

**COMMITTEE ON THE  
RIGHTS OF THE CHILD**

**WRITTEN REPLIES BY THE GOVERNMENT OF UGANDA CONCERNING  
THE LIST OF ISSUES (CRC/C/Q/UGA/2) RECEIVED BY THE COMMITTEE  
ON THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD RELATING TO THE CONSIDERATION  
OF THE SECOND PERIODIC REPORT OF UGANDA (CRC/C/65/Add.33)**

**[Received on 13 September 2005]**

**CRC/C/RESP/96**

## LIST OF ACRONYMS

<b>AIC</b>	AIDS Information Centre
<b>AIDS</b>	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
<b>AP</b>	Action Programme
<b>BTVET</b>	Business technical Vocational education and Training
<b>CAP</b>	A Chapter in the Laws of Uganda
<b>CBOs</b>	Community Based Organisations
<b>CBR</b>	Community Based Rehabilitation
<b>CG</b>	Central Government
<b>CID</b>	Criminal Investigation Department
<b>CSEC</b>	Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children
<b>CWDs</b>	Children With Disabilities
<b>DPT</b>	Diphtheria
<b>DFID</b>	Department for International Development
<b>DISH</b>	Delivery of Improved Services for Health
<b>HIV</b>	Human Immune Virus
<b>KNRC</b>	Kampiringisa National Rehabilitation Center
<b>MCV</b>	Measles
<b>MOGLSD</b>	Ministry of Gender Labour and Social Development
<b>MOES</b>	Ministry of education and Sports
<b>MOFPED</b>	Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development
<b>MOH</b>	Ministry of Health
<b>MTEF</b>	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
<b>NCC</b>	National Council for Children
<b>OVC</b>	Orphaned Vulnerable Children
<b>PWDs</b>	People With Disabilities
<b>TT</b>	Tetanus Toxide
<b>UDHS</b>	Uganda Demographic Health Survey
<b>UAC</b>	Uganda AIDS Commission
<b>UBOS</b>	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
<b>UNCRC</b>	United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child
<b>UNEPI</b>	Uganda National Expanded programme on Immunisation
<b>UNICEF</b>	United Nations Children’s Fund
<b>UNPAC</b>	Uganda National Programme of Action for Children
<b>UPE</b>	Universal Primary Education
<b>USDC</b>	Uganda Society for Disabled Children
<b>UVRI</b>	Uganda Virus Research Institute
<b>UYDEL</b>	Uganda Youth Development Link
<b>VCT</b>	Voluntary Counselling and Testing
<b>WFFC</b>	World Fit For Children

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## **1. a. INTRODUCTION**

This report contains specific responses to a number of issues raised in relation to consideration of the second periodic report of Uganda (CRC/C65/add.330). While the information requested for is provided, the Uganda Government finds it necessary to provide more additional information regarding new developments that were not captured in the initial report submitted for consideration.

From the onset, we would like to point out that the Uganda Government has made tremendous progress in the implementation of the CRC in the country. Indeed, issues of children are given special priority. Efforts towards domestication of the CRC have been intensified with the enactment of the Child Statute in 1996, and now the Children's ACT 2000. This is being followed with the translation of the ACT into several local languages and intensification of awareness and education programmes regarding the ACT.

Children's right to participation has been taken to the highest level with the creation of a forum for children in the parliament of Uganda. With this forum, advocacy for children's rights is being given special attention. More over, several other initiatives have been undertaken to enhance the rights of children. For example, the Birth and Registration programme is now almost covering the entire country. A programme for promotion of the welfare of children and youth is being implemented under the Ministry of Gender Labour and Social Development. A community Dialogue programme which provides an avenue for community participation in contributing to development and implementation of programmes for children is also being implemented in several districts. In addition, a working committee on juvenile Justice has been established in the Law and Justice Order Sector, while a street children desk and guidelines for addressing the problem of street children have also been put in place. These and other initiatives at the macro level such as introduction of Universal Primary Education, the development of the Poverty reduction Strategy among others; are expected to contribute significantly to promotion of children's rights and their overall welfare.

In the sections which follow, information is provided as requested on particular issues. Where the data is not available, an explanation is provided.

## Part A: DATA AND STATISTICS AVAILABLE

### 1. b. DISAGGREGATED STATISTICAL DATA ON NUMBER OF CHILDREN

Data available covers only the year 2002. Projections could be made on the basis on the current 3.3 percent annual population growth rate as determined by the census survey of 2002. The assumption however, would be that migrations and mortality rates remain constant as they were determined during the time.

**Table 1: Children below 18 Years in Uganda 2002 (Population Growth Rate Per Annum 3.3%)**

Age group	Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0	452,525	450,443	902,968	52,481	51,958	104,439
1	376,625	373,998	750,623	42,829	42,448	85,277
2	409,617	409,888	819,505	43,826	44,162	87,988
3	413,667	414,334	828,001	43,708	44,845	88,553
4	394,767	396,887	791,654	42,081	43,334	85,415
<b>0-4</b>	<b>2,047,201</b>	<b>2,045,550</b>	<b>4,092,751</b>	<b>224,925</b>	<b>226,747</b>	<b>451,672</b>
5	384,701	380,152	764,853	41,406	42,525	83,931
6	394,486	394,462	788,948	41,055	42,816	83,871
7	350,000	346,072	696,072	37,763	40,272	78,035
8	363,450	367,889	731,339	38,030	41,968	79,998
9	312,249	308,472	620,721	35,017	48,267	73,284
<b>5-9</b>	<b>1,804,886</b>	<b>1,797,047</b>	<b>3,601,933</b>	<b>193,271</b>	<b>205,848</b>	<b>399,119</b>
10	356,538	351,161	707,699	39,523	43,557	83,080
11	287,889	281,534	569,423	33,457	37,017	70,474
12	355,874	348,281	704,155	40,256	46,323	86,579
13	287,939	282,816	570,755	43,847	41,719	75,566
14	288,299	277,584	565,883	33,489	42,048	75,537
<b>10-14</b>	<b>1,576,539</b>	<b>1,541,376</b>	<b>3,117,915</b>	<b>180,572</b>	<b>210,664</b>	<b>391,236</b>
15	262,110	240,448	502,558	33,145	41,169	74,314
16	260,028	240,572	500,600	36,149	44,803	80,951
17	214,195	204,023	418,218	34,556	42,440	76,996
18	233,049	256,952	490,001	40,771	51,504	92,175
<b>15-18</b>	<b>969,382</b>	<b>941,995</b>	<b>1,911,377</b>	<b>144,621</b>	<b>179,815</b>	<b>324,436</b>
Grand Total	6,398,008	6,325,868	12,723,976	743,389	823,074	1,957,699

Source: 2002 Uganda population and housing census Report, UBOS

The table shows that there were about 14.68 million children below the age of 18 years with more children under the 0-4 age category. At the same time, there were more children over 80 percent residing in rural areas than in urban areas. Services accessible to children in rural areas such as basic health care and education are not within easy reach for many of the children compared to the situation in urban areas. This therefore has implications on the quality of life of the children in rural areas and more so, the enforcement of their rights to health, education and protection among others.

## 2 BUDGETARY ALLOCATIONS

### a) Allocations to education

Budgetary allocations to education stood at 9.3 percent of the central government recurrent expenditure and 9.4 percent of the development expenditure during 2003/04 financial year. In both development and recurrent expenditure, there is a slight decline although over all, the percentages remain high.

**Table 2: Expenditure (%) to education of Uganda CG Recurrent and Development Expenditure<sup>1</sup>.**

Function classification	1999/00	2000/01	2001/2002	2002/03	2003/04
Recurrent expenditure	14.8	11.6	10.5	9.2	9.3
Development expenditure	15.3	14.1	13.9	10.4	9.4

The greater part of the recurrent expenditure, over 65 percent for the last five years goes to primary education as indicated in the table below. It indicates Government commitment to achievement of the Universal Primary Education (UPE).

**Table 3: Recurrent Expenditure Shares for Education by Sub sector 1999/00-2003/04 (percentages)**

	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04
Primary	67	67	65	66.6	68.5
Secondary	16	16	16	15.5	15.2
BTVET	3	3	4	4	3.6
Tertiary	14	11	11	10.2	9.8
Other	4	3	3	3.7	2.8
Total	100	100	100	100	100

Source: MOFPED (2004) Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF)

The general allocation to education including wage and none wage recurrent expenditure is indicated in the table below. In both 2003-2004 and 2004-2005, more funds were committed to domestic development covering education and sports including primary education as well as district primary education.

**Table 4: Medium Term expenditure framework<sup>2</sup> for education in billion shillings**

FY 2003/2004	Wage Shs. bn	Non- wage recurrent Shs. bn	Domestic De'vt Shs. bn	Provisional donor project Shs. bn	Total excl donor Shs.bn	Total incl donor project Shs.bn
Education & sports (incl Pr. Educ.)	8.67	39.35	30.07	50.35	78.09	128.44
District primary education incl SFG	216.04	39.51	49.63	-	305.18	305.18
District Sec. Education	66.77	7.83	-	-	74.60	74.06
<b>FY 2004/05</b>						

<sup>1</sup> UBOS (2004) Statistical Abstract report, pp 226, 228

<sup>2</sup> Excluding arrears and Non -VAT taxes

Education & sports (incl primary education)	7.31	32.62	36.51	50.01	76.44	126.46
District primary education incl SFG	230.20	33.49	53.21	-	316.90	316.90
District Sec. Education	76.15	7.71	-	-	83.86	83.86

Source: MOFPED (2004) Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF)

Special consideration was further given to increasing access to basic education, to the urban poor, provision of child friendly education and support to schools for traumatised children in both 2003/04 and 2004/05 as indicated in the table below.

