

**AN INQUIRY INTO THE ROLE PLAYED BY NGO'S IN THE IMPROVEMENT
OF THE WELLBEING OF ORPHANS AND VULNERABLE CHILDREN
A CASE STUDY OF UWESO MASULITA CHILDREN'S
VILLAGE (MCV) WAKISO DISTRICT**

BY

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DECLARATION

I, Rwabuhihi Emmanuel Festus, declare that this is my original work and has not been presented to any other university or institution for an academic award.

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DEDICATION

I dedicate this book to my beloved ones;

My lovely mother Freda Mukarugema, my late father Fidel Munyakazi, Mr. Nyakanimba Venant Belinali, Mulenzi E, Mr. David E. Sekyanzi, Bishop and Pr. Margaret Rwandamura, Ms. Kaitesi I, Mr. Kibogo Kizza James, Kabeiye Poline, Ms. Patience Atukunda, Pastor Patience and Odrek Rwabwago, the family of Mr. And Mrs. Ndahiro vianney, the whole family fraternity of UWESO MCV, Lt Col Fred Nyamurangwa, Kabera G Julius, Salongo John Dokori and his family, ms Giripina, Mr Murara A Kizihira, Mr and Mrs Kakooza, The chairman LCIII Masuliita Mr. Katongole, late Mahuku Charles and his entire family. The late Headmaster of Masulita Junior Mr. Sembatya Munyami and his entire family, Rwigyema James, Kato Muhire Jeremiah, Pastor Bahati Fred Jackson Mudahinyuka, Byakatonda Nkrunziza David, Byamugabo Wilson, Tina Byukusenge, Tesire G, Rukundo Emma, my lovely sister Nyirabagabe Janet, Faith, Peace, Kamikazi Queen, All former Kadogos [NRA], lovely ms Charlotte Mukankusi, Bro. Mudahinyuka Jackson, and my sister Ms Sylvia Mugume.

May God richly bless you, and for the departed ones may you rest in eternal peace.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

UWESO	Uganda Women's Efforts to Save Orphans
MCV	Masuliita Children's Village
H.E	Her Excellence
No.	Number of
%	Percentage
MUTI	Migyera UWESO Training Institute
HIV	Human Immune Virus
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
AIM	AIDS Integrated Models
NSPPI	National Strategic Programme Plan of Interventions
MGLSD	Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development
NGO's	Non Governmental Organizations
OVC	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
UDP	UWESO Development project
IFAD	
USCS	UWESO Savings and Credit Scheme
MTR	Mid-Term Review
SMS	Success Microfinance Savings
Ltd	Limited
BEC	Branch Executive Committees
SBEC	Sub Branch Executive Committees
SLA	Savings and Loans Association
NRA	National Resistance Army
NEC	National Executive Committee
NRC	Naluvule Reception Centre

DEFINITION OF TERMS

AN ORPHAN

An orphan is a child whose both parents are dead or even one of the parents is dead.

A child under the age of 18 who has lost both parents (HIV/AIDS prevention and orphan crisis, the situation of orphans and other vulnerable children in Uganda).

ORPHANAGE

This is an institution for the care and education of orphans. It is also an institution where orphans are housed and cared for.

NEEDY ORPHAN

An orphan who lacks the basic necessities, lives with elderly grandparents who cannot support him, lives with large foster families which lack proper support and or child headed households.

WAR ORPHANS

These are children who have lost both or either parents due to wars or conflicts and incurable diseases (HIV / AIDS).

ABSTRACT

The major objective of the study was to find out the life experience by orphans and vulnerable children in the orphanages and the surrounding communities. A total of 50 respondents of whom 20 were orphan girls, 10 orphan boys, 5 care takers were orphan girls, 10 orphan boys, 5 caretakers and 10 were teachers of these orphans.

The study was a qualitative and as such a descriptive research design was used. Qualitative techniques of data analysis were also used.

The study was carried out at Masulita children's village, an orphanage founded by His Excellence Hon. Janet Kataha Museveni. It's found in Wakiso District North West of Kampala City 39Km.

The researcher used both qualitative and quantitative methods during the study. For the purposes of validity, both primary and secondary data, was used during this study.

Instruments used were, documentation, questionnaires, interview schedules, observation, not books and pens, plus a camera.

The challenges the research met were as follows:-

- i. People were fearing to be interviewed for security purposes. For example orphans fearing to tell out their day to day life experiences.
- ii. The remoteness of the area also became a challenge due to transport costs from Kampala to Masulita.
- iii. Busy schedules of administrators, it was hard to get them for interviews because of a lot of work they were assigned to.

Objectives

- i. To examine the quality of education provided by UWESO to the orphans and vulnerable children.
- ii. To examine the adequacy of healthy facilities at MCV.
- iii. To establish the challenges faced by UWESO while looking after the orphans and vulnerable children.

The study findings were investigated in line with the research questions of this study as viewed below;

- i. Does UWESO provide quality education to the orphans and vulnerable children?
- ii. Do orphans at MCV receive the adequacy healthy facilities?
- iii. What are the challenges faced by UWESO while looking after orphans and vulnerable children?

Data source

Direct in depth interviews, questionnaires and observations were used to collect primary data while for secondary data was got from documentary data source/records.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.0 Background

Most African states, Uganda inclusive they are experiencing rampage or increasing numbers of orphans and this is due to wars which are almost experienced by most LDCS. These wars are it times civil wars but with more external support who work tooth and nail to see that these countries are never at peace so that development is a mere.

Orphanage has more resulted to various problems in Uganda of which some are social, psychological and physical on the society.

Before 1966, a terminology of orphanage was hardly heard because of the fact that even an orphan by then used to be catered for within and among family members and it would not be easy to notice an orphan but after then due to wars, orphans were now the spear heading topic because many were not catered for, during Obote One, Amini, and Obote Two regimes, this witnessed an increase in the number of orphans due to civil wars and even poor governance that led to massacre of many people who left siblings behind who had no assistance.

Today orphans are almost estimated to be 2.1 million and plus depending on Uwesos figure shown in their publications this brings about the alarming situation to all the people.

This surverellence population of the orphans causes several problems which among others are poor feeding or nutrition, lack of shelter, love and care, proper guidance not provided, they are always mild and worried, counseling is lacked, concern to their lives is not an issue, they are miss used for instance sexually abused, their rights denied, they are most likely to develop diseases that are complicated at tender age for instance AIDS, STDs, and blood pressure because of less care, living conditions are not favoring their life style. "And even government has not bothered about what is experienced by these

orphans yet they are the generation of tomorrow, NGOs have instead contending orphans, staff.

Therefore, it is against this background that UWESO took an initiative in intervening to solve the problem of orphans and vulnerable children.

Briefly UWESO is an indigenous national development organization registered with the Uganda Non-Governmental Organizations board.

It is a non – political and interdenominational governed by its constitution and the laws of Uganda.

Its vision is to have a society where all children live a full life.

UWESO's mission is committed to improving the quality of life of orphans and other vulnerable children.

