



GRANT END OF PROJECT TECHNICAL REPORT

The end of project report is to be submitted within two weeks after end of the project period. The report must be submitted in the format provided below. It aims at documenting results achieved on specific objectives of your projects funded by IDF with a focus on the Rights Based Approach as provided in per your proposal.

It should also have explanations for any variances between what is achieved and what was planned. Emphasis should be put on effects, impact, trends of the ongoing activities and sustainability of practices.

1. GRANTEE IDENTIFICATION INFORMATION:

1.1 Name of Organisation: CHILD AID UGANDA (CHAU)

1.2 Title of the Project: Empowering Citizens for Proactive Action on Children Rights Protection.

1.3 Contract Information

I	Contract Number:	IDF/GC/015/09
II	Contract Signing Date	21ST MAY 2009
III	Contract Closing Date	31ST MAY 2011
IV	Grant Contract Amount	97,940,000 /=

1.4 Officers in Charge:

	Name	Title	Contact (Phone & Email)
1	Ninshaba Memory	Head of Finance & Administration	Mobile: 0776644071 Email: admin@childaiduganda.org
2	Nabizizi Juliet	Project Officer Advocacy and Legal Case Follow up	Mobile: 0783184015 Landline : Email: admin@childaiduganda.org

1.5 Name and Signature of Organisation Leaders

Title	Name	Signature & Date
Chief Executive	Tushemereirwe Lauben	Signature: Date: 10 th June 2011
		Mobile: +256772835889
		Email: admin@childaiduganda.org

2. BACKGROUND

Provide a brief summary of the human rights problem(s) the project was to address in the area of implementation. Also the project intervention making reference to the general effect of the project activities on objectives as implementation progresses, to mention target population, geographical location and major strategies.

Human Rights Problems the project was out to address:

The project was out to address a number of human rights abuses with a focus on empowering communities for child protection in each of the 5 selected sub counties of Rakai and Lyantonde respectively. Due to high levels of illiteracy in the aforementioned districts many members of the community were not aware of the policy and legal frameworks as well as rights of children, women and persons with disabilities. In the two districts there were many cases of child abuse which included; child starvation, rape and defilement, child abandonment / neglect, body harm, and domestic violence, forced early marriages, child labour among others. People purportedly helping orphans and vulnerable children were deliberately abusing them out of ignorance.

Other children suffered from indirect abuse through over drinking, ritual activities in shrines, domestic conflicts, and sometimes negligence. There was inadequate facilitation of law enforcing agencies, lack of public awareness on children's laws and rights (*Children statute 2004*), culture that promotes early marriages, children fear to open up and provide information to relevant authorities, lack of custody place for children offenders and its because of this that some children have ended up being locked up in cells of adults. In addition, orphans and widows property was grabbed leaving them with almost nothing to take care of them. The limited knowledge on child related legal laws especially those related to sexual abuse and early marriages had rendered some of the structures for delivering juvenile justice ineffective. Orphans and vulnerable children were also subjected to a lot of domestic chores, were less fed, and their health was not properly catered for. These children were prone to being traded off as house girls and house boys or to enter the labour market on their own early in life. The project targeted AIDS orphans and other vulnerable children, victims of human rights abuses, women and girls, and people affected by HIV and AIDS. The project had remarkable achievements in empowering communities and reducing actions that put children at the risk of abuse. Reported cases of child abuse were followed up and interventions undertaken to punish the offenders. Some of the children were rescued from trafficking while others were withdrawn from child labour and taken to school. Children exercised their right to participation through dialogue in key sessions such as day of African child, interschool debates, labour day, world AIDS day and through the art work the was designed by the trained child rights clubs which was later used in production of posters showcasing forms of child abuse and calling upon the community to stop all the forms abuse and protect all children.

Key strategies used

Rights Based Approach to Sustainable Development

Rights-based development that implies that; the achievement of human rights goals and is based on the normative national and international human rights standards. Policy formulation based on RBA would explicitly acknowledge these national and international standards/obligations and plan in compliance with them. A right based approach means that programmes for development are not optional charity but are legally binding as they are based on the needs of claim-holders to be met by duty-bearers. A right-based approach therefore strengthens policy and programmes by giving it a legal basis, validity and therefore effectiveness.

The duty bearers appreciated the new concept of applying the Rights Based Approach in their work which they confessed was a new strategy brought in by the project. They appreciated that development is about empowering people to be able to make positive choices about their lives so that they can live in dignity and freedom. Development is not a matter of charity, but a matter of fulfilling rights. Development is not merely about meeting which ethics tell us to ensure they are met. When development is recognized as a right, it means that we hold a claim or a legal entitlement. Governments are accountable for delivering on the obligations which enable the community to achieve development.