Table 5: Other special expenditure areas for education

Sector spending in billion Shillings	FY 2003/04	FY 2004/05
Basic education in urban poverty areas	0.330	0.342
Child friendly basic education	6.301	2.903
School for traumatized children (Gulu first school)	5.933	2.378

Source: Public investment plan (2004/2005)

The traumatised children are those who have been rescued from rebel captivity. Special schools for them are aimed at providing education and training including psychosocial skills.

#### b) Health sub sector

More funds have been committed to the development expenditure than the recurrent expenditure. Over all, the expenditure both recurrent and development is high and has been on an upward trend.

Table 6: Percentage of Uganda CG recurrent and Development Expenditure on health 1999/00-2003/04 (million shillings)

Classification by Function	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04
Recurrent expenditure	3.1	4.1	4.8	6.1	5.5
Development expenditure	8.9	6.0	5.5	7.7	11.5

As indicated in the table below, more funds have been committed to Primary Health Care Services which are under District services for the last five years. In addition, more funds have been allocated to the Ministry of Health Headquarters and National Hospital (Mulago). The overall health sector resource allocations in FY 2003/04 is Shs.429.36bn compared to Shs.337.92bn received last FY 2002/03.

Table 8: Health Sub-Sector Allocations in Percentages

Budget Area	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04
District Services (PHC)	32	44	48	49	54
MOH HQs	30	30	26	28	24
National Hosp.	22	13	14	12	12
Regional Hosp.	14	10	11	8	8
Other agencies	2	2	2	2	2
Total	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Health Policy Statement 2003

Table 9: Medium term expenditure framework (excluding areas and Non -VAT taxes in billion shillings)

FY 2003/2004	Wage Shs. bn	Non- wage recurrent Shs. bn	Domestic Dev't Shs. bn	Provisional donor project Shs. bn	Total excl donor Shs.bn	Total incl donor project Shs.bn
Health	3.08	30.08	24.85	135.74	58.01	191.76
Butabika hospital	0.93	1.68	3.69	18.30	6.30	24.60
Uganda Aids Commission	0.54	0.70	1.40	23.22	2.64	25.87
District NGO hospitals/PHC	-	17.04	-	-	17.04	17.04
District PHC	45.69	22.24	8.04	-	75.98	75.98
<b>FY 2004/05</b>						
Health	4.56	27.83	16.31	113.46	48.70	162.16
Butabika hospital	1.82	1.49	6.92	13.48	10.23	23.72
Uganda Aids Commission	0.54	0.61	1.28	19.79	2.43	22.22
District NGO hospitals/PHC	-	17.72	-	-	17.72	17.72
District PHC	68.92	23.16	6.09	-	98.16	98.16

Source: MOFPED, 2004, Medium Term Expenditure Framework Report.

Table 10: Specific programmes/special areas

Sector spending in billion Shillings	FY 2003/04	FY 2004/05
Health care for people with disabilities	0.211	0.231
Global fund for TB, Malaria and AIDS	76.5	68.635
Nutrition and child development programmes	2.050	2.700
Right to health and nutrition programme	2.755	0.300.

Source: Public investment plan (2004/2005)

### c) Programmes and services for children with Disabilities<sup>3</sup>

Uganda has been implementing a CBR programme since 1992 to serve PWDs. Children with disabilities in have benefited from:-

- a) Corrective surgery for those with club feet and those with contractures;
- b) Physiotherapy services for those with cerebral palsy as well as those with body weaknesses;
- c) Construction of ramps in primary schools to promote accessibility of those with physical disabilities;
- d) Training in vocational skills for disabled youths of 18 years of age;
- e) Training of teachers in Special Education Skills to service disabled children in primary and secondary schools;
- f) Establishment of annexes to specific primary schools to meet the educational needs of children with disabilities, mainly the blind;
- g) Establishment of specific, primary and secondary schools on regional basis to provide /meet educational needs of children with disabilities.

#### Policies

i) The constitution of Uganda Guarantees Affirmative Action in all services to benefit PWDs. This has been achieved in the following:-

- a) Political representation of PWDs;
- b) They are participating in decision making on development issues at all levels of Governance i.e Local Council one at village level to Parliament at National level;
- c) Education services
- d) Children with disabilities have been given priority in accessing Universal Primary Education;
- e) The cut off points to University entrants in Government Universities is lower for disabled youths;

#### ii) Policy on Disability

<sup>3</sup> See Annex 1 for some budgetary allocations for programmes and services on this section. Information provided however may in some cases combine expenditures on adults as well.



It is now in final draft form and is to be presented to Cabinet for discussion.  
The Policy serves as a framework for service delivery to PWDs.

**iii) Discrimination of PWDs**

There has been discrimination at the family level of PWDs. This is attributed to ignorance of family members who subject disabled children to discrimination/marginalisation. The policy highlights issues of vulnerability among PWDs to include the following:-

- Education and skills;
- Conflict and emergencies;
- Employment;
- Social security;
- Health;
- HIV/AIDS
- Accessibility;
- Assistive devices;
- Poverty.

The policy calls for implementation of services to mitigate the above concerns. In summary the Government of Uganda has the framework for empowerment of children with disabilities. Specific initiatives have been tried to meet the in needs. However, the existing measures are still inadequate and need scaling up to effectively address needs of disabled children in the country.

**d) and e): information not available**

**f) Children in need of alternative care**

Protection of children who are in need of alternative care including the support of Care Institutions (Children's Act Cap 59 (2000) part II Sub-section (7) (2) clearly states "Where the natural parents of a child are deceased, parental responsibility may be passed on to relatives of either parent, or by way of Card Order to the Warden of an approved home or to a foster parent". .....

Institutional Care – NGO-Statute 1998, has enabled many NGOs to open and manage Children's Homes . The provisions of Part VIII Establishing Approved Homes is enforced by Children/Babies Homes Rules 91.

**h) Programmes and Services for Children belonging to minorities**

The third schedule of Article 10 (a) of the Constitution of the Republic of Uganda clearly gives a list of 56 indigenous communities and all of them enjoy equal citizenship services. As a result, the services target all children. At the same time, the services are decentralised and are meant for all the children within the boundaries of the country.

There is still no clarity as to which categories of people constitute the minorities in Uganda. As a consequence, there are no any specific programmes put in place to target the minorities including the children. However, particular attention has been paid to communities including children, which are under served by particular services.

In Districts where poverty and hard conditions are predominant and tradition has been treasured against modernity, special interventions have been undertaken. For example the pastorlists of North/East Uganda in the District of Karamoja are beneficiaries of special education system called Alternative Basic Education for Karamoja (ABEK). This system suits their mobile nature and style of life. The class teacher follows the children to the Kraal and conducts the class lesson there at their own pace. Others for example the Batwa in Ituri Forest in Bundibugyo District and who are also found in Kabale District, do join and benefit from the services other children in their districts receive. The Constitution and the Children's Act 2000 Cap 59 treat citizens without discrimination before the law and all are entitled to the same services.

**j) Programmes and Services for Juvenile Justice and Rehabilitation of Juvenile Offenders**

In order to fulfil the provisions of Article 37 UNCRC (b) being deprived of liberty, etc, and (c) of same article, every child deprived of liberty shall be separated from adults unless is considered in the child's best interest not to do so and shall have the right to maintain contacts with his or her family through correspondence and visits save in exceptional circumstances".

The legislative measures regarding this article are contained in Chap 59 Part X sections (4) and (6) of the Children's Act (2000). Each District has the duty to put up a Remand Home/suitable place so that Children are detained separately from the adults. Administratively, Juvenile Justice is handled by the institutions, which constitute the Law and Order Sector (JLOS) i.e. The DPP; Police, Magistrates, Probation Welfare Officers, and the Local Councils. These same institutions have set up a mechanism known as the Chain Linked Initiative. This is a strategy to coordinate and keep all actors involved with the dispensation of Justice to Juveniles together and at the same pace. The coordination is at the office of the Chief Magistrate in charge of Magisterial Area.

- There are 56 Probation Welfare Officers (PWOs), i.e. at least one per district. However, some districts have more than one officer in charge of Juvenile Justice programmes.
- There are about 229 Gazetted Family and Children's Courts. These are Special Courts set up to handle Children's cases in Camera to safeguard against undue publicity and stigma.
- The setting up of District Remand Homes/suitable place has not been possible because in some districts, the crime rate among Juveniles is low while in others they have no resources to put up such a facility.