Origin of UWESO

UWESO is a response by the women of Uganda in realization that the agony of successive wars, HIV/AIDS and other calamities left many children parentless, destitute and displaced.

Mrs. Janet Kataha Museveni founded UWESO in 1986 during her war-caused exile in Sweden. With her community of other Uganda women in exile she reorganized that as mothers of the nation, it was their responsibility to help the Uganda war orphan.

UWESO's Objectives

- To build income of vulnerable houses
- To improve food security and nutrition of poor vulnerable households
- To equip children with skills that help them realize their potential.
- To provide improved shelter and clean home environment for the child headed households.
- To improve the organizational capacity of UWESO to implement interventions.

Target Group

UWESO works with orphans and their caregivers to improve the socio-economic welfare of orphans and vulnerable children. Over 100,000 orphans and vulnerable children have benefited from past and present programs.

UWESO Evolution

Initially, UWESO's programmes were relief-oriented and focused mainly on the war-torn areas, especially in the Luweero Triangle, North of Kampala. The objectives of the organization were to be met mainly through financial and material support contributed by UWESO members, voluntary fund raising, donor grant support, as well as voluntary contribution of time by members. Initial activities initiated by UWESO included provision of relief supplies such as food, clothing, shelter and medical care. With time, focus was widened to include direct welfare to these needy orphans especially through provision of basic needs and school fees.

As the orphans were resettled into their communities, UWESO reached out to assist them with educational sponsorship in primary and vocational institutions. Through international donors, private pledges and fundraising drives, UWESO was able to sponsor on average 2,000 orphans a year in primary school, and 200 older orphans in a year in vocational training programmes during the period between 1992 and 1994.

In 1995, in response to findings depicting the very difficult conditions of the member families, UWESO held a strategic planning workshop where all the stakeholders resolved that the organization re-orient itself, from a welfare focus to a sustainable interventions emphasis. The shift was intended to support orphan families through community development programmes that would enable them to improve on their incomes and hence, be able to meet the needs of the orphans under their care.

The UWESO Development Project (UDP): 1995 TO 1998

Initial substantive support provided to UWESO to effect the new approach was provided by IFAD with Government of Belgium financing of USD 1.45 Million under its Belgium

Survival Fund under what was known as the UWESO Development Project (UDP), which was a four-year project (1995-98). The project would directly finance primary school scholarship and vocational training for orphans and support income-generating activities for orphan families and community volunteers who help orphans.

In early 1996 the whole support approach was revisited and the UWESO Savings and Credit Scheme (USCS) was established. After the redesign of the method of intervention, the support to income generating activities of foster families development into a successful field activity, which dominated UWESO branch operations on the five pilot districts of Kumi, Soroti, Lira, Mbarara, and Masaka.

A Mid-Term Review (MTR) during 1997 and an IFAD Interim Evaluation during 1998 concluded that UWESO had changed its operations from relief efforts to an effective development approach, which has a positive impact on its clients. It was therefore recommended to consider support for a four-year follow-on phase and a Formulation Mission was fielded accordingly during September – October 1998 to prepare what was to be known as the UWESO Development Programme (UDP).

The UWESO Development Programme (UDP): 2000 TO 2005

The objectives of the programme were, through savings and credit operations, training, demonstrations, as well as expansion of programme activities beyond the five original “core” districts, to: (a) improve the economic, social and self-sufficiency status of orphans and foster families/household taking care of orphaned children; (b) demonstrate the broader effects and impact of the programme on other districts/ areas of Uganda; and (c) enhance the policy and material attention given to orphan issues in the country by both public and private sector agencies as well as NGOs and Civil Society Organizations.

The UDP was designed in the following four components, which implementation deliberately pursued to benefit an overwhelming promotion of women (80%) clients taking care of orphans:

- (a) Development of UWESO Savings and Credit Scheme (USCS) and operations through development of savings and credit methods, as well as capitalization of the scheme in the core districts (Mbarara, Masaka, Lira, Kumi and Soroti).
- (b) Cluster-based training, study tours and artisan apprenticeship
- (c) Programme expansion and advocacy-through the extension of USCS to other areas, as well as intensification of advocacy efforts.
- (d) Support for the UWESO National Secretariat-primarily in terms of overall UWESO policies and strategy, physical and logistical facilities as well as staff capacity building.

UWESO Transformation: 2005 TO 2010

The UDP, which came to an end in 2004, was not renewed and in order to remain viable, UWESO had to re-focus its strategies in light of the developments in the political, socio-economic environment. UWESO undertook a restructuring exercise in 2005, after internal and external surveys highlighted that UWESO programmes were not addressing all OVC needs. Some of the important considerations included:

“Until 2005, the major organizational challenge of UWESO was striking a balance between being perceived as a “credit agency” and being perceived as a social development organization focused on OVCs. This was because the major approach of UWESO ‘s family empowerment program was conventional microfinance. A critical decision was taken at the beginning of 2005 to restructure the organization by introducing a clear separation between UWESO’s rural financial program and its social development activities. UWESO therefore split into two separate organizations specializing in two distinct areas, the two organizations became Success Microfinance Ltd (SMS) and UWESO proper.

“The enactment of the National OVC policy in 2004/5 led to streamlining of the national policy framework, an area which previously was not properly defined. This led to the need to re-define the primary UWESO target group from solely addressing orphans, to orphans and other vulnerable children (OVC) and to incorporate new programme areas.

How UWESO works

The UWESO structure is a bottom-up approach, with OVC households and volunteers from villages organized in groups and represented up to the local government district level. There are five main levels: Branch Executive Committees (BEC), Sub-branch Executive Committees (SBEC), Cluster groups, and OVC households.

Branch Executive Committees

This is a committee-representing district SBECs. The BEC provides oversight, supervision and monitoring of programme activities in the district. The BEC is supported by and works along side UWESO regional staff. The BEC mobilizes resources and authorizes payments made for all project activities.

Sub-branch Executive Committees

This is a committee of cluster leaders at a sub-county level. Apart from providing oversight, supervision and monitoring of sub-county programmes, the SBEC also directs community mobilization efforts.

Clusters

1-2 SLA groups make up a “cluster” or self-help group. Clusters are the community Group through which most UWESO interventions are introduced. Cluster meetings are Organized around SLA meeting times because they provide a forum for other learning and social development activities such as improving food security and learning about HIV/AIDS. UWESO’s long standing experience has brought out the fact that very poor households need to be supported on a number of issues if they are to break out of the poverty cycle and clusters provide a proven channel for a successful holistic approach. UWESO regional staffs facilitate the provision of training and agricultural inputs for community groups at cluster level.

SLA groups

15-30 households make up a Savings and Loans Association (SLA). In SLA group consists of members who come together weekly to save and loan out their savings at an interest level decided upon by the group. Savings and Loan Associations (SLAs) provide

the poorest rural households with access to credit, at low cost and risk, while simultaneously encouraging these households to save.

OVC Households

These homes have an average of 6 orphans. Most of them lack one or more basic needs and about a quarter of them are led by an adolescent because either both parents have died or the existing caregivers as a result of age or sickness.