Capacity Building and Strengthening of existing structures

The duty bearers were trained in various skills and equipped with knowledge on child protection (protection from Child labour, Defilement, psychological and physical harm, diseases and all kinds of danger) rights based approach to programming, local resource mobilization to assist those in need at a village level and the role of the community and key duty bearers towards child protection. During the sessions it was emphasised that children rights are Entitlements, and therefore, they are universally, interdependent, interrelated, inalienable, indivisible and includes; Equality, Human dignity, protection, Participation, Provision, Survival (life and security). The key duty bearers appreciated the outcomes of the training and were instrumental in sensitising their communities on children rights and responsibilities, intervene in child violation cases, supported children to realize their inherent potentialities, immunization of children, helping and supporting probation officers in following up cases on children rights violation, and collaboration with police in full filling the requirements of the children's act throughout the project period. With the structures put in place by this project, the duty bearers will continue to provide support to the beneficiary communities.

Capacity building for Child Monitors / Paralegals

The Child Monitors /Paralegals were selected from the beneficiary communities, trained and equipped with bicycles to facilitate them in their work. The use of paralegals is one of the strategies that proved very relevant to the smooth running and implementation of the project activities. The Paralegals / Child Monitors reached out to a great number of people in their respective areas/villages. For ease in follow up and to avoid duplication, each paralegal was allocated a specific area of operation. This enabled CHAU to spread out to areas that had never been reached.

Community Mobilization, dialogue and participation

In all the activities implemented CHAU greatly mobilised and involved the community through dialogue meetings and sessions with the different communities. These dialogues were based on the perception of community towards human and children rights advocacy, promotion, observance and protection. The community was given an opportunity to participate and contribute to the effective implementation of the project for example local committees suggested possible days of holding meetings and venues in their respective communities. The communities were also given a mandate to suggest solutions that best fit them in relation to issues that affects the children in their homes. With this strategy it was practically proved beyond reasonable doubt that it works as it helped the beneficiary community to deal with their own problems other than inflicting on them foreign suggestions and solutions. For example communities were able to identify perpetrators of child abuse and dealt with them accordingly. Mobilization was also done using different tools like use of mobile microphones, public address system, posters, public functions, community volunteers who reach out to the targeted groups of people on individual basis and the use of invitation letters to the trainings and other community gatherings.

Child Participation through Interschool debate Competitions and child parliaments

Under this project CHAU trained Peer educators in ten schools who later formed 10 Child rights clubs comprising of 5 members each. These clubs were charged with a responsibility of reaching out to other peers with child protection messages as well as organising for interschool debates. The debates in schools were held in a competitive manner and encouraged the children to actively participate in most activities organised at school and in the community. The winning schools were given a token of appreciation to encourage others to improve on their skills and performance. The debates led to accumulation of great ideas by students and encouraged maximum cooperation between the schools. Most debates focused on use of punishments as a mode of disciplining children and shaping behaviour and pornography as one of the ways in which children have been enticed and sexually abused. They were thus a lobby tool to call on the teachers not to use excessive punishment as a way of shaping the behaviour of the children. Children were also facilitated to participate in the world aids day, labour day and the day of African child which had never been celebrated before in Lyantonde district.

Use of Music, Dance and Drama

Child Aid Uganda oriented drama leaders (TOT) four in each of the ten sub counties and these were helpful in conducting drama shows to disseminate relevant legal support and child protection messages on the rights based approach for sustainable development. Drama presentations were very instrumental disseminating child protection messages as they informed, educated and entertained the community. Through drama shows a vast number of people were reached. The use of drama as a strategy rendered a great deal in reaching out to many people and called for dialogue among community members throughout and after the shows. After drama a lot was explained in relation to what was performed.

Information, Education and Communication Materials.

In order to reach out to a wider community with information, on the legal frameworks for children rights protection the Child Aid Uganda designed, reproduced and disseminated T-shirts with messages calling upon the rights holders to know their rights and demand them, and hold duty bearers accountable. T-shirts were a strong lobby tool because they were worn by many people especially during the project functions. They were also used as gifts to policy makers who were lobbied to provide a conducive environment for child protection. T-shirts also increased the sense of ownership and identity with the messages by those who received and worn them and the messages were read by many people in the community. Calendars were also produced with information about the progress of the project, Brochures advocating for the promotion and observance of children rights were also produced and these provided the an opportunity to the duty bearers to learn more about their obligations on ensuring and enabling environment for children to enjoy their rights, live their full potential and contribute to the development of their communities. Posters with drawings / art work done by the trained child rights clubs were also produced. These were the most liked materials as they clearly brought out some of the forms of child abuse and called on the community to stop them forth with. These were carefully designed to depict the real situations of the target groups and generated discussion amongst the users of public places. Some of these posters are still displayed and they will stay for a long time. They are seen and read by many people. All the IEC materials produced contained IDF logo depicting and recognising the support from the Independent Development Fund.

