

EXAMINING MASS MEDIA REPORTS IN HIGHLIGHTING THE ORPHANS IN
UGANDA

A CASE STUDY OF UWESO

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BMC/43512/143/DU

A RESEARCH REPORT SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF JOURNALISM
AND MEDIA STUDIES IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR
THE BACHELOR'S OF MASS COMMUNICATION KAMPALA INTERNATIONAL
UNIVERSITY

AUGUST 2017

DECLARATION

I **KATUSIIME JULIET** declare that this research report is my original work, it has not been submitted to any other university or institution for any award and where it is indebted to work of others.

Signature.....

Date.....

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APPROVAL

I hereby certify that this work entitled **examining mass media efforts in highlighting the plight of orphans in Uganda case study of UWESO** has been submitted with my approval for examination as university supervisor.

Signature.....

Date.....

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UNIVERSITY SUPERVISOR

DEDICATION

I dedicate this piece of work to my father and mother and to all my friends and family members

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

First of all I thank the almighty God for the wonderful life he has given to me. I take this opportunity to thank the following people who have given me both material and moral support. I also thank my research supervisor madam Nanyondo Janet for her guidance during my research study and lastly to all my friends for the wonderful guidance throughout my studies.

LIST OF ACROYNMS

NGOs;	NON GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATION
UWESO;	UGANDA WOMEN EFFORT TO SAVE ORPHANS
UNICEF;	UNITED NATION'S INTERNATIONAL CULTURE AND EDUCATION FUND
HIV;	HUMAN IMMUNE VIRUS
AIDS;	ANTI IMMUNE DISEASE SYNDROME
MPs;	MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT
UN;	UNITED NATIONS
WB;	WORLD BANK
UNHCR;	UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSION FOR REFUGEES
OPM;	OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER
OVC;	OTHER VOLUNARABLE CHILDREN
GF;	GLOBAL FUND
UPE;	UNIVERSAL PRIMARY EDUCATION
USE;	UNIVERSAL SECONDARY EDUCATION
IFAD;	INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT

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ABSTRACT

The study examined the “Examining the challenges faced by UWESO toward the welfare of orphans. A case study of Rakai orphanage centre Uganda. The study was carried out in Rakai orphanage centre in Kakuuto County located in Rakai district in central Uganda.

The study achieved the following objectives; to examine the achievements of UWESO towards the welfare of orphans in Uganda, to recommend policies to improve on UWESO operations in Uganda, to examine the challenges faced by UWESO as an NGO in Uganda. The researcher adopted the case study research design and correlation study design which explored the challenges faced by UWESO toward the welfare of orphans.

Data was collected from a sample of 50 respondents in using self administered questionnaires and was later analyzed using Pearson correlation coefficient (r). The findings revealed challenges faced by UWESO had a positive and significantly related to welfare of orphans ($P=0.000<0.01$, $r=375$) the study concluded that majority of the respondents agreed that UWESO had registered many achievements in education, health, women empowerment, HIV AIDS sensitization

Additionally the findings showed that UWESO was faced with many challenges like poverty, disease, gender imbalance, child abuse and poor health, high illiteracy rates and high HIV AIDS prevalence,. Basing on the findings, it was recommended that UWESO should provide vocational training, provide micro-credit, women empowerment and promote girl child education. Furthermore able to act on ones goals:

The findings show that there are a wide range of challenges faced by UWESO including discrimination, low social status, and lack of economic self sufficiency and greater risk of HIV/AIDS infection. In Uganda as in many African countries, gender discrimination means that women must submit to an overall lower social status than men.

In conclusion UWESO has played an important role since its creation 29 years back in Uganda towards the support of orphans after the civil war of 1981-1986 and the effects of HIV-AIDS. UWESO has improved on the orphans shelter through providing decent shelter, protected orphans against child abuse and exploitation, rehabilitated orphans who have been on the streets of the towns it has participated in the skilling of the orphans through vocational training, the organization has improved on the health of the orphans through free health services and its has participated in the fight against HIV AIDS among the orphans.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.0 Introduction

This chapter introduced the background of the study, statement of the problem, purpose of the study, the research objectives, research questions, and scope of the study, significance of the study, conceptual framework and key terms.

1.1 Background

The Uganda Women's Effort to Save Orphans (UWESO) is an NGO created in 1986, with the aim of assisting approximately 1.03 million people under the age of 17 who became orphans during the mid-1970 civil war. Since then many more children have become orphans mainly losing parents to AIDS. Approved by IFAD/BSF in 1994, the UWESO was designed to help the NGO assist these young people and their foster parents / guardians.

The project's major focus is on strengthening UWESO's role to improve the quality of life of the needy orphans by empowering the local communities to meet their social, moral and economic needs in a sustainable manner. This is achieved by focusing on capacity-building within UWESO and initiating focused pilot activities to enable the organization to respond to the increasing challenges of its decentralization process. (Lakwo 2012)

UWESO was founded to provide care for Children made vulnerable by the civil turbulence and the HIV/AIDS pandemic. It offers development oriented and self sustaining programmes aimed at improving the quality of life of vulnerable children. UWESO exists to promote the survival development, participation and protection of orphans and other vulnerable children in Uganda. (New Vision, 2011)

Orphan-hood in Uganda still remains a big development challenge. Children constitute about 57.4 percent of Uganda's total population of 30.7 million people (UNHS, 2009/2010) of 57.4 percent 14 percent have been orphaned. (The Independent, 2014)

As result HIV AIDS has led to an increase in skipped generation households where an older person often the grandparent becomes the primary caretaker of a child who has lost either one or both parents or whose parents are absent for a prolonged period of time.

Another category are the child headed households in which there are no older people present or if they are present they are too sick to act as household head. These and other categories of vulnerable children constitute UWESO's target beneficiaries for care and support. UWESO through facilitating the formation of 2625 village savings and loans Associations (VSLAs) is transforming the social economic status of vulnerable households and communities. In the midst of limited livelihood opportunities, UWESO through formation of VSLAs has become the solution to increased vulnerability and inability to provide basic needs to OVC in the community. As a consequence care takers of OVC have been able to start income generating activities have been inducted into the saving culture and are now able to save and get loans from their groups.

Beyond this UWESO has been instrumental in creating awareness on HIV/AIDS specifically promoting prevention interventions and formation of power clubs in 68 schools and communities in North and Eastern Uganda. To improve the quality of life of needy orphans by empowering the local communities to meet the social, moral and economic needs of these children in a suitable manner.

UWESO's long standing experience has brought out the fact that very poor households need to be given a comprehensive and holistic package if they are to break out of the poverty circle. One of UWESO's strategies is working with community members organized into self help community clusters. This approach enhances access to "hard to reach" orphans and vulnerable children and gives beneficiaries a strong sense of ownership of all UWESO programmes.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

It is imperative to state that much as UWESO has incurred great effort to protect and support the orphans in Uganda and to empower the women to become economic actors and gain power, financial ability in the community to take charge of their destinies (new vision 2012). However UWESO is faced with many challenges ranging from poverty and disease, increasing HIV /AIDS prevalence in the country, Gender inequality, child labor, poor child and maternal health, low enrollment of children in school and unequal opportunities for women and girls all of which have made it impossible to register great success as per MDGs 2015 and attain their mission of improving the quality of life of needy orphans by empowering the local communities to meet the social, moral and economic needs of these children in a sustainable manner.

It is based on this ground that the researcher seeks to investigate the challenges faced by UWESO towards the welfare of orphans in Uganda.