UWESO today

UWESO strongly believes that in order to help orphans and vulnerable children reach their full potential, a holistic approach must be taken to address all their needs; UWESO targets children themselves, their households and their communities. There is also a volunteer membership of over 20,000 people. This volunteer structure provides the basis for mobilization of communities to participate and share responsibilities in improving the quality of life for orphans in Uganda.

One of UWESO's strengths is its ability to access "hard-to-reach" orphans and vulnerable children. Which it achieves through its grass roots cluster based structure/. UWESO works alongside the communities which benefit from its programmes. Mobilization and sensitization before a project commences encourages participation and ownership of the project. The current package of interventions has been designed in liaison with local government and community leaders, and is aimed at addressing the needs of OVCs and their caregivers. There is also continuous feedback from cluster members and regional staff about their needs and the successes or failures of our interventions. Therefore UWESO beneficiaries have a strong ownership of all UWESO programmes.

In order to benefit OVC households it is necessary to reevaluate programmes and organizational structures on a regular basis. Since the spin off UWESO has continued to restructure, this latest stage has two strands. First, UWESO's staffing structure was refined. The number of regional offices was reduced, and now there are eight regional offices which serve 14 districts. Further, the number of staff at the national secretariat in

Kampala has been reduced and the majority of staff now works in the regional offices where project implementation takes place. Second, the development programmes which UWESO offers were overhauled with new programmes being added and improvements being made to those remaining.

UWESO now owns 99% of the shares in SMS: therefore once SMS starts to make a profit this will be used by UWESO to fund its social development programmes, making the NGO more financially self sufficient. It has been predicted that UWESO will begin to receive dividends from SMS in 2009. UWESO has two other internal sources of income; these are a commercial building which is rented out and the UWESO consultancy window.

Governance and Management

Governance: UWESO's main body is made up of a National Secretariat and District Based Volunteers known as Branch Representatives. The Executive Director, who heads the secretariat, reports to the NEC (National Executive Community) a 15 member board that oversees UWESO. The highest decision authority for the Secretariat is the General Assembly, which brings together branch representatives every other year and elects the voting NEC members. The main NEC function is to put in place the policy framework; develop a clear strategy covering fund-raising, revenue-yielding investments, asset requisition; supervision of implementation progress; approval of annual work plans and budget; and endorsing management decisions on staffing. Several sub-committees of the NEC are responsible for overseeing specific aspects of the institutions work. At the branch level, the oversight responsibility rests with the Branch Executive Committees (BECs) and Sub-Branch Executive Committees (SBECs), made up of volunteers that meet regularly to coordinate branch-level decisions and undertake some activities of their own, such as mobilization. BECs work with UWESO staff at district, sub-county and parish levels. Under this arrangement, the UWESO secretariat provides technical backstopping, support supervision and monitoring.

Management: the management structure of the UWESO Secretariat has four divisions each reporting to the Head of Operations who in turn reports to the Executive Director: The divisions are; Programs, Field office, Finance, Human Resource and Administration. Division heads oversee the development and implementation of work in the various sectors and they are in-turn supervised and supported by Head of Operations whose key task is to ensure that divisions work in a coordinated and integrated manner. The Head of operation reports to the Executive Director who provides strategic direction to the organization and is responsible for general management of the organization, design, and implementation and reporting on UWESO programmes. The Executive Director reports to UWESO's National Executive Committee (NEC).

1.2 Statement of the problem

The problem of the study will be focused on “the wellbeing of the orphans and vulnerable children” in UWESO MCV, so with this, the researcher targets to study or investigate and identify the well being of orphans in the orphanages. How interactive is the environment, care takers' perception, teachers' perception and orphans' attitudes towards the surroundings.

So this study will intend to find out whether the environment is conducive for these orphans.

1.3 Objectives of the study

1.3.1 General objective

Analyzing the well being of orphans and vulnerable children in UWESO MCV.

1.3.2 Specific objective

- (i) To examine the quality of education provided by UWESO to the orphans and vulnerable children.
- (ii) To examine the adequacy of healthy facilities at MCV.
- (iii) To establish challenges faced by UWESO while looking after the orphans and vulnerable children.

1.4 Research questions

- (i) Does UWESO provide quality education to the orphans?
- (ii) Do orphans at MCV receive the adequacy health facilities?
- (iii) What are the challenges faced by UWESO while looking after orphans and vulnerable children?

1.5 Significance of the study

The study will contribute to the body of knowledge about the welfare of orphans and vulnerable children.

The study will help UWESO to improve on the welfare of orphans at MCV

Other researchers will find this study useful to their future research.

1.6 Scope of the study

The study was carried out at UWESO (MCV).

Masulita village, Wakiso district. UWESO looks after over 100,000 orphans country wide.

MCV houses 52 orphans and looks after 90 orphans who stay in the near by villages.

The age of orphans at MCV ranges from 1 – 18 years and those above 18 years are resettled. Most orphans who stay at the MCV are total orphans that is to say both parents are dead but some have traceable relatives while others do not.

Children from MCV go to various pubic primary schools in the vicinity of MCV. For O and A levels and vocational training they go to Migyera UWESO training institute which is owned by UWESO and founded by Janet Kataha Museveni. Children had a resident nurse who administered first aid and provided basic treatment but due to scarcity of resources to maintain the nurses, they were forced to distort the post and orphans were attached to nearby dispensary where they are treated at a considerable amount which is payable at every end of the month.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Introduction

This section examines literature related to the topic of situational analysis of wellbeing of orphans and vulnerable children. The literature is derived from a number of scholarly materials.

2.1 Situational Analysis

The situational analysis of orphans in Uganda will aim at looking into life experienced by orphans as they are resettled in their new adoptive families since it is discouraged to institutionalize orphans due to the fact that societal norms are not achieved by the orphans leading to hard in putting in society, so resettlement enhances or limits the negative of orphan hood and causes of vulnerability among children as they grow into responsible adults.

Major gaps will be identified, mapping of interventions that will target orphans and their care givers, the situation of older persons and their roles as care givers, legal and policy issues affecting orphans and other vulnerable children in Uganda will all be put into consideration.

Concurrently, a set of studies on issues that disproportionately affected orphans vis-à-vis non-orphans will be carried out. The issues that will be looked at will be psycho-social, health, reproductive health, preventive and curative practices by care givers of orphans and legal and policy issues faced by the orphans.

It is established that about 25% of all Ugandan households have at least one orphan, according to the MGLSD these households contained 7.4 persons compared with 4.3 persons for other households without orphans. The average number of children in a household with orphans was 4.3 compared to 2.7 in a household without an orphan. The average number of orphans in orphan households in Uganda is estimated to be 1.6 (NSPP1 2005-2006).

The number of orphans and other vulnerable children in Uganda has reached crisis proportions and their ever increasing needs put a great strain on families, pressure on services and stretches on limited resources. Current conservative estimates put the number of orphans alone at 2 million, which is about 19.7% of all children in Uganda (Source: HIV/AIDS prevention and orphan crisis awareness UWESO in collaboration with AIM).