2.1 High lights on Project Implementation

Provide performance highlights on major activities and significant achievements over the project life and major developments that enhanced project performance. This should be clearly brought out achievements on key areas like capacity building, advocacy, institutional development, participation, empowerment accountability non discrimination and attention to vulnerable groups.

Describe with evidence the achievements or results which show that the beneficiary communities empowered with the interventions have had or have been able to meet their obligations and were able to demand for their rights, or advocate for their needs.

1. Advocacy on the legal frameworks for child and civil rights protection.

The through the project interventions, there has been increased knowledge and community awareness on the legal framework for children rights protection using a rights based approach to development among 1,000 community members at different levels in Rakai and Lyantonde districts by May 2011 evidenced by an increase in the number of cases reported at police and through the trained paralegals and peer educators, secretaries in charge of children affairs and the community coming out to witness and testify that they were abusing children out of ignorance. Specific actions leading to this success included; Open public launch of the project for 300 stakeholders at different levels to clearly understand the objectives and expected impact of the project, successful implementation of 5 community awareness meetings for 250 parents, guardians, local council officials and opinion leaders on legal rights frameworks, OVC policy and the rights based approach to development. Through the project 40 music dance and drama leaders were trained and facilitated to disseminate relevant legal and child protection messages on the rights based approach for sustainable development. Through the designed and reproduced 3,055 key child protection legal and policy instruments and other visibility Information Education and Communication materials that were disseminated through out the project area the project beneficiaries learnt more on forms of child abuse and mechanisms for protecting children. Some of these materials still exist in the households of some beneficiaries and will continue to cause sustainable impact. One radio talk show was also conducted and children aired out showcasing some forms of child abuse (live testimony) and how the project has intervened to rescue the lives of the children. The children also held duty bearers responsive to their needs. The project also provided an opportunity for beneficiaries and other key stakeholders to share the best practices challenges as well as lessons learnt on the rights based approach for sustainable development which provided checks and balances to the project for improvement and a sustainable impact.

2. Capacity building / training key duty bearers on local and national issues of human and civil rights and associated good governance using rights based approach to sustainable development:

The capacity of 144 key duty bearers at the district and lower levels was also strengthened and this enabled them to effectively undertake their roles and responsibilities in protection of orphans and vulnerable children against abuse, exploitation and violence using a rights based approach to development evidenced by rescuing children from trafficking, child labour and reducing the risk of rape, defilement and early marriages. Specific activities implemented include; conducted two non residential training workshop; trained and refreshed 80 community development assistants, sub county chiefs, parish chiefs and community volunteers on the legal frameworks for children rights protection and the rights based approach for sustainable development management targeting 40 participants, trained and facilitated 40 paralegals in legal support and the rights based approach for sustainable development management. These paralegals intervened and supported abused children and children in conflict with the law as they transited the justice system. Child Aid Uganda also

worked with the district probation office and the Uganda police to implement the legal and policy provisions on child protection and to ensure that children in conflict with the law are handled in a friendly manner and in accordance with the Children's Act.

3. Child Empowerment and participation in the rights based issues for development.

Child participation was also a key component in the project. 1780 rights holders particularly children were facilitated to participate in community programmes that shape their own lives. 10 child rights clubs were initiated revamped, trained and supported to conduct interschool debates about their right at school and within communities. The key message was focused on teachers, step mothers and other community people who use punishment as a form of instilling discipline in children and shaping behaviour. Over 352 children were supported and they participated in the 3 internationally recognized celebrations of Labour Day, day of African Child and World Aids day throughout the two years. 40 out of school youth were also trained in child protection issues and a Rights Based Approach to development. These became change agents in their own communities the end to child abuse practices, early marriages as well as reporting child abuse cases.

4. Institutional Development.

During the project CHAU maintained a functional board which was helpful in policy formulation and monitoring policy implementation for the success of the project. CHAU board held a number of meetings and fully understood IDF policy frameworks and fully operationalised CHAU management structures and systems for efficiency, effectiveness and credibility to implement the project successfully. The QuAM manual was used as a self assessment tool to identify the minimum standards / requirements for NGO certification. CHAU has already attained 42 standards in the QuAM and is working towards achieving the rest. During the course of the project, CHAU strengthened its efforts in resource mobilisation and was able to get funding for a five a year project enabling AIDS orphans and other vulnerable to realise their right to education.

CHAU also has a documented financial accounting and systems manual that is adhered to. This manual meets the minimum standards as stipulated in the IDF grantee accounting manual and has been a basis for all the transactions of the project. This streamlines and regulates expenditure guided by the budget provisions and work plan of the project and the organisation as a whole. With IDF partnership CHAU has been able to employ a full time accountant and has been able to acquire quick books accounting package.

As a result of being part of the IDF grantees CHAU management and staff have gained more skills in policy formulation and implementation, financial management, programme monitoring, management and evaluation among others. IDF support also increased our resource base, increased CHAU's visibility within communities and other grantee partners and enhanced CHAU's profile. We are still willing to learn more from IDF so as to achieve the vision, mission and objectives of the organisation.

