and role-plays, and pre-and post assessment test.

Table 3.2d: Aspects of training that should be maintained

Aspects to be maintained	Frequency	Percent
All aspects (objectives and training content) should be maintained since they are relevant	251	22.7
Group work, discussions and role plays	240	21.7
Full participation of participants to enable the understand	197	17.8
use of projectors and Power-point because it makes participants move at the same pace	94	8.5
Tests makes people concentrate	74	6.7
Maintain the same facilitators since they are knowledgeable	70	6.3
Others	179	14.1
None response	72	6.5

Suggestions for improving the training

Some participants pointed out that training period was too short. They suggested that an extension of the training period should be considered in future trainings. Other measures suggested to improve the course include provision of books and hand out to participants, and that the course should be extended to all duty bearers or child protection actors.

Table 3.2e: Measures to improve training course

Measures to improve1	Frequency	Percent
There is need to extend the training period and time	268	24.2
Provision of Law Books and hand outs	44	4.0
Add more facilitators to handle the different topics	33	3.0
Trainees to be trained from their home	32	2.9
The trainees should be given time to revise before assessment	28	2.5
Limit tests as much as possible	24	2.2
Should target all duty bearers on OVC like NGOs, police, sub-county chiefs	23	2.1
Refresher training in child protection	21	1.9
Respect of the participants opinions and respect their rights	20	1.8
Handouts should be given to the participants	19	1.7
Introduce more group discussion and presentation	16	1.4
Extend the opportunity to all child actor	13	1.2
Add proposal writing and research to content	6	0.5
More videos should be shown	4	0.4
Encourage exchange visits	3	0.3
Certificates should be given on the last day of the training	2	0.2

3.2 Field Practice and practice assessment

The contractor and the TSO organised and delivered four rounds of field practice assessment. The rationale of the field practice assessment was to ensure that the trainees get a chance to apply the skills gained from the training under supervision. This was premised on the philosophy of the training which is practice-oriented. It is the contractors' well considered view that participants will learn more as they get a chance to work and apply the acquired skills and knowledge in their everyday work. To ensure that the training was beneficial, the training team encouraged participants to take on as many cases as possible and seek further guidance wherever needed. The cases participants handled largely included rights violations such as neglect, abandonment, sexual assault, physical violence; resource mobilisation, community mobilisation and sensitisation, mapping of community actors just to mention but a few. Testimonies from the trainees indicated that many of them did not know how to correctly apply procedure in case management and child protection work more generally, leading to fundamental mistakes in handling child abuse and

other such related cases. The training gave more confidence to the trainees to execute their duties.

It was evident during field practicum assessment that most of the participants had clearly mastered and understood the process of case management and the need to handle children's issues with great importance following the guidelines that they had received. During the assessment, it was also noted that the participants had appreciated the value of working within the law and most of them had quoted the different legal frameworks in place while handling their cases, and they confessed that this had made it easier for them to intervene in the cases received.

Participants feedback on the training
<p><i>I must say that the Knowledge and skills I obtained from the training is real, critical, concrete and very practical. I did not believe I would benefit from this training this much", Okidi Joseph, CDO Pader.</i></p> <p><i>"This training has been an eye opener to me. There are things I had been doing thinking they were right in relation to case management. Now I know the various steps involved in case management. For sure I was not following but now I am empowered."</i></p> <p><i>"The training is rated 'excellent' in terms of the methods of delivery. It is more practical and cross-cutting. With or without financial facilitation to the participant, I was still willing to attend the training because it is relevant. The method of training was very motivating."</i></p> <p><i>"The training made me to know my roles as far as child protection is concerned. I also discovered a number of things I was not doing professionally."</i></p> <p><i>"I must say the training was so participatory and helped me in building my skills in many areas of child protection issues."</i></p>

Table 3.2 presents the summary of the participants/trainees supervised during the assessment process

REGI ON	1st Training			Tot al no	2nd Traini ng		Tot al no	3rd Traini ng		Tot al no	4th Traini ng	
	Tota l no.	Sup er vise d	Not supervi sed		Superv ised	Not supervi sed		Superv ised	Not supervi sed		Super vised	Not supervi sed
Central	41	38	3	47	45	2	42	42	0	36	36	0
East Central	44	44	0	44	44	0	42	41	1	0	0	0
North Central	41	41	0	45	45	0	38	38	0	31	31	0
south Wester n	47	46	1	42	40	2	39	37	2	38	38	0
North Eastern	40	40	0	36	36	0	42	38	4	0	0	0
wester n	43	42	1	41	39	2	42	38	4	39	39	0
Eastern	50	50	0	49	49	0	50	50	0	39	39	0
North West	37	37	0	48	42	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	343	338	5	352	340	12	295	284	11	183	183	0

3.3 Challenges

While specific challenges faced by the training teams in the different regions have been outlined in the respective regional process reports, there is need to mention here a cross-section of some of the major challenges faced by the contractor in delivering the project results. In a few cases there were coordination issues between the TSOs and the trainees, with some of the participants arriving late after the commencement of the training. On some occasions the trainers were forced to turn away those participants who came very late. The other challenge is that the reporting requirements were too rigorous and cumbersome requiring such voluminous information that trainers devoted too much time writing the reports leading to fatigue. During field supervision it was not easy to trace some of the trainees who despite several call backs by the trainers and attempt to reach them via phones and emails, were not accessed by the trainers. It should be noted that such people who do not fully accomplish a training programme might not fully integrate the training skills in their day to day work when that is very much needed.

In terms of training facilities, most of the TSOs booked good venues for the training. However, in a few cases some venues were underequipped which made training difficult. Such venues were very small, could not provide enough space for group work, did not have back up power and in other cases they were located in noisy places. When these concerns were raised, there was some improvement in the subsequent phases.

Regarding field work practicum, resources could not allow travel to very far places. In those circumstances, the contractor incurred extra expenses that were not budgeted for or invited participants to nearby venues which imposed an extra cost on them.

There were instances where trainees were given accommodation allowances but chose to stay with relatives or come from home. This made such participants to arrive late for the trainings thereby receiving caution. Failure to comply could potentially result into dismissal from the training.

3.4 Good Practices and Lesson learnt in training delivery and execution

The key lessons learnt were varied and pertain to the training materials development, training delivery, interaction between trainers and participants and training methodology. Some of the key good practices included the presence of a TSO representative throughout the training so that the TSO is able to help follow up agreed upon issues; selection of a team leader among the participants to channel communication between participants and facilitators is helpful in addressing concerns and queries of participants in an organised manner. Other good practices included team work, participatory training approaches which gave the trainees enough time to internalise the issues being covered.

It is our observation that tests after each module are useful for keeping the participants alert and compel them to read. This also seems to improve discipline especially with regard to time management.

It is also worth pointing out that distribution or allocation of responsibilities to the different training partners (training, Makerere) logistics of trainees (TSOs) was very crucial to the success of the training programme. This made it possible for each of the parties not to be overly bogged down and this increased efficiency during the training activities.

We also note that phasing of the training allowed participants time to have breaks and prepare for each subsequent phase. The project also allowed us to have on hand a big pool of trainers from which we could choose to execute training activities. Another key good practice was the orientation workshop. This was important in harmonizing the training approaches and bringing on board all trainers to enable consistency in the delivery of the training.

We also recognise the key role played by OVC Sunrise project leadership in ensuring a timely disbursement of the financial resources. This enabled us to keep to our time table and never at any one time was training put on hold due to lack of resources.

Application of skills under the supervision was very important in crystallising the skills and knowledge gained from the practice oriented training. What needs to be done is to increase staff commitment to the approaches and strategies learned so that a more conducive environment for children is built in the country.

3.5 Quality Control, Review and Field Monitoring

Training Evaluation by trainees

At the end of the training, we provided feedback forms to be filled by the trainees. The feedback forms sought the trainee's feedback regarding organization of the workshop, impact of the workshop and general comments about the training. Feedback obtained enabled us to gain insights about the different aspects of the training which we shared with our client and other stakeholders during the internal and other review meetings. These helped us to improve on various aspects of the training

Internal reviews

We utilised the two weeks window after each training phase to review the efficacy of the modes of delivery, quality of teaching and learner's experiences.

Supervision Visits

Several supervision visits were conducted by the project management team, Sunrise and Ministry of Gender Labour and Social Development (MGLSD). This helped in ensuring the quality of the trainings.

Experienced child protection trainers

The training was conducted by experienced trainers and specialist with wide-ranging experience in child protection. The list of trainers was shared with and approved by the Sunrise project before the commencement of the training. The use of very experienced guest speakers where ever possible, also added a lot of value to the training.

Pre-training and post-training assessment

Pre and post training assessment was conducted to ascertain improvement in child protection knowledge and skills amongst trainees. The pre-training assessment was conducted at the outset of the training. The post-training assessment was conducted at the end of the training. **Results indicate 35.4 percent knowledge gain among trainees.** The limitation however is that we assessed the immediate effects of the training only. An arrangement therefore needs to be worked to assess the long term effect. Makerere University hopes to discuss with Sunrise and partners to explore the possibility of following up of the trainees say 3-4 months after the training again to conduct a similar assessment and document changes in child protection practices, principles and approaches that may have occurred due to the training. The logistics for this need to be determined when considered relevant.

3.6 Conclusions and Recommendations

The practice-oriented certificate course in child protection was a maiden program implemented successfully in a context where such a programme for community development and probation and welfare professionals and civil society organisation was non-existent. This course was thus an eye opener for actors and professionals working in the area of child protection and helped to reenergise the child protection efforts in the country in the year when the National Strategic Programme Plan of intervention has been in existence for over a year, and focussing directly on vulnerabilities and the critically vulnerable children. This training thus added to the emphasis on the NSPPI by strengthening the commitment towards child protection intervention among government child protection professionals. Be that as it may, outputs were realised despite some challenges and implementation obstacles.

Recommendation for the future of the Practice-oriented certificate course in child protection

- A mentorship programme needs to be included as a follow-up to the training. To start with, the probation officer can provide oversight supervision to provide guidance and

assess progress in the implementation of child protection activities in the respective sub counties.

- TSO can include among their technical support to districts, plans to help the probation offices and CDO's develop resource mobilisation strategies that will ensure that funding is more sustained. Part of this could include advocacy activities targeting political heads to increase funding for child protection work and address bottlenecks in the sector. Other concept notes could also be directed to the private sector players as a call on them to meet corporate social responsibility.
- The experience of the training project indicated that the information and knowledge base of the course is required by more child actors in the community. It is thus imperative that a sustainability mechanisms and a more disseminative approach be utilised where the trainees are equipped with TOT skills to impart the same knowledge to their colleagues and other actors. Such an approach could however be constrained by limited resources and logistical constraints.
- There should be another phase of the training to cater for child protection officials such as the police child and family protection units, the health workers and the local council authorities are trained to re-emphasise their duties and responsibilities in enhancing child protection intervention.
- It is also our well-considered opinion that child protection training as a certificate should be mainstreamed into the orientation and induction requirements for local government staff recruited under probation and community service. Such staff could either then be trained locally, or seconded to the Department of Social Work and Social Administration (Makerere University) for specialised training under the curriculum.

4.0 Recommendations regarding continuous supervision of trainees

More funds should be catered for follow up of the trainees to assess their improvement regarding the handling of children's cases . In this way continuous quality monitoring could be thus in-built into the service delivery systems, with periodic assessment of procedures and meeting of targets based on agreed indicators.

Regarding Field Practicum, this is a good practice in the training which allows the trainees to put their skills to actual use and demonstrate the skills and knowledge learnt in actual work locations. This training approach should be continued in any subsequent training workshops giving enough time between the training and the participants reporting back to their workstations. .

APPENDICES/ANNEXES

1. Case studies from the Field Practicum
2. Results report

Appendix 1: selected case studies from the field supervision of trainees

CASE REPORT ON CHILD RIGHTS VIOLATION IN LEFORI SUB - COUNTY GWERE PARISH, CHINYI VILLAGE MOYO DISTRICT

FORM OF CHILD RIGHTS VIOLATION – CHILD NEGLECTS/ ABANDONMENT

ACCUSED PERSONS:

1: Mr. OBOTE PAUL

(Biological Father of the Child Survivors)

C/o Chinyi Village

Gwere parish

Lefori sub-county

Moyo district

2. Mrs. BAATIO REGINA

(Biological mother of the child survivors)

C/o Chinyi Village

Gwere parish

Lefori sub-county

Moyo district

CASE COMPILED BY MR. OPIO KANYIRI WB

ACDO/ LEFORI

INTRODUCTION:

The case of child right violation was first reported to the office of the assistant community development officer in the department of community based services (CBS); Lefori sub –county Moyo district by the maternal uncle of the child survivors Mr. Amaza Paul a member in the neighboring village of Gwere East. During his first report, Mr. Amaza gave a detailed report of how neglected/Abandoned children/whose names appeared above) left the children and went to the republic of south Sudan for causal Labour.