The displacement of the war left some children without traceable parents and relatives. UWESO started the Masuliita Children's Village (MCV) to provide a loving, nurturing home for these desperate orphans. In recent years, the home started hosting children who are orphaned and left in the care of very old grandparents or slightly older siblings. Currently the home is nurturing 52 children in a homely environment offering them an opportunity up into physically, emotionally and spiritually balanced individuals retaining their essential cultural values and customs and lead sufficient productive lives as adults. Set in a farm environment, the home offers the children an opportunity to participate in different agricultural activities.

It is UWESO policy to discourage institutionalization of children but this has a limit and where nothing can really be done the MCV is looked at as a last resort at least for transition as possible better alternatives are sought. Since 1991 a programme to resettle these children in the communities is in place. Emphasis in practical skills that can enable them earn and live decently (UWESO Information Kit).

Virtually all children in Uganda have been in difficult circumstances in recent years. Even relatively well-off urban residents lack access to adequate health care, education and other social services. Many children have seen acts of violence committed against members of their family or neighbors. They have also observed corruption, and have had reason to question standards of justice after seeing perpetrators of crimes remain free. Some may have been permanently affected as a result. Fortunately, most of Uganda is now relatively stable, and attention can be focused on children who remain especially vulnerable.

The instability and violence of recent years have led to increased numbers of orphans in the most affected areas. In war-torn Luweero district, a 1987 study found that 1.7% of children 0 – 14 years of age were orphans, compared to 0.1% in the more peaceful Kabale district (Nalwanga-Sebina and Sengendo, 1987). If the average of these districts is applied nationally, the number of orphaned children may reach 50,000. Interestingly, researchers found that being an orphan per se whether in the community or in an institution, was not associated with lower utilization of health services or poorer health or nutritional status when compared to other children surveyed in the 0 - 4 age group. However, older orphaned children were less likely to attend school and more likely to have been ill in the previous two weeks than other children. Institutionalized children did not appear to be physically worse off than similarly affected children in private homes.

Presently, about 2,500 children live in institutions in Uganda (SCF, Personal Communication, 1989) of whom approximately 25% have lost both parents. The remaining 75% of children have one parent surviving but their families are unable to care for them to the same standard as the institution.

Children orphaned or abandoned because of AIDS are becoming a social problem in some parts of the country. In normal circumstances, orphans could count on the support of the extended family to lead relatively normal lives despite the loss of a parent, and it was rare for a child to lose both parents. However, in a few isolated areas where the AIDS epidemic has hit hardest, so many adults in the productive age group are dying that family networks are breaking up.

AIDS orphans may suffer more physical and emotional deprivation than other orphans if they are ostracized by community members who fear contracting the disease.

Reported AIDS cases data total approximately 8,000 for the country, mostly in the reproductive age group of 15 – 45 years. It is likely that each of these adults who died from AIDS left one or more dependent children. Since the number of cases is probably larger, and the total is not evenly distributed throughout the country, the additional

number of dependents to care for, on top of the normal number of abandoned or orphaned children, would represent a substantial burden in some communities.

Several church groups and NGOs have been providing assistance to orphaned children, usually through institutions. For the increasing number of AIDS orphans, these groups are investigating the possibilities of community based programmes, where support to grandparents or guardians can be provided to assist them to care for the children within their own village. Institutionalize care will be necessary for a small percentage of orphans with special problems, but it is hoped that most will be able to remain in their own communities.

Increased number of disabled children are another legacy of the recent wars. Estimates from Luweero and Kabale districts yield a rough national estimate of over 17,000 handicapped children aged 0 – 40 years. Many respondents in a recent survey cited disability as a reason for not attending school (Nalwanga-Sebina and Sengendo, 1987). Given the scarcity of public transport, and lack the lack of even simple devices, such as crutches or wheelchairs, disabled children will clearly not be able to take full advantage of existing health, education and social services. Braille materials are not generally available for the blind. Some special schools for handicapped children exist, but they are not necessarily located in areas of greatest need. NGOs have recognized these problems and are attempting to address them through the manufacture of simple aids and the education of family members to better care for special children.

Despite the recent turmoil, the number the number of “street children” living away from their families appears small; NGOs working in this area estimate that there are between 300 and 800 living in Kampala. However, a much larger number of school age children who still live with their families are engaged in “street” activities to earn additional income for their families.

insecurity [unemployment and loss of property]{orphan crisis awareness UWESO and AIM}.

The conflict and social upheaval that has characterized most of Uganda's history since the early 1970's has negatively impacted Ugandan society. It has resulted into mental and physical disability including psychosocial distress among large segments of persons living in conflict areas which by 2003 covered of the 56 districts in Uganda. People in these areas have been abducted, orphaned, neglected, and forced to migrate to internally displaced camps, which are characterized, by all sorts of poor conditions which among others is psychosocial problems and high risks behaviors. It was estimated that 20000 children were abducted between 1990-2001 in conflict areas in Uganda. It estimated that only 5000 of these children had been returned to their communities.

UWESO's 10th anniversary issue [1986-1996], reflection of a foster family, this started way back in the traditional ages of extended families, however after the 1881-1986 war, there was a new introduced kind of foster families as member societies were urged to take on orphaned children as many people were killed during the wars in luweero many orphans had been left behind . the normal traditional fostering system had failed because many children could not trace their relatives. In some cases all their close relatives had been killed. The orphanages were full to the bream.

2.2 Health Situational Analysis

Malnutrition constitutes a great threat to the health of orphans in Uganda, with 38% of Ugandan children reported as stunted with no evidence of improvement in the recent past. Regional consultants with children and the care givers reveal that in house holds there is limited access to food.

Focus on the health of vulnerable child particularly their nutritional status requires that food security and nutritional status of the household be maintained and that the health of a care giver is taken into consideration as the same as the health and nutrition of the children. Psychosocial support I s also an integral of the over all health and wellbeing of orphans and their care givers.

In severely affected communities, the political upheaval affects all aspects of the community life, which includes orphans.

Discrimination and stigma, emotional needs and grief over illness and death of parents, increased poverty, loss of property and inheritance rights in all the health mentioned bring about psychosocial torture, which unveils or lead to poor health status of orphans.

2.3 Community Selection

This is the most urgent need of orphans as it is required for these orphans to be brought up in a manner that will enable them fit in their respective societies of resettled.

For the case of adoption for instance when a child is to be given to a family to act as parents to the orphan, you should as an organization let this orphan or the child take appreciation in the process and always monitoring or regular visits should be ensured or the organization should always keep the link between the adopting family, the child and in case of an emergency the organization should play its vital role for example if the fostering parents died yet the child was still in school. There is an urgent need of the organization taking off the responsibility again.