However, there are five functioning Detention Centres including one National Rehabilitation Centre. Three of the Centres are Remand Homes located in the following Regions of Uganda:

1. Mbale Remand Home in the East
2. Naguru Remand Home in Central
3. Fort Portal Remand Home in the West

The children in the above Homes are exposed to training in handicrafts, weaving, sewing, Sports and games. They are also exposed to IT i.e. elementary computer training e.g. Naguru Remand Home in Kampala. These children also do numeracy and literacy. At the National Rehabilitation Centre Kampiringisa, children do various activities such as:

- The children who are committed there receive rehabilitation and are retrained in various limited skills available.
- The children receive counselling from the staff of the Home and some other staff from Non-Government NGOs involved in programmes of the Home.
- Children are involved in animal husbandry by attending to animals on the school farm
- They have formed Young Farmers' Association and are cultivating cabbages and other vegetables for sale and as they are released they go home with their earnings.
- The workshops for carpentry, metal works and fabrication as well as that of tailoring are being retooled so that real training is started.

In the meantime, those children who are committed while they are in school do continue with their education at the nearby Mbutu *Primary School* as well as at *Kamengo Senior Secondary School*. This has been the historical practice in the Institution. The informal programmes in the Home include, recreation, games, sports and spiritual programmes. Upon discharge, children are followed up and their reintegration is supported by the District Probation Officers where the child's home is located (see annex 1 for more details on budget allocations for 2005 for these institutions).

### **3. CHILDREN DEPRIVED OF FAMILY**

#### **a) Children separated from their families**

There are about 5.5 million children who are living in difficult circumstances, due to displacement because of war, hostile domestic environment, disintegration of families due to HIV/AIDS among others. There is no supportive data to suggest that all of them are separated from their families. However among these are

street children, orphans, abandoned children, displaced children and children ‘beyond control’ by their guardians or parents.

The administrative and legislative measures put in place, in response to the CRC Article 7 as far as possible the right to know and be cared for by parents” are contained in Part II sub-sections 7(1) of the Children’s Act 2000 Cap 59, which states that “Every Parent shall have parental responsibility for his/her child; on sub-section (2) of the same section provides for the care of a child by a relative of either parent, or by way of Court Care Order to the Warden of an Approved Home or to a Foster Parent.

In part III of this same Act, the law mandates local authorities to (a) “Safeguard and promote the welfare of the children within their areas of jurisdictions; local councils are to safeguard children and promote reconciliation between parents and children; (b) to designate one of its members to be the person responsible for the welfare of children – referred to as Secretary for Children Affairs (SCA). These structures cut across the district Administrative structures from the village cell to the Local Council Five! If each of them performed their role, the hardships faced by Ugandan children would be reduced or demystified.

#### **b) Children placed in Institutions**

Children who are placed in both the government and the non-government institutions are identified among the abandoned and those separated from their families/parents because they are in conflict with the law or for other reasons such as for caring for children who lack protection and access to basic services. The placement of children in the institutions is done as the last resort and in “best interest” of the child. There are about 3,755 children in the NGO Homes<sup>4</sup> and about 170 children in the three Remand Homes, 10 of who are girls. Desegregated data has only been obtained from the National Rehabilitation Centre and shows the following categories of children in the institutions:

#### **No of Inmates in Kampiringisa National Rehabilitation Centre**

Current No. of Street boys	-	95
Current No. of Street girls	-	20
Committed children No. of boys	-	48
Committed children No. of girls	-	4
<b>Total No. of children as per 5<sup>th</sup> August 2005</b>	-	<b>167</b>

Desegregated data from other intuitions was not readily available.

#### **c) Adoption & Foster Care**

Data presented here covers only 12 districts. The Ministry of Gender Labour and Social Development is in a process of collecting the information form other Districts to enable the Development of the MIS for the Department of Children and Youth.

Districts: 12 (Kabarole; Kyenjojo; Kanungu; Kabale; Tororo; Bundibugyo; Sembabule; Kumi; Jinja; Soroti; Kanungu; Lira)

#### Foster care

- Total number of Children who were place with Foster Parents or who were transferred by the probation officer for fostering within a period of 1 month: 23 girls, 20 boys
- Out of the 43 cases, 11 were girl cases and 8 of boy cases were transferred by the probation officer in this respective month of reporting
- Out of the 23 cases of girls, 8 cases were closed satisfactorily and 3 cases were closed unsatisfactorily during the month

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<sup>4</sup> The Minister first approves these homes in accordance with Institutional Care, NGO-Statute 1998, which contains provisions in part VIII. Establishing Approved Homes is enforced by Children/Babies Homes Rules 91

- Out of the 20 cases of boys, 7 cases were closed satisfactorily and 3 cases were closed unsatisfactorily during the month

#### Adoption

- Total number of Children who were adopted or who were transferred by the probation officer for adoption within a period of 1 month were: 7 girls, 6 boys
- Out of the 13 cases, 5 girl cases and 2 boy cases were transferred by the probation officer during the month of reporting
- Out of the 7 cases of girls, 3 cases were closed satisfactorily and 0 cases were closed unsatisfactorily
- Out of the 6 cases of boys, 2 cases were closed satisfactorily and 0 cases were closed unsatisfactorily

Based on the sample of monthly returns for the 12 districts, a rough estimate for all the Districts (56)<sup>5</sup> can be made as follows:

- 108 girl cases for foster care are handled per month (52 new cases)
- 94 boy cases for foster care are handled per month (38 new cases)
- 33 girl cases for adoption are handled per month (23 new cases)
- 18 boy cases for adoption are handled per month (9 new cases)

#### 4 GENERAL STATISTICS ON CHILDREN WITH DISABILITIES

Most of the data on children with disabilities is not available. What is available is only recent and covers only CWDS in the school system for the year 2004 as indicated in the table below.

**Table 11: Children with disability**

ASPECTS	INDICATED FIGURES						Sources/Remarks
	2002		2003		2004		
Enrolment	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Primary education					117,002	101,002	EMIS-MoES
Secondary					5,737	5,156	
Enrolment in regular school					122,739	223,536	
Not attending school							Not available
Foster Care							Not available
Living in institutions							Not available
Attending special Schools							Not available

<sup>5</sup> The newly created districts (over 20) are considered under the 56 old Districts.

The table above shows that more females than males were enrolled in regular school in 2004. More males however, were enrolled in primary education than females. At the secondary level, there were more males than females enrolled.

## 5 HEALTH INDICATORS FOR CHILDREN

### a) Infant and child mortality rates

IMR (per 1000 live births), UDHS 2000/01 = 88

IMR (per 1000 live births), UNICEF 2005 = 81

**Table 12: b) Immunization rates**

Type	Percent			
	2004 <sup>6</sup>	2003	2002	2001
Vaccine				
BCG	98	96	96	92
DPT3	86	81	72	61
HepB3	-	63	42	--
MCV (Measles)	88	82	77	63
Polio- OPV3	84	82	73	62
TT4	-	48	50	45

Source: UNICEF (2005), *Immunization summary: A statistical reference* pg 181

### c) Malnutrition rates

Table 13: Immunisation indicators for 2002		
<b>National rate of stunting</b>	39%	
<b>Severely stunted children</b>	15%	
<b>Highest prevalence - age</b>	16 – 23 months	
		Percent
<b>Sex</b>	Male	40
	Female	36
<b>Areas</b>	Urban	26.5
	Rural	39.9
<b>Regions</b>	Western	47.8
	Northern	36.9
	Eastern	35.4
	Central	34.6

Source: UDHS 2001/2002 pg. 154 - 155

The rates of malnutrition as the table above indicates, are high to the tune of 39 percent and up to 15 percent of the children are severely stunted. The Western region is the most affected where nearly 48 percent of the children are stunted.

### d) i) Reproductive Health in Uganda

#### Adolescents in Uganda: Facts at a Glance

- Uganda has a high population of young people under the age of 25 years
- Proportion of adolescents and Young people
- 47.3% are below age 15
- 23.3% are adolescents
- 33.5% are young people

#### Sexuality

#### Mean age at first sex

<sup>6</sup> Data for this year is sourced from UNEPI, 2004

- By age 19 over 70% of adolescents
- Many girls are sexually active at 15 years of age
- Almost half of the women become pregnant before age 18, by the time they are 20 two thirds have had a child
- Teenage fertility has increased
- By age 18, 56% of women are married
- Adolescent pregnancy rate is 43%
- 33.3% of maternal deaths are adolescents
- Adolescent contraceptive prevalence is 7.2%: National is 15%

## ii) Sexually Transmitted Infections and HIV/AIDS

Male: female ratio with regards to HIV infection for teenage is 1:4 compared to 1:1 for adults<sup>7</sup>.

## iii) Focus on Mental health

(We are unable to elicit specific data on mental health/ services regarding children – Data on users of mental health are not available at health centres).

**Table 14: Reporting of Mental Health problems in 2004 from 8 districts in Eastern Uganda**

Soroti	Mbale	Sironko	Pallisa	Kumi	Tororo	Kapchorwa	Busia
3	70	38	12	11	5	5	2

*Fewer figures attributed to low reporting of Mental Health at most health centres.*

*Source: Source: USDC / Mental Health Consortium 2004*

**Table 15: Reporting of mental health problems in Rukungiri district – 2004**

Age ranges	Number	Male	Female	Remark
<18 years	202	-	-	Disaggregated data on children not available

Note: It was reported that most users of psychiatric services are adults.