2.2 Summary of achievements (Outputs) of activities

Under this section, please report for each project component covered during the project period, what was planned and what has happened, or what has been the benefit as a result of the project outcomes. Even where there was no results registered, please report and state reasons why.

Objectives	Activity	Output <i>What outputs or results did you plan to achieve under each objective.</i>	Project Targets <i>(Where applicable)</i>	Actual outputs <i>(Where applicable)</i>	Comments/Remarks
Objective 1:					
Objective 2:					
Objective 3:					

Note: Your outputs or output indicators should be in line with your project proposal

This page is attached in an excel format.

3. BENEFICIARIES

Fill the direct beneficiary table below (where applicable)

District	Sub County	Category	Male	Female	Total
Lyantonde	Lyantonde rural	Children	165	100	265
		Victims of Human rights abuses	39	76	115
		Women and girls		247	247
		Orphans	95	125	220
		People affected by HIV and AIDS	28	69	97
	Lyantonde Town council	Children	122	130	252
		Victims of Human rights abuses	52	62	114
		Women and girls		226	226
		Orphans	96	99	195
		People affected by HIV and AIDS	19	31	50
	Kaliiro	Children	101	128	229
		Victims of Human rights abuses	34	71	105
		Women and girls		227	227
		Orphans	86	124	210
		People affected by HIV and AIDS	26	73	99
	Mpumudde	Children	80	105	185
		Victims of Human rights abuses	18	47	65
		Women and girls		186	186
		Orphans	118	82	200
		People affected by HIV and AIDS	21	63	84
Kinuuka	Children	81	103	184	
	Victims of Human rights abuses	14	54	68	
	Women and girls		189	189	
	Orphans	90	100	190	
	People affected by HIV and AIDS	22	62	84	
Rakai	Lwamaggwa	Children	112	127	239
		Victims of Human rights abuses	23	75	98
		Women and girls		221	221
		Orphans	109	121	230
		People affected by HIV and AIDS	38	63	101
	Ddwaniro	Children	105	100	205
		Victims of Human rights abuses	31	71	102
		Women and girls		224	224
		Orphans	94	100	194
		People affected by HIV and AIDS	35	75	110
	Lwanda	Children	100	95	195
		Victims of Human rights abuses	24	71	95
		Women and girls		215	215
		Orphans	94	96	190
People affected by HIV and AIDS		30	62	92	

Rakai	Rakai Town council	Children	78	99	177
		Victims of Human rights abuses	17	47	64
		Women and girls		207	207
		Orphans	106	88	194
		People affected by HIV and AIDS	20	32	52
	Kagamba	Children	89	81	170
		Victims of Human rights abuses	15	36	51
		Women and girls		198	198
		Orphans	94	62	156
		People affected by HIV and AIDS	50	19	69
Grand Total			2,571	5,364	7,935

Note: This should relate to your targets in the project proposal funded. Also provide an explanation for the variances.

Summary of planned, achieved targets.

Category	Planned		Actual reached people		Variance at the end of the project	
	Directly	Indirectly	Directly	Indirectly	Directly	Indirectly
Children	300	1,500	582	1,519	+ 282	+ 19
Victims of Human rights abuses	240	480	348	529	+108	+ 49
Women and girls	648	1,296	783	1,357	+ 135	+ 61
Orphans	670	1,340	633	1,346	- 37	+ 6
People affected by HIV and AIDS	335	670	340	498	+ 5	- 172
Total	2,193	5,286	2,686	5,249	+ 493	- 37

3.1 Indirect Beneficiaries

Provide results on the indirect beneficiaries, with a brief description of how they got involved and the benefits or changes resulting from their participation.

The indirect beneficiaries got involved and participated with the help of the direct beneficiaries who were tasked to reach out to at least one or more people with child protection messages and the legal framework for child protection. As a result the indirect beneficiaries were also involved in dialogue meetings generated by the direct beneficiaries as well as IEC materials produced, got involved mobilisation of other members for project activities such as drama, community meetings, referral of child abuse cases, caring for victims of human rights abuses and those at risk of abuse.

The indirect beneficiaries were also a clear manifestation of an empowered population working as a team and geared towards sustainable child protection, promotion and observance of child and human rights in general. The project thus had a multiplier effect in reaching out to the targeted population with the legal framework for child protection mechanisms.

4. ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT (*Report on what was applicable over the project period*)

4.11 *Mention any capacity or technical training relevant to the project attended by staff and the changes that resulted during implementation.*

CHAU board member and two staff attended the Grantee induction training workshop in Kampala organised by IDF at the start of the project. This training equipped CHAU management and staff with knowledge on IDF accounting policies and procedures as well as technical support in project implementation.