For the case of adult orphans, adoption should not be the case but instead let orphans find areas of their interest since it is believed that they are mature enough to decide on their own. However, that does not limit the organization to attach the child to a foster family as the immediate people responsible and even of these mature orphans concentration, organization should always be with the upper hand but not shunning away the child's rights, and its of more interest if the organization sets up houses for adult orphans and even some financial assistance offered to them to start some income generating projects. The organization should as much as possible try to link these resettled orphans to lower local level leaders, and community at large since these are the immediate neighbors to enable them easily fit in the society of their resettlement.

2.4 Theory of Attachment/Attachment Behaviour

Attachment behavior has been defined as seeking and maintaining proximity to another individual. Whilst these reports leave no doubt that young primates of all species cling to objects with the utmost tenacity, it still remains to be considered how soon they come to discriminate and to attach themselves to a particular individual.

A woman's dependence on her father merely take over the heritage of an equally strong attachment to her mother, and that this earlier phase has lasted for an unexpectedly long period of time. Everything in the sphere of this first attachment to the mother seemed to be so difficult to grasp (Sigmund Freud 1931). Understanding of the response of a child to separation or loss of his mother. Freud turns on an understanding of the bond that ties him to that figure. In psychoanalytic writings discussions of the theme have been conducted in terms of object relations must often be used instead terms such as the attachment and attachment figure are preferred.

Psychoanalysts have been at one in recognizing a child's first human relationship as the foundation stone of his personality, but there is as yet no agreement on the nature and origin of that relationship. No doubt because of its very importance differences are sharp and feelings often run high.

Although it can now be taken for granted that all are agreed on the empirical fact within twelve months all infants have developed a strong tie to a mother figure, there is no consensus on how quickly this comes about, by what process it is maintained, for how long it persists or what function it fulfils.

Until 1958, which saw the publication of Harlow's first papers and of an early version of the views expressed here (Bowlby 1958), four principle theories regarding the nature and origin of the child's ties were to be found in the psychoanalytical literature. They are:

- (a) The child has a number of psychological needs, which must be met, particularly for food and warmth. In so far as a baby becomes interested in and attached to a human

figure, especially a mother, this is the result of a mother's meeting the baby's physiological needs and the baby's learning in due course that she is the source of his gratification. This theory is termed as Theory of Secondary Drive, a term derived from learning theory. At times referred to as cupboard love theory of object relations.

(b) There is in infants an in-built propensity to relate themselves to a human breast, to suck it and possess it orally. In due course the infant learns that attached to the breast, there is a mother and so relates to her also. This was proposed to be termed as the theory of primary object sulking.

(c) There is in infants an in-built propensity to be in touch with and to cling to a human being. In this sense there is a need for an object independent of food which is as primary as the need for food and warmth. It is proposed to term this the theory of primary object clinging.

(d) Infants resent their extrusion from the womb and seek to return there. This is termed 'the theory of primary return to womb craving'.

From the above statements Freud converged them and stated that love has its origin in attachment to the satisfied need for nourishment (Freud 1940).

Probably the feeding experience can be the occasion for the child to learn to like to be with others / Dollard and Miller, (1950).

The above two quotations are in line with contending theory of attachment.

In the countryside in springtime there is no more familiar sight than mother animals with young. In fields, cows and calves, mares and foals, ewes and lambs; in the ponds and rivers, ducks and ducklings, swans and cygnets. So familiar are these. Sights and so much do we take it for granted that lamb and ewe will remain with mother duck that the questions are rarely asked. What causes these animals to remain in each other's company? What function is fulfilled by their doing so?

In the species referred to, that young are born in a state of development sufficiently advanced for them to be able to move freely with in a few hours, and in each case it is observed that when mother moves off in some direction her young commonly allows her. In other species, including carnivores and rodents and including also man himself, development of the neonate is much less advanced. In these species weeks or even months many pass before the young acquire mobility, but once they have done so the same tendency to keep in the vicinity of the mother animal is evident. Admittedly there are times when the young animal strays and mother may then herself behave in a such way that proximately is restored. But just as frequently the young animal, on finding itself alone, itself the principal agent for restoring proximity.

Attachment and loss volume attachment John Bowlby (1978).

The behaviour described is characterized by two main features, first being maintaining proximity to another animal and restoring it when it has been impaired, second is the specificity of the other animal. Often within hours of giving birth to young, a parent can distinguish its own young from any others and then will behave parentally only to them, young in the turn come soon to distinguish their own parents from all other adults and hence forward behave in a special way towards them. Thus both parents and young usually behave towards each other in ways very different from the ways in which they behave towards all other animals.

Individual recognition and highly differentiated behaviour are, then, the rule in the parent young relations of birds and mammals.

There is evidence that most children after their third birthday show attachment behaviour less urgently and frequently than therefore, it none the less still constitutes a major part of behaviour witnessed when out walking, children of five and six and even older, like at times grasp, a parent's hand, and resent it if the parent refuses when playing with others, if any thing goes wrong, they at once return to parent or parent substitute. Through out the tendency of ordinary child, attachment behaviour continues as a dominant stand in his life.

During adolescent a child attachment to his parents growth weaker. Other adults may come to assume an important equal to or greater than that of the parents, and sexual attraction to age mates begins to extend the picture. As a result individual variation, already great, becomes even greater. At one extreme are adolescent who cut themselves off from parents and are unable or unwilling to direct their attachment behaviour to others, between the extremes lie the great majority of adolescents whose attachment to parents remain strong but whose ties to others are of much importance also. In many societies the attachment of daughter to mother continues more strongly than that of son to mother.

Six-year old Nellinda walked into her mother's bedroom, called her and cried. Nellinda's parents had an ailing marriage and her daddy had not appeared at home for over three weeks. After watching the trends, the little girl could not take it any longer. Whey is not daddy taking meals with us these days? I will not eat tonight unless I see daddy.

Nellinda is a typical case of a child shattered by the parents' marital turmoil. Contrary to what most parents believe, children do not just need accommodation or a house, they need a home; they do not need care takers, they need parents. What makes a child is character and this does not emerge from a vacuum. Your home is the womb from which character is conceived and developed. Just like a womb hides it contents before delivery, a home functions in an enclosure and few people get to know what goes on there.

The outside world only gets to understand what happens in your home from the character of the children it produces. When your children display awkward behaviour, you should look at your home before pointing an accusing finger at the child or asking 'why'. Home constructs character and the most essential component is the relationship between you and your spouse. According to Nancy Van Pelt's book, Train up a child, your child's greatest need is not two parents who loves him, but two parents who love each other. A harmonious relationship between you and your spouse provides the children with a secure environment that helps the develop self-concept. Children brought up by single parents show great deficiency in their interpersonal skills because a child needs both parents to

form a well-rounded character. They may appear unconcerned, but the squabbles you have with your spouse deeply affect your children emotionally.

As Pelt observes, 'Broken homes produce fractured children and divorce wounds the child deeper than the parents. A stable home anchored on a harmonious marital relationship, is the womb from which a child's character is conceived. The world is not made of trees, but people. Your home is the place where the child learns to live with people for the first time. Yes, children need your love, but for ideal character formation, they want to see you love your spouse first. The security that the child needs is not in the perimeter wall fence, but in the emotional relationship between you and your spouse. As Dorothy Nolte once wrote, "If children live with security, they learn to have faith in themselves and others. Harmonious interpersonal relationship between family members is the raw material from which character is made. The best gift a man can offer his children is to love their mother just like the best gift a woman can offer her children is love their father.