*Source: Source: USDC / Mental Health Consortium 2004*

**Table 16: Reporting of mental health problems in Jinja and Soroti: July 2004 – Jan 2005**

JINJA				
Age ranges	Number	Male	Female	Source / remarks
<15 years	601			No uniform reporting and desegregation of mental health of persons with problems
SOROTI				
<18 years	425	232	193	

*Source: USDC / Mental Health Consortium 2004*

## 6 CHILD ABUSE

<sup>7</sup> DISH Project – Uganda 2003/2004

### Victims of Child Abuse and Neglect Reported to Police, 2004

Information on child abuse was obtained from the police in Kampala for eleven sub regions that make up four (4) major regions of Uganda. However, the figures obtained from the police records were not complete as some information for some districts in the some sub regions was not available. Hence ANPPCAN obtained 8,681 and this situation analysis is based on the data from obtained from the police. At the same, of the 8,681 obtained from the police CID at Kampala, only cases had information regarding age of victims and aggressors.

**Table 17: Total number and breakdown by percentage of cases per region**

Region	Total of cases	%
Kampala	986	11.4
Central	887	10.2
North East	174	02
South East	1733	20.0
Mid North east	553	6.4
Northern	809	9.3
South	651	7.5
Western	541	6.2
Mid west	500	5.8
Eastern	229	2.6
South western	782	9.0
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>8681</b>	<b>100</b>

### Cases by regions

According to the reports obtained from the eleven sub regions, that make four (4) regions of Uganda, similar cases of violence against children were committed by various aggressors. In terms of magnitude, child abuse involving defilement was the highest followed by physical abuse and child theft as indicated in the analysis below. Child theft in this context refers to situations where children were used by elders to stage thefts.

**Table 19: Total number and % breakdown of cases per region**

Region	Total of cases	Percentage
Northern	1,536	17.7
Eastern	1,917	22.1
Western	2,704	31.1
Central	2,524	29.1
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>8681</b>	<b>100</b>

From the table above, the Western region recorded the highest number of cases (31.1%) followed by Central region with 29.1%, Eastern region with 22.7% and finally the Northern region with 17.7%.

### Victims and aggressors by age and form of abuse

This analysis is based on the data supplied by the police that had full particulars of both the victims and the aggressors. Of the 8681 cases, 7922 cases had the particulars of the victims and the aggressors.

**Table 19: Victims of child abuse by age and sex 2004 (CID\* Data)**

Sex	Male		Female		Total	Percentage
	Age Range		Age Range			
	0-8	9-17	0-8	9-17		
<b>Total</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>702</b>	<b>392</b>	<b>6629</b>	<b>7922</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>% By sex</b>	<b>11.4%</b>		<b>88.6%</b>		<b>100%</b>	

CID\*- Criminal Investigation Department

The table above shows number of child abuse victims by age range as well as by sex. In terms of age limits for both male and female children, the range from 9 - 17 years was more vulnerable. Vulnerability can also be deduced in terms of sex, which stood at 1.4% for male and 88.6% for female victims.

**Table 20: Trend of victims by age, Sex and form of aggression (2004)**

Sex	Male		Female		Total	%
Age range	0– 8 year	9 - 17	0 - 8	9 - 17		
Assault	60	171	33	141	405	5.1
Child Theft	18	200	57	58	333	4.2
Defilement	00	00	256	6271	6527	82.4
Infanticide	05	03	03	00	11	0.1
Murder	19	18	03	04	44	0.6
Neglect	73	78	40	39	230	2.9
Robbery	00	25	00	03	28	0.4
Others	24	207	00	113	344	4.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>702</b>	<b>392</b>	<b>6629</b>	<b>7922</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>% Per age group</b>	<b>2.5%</b>	<b>8.9%</b>	<b>4.9%</b>	<b>83.7%</b>	<b>100%</b>	
<b>% Per sex</b>	<b>11.4%</b>		<b>88.6%</b>		<b>100%</b>	

From the table above, a number of conclusions relating to types and magnitudes of violence and the age groups of children that are more vulnerable are drawn.

Child abuse involving defilement was the most prevalent with a percentage representation of 84.2% followed by physical assault with 5.1% and all the victims were female children aged between 0 – 8 years and 9 to 17 years. The victims between the age group of 9 to 17 years constituted 83.7% of all the defilement.

In terms of child abuse by sex, female children were more abused than the male counterparts. Of all cases available, 11.4% involved male and 88.6% female abused children. Further, both female and male children between the 9 – 17 years were more vulnerable (8.9% and 83.7%) respectively.

**Table 21: Child Abuse Cases handled by the judicial system**

Court	2004		2003	
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
Masaka	125	6.9	56	12.4
Mbale	107	5.9	17	3.8
Mbarara	182	10.1	24	5.3
Entebbe	56	3.1	10	2.2
Mpigi	60	3.3	24	5.3
Bushenyi	52	2.9	8	1.8
Kabarole	61	3.4	24	5.3
Masindi	6	0.3	18	4.0
Mubende	136	7.5	12	2.7
Rukungiri	40	2.2	2	0.4
Soroti	73	4.0	48	10.6
Tororo	62	3.4	19	4.2
Nebbi	58	3.2	2	0.4
Mukono	97	5.4	19	4.2
Moroto	2	0.1	1	0.2
Lira	221	12.2	9	2.0
Kasese	61	3.4	8	1.8
Kabale	23	1.3	11	2.4
Iganga	88	4.9	9	2.0
Gulu	122	6.7	36	8.0



Arua	98	5.4	21	4.6
Buganda Rd (Kampala)	5	0.3	59	13.1
Mwanga II (Kampala)	10	0.6	15	3.3
Jinja	63	3.5		
Total	1808	100.0	452	100.0

Source: ANPCANN, *Analysis of Child abuse in Uganda, 2004*

### Cases handled by High court in 2002

The High court handled capital offences against children. A total of 92 cases were handled, majority offenders were from Kampala, accounting for 54, Luwero 24, Nakasongola 3, Mpigi 3, Wakiso 7, and Masindi 1. Out of the 92 offenders 35 were sentenced between one to ten years, 2 were sentenced to death while 1 for life sentence. 7 cases were still pending, 9 were acquitted while 2 were dismissed. A total of 32 (34.7%) of cases were not prosecuted and 10% of all cases handled in 2002 were from the previous year. By the end of 2002, the high court had convicted 41.3% of the defilement cases. 33,(34.7%) of all the cases were no prosecution. 7 cases were pending.

**Table 22: Summary of defilement cases handled by the High court**

Case disposal	Number of case disposal	%
Convicted	38	41.3
Acquitted	9	9.7
No prosecution	33	34.7
Pending	7	7.6
Dismissed	2	2.2
Sent to F.C.C	3	3.3
	92	100

Source: ANPCANN, *Situational Analysis Report, 2002.*

### *Specific Nature of Abuse*

Based on the data, categories on the specific nature of abuse were developed in an attempt to capture the varied abuses suffered by children in Uganda during 2003. Defilement ranked highest constituting more than a half of the abuse cases (64.7%), followed by neglect (14.2%) as shown below:

**Table 23: Specific Nature of Abuse**

Specific nature of abuse	Freq	%
Neglect	1583	14.2
Murder	151	1.4
Beating/Assault	482	4.3
Defilement	7221	64.7
Abandonment	107	1.0
Kidnap	22	0.2
Robbery	63	0.6
Separation from parents	91	0.8
Asset stripping/theft	655	5.9
Others	790	7.1

Total	11,165	100
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**Age of Victims:** As for the victim's age, the age segment 9-17 registered the most cases of abuse (73.1%) as shown in the table below:

**Table 24: Victims by age group**

Age Group	Frequency	Percent
0-8	1370	12.3
9-17	8167	73.1
Not stated	1628	14.6
Total	11,165	100

*Source: ANPCANN, Situational Analysis Report, 2003.*

The high number of defilement cases could partly explain the prevalence of abuse in the age group 9-17. It is important to note that children from all age groups are susceptible to abuse.

## 7 ACCESS TO EDUCATION

### a) Education and Literacy

Education and literacy have implications for different aspects of one's life such as fertility and reproductive health, health seeking behaviour, and access to employment. In this respect, the Government of Uganda introduced the Universal Primary Education (UPE) policy, in 1997, which nearly doubled primary school enrolment from 2.7 in 1996 million to 5.3 million in 1997.

#### Enrollment

The 2002 Census<sup>8</sup> showed that 5.7 million out of the 7.2 children aged 6 - 15 years were enrolled in primary school. This gave an enrolment ratio of 79%. The official primary school ages in Uganda are 6 – 12 years. The data shows that 83% of the 5.4 Million children in this age bracket were enrolled in primary school. The percentages show no major differences between sexes, with 84% of the boys and 83% of the girls being enrolled in school. Among the persons aged 15 years and above, 27% had never attended school. The corresponding percentages for males and females were 18% and 35% respectively. Only 43% of the population aged 15 years or more had completed primary education (Males – 51%, females – 36%).

Between 2000 and 2004 secondary school enrolment and the number of teachers has more than doubled with a student teacher ratio rising. With government policies on liberalization, the number of private institutions in the education sector has risen up absorbing more than half of the total enrolments.