That the biological father (Mr. Obote Paul) went to the capital city of southern Sudan (Juba) since January 2008 and left his six (6) Biological children (whose names listed below) with their biological mother (Ms BAATIO REGINA) in the same village. He continued that Two (2) years later after the departure of the husband, the biological mother of the child survivors also decided to leave and abandoned the six(6) children suffering in the same village and went to the republic of south Sudan town of UDWU in Kajo-keji county – central Equatorial.

The names of the six (6) child survivors run as below

S/No	Name	Age	Sex	Class
1.	JURU GLORIA	13 Years	F	P.6

2.	PENA MARTIN	11 Years	M	P.3
3.	KONYIO ANNET	9 Years	F	P.3
4.	DIPIO ESTHER	7 Years	F	P.1
5.	MOI	4 Years	M	Nursery school going
6.	ANZO Identical Twins	4 Years	M	

INTERVENTIONS:

PART ONE:

After hearing the case of child rights violation (Neglect and abandonment) of the six (6) child survivors; decided which interventions to take so as to handle the case of the child survivors reported.

The assistant community development officer ACDO counsel and guided the maternal uncle of the child survivors on the needs of child protection/ Legal support. Psychosocial and legal support. Education, Health, water, Sanitation and shelter, food and Nutrition security.

He promised to the uncle of the child survivors to visit the council leaders and other actors to discuss the case and see way forward and he would map and assess the conditions of the child survivors

The ACDO then drew the action plan for handling the case of the child rights violation reported (see the action plan attached with)

PART TWO. ACTIVITIES.

Visit to the local council leaders / other actors in the system

Objectives

1. To inform the local leaders and other actors on the issue of the case reported.
2. To discuss on the fates and wellbeing of the child survivors
3. To forge the way forward.

On 7th August 2012 the ACDO and an intern social work student went to Chinyi village in Gwere parish and had discussions with the local council leaders and other actors on how to handle and resolve the issues of the child survivors. He also promised to come and assess the conditions of the child survivors on the following day.

Mapping and assessment of child survivors

Objectives

1. To assess the general conditions of the child survivors
2. To interview the child survivors one by one
3. To counsel and guide the child survivors (provision of Psychological support / protection and care support

In the morning of 9th August-2012 the ACDO and an intern student went to map and assess the child survivors in the same village and made assessments on the followings conditions.

Food and Nutrition	Fair
Shelter and care	Fair
Protection/social Security	Very poor
Health	Good
Psychological support	Very poor
Education	Good

Interviews:

NAME: PENA MARTIN
VILLAGE: CHINYI
PARISH: GWERE
AGE: 11 YRS
CLASS: P.3


Pena Martin, is the second born of the family (born of the same biological parent out of the six child survivors, when he was privately interviewed he consented that they are six children in the family. That their biological parents are MR. OBOTE PAUL who was currently staying in Juba town in south Sudan. He left them four (4) years ago. He also said that at first they were leaving with their mother called BAATIO REGINA KUBA for a period of two years before she also decided to leave them alone in the home when asked where their biological mother decided to go, he answered that she decided to go to the town of UDWU in Kajokeji area when he was interviewed further he said that the mother left them two years ago and decided to come back recently at the end of July and went back to where she was leaving. When we wanted to know who was assisting them in the family as an elder he said that on learning that their mother left them, their biological father one time came back from the Sudan to take care of them. That later on this girl (ORODIO) also decided to leave them and they are staying together with their elder biological sister called JURU GLORIA taking care of them (single headed household) that during this period their biological father occasionally use to send some money to an elderly women in the neighbouring home called Ms EMILIA to be given to their house girl for their wellbeing. As we noted that he was getting tired we invited his biological sister (the follower) called Konyio Annet.

Name: Konyio Annet
VILLAGE: CHINYI
PARISH: GWERE
AGE: 9 YRS
CLASS: P.3

When we interviewed KONYIO ANNET her detailed information's conformed to the testimony given by his biological brother Pena Martin. She added that, indeed they were staying together with Ms ORODIO whose parents are (MAFU biological father and Miss ACIA) took their daughter away from them. That during the absence of their biological parent they were engage in child Labour (digging and doing some heavy work in the gardens for their food).

NAME: DIPIO ESTHER
VILLAGE: CHINYI
PARISH: GWERE
AGE: 7 YRS
CLASS: P.1

The above child survivor is the fourth born in the family when we also interviewed her privately she revealed that their father stays in Juba the capital town of Republic of South Sudan that it was true that their father hired for them a house girl called ORODIO who use to take care of them but they are staying with their elder biological sister called JURU GLORIA who is in P.6 (who was not available during the interview, therefore her age not mentioned). She also confirmed that they were engaged into child labour as their sister stated earlier on.

NAME:1. MOI  Identical twins
2. ANZO

VILLAGE: CHINYI
PARISH: GWERE
AGE: 4 YRS
CLASS: Nursery school going (infants)

The above identical twins are too young and infants to be interviewed therefore they were not interviewed.

SUMMONING THE ACCUSED PARENTS TO COME FOR COUNSELING AND GUIDANCE

Objectives

1. To handle the case of the child survivors with the accused parents and other actors.
2. To investigate the details of the problem with accused parents.
3. To mediate the issues of the accused parents.
4. To finalize and resolve the case of the child survivors.

The ACDO inform the LC 1 chairperson and secretary for children affairs in the village to report together with the child survivors and the other actors in his office on the 10th August 2012,so that they would sit and solve the problem in question.

When the chairperson in the village informed the accused parent of the matter

They reacted positively and turned up on the date mentioned above. The other actors who accompanied the accused parent's to the office of ACDO were;

S/	NAME	SEX	AGE	RELATIONSHIP
1.	MR. UFFU NATALINO	M	66	MARTERNAL UNCLE OF THE BIOLOGICAL CHILD VICTIMS

2.	MR.AMAZA PAUL	M	31	BIOLOGICAL BROTHER F THE MOTHER OF THE CHILD VICTIMS
3.	MR.MADRARU FLAMINO	M	40	L.C 1 FOR CHILDREN AFFAIRS
4.	MR.IGAMA EMMANUEL	M	25	COUSIN BROTHER TO THE BIOLOGICAL FATHER OF THE CHILD SURVIVORS

CASE MANAGEMENT.

When the biological parents of the child survivors accused of Child Rights Violation arrived at the office of ACDO, their details were recorded before the real case management was conducted.

DETAILS OF THE BIOLOGICAL PARENTS.

BIOLOGICAL EATHER

NAME: MR.OBOTE PAUL

PHYSICAL ADDRESS: CHINYI VILLAGE GWERE PARISH LEFORI SUB-COUNTY

AGE: 28YEARS

NUMBER OF WIVES: 1 WIFE

PLACE OF BIRTH: OBONGI TRADING CENTRE (KONYOKONYO AREA)

FATHERS NAME: LATE UMBIGA (ALIBA)

MOTHERS NAME: LATE KEDU (RELI-ITULA)

OTHER RELATVES: LOMUNYU VALENTINO (UNCLE) IN BELEMINGI LEGU ITULA SUB-COUNTY.

BIOLOGICAL MOTHER

NAME: BAATIO REGINA KUBA

PHYSICAL ADDRESS: CHINYI VILLAGE

GWERE PARISH

LEFORI SUB-COUNTY

AGE: 27YEARS

PLACE OF BIRTH: GWERE WEST VILLAGE

GWERE PARISH, LEFORI SUB-COUNTY

FATHERS NAME: MR.LOWAYA GIDEON

MOTHERS NAME: MRS.PIRIO CICLIA BOTH ARE IN SUDAN

OTHER RELATIVES: MR.AUGUSTINO AMOKO (MARTERNAL UNCLE)

MR.AMAZA PAUL (BIOLOGICAL BROTHER)

BOTH ARE IN GWERE EAST VILLAGE.

GWERE PARISH

LEFORI SUB-COUNTY.

CROSS INTERVIEWS WITH THE BIOLOGICAL PARENTS

MR.OBOTE PAUL. (Biological father to the child survivors)

When Mr.Obote Paul was crossly interviewed of the state problems of child right violation in his home in the indicated village he consented that he went to the capital city of Juba since January 2008 on the 4th day of August of the same year. He stated that indeed "I went to juba town of the republic of south Sudan early August 2008, because I have a number of children and some orphans to care for in my family, he further said that before he went to the republic of the Sudan he had mutual discussion with

his spouse (mother of the biological survivors) and agreed that he could go to the place and look for some money for their wellbeing”.

He also said that before he went he informed MR.UFFU NATALINO who is an elder in the village and also serving as a foster parent to him. But indeed he did not inform the LC chairperson of the village that he was going away for a long journey. That he informed the wife and advice her to stay safely with their biological children in the village.

When interrogations went on to ask MR. OBOTE what he had been doing for the assistance of the children's he left leaving lonely in the village, he said that since he went to Sudan he used to sent some money for the wellbeing of the family to his wife (MISS BAATIO REGINA biological mother of the children's in question). But later on he discovered that the biological mother of the children did not use the money for the purpose intended for the up-keep of the children. So he decided to send money for the children's assistance to their neighbour called MISS EMILIA. He further stated that he occasionally used to come to see the wellbeing of the children and one time he found out that his wife the biological mother went out of hand and continued misbehaving which disappointed him and annoyed him more. So when he went back to juba he sent some money and asked the neighbour he used to send money to hire a house girl for the up-keep of his biological children. Indeed that was why the girl called ORODRIO was mentioned by his biological children as a house girl working with them. When interrogated by the LC secretary for child affairs and other actors as to what plan he did have for the wellbeing of his children. He said that he only came when he received urgent information that he was wanted at home to solve a problem. That he only came with little money for the up-keep of the family and left all his belongings in juba town and would like to go back and bring them.

He also said that he had it in plan before to come to stay with his family in the village so that he could cater for their wellbeing. He promised that, if all goes well he would come back with all his belongings by the fourth coming December 2012.

Other actors also reacted by telling that they had a lot of complains from the mother of biological children complained that “him Obote refused them the food stuff in the garden and sent no money to them”. What would be done if he went back and did the same. He denied that fact that he didn't sent money and refused to use food stuffs or them to use. But promised that he would leave some money for their up-keep before leaving for juba town in Republic of South Sudan.

MISS BAATIO REGINA KUBA (biological mother of the child survivors)

The secretary LC1 for child affairs in the village and the other actors in the system requested MISS BAATIO REGINA KUBA as to whether she has come home for good, so that they could be staying together with their children.

They were also puzzled because after the departure of the husband to go for casual labor in the Republic of south Sudan, she also decided to leave the children alone suffering in the village. She answered to their question and puzzles “Indeed I have come for good, because of the suffering of my children”

Other actors wanted t know from her what had happened to their good understand with the husband before he went to the Republic of south Sudan and that she also left children and left children and decided to go the Republic of south Sudan and stayed the kajo-keji area of Udu Town. Others wanted

to know what exactly what she was being doing in that area, in answer to this questions, she said “ I decided to go away because my husband did not want to sent support to the family, and also received some information’s that he was engaged in some activities with other persons person whose names she refused to disclosed). She further stated that there was no food for them to feed on in the store with their children.

That when she had seen the conditions of leaving for them together with their children deteriorating she had to leave the children and go to work for money in south Sudan that when she went to Sudan she was getting money through hotel business and use to bring the money for up – keep of their biological children left in the village. when the sitting wanted to know more from her that what are the future plan she has for the up-keep of their biological children she reaffirm that she will leave with their biological children in the village on conditions that the husband leave enough money for their up – keep.

WITNESS TESTIMONY

When the sitting had from both of the accused parents. The ACDO requested other actors/relatives to give their witnessing testimonies on the problems in question.

The following actors/relatives give their testimonies one after another.

Name: Mr. UFFU NATALINO

AGE: 66 YRS

PLACE OF BIRTH: CHINYI VILLAGE

GWERE PARISH

LEFORI SUB-COUNTY

He stated that what I have seen with this people is that both of them are too young and married themselves at their early ages. As a father to them I knew how they grew up. Indeed when my son the father of the biological children in question was going to the capital city of Juba(of the southern Sudan republic) he informed me that he is going out particularly to the town of Juba he further told me that his reason of going is that he has many children and this children needs school fees and other necessity for their up- keep. He further told me that he is a lonely child without any other brother to assist him in his problems that the issues of paying bride price of his wife was defeating him therefore he wanted to go to Juba and use his skills in carpentry and joinery. He told me to look after the wife and the children left in his home. That when he was leaving, he left his bicycle with me so that it could help in case of sickness.