Finally, in old age, when attached behaviour can no longer be directed towards members of an older generation, or even the same generation, it may come instead to be directed towards members of a younger one.

Being alone in the world to confront its challenges can either inspiring or daunting. The thought may fill the mind with possibilities of no boundaries and no authorities. This freedom, however, also creates a loss of safety the security of home and family no longer exists. Confronting the world's challenges is one thing; confronting them all alone is quite another. This condition is the struggle for the orphan as literary archet type. The initial response to being alone might be exhilaration at the challenge. However, the orphan's final objective is to return to home without harm. It is a return to refuge, for the remain outside the home is to remain an outcast of sorts. Out society does not value the perpetual state of orphan hood. It does value individualism; however, even the individualist usually has a place to call home.

In awakening the Hero within, Carol Pearson outlines specific objectives and practices of the orphan as an archetype in our world. The goal of the orphan is to find security for fear of being exploited. He or she will deal with a problem by allowing it total control, hoping for salvation, or grudgingly acquiescing to its demands. An orphan's task is to reckon with pain and disillusionment and to be receptive to the help others provide. The special qualities he or she possesses to handle these problem and tasks are a realistic approach to life, recognition of his or her condition, and an ability to work with others (p. 82).

We are attracted to orphans in literature because they are the "common people", Orphans are heroes and heroines for us. We can identify with them, recognizing their feelings of insecurity as our own. Orphans in literature are attractive not just because of their unique status, but because orphan hood I is often "described as if from the inside" (Simpson 182). Readers can find a special bond with the orphan that they might not be as quick to uncover with a sage, arrior, or other "empowered" archetype. The common objective may choose different paths to achieve it. The se differences reflect the modes of literature that Northrop Frye develops in Aatomy of Criticism. In your YA novels, each narrates the orphan's quest for safety through a different mode: the comedic mode of Maniac Magee, the romantic mode of Nightjohn, the mimetic mode of out of Nowhere, and the tragic mode of I Am the Cheese. However, the tragic mode differs. This orphan's quest follows another path Instead of regaining safety, the orphan becomes completely separated-even from himself - by the novel's end. By honoring this tragic format, Cormier makes this orphan story unique.

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the out look of how the study was conducted, the samples that were used and the study population. It also attempts to indicate the instruments that were used and how data was collected and analyzed

3.1 Research design

The study was qualitative and as such a descriptive research design was used. Quantitative techniques of data analysis were also used.

3.2 Area of study

The study was carried out in Masulita children's village [MCV], an orphanage founded by Her Excellent Hon. Janet Kataha Museveni. It is found in North West of Kampala in Wakiso district, 39km from Kampala city.

It shares boarders with Luweero district, Mubende district, Nakaseke district, Mpigi district, Mukono district and Kampala district.

3.5 Data collection methods

3.5.1 Data type

The researcher used both qualitative and quantitative research methods during the study. For the purposes of validity, both primary and secondary data was used during this study.

3.5.2 Data sources and collection

The questionnaire, direct interviews and observation, were used to collect primary data.

3.5.3 Data collection instruments

3.5.3.1 Documentation

Under this instrument, data was gathered from UWESO head office records.

Other records were obtained from Masulita children's village (MCV), Migyera UWESO Training Institute (MUTI) and students from higher institutions.

3.5.3.3 Questionnaire

For purposes of consistency, the researcher set questions and supplied them to the orphans, care takers and teachers who provide appropriate answers to the set questions. This helped the researcher to generate diverse information from the above respective respondents widening the researcher's knowledge about the study. This was geared at getting a wide scope of the objectives.

3.5.3.4 In depth interview

The researcher asked questions and then respondents (orphans and disadvantaged children) answered the questions as the researcher noted down the answers. This helped the researcher in generating first hand accurate information since he would explain to the respondents what is exactly needed.

3.5.3.5 Observation

The researcher used his eyes to see what was really on the ground. The researcher observed the existing situations or conditions that orphans are living in, the method was aided by taking photographs that were to act as empirical evidence and observation schedule designed to help the researchers to tick the existing situation and services provided.

3.5.3.6 Researchers instruments

The researcher used questionnaires, interview schedules, documentation, note books and pens for recording the collecting of data, the researcher also used camera for taking photographs.

3.6 Data processing and analysis

3.6.1 Data processing

All data was processed in accordance with the stated objectives of the study which acted as a guide. For the purpose of conformity, much of the data was segmented in accordance with the objectives of the research.

3.6.2 Data analysis

Most of the data was analyzed in line with the stated objectives of this study.

3.6.3 Quantitative data analysis

The qualitative procedure of analysis was applied. The researcher analyzed qualitatively the views of different respondents by putting together those views that converged and came up with uniform findings.

3.6.4 Quantitative data analysis

Besides qualitative analysis, the researcher used quantitative data analysis, whereby the collected data was presented in different tables, photograph plates as a summary. The data was collected and analyzed manually by the researcher. The research analyzed the data collected and analyzed manually by the researchers. This research analyzed the data collected basing on the number of respondents on convergent views and this helped the researcher to come up with the right conclusions.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA PRESENTATION, DISCUSSION AND INTERPRETATION

4.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the findings and interpretations of the study. Efforts have been made in searching of studying relevant facts about how the welfare of orphans and vulnerable children is administered, problems encountered by orphans in day to-day orphaned life.

How they feed, hygiene, medical treatment, education challenges met by UWESO and orphans. Content analysis has been made given priority and thus information or data has been classified, organized and compared to meet systematic, objectives, qualitative and quantitative descriptions as Kohl (1984) manifests in his description of content analysis, it thus proves clearly that this chapter shows the starting point of the very matter in research findings and interpretation.

4.1 Distribution of population study

The groups of respondents (participants) that helped the researcher in accessing and collecting data were, MCV orphans, care takers, teachers and other orphans who are above 18years formerly in MCV but now in higher institutions of learning.

Also involved were attached to families. The results of the study will lead to the society's understanding of the need to find the solutions to the escalating problem of orphan hood in Uganda.

Table 1: Distribution of population study

Category of respondents	No. of respondents	Percentage
Teachers	10	20
Care takers	5	10
Orphans boys	20	40
Orphans girls	15	30
Total	50	100%

Source: Field data

The sample size consulted was 50 respondents, of whom 10 were teachers of these orphans, 5 were care takers of these orphans, 20 were orphans boys and 15 were orphan girls. This was done so that it may help the research to easy his work and even save time while gathering data as a big sample size meant sparing a lot of time in the field to interview all the concerned people. It was done in order to help the researcher minimize the costs that he would have incurred in typing, printing many questionnaires for a big sample size.