**Table 25: Summary of figures on enrollment and other indicators**

	Sex	2001	2002	2003	2004
Primary schools					
Total Enrolment	Male	3,528,035	3,721,135	3,872,589	3,732,928
	Female	3,372,881	3,633,018	3,760,725	3,644,364

<sup>8</sup> UBOS, 2005, 2002 Population and Housing Report. Entebbe: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

	Total	6,900,916	7,354,153	7,633,314	7,377,292
	Male	341,818	401,731	521,587	522,133
Repeaters	Female	314,044	372,583	492,685	495,440
	Total	655,862	774,314	1,014,272	1,017,573
	Male	241,721	263,216	263,216	636,284
Orphans	Female	231,082	255,724	255,724	616,294
	Total	472,803	518,940	518,940	1,252,578
	Male	95,519	117,824	133,487	117,002
Pupils with special needs	Female	77,624	100,462	114,466	101,378
	Total	173,143	218,286	247,953	218,380
	Male	80,824	85,461	91,424	87,362
Primary teachers	Female	46,214	54,023	54,163	54,099
	Total	127,038	139,484	145,587	141,461
	Government	9,187		10,460	10,876
Primary schools	Private	2,488		1,705	1,521
	Community	605		1,188	1,010

Table 25 continued

	Sex	2001	2002	2003	2004
Quality Enhancement Indicators					
		54	53	52	50
Pupil Teacher Ratio		90	88	87	79
Pupil Classroom Ratio		129.85	126.31	127.45	104.42
Gross Enrolment Rate		117.51	99.8	100.77	90.01
Net Enrolment Rate		193.63	155.21	155.74	147.11
Gross Intake Rate		70.05	57.75	59.05	55.89
Net Intake Rate		Secondary Schools			
	Male	301,814	359,494	374,659	383,652
Total Enrolment	Female	237,972	296,457	308,950	313,855
	Total	539,786	655,951	683,609	697,507
	Male	6,008	6,919	7,701	7,448
Repeaters	Female	4,817	5,985	6,480	6,108
	Total	10,825	12,904	14,181	13,556
	Male	25,538	29,893	74,292	82,526
Orphans	Female	22,038	27,196	70,450	76,332
	Total	47,576	57,089	144,742	158,858
	Male	4,752	5,792	5,697	5,737
Pupils with special needs	Female	3,821	5,107	5,002	5,156
	Total	8,573	10,899	10,699	10,893
	Male	24,569	29,567	30,107	29,073
Secondary School teachers	Female	5,856	7,660	8,442	8,240
	Total	30,425	37,227	38,549	37,313
	Government	601		713	764
Secondary Schools	Private	1,140		855	1,175
	Community	109		487	30
Quality Enhancement Indicators					
		18	18	18	19
Student Teacher Ratio		53	46	51	48
Student Classroom Ratio		13.19	19.64	19.9	17.2
Gross Enrolment Rate		12.93	16.71	16.9	14.55
Net Enrolment Rate					

Gross Intake Rate	28.77	25.8	24.8	31.4
Net Intake Rate	4.56	4.42	4.68	6.06

UBOS, 2005, 2002 Population and Housing Report. Entebbe: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

## 8 DRUG AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE

**Table 26: UYDEL -Counseling On Drug And Substance Abuse Among Slum Youths, Street Children And Commercial Sex Workers**

CASES HANDLED IN KAMPALA DISTRICT SLUM AREAS	2002	2003	2004
	Actual	Actual	Actual
<b>CLINIC SERVICES</b>			
<b>Counseling Provided on drug abuse Cases (# youth visits)</b>	600	1,977	730
# of visits with 10-14 year old males	33	97	46
# of visits with 10-14 year old females	21	45	44
# of visits with 15-19 year old males	225	391	143
# of visits with 15-19 year old females	101	131	97
# of visits with 20-24 year old males	147	772	253
# of visits with 20-24 year old females	73	541	147
Total # of new visits with youth	166	494	204
Total # of revisits with youth	434	1,483	526
# of visits with in school youth	217	609	275
# of visits with out of school youth	393	1,368	455
# of Referrals on drug abuse	96	215	88
# of Referrals on drug abuse			
# of Referrals on drug abuse	855	1,830	2,766
# of Referrals on drug abuse	58	63	167
# of Referrals on drug abuse	44	37	68
# of Referrals on drug abuse	317	652	1,173
# of Referrals on drug abuse	154	109	232
# of Referrals on drug abuse	193	911	798
# of Referrals on drug abuse	89	58	328
# of Referrals on drug abuse	215	312	462
# of Referrals on drug abuse	640	1,518	2,304
# of Referrals on drug abuse	268	446	891
# of Referrals on drug abuse	587	1,384	1,975
# of Referrals on drug abuse	117	215	371

Data drawn from Kawempe, Rubaga, Central, Makindye and Nakawa division (slum areas)

Commonly used drugs include; Cannabis (Marijuana), Mairugi, Glue, Fuel, alcohol (especially among females) both local and Brewed.

Source: UYDEL 2005, Submissions to MoGLSD for the report to the CRC

**Table 26: Situation of drug and substance abuse in Uganda: Police reports (Uganda anti-narcotic unit) August 2003-June 2004**

Type of drug	Quantity (Kgs)	No. of cases reported	No. of people arrested		No. of people convicted	
			Male	Female	Male	Female
Heroin	10.3	11	10	-	10	-
Cocaine	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madrax	-	-	-	-	-	-
Herbal cannabis	27,315	902	1015	134	167	-
Cannabis plant	48,853,511	60	57	08	10	-
Cannabis seeds	160	3	3	-	-	-

Source: Report submitted by UYDEL, 2005

Most children were involved in use of herbal cannabis and cannabis plant as the table reveals. These appear to be more readily accessible than other drugs or substances.

## 9 CHILDREN AND HIV/AIDS

A total of 6,864 children participated in the survey and they were equally distributed by gender. Of these, 5,382 (78.4%) had definite HIV status based on ELIZA testing. The table below illustrates the prevalence distribution by age group and gender

**Table 27: HIV -1 prevalence among children, by age group and sex**

Age group	Males		Females	
	HIV +	Total	HIV +	Total
< 2	7 (2.6%)	268	4 (1.7%)	236
2 - 4	6 (0.9%)	674	5 (0.7%)	710
5 - 12	5 (0.3%)	1804	10 (0.6%)	1690
<b>Total</b>	<b>18 (0.7%)</b>	<b>2746</b>	<b>19 (0.7%)</b>	<b>2636</b>

Source: MRC/DFID/UVRI – Programme on AIDS in Uganda 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter report 2002

A total of 27,920 clients 15 – 24 years were provided with VCT services at AIC in 2002. Up to 15,719 (56%) were females while the other 12,201 (44%) were males. The overall HIV prevalence among the 15 – 24 year age group at Kampala AIC was 7%.

**Table 28: HIV rates for 15 – 24 year olds by sex among 1<sup>st</sup> time testers at AIC 2002.**

SEX	Year - 2002	RESULTS		Total
		-ve	+ve	

Male	Count	11864	337	12,201
	Row %	97.2 %	2.8 %	100 %
Female	Count	14,100	1,619	15,719
	Row %	89.7 %	10.3 %	100 %

Source: HIV/AIDS Surveillance report – 2003 pg. 14

### Pediatric AIDS case reports.

Pediatric AIDS reporting remains problematic mainly as a result of diagnostic difficulties especially in the ages below 18 months. A total of 4,523 paediatric cases 12 years and below are presented. The overall mean age for children with AIDS was 2.3 years. There was no significant difference in the mean ages of male and female reported paediatric AIDS cases.

### Children affected by HIV/AIDS

It is generally accepted that HIV prevalence has declined significantly with an estimated prevalence rate of 4.1% for 2003 (UNAIDS, 2004). The UNAIDS 2004 report estimates the cumulative number of adults and children in Uganda living with HIV is 530,000. Eighty-five (85%) of those infected are estimated to be adults between the ages of 15 to 49.

HIV/AIDS has highly contributed to the increasing number of orphans and vulnerable children (OVC). UNAIDS estimates there are 940,000 orphans (aged 0-17) in Uganda due to HIV/AIDS. Uncared for orphans and other vulnerable children can lead to further spread of HIV as OVC especially girls get involved in sexual activities for material benefit.

### Orphan Burden

The UDHS (2001/2002) report reveals, 14% of children in Uganda less than 18 years of age are orphans. Among these, 3% have lost both parents (double orphans), 8% have lost their fathers only and 3% have lost their mothers. Currently the number of orphans in Uganda is estimated at 20% of all children below 15 years of age. With the HIV/AIDS morbidity and mortality, the number of orphans has increased tremendously than before and it is projected to increase further.

## 10 (a-e) CHILDREN WHO HAVE COMMITTED CRIME (JUVENILES)

Available data for the year 2002 does not categorise the juveniles who committed crimes. However existing information for the year 2003 and 2004 shows that among the children who committed crimes, there were more boys than girls in both cases. In both years, girls accounted for less than 10 percent of the total crimes committed by children.

**Table 29: Person below eighteen who have allegedly committed crime and reported to police**

Year	SEX		Total
	Male	Female	
2002	Data not available		
2003	2144	204	2348
2004	2104	159	2263

**Table 30: Few selected crimes commonly committed by persons below eighteen**

OFFENCE (Including attempts)	2003		2004	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Theft of all kinds	489	68	485	60
Unlawful sex (defilement)	666	-	671	-
Idle and disorderly	154	17	36	7
Common assault	125	49	137	27
Burglary and theft	85	-	71	-

Other penal code offences	161	50	177	25
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The leading crimes committed included defilement for boys. It would have been more revealing to show the ages of those defiled as well. Other crimes committed by both girls and boys include theft of all kinds, being idle and disorderly, common assault among others.