1.3 Purpose of the study

To examine the challenges faced by UWESO towards the welfare of orphans in Uganda

1.4 Research objectives

- i. To examine the achievements of UWESO towards the welfare of orphans in Uganda
- ii. To recommend policies to improve on UWESO operations in Uganda.
- iii. To examine the challenges faced by UWESO as an NGO in Uganda.

1.5 Research questions

- i. What are the achievements of UWESO as an NGO in Uganda?
- ii. What policies can be adopted to improve on UWESO operations in Uganda?
- iii. What are the challenges faced by UWESO as an NGO in Uganda?

1.6 Scope of the study

1.6.1 Geographical scope

The study was carried out in Rakai orphanage centre in Kakuuto County located in Rakai district in central Uganda.

1.6.2 Subject scope

The study focused on the challenges faced by UWESO towards the welfare of orphans in Uganda.

1.6.3 Time Scope

The study reviewed the challenges faced by UWESO towards the welfare of orphans in Uganda for a period of three years (2014-2017) because there has been an increase in the number of orphans in Rakai district due to high HIV AIDS deaths.

1.7 Significance of the Study

- The study will help the government of Uganda to clearly understand the challenges faced by UWESO in its efforts to improve on the welfare of orphans in Uganda as it was established by the women of Uganda to save orphans in the country .
- The study will help the Non Governmental Organizations and International Agencies to understand the challenges faced by UWESO to achieve its organizational goals and improve on service delivery and out reach to the orphans .
- The study will help future researchers to identify gaps in the challenges faced by NGOs to attain their organizational goal of improving the welfare of the orphans in Uganda and improve on service delivery.

1.8 Key Terms

Orphans; are children whose both parents have died or children living in an orphanage

Empowerment; involves increasing the economic, political, social, educational, gender or spiritual strength of women or an entity or it's a process of obtaining basic opportunities for the marginalized people

Non Government Organization; is any non profit making, voluntary citizens group which is organized on a local, national or international level task oriented and driven by people with a common interest

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Introduction

This chapter looked at the existing theories, concepts and observations of past and current researchers extracted from textbooks, formals, academic dissertations and reports providing an in-depth understanding of the challenges faced by NGOs. The chapter is related to the research objectives exploring the achievements of UWESO towards the welfare of orphans, the policies to be adopted to improve on the operations of UWESO and the challenges faced by UWESO towards the welfare of orphans.

To date UWESO support towards needy children, families and communities is broadly categorized under Technical support services, livelihoods, children protection and Health as Uganda celebrates her 50 years of Golden Jubilee since independence. UWESO today are able to take pride in her enormous contribution towards promotion of survival, development, participation and protection of vulnerable children in Uganda. Aware of the challenges faced by vulnerable households in accessing essential social services including the basic necessities of life such as food, clothing, water, bedding and medical care. As a way of empowering communities, families and more particularly OVC households UWESO has equipped OVC caregivers through training on USLAs to locally mobilize savings and execute micro financial services that are tailored to meet their needs. As a result for the past 3 years there has been creation of 2625 VSLA groups across the country with active members cumulative average savings consequently a total of 2395 care givers distributed across all UWESO regions have established small scale income generating activities from either individual savings or loans borrowed from the groups (Aguti, 2014).

Agaba (2012) states that one of the most touching contributions UWESO have ever made is shelter improvement for child headed and elderly headed households, where people living in dire circumstances and deprivation had their lives uplifted through provision of decent shelter. UWESO has come to the rescue of children who once were miserable, dejected and lost all hope due to the circumstances they found themselves in.

Embedded in UWESO mission child protection against abuse, exploitation and all forms of harm is at the Heart of UWESO's interventions with many partners such as Raising Voices to sensitize communities and schools against the efforts of violence on children as well as advocating for a violent free school environment. With funding from International Labour Organization (ILO) UWESO has promised a community based campaign against child labour through increased access to and retention of children in primary schools within Mbale District. (save the children report 2012) .1300 children have been prevented from engaging in worst forms of child labour through enrollment of these children in UPE while 800 children have been withdrawn from worst forms of child labour, rehabilitated and enrolled into Primary Schools for formal education. In addition the projects have supported strengthening of social protection systems for child labour affected households through an integrated area based approach (Nambi 2011).

Recently UWESO in partnership with the Ministry of Karamoja Affairs and KCCA is providing residential care and support to former street children withdrawn from the streets of Kampala City. This is an ongoing project aimed at removal of children from the streets i.e. rehabilitating, repatriating and resettling them. It will also endeavor to mitigate the push and pull factors that cause children to come for begging on the streets. (Nassozi Ruth 2013).

Under the health component, UWESO has implemented a number of interventions on HIV/AIDS prevention, provision of water, hygiene and sanitation with funding from UN Habitat. UWESO constructed 60 water tanks for OVC households as way of promoting rain water harvesting and improving access to water for the communities and pit latrines. UWESO has evolved into a technical support organization providing technical support services to both local governments and OVC focused civil society organizations on OVC programming. The engagement in this role has enabled the scale up of the quantity of care and protection services reaching children in Eastern Uganda. Currently UWESO is involved in the implementation of the strengthening the Uganda National Response for Implementation of services for orphans and other vulnerable children, Project responsible for strengthening sustainable local government and community systems that will improve access

to utilization and coverage of quantity essential services for vulnerable children in 80 districts(new vision 2012).

In her speech Mrs. Janet Museveni who is also the Patron UWESO said the launch of the new branch is yet another great milestone in the 28 years journey of the organization that was started to extend a helping hand to orphaned and destitute children and she was humbled to witness the far – reaching impact of the organization who growth and expansion has not been limited by location and scarcity of resources “The future of this country is dependent on the quality of children we raise today. Therefore investment in children must be now and must be deliberate. The struggle of brining smiles to the faces of vulnerable children still continues”

According to Ntambirweki (2014) UWESO a non-government organization has helped hundreds of thousands of women and children affected by HIV/AIDS was founded in 1986 by Uganda’s First lady Janet Kataha Museveni and a group of other women. Its original mission to provide protection and support to children who had lost their parents during the years of civil unrest and violence in the country was seen as a temporary emergency measure. When the epidemic mushroomed during the1990s UWESO’s mission grew much bigger. Tens of thousands of Ugandans have since grown sick or died of AIDS. Hundreds of thousands of children lost their parents and care givers. Rising deaths among the most productive members of society have stretched once-resilient families and communities to untenable limits. Initialing UWESO focused on enabling orphaned children to stay in school them with supplies. The organization soon expanded its program me to enable orphans guardians to earn incomes via agriculture, bee keeping and livestock. The program me helps both the orphaned children and their community.

Although thousands of orphans benefited from the program, in 1995 UWESO began offering micro-credit loans to even more orphans. With about \$1 million from donors (primarily the Belgium, Government, UNICEF and USAID) UWESO set up a revolving fund that disbursed small loans targeting women caring for numerous orphans. The program focused on empowering women to become economic actors and gain power, financial ability in the community to take charge of their destinies the loans were payable in small instalments and

members acted as guarantors for each other. The date UWESO support towards needy children, families and communities is broadly categorized under Technical support services, livelihoods, children protection and Health as Uganda celebrates her 50 years of Golden Jubilee since independence. (Kwesiga 2011) UWESO today are able to take pride in her enormous contribution towards promotion of survival, development, participation and protection of vulnerable children in Uganda

Poverty and disease are linked problems in Uganda that are compounded by poor sanitation, unclean water and inadequate housing only 52% of the population has access to clean water. Although food is easily grown in Uganda, sporadic drought causes severe famines. Uganda suffers from a very high infection rate of the Human Immune Deficiency Virus (HIV) that causes Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS). The International Bank for reconstruction and development (World Bank) estimated 820,000 Ugandans were infected with AIDS in 1999. The other most common ailments include prenatal and maternal conditions, malaria, Pneumonia and diarrhea. Infectious diseases such as meningitis, Cholera have occurred more frequently as a result of the breakdown of the health system during the Idi Amin regime in the 1970's.