He further stated that when he left there was enough food for the family to feed on and even in the store. That they occasionally use to discuss issues with biological father of the children through call phones. But what he noted was that biological mother of the children gone out of the hand. Misbehaving in disco dances with their other sisters’ colleagues whom he thought was a very sad act to be done by mothers of children.

NAME: Mr. AMAZA PAUL

AGE:31 YRS

PLACE OF BIRTH: GWERE EAST

GWERE PARISH

LEFORI SUB-COUNTY

He stated that “ I have no knowledge on how these people left home and may be it was their own arrangements” I only heard that Obote went to Juba and the wife and the children were staying okay. I started releasing problems when my sister also decided to go away and their children abandoned and could not cater for themselves so I I felt bad about it! “he continued that I called on my sister and I wanted to know why she left the children alone but there were no clear reason and since then I was expecting my sister to come back home but she did not” but as being a mother to the children she use to come home every month and could go back what I personally observed being fairer is the education because all the spouse employed a maid to work for the up –keep of their children but after on two months she left them and that he didn’t know it because of poor payment.

But situations are hard after the maid had left because all the burden was placed on their elder sister called JURU GLORIA secondly I felt concern when one of the identical twins felt seriously sick and there was need for medical attention the parents’ were not there and no body to assist the child for treatment. He also confirmed that the hired maid only work for two months and her parents picked her away. He also observed and noted that the other children of his sister Kuba were going out of hand they could go and attend night discos and the other brother could go for minor hunting in the bush instead of attending to school that when he discovered the sufferings of the children was too much, he reported the issue to Mr. UFFU NATALINO and asked him who was the responsible person for the up – keep/wellbeing of the children was. But Mr. UFFU Natalino told him the children were left to stay with the hired house girl.

Name : Madraru Flaminio

Age : 40 years

Place of birth: CHINYI village

Gwere parish

Lefori sub- County

He stated that” indeed I have not received any information of these peoples absence in the village. Because my chairperson did not discuss with me the issue of their were about his testimonies were in conformity with that of Mr. UFFU Natalino indeed he use to sent some help to the child survivors in question. He continue”

“This woman the biological mother) has really entered I a wrong group and this group has influenced her because the husband was away to Juba”

He said that the group of this woman decided to go to Juba and Baatio also decided to follow them leaving all their children abandoned in the village

MEDIATION/ ARBITRATION

After handling the case management of the child right violation stated above, the sitting actors mediated and arbitrated as below;

That Mr Obote paul should desist from abandoning and neglecting his biological children. They pointed out that child neglect/abandonment would lead to risk which will be harmful in terms of situations that could significantly be dangerous to the health, proper physically and mental growth and development of the children.

That food and nutrition, health, water, sanitation and shelter, education, psychological support and basic care, child protection and legal support for all growing children is compulsory and must be provided all by the parents of the children.

It further stated that parental duties and responsibilities of looking after their children are on the parents of their children. That parents get these duties as soon as they become parents and they cannot give it away and remained with non except incase of adaptation.

They were further told even if they are away of duties or in the case of accidents of situations, they have to refer their issue of their children to the nearest relatives, intermediate and neighbours in the area but not leaving them to stay alone and isolated.

The sitting actors finally resolved and concluded that the accused parents whose children rights violated would leave the ACDO's office on condition if only they sign commitment of duties and responsibility of their children wellbeing/up – keeps.

The accused parents sign the commitment of duties and responsibilities for the up- keep / wellbeing of their children

MONITORING AND SUPERVISION OF THE CHILD SURVIVORS STATUS.

The monitoring and supervision of the child survivors they will continue to stay well when the actors were involved in formal and informal actors in the system

Mainly these will be the following

Department of community based services

Local council authorities in the area

Chiefs of the area

The police, teachers in the primary schools where the children would be studying

Relatives of the biological parents of the children

The children in question

The community members in the neighboring environment (villages in the parish).

**CASE MANAGEMENT REPORT COMPILED BY OPIO KANYIRI WB
ASSISTANT COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT OFFICER INCHARGE LEFORI SUB- COUNTY
MOYO DISTRICT**

1. Child labour :

Child labour/child neglect/Domestic services involving a 13 years old girl attending to a shop of a relative in Kaberamado Main Market

The case was identified during routine Labour inspection at Kaberamado Market by the trainee during the field practice. The officer picked interest to interact and interview the girl having suspected a labour case and child neglect. He applied the interviewing skills and girl narrated her story revealing serious rights violation issues. The officer confirmed the issues (child neglect and child labour) and proceeded to contact LC 1 of Arak cell to establish facts and raise the matter with him as a duty bearer. The LC I was aware about the case and disclosed that he had failed to help the girl because of fear that woman mistreating (perpetrator) the girl would bewish him. He directed the officer to find the girls relatives at Lwala Central village, Lwala parish, Otobi Sub county. Officer traced the relatives of the girl, and met the clan leaders in charge of the household. Office provoked a clan meeting with involvement of neighbours and clansmen. Alternative care taker identified, uncle, a resident in Majengo West to take care of the girl. Came with the clan leader to the new care taker's home, discussed the issues. He appreciated the issue, but admitted to shelter the girl to his home. Came to the lady, with the clan leader, new care taker and had indepth discussion about the case. Picked the girl to take her to the new home. The new family lacks funds to pay fees. As a school stakeholder influenced the school management to take the girl the school sponsorship programme for one year. Keep on monitoring the situation of the girl. The girl is in school. She in P.4. The new family contributed school uniform. During last week's sensitization advocate continuously support the new family to plan for the girl's future.

Review the case, Monitor the condition of the girl, Close the case child neglect Do not close the child labour case for the plight of the girl.

2. Nature of the case: Child Neglect

The case study above that has been presented could best be referred as Child neglect case, though it has some elements of denial of access to the children on the side of the mother. Upon the mothers reporting of the case to the LC I chairperson of the area and based on his understanding, he decided to refer it to the District Probation Officer for further action. This coincided when we had just returned from the training in lira for the field work. So i took up the case right from the beginning. I had to follow the case management process that we had learned from the training as the guide and it had the following elements: I opened of the case file upon receipt of the complaint, conducting assessment and collection of the information to understand factors underlying in the case

- Case planning – includes -goals based on the assessment conducted
 - Specific actions to be taken
 - Responsible persons /org
 - time frame for the action
- Implementation of the plan
- Case review –at designated intervals
- Case closure – only when the Case management team is satisfied that the client's needs are fulfilled and no additional support or care is needed.

Upon the mothers reporting the case in the office, her particulars were written down and the nature of her

complaint. Based on my knowledge in handling such cases, I probed further to find out more information relating to the allegation and their relationship. I therefore assured her that something would be done to remedy the situation but she would not expect it instantly. Hence the case file had by now been opened. And to find out what exactly she needed done to address the issue. It was suggested to her that her former husband would be invited to come for a joint discussion so as to resolve the issue. The overall purpose was to find out the key issues that need to be addressed so as to improve on the situation of the children as well as of the parents which would benefit children more. Also in social work, you have to listen to both sides.

A letter was written inviting the former husband to come for the joint discussion on 15th October 2012. Meanwhile following the day of recording the case, together with the staff from probation office we moved twice to the location where the children were staying doing some assessment of the suitability of the place to keep the children. We talked to the family members and neighbours.

The joint office meeting was held on 15th Oct 2012 at 9.00 am with skilful guiding the various members as tempers could always rise up. It was tentatively agreed that since both the father and the mother were blaming each other without any independent person to confirm those claims, it was necessary to hold another meeting at their former home in the presence of the LC I chairmen of the area and neighbours. Another date was fixed on 16th October 2012 since the matter and issues to handle were crucial. However it was put clear that the mother had a right of access to the children as long as there is no act that endangers or is likely to cause harm to them. She should also start providing any assistance to the children without fear of the husband since she didn't have any problem with the co wife.

We made the above decisions in consideration of the principles of case work and since by then we hadn't clearly determined who was on the wrong as we needed more investigation into the matter. The following points under the principle of case work helped in shaping our decision as we gave each and every body benefit of doubt.

- The worth and dignity of every human being
- Commitment to the goal of human betterment
- Development of the human potential to the highest level possible

On the 16th October 2012, we had a meeting with the LC chairman where by neighbours were able to confirm some of the accusations that the mother of the children had brought forward which helped us resolve the issue easily as the landlord herself attested the mistreatment that George had given to his family. Upon Georges acceptance of his short comings, it was resolved that:

- George who promised to take up his role in providing for the children, be given three months period as we assess the changes that were to be undertaken by him.
- That he has to bring to office the evidence of payment of the fees for his children
- He had to withdraw his threat to his former wife and allow her full access to children and provide any assistance she could be having to the children
- During holidays, the children be allowed to visit their mother as regularly as necessary
- That the office will be making weekly visits to the home to ensure that all that was agreed is moving well
- Two other meetings be held with the current husband of the mother of the children to enlist his support and acceptance so that he won't be treating this children as strangers. While the second meeting had to be with Georges new wife to enlist her support and acceptance of these children.
- The children be left with the step mum who had been keeping them since the children themselves confessed that they have no problem staying with her.
- On failure to follow the agreed points, then the Probation office will proceed and forward the case to court for maintenance.
- That the step mum should be free to report to the office of Probation of any development she feels worth reporting on the undertakings.

- Another review will be held after three month, but the Probation office keeps monitoring any developments within the house hold with the help of the chairman Local Council I

For the committee to reach to all the above considerations, they made use of a number of principles, relevant sections of the laws and policies, skills and approaches as out lined bellow:

Social work skills.

- Self awareness
- Stress management
- Time management
- Supervision

Intervention skills

- Communication
- Listening
- Observation
- Asking

Child Protection Approaches adopted

- Community Based approaches; ensures taking care of the opinion and knowledge of the Local people in the planning and management of child Protection interventions and Programs. The approach helps in mobilising communities around Child Protection for prevention and responding to child abuse, neglect, exploitation and violence. Right based approach. Practices that engage the Actors (Duty bearers) in providing child related Services in fulfilling their Rights (Right bearers)

Child related laws and Policies and Principles used

Laws:

- Constitution of the Republic of Uganda 1995- Article 34
 - The right to know and to be cared for by their parents and other people
 - The right to basic education which must be provided by the government and the parents of a child
 - Protection from all exploitations. Children who are bellow the age of 16 must not be employed or do work that is harmful to their health or that interferes with their education
- The children's Act 2000 Cap 59
 - Maintenance during divorce, separation or nullity Section 84 (1) and (2)
 - providing for the care, protection and maintenance of children Section 5 (1) (2)
 - providing for local authority support for the children Section 10 (1)a, and (3)

Policies: OVC Policy especially the core values when handling case of child vulnerability

- Love
- Care
- Compassion

Guiding principles: From the Children's Act

- **The welfare principle** which states that the wellbeing of the child is the guiding principle in making any decision concerning the child
- **Time** any matter concerning a child must be handled as quickly as possible and without delay

Ñ **Respect for the views of children**

Ñ **Non discrimination**

Guiding Principal form UNCRC

- **Best interest of the child (article 3)** the best interest of the child must be the primary concern in making decisions that may affect them

Ñ **Standards to be followed when making decisions related to children**

- Childs wishes
- Childs age
- The harm suffered or likely to be suffered
- Capacity of the parents or guardians to provide for the child
- The likely effect of any changes in the child's circumstances

Actors involved. Various actors did take part in resolving the standoff between George and his wife and the following did a great job

- DCDO/Main actor
- Probation staff
- Local Council chairman

Actors left out

In view of the fact that, the case had just been reported and was still in the office of the Probation officer, some other actors were not involved but may come in should things not go well as expected. These are:

- Police
- Magistrates
- NGOs /Staff
- Current Husband of children's mother
- Co wife (New wife)

Challenges encountered during the case work

- Difficulty in compromising the separated husband and wife
- Limited time to undertake consultations with all people that needed to be reached (Current husband of children's mother and co wife who lived apart
- Getting transport means for reaching the home became a big challenge
- LC s wanted some facilitation which we dint have

Solutions /how the problems were solved

- Had to use my negotiation and interpersonal skills to negotiate with fellow heads of departments for their transport which eventually when given made us reach to the home of the accused
- Had to use a lot of persuasion skills to enable the father of children realise his role in the running of his family successfully
- Had to use the power of the law by quoting the relevant sections with their mandates and penalties
- Used the neighbours as part of the meeting for they acted as intermediaries who pointed out issues as they were which both sides couldn't deny. Their neutrality was crucial in drawing way forward

Lessons learnt

- Cases of child neglect or desertion are best handled at together at local council level than in the office as in many cases the parties seem not to tell the truth
- Case work is best handled in conjunction with others and not single handed
- Through assessment of both sides regarding children's cases is necessary to provide factors that help in making an effective decision concerning children
 - Case work requires some considerable time. You need not rush in making unrealistic decisionsConfidentiality

A FIELD WORK ASSESSMENT REPORT SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE
REQUIREMENT FOR THE AWARD OF CERTIFICATE IN CHILD PROTECTION ISSUES FROM
MAKERERE UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK AND ADMINISTRATION,
AFRICHILD CENTRE
OF EXCELLENCE AND PARTNERS.