**Table 31: Persons below eighteen who have been charged with crime and sentenced**

Year	SEX		Total
	Male	Female	
2003	588	90	678
2004	458	47	505

**Table 32: Persons below eighteen imprisoned**

Year	SEX		Total
	Male	Female	
2003	118	22	140
2004	172	18	190

While the number of those charged and sentenced is indicated, the length of the sentence is not indicated in the forms where summary information is provided.

## 11 SPECIAL PROTECTION MEASURES

### (a) Sexual exploitation and Rehabilitation

The number of children affected in this category is not known. A few NGOs have carried out studies in partnership with ILO to assess the magnitude of the problem in selected areas. Studies undertaken (see Walakira 2002, UYDEL 1999) show that quite a number of children over 500 children were abused in only one of the parishes of Kampala, Kawempe Division. These studies were qualitative by outlook and it needed further investigations using a variety of tools and approaches. Nonetheless, there was an understanding that the problem was big and on the increase especially in urban areas.

#### Interventions

Organisations like UYDEL that have undertaken interventions show that up to 350 children were identified and withdrawn from prostitution and other forms of sexual abuse. Upon withdrawal, they were provided with alternatives and the following outputs were achieved:

(i) Treatment of medical problems especially sexually transmitted diseases.

**Table 33: Children withdrawn from prostitution and other forms of sexual abuse**

Condition presented	Boys	Girls	Total
Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs)	107	326	433
Post abortions	0	31	31
Respiratory Tract Infections (RTIs)	34	19	53
Urinary tract infections	23	47	70
Malaria	119	129	248
Voluntary counselling and testing of HIV/AIDS	63	148	211
Gastric Ulcers	26	57	83
Skin Diseases	16	46	62
Mental Depression	8	32	40
HIV/AIDS	9	31	40

Referrals	40	64	104
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>445</b>	<b>930</b>	<b>1375</b>

Overall 1375 cases of sick children (445 boys, 930girls) presented themselves to the UYDEL and received treatment. 104 Cases (40 boys, 64girls) were referred cases to KCC Health Centres or Hospital for further examination and treatment. 31 Cases of unwanted pregnancy and criminal abortions, birth complications, physical violence and death were more common. Cases of STDs and Malaria topped the lists. The Drop-in Centre Nurse/ midwife and a Visiting Psychiatrist Doctor from the National Mental hospital managed all these cases.

**(ii) Psychosocial Counselling and other support services**

Psychosocial counselling and other support services were provided at the center. A total of 1560 children (639 boys, 921 girls) received counselling. The major psychosocial problems presented included and/or involved around such issues as insufficient food in their homes, rejection by parents, death of parents/orphan hood, excessive alcohol consumption on the part of parents leading to negligence by their single parents and/or guardians, sexual abuse, drug abuse and violence in the home, transitory nature of parents and children, severe financial hardships, congested homes, early sexual behaviour. The main stressors are domestic violence, homelessness; harassment by police and others were HIV positive.

**(iii) Placement with Local Artisans for Vocational skills training.**

95 local artisans were identified in and around Kawempe division and target boys and girls received the following skills:

**Table 34: Children receiving vocational training**

Type of Vocational Skills received.	Boys	Girls	Total number of children
Tailoring	4	164	<b>168</b>
Hairdressing	1	132	<b>133</b>
Welding and metal fabrication	17	0	<b>17</b>
Carpentry	5	0	<b>5</b>
Motor Vehicle Mechanic	46	2	<b>48</b>
Brick layering and concrete practice	1	0	<b>1</b>
Electronics	1	0	<b>1</b>
Catering	0	2	<b>2</b>
Secretarial	0	3	<b>3</b>
Driving/Motor vehicle washing	1	0	<b>1</b>
Music Dance and Drama	1	0	<b>1</b>
Income generating Activities/ Start-up capital	3	18	<b>21</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>321</b>	<b>401</b>

**(iv) Placement for Formal Education**

161 children (50 boys and 111 girls) were returned to schools. The table below shows the number of children placed in formal Education.



**Table 35: Placement for formal education**

Level of Education	Boys	Girls	Total
Primary Education	4	10	14
Secondary Education	46	101	147
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>161</b>

**(v) Resettlement and reunification**

269 children (75 boys and 194 girls) have been resettled with resettlement kits. The furthest case was resettled in Kabale, which is 500 km from Kampala.

**Drop in Centre/ shelter established.**

A drop-in centre with appropriate premises was identified in Mpererwe to be used for temporary accommodation of withdrawn children. With an accommodation capacity of 20 girls at any time, a total of 127 girls have passed through the center. The drop in center is equipped with basic necessities like bed sheets, blankets, utensils, a television set and deck and water facilities.

The centre provides counselling, healthcare, nutrition, medical treatment, behavioural change and life skills (Saturday interactions which involve even the children not enrolled in the programme), recreation, and other support services.

Other support services included provision of food. This food was supplemented by an allocation from World Food Programme (WFP). To date 4 consignments of food have been received and 843 Children (237 boys and 606 girls) have benefited from these consignments. Food allocation included; sugar, Soya, beans, maize flour and cooking oil.

**b) see Section Number 8.****c) Child labour**

There are about 2.7 million working children in Uganda. More than half of the working children (54 percent) are aged 10-14 years. Notable also is the fact that one third of the working children are less than 10 years (UBOS 2001, MOGLSD, ILO/IPEC, 2004)

**Table 36: Working children in Uganda by age group and region**

Age	Central	Eastern	Northern	Western	Total
5-9	132,400	364,300	113,800	235,500	846,000
10-14	448,800	391,600	221,500	393,300	1,455,200
15-17	169,900	64,100	64,900	76,500	375,400
Total	751,100	820,000	400,200	705,300	2,676,600

Source: *Child labour in Uganda: A report based on the 2001/2002 UDHS*

**d) Internally Displaced people****Table 37: Summary of IDP Population Trends And Coverage Of Camps For The Period Covering January 2003 To July 2005**

District	IDP Pop.	IDP Pop.	IDP Pop. Jun	IDP Pop. Jan –	No. of
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	Jan – May 2003	Jun – Oct. 2003	– Oct. 2005	Jun. 2005	Camps
Kitgum	105,058	239,630	267,078	267,078	18
Gulu	385,805	416,923	483,639	468,000	33
Pader	204,780	229,859	279,589	299,000	35
Lira	47,333	79,097	293,996	299,000	24
Apac	31,441	31,441	31,441	94,525	15
Katakwi	88,623	104,254	144,945	88,000	39
Soroti	-	136,112	88,000	15,000	06
Kaberamaido	-	97,561	107,560	1,084	04
Kumi	-	59,207	-	-	0
Kotido	800	1,500	3,000	3,000	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>863,840</b>	<b>1,395,584</b>	<b>1,654,248</b>	<b>1,534,696</b>	<b>171</b>

Source; Disaster Preparedness report, MoDP, 2004/2005

Note: The children in the IDPs are nearly 50 percent, since the 2002 population census shows that 52 percent of the population is made up of children below 18 years.

#### e) Children refugees

Table 38: Children refugee population in Uganda as of 2004/05

SETTLEMENT/DISTRICT	0 – 4 YEARS		5 – 17 YEARS	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Pakelle / Adjumani	6,074	5,613	12,626	11,200
Palorinya / Moyo	4,217	3,827	8,104	7,201
Ikafé / Yumbe	1,072	1,006	2,181	1,799
Madi-Okollo / Arua	1,185	1,052	1,258	1,529
Rhino Camp / Arua	2,425	2,398	6,231	5,752
Imvepi / Arua	1,828	1,580	6,365	4,320
Nakivale / Mbarara	2,959	2,721	2,502	2,291
Oruchinga / Mbarara	690	684	545	574
Kyangwali / Hoima	3,003	2,899	3,257	2,675
Kyaka 1 / Kyenjojo	19	21	1,017	1,219
Kiryandongo / Masindi	2,242	2,261	2,572	2,595
Kyaka 2 / Kyenjojo	1,028	1,330	2,339	2,046
Kahunge	20	17	27	32
Ibuga	43	67	120	143
Rwamwanja	1	1	7	6
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>26,806</b>	<b>20,427</b>	<b>49,151</b>	<b>43,382</b>

Source; The Uganda Demographic Refugee Population Report 2005

## 12 CHILDREN AND ARMED CONFLICT

The government's efforts to extend assistance to children who were formerly under rebel captivity are being re-enforced with the support of several NGOs in the war affected areas. One of the local NGOs doing tremendous work in the affected areas is the Gulu Support Organisation (GUSCO). The data presented

below shows the number of children who have been reunited with their families after passing through GUSCO reception center and who have received rehabilitation services.

**Table 39: Children Re-United With their Families and Communities**

	2002		2003		2004		2005	
Sex	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
	460	233	718	256	397	226	74	65
<b>Total</b>	<b>693</b>		<b>974</b>		<b>623</b>		<b>139</b>	

**Notes:** Data for 2005 is only for the period of January-April. 46 male and 9 female were cases handled from outside Gulu District for the Year 2003. While 35 male and 11 female cases were reported from other district other than Gulu.