Onyango (2010) Women of Uganda face a wide range of challenges including discrimination, low social status, and lack of economic self sufficiency and greater risk of HIV/AIDS infection. In Uganda as in many African countries, gender discrimination means that women must submit to an overall lower social status than men. For many women, this reduces their power to act independently, become educated, avoid poverty and escape reliance upon abusive men. Many girls and young women become coerced into sex or can be obliged to trade sex for economic survival. It is common for girls to become sexually active at a much younger age than men causing the rise of HIV/AIDS to become even more pronounced. Older men are breaking long – established social customs and choosing younger girls to become their sexual partners in order to avoid catching HIV, in doing so these men are in fact infecting them with HIV. In some districts, HIV prevalence among 13 – 19 years old girls is at least 10 times higher than in males of the same age. (Mujuzi Ddamulire, 2012).

Health care provision and overall infrastructure in Uganda are chronically underfunded and highly variable in quality. The results are astounding. Uganda's infant mortality rate and life expectancy age are among the worst in the world. More than 50% of Ugandans have no access to clean water, while malaria and respiratory illnesses are widespread and are frequent causes of death. AIDS has claimed millions of household throughout Uganda and has reduced the life expectancy from 48 years in 1980 to 43 years in 1995.

A system of "cost sharing" whereby hospitals must charge for treatments means that most Ugandans have to pay for health care when they get sick. The high cost of care leads many Ugandans to turn to cheaper traditional medicines rather than attend a hospital. Economic liberalization has created a health care system that places the poor at a state of disadvantage. Other major health care issues are basic hygiene, nutrition, women's and children health and sexual reproductive health (.WHO Report 2013)

According to ILO report (2012) considerable differences exist between the many kinds of work children do. Some are difficult and demanding; others are more hazardous and even morally reprehensible. Children carry out a very wide range of tasks and activities when they work. Not all work done by children should be classified as elimination. Children's or adolescents' participation in work that does not affect their health and personal development or interfere with their schooling is generally regarded as being something positive. The term "child labor" is defined as work that deprives children of their childhood, their potential and their dignity and that is harmful to physical and mental development. In its most extreme forms child labor involves children being enslaved, separated from their families, exposed to fend for themselves on the city streets often at a very early age.

Ojoka (2012) Empowerment in Uganda's content is understood as all those processes where women and men take control and ownership of their lives. There are three core elements of empowerment according to the PEAP 2004/5 – 2007/8. The first one is agency or the ability to define one's goals and act upon them. However, evidence from participatory studies shows that although the affirmative action policy that government is pursuing is showing some positive results, participation by women in local governance still needs to be strengthened.

The second core element of empowerment is gender awareness in order to be able to act on one's goals; one must be aware of the forces and structure working to one's disadvantage for example value and systems, norms, legal frameworks, discriminatory practices. Recent participatory research has concluded that lack of control over productive resources by women explained that they lack control land, the crops their labor produces from it, livestock and other productive resources yet they are responsible for meeting family needs (Tamale 2013)

Burns (1978:22) in his transformational leadership theory states that leaders at different levels should come up with relevant policies in order to achieve economic empowerment of women in Uganda. HIV Continues to take a devastating toll. An equally disturbing indicator is the prevalence of HIV/AIDS in Uganda, the First case of which was reported in 1983. Since then the pandemic has taken its toll, resulting in an average women, man and child in Uganda. More than 1.8 million people have already died from AIDS and approximately one million people are living with HIV/AIDS. The pandemic is primarily the result of human rights crisis in Uganda and Africa. The primary cause of non – realization of the rights of girls and women – gender inequality. This combined with socio – political instability and poverty, creates a lethal mixture.

Since the onset of the epidemic in Uganda the number of infected children between the ages of 6 to 12 years has increased steadily. It is estimated that more women are infected with HIV/AIDS than men and at an earlier age. Girls do not have adequate information on sexuality and fertility and access to adolescents - friendly services (AFS) (UNICEF Report 2012)

Since Uganda instated Universal Primary education (UPE) by removing Primary School fees in 1996 enrolment has drastically increased, but many classrooms now have 200 pupils in one room with one teacher. Teachers are often forced to hold classes outdoors because of the lack of sufficient facilities and many observers are skeptical about the relative quality of the education. Furthermore there is still a large discrepancy in the education received by girls and boys and high school dropout rates. The main factors that hamper the realization of girls' rights to education in Uganda are early pregnancies, early marriages, unsafe and gender-

based school environments, inadequate sanitation facilities and heavy workloads at home. Lack of privacy, sanitary materials and clean water during menstruation have a significantly negative impact on girls' dropout rates. Lack of relevant life-skills or guidance and education on adolescents' reproductive health.

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction

This chapter describes the procedures that will be followed when conducting the study. It involves the research design, population study, sample size, determination and selection, sampling techniques and procedures, data collection methods, data collection instruments, validity and reliability, data collection procedures, data analysis, measurement of variable, limitations and solutions to the study.

3.1 Research Design

The study was built on a case study research design since it was to analyze the degree of relationship between the variables and is an in-depth investigation of an institution and that a case study investigation makes a detailed examination of a single subject. Amin (2005) asserts that a case study provide an in-depth study of the problem when there is limited time scale. Both qualitative and quantitative approaches will be used in this study.

3.2 Study Population

The study population total was 100. This study included both male and female who are staff of UWESO Uganda. It included Country director of UWESO, Project managers, Women and Child protection advocates, and field coordinators as indicated in table 1. These were believed to be sufficiently informed about the issues considered in the study as well as being accessible.

3.3 Sample size

The optional sample size for the study was determined from statistical tables derived by Morgan (1970) as recommended by Amin (2005) Sarankakos (2003) since collecting data from the entire accessible population is costly (Mugenda and Mugenda 2003, Sarankakos 2003). The researcher sampled the accessible population. Table 3.1 shows the proposed distribution.

Table 3.1 Target population and Sample size and sampling techniques

Category of respondents	Target population	Sample size	Sampling technique
UWESO Country director	2	1	Purposive
Project managers	10	5	Purposive
Child Advocates	10	5	Purposive
Child and women protection officers	20	10	Simple random sampling
Field officers	8	4	Simple random sampling
Civil society	50	25	Simple random sampling
TOTAL	100	50	

Source: Primary data Rakai orphanage centre UWESO Uganda

The respondents were selected using purposive sampling technique. This is because they have information about the challenges faced by UWESO Uganda considering their positions. Purposive sampling targets a particular group of people (Amin 2005) with ample information on the subject. The rest of the respondents will be selected using simple random sampling technique. According to (Sekaran 2003) simple random sampling technique has got least bias and covers a larger number of individuals.

3.4 Sampling technique and procedure

A researcher used probability sampling methods to select sample of the study probability sampling was used where elements in the population have the same chance of being selected as subject where as non-probability sampling was used when the elements don't have a known chance of being selected as subject (Sekaran 2003) in accordance with the fore going the researcher used probability and non - probability sampling methods to select the subject of the study.