PRESENTED BY:
NAGAWA K. MARIAM

TOPIC: FACILITATING THE PROCESS OF ADOPTION FOR THE ABANDONED CHILD
WITHIN MUBENDE TOWN COUNCIL.
A CASE STUDY OF NAMUKISA SANYU DEBORAH

DATE OF SUBMISSION: 19TH September 2012

DEDICATION

I wish to extend my sincere thanks to Mubende Local Government, Mubende Town Council, for allowing me to attend the course. In a special way I also dedicate this piece of work to Ministry of gender, labour and social development for organising such a course with out forgetting save the children / shine rise and Makerere University for both financial and material support towards this course.

1.0. Introduction.

This field work practice assessment report is all about facilitating the procedure of adoption through the court of the law as per the children act cap 59 part VII. It also covers the background of Mubende Town Council objectives, problem statement; activity carried out so far, achievements, challenges, solutions to the challenges, findings, recommendation, future plans and conclusion.

According to the operation manual for youth ,probation and social welfare officer, reviewed September 2010, adoption is the act of taking some body else's child into ones family and become the new legal parent(s). The former biological parents loose all their rights and obligation concerning the child.

1.1. Background information.

Mubende Town Council is located in 160kms south west of Kampala – Fort Portal Highway. It is found in Buwekula County, Mubende District and central region. It boards with Bagezza Sub-County in the west, south and east while in the north there is Kiyuni Sub-County.

1.2. The history of Mubende Town Council dates back from Bunyoro Kitara empire, this was the first capital of the Chwezi kingdom between 1450A.D – 1500 A.D with its base at Nakayima Hill

1.3. Mubende Town Council is 44.7 square kilometres, and it is located 160kms north – west Kampala which has made the town a business hub for surrounding district like Kyenjojo, Kyegegwa, Kibaale, Kagadi and others.

1.4. Administrative Divisions.

Mubende Town Council has got (8) wards, 36 cells and special area which is occupied by the Mubende Military Rehabilitation Centre (MRC).

1.5. Population.

The current population for Mubende Town Council is 48,026 residents which is more than double during day.

There are 8,169 households, with the rapid development taking place within town; the population is projected to increase to 81,000 by 2014.

2.0. Problem Statement.

Mubende Town Council being in the centre it attacks many young people since its on highway Mityana – Kabalole road. These young people come from villages to town looking for employment due to the death of their parents and left with aged people. They struggle to look for survival in the end they got unwanted pregnancies and some times the owners are not known.

Children are 40% of the population of Mubende Town Council. 5% are denied their rights to grow with their parents and they are abandoned at the road side / public places.

However, in line with the policy Mubende Town Council has been able to apply community based approach in order to get foster placement parents since it does not have an institution where to keep these children, the nearest institution are located in Kampala or Kabalole.

This therefore justify why there is a need for adoption after the period of fostering has elapsed.

3.0. Objectives.

- To dialogue with the foster parents about the process of adoption.
- To find out the requirement in adoption process from relevant offices.
- To link up with the senior probation officer in order to make a social welfare report.
- To ensure that one of the fostered child is legally adopted to the family of fostered parents.
- To continuously make follow up to adoptive family in order to assess the welfare of the child through spot check up.

4.0. Planned activities.

The following activities were planned to be carried out in order to complete the adoption process.

- Visiting the foster parents home in order to assess their capability in adoption hence preparing them for adoption.
- Making inquiries from court and probation officer.
- Linking up with the senior probation social welfare officer to come up with a social welfare report to assist the court in considering the application.
- Guiding the foster parents in making application for an adoption order with support of court clerk.
- Attending court sessions.
- Supervising the adoptive family and making periodical reports to probation officer and court / paying home visits.

4.1. Activities carried on so far.

In the period under view, I have undertaken some of the process in helping the family of Mr / Mrs. Kibirige Barnabas to undergo adoption process as indicated below.

- Visiting the home of foster parents in order to find out their opinion about adopting the child.
- Briefing one of the foster parents about the procedure for adoption.
- Visit court, in order to inquire the requirements for someone to adopt the child.
- Making official communication to senior probation social welfare officer about the elapse of fostering period of Namukisa Sanyu Deborah.

5.0. Achievements.

- Managed to brief the foster parent about adoption procedure.
- I was able to get the required items from court.
- The participant was able to officially communicate to senior probation social welfare officer about the adoption. However, the real process of adoption has not started yet due to one of the foster parent not being around for two weeks.

6.0. Stakeholders to work with.

The following stakeholders were to be worked with during the implementation of adoption process

- Foster parents
- Local Leaders within the area.
- Probation officer
- Court clerk
- Chief magistrate
- Police (Child and Family Protection Unit)

7.0. Findings.

Below are my findings so far.

- Foster parents are much willing to adopt the child and had it in their plans.
- There is no application form for adoption that some should just fill in. The court clerk has to draft an application of motion to adopt to chief magistrate. So it needs legal advise.
- There is some fee required when some one want to adopt child (60,000) according to the court clerk however, under the unrepresented litigant court manual application including filing affidavit is shs. 3000/= as court fee.
- Not every court clerk knows the process of adoption.

8.0. Challenges.

- Walking so many times without finding the court clerk in court.
- Failure to meet both foster parents because one had gone to the village and the wife was not expecting him back soon.

9.0. Solutions to challenges.

Below were the solutions to the above challenges:-

- I had to go back to check on him until I show him.
- I had to talk to one of the foster parent and requested her when the husband comes back she informs me in order to start the all process.

10.0. Future Plan.

As soon as another foster parent returns back I have to go on with other activities has planned before.

11.0. Recommendation.

- Government of Uganda / Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development should develop a form as for foster placement.
- Community Development Officers should sensitise the public about legalised fee paid to Court in all types of cases.

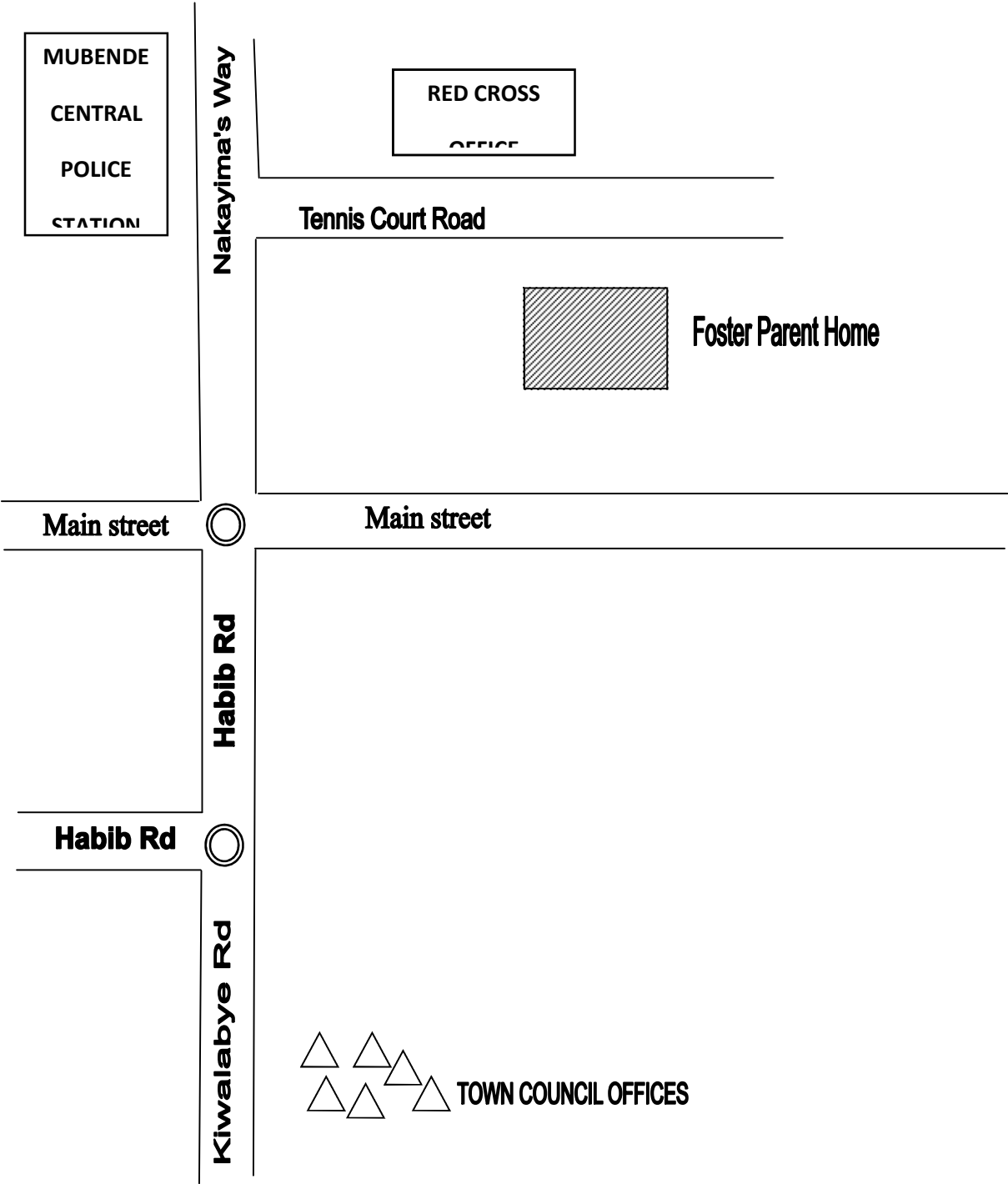
12.0. Conclusion

In conclusion, at least there is a step ahead and I hope to complete all the process as soon as the two parents are there.

REFERENCES

1. Children Act Cap. 59
2. The unrepresented litigant's Court Manual presented by
The Inspectorate Court of Judicature
3. Operational Manual
Youth and probation and social welfare officer
Ministry of gender, labour and social development
Reviewed September 2010.

ROAD MAP



MAKERERE UNIVERSITY

**DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK
AND
SOCIAL ADMINISTRATION**

CASE STUDY PRESENTATION

A CHILD WITH AMNIOTIC BAND SYNDROME

BY

NANTALE CAROL

MUKONO DISTRICT

20TH SEPTEMBER 2012

CASE STUDY

“A child with Amniotic Band Syndrome (Born with no fore arms and legs).

This case was identified in Kawuku village in Bukasa Parish, Kimenyedde Sub-county in Mukono District.

Background History

Name of the child: Babirye, Age: 5 months, third born of 3 children.

Father: Mr. Bugembe

Occupation: Businessman

Name of mother: Namuju Josephine (28 years)

Occupation: Primary School teacher

No. of children: 3

Introduction

Mrs. Bugembe narrates she normally carried this third pregnancy as normally as the previous ones.

She attended ANC at Naggalama Hospital and had delivery at the same facility. She was shocked to see her new born baby with some parts of the body missing, asking herself why her baby and why was it her to deliver such a baby.

This wasn't shocking news too to the father and on discharge he left Shs. 200,000/= with the mother and he disappeared. Mother cried day and night and due to the psychological fortune, she could not produce breast milk for the baby. The councilor for PWDs Kimenyedde Sub-county reported the case to Community Development Officer.

(Photographs of the baby attached)

Children's rights can be referred to as human rights of children with particular attention to rights of special protection and care afforded to the young, including their right to association with biological parents, human identity and basic needs of life.

Rights of the child were violated immediately after birth:

- Father deserting home – No association / denying child right to provision.
- Community did not recognize this baby as a human being and flocked the home to see a "Monster"(Kikulekule) denying her right to human identity.