Table 2: Age group of Orphans at M.C.V

Age group of orphans	Frequency	Percentage
0 – 5	1	1.9
6 – 12	25	48
13 – 18	26	50
Total	52	100%

Source: Field data

The table above indicates the age groups of orphans found at Masulita children's village (MCV). The results shows that in the above table from 0 – 5 years of age group are 1.9% orphans, 6 – 12 are 48% and 13 – 18 are 50%.

This reveals that the age group from 13 – 18 orphans are the majority with average of 50%.

Table 3: Gender of Orphans at MCV

Gender	Frequency	Percentage
Male	24	46.1
Female	28	53.8
Total	52	100%

Source: Field data

The table above indicates gender of orphans in MCV. The results shows that 46.1 are male orphans while 53.8 are female orphans.

This implies that the female orphans are the majority with average of 53.8% in MCV.

Table 4: Teachers in public schools and MUTI UWESO

Teachers	No. of respondent	Frequency
Primary school	8	33.3
Secondary school	9	37.5
Vocational school	4	16.6
University	3	12.5
Total	24	100%

Source: Field data

The above table indicates the number of teacher respondents from different category of schools.

The results shows that in the table above, 33.3% were primary school teachers respondents, 37.5% were secondary school teacher respondents, 16.6% were vocational school teacher respondents, while 12.5% were university teacher respondents.

This reveals that the secondary teachers respondents were the majority with average of 37.5%.

Table 5: Care takers at MCV

Category of respondents	No. of respondents	Percentage
Administrators	5	25
House mothers and assistant	10	50
Counselors	5	25
Total	20	100%

Source: Field data

The table above indicates the category of caretaker respondents. The results shows 25% were administrators, 50% were house mothers and assistants, while 25 were counselors. This reveals that the majority were house mothers and assistances with the average of 50%.

4.1.1 Shelter

MCV has got five structured houses of which two are administration blocks, and three houses are for orphans which act as shelter to them. Their beddings are quite good and in good modern conditions; young boys and girls are in the same roofing but in different cubics/rooms with their houses mother who is responsible for all activities that take place day by day.

Houses are numbered House I, house II and House III. So house I, accommodates boys only, house II accommodates young boys and young girls, who need extra parental care that is offered by house mother. House III cater for big girls most in secondary school.

4.1.2 Activities in MCV

Children are taught how to participate in day-to-day activities as any other family home stead in a society. Work is done routinely, for example the ones who mop today will tomorrow prepare meals or sweep the compound. Children are also taught how to do some gardening, animal grazing, poultry, piggery caring, slashing compound, spiriting firewood, collecting food from the garden and other so many petty home activities.

Spiritual development is also another concern in this home children are encouraged to attend evening fellowships which are conducted routinely in these houses everyday, conducted by themselves, supervised by an administrator. On Sundays and other religious festivals children go to their different denominations for worship for example born again go to Masuluta worship centre, protestants go to Masulita Anglican church of Uganda catholic go to Kiziba catholic church and Moslems go to mosque at Bbaale for prayers

4.2 Feeding and nutrition

Children in this home feed on balanced diet, because the home has the following sources of food supply.

A banana plantation, a fertile piece of land for other cultivations such as maize, Cassava, sweet potatoes and vegetables. And also fruits are grown on that land of UWESO. MCV has got a farm on which they rear different types of domestic animals such as animals includes Friesian cows, for diary , goats for beef and income generating, pigs for income generation.

In addition to the above chicken rearing is also carried out of both broilers and layers. These provide both eggs and meat for a good balanced diet and also generate income.

On this farm also MCV has got a tractor which is also useful for agricultural purposes and it was given to them by donor agencies. More so on MCV farm there's a maize mill which grinds maize from the farm to add food supply to the orphanage. This will also generate income to the home through milling maize from the community around.

Plate 1: Farming Activities at Masuliita Children's Village



Source: Secondary Data

To supplement on the food supply to this orphanage, World food programme (WFP) has been giving out food to UWESO MCV. This include cow peace, cooking oil, rice, yellow posho, flour for porridge and at times sugar.

Plate 2: A track of UWESO carrying food from World Food Programme



Source: Secondary Data

4.3 Clothing

Children look neat and dress well. The sources of these clothes is through donations and little generated income from small scale projects and sale of old vehicle tires.

4.4 Medical care and treatment

At the beginning, UWESO had a resident nurse who could administer first Aid but later die to financial constraints distorted the past of nurse and made a deal with a catholic oriented dispensary at Kiziba church parish which could charge them little money per month through monthly billing. Also Dr. Ahmed of Ahmed clinic of Asia origin had entered a deal in which UWESO orphans would be treated free of charge as his offer. For serious cases of sickness and mental illness transfers were made to big hospitals or even outside country through fundraising for the sick orphans. Example of such a case of

Joseph Kajo who was taken for mental treatment and Rwigyema James who got a chance of going to USA to be operated due to heart attack and he needed up completing his university studies in USA.

4.5 Education

UWESO has successfully given education to orphans from various districts of Uganda both orphaned by war and calamities (HIV).

The children from MCV go to various category of schools ranging from primary to university. Scholastic materials are provided by UWESO MCV in conjunction with head offices (HQS). Primary children go to both government aided and private schools mostly around Msulita locality/sub county while secondary students as well as vocational training students go to Migyera UWESO training institute and secondary school. Further welfare at school both secondary and vocational training students are given boarding requirements and upkeep and visited once on a term while at school and are given some scholastic materials and school dues and additional pocket money for sustenance.

Plate 3: Pupil at Masulita Primary school



Source: Secondary data.

4.5.1 Higher institutional students

Students and above years are resettled but some gain opportunity of continuing with higher institution of learning through scholarships and bargains offered to them through UWESO head offices by institution and organizations. This depend on the performance of these students academically students who excel in academic performance hold or stand a big chance of getting the above mentioned scholarships/bursaries. Two students formerly in UWESO MCV completed from KIU the researcher himself is a result of UWESO MCV (Rwabuhi Festus) and one called James Kibogo, two students at Makerere University Nyangoma Joseph and Mudanyuka Jackson, two at MUBS Pauline Kabeije and Kizza James, Twin Justus Babirye Mary and Nakato Matilda at Makerere social work institute, Paul B at Kyambogo University. Hellen K. at Nkozi University, Katongole at Kakoba NTC Busyenyi, Mbabazi Sylvia and Jane Kembabazi art Nsamizi institute of social workers in Mpigi, Joyce Umwizerwa at Makerere College of Commerce, Mutesasira Richard at Nkumba University, Susan K. at Chrsitian University Mukono, Kakembo Geoffrey at St. Josephs Technical Institute, Ssemanda Richard, Gaba T.T.C, Mukakalisa Annet Buloba T.T.C, Mutesi Racheal Buloba T.T.C, Kato Ronald and Martha Nakazi at Migyera UWESO training institute, Santha and Nakato at Nile Vocational institute Njeru, Nagirinya Sylvia, Kobusingye Annet and Innocent Ocheng from Nkozi NTC Rwigyema james and Mbabazi Sarah in USA and finally Ieumba George of Mulago para medical school – all the above mentioned are some of UWESO educational products that managed to excel academically.