3.4.1 Probability sampling

The researcher used simple random sampling to select the members of the civil society that was involved in the study. According to Sekaran (2003) Saunder et al (2003) simple random sampling is the type of sampling used when every element of the population has known and equal chance of being selected as a subject. Sekaran (2003) asserts that simple random sampling has the least bias and offers the most for generalization thus informing the reasons for its use in this study.

3.4.2 Non Probability sampling

The researcher used purposive sampling to select subjects under the key informant category. According to Saunder et al (2003) purposive or judgmental sampling enabled a researcher to use judgment to select cases that best enable him answer the research questions. This form of sampling was used when working with very small samples such as in case study research and when the researcher wishes to select cases that are particularly informative. The former informs the main reason this form of sampling will be used (Mugenda and Mugenda 2003).

3.5 Data source

3.5.1 Primary data

The researcher collected information from the respondents through interviews, observation and self administered questionnaires to the target respondents who will include staff from different departments hence getting first hand and up to date information.

3.5.2 Secondary data

The researcher reviewed the literature related to the challenges faced by UWESO in Uganda. Secondary literature was used to enhance the investigation and it was obtained from journals, textbooks and articles sourced from the internet and library.

3.6 Data Collection Methods

Both quantitative and qualitative techniques were used for this study. The triangulation of both data collection methods is helpful because results from one method help to inform the other while at the same time neutralizing any inherent bias (Amin 2005) for this study. Questionnaire, interviews and Documentary review methods are the two methods that were

used for data collection, they are often mixed methods due studying investigation according to Lai and Walt man (2008) and because of their efficiency and convenience

3.7 Data Collection Instruments

The data Collection Instruments was used to collect data and these will include; interview guide, documentary check list and questionnaire.

3.7.1 Questionnaire

A questionnaire is defined as a pre-formulated written set of questions to which respondents record their answers usually with closely defined attitudes (Sekaran 2003). A structured questionnaire will be used to collect primary data from the respondents on the views and evaluation the challenges faced by UWESO in Uganda. This contained a list of possible alternative from which respondents will select answers that best suite situations as recommended by Mugenda & Mugenda (2003 pg 71- 72). This enabled the gathering of systematic and well thought information. Questions will be organized according to themes of study and responses will be arranged on Likert scale of 1 – 5 where; 1 – Strongly Disagree, 2 – Disagree, 3 – Not sure, 4 – Agree and 5 – Strongly Agree with assertion. This is meant to establish the extent to which respondents will agree with the statement.

3.7.2 Interview Guide

in – depth interview guide with structured and semi- structured questions was used to collect data from the UWESO Country director, Project managers, Child advocates through asking probing questions, more revealing information which might be obtained from the questionnaires were collected. An interview is where the researcher uses a face to face interaction to exchange views (Amin 2005) by the use of an interview guide, data was collected from Key informants. The interviews provide the researcher with the chance to probe the respondents in cases of ambiguous responses.

3.7.3 Documentary Review Check List

Documentary review method was used to obtain secondary data to supplement and triangulate information obtained by the questionnaire survey method was regarded to the challenges faced by UWESO Uganda. The documents was studied and reviewed in relation to the set objectives of the study and the documents include journals, articles, internal and external reports, budgets and work plan

3.8 Quality Control

The data collection instruments examined for adequacy to measure the variables of the study (validity) as well as the capability to consistently yield the same results when administered at different times on repeated trials (reliability)

3.8.1 Validity

Validity of the questionnaire was ascertained by expert judgment method through discussing the draft instrument with the supervisors and research experts in the area of study. These helped to assess what concept the instrument is trying to measure and determining whether the set of items accurately represent the key concepts under study as recommended by (Mugenda & Mugenda 2003) content validity index (CVI) was computed and the coefficient was above 0.70 the instrument which is accepted as recommended by (Amin 2005) where:

$$CVI = \frac{\text{Number of items, regarded relevant by judges}}{\text{Total number of items}}$$

3.8.2 Reliability

The researcher used test and re- test method of assessing reliability of data. The same instruments were administered twice to 10 selected individuals who are also stakeholders of UWESO Uganda but have not been included in the sample. This method was employed because it at times minimizes random error hence increases reliability of data collected. The reliability co-efficient was determined if it's 0.80 or more the better the reliability of the instruments. This checked on the appropriateness of the instruments and adjustments were made in the instruments to enable achieving the study objectives.

3.9 Measurement of variables.

All the variables under study were measured using a likert scale that has five categories to respond to 5 = strongly agree, 4 = Agree, 3 = Not sure, 2 = Disagree and 1 = strongly disagree. According to Mugenda and Mugende (1999) this scale is suitable for measuring perceptions, attitudes, values and behaviors that relate to the challenges faced by UWESO. The data collected from interview was cleaned, sorted and grouped into themes in order to support the hypothesis tested. The researcher then evaluated and analyzed the competence of

information in answering the research question through coding of data identifying categories and parameters that emerged in the responses (Mugenda and Mugenda 1999) while analyzing qualitative data, summaries will be made on how different variables are related.

3.10 Data processing and Analysis

3.10.1 Quantitative Data Analysis

Data collected was harmonized of any missing or insufficient information, qualitative data will be sorted, edited and coded using editor of SPSS. (Statistical package of social scientists) Descriptive statistical data was presented in frequency tables, cross tabulations and graphs to explain the behavior of data. The degree of relationship the dependent and independent variables were tested. Pearson product correlation and regressions will be used to measure the strength of the relationship between variables. The Pearson product moment correlation technique used to measure the degree of relationship.

3.10.2 Qualitative Data Analysis.

Data collected from interviews was sorted and grouped into themes in order to support the hypothesis being tested. The researcher there after evaluated and analyzed the adequacy of information in answering the research questions through coding of data, identifying categories and parameters that emerge in the responses (Mugenda and Mugenda 1999)

3.11 Ethical issues

The elements under study are sensitive as they impact directly on some one's position and work, hence this calls upon the researcher to ensure maximum responsibility to honor all guarantees of privacy, confidentiality and anonymity of the respondents.

3.12 Anticipated Limitations and solutions of the study.

Extraneous variables; This was a big threat as some respondents with personal biases and dishonest will distort the information given. And the problem was solved by using Random sampling method to avoid biases and have a wider coverage.

Attitude: the researcher faced a problem of non-response from the respondents thinking that he is a spy. The problem was solved by the researcher first by presenting his introduction letter to the administration and politely presents him to the respondents so as to get their cooperation.

Inadequate computer skills; the researcher was faced with a problem of inadequate computer skills during data analysis stage by applying statistical package of social scientists (SPSS) software and will be solved by hiring a computer expert in SPSS software to analyze the data

CHAPTER FOUR

PRESENTATION, INTERPRETATION AND ANALYSIS OF THE FINDINGS

4.0 Introduction

This chapter entails the discussion, analysis and presentation of findings in line with objectives and research questions of the study.

4.1 Findings on the Characteristics of Respondents

The respondent's bio-data was looked at in terms of gender, age, level of education, marital status, department and working experience in order to determine its contribution to the topic under study.

4.1.1 Gender of Respondents

In order to establish the gender of the respondents that had accepted to take part in the study, respondents were asked to state their gender which was presented in table 1.

Table 1 shows responses on the gender of Respondents

Gender	Frequency	Percentage %
Male	20	40%
Female	30	60%
Total	50	100%

Source: Primary data

It is evident from Table 1 that the majority of the respondents were female taking the highest percentage of 30(60%) and male taking 20(40%). This implies that UWESO employees are mainly female since the organization was formed to empower women to support orphans.