CHAU staff attended all the grantee review meetings organised by IDF for all grantees were took stock of progress in project implementation and recommendations for improvement. This enabled staff to remain professionally aligned in implementation of the project from the beginning to the end.

During the project period CHAU was able to recruit a full time accountant who was able to produce timely reports and streamline the accounts of the project and that of the organisation. The M&E officer left the organisation while the training officer went on a study leave making it impossible for him to perform effectively. These were replaced by other professional staff who saw the project end successfully.

4.1.2 *Please mention any theft, fraud, disaster, etc that might have occurred and steps taken as a result.*

There was no loss of funds, theft for any IDF equipment, fraud or disaster. However during the project period CHAU lost 1 desk top computer, a laptop and 2 pad rocks while one of our staff was in possession of office keys. A case is filed with Lyantonde police station about office breaking and theft. The stolen equipments were not procured using IDF funding. Following police investigations, CHAU was able to recover one computer. The file is still open and the police is still carrying out more investigations. Since then CHAU has changed the office location and employed a night watchman. An email was sent to all partners including IDF to this effect.

4.1.3 *Comment on visits done by IDF with an outline of benefits of the assistance provided by the IDF team*

IDF visits enabled CHAU to improve drastically in all fields of organisational growth and development. The visits enabled CHAU to make steady improvements in financial accounting right from recommending a full time accountant, installation of an accounting package, producing a consolidated pay roll and accounts, timely preparation and submission of reports. The technical support from IDF enabled CHAU to produce evidence based reporting and quality work in project planning, monitoring evaluation and management.

We do appreciate IDF work in the field of support supervision and capacity building which has enabled CHAU to successfully implement the project.

4.1.4 If your organisation has been audited or evaluated, please present copies or indicated when they were already submitted to IDF, These to include:

- Audit reports;
- Special reports (evaluation or project review)
- Board Reports-Annual General Assembly/General Assembly to show changes in structure;
- Media clips, publications about the organisation, etc.

CHAU had external audits and copies of the audit reports were given to IDF. Copies of the annual review meetings were also provided including board responses to key issues raised by IDF during the project period.

5. CHALLENGES

Highlight challenges encountered and how they affected the project positively or negatively and solutions arrived at and implemented. This may also include situational circumstances like political, security, environmental etc that affected your project.

Increase in prices of most commodities especially fuel than earlier budgeted. Most activities in the same location were planned to take place on the same day to overcome the crisis. Working budgets were also used to ensure that there is no over and under expenditure on items.

The two year period was also characterised by the political season with rallies of different candidates which called for rescheduling and demobilising for some of the planned activities for other days.

One paralegal abandoned work and shifted to another district with the bicycle thus leaving a gap within the sub county. He was replaced by a good Samaritan who was determined to use his own bicycle for project work.

The period was also characterised by hot and wet seasons which consumed most of our beneficiaries time in prioritising working on their gardens and attending meetings after cultivation. This affected most activities that were planned to take place the same day as they delayed to begin because CHAU officials were waiting for the column.

Delay in receipt of funds from IDF. This affected the timely implementation of activities and reporting as initially planned. Plans were revised to cater for this delay. CHAU was able to work with the established community structures to ensure that the project gets the planned targets.

High and unrealistic community expectations in form of allowances whenever community dialogue meetings were held. Most community members had low income and we received reports that they were sending their children to provide labour for food, education and basic needs. CHAU intervened and referred those cases to other organisations with food support and catered for the education needs of the beneficiaries.

Poverty is the main cause of child abuse cases within the two districts. Therefore there is need to link the communities to poverty reduction strategies for a positive impact in human rights. As a way to emphasize this, in each meeting with the community there will be strategies to underline what has transpired in their respective community concerning the welfare of children, this will be used as a guideline to promote and mark the best and worst areas in protecting the plight of children.

Inadequate office equipments such as computers, vehicles, motorcycles, generators / solar which affected data collection and documentation. CHAU also had inadequate office space for handling its field staff and existing assets. CHAU was able to lobby land for construction of a permanent office and is currently lobbying for resources for construction and to widen its financial base and operations.

6. LESSONS LEARNT AND BEST PRACTICES

Describe the main lessons learnt and good practices in the course of project implementation over the period (for instance on institutional development, advocacy, participation, empowerment, service delivery etc)

Lessons Learnt on Institutional Development

Policy formulation and implementation is key in strengthening and increasing effectiveness, efficiency, credibility and viability of organisations and the projects in all its operations. It therefore important that organisations are supported to improve governance, financial and administrative systems and structure. CHAU appreciates the fact that an institution can not be developed once up to the required standard. It is a continuous process that requires internal and external initiatives in amalgamating and cross fertilizing ideas for credibility, strategic planning, management, efficiency and effectiveness in performance.