**Source:** Data provided by GUSCO

These children receive counselling and other center based services such as food, clothing, shelter as well as love and emotional support. Some are also provided with education while others receive vocational training. At the same time, children get individual as well as class counselling therapies which facilitate their healing process. Their families were traced and eventually, they were re-united successfully. Follow-up reports point to the fact that their re-integration process is going on well, though there are a few hardships related to hardships in extending services to their families.

#### **Rachalle Rehabilitation Centre in Lira district**

This is another initiative of civil society organisations. The centre manages a sponsorship programme of over 500,000 children who are within the war affected area. Already 5 girls supported through the initiative are at the University.

There were children from TESO region in this centre and are broken down by districts as follows:

<b>Number</b>	<b>Sex</b>	<b>District</b>	
19	Boys	Katakwi	<b>(Total = 24 children)</b>
5	Girls	Katakwi	
1	Boy	Soroti	<b>(Total = 2 children)</b>
1	Girl	Soroti	
3	Boys	Kaberamaido	<b>(Total = 4 children)</b>
1	Girl	Kaberamaido	

These children are very anxious to move back to their Districts and they are to be transported to Aachan Centre in Soroti for easy tracing and resettlement. The respective District officials would practically trace the Children's homes and see how best they could reintegrate them into their communities.

#### **Aachan Children's centre**

Since June 2003, a total number of 1,060 children (400 girls and 660 boys) have been rehabilitated through the centre. However, the reintegration process is a big problem because (i) most children joined parents in

IDP camps; and (ii) the centre's staff have no means of transport to follow up the reintegration process; adding that what they are sure about is the fact and reality that most of the children have become school drop out. Resettlement is also a big problem.

## **PART B: GENERAL MEASURES OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CRC**

### **1 Data collection**

As far as data Collection is concerned, the Department of Youth and Children has a preliminary data instrument to start the Data Bank and establish the required data information in the near future.

### **Street Children**

And as regards street children (23), and in response to an outstanding personalities' outcry over the increasing number of street children, the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development is working in close collaboration with some NGOs. Developed a strategy and a work plan that was finalised in February 2002 and implemented in June 2002 with the following brief objectives:

- To remove all types of street children from the street
- To institute a mechanism for identifying and resettling all street children
- To rehabilitate street children and provide them with opportunities for sustainable livelihood.
- The overall design of the strategy was guided by the principle of the "best interest of the child" as prescribed by the Children's Act; taking from the UN Convention.
- The Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development; responded to a strategy paper sent to them and mobilised funds, which were used in the exercise
- Kampala City Council Welfare Department and other NGOs also met components of the activities, transport and continuous surveillance.

The exercise comprised of major phases namely removal, rehabilitation, resettlement and public mobilisation and sensitisation.

Before the exercise started, approval was sought from the Solicitor General, Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs to de-gazette part of the National Rehabilitation Centre at Kampiringisa, to serve as a transit centre. The approval was secured and the Police – Community Policing Department and the Kampala City Council Welfare Department, started removal of street children from the city streets.

Since then over 1,167 former street children have passed through this transit centre where they have received counselling, rehabilitation and for the majority of the children, their families were traced and they were re-united with their families. Those who were resettled went home with kits, which included a blanket, basin, mattress, hoe, cup, plate, some soap, etc.

The whole exercise was handled by well-trained social workers that were drawn from both the NGOs and Mini/Government staff.

- In this regard five NGOs, which played a major role in the success of the exercise, need to be mentioned for recognition.

They include; Tigers Club (TC), Kids in Need (KIN), An Open Door, Give Me a Chance (GMC) and Cornerstone. These NGOs provided staff to do the job while the Central Government and Kampala City Council met the financial demands of this exercise.

- Continuous surveillance is continued by Police and Kampala City Council
- Sensitisation and public awareness has been done through the electronic and print media.
- The sensitisation in Kampala has helped the community to help in removing children from the streets; because they have taken the message that this only being done in the "Best Interest of the Children" as per our laws, and article 20 of the CRC, which Uganda has ratified.

However, although this exercise has been seen and acknowledged a big success, there are now new categories of children and some include mothers on Kampala streets.

It is obvious that increased insecurity in the North and Northeast, has forced the new influx of children on to the Kampala Streets. Their numbers at times overwhelm the current surveillance system, but the removal is done from time to time and this has helped to keep the streets clear of children. The Ministry has kept on hosting meetings of all concerned, so as to maintain the momentum; albeit its limited resource envelop.

It is a fact that 51% of those children who were resettled following this exercise, are still with their parents, and guardians; further proof that this was a success. It was found that 50% of those resettled children had parents!

According to the decentralisation policy, all services for children are decentralised. It is therefore very important for the Ministry to keep on reminding Districts and Municipalities to sustain this message that the streets are not the best environment for children (Article 20 CRC).

Furthermore, under schedule 2 of the Local government Act 1997, local authorities are mandated to provide for the care of vulnerable children including street children and orphans.

**Statistics for street children per region at KNRC Transitional Wing**

<b>Region</b>	<b>No. of street children</b>
Central	775
Eastern	246
Western	63
Northern	76
Non-citizens	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,167</b>

**2 The CRC and the Domestic law**

The domestic law is in harmony with the provisions and principles of the Convention. “.....in all actions concerning a child, the welfare and best interests of the child shall take primary consideration”, (Article 3 of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child). This the guiding principle in all matters pertaining to children, as established by the UN CRC, which sets international standards in the inherent rights and dignity of children. State parties are obliged to enact local legislation implementing the Convention and it is fulfilling its responsibility, that the Government of Uganda enacted the Children’s Statute, 1996, in August 1997. The Statute, which broadly encompasses the rights, privileges and entitlements of children, is an indication of the Government’s commitment to the care and protection of all children and is binding upon its actions and those of its citizens.

The 1<sup>st</sup> schedule of the Children’s Act, spells out the principles, which are born in mind while implementing the Children’s Act in Uganda.

They include:

- Time being of the essence
  - Criteria for decisions concerning the child
- (a) The ascertainable wishes and feeling of the child concerned considered in the light of his/her age and understanding.
  - (b) The child’s physical, emotional and educational needs.
  - (c) The likely effects of any changes in the child’s circumstances
  - (d) Background and any other circumstances relevant in the matter.

- (e) Any harm that the child has suffered or is at the risk of suffering.
- (f) The child will have all rights to leisure, which is not harmful, and to participate in all positive cultural activities.

And to exercise in addition to all the rights stated in this Act, and all the rights set out in the UNCRC and the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of Children – with appropriate modifications to suit the Uganda conditions, that are not mentioned in the Act, Cap 59 (2000)

#### **4. Restructuring of the NCC**

After wide consultations with stakeholders, there has been an overwhelming consensus to restructure the National Council for Children in order for it to carry out its role of custodian of children rights. Consequently a cabinet memorandum showing details of the proposed bill to amend the NCC Statute of 1996 has been written by the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development for consideration by Cabinet. There is a proposal to amend the National Council for Children Statute, 1996, the objectives for amending are to:

- a) Create a lean, effective and functionally and financially viable body to replace NCC.
- b) Create a body with adequate financial and administrative autonomy from line ministries and NGOs, so it can effectively carry out its functions of oversight and coordination.
- c) Establish a strong coordination mechanism and linkage with all stakeholders dealing with children.

It is proposed that the new body to replace NCC be called **Uganda National Children Authority (UNCA)**. The agency is proposed to consist of 4 structures:

- a) A Board consisting of 5 members, as a policy-making body.
- b) A Secretariat consisting of technical officers as executive body.
- c) Stakeholders' Forum on Children as a consultative body.
- d) A National Children's Forum.

#### **5. Uganda National Programme of Action for Children (UNPAC)**

UNPAC was prepared as a follow up to the World Summit for Children held in New York in 1990 at which world leaders committed themselves to address the issues of survival, protection and development of children.

The main purpose of UNPAC was to establish survival, protection and development goals related to children and women; identify policies to address the situation that had been analysed; and set targets to be achieved during the 1990s.

The commitments were translated into goals to be achieved in the following areas:  
Policy; health and nutrition; water and sanitation; basic education and child protection.

The strategy was that UNPAC would provide a multi-sectoral framework for addressing the needs of children by influencing action through plans of various sectoral ministries, district councils, NGOs and CBOs.

While significant progress was made toward attainment of UNPAC goals, some of its targets were not realized. Many laudable policies have not yet led to sustainable results and have therefore not been translated into lasting social change. Insufficient resource allocations to social services have meant that progress towards national targets and WFFC goals has been slow. The relatively high rate of economic growth registered during the last decade is yet to be transformed into micro-level development benefits to raise household incomes and quality of life of the masses of the population. HIV/AIDS and prolonged armed conflict have exacerbated the situation of the children.

## **6 Dissemination of the Convention**

Both Government of Uganda with support from donors have made effort to disseminate the convention by increasing public awareness about the CRC.

## **7 Awareness on the Convention**

Both Government of Uganda with support from donors has made considerable efforts to increase public awareness about the CRC, especially through development and distribution of child rights advocacy materials. Other efforts include the commemoration annually of the Day of the African Child at national and local levels. This day is used to advocate for children rights in general. Child rights clubs have been formed and facilitated for both in and out -of -school children. There has also been continuous sensitisation of communities on the Children Act, which incorporates many aspects of the CRC.

Training of child rights advocates has been carried out by government with support from development partners. At the district level training of trainers has been done for officials concerned with implementation of the CRC.