4.1.2 Age distribution of Respondents

In order to establish the age group that had accepted to take part in the study, respondents were asked to state their age which was presented in table 2.

Table 2 shows responses on the age distribution of respondents

Age	Frequency	Percentage %
18-25	10	20%
26-30	20	40%
31-30	10	20%
36-40	7	14%
41-above	3	6%
Total	50	100%

Source: Primary data

Table 2 shows that the majority of the respondents were of age group 26-30 years taking the highest percentage of 20(40%). This implies that UWESO employee's young and energetic work force which is ready to learn, creative and innovative.

4.1.3 Level of Education

In order to establish whether data was obtained from learned respondents, respondents were asked to state their education level which was presented in table 3.

Table 3 shows responses on the level of education

Education	Frequency	Percentage%
Certification	5	10%
Diploma	10	20%
Degree	30	60%
Others	5	10%

Total	50	100%
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Source: primary data.

Table 3 indicates that the majority of the respondents were Degree holders taking the highest percentage of 30(60%) this implies that UWESO has an educated workforce and knowledgeable in the field of supporting orphans

4.1.4 Marital status

In order to get relevant data from the respondents, the researcher found it necessary to determine the marital status and the information was presented in table 4.

Table 4 Shows responses on the marital status of UWESO employees

Marital status	Frequency	Percentage %
Single	28	56%
Married	20	40%
Divorced	2	4%
Total	50	100%

Source: Primary data

Table 4 indicates that the majority of the respondents are still single taking the highest percentage of 28(56%). This implies that UWESO has a flexible workforce with less family responsibility thus concentrating their effort to serve delivery thus increasing organizational performance and service delivery

4.1.5 Department of Respondents

The researcher found it necessary to determine the various departments of respondents in order to get relevant data from the respondents and the information was presented in table 5

Table 5 Show the Departments of Respondents.

Department	Frequency	Percentage
Child protection officer	10	20%
Counselor	15	30%
Legal office	2	4%
Field officer	20	40%
Teacher	4	8%
administration	4	8%
Total	50	100%

Source: Primary Data

Table 5 shows that the majority of the respondents are from the field officers department taking the highest percentage of 20(40%) this implies that UWESO is on ground to support women and orphans in their welfare through economic and social empowerment.

4.1.6 Duration/Working experience

The researcher found it necessary to determine the number of years of respondents had worked for UWESO for the period between 1-10 years to establish the experience of the respondents and the information was presented in table 6.

Table 6 shows the working duration of respondents

Duration	Frequency	Percentage
1-3 years	5	10%
4-7 years	10	20%
8-10 years	10	20%

11-above	25	50%
Total	50	100%

Source: Primary data

It is evident from table 6 that the majority of the respondents worked for UWESO from 11 -29 years taking the highest percentage of 25(55%). This implies that the employees have much experience in offering services to both the Ugandan orphans and women.

4.1.7 UWESO has improved on the orphan's shelter through providing decent shelter

The researcher asked the respondents whether **UWESO** has improved on the orphan's shelter through providing decent shelter and the following responses were obtained as below.

Table 7 Shows Responses on the improved orphan's shelter through providing decent shelter

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly Agree		
Agree	35	70%
Not sure	5	10%
Disagree	10	20%
Strongly Disagree		
Total	50	100%

Source: Primary data

Table 7 indicates that the majority of the respondents are in agreement that UWESO has improved on the orphan's shelter through providing decent shelter taking the highest percentage of 35(70%) . This implies that UWESO has achieved in providing decent shelter to the orphans in rural areas

4.1.8 UWESO has protected orphans against child abuse and exploitation

The researcher asked the respondents whether UWESO has protected orphans against child abuse and exploitation and the following responses were obtained as below.

Table 8 shows Responses on protection of orphans against child abuse and exploitation

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly Agree		
Agree	30	60%
Not sure	5	10%
Disagree	15	30%
Strongly Disagree		
Total	50	100%

Source: primary data

Table 8 shows that the majority of the respondents are in agreement that UWESO has protected orphans against child abuse and exploitation whereby 30(60%). This implies that UWESO has protected orphans against child abuse and exploitation.

4.1.9 UWESO has rehabilitated orphans who have been on the streets of the towns

The researcher asked the respondents whether UWESO has rehabilitated orphans who have been on the streets of the towns and the following responses were obtained as below.

Table 9 shows Response on rehabilitated orphans

Response	Frequency	Percentage %
Strongly Agree		
Agree	27	54%

Not sure	3	6%
Disagree	20	40%
Strongly Disagree		
Total	50	100%

Source: primary data

Table 9 indicates that the majority of the respondents agree that UWESO has rehabilitated orphans who have been on the streets of the towns taking highest percentage of 27 (54%) this implies that UWESO has rehabilitated orphans who have been on the streets of the towns.

4.1.10 UWESO has participated in the skilling of the orphans through vocational training

The researcher asked the respondents whether UWESO has participated in the skilling of the orphans through vocational training and following responses were obtained as below

Table 10: Shows Responses on skilling of the orphans through vocational training

Response	Frequency	Percentage %
Strongly Agree		
Agree	30	60%
Not sure	5	10%
Disagree	15	30%
Strongly Disagree		
Total	50	100%

Source: primary data

Table 10 indicates that the majority of the respondents agree UWESO has participated in the skilling of the orphans through vocational training that taking highest percentage of 30(60%).

This implies that agree UWESO has participated in the skilling of the orphans through vocational training

4.1.11 the organization has improved on the health of the orphans through free health services.

The researcher asked the respondents whether the organization has improved on the health of the orphans through free health services and following responses were obtained as below;

Table 11: Shows Responses on the health of the orphans through free health services

Response	Frequency	Percentage %
Agree	38	76%
Not sure	2	4%
Disagree	10	20%
Strongly Disagree		
Total	50	100%

Source: primary data

Table 11 shows that the majority of the respondents agreed that UWESO has improved on the health of the orphans through free health services. Where by 38(76%) This implies that efforts have been focused on improving the health of orphans

4.1.12 UWESO has participated in the fight against HIV/AIDS

The researcher asked the respondents whether UWESO has participated in the fight against HIV/AIDS among the orphans and the following responses were obtained as below.

Table 12: Shows Responses on fight against HIV AIDS among the orphans

Response	Frequency	Percentage %
Strongly Agree	-	-
Agree	40	80%
Not sure	5	10%
Disagree	5	10%
Strongly Disagree		
Total	50	100%

Source: primary data

Table 12 indicates that the majority of the respondents agree that UWESO has participated in the fight against HIV AIDS among the orphans taking the highest percentage of 40(80%). This implies that UWESO has participated in a fight against HIV AIDS.

4.1.13 Empowerment of women through accessing loans and saving associations to look after the orphans in their homes

The researcher asked the respondents whether Empowerment of women through accessing loans and saving associations will support orphans in their homes and the following responses were obtained as below.

Table 13 Shows Responses on empowerment of women through accessing loans and saving associations.

Response	Frequency	Percentage %
Strongly Agree		

Agree	45	90%
Not sure		
Disagree	5	10%
Strongly Disagree		
Total	50	100%

Source: primary data

Table 16 shows that the majority of the respondents are in agreement that Empowerment of women through accessing loans and saving associations to look after the orphans in their homes whereby 40(90%) agreed. This implies that Empowerment of women through accessing loans and saving associations will help orphans to access financial support

4.1.14 providing free legal aid to orphans whose rights has been violated

The researcher asked the respondents whether providing free legal aid to orphans whose rights have been violated will improve their lives following responses were obtained as below.