Child Aid Uganda prides herself in the commitment, expertise and hard work of her professional staff. The organization employs exquisite staff with a wide range of professional experience in various fields such as advocacy expert series, children rights, social work and administration, monitoring and evaluation officers, and a professional accountant.

The skills possessed by CHAU staff has enabled the organisation to spend less on incurring additional expenses in hiring consultants. The established community based structures received on spot and timely technical support and supervision from CHAU staff and IDF monitoring team.

Timely technical support supervision from IDF also worked. It enabled CHAU to remain professionally aligned in implementation of the project activities as planned and provided additional expertise in handling a few challenges of the project. Orientation in the financial accounting procedures, monitoring and evaluation as well as reporting tools was also instrumental in CHAU proper documentation and reporting to IDF. Setting of dead lines for quarterly reporting reduced on the bulk of compiling work to be reported at once. Reports were building on each other in a coherent manner. We appreciate IDF M&E visits and the financial and technical support in this area.

Lessons Learnt on Advocacy

Advocacy is a gradual process. Change therefore requires persistence and consistency in approach to a great extent. Understanding, conceptualising and appreciating new aspects and concepts in development takes time as well. This is because the target groups in Lyantonde and Rakai faces a number of historical challenges of HIV and AIDS pandemic with a big implication on the illiteracy levels, abject poverty, stigma, psychological trauma and inferiority complex among the affected communities.

Advocacy issues should be community generated and community owned to ensure that the duty bearers are held accountable to the rights holders. Duty bearers that may not be easily contacted in office can be got through well planned advocacy campaigns by use of hooks such as time for elections, mass, ceremonies among others. Improvement in the capacity of a CSO also improves its ability to advocate and lobby issues affecting the poor.

Use of drama shows enabled most community members to get messages of child protection services during the drama events and other community members requested for sports activities to supplement drama in future as they build team work and exercise their right to play.

The community was appreciative of the IEC materials (posters, calendars, T-shirts, brochures) produced by the project because they were good and messages were in the real situations at the grassroots. Over 90% of the school students and pupils showed an amazing need for reading materials concerning promotion and protection of child from all forms of abuse and exploitation.

Lessons learnt from Participation.

Through the rights based approach rights holders get free, active and meaningful participation in development planning, implementation, monitoring and in the process of holding duty-bearers accountable. Participation should be from the affected communities. Laws, policies programmes, administrative and institutional arrangements should empower communities and promote peoples participation.

Children are not empty vessels ready to act as recipients of knowledge/ information. This was evidenced in the way they made good contributions towards the discussions and debates hence reinforcing a participatory learning approach. It is therefore imperative that we give them a chance to share their views since they have good ideas regarding children rights and other crucial issues regarding their wellbeing. As a guide to improve the services delivered to children, the lesson will encourage and create possible means of including children in decision making; decisions of importance that concern the children themselves. Different plans will be laid to include children in local, district and other important meetings so as to listen and acknowledge their views for future planning for the Ugandan child. Children also requested for interschool football and net ball competitions which can be looked into in future planning as they exercise their right to play.

Local community participation in planning, monitoring and evaluation increases the level of community ownership and sustainability of the project. Sustainability requires a firm foundation and a resource based that is not in form of foreign aid. Foreign aid should thus be used as a supplementary investment for communities to set up mechanisms that foster their own growth and continuity of projects. Organisations should also cultivate a spirit of ownership of the activities among the beneficiaries; strengthen community based monitoring systems as well as evaluation for sustainable development.

Child Aid Uganda stresses the importance of bottom up planning as regards major issues that affect the community. Child Aid Uganda conducts regular meetings to discuss major problems and lay interventions with different groups of people beneficiaries, guardians, and partners in the targeted community. These groups, being the major beneficiaries, are part and parcel of the planning process of the organisation's projects. People's participation in discussing issues concerning them and in line with the organisation's objectives enables the enhancement and sustenance of the project.

Lessons Learnt on Empowerment

All individuals are capable of being empowered. The approach used should therefore build self esteem, confidence and exposure. This can be achieved through exchange visits and interactive trainings that expose the community members to lobbying, leadership and advocacy skills. Empowered local populations through CSO's also demand for top down accountability. Empowered local populations particularly the more vulnerable become increasingly involved in the resource planning and monitoring. There is need to help communities overcome their economic challenges through supporting income generating activities so as to provide a comprehensive and holistic empowerment package to communities.

Use of the trained community based structures and the active participation of all stakeholders in the project including beneficiaries worked. The paralegals were given bicycles to facilitate them in reaching out to most community members at the grassroots' level. Quarterly stakeholders meetings were held while interschool debates were conducted in schools. However, children in school also requested for sports competitions so they can exercise their right to play and build a strong team work.

7. SUCCESS STORIES

Select any two (2) formal groups (can be Volunteers, Paralegals, Trainers, etc) you worked with and three (3) individual beneficiaries whom you may have reported on their progress during project life present consolidated stories for the project. (Max 2 pages). Ensure that you include some photos.