Plate 4: One of the orphans who graduated from Nkumba University



Source: Secondary Data

Resettlement of orphans above 18years;

UWESO has tried to resettle children who are above 18 years of age – through its resettlement projects. The process of resettlement has been rudimentary one due to the fact that they send away children whether they have where to go or not. This is done without resettlement package which makes these children suffer and opt to join violent acts. Some of these children have ended up in prostitution as a way of surviving and others have opted to join army and other negative armed forces as a result of frustration.

4.6 Challenges faced by UWESO

The researcher found out that there are many challenges faced by UWESO /caretakers as viewed below;

The number of orphans has increased so much that UWESO itself can't stand to satisfy all needs of all orphans.

Some orphans have complications and disabilities that are hard for UWESO to deal with, so without the government intervention and international children care bodies/funders, It's hard for UWESO to solve these complicated problems.

Lastly, UWESO faces is that however much it has tried to set up projects to generate income, the projects have not been sufficient enough to solve all the urgent problems of the orphans. So it depends on donations, fundraising and grants which in most cases do not come at the very time of need.

After the war of 1981 – 1986 many families were distorted and DISPRESTED. Many parents died leaving behind hopeless and helpless children who had no one to care. It's against this background that at the reception centre of Naluvule in Luweero where children had been gathered from different parts of Luweero triangle (war torn areas) that HE. Janet K. Museveni felt pity of the prevailing situation of the children who were at the concentration comp/centre. H.E with a group of other concerned women took an upper hand in searching where to put these orphans. In 1991 – 92 an initiative was taken and UWESO MCV was founded, through according to the constitution. Orphanages merit encouraged in Uganda. This was done as the last resort to the problem of these orphans because no one wanted top take the responsibility of caring for them. Orphanage has more resulted to various problems in Uganda of which some are social, psychological and physical on the society.

Before 1966, a terminology of orphanage was a....in the vocabulary of Ugandans because of fact even an orphan by then used be catered for within and among family members and it would not be easy to notice an orphan but after them due to wars, orphans were now the spear, heading topic because many were not activated for, during Obote I, Amini Obote II regimes, this witnessed an increase in the number of orphans due to civil wars and even poor governance that led to massacre of many people who left siblings behind who had no assistance. Therefore the researcher information that these above necessitated founding UWESO MCV.

CHAPTER FIVE

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.0 Introduction

The research study was carried out at UWESO MCV – Masulita as the main focus but also got some information from areas that are in contact with these orphans and vulnerable children. Such areas include public schools around Masulita locality where primary pupils go to school. UWESO head offices Kampala where I got documentation information, Migyera UWESO training institute in Nakasongola district where most of the secondary students study from and even vocational and training students study in their technical skills and crafts.

The study found out that most orphans are catered for educational wise because some orphans have even excelled. That is some have reached the university level of diplomas and degrees in various disciplines and others technical skills. After Masulita children's village, that is above eighteen years. They are resettled or attached to foster families where UWESO continues to sponsor them and even seeks scholarships for these orphans. Some go to universities in Uganda such as Kampala International University, Makerere University, Kyambogo University, Mukono University, Makerere university business school and tertiary institutions. However these orphans and vulnerable children have found hard times too. After institution or vocational training, the organization just sends them a way to face the world with no good resettlement package yet most of them have no traceable relatives who can give a hand. Just imagine sending some a way with 150,000 as a package to start a new life. No plot of land, no house, no relatives. It's as if you have changed from the home to the street.

One of the orphans reported to the research what one of the caretakers (executive director) said "you can go and suffer with the world, for you, you are blessed, we have raised to above 18years tried to give you education, go and look for what to do, remember you have no choice".

5.1 Recommendations

According to the researcher, the study findings were as follows and these are the recommendation to be observed. There is a need for the organizations to sensitize the care takers and even carried out workshops with teachers on how to handle orphans because of the background of that lives.

Educating orphans and vulnerable children is good and appreciable but when you start on something it's always good to conclude well. So orphans should not be just sent a way to face to face the world and suffer but rather resettled well.

While resettling orphans the organization in charge should try to ensure that the resettling package is sustainable and can help the orphan unto the period of his own yielding.

The government should intervene in the situation of crisis where the organization(s) has no sufficient funds to sustain these orphans and vulnerable children.

The organization should ensure that the funds meant for orphans reach the destined programme. This because workers of the organization have been found out to be corrupt, in that money meant to be for these orphans and vulnerable children have ended up in their own business.

There should be a proper resettling of these orphans because in most cases resettling of orphans have been perceived as getting rid of them due to the poor process of resettling them.

Even those orphans that are beyond 18years shall be handled with love and care not to be just dictated over. Here many orphans have lied on their age due to fear of being sent away from MCV.

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APPENDICES

Appendix I: Questionnaire schedule for care takers / administration

The purpose of this questionnaire is to gather information regarding the welfare of orphans in orphanages. You are therefore requested to fill in this questionnaire precisely and honestly because the information provided will be used to improve on the welfare of orphans in the following.

Tick appropriately and write in the space provided where necessary.

Between age

25 – 30 ☐

31 – 35 ☐

36 – 40 ☐

Sex

Male ☐

Female ☐

Religion

.....

Level of education

Marital status

Occupation

.....

Besides the orphanages / state how many orphans do you have in your family?

.....

How many children do you have?

.....

How many members are in your family?

.....

How many children are of school going age but do not attend school?

.....

Why? Give reasons for your answer

.....

Do orphans respect staff members?

.....

If not what could be the reason?

.....

How many years have been in this orphanage?

.....

What are the challenges you have faced while taking care of orphans?

.....

What would be possible solution to those challenges?

.....

What is the future prospects of this orphanage?

.....

Appendix II: Questionnaire schedule for orphans

Good morning / after noon / evening sir or madam.....

I am Festus Emma conducting a research on the well being of orphans and vulnerable children of UWESO. This research is of academic purpose as partial requirement to attain Bachelor's degree in BED / ARTS. This questionnaire is to collect information regarding UWESO's attitudes towards the well being of orphans. You are kindly requested to fill this questionnaire precisely and honestly because the information given will be used to improve on the well being of orphans under UEWSO's care and the country at large.

Make a tick where necessary / write in space provided.

Demographic information

Age

5 ☐

5 – 12 ☐

13 – 18 ☐

18 above ☐

Sex

Male ☐

Female ☐

Level of education

None ☐

P.1 – P.7 ☐

S.1 – S.4 ☐

S.5 – S.6 ☐

Vocational .T.I ☐

Collages and University ☐

4. Locality of your school you go to

Rural

Urban

5. Religion

Anglican ☐

Catholic ☐

Moslem ☐

A.T.R ☐

Others (specify) ☐

Appendix III: Photographs of the Administrative staff and the Founder of UWESO

Administrative Staff



Source: Secondary Data

Founder Mrs Janet Kataaha Museveni at MCV



Source: Secondary Data