Table 14 Shows Responses on free legal aid to orphans

Response	Frequency	Percentage %
Strongly Agree		
Agree	35	70%
Not sure	5	10%
Disagree	10	20%
Strongly Disagree		
Total	50	100%

Source: primary data

Table 17 indicates that the majority of the respondents agree that providing free legal aid to orphans whose rights have been violated taking the highest parentage of 35(70%). This implies that providing free legal aid to orphans whose rights have been violated will improve on orphans' wellbeing

4.1.15 Sensitization of the community and creating awareness about the existence of HIV AIDS

The researcher asked whether sensitization of the community and creating awareness about the existence of HIV AIDS will improve on the wellbeing of the orphans and the following responses were obtained as below;

Table 15 Shows Responses on HIV AIDS Sensitization

Response	Frequency	Percentage %
Strongly Agree		
Agree	45	90%
Not sure		
Disagree	5	10%
Strongly Disagree		
Total	50	100%

Source: primary data

Table 18 shows that the majority of the respondents agree that Sensitization of the community and creating awareness about the existence of HIV AIDS taking the highest percentage of 45(90%). This implies that Sensitization of the community and creating awareness about the existence of HIV AIDS will help orphans live a health life.

4.1.16. Providing vocational training to the orphans to acquire life skills

The researcher asked the respondents whether providing vocational training to the orphans will help them acquire life skills and the following responses were obtained as below;

Table 16 Shows Responses on providing vocational training

Response	Frequency	Percentage %
Strongly Agree		
Agree	50	100%
Not sure		
Disagree		
Strongly Disagree		
Total	50	100%

Source: primary data

Table 19 indicates that the majority of the respondents are in agreement that through providing vocational training to the orphans to acquire life skills whereby 50(100%) This implies that providing vocational training to the orphans to acquire life skills will improve on their lives in future

4.1.17. Promoting of girl child education to check on gender inequality among the orphans

The researcher asked the respondents whether promoting of girl child education will check on gender inequality among the orphans and the following responses were obtained as below.

Table 17 Shows responses on girl child education

Response	Frequency	Percentage %
Strongly Agree		
Agree	30	60%

Not sure	10	20%
Disagree	10	20%
Strongly Disagree		
Total	50	100%

Source: primary data

Table 20 shows that the majority of the respondents are in agreement that through promoting of girl child education to check on gender inequality among the orphans whereby 30(60%). This implies that promoting of girl child education will check on gender inequality among the orphans.

4.1.18. Supporting government programs in terms of education through UPE, wealth creation and NAADS programs.

The researcher asked the respondents whether Supporting government programs in terms of education through UPE, wealth creation and NAADS programs will improve on the wellbeing of the orphans and the following responses were obtained as follows;

Table 18 Shows Responses on supporting government programs

Response	Frequency	Percentage %
Strongly Agree		
Agree	27	54%
Not sure	3	6%
Disagree	20	40%
Strongly Disagree		
Total	50	100%

Source: primary data

Table 21 shows that the majority of the respondents are in agreement that through Supporting government programs in terms of education through UPE, wealth creation and NAADS programs whereby 27(54%) agreed . This implies that Supporting government programs in terms of education through UPE, wealth creation and NAADS programs will improve on the wellbeing of the orphans

4.1.19. There is high prevalence of HIV AIDS among the orphans

The researcher asked the respondents whether there is high prevalence of HIV AIDS among the orphans and the following responses were obtained as below;

Table 19 Shows Responses on high prevalence of HIV AIDS among the orphans

Response	Frequency	Percentage%
Strongly Agree		
Agree	45	90%
Not sure		
Disagree	5	10%
Strongly Disagree		
Total	50	100%

Source: primary data

Table 25 shows that the majority of the respondents agree that there is high prevalence of HIV AIDS among the orphans taking the highest percentage of 45(90%).

4.1.20. There is high rate of girls dropping out of school due to early pregnancies and early marriage.

The researcher asked the respondents whether there is high rate of girls dropping out of school due to early pregnancies and early marriage and the following responses were obtained as below:

Table 20 Shows Responses on high rate of girls dropping out of school

Response	Frequency	Percentage %
Strongly Agree		
Agree	38	76%
Not sure	2	4%
Disagree	10	20%
Strongly Disagree		
Total	50	100%

Source: primary data

Table 26 indicates that the majority of the respondents agree that there is high rate of girls dropping out of school due to early pregnancies and early marriage taking the highest percentage of 38(76%).

4.1.21 there are many cases of child abuse like exploitative labor, sexual abuse;

The researcher asked the respondents whether there are many cases of child abuse like exploitative labor, sexual abuse and the following responses were obtained as below;

Table 21 Shows Responses on child abuse.

Response	Frequency	Percentage %
Strongly Agree		
Agree	40	80%
Not sure	5	10%
Disagree	5	10%
Strongly Disagree		

Total	50	100%
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Source: primary data

Table 27 shows that there are many cases of child abuse like exploitative labor, sexual abuse taking the highest percentage of 40(80%).

4.1.22. There is a high level of gender inequality leading to marginalization of girls.

The researcher asked the respondents whether there is a high level of gender inequality leading to marginalization of girls and the following responses were obtained as below;

Table 22 Shows Responses on high level of gender inequality

Response	Frequency	Percentage %
Strongly Agree		
Agree	30	60%
Not sure	10	20%
Disagree	10	20%
Strongly Disagree		
Total	50	100%

Source: primary data

Table 28 shows there is a high level of gender inequality leading to marginalization of girls taking the highest percentage of 30(60%).

4.1.23. There is a high level of poverty and disease due to economic marginalization of the widows and lack of land ownership

The researcher asked the respondents whether there is a high level of poverty and disease due to economic marginalization of the widows and lack of land ownership and the following responses were obtained as below;

Table 23 Shows Responses on high level of poverty and disease

Response	Frequency	Percentage %
Strongly Agree		
Agree	48	96%
Not sure		
Disagree	2	4%
Strongly Disagree		
Total	50	100%

Source: primary data

Table 34 indicates that the majority of the respondents agree that there is a high level of poverty and disease due to economic marginalization of the widows and lack of land ownership taking the highest percentage of 48(96%);this implies that there is need to fight poverty and disease among the women and orphans

4.1.24. There are high levels of illiteracy among the women (widows) and girls who are orphans

The researcher asked the respondents whether there are high levels of illiteracy among the women (widows) and girls who are orphans and the following responses were obtained as below:

Table 24 Shows Responses on high levels of illiteracy among the women

Response	Frequency	Percentage%
Strongly Agree		
Agree	42	84%
Not sure		
Disagree	8	16%
Strongly Disagree		
Total	50	100%

Source: primary data

Table 35 shows that the majority of the respondents agree that there are high levels of illiteracy among the women (widows) and girls who orphans are taking the highest percentage of 42(84%). This implies that there is need to provide free education to girls and women

4.2. DISCUSSION OF THE FINDINGS

The first objective of the study was to examine the achievements of UWESO towards the welfare of orphans in Uganda

The findings show that UWESO has improved on the orphan's shelter through providing decent shelter. To date UWESO support towards needy children, families and communities is broadly categorized under Technical support services, livelihoods, children protection and Health as Uganda celebrates her 50 years of Golden Jubilee since independence.