(However, names and photos of project beneficiaries can be left out situations where these can cause embarrassment, but can be discussed in details with the IDF staff).

A good story should have a name, place, human rights issue/abuse as project progresses.

THE ROLE OF PARALEGALS IN CHILD PROTECTION

PARALEGALS RESCUE THE LIFE OF AGNES FROM A HOUSE GIRL, A YOUNG MOTHER TO A BRILLIANT STUDENT AT SCHOOL.

Nassolo Agnes aged 17 lives in Lyantonde town council, Lyantonde district - Uganda. She lost her father to AIDS in 2007 and she is currently staying with her mother who is HIV positive and taking Anti Retroviral Drugs (ARV's). The mother is jobless and has no source of income. She gave birth to seven children unfortunately after the death of their father they also lost two children and they remained five. After dropping out of school due to lack of school fees, three of them left for Kampala city to search for petty casual jobs. Up to now they have never got a sustainable job for them even to raise money for transport to go and check on their Mother and other siblings. They have spent four years with out coming back home to see their mother. They spend all they earn in a day on meals and accommodation with no savings.



Agnes's mother at first sold part of her small land to pay Agnes's fees but still she did not get enough money which would keep Agnes at school. She diverted to casual labour in town of Lyantonde to get food and other basic needs which would sustain them and also raise Agnes's school fees but all did not work out. The only alternative for Agnes was to drop out of school and started working as a house girl in order to raise her school fees since she wanted to study. To make matters worse, she was sexually abused

her employer and got pregnant. Agnes decided to go back home. The mother welcomed her well but she was disappointed after being told Agnes is pregnant.

“My mother wanted to take poison but I pleaded as I was crying telling her if you kill your self who will take care of us we shall die too?” Says Agnes.

Agnes endured with the situation until she gave birth. When the mother tried to follow up the employer, he ran way with his family and he is no where to be seen up to date. Nassolo was identified by the paralegal who later presented the case to Child Aid Uganda for action. Child Aid Uganda staff visited the family and basing on her vulnerability Agnes was given a second chance to go back to school.

“I thank Mugisha Nathan (paralegal) for linking me to Child Aid Uganda. I will live to thank CHAU for giving me a second chance to go back to school. There are very many girls who drop out of school due to unwanted pregnancies and they are not given chance to go back to school. These pregnancies are accidents. We never want them but due to various reasons which includes food, quest for food among others we find ourselves getting them. I will never risk again. I am on secondary abstinence” says Agnes.



With CHAU support Agnes is currently in senior three and she is doing well. Her mother was provided with start up capital and has a small business. It was unbelievable to CHAU staff for Agnes to perform the way she did since the mother had failed to raise scholastic materials and even she failed to get boarding requirements until CHAU intervened and assisted her in buying all the barding requirements, boarding fees, school uniforms, books and catering for her health needs and meeting the bills. ***“I never expected to win all the 51 students because I experienced many problems while out of school and even when I joined school, I had diseases that could not enable me concentrate very well not until I received medication with CHAU’s support. My future prospect is to become a counselor so I can provide counseling to teenagers on good health programmes emphasizing abstinence, faithfulness, correct and consistent use of condoms and behavioral change communication. Many thanks to IDF for supporting CHAU to link us for support services through community based paralegals. My dream will come a reality”.*** Says Agnes.

CHAU – IDF Trained Kyewanula drama group resettles, an abandoned and neglected Child living with HIV.

A case of Nalubega Ruth who is living positively with HIV and hopeful for a bright future while at school.

Ruth Nalubega aged 15 is a resident of Kagogo village in Lyantonde District-Uganda. Ruth was identified by the drama group having been homeless, hopeless and helpless during their drama show in Kagogo village. The community handed over to the drama group which also handed her over to the chairperson local council one who accepted to take care of her after being abandoned by unidentified person who failed to take responsibility of her when she was 4 years old. The chairperson informed all the leaders and the police about the situation of the child and finally adopted the child after failing to trace her relatives and parents.



According to the research carried out by the chairperson, Ruth's mother neglected Ruth and left her with the father when she was very young (2years) after realizing she was HIV positive and the husband was not taking care of her. Ruth's father by then was working as a porter in some ones family and no one knew his home area and to make matters worse he died when people in the area didn't know where he was coming from and he was buried in a community cemetery, that's how Ruth was left homeless and she started moving with people she didn't know until she got sanctuary at the Chairpersons home. Ruth later developed serious malaria and as a caring parent Ruth was taken to the hospital for blood testing and it was unfortunate that Ruth was found HIV positive. It is also important to note that the chairperson and wife had tested for HIV and found that they were HIV positive. Currently three people in the family are HIV positive and are taking HIV drugs

that is to say Ruth on seprine (cotrimaxazole) and the chairman with the wife are on Anti-Retroviral Drugs (ARV's).