Interventions were taken in the best interest of the child.

- Overall goal for intervention is to enable child realize full participation in society i.e. Right to participate in community and have programmes and services.

1

- Counselling the mother – She was in a state of psychological fortune and therefore needed counseling so that she could appreciate the baby and provide the basic needs.
- Father of the baby was summoned to CDO's office, but did not respond.
- CDO contacted the CFPU Officer in charge at Kimenyedde, who summoned the father
- Counselling was done.
- Sensitisation on rights of children was done to the father.
- Sensitisation on the law governing children's rights.
- Mobilisation and sensitization of community on disability issues (Issues discussed were general and not on this particular child). So as to create awareness on children's rights and disability issues (for attitude change).
- Trained mother and Parish chief in charge of Bukasa Parish on care of the child so that she can go through the milestones to prevent severe disabilities.
- Advised parents to join PWDs' groups so as to have a unified voice, as well as access PWD grant to improve their household income to meet enormous needs to the child.

- Networking with NGOs working with physically handicapped children.
CoRSU in Kisubi
Katalemwa Chesure Home in Kampala
- Working closely with the councilor for PWDs to check on progress of the child.

Systems used during the intervention process:

- Family
- Councillor for PWDs
- Parish Chief
- CDO
- Officer in charge of Child and Family protection unit – Kimenyedde Sub-county.

Other organizations contacted – No responses yet

- CoRSU
- Katalemwa Chesire Home
- Media (Bukedde TV)

Skills used:

- Interviewing skills
- Mobilisation skills
- Counselling skills
- Networking skills
- Lobbying skills
-

2

Achievements so far:

- Father has returned to the family, he has appreciated the baby and is taking full responsibility of the home.
- Child's milestones are progressing normally. She is now being trained to sit supported in a basin.

Future Plans:

- Continuous sensitization of community on disability issues (especially the rare and worst forms such as the case above.)
- Training family members on how best they can care for the child.
- Design programmes that will enable child go through milestones to prevent other disabilities.
- As child grows establish other potentials of the child i.e. what she can do and build on those for her survival and participation.

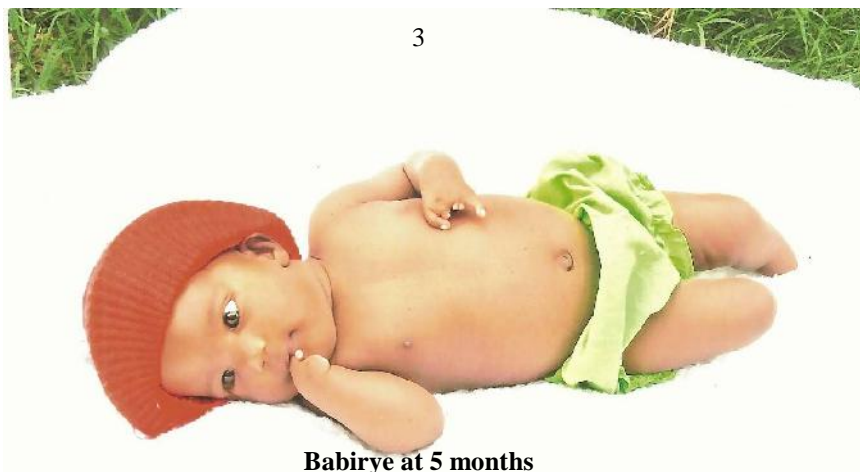
- As child grows up, train family in activities for the child that can help her carry out ADL's (Activities of daily living).

Challenges

- Limited funding to facilitate the training programmes – considering the impairment, routine visits are necessary to check on progress without it, there will always be fall back, thus little or no achievements.
- Considering the uniqueness of the impairment, there are not many organizations to handle such cases (call upon the Bantwanas for their assistance).
- In future the child will need prosthesis (assistive devices) which are so costly for the poor family to afford.

Conclusion

I wish to commend the councilor for PWDs for the initiative she undertook to report the case early enough and I anticipate this child's rights will be protected with the early interventions undertaken.



Babirye can sit unsupported at 6 months

**Namuju Josephine the mother
holding Babirye**

MAKERERE UNIVERSITY,

**DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK AND SOCIAL ADMINISTRATION
FIELDWORK REPORT ON CHILD NEGLECT**

NAME OF PARTICIPANT: Luyobya Alex Kibi

ADRESS: KASHUMBA S/C Kibanda sub county P.O Rakai

**COURSE: PRACTICE ORIENTED PROFFESIONAL
COURSE IN CHILD PROTECTION**

SUBMITTED TO:

**THE TRAINERS IN SERVICE TRAINIG COURSE, DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK AND
SOCIAL ADMINISTRATION, MAKERERE UNIVERSITY, P.O BOX 7062,KAMPALA AS A
PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENT FOR THE AWARD
OF A PRACTICE ORIENTED PROFFESIONAL CERTIFICATE IN CHILD PROTECTION
OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK AND SOCIAL ADMINISTRATION,**

October, 2012

FIELD WORK REPORT ON CHILD NEGLECT:

HISTORY OF THE CASE

Case Reported: Child Neglect

Case Registration Number: KBDA 20/09/2012

Date of reporting: 18/09/2012

Names of the family Head: Ssendagi Godfrey

Introduction:

The case was reported at Kibanda sub county Community Development Officer by one Namugumya Gorreth accusing Ssendagi Godfrey of child neglect. Mr. Ssendagi abandoned his wife and three children for three year, failing to provide basic necessities like food clothes, medication, and scholastic materials. Children include Ssendagi Alex 13; Nagayo Berna 10: and Kizza Frank 8. Child Neglect contravenes article 34 of the constitution of the Republic of Uganda of 1995 which spells out specific rights of children which include,

1. The right to know and be cared for by their parents and other people.
2. The right not to be denied medical treatment other social/ economic benefits.
3. Section 5 of the Children Act CAP 59 spells out the duty to maintain a child. This section spells out that” Every parent, guardian or any person with custody of a child has the duty to maintain that child” This duty gives a child the right to.,

- ❖ Education
- ❖ Immunization, Adequate Diet
- ❖ Clothing
- ❖ Shelter and Medical Care

This section also spells out that “any person having custody of a child shall protect the child from discrimination, Violence, Abuse and neglect”

Case Management

After analyzing the case the following action points were decided:

1. To remind both parents their responsibilities towards their children.
2. To ensure that the father of the children comes up with a clear plan to provide for the children as early as possible.
3. To create awareness in the community about child rights and protection.
4. To monitor the progress of child related activities being carried out in the sub-county and proper use of resources by the service providers.

Mr. Ssendagi was summoned to my office to come and resolve issues raised by his wife.

On arrival, Gorreth complained that her husband abandoned her and their children and has negated his fatherly responsibilities. In response, the husband did not have clear reasons to why he failed to provide for the family and decided to leave away from this very family. The complainant and defendant were told to come back for another meeting.

In the second meeting, the local council officials and police officer in charge of child protection unit attended. Using different interview techniques and other skills acquired during the training, the root cause of the problem was unveiled. Ssendagi abandoned the family because the wife denied him sex and this created tension in the family leading to Ssendagi leaving his marital home and thus denying children the fatherly love and care. After educating Ssendagi on the likely consequences of child neglect and counselling the couple, then the husband agreed to support the family and Local Council official was asked to monitor the progress and inform the CDO accordingly. The CDO also made plans to follow up the case to its conclusion.

SUPPORT NEEDED BY THE CLIENT / COMPLAINT.

Gorreth wanted support to begin income generating activities to become empowered economically and be in a better position to contribute more meaningfully to the family welfare. This would help her to generate income to support her children access enough food and other basic necessities. Psychosocial support in term of counselling and guidance was also needed for the couple to settle their differences and harmonize their marriage. .

STEPS TAKEN IN RESPONDING TO THE ISSUES IDENTIFIED.

- a) The first step was opening the case file on receipt of the complaint and recording the complaint in the case management record book for probation and social Welfare / Community Development Officers.
- b) Case assessment was conducted to collect a wide range of information to understand the factors underlying the case. This was done through interviews, Focus group discussion with client and recording of complaint and offender statements.
- c) A plan of action to address the client' needs were designed as per attached activity workplan in the appendices highlighting the following issues.
 - (i) Goals (Based on needs identified in the case Assessments)
 - (ii) Specific actions to be taken
 - (iii) Responsible person or organization
 - (iv) Time frame for the Actions.

(V) The plan was implemented.

d) Case reviews or follow up. This was done to examine whether the set goals had been achieved and or were on track or not. In case they were not achieved the plan would be revised as appropriate or referrals affected.

Follow up of the case, the CDO followed up the case to ascertain whether the wife was enjoying her entitlements in accordance with the laws of Uganda and the agreement made between the couple in the office of the Community Development officer.

LESSONS LEARNT.

1. Child rights violators do it in ignorance
2. Local authorities have become dormant and do not effectively follow the children laws and policies; that's why most cases reported to local council authorities are referred to the community Development Officer and or the District Probation Officer.
3. Most women who care for neglected children do not access justice from local council authorities because they do not have court fees.
4. Cases can be resolved at lower levels when there is maximum cooperation within the existing child protection systems.
5. Children normally suffer at the expense of their parents conflicts

RECOMMENDED INTERVENTIONS

1. Communities should be sensitized on gender issues, Child rights and abuse.
2. Local authorities should be trained on their roles and responsibilities in child protection related laws and policies.
3. Include child protection activities in the sub county budgets
4. Translate the existing laws and policies in local languages.

APPENDICES

ACTION PLAN.

Goal	Action to taken	Output	Venue	Resp.	Time frame
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	/ activity			person	
To reduce child vulnerability in Kibanda	Identification of the cases	Child neglect case identified	Kibanda Sub-county	CDO	14/11/2012
“	opening case file	case file opened	Kibanda Sub-county	CDO	15/11/2012
Sensitize communities on child protection	Identify people for the sensitization meetings	Number of meetings	Kibanda Sub-county	CDO	16/11/2012
“	Arbitration and conflict resolution	Child neglect case arbitrated and conflict resolved	Kashumba sub-county HQRS	CDO	16/11/2012
“	Referring the case for counseling .	Cases referred for counseling	Kibanda sub-county	CDO	17/11/2012
“	Ca review follow up	Child neglect case reviewed	Kashumba sub-county HQRS	CDO	20/11/2012
Training key stakeholders in child protection	Identify people for the training and mobilise resources	Number of people trained in child protection	Kibanda sub-county HQRS	CDO	21/11/2012

DISTRICT: IBANDA DISTRICT LOCAL GOVERNMENT
 SUB-COUNTY: RUKIRI
 NAME/TITLE: KIRABO ASIIMWE ALEXANDER
 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT OFFICER
 COURSE: PRACTICE ORIENTED CHILD PROTECTION CERTIFICATE
 COURSE
 (FIELD PRACTICE ASSESSMENT REPORT)
 CASE TITLE: “CHILD DESERTION AND NEGLECT” IN KISENSERO
 VILLAGE, KIGUNGA PARISH, RUKIRI SUB-COUNTY

 DATE: 16/10/2012

2.0 CASE SUMMARY

CASE DESCRIPTION	ACTIVITIES CONDUCTED	ACTIVITIES TO BE CONDUCTED
Tukwebiriguma John Patrick from Nyakahita cell, Kigunga parish, Rukiri	1. Registration of the case a) Opening case file	1. 2 nd case management meeting 2. Career/counseling session for

<p>Sub-county cohabited with Aturinda Pamela and produced a male Gambamazima Justus. They later separated and each got married elsewhere.</p> <p>The child then had no option apart from staying with Kedoniya Tibererwa of Kisensero cell, Kigunga parish, Rukiri Sub-county who is his maternal grandmother.</p> <p>Unfortunately, the child who is now 14 years became badly behaved forcing the grandmother to invite the father to take him. The child then lived with the step mother but later on escaped back to the grandmother on grounds of mistreatment.</p> <p>The grandmother then reported the matter to the mother who forwarded the case to the Community Development Officer accusing the father of child neglect.</p>	<p>b) Case assessment c) Summon of parties</p> <p>2. Identification of case management team a) Invitation of case management team b) Delivery of sermon and invitation letters</p> <p>3. Case management meeting</p> <p>4. Follow up /visit to Kigunga primary school</p>	<p>the child</p> <p>3. Case follow up 4. Case closure</p>
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3.0 INTRODUCTION

The report is about child desertion and neglect case in Kishenshero village, Kigunga Parish, Rukiri Sub-county, Ibanda district. It presents brief information about the sub-county, description of the case, case management plan, activities conducted to date, pending activities about the case; case management team, challenges faced and solutions provided.