The finding show that UWESO contributed towards promotion of survival, development, participation and protection of vulnerable children in Uganda. Aware of the challenges faced by vulnerable households in accessing essential social services including the basic necessities of life such as food, clothing, water, bedding and medical care. As a way of empowering communities, families and more particularly OVC households

The findings show that UWESO has equipped OVC caregivers through training on USLAs to locally mobilize savings and execute micro financial services that are tailored to meet their needs. As a result for the past 3 years there has been creation of 2625 VSLA groups across the country with active members cumulative average savings consequently a total of 2395 care givers distributed across all UWESO regions have established small scale income generating activities from either individual savings or loans borrowed from the groups.(Jennifer Aguti 2014).

The findings revealed that UWESO has contributed to child protection against abuse, exploitation. Embedded in UWESO mission child protection against abuse, exploitation and all forms of harm is at the Heart of UWESO's interventions with many partners such as Raising Voices to sensitize communities and schools against the efforts of violence on children as well as advocating for a violent free school environment. With funding from International Labour Organization (ILO UWESO has promised a community based campaign against child labour through increased access to and retention of children in primary schools within Mbale District.(save the children report 2012) .1300 children have been prevented from engaging in worst forms of child labour through enrollment of these children in UPE while 800 children have been withdrawn from worst forms of child labour, rehabilitated and enrolled into Primary Schools for formal education. In addition the projects have supported strengthening of social protection systems for child labour affected households through an integrated area based approach (Nambi 2011).

The findings revealed that UWESO has rehabilitated street children in partnership with the Ministry of Karamoja Affairs and KCCA is providing residential care and support to former street children withdrawn from the streets of Kampala City. This is an ongoing project aimed at removal of children from the streets i.e. rehabilitating, repatriating and resettling them. It will also endeavor to mitigate the push and pull factors that cause children to come for begging on the streets. (Nassozi, 2013).

The findings show that UWESO has contributed in the fight against HIV AIDS Under the health component, UWESO has implemented a number of interventions on HIV/AIDS prevention, provision of water, hygiene and sanitation with funding from UN Habitat. UWESO constructed

60 water tanks for OVC households as way of promoting rain water harvesting and improving access to water for the communities and pit latrines. UWESO has evolved into a technical support organization providing technical support services to both local governments and OVC focused civil society organizations on OVC programming. The engagement in this role has enabled the scale up of the quantity of care and protection services reaching children in Eastern Uganda. Currently UWESO is involved in the implementation of the strengthening the Uganda National Response for Implementation of services for orphans and other vulnerable children, Project responsible for strengthening sustainable local government and community systems that will improve access to utilization and coverage of quantity essential services for vulnerable children in 80 districts(new vision 2012).

The findings show that UWESO a non-government organization has helped hundreds of thousands of women and children affected by HIV/AIDS was founded in 1986 by Uganda's First lady Janet Kataha Museveni and a group of other women. Its original mission to provide protection and support to children who had lost their parents during the years of civil unrest and violence in the country was seen as a temporary emergency measure.. Initialing UWESO focused on enabling orphaned children to stay in school them with supplies. The organization soon expanded its program me to enable orphans guardians to earn incomes via agriculture, bee keeping and livestock. The program me helps both the orphaned children and their community

The second objective of the study was to recommend policies to improve on UWESO operations in Uganda.

The findings show that through providing micro credit will improve on UWESO operations towards the orphans Although thousands of orphans benefited from the program, in 1995 UWESO began offering micro-credit loans to even more orphans. With about \$1 million from donors (primarily the Belgium, Government, UNICEF and USAID) UWESO set up a revolving fund that disbursed small loans targeting women caring for numerous orphans. The program focused on empowering women to become economic actors and gain power, financial ability in the community to take charge of their destinies the loans were payable in small installments and members acted as guarantors for each other. The date UWESO support towards needy children, families and communities is broadly categorized under Technical support services, livelihoods,

children protection and Health as Uganda celebrates her 50 years of Golden Jubilee since independence. (Kwesiga 2011) UWESO today are able to take pride in her enormous contribution towards promotion of survival, development, participation and protection of vulnerable children in Uganda.

The findings show that through girl child education will empower women and reduce the gender inequalities however Empowerment in Uganda's content is understood as all those processes where women and men take control and ownership of their lives. There are three core elements of empowerment according to the PEAP 2004/5 – 2007/8. The first one is agency or the ability to define one's goals and act upon them. However, evidence from participatory studies shows that although the affirmative action policy that government is pursuing is showing some positive results, participation by women in local governance still needs to be strengthened.

The findings show that Poverty and disease will be fought through supporting government programs are linked problems in Uganda that are compounded by poor sanitation, unclean water and inadequate housing only 52% of the population has access to clean water. Although food is easily grown in Uganda, sporadic drought causes severe famines. Uganda suffers from a very high infection rate of the Human Immune Deficiency Virus (HIV) that causes Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS). The International Bank for reconstruction and development (World Bank) estimated 820,000 Ugandans were infected with AIDS in 1999. The other most common ailments include prenatal and maternal conditions, malaria, Pneumonia and diarrhea. Infectious diseases such as meningitis, Cholera have occurred more frequently as a result of the breakdown of the health system during the Idd Ami regime in the 1970's.

Findings show that women empowerment through gender awareness is important in order to be able to act on one's goals; one must be aware of the forces and structure working to one's disadvantage for example value and systems, norms, legal frame works, discriminatory practices. Recent participatory research has concluded that lack of control over productive resources by women explained that they lack control land, the crops their labor produces from it, livestock and other productive resources yet they are responsible for meeting family needs (Tamale 2013)

The third objective of the study was to examine the challenges faced by UWESO as an NGO in Uganda.

The findings show that there are a wide range of challenges faced by UWESO including discrimination, low social status, and lack of economic self sufficiency and greater risk of HIV/AIDS infection. In Uganda as in many African countries, gender discrimination means that women must submit to an overall lower social status than men. For many women, this reduces their power to act independently, become educated, avoid poverty and escape reliance upon abusive men. Many girls and young women become coerced into sex or can be obliged to trade sex for economic survival. It is common for girls to become sexually active at a much younger age than men causing the rise of HIV/AIDS to become even more pronounced. Older men are breaking long – established social customs and choosing younger girls to become their sexual partners in order to avoid catching HIV, in doing so these men are in fact infecting them with HIV. In some districts, HIV prevalence among 13 – 19 years old girls is at least 10 times higher than in males of the same age. (Mujuzi Ddamulire, 2012).

The findings revealed that the Health care provision and overall infrastructure in Uganda are chronically underfunded and highly variable in quality. The results are astounding. Uganda's infant mortality rate and life expectancy age are among the worst in the world. More than 50% of Ugandans have no access to clean water, while malaria and respiratory illnesses are widespread and are frequent causes of death. AIDS has claimed millions of household throughout Uganda and has reduced the life expectancy from 48 years in 1980 to 43 years in 1995.

The findings show that there are still cases of child labor which is defined as work that deprives children of their childhood, their potential and their dignity and that is harmful to physical and mental development. In its most extreme forms child labor involves children being enslaved, separated from their families, exposed to fend for themselves on the city streets often at a very early age.