Since the Chairperson has many children he is taking care of (12 children involving the children of his brother who died of HIV and AIDS, he finds it difficult to full fill all the needs both at home and at school which is a hard task to him given the fact that he is weak and has no viable source of income. There is need for good feeding, refreshments, paying school fees, buying scholastic materials among other needs of the family.

Ruth is currently in primary five at Kempega primary school and her performance is promising. She has been assisted with school uniform and other scholastic materials to stay in school happily realizing her right to education.

“Am prepared to surprise every one by performing well and am really having hope for my future. I had started loosing hope due to being HIV positive and I knew I was to die at any time but I thank Kyewanula drama group which linked me to the Chairperson and Child Aid Uganda for the great work they have done for me in providing parental love, guidance and counseling me, supporting me with scholastic materials. My dream is to become a nurse in future”. Says Ruth.

The work of the drama group has continued to cause significant changes in the lives of children. The group has been selected by other people within the community to stage their shows and further disseminate their play entitled the role of step mothers in child protection. With the presentation of the play during one of the election campaigns for one of the aspiring candidates. In this show, the lady aspirant also confessed that she had orphans she looking after and she could give them a lot of work thinking that she was teaching the orphans how to be hard working when actually she was exposing them to child labour. After confessing other two women also testified denial of food to step children in the family attributing this to spoon feeding. The women said they thought children would eat for what they sweat for and with the message from the presentation they learnt that all children are equal and therefore they deserve to be cared for, protected and their rights guaranteed.

Kyewanula drama group has incorporated self help projects as a mechanism to enable the community realise their potential in having incomes for self reliance.



The group started as any fragile alliance would be, but with the technical support of CHAU the group incorporated human rights awareness in their activities and later realised that poor income levels also a contributing factor to abuse of human rights. The projects initiated will act as a demonstration to the community but also to the members to enable that they have income for basic requirements. The group's awareness activities have restored hope among the hopeless community members.

The group is involved in projects such as goat rearing, piggery and crop husbandry (maize, beans, and banana growing among others). When we interacted with the chairperson of the group he had this to say; ***"The successes of our projects are attributed to the timely technical support from CHAU, more especially training inhuman rights. It is out of this training that we realised that most rights can also be abused due to high poverty levels. Our vision with reduction of household poverty is to train our members and the community in micro-enterprise management, and improved methods of farming so we can have a basis of enhancing the right to food and income and an improved standard of living."***

He also added that, ***"if it were not for the revenues from the maize and bean harvests, sales from goats and pigs, the health needs and scholastic materials of our children as group members would be unaffordable"***. The group has continued to disseminate human rights messages especially to step mothers who mistreat children in all presentations.

FROM A BABY SEATER TO A SCHOOL BOY

Benjamin is 12 years, lives in Lyantonde town. His father passed away when he was still a young boy. Benjamin stays with his brother called Ivan who is 11 years, the sister who is aged 1 plus their mother who has a disease of diabetes. Because of the high cost of living in Lyantonde town, life is hard for the family to survive in town since their mother has no viable source of income which can sustain the family. Due to the above hardships Benjamin's mother decided to keep him at home to baby seat the child as she went to provide casual labour in town in exchange for food as Ivan went to school. The two boys had a time table of each baby seating for two days as the other attends school. They would attend irregularly and were using one school uniform and the same exercise books since they are in the same class. One would pick off from where a brother stopped writing notes the previous day. Their mother coached them to answer who ever asks them why they are not at school to inform him / her that they are sick. During the holidays, the mother provides eggs to the two boys to sell in Lyantonde town so that they can get income for other household items and clothes.



Since Benjamin is the older boy, the mother would tell him to do each and every work at home that is to say fetching water, washing clothes, preparing food, going to the market among others and because of too much work at home he does not concentrate on books though he seems very bright. Because of the tasks assigned to him, Benjamin never did end of first term exams in 2010. Due to Benjamin's irregular attendance, his teacher reported the issue to one of the paralegals in Lyantonde. The paralegal intervened by convening a meeting with the mother and finally agreed that the mother gets someone else to baby seat her baby as Benjamin joins a boarding primary school next term. The mother was appreciative and promised to give Benjamin an opportunity to attend school. She also promised to set free Ivan to attend as well and promised to move with her baby as she fends for her family. The paralegal referred Benjamin to the organisation for support and he is back to school.

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8. APPENDICES:

The report should have appendices of the following.

- An inventory of all equipment purchased with IDF funds must also be provided with a disposition plan
- A schedule of close out activities with dates,
- Outstanding claims,
- Final audit plans,
- List of Personnel,
- Other relevant information,
- External project evaluation plan and reporting.

Note: The project must have a record of all accounting documents, which should be kept for a minimum of three years after project closure.

End.