3.1.0 BACKGROUND INFORMATION ABOUT THE SUB-COUNTY

3.1.1 Location

Rukiri Sub-county is located in Ibanda South constituency, 13 kms from Ruhoko Health Centre IV. It is located in North West of Ibanda district headquarters surrounded by the Sub-counties of Kicuzi in the West, Nyabuhikye in the East, Buhweju district in the South and Kamwenge in the North. There are six parishes and fifty one villages.

3.1.2 Topography

The sub county is generally flat with hills stretching from Kigunga to Nyarukiika, Katembe and Mabona parishes which boarder with Buhweju district.

3.1.3 Climate

The sub county receives rainfall in the months of March to May and from September to December throughout the year.

3.1.4 Demographic characteristics

The population of the sub-county is estimated at about 19, 839 people living on 105square kilometers.

Table 1: Showing demographic information

No	Parish	No. of households	Population		Total
			Female	Male	
1	Bwenda	696	1800	1766	3566
2	Katembe	702	1854	1801	3655
3	Kigunga	432	1152	1030	2182
4	Mpasha	832	1882	1856	3738
5	Mabona	706	1732	1545	3277
6	Nyarukiika	679	1713	1708	3421
Total		4047	10,133	9,706	19,839

Source: Sub-County Investment Plan, 2010

3.1.5 TOPIC

The topic is “child desertion and neglect” in Kisensero Village, Kigunga Parish, Rukiri Sub-county.

This case is provided for under S.156 and 157 of The Penal Code Act Cap 120.

4.0 DESCRIPTION OF CASE

A case of “child desertion and neglect” was reported to the Community Development Officer on 4th September, 2012 by Aturinda Pamela the mother to the child. The neglected child is called Gambamazima Justus, a male aged 14. The father of the child is called Tukwebiriguma John Patrick from Nyakahita cell, Kigunga parish, Rukiri Sub-county. The mother accused the father of child neglect.

The two parents produced the child outside official marriage. They separated after some time. The mother later got married to Mudede in Nyarukiika Parish, Rukiri Sub-county while the father married another wife.

Consequently, the child could neither stay with the mother nor the father. The child had no option apart from staying with the maternal grandmother called Kedoniya Tibererwa of Kisensero cell, Kigunga parish, Rukiri Sub-county.

Unfortunately, the child developed bad behavior probably because he did not grow with the parents. He started abusing the grandmother and he once punched her on the face. As a result, the grand mother couldn't tolerate the child. She called upon the father to come and take the child and that was done.

The father responded positively and took the child. The father changed the school of the child from Kigunga Primary School in Rukiri Sub-county to Kategure Primary School in Nyabuhikye Sub-county. However, the child ran away from the father's home back to the maternal grandmother's home. He also dropped out of school.

The child continued to misbehave at the grand mother's home. The grandmother reported to the mother who also reported the matter to the Community Development Officer accusing the father of child neglect.

5.0 CASE MANAGEMENT PLAN

S/ N	ACTIVITY	LOCATIO N	EXPECTE D OUTPUT	RESPONSIBL E PERSON	DATE	RESOURCE S
1	Registration of the case a) Opening case file b) Case assessment c) Summon of the father, mother, child and maternal grandmother.	Sub-county Head qtrs	Case registered Case understood Parties summoned	CDO	4/9/2012	Stationary
2	Identification of case management team a) Invitation of case management team b) Delivery of summon and invitation letters	Sub-county Head quarters	Team identified Team invited Letters delivered			-
3	Conduct case management meeting	Sub-county Head quarters	Meeting conducted and resolutions reached	CDO, Case management team	11/09/2012	Stationary, fuel, transport
4	Follow up visit at Kigunga Primary School	Kigunga P/S	Follow up made	CDO, Parish Chief	13/09/2012	Fuel, SDA
5	Conduct 2 nd case management meeting with the two parents and grandmother of the child	Sub-county Head quarters	2 nd meeting conducted	CDO, Case management team	29/10/2012	-
6	Hold career guidance/counseling session for the child	Kigunga P/S	Career guidance session held	CDO	05/11/2012	Fuel, SDA
7	Follow up of implementation of resolutions arrived at between the parties in the meetings	Kisensero, Nyakahita villages & Kigunga P/S	Follow up made	CDO, Parish Chief	December 2012	Fuel SDA
8	Case closure		Case closed	CDO	March,	-

					2013	
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6.0 ACTIONS TAKEN TODATE

6.1.0 REGISTRATION OF THE CASE

The case was reported and registered on 04/09/2012 by the mother. The case was entered in the case book 11/09/2012.

6.1.1 Opening case file

The CDO went ahead and opened a case file after registering the case. This is where detailed information was captured and filed for future reference.

6.1.2 Case assessment

The CDO asked the mother probing questions to understand the case. He went ahead and contacted the Parish Chief together with the local leaders about the case.

6.1.3 Summon of parties

Then CDO wrote summon letters to parents, grandparent and the child for a meeting with a CDO on matters regarding their child scheduled for 11th September, 2012 at Sub-county headquarters.

6.2.0 IDENTIFICATION OF CASE MANAGEMENT TEAM

Basing on the most likely deliverables of the case management process, the CDO identified people who could contribute to the management of the case.

The team members included the Parish Chief, Kigunga parish, Head Teacher Kigunga Primary School, Maternal grandmother of the child.

6.2.1 Invitation of case management team

The identified case management team members were invited in writing for a case management meeting scheduled for 11th September, 2012 at Sub-county head quarters.

6.2.2 Delivery of Sermon and invitation letters

The CDO delivered the sermon and invitation letters through the Local Council Chairpersons and Parish Chief.

6.3.0 CASE MANAGEMENT MEETING

The meeting was held on 11/9/2012 at the Sub county head quarters. The meeting was attended by case management team, the mother, child and grandmother. However, the father did not attend the meeting. He tendered in an apology two days before the date of the meeting because he would be harvesting his crops. He promised to appear on 2nd October, 2012. Despite his absentia, members resolved to conduct the meeting and organize another in which he would be invited to attend.

The major out puts/resolutions of the meeting were;

- The grandmother accepted to stay with the child in the mean time.
- The child realized his mistakes and apologized to the grandmother.
- The child promised to go back to Kigunga Primary School in Kigunga Parish, Rukiri Sub-county the following day (12/09/2012).
- The mother promised to buy a pair of shorts (uniform) which the child did not have.
- Another meeting would be organized where the father would be compelled to attend.

6.4.0 FOLLOW UP /VISIT TO KIGUNGA PRIMARY SCHOOL

The CDO and Parish Chief visited Kigunga Primary School on 13/9/2012 to determine whether the child had resumed school as promised in the meeting.

- The child was found at school at around 10:00 am. The Head Teacher invited him to his office and introduced him to the class teacher. He asked the child to always report to his office every morning. The child was putting on uniform shirt. When asked whether the mother had ordered for the pair of shorts he said the tailor was making it in the trading center.
- 7.0 **OTHER ACTIVITIES TO BE UNDERTAKEN**
- 7.1 **2nd case management meeting**
 The CDO together with the case management team will conduct another meeting involving the two parents and the grandmother. The meeting is scheduled for 29th September, 2012. This meeting will target and compel the father of the child to attend since he could not make it for the 1st meeting. The purpose of the meeting will be;
- To review the resolutions of the previous meeting.
 - To enlighten the parents on the rights of the child.
 - To agree on where the child would stay and receive the necessary care.
 - To sign an agreement on resolutions made in the meeting.
- 7.2 **Career/counseling session for the child**
 The CDO will organize career guidance and counseling session for the child. The purpose is to guide the child on the value of education and advise him on good behavior as a success factor. This is scheduled for 5th November, 2012.
- 7.3 **Case follow-up**
 The CDO will monitor the implementation of resolutions made between the parties to determine whether they are being implemented as agreed upon or if there are any deviations.
- 8.0 **Case closure**
 After realizing that all the issues surrounding the case have been dealt with, the case will be declared closed and terminated. This is expected to be around March, 2013.
- 9.0 **OTHER PEOPLE THAT THE CDO WORKED WITH**
 Besides the case management team, the CDO has worked with class teacher Primary Six (P.6), Kigunga Primary School.

10.0 **CHALLENGES FACED AND HOW THEY WERE ADDRESSED**

NO	CHALLENGE	SOLUTION
1	Understaffing – The CDO is assigned administrative duties and sometimes his schedule for community development activities is interrupted.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Allocated time to Community Based Services department activities. - Strike a balance between administrative and community work. - Worked extra hours to have the report prepared and submitted.
2	Limited funds- The sub-county budget is small.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The activity was integrated with activities.

BUKIISE SUB COUNTY
P.O. BOX 34,
SIRONKO
15th/OCT/2012

RE: NEGLECT BY MUNGOMA EMMA'S PARENTS TO MEET THE BASIC AND ESSENTIAL NEEDS

Case reference number s/c 2012/010

Mungoma Emma is 15year old and lives in Muyembe village in Busate Parish – Bukiise Sub County. He was in primary five at Salaling P/S but dropped out of school in third term because of his parents failing to meet the basic and essential needs according to Emma. Mungoma Emma lives with his father and step mother but under different shelters whereby Emma's shelter is in poor condition.

Emma told me this didn't begin today, it has been on since I was a young boy of 7 – 8 years, where I was almost burnt in the house alone because daddy's woman friend set the house on fire after she found out that daddy was with another woman (not the present step mother) and I was saved by neighbors.

Mungoma Emma when I interviewed him on how he has been getting basic needs to where he stopped, he told me that he has been getting assistance from neighbors who included; Who include Richard, the LC I of the village and one of daddy's relatives whom he did not know the names but told me daddy calls her aunt

Mungoma Emma's mother separated with his father 8years ago and she is married in Busiu in Mbale district and Emma seems not to know the exact place where the mother lives.

Emma told me he has to work on his own to get some basic necessities like food a product that is he goes to do "lejaleja" for people in order to get money to sustain him.

I came to know Mungoma Emma through Wange Stephen a porter at the Sub County who told me how Emma's father doesn't provide for him the basic necessities and told me his father had abandoned Emma alone at home and got married to the woman in a different parish (Bukiise).

I interviewed Richard, he told me Emma does not know the father's love, not even food. He told me generally the basic necessities.

Richard told me if Emma was getting the basic necessities, he would be at school.

Step mother (Nakayenze)

When I interviewed the step mother about Emma, in which class is Emma, she told me Emma abandoned school and when I told him to go to school, he refused. When I asked her whether Emma is provided with the basic necessities, she told me she is provided and finally told me its better you wait for his father to come and discuss with him the issues concerning Emma.

I talked to the step mother and counseled her on her duties and responsibilities; it's everyone's responsibility to look after the children especially those who live with them. I told her that "you being a step mother does not stop you from looking after Emma."

Emma's father was not in the home the times I visited the home.

Mukota Felix LC I chairperson Muyembe village

He told me he is mistreated and he does not eat at home, he has to work on his own to get what to eat.

He also told me he is mistreated by the step mother and she told me that she does not want to see me in this home and also lamented him that I she also has a child.

What did you do as a chairperson? I tried to talk to the father and he said that child talks lies and advised him on his duties as parent.

The chairperson was not aware that Emma had dropped out of school.

The chairperson also told me that at one time the boy was almost burnt in the house alone because of neglect of his father.

The chairperson sought the father had settled the issues with the family but according to what you are telling me it seems the child is still experiencing the same.

The chairperson suggested that on Thursday we met and hear from both parties.

I also met the head teacher Salalira P/S where Emma was schooling but he couldn't recall Emma and I briefed him about Emma and promised to help him. He said he would take him photos which were needed at school at a free cost. (this has been done, it was done Monday 15/10/2012)

I counseled Mungoma Emma by advising him to go back to school.

Told him the benefits of education and encouraged him that people like him can be ministers tomorrow.

I also told him whereas it's a duty for your parents to pay fees it's your responsibility to go to school.

I also told him to go to school starting Monday 15th/10/2012 and Emma accepted.