The findings show that HIV/AIDS prevalence is high among the female than the male orphans and at an earlier age. Girls do not have adequate information on sexuality and fertility and access to adolescents - friendly services (AFS) (UNICEF Report 2012)

The findings revealed that there is a still high rate of illiteracy. Since Uganda instated Universal Primary education (UPE) by removing Primary School fees in 1996 enrolment has drastically increased, but many classrooms now have 200 pupils in one room with one teacher. Teachers are often forced to hold classes outdoors because of the lack of sufficient facilities and many observers are skeptical about the relative quality of the education.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.0 Introduction

Having completed the study, presented data and analyzed the findings this chapter reviews the outcomes of the study in line with the researcher objectives.

5.1 Summary of the findings

The study was conducted in UWESO a non governmental organization responsible for women and orphans in Uganda which started way back in 1986 after the Luweero triangle war however the findings show that UWESO a non-government organization has helped hundreds of thousands of women and children affected by HIV/AIDS was founded in 1986 by Uganda's First lady Janet Kataha Museveni and a group of other women. Its original mission to provide protection and support to children who had lost their parents during the years of civil unrest and violence in the country was seen as a temporary emergency measure. Initialing UWESO focused on enabling orphaned children to stay in school them with supplies. The organization soon expanded its program me to enable orphans guardians to earn incomes via agriculture, bee keeping and livestock. The program me helps both the orphaned children and their community

The findings show that UWESO has improved on the orphan's shelter through providing decent shelter. To date UWESO support towards needy children, families and communities is broadly categorized under Technical support services, livelihoods, children protection and Health as Uganda celebrates her 50 years of Golden Jubilee since independence.

The finding show that UWESO contributed towards promotion of survival, development, participation and protection of vulnerable children in Uganda

The findings show that UWESO has equipped OVC caregivers through training on USLAs to locally mobilize savings and execute micro financial services that are tailored to meet their needs.

The findings revealed that UWESO has contributed to child protection against abuse, exploitation. Embedded in UWESO mission child protection against abuse, exploitation and all forms of harm is at the Heart of UWESO's interventions with many partners such as Raising Voices to sensitize communities and schools against the efforts of violence on children as well as advocating for a violent free school environment

The findings revealed that UWESO has rehabilitated street children in partnership with the Ministry of Karamoja Affairs and KCCA is providing residential care and support to former street children withdrawn from the streets of Kampala City

The findings show that UWESO has contributed in the fight against HIV AIDS Under the health component, UWESO has implemented a number of interventions on HIV/AIDS prevention, provision of water, hygiene and sanitation with funding from UN Habitat.

The findings show that through providing micro credit will improve on UWESO operations towards the orphans Although thousands of orphans benefited from the program, in 1995 UWESO began offering micro-credit loans to even more orphans.

The findings show that through girl child education will empower women and reduce the gender inequalities as empowerment in Uganda's content is understood as all those processes where women and men take control and ownership of their lives.

Findings show that women empowerment through gender awareness is important in order to be able to act on ones goals;

The findings show that there are a wide range of challenges faced by UWESO including discrimination, low social status, and lack of economic self sufficiency and greater risk of HIV/AIDS infection. In Uganda as in many African countries, gender discrimination means that women must submit to an overall lower social status than men.

The findings revealed that the Health care provision and overall infrastructure in Uganda are chronically underfunded and highly variable in quality. The results are astounding. Uganda's infant mortality rate and life expectancy age are among the worst in the world

The findings show that there are still cases of child labor which is defined as work that deprives children of their childhood, their potential and their dignity and that is harmful to physical and mental development

5.2 CONCLUSION

UWESO has played an important role since its creation 29 years back in Uganda towards the support of orphans after the civil war of 1981-1986 and the effects of HIV-AIDS. UWESO has improved on the orphans shelter through providing decent shelter, protected orphans against child abuse and exploitation, rehabilitated orphans who have been on the streets of the towns it has participated in the skilling of the orphans through vocational training, the organization has improved on the health of the orphans through free health services and its has participated in the fight against HIV AIDS among the orphans. However to achieve its goals in supporting the wellbeing of the orphans UWESO is faced with a number of challenges which include high prevalence of HIV AIDS among the orphans, high rate of girls dropping out of school due to early pregnancies and early marriage are many cases of child abuse like exploitative labor, sexual abuse, high level of gender inequality leading to marginalization of girls, high level of poverty and disease due to economic marginalization of the widows and lack of land ownership currently the rate of illiteracy among the women (widows) and girls who are orphans is high. In order to overcome the challenges above UWESO has adopted a number policies aimed at support the orphans to improve their wellbeing through empowerment of women by accessing loans and saving associations to look after the orphans in their homes, providing free legal aid to orphans whose rights have been violated and sensitization of the community and creating awareness about the existence of HIV AIDS, promoting gender balance, providing vocational training to the orphans to equip them with life skills.

5.3 RECOMMENDATIONS

- i. There is need to promote girl child education to reduce on gender inequalities Furthermore there is still a large discrepancy in the education received by girls and boys and high school dropout rates.

- ii. UWESO should discourage early marriages as the main factors that hamper the realization of girls' rights to education in Uganda are early pregnancies, early marriages, unsafe and gender-based school environments, inadequate sanitation facilities and heavy workloads at home, lack of privacy, sanitary materials and clean water during menstruation have a significantly negative impact on girls' dropout rates and lack of relevant life-skills or guidance and education on adolescents' reproductive health.
- iii. UWESO should increase on its efforts toward vocational education and training to equip the orphans with business and technical skills and knowledge as the findings show that there is need for UWESO to equip OVC caregivers through training on USLAs to locally mobilize savings and execute micro financial services that are tailored to meet their needs.
- iv. UWESO should increase on its effort in a fight against HIV AIDS as the findings show that the HIV/AIDS prevalence is high among the female than the male orphans and at an earlier age. Girls do not have adequate information on sexuality and fertility and access to adolescents - friendly services
- v. UWESO should direct its efforts in a fight against child abuse and child labor as the findings show that there are still cases of child labor which is defined as work that deprives children of their childhood, their potential and their dignity and that is harmful to physical and mental development. In its most extreme forms child labor involves children being enslaved, separated from their families, exposed to fend for themselves on the city streets often at a very early age.
- vi. UWESO should encourage gender equality through discouraging discrimination of girls as the findings show that there are a wide range of challenges faced by UWESO including discrimination, low social status, and lack of economic self sufficiency and greater risk of HIV/AIDS infection. In Uganda as in many African countries, gender discrimination means that women must submit to an overall lower social status than men. For many women, this reduces their power to act independently, become educated, avoid poverty and escape reliance upon abusive men.

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SECTION A: CHARACTERISTICS OF THE RESPONDENTS

Instructions tick where appropriate

1. Gender

A	Male	
B	Female	

2. Age

A	18 - 30	
B	31 - 40	
C	41 - 50	
D	51 - 60	
E	61 -Above	

3. Level of Education of Refugee (Tick where appropriate)

Secondary A	Diploma B	Degree C	Other D

4. Marital Status (Tick where appropriate)

A	Single	
B	Married	
C	Divorced	

SECTION B: ACHIEVEMENTS OF UWESO TOWARDS THE WELFARE OF ORPHANS

The following alternatives are the rates of measurement where 1- Agree (A), 2- Not Sure (NS), 3 - Disagree (D)

Tick where appropriate

STATEMENT	AGREE	NOT SURE	DISAGREE
UWESO has improved on the orphans shelter through providing decent shelter			
UWESO has protected orphans against child abuse and exploitation			
UWESO has rehabilitated orphans who have been on the streets of the towns			
UWESO has participated in the skilling of the orphans through vocational training			
The organization have improved on the health of the orphans through free health services.			
UWESO has participated in the fight against HIV AIDS among the orphans			