Prepared by Sarah Mulelengi

CDO

BUKIISE SUB COUNTY

ACTION PLAN FOR MUNGOMA EMMA

Objective	Activities	Input	Cost	Output	Performance indicator	Time frame	Responsible person	Important Assumptions
To meet the father of Mungoma	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Writing a letter to Mungoma Emma's father and to be delivered by the LCI of the village to meet him Counseling 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transport Policies Laws 	20,000	The father providing the basic necessities to his son	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reports Minutes Attendance 	Thursday 18 th /10/2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CDO LCI 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Basic necessities provided by the father of Emma
To trace the relatives of Mungoma Emma	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Writing a letter and delivering it to LCI of the area to meet Emma's relatives Pay a visit to relatives of Emma 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transport Policies Laws 	30,000/=	Mungoma Emma re-united with his relatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reports Attendance list 	17 th – 19 th October	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CDO 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relatives in place
To increase the support given to Mungoma Emma by parents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To monitor the support given to Mungoma Emma Follow up with 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policies like the children's act, local government act Transport 	5,000/=	Mungoma Emma gets the basic necessities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reports Basic needs provided 	October – continuous	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parents Relatives CDO LCI 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Basic necessities provided

	home visit							
To take Mungo ma Emma back to school	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Counseling • To make placement for Mungo ma Emma at school • Follow up with school visit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transport • Scholastic materials • Uniforms 	20,000	Mungo ma Emma at school	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reports • Mungo ma Emma's performance report 	15 th October – continuous	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parents • Child • CDO • LC I • H/teacher 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scholastic materials in place
To reunite Mungo ma Emma with the mother	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Writing a letter to LC I of the area to meet him and discuss issues concerning Emma • Visit the mother • Counseling 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transport • Policies 	20,000	Mungo ma Emma reunited with his mother	Reports	22 nd – 26 th October	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CDO • LC I 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mother in place

FIELD WORK REPORT

NAME: BALIGEYA ANGELLA,
MPUMUDDE/ KIMAKA DIVISION, JINJA MUNICIPALITY
DATE: 14 OCTOBER, 2012
CASE: CHILD NEGLECT AND ABUSE:

INTRODUCTION:

Natenza Annette is a mother of 3 children , 2 of which are from the previous marriage, on getting married the second time the new husband Tony promised to take care of all the kids but after giving birth the husband started changing, coming back home late and always drunk, beating and sending her out of the house every night not only that he started not providing food for the home claiming that he does not want the extra 2 kids Natenza came with so she should take back the children to the deceased husbands village.

Natenza reported the case to the area L.C I chairman, the Council tries to intervene on several occasions in their case but also seems to give up and the mother resorts to hiring another cheap house taking with her the 3 children, on learning about it, Tony keeps on threatening Annette that he will kill her if she does not give him the 2 year old child after all his children have grown up in the village

CONTENT:

After many interventions, the L.C.1 Chairman refers the case to the Community Development Office.

A case file is opened for the complaint and Annette explains all her plight.

A letter is given to her through the L.C 1 to invite the Husband to come to the CDOs office to further expedite the issues presented by the wife.

On the agreed date Tony comes to office and presents his issues saying that he can only look after his child but not others since he does not have the money for others.

Annette insists saying that she cannot abandon her children since he found her with them and persists that the marriage cannot work anymore under the given conditions.

She urges that Tony found her working in a market selling groceries but the capital was eaten up by him and now she just sits at home but after separation she was offered a job and her house is near the workplace but promised to go back if she is given time to sort out herself as she had transferred the children to a different school. Tony promises and commits in writing to give financial help to the family on a weekly basis.

Counselling is offered to both parties by encouraging them to take a collective responsibility of providing the basic necessities from the income earned by both, Tony is counselled about his extreme alcohol in takes and promises to change, efforts of uniting the family are made where the husbands says that he is still interested in the wife and if all the small differences are solved he would love her to go back home and a follow up is promised on the case by the CDO.

2 weeks after the intervention, Tony comes with a pang claiming that if the Annette does not give him the child she will die, the community intervened and the case was referred again. Since now threat was involved, the CDOs office referred the case to police.

Continuous follow up was made about case and in home visits on talking to Annette about her future plans with husband , she seemed reluctant about going back saying she might go back to her village, as the money she earns could barely cover all her needs and the husband was still threatens her, in order to make peace she had started giving the child to the husband for some days to sleep at his place but I strongly cautioned her to never again leave her child to sleep at the husbands place as the child was still young and it needed motherly care and he still insists on taking away the other 2 children if there is any chance of uniting.

On probing further, I enquired what could be her desire/ vision to see that she can sustain her children and finally referred the case to the probation office too.

WAFORWARD:

- Continuous home visits to Annett's, so as to offer her psychosocial support
- Networking with other NGOs and CBOs to seek help for Annett's children when they are supported within their family.
- Shared experience with some of my technical officers and small starting capital is being solicited to help Annette go back and sell groceries in market so as to sustain her family.
- Identifying community women support groups to support and empower Annette socially and financially.

CONCLUSION:

Annette should stay with all children; an income generating activity s can be identified to sustain her as she works out her differences with her husband.

Written By:

**BALIGEYA ANGELLAH.
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT OFFICER.**

Approved By:

**MUZUSA GODFREY,
SENIOR COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT OFFICER
JINJA MUNICIPALITY.**

ACTION PLAN FOR MPUMUDDE/ KIMAKA DIVISION 2012/13:

NO.	ACTIVITIES	RESPOSIBLE PERSONS	TIME FRAME	RESOURCE ALLOCATION
1.	Meeting with Senior Assistant Town Clerk to inform about the training and child protection issues.	CDO	OCTOBER	-
2.	Sensitization of the Technical planning committee about child protection.	CDO	OCTOBER	-
3.	Sensitization of lower councils and communities about child protection.	CDO, STA	OCTOBER	STATIONERY, REFRESHMENTS, FUNDS.
4.	Mapping of OVC providers in the Division	CDO	OCTOBER	FUEL, SDA
5.	Meeting with the OVC Service providers.	CDO	OCTOBER	FUEL, SDA
6.	Make OVC Register per category,	CDO	NOVEMBER	FUEL, SDA
7.	Identify and broaden resource base of the department	CDO, SATC	NOV - DEC	FUEL, SDA, COMMUNICATIONS.
8.	Improve on MIS of the department	CDO, PLANNING UNIT	ON GOING	-
9.	Formation of children protection committees	CDO, STA, LOWER COUNCILS.	DECEMBER	FUNDS.
10.	Reporting and documentation of the best practices.	CDO, PLANNING UNIT.	QUARTERLY	-
11.	Monitoring and Evaluation	CDO, TPC	ON GOING	FUEL
12.	Feedback to the community and OVC service providers.	CDO, SATC	QUARTERLY	REFRESHMENTS FUNDS

Written By:

**BALIGEYA ANGELLAH
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT OFFICER**

SELECTED CASE STUDIES: WESTERN REGION

1. Kobusingye Kate: Kasese District – Kasese Water Office (Phase 2)

Case Handled: Child Labor (Child Headed Household)

The CDO reported that near her office there is a water point, where residents fetch water. She observed that on daily basis two young girls collected water during school term hours, with the older one carrying a twenty litre jerry can and the younger one a ten litre jerry can.

Intervention

The CDO developed a relationship with the young girls, with the intention of conducting some informal situation analysis and needs assessment. She encouraged the children to drop in her office, any time which was just next to the water point. This was a strategy for building rapport. During her conversations with the young girls she learnt that they were part of a child headed household and that they had two older siblings that worked in the Mubuku Irrigation Scheme, female and male aged twenty and sixteen years old respectively. The CDO learnt that their parents had died five years ago. She subsequently made arrangements with the young girls and visited their home. She was able to link with a neighbor who reiterated the same story to the CDO. The CDO also assessed that the hygiene of the home was in a very poor state and encouraged the young girls to make efforts to clean the home. She also made arrangements to meet with the older siblings, over some weekend. During the meeting with the older siblings, the CDO discussed with them the options of providing support to the younger siblings to enable them get back to school. The older siblings reported that the income they were generating from the irrigation scheme, was only enough to help them buy food and some very few essential commodities like soap for the four of them. They were not paying rent because this was their late parent's home. The CDO subsequently met with the Health Assistant, to follow up on the hygiene sensitization with this household. She also met with members of the Child Protection Committee and LC III Committee to make them aware of this child headed household and the challenges that they faced. She further contacted the headmaster of the nearby school to assess the prospects of getting the young girls into school, under the Rotary Club Scholarship Support provided to the needy students in this school. The CDO is also a member of the Rotary Club that supports this scholarship school fund. Subsequently the CDO was also able to present this case to the Rotary Meetings. All the Rotary Club members, present in the meetings unanimously agreed to supporting the young girls get back to school through the Rotary Club Scholarship Support. The CDO communicated the Rotary Club meeting decision to the headmaster and the girls will start school in the forthcoming term.

Challenges/Resolutions

There was very limited community support for the child headed household and therefore also very limited community options. The CDO linked with the Rotary Club, which enabled her to address some of problems faced by the children.

Lessons Learned

As people at the forefront of Child Protection, there is need for us to be sensitive to the wellbeing of the children around us considering that some child rights violation cases present in subtle ways.

Status of the Case as of the time of Report:

The CDO has committed to continuing to mentor the child headed household, considering that they do not have any relatives. The child headed household particularly the young girls have continued to seek for guidance and mentoring from the CDO, and perceive her as a mother model

Case Handled: Child to Child Sex

The case of Child to Child Sex, involved a 15 year old girl and a 13 year old boy. The young boy was detained with adults and was also engaged in some form of child labor.

The CDO had reported to work and noticed a young boy hitting beans at the police station. She got concerned because she knew everyone who stayed in that area. She asked the boy what he was doing at the police station, and the boy said he had been arrested and imprisoned with adults the whole night. The parish chief appeared in the process and informed the CDO that she had given the boy her beans to hit because he was idle. The CDO confronted the parish chief about confining a minor with adults and she became defensive, insisting that the boy was a criminal and there was no where to put him. The CDO explained to the parish chief that the detention was all wrong as it violated the rights of the child, and that she would liaise with other people to find other strategies of addressing the charges against the boy.

The boy was hungry, so the CDO organized some food for him. She then held a lengthy discussion with him to get a full account of the story. The boy revealed that he had sex with the girl because she had seduced him into the act and that he had not forced her at all as reported by the girl; they knew each other and they had engaged in sex in the room of one of his friends. The girl of the mother had caught them in the act and arrested the boy. She also reported to the police that he had forcefully raped her daughter. The boy indicated that he had dropped out of school in P.2 after all his parents died and was working on a tea plantation that belonged to his uncle. The CDO subsequently invited the boy's uncle as well as the mother and her daughter to her office and held discussions with each of them, separately. During the discussions with the girl, the CDO narrated to her the story of the boy and reiterated to her that she had consented to having sex with the accused and that she was not forcefully involved. The girl at first lied about the whole incident, and tried to incriminate the boy. When the CDO insisted that she knew the whole story, the girl broke her guard and finally confessed that her mother had sent her to collect money from someone, then she stopped by the boy's place and they had sex willingly. When her mother caught them red handedly, a scuffle ensued and the money disappeared during the scuffle. The mother got annoyed and told her to incriminate the boy. In addition, the girl also confessed that she had engaged in sex several times with different boys. She begged the CDO not to tell her mother that she had said the truth because she would beat her up. The CDO explained that she needed to inform the mother, because they were going to imprison her friend on the basis of lies. The CDO also assured the girl that she would caution and talk to her mother to stop harassing her. The CDO interviewed the mother and discovered that she was more interested in her lost money, than having the boy incriminated. The CDO talked to the boy's uncle to mobilize the money. The money was handed over to the mother who later also revealed to the CDO her daughter was problematic and she wanted her over to the father. The boy was released. The CDO gave both the boy and girl appointments to discuss and caution them about their conduct. She also made appointments with the mother and uncle of the girl and boy respectively to discuss the future of the children.

Challenges/Resolutions:

Some of the duty bearers including the parish chief and the mother were ignorant about Child Rights Violations and its implications. In addition, the boy had been falsely accused. The CDO, was empowered to intervene and make very quick decisions based on the CP training she had got.

Lessons Learned

It is important that Child Protection Workers are conversant and knowledgeable about case management in the context of appropriate legal framework.

Status of the Case as of the time of Report:

The CDO will follow up on discussions with the complainant, the accused as well as their guardians to ensure that the children as much as possible are supported to focus on more meaning options, which will prevent them from getting into trouble in the future. The boy will also be provided with an option of joining vocational training, hopefully with the support of his uncle, such that he stops working in his uncle's tea plantation.

3. Ayebazibwe Alison : Masindi District – Bwijanga Sub County (Phase 3)

Case Handled: Child Labor

The CDO identified the case during mobilization of a Community Group (Banana Barungi Farmers Group) for the CDD grant, in Ntooma Parish. One of the group members was a widow and apparently the rest of the group members were chasing her out of membership, claiming that she was lazy. She pleaded with the CDO to continue with membership in the group, claiming that there were other underlying factors of mistreatment by group members. In addition, she had two sons she was caring for, aged 15 and 10 years old. The CDO visited the home and found out that the children had dropped out of school, after the death of their father, as sources of income had been depleted. At the time of the visit, the children were working at one of the out grower's plantation. The widow also reported that her deceased husband had been very rich, but was unpopular in the community. This had subsequently aroused great resentment among the community members including the community group members, which the widow had joined. In addition, the community members had stolen all the family livestock, which had been a major source of income.

Intervention:

The CDO withdrew the boys from employment at the sugar cane plantation. He in addition linked with the contractor of the plantation and discussed the implications of child labor. The contractor agreed to pay the boys and also never to engage them in any form of child labor again. The CDO also held discussions with the head teacher of the secondary school, where the older boy formerly attended the boarding section. The head teacher re admitted the boy, though he suggested that the boy resume school next year. In addition, the CDO was yet to meet with the director of one of the private primary schools so that the 10 year old is admitted, considering that the public primary school is a very long distance away. (Before his father died he daily rode the boy to and from school).

The CDO approached the sub county chief over the lease of three acres of agricultural land to the widow to which he agreed. The sub county chief committed to formalizing the process of the land lease with the CAO, to ensure that the process is properly documented. The Sub county chief also suggested that both boys be enlisted as beneficiaries for the sub county scholarship which consists of books, pens and uniforms, as well as any other scholastic materials. In addition, the CDO also talked to the NAADS Coordinator, and together they made arrangements that ensured that the widow was included on the list of beneficiaries for farm inputs and seeds, since the widow had been promised a piece of land, from which she could generate income for her children. Considering that there were prospects for the widow to get a sizeable piece of land, the NAADS Coordinator selected her to be one of the beneficiaries of a model farm and provided her with banana suckers for one acre, cassava cuttings for half an acre as well as beans for half an acre.

Challenges/Resolutions:

The CDO was not able to follow up with the primary school, to initiate discussions that would facilitate the younger boy get into school as soon as possible, considering that the director, is most of the time in Kampala, was the final decision maker. The young boy therefore had to continue to stay at home, awaiting discussions with the school director

Lessons Learned:

The systems approach to child protection facilitates comprehensive ways of addressing child rights violations. In addition, the CDO needs to initiate and strengthen networks and partnerships that could be very useful in contributing to prevention and responding of child rights violations

Status of the Case as of the time of Report:

The CDO is yet to follow up with the formalization of the 5 year land lease agreement, as well as the school issues of both boys. He will also continue to follow up with the widow, to ensure that she maximizes on the usage of the land leased to her.

4. Masika Kezia: Bundibugyo District - Bubukwanga Sub County (Phase 3)

Case Handled: Child Abuse (involving mentally ill perpetrator)

The CDO identified a mentally ill woman, who always loitered around the village, with her child aged three years. She also observed that the child was infested with jiggers.

Intervention:

The CDO was able to identify the relatives of the mentally ill woman through the LC1 Chairperson of the village. The mentally ill woman reportedly had a brother, and the CDO was linked to him. The brother reported that the family had at one time tried to take the child from her, but his mentally ill sister had forcefully taken back her child.

The CDO together with the brother and LC1 Chairperson agreed to hold two meetings. The first meeting was a community dialogue, which comprised of 13 village community members. The community members agreed that they would support the relatives of the mentally ill woman, to enforce any decision that was taken for the best interest of the child, including taking away the child from her mentally ill mother. They also noted that that they would be cautious of the reaction of the mentally ill lady, after her child would be taken away.

The CDO, with the support of the Chairperson subsequently convened a second meeting at the home of the brother of the mentally ill woman that comprised of the brother, two cousins and two sisters. They agreed that they would lure their mentally ill relative to the meeting by convincing her that there was a party, with lots of food. (The mentally ill lady loves food, so the food was a strategy that her relatives used for her to come along with the child). On arrival, the mentally ill lady was first given some food and subsequently money, by a relative to go and buy some “cooking ingredients” for additional food. Immediately she went out to the shops, the meeting was dissolved, with one of the relatives taking the child to her maternal grand auntie. Earlier on, both the community dialogue and the family meeting had agreed that the maternal grand auntie takes over custody of the child and that the other relatives would support her as much as possible. In addition, it was also agreed that the maternal grand auntie does not come to the meeting, but that the child be taken to her, as the meeting predicted that their mentally ill relative would definitely look for her child among family members that had attended the meeting.

Challenges/Resolutions:

The community thought that the CDO was bribed to intervene in the case of the mentally disturbed lady, considering that the lady had been loitering in town for a very long time. In addition, the family also had very high expectations of care and support. They thought the CDO would give them some form of startup care and support to cater for the upkeep of the child, since they were poor. The CDO sensitized both the family and community members on the children’s rights as well as their responsibilities in protecting the children. The family meeting initially raised 42,000 for the child’s up keep and they agreed to regularly meet to monitor the child’s progress and also support the maternal grand auntie.

Lessons Learned:

Some interventions require a lot of creativity and a lot of thoughtfulness, to be able to promote the best interest of the child.

Status of the Case as of the time of Report:

The CDO plans to follow up on progress of care and support continuously. She also plans to identify other partners like World Vision to see how best they could intervene. She also hopes to make arrangements with SOS Orphanage, if the relatives agree, considering that the Orphanage encourages relatives to visit their children. She

also plans to link with the health facility to see how best they can address the mental health status of the mentally ill lady.

5. Adong Catherine Patience: Bundibugyo District Ntororo Sub County (Phase3)

Case Handled: Child Malnutrition

The CDO identified the challenge of malnutrition when she was conducting sensitization discussions on water, sanitation and hygiene. During the sensitization, she noticed that there were a reasonable number of young mothers ranging from the age of seventeen to twenty four years old, with malnourished children. The CDO initiated discussion with one of the young mothers, aged nineteen, who had a malnourished three months old baby. The CDO also found out that the young mother had limited information and skills on breastfeeding and that her husband was twenty two years

Intervention:

The CDO linked up with World Vision (WV), knowing that WV supports child nutrition programs in the sub county. They agreed to support the Breastfeeding Community Sensitization Intervention. As part of the preparatory process, the CDO convened a stakeholder's meeting, that comprised of key actors engaged in food security and nutrition, programming. They consisted of World Vision, the nutritionist, the District Health In charge, the Village Health Team (VHT) members, (10), the Health Centre in Charges (6) and the Parish Chiefs (6). The agenda of the meeting focused on improvement of breast feeding information skills and practices among young mothers, with the intent of ensuring that they have healthy children. During the meeting an action plan was developed, highlighting the respective roles of the actors that had been invited to participate in the breast feeding intervention. The roles were as follows:

- The CDO: To coordinate all the actors; Also to sensitize young mothers and their spouses on child protection, highlighting the importance of ensuring the child's health
- The VHTs and Parish Chiefs, would identify and mobilize both the young mothers and their spouses, that had children that they suspected could be malnourished
- World Vision: Accepted to provide funding for the breast feeding intervention, as part of child protection
- Nutritionist: Would provide information on Breastfeeding, as well as nutrition of children, at respective ages.
- The District Health In Charge: Provide support and supervision for the respective health centers on to assess how they are addressing and treating issues of malnutrition.
- The Health Centre In Charges: They would provide reinforce information and skills of breastfeeding and proper nutrition of children, considering that they would also be some children referred from the community intervention

Subsequently the community intervention was implemented. The sensitization discussion comprised of 10 couples. The age range of the mothers varied between seventeen and twenty four years, while that of their spouses varied between seventeen and twenty five years. The mothers also came along with their children and they all looked malnourished. The nutritionist provided information and skills on proper breastfeeding as well as nutrition of children. She also referred the families to the respective health centers for further management.

The CDO provided information on Child Protection, highlighting the importance of parents ensuring that the health of the children was not compromised. The couples committed to improving on the way they cared for their children. They were also encouraged to join other community groups, including functional adult literacy classes, where they would get additional information on their welfare, including child welfare.

Challenges/Resolutions:

Some of the young mothers insisted that they had no time to breastfeed their children, because of their nature of work. The nutritionist reiterated the importance of proper breastfeeding and nutrition of the children, while the CDO re-emphasized the roles and responsibilities of both parents as the primary care givers of the child. She also reiterated the implications of child neglect, in relation to depriving the children food, now that they had the information and skills;

Lessons Learned:

Some issues of child rights violations are experienced and prevalent in communities hence the need for group interventions for child protection.

Status of the Case as of the time of Report:

The CDO will continue to follow up with the VHTs on the progress of the care and support of the respective children, since they interface routinely with the respective families at the village level.

6. Kabatalya Joyce: Hoima District – Buhanika Sub County (Phase 4)**Case Handled: Child Neglect**

A community member who works as a crime preventer with one of the police posts reported a case of gross child neglect of five children in Kitonya Village. The children had been deprived of education, shelter and food.

Intervention:

The crime preventer had volunteered to take the CDO to the family, but later changed his mind. The CDO wrote to the area LC1 Chairperson and the defense secretary, requesting to be introduced to the family, with neglected children, which they subsequently did. During the home visit, the CDO in the company of the LC 1 Chairperson as well as the Defense Secretary, found the family residing in a single roomed house, which was also used as a kitchen. Both of the parents of the children aged 55 and 43 respectively, stayed with their children, including the eldest daughter aged 21 who was in Primary Four, and other five siblings including one aged 16 in primary three as well as four others aged 13, 8, 6 and 1 respectively not in school. In addition, the CDO noted that the family was in abject poverty, with poor beddings, comprising of a papyrus mat. The family was also infested with jiggers and some of the younger children had stunted growth. The CDO found out that the two elder children aged 21 and 16 years old had run away from home, and were now sleeping at one of the churches. The older children felt that they could no longer stay with their parents and that they could also no longer continue with their education. The CDO held discussions with the head of the family (the husband) and he admitted that he lacked the capacity and ability to meet all the needs at hand. He further reported that he had managed to acquire eight iron sheets for house improvement and that he had also tried to buy school uniforms for his older children in school, but that they had become unruly.

The CDO later convened a meeting to address the issues of this family that was in abject poverty. The meeting comprised of clan members, church members and the friends from the neighboring community. Also present was the LC 1 Chairperson and the Health Assistant. During the meeting the CDO emphasized that child protection including the provision of basic needs like shelter, education, nutrition as well as a clean environment were pertinent components of child rights. He subsequently requested the members of the meeting to share practical short and long term suggestions and recommendations to address the adverse situation of the family. The following were key issues addressed:

- a) Latrine: Relatives agreed to dig a 15 feet latrine by 18th October 2012 and have it completed by October 31st, 2012; the chairperson and the clan leader were to monitor progress
- b) Home Construction: The meeting agreed that at least a sixteen sheet mud and wattle house be constructed. Different members of the meeting contributed towards the iron sheets, that would be used in addition to the eight already availed by the husband. The Chairperson committed to providing and paying for the labor, while a brother in law committed to providing all the poles, nails and reeds
- c) The ACDO committed to providing a tractor for all the materials, as long as members of the meeting were able to provide fuel.
- d) Food Shortage: The clan leader leased out one acre of land for farming, to enable the family dig some subsistence food crops.
- e) Hygienic issues: one community member volunteered to shave all the children. The mother of the affected family was instructed to wash all the clothes and remove the jiggers from her children; the parents also committed to improving the beddings in their household, within a period of two months

- f) Education: It was resolved in the meeting that all the children of school going age should be in school, next year. The CDO would link with the nearby UPE school to assess prospects of admission

The Health Assistant also sensitized the meeting on the need for a clean environment and the consequences of poor health and hygiene standards including diseases like diarrhoea, dysentery, typhoid and death. The parents of the affected family committed to improving hygiene, especially in their new home, which they hoped would be more spacious. The meeting came to the closure with the ACDO encouraging the family to work hard, but also join community groups to enable them improve on their quality of life.

Challenges/Resolutions:

The older children had refused to move back from church to their dilapidated home, until a new house had been constructed. The pastor at the church committed to taking care of them; the case was more complex than what the CDO had initially anticipated. Nevertheless she was able to mobilize several actors to intervene

Lessons Learned:

Some families find themselves in abject poverty, which compels them into situations of child rights violations; the church, community and the extended family are critical in ensuring child protection

Status of the Case as of the time of Report:

The CDO will follow up with school, to ensure that the children of school going age are attending lessons. She will also link up with respective actors to follow up on the commitments that they had made during the meeting.