## **8: Co-operation of the state with the International community in implementation of the CRC**

There is cooperation of the state party and the international community including NGOs in the implementation of the CRC. For example the provisions in the CRC are included in Uganda's Constitution 1995 and the Children statute CAP 59 1996. NGOs are also involved in implementing the CRC through their various activities which are geared towards the promotion of children's rights.

## **9: Priorities requiring urgent attention**

Whereas significant progress has been made towards achieving some aspects of UNPAC goals, many of its targets have not yet been realised. This calls for greater commitment to children issues in terms of policies, resource allocation, and change of societal attitudes and values.

Suggestions for Priorities include the following:

- Programmes that lead to poverty eradication such as PEAP, PMA and NGO programmes targeting poverty should receive top priority at all levels.
- Programmes addressing issues of children affected and infected by HIV/AIDS
- Programmes to integrate rights and welfare of children affected by armed conflict
- A new agenda for children should be put in place to include an all embracing national framework, and should use the rights based approach to children issues.
- A positive culture and environment where children issues become a priority should be created through intensive public awareness raising initiatives.
- Lobbying and advocacy for children issues is required to increase resource allocations to children programmes at both local and national levels.
- Although the cost of primary education has generally been addressed through the UPE programme, quality still needs attention.
- Monitoring and co-ordination of child rights programmes should be continuously addressed by all stakeholders to enhance the cost-effectiveness of interventions.
- Emerging issues that impinge on children rights, such as family break ups, child prostitution, pornography and trafficking should be tackled in relevant programmes.
- Community participation using a demand driven approach and the decentralisation policy should be encouraged to ensure that communities own and sustain their services for implementation of child rights.
- There is need to ensure that children issues remain high on the development agenda through building capacities at the local and national levels. National Council for Children should be strengthened to play a more effective role of custodian (ombudsman) of children rights.
- The process of data collection should take note of different categories of children, so that disaggregated data is presented which would be more useful in policy development.
- Children participation should receive more focus so that relevant views are solicited from them.



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### Annex 1: Additional data on expenditures on children in difficult circumstances, institutions

etc

Budget Allocations (from Ministry of Gender Labour and Social Development 2005)

#### Recurrent

Programmes	2003/04			2004/05			2005/06		
	Wage Shs 000	Non- Wage Shs 000	Total Shs 000	Wage Shs 000	Non- Wage Shs 000	Total Shs 000	Wage Shs 000	Non- Wage Shs 000	Total Shs 000
<b>Subtotal</b>									
People In Difficult Circumstances (PIDCs)									
i Disability and Elderly	69,468	120,000	189,468	69,468	122,523	191,991	69,468	123,645	193,113
ii Youth and Children	79,803	310,000	389,803	79,803	316,519	396,322	79,803	319,416	399,219
iii National Council for Children	-	200,000	200,000	-	204,206	204,206	-	206,075	206,075
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>149,271</b>	<b>630,000</b>	<b>779,271</b>	<b>149,271</b>	<b>643,248</b>	<b>792,519</b>	<b>149,271</b>	<b>649,136</b>	<b>798,407</b>

#### Development

Programmes	2003/04 (000)	2004/05 (000)	2005/06 (000)
Community Mobilization and Empowerment	<b>5,577,210</b>	<b>7,520,132</b>	<b>8,282,286</b>
S132(D) ocacy and Comm Mobil for Women &Children	80,576	84,079	84,663
<b>Support to People In Difficult Circumstances (PIDCs)</b>	<b>656,624</b>	<b>661,260</b>	<b>662,033</b>
S110(A) Community Based Rehabilitation for Disabled	550,000	550,000	550,000
S110(B) Support to National Disability Council	71,083	74,173	74,689
S133(D) Elimination of Child Labour	35,541	37,087	37,344
<b>Support to AIDS Orphans and Children's Rehabilitation Programme</b>	<b>2,430,000</b>	<b>3,250,000</b>	<b>3,410,000</b>
<b>S126(A)</b> Children's Rehabilitation & Dev't of Children's Institution	700,000	936,214	982,305
<b>S137(A)</b> Vocational Training for Orphans and Street Children	730,000	976,337	1,024,403
<b>S131(B)</b> Promotion of Children and Youth	700,000	936,214	982,305

S133(A) Rights of Children in Armed Conflict.

300,000

401,235

420,988

Program Areas	2005/06			2006/07			2007/08	
	Wage Shs 000	Non/Wage Shs 000	Total Shs 000	Wage Shs 000	Non/Wage Shs 000	Total Shs 000	Wage Shs 000	Non/Wage Shs 000
ii Poverty Economic and Civic Rights	104,476,000	10,905,334	115,381,334	133,037,784	14,325,031	147,362,816	133,037,784	11,901,624
<b>Sub-total Community Mobilisation and Empowerment</b>	<b>320,306,000</b>	<b>594,162,910</b>	<b>914,468,910</b>	<b>407,871,669</b>	<b>780,480,663</b>	<b>1,188,352,332</b>	<b>407,871,669</b>	<b>648,444,460</b>
<b>(2) People in difficult Circumstances</b>								
i Disability and Elderly Department	105,446,000	237,005,334	342,451,334	134,272,964	311,325,525	445,598,489	134,272,964	258,657,673
Departmental operations		10,905,334	10,905,334		14,325,031	14,325,031		11,901,624
National Disability Council		102,000,000	102,000,000		133,985,185	133,985,185		111,318,519
Wage Subvention		36,000,000	36,000,000		47,288,889	47,288,889		39,288,889
Non- Wage subvention		66,000,000	66,000,000		86,696,296	86,696,296		72,029,630
Disability Rehabilitation Centres		124,100,000	124,100,000		163,015,309	163,015,309		135,437,531
ii Youth and Children Department	104,476,000	573,562,334	678,038,334	133,037,784	753,420,152	886,457,937	133,037,784	625,961,856
Departmental operations		10,905,334	10,905,334		14,325,031	14,325,031		11,901,624
National Youth Council		149,400,180	149,400,180		196,249,125	196,249,125		163,049,085
Wage Subvention		74,400,180	74,400,180		97,730,607	97,730,607		81,197,233
Non- Wage subvention		75,000,000	75,000,000		98,518,519	98,518,519		81,851,852
National Council for Children		219,806,820	219,806,820		288,733,897	288,733,897		239,887,937

Programmes Areas	FY 2005/07	FY 2006/07	FY 2007/08
<b>(1) Community Mobilisation and Empowerment</b>			
ii MS19(A) PEARL	30,148,764	94,831,568	654,502,268
iii SI12(A) Reh. & Dev. of National Library of Uganda	60,297,529	189,663,136	1,309,004,536
iv SI32(D) Advoc. Comm and Mobil for women and children			
<b>Sub-total Community Mobilisation and Empowerment</b>	<b>2,350,446,293</b>	<b>3,144,494,704</b>	<b>4,823,506,804</b>
<b>(2) People in difficult Circustances</b>			
i SI10(A) Community Based Rehabilitation for Disabled	230,000,000	230,000,000	230,000,000
ii SI33(A) Rigths of Children in Armed Conflict			
iii SI31(B) Support to Aids Orphans and Children's Insitutions	2,040,000,000	2,340,000,000	2,340,000,000
<b>Subtotal People in difficult Circustances</b>	<b>2,270,000,000</b>	<b>2,570,000,000</b>	<b>2,570,000,000</b>
<b>(3) Promotion of Employment and Productivity</b>			
ii Elimination of Childlabour	20,489,259	64,448,032	444,803,179
<b>Subtotal Promotion of Employment and Productivity</b>	<b>50,868,372</b>	<b>160,004,152</b>	<b>1,104,306,113</b>

**7.2 Budget Allocation**  
**Table 15A: Recurrent**

Program Areas	2004/05			2005/06			2006/07		
	Wage	Non- Wage	Total	Wage	Non- Wage	Total	Wage	Non- Wage	Total

	Shs 000	Shs 000	Shs 000	Shs 000	Shs 000	Shs 000	Shs 000	Shs 000	Shs 000
<b>(1) Community Mobilization and Empowerment</b>									
i Gender, Culture and Community Development									
Departmental Operations	187,432	53,197	240,629	187,432	54,943	242,375	187,432	62,044	249,476
Nsamizi Training Insitute	132,084	36,000	168,084	132,084	37,575	169,659	132,084	43,982	176,066
National Women Council									
Wage subvention	-	85,708	85,708	-	88,521	88,521	-	99,961	99,961
Non-wage subvention	-	85,000	85,000	-	87,790	87,790	-	99,136	99,136
National Libraries									
Wage subvention	-	259,290	259,290	-	267,801	267,801	-	302,410	302,410
Non-wage subvention	-	92,000	92,000	-	95,020	95,020	-	107,300	107,300
National Culture Centre									
Wage subvention	-	25,300	25,300	-	26,130	26,130	-	29,507	29,507
Non-wage subvention	-	4,000	4,000	-	4,164	4,164	-	4,832	4,832
Social Centre	-	13,000	13,000	-	13,000	13,000	-	13,000	13,000
ii Poverty Economic and Civic Rights	104,516	52,032	156,548	104,516	53,740	158,256	104,516	60,685	165,201
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>424,032</b>	<b>705,527</b>	<b>1,129,559</b>	<b>424,032</b>	<b>728,684</b>	<b>1,152,716</b>	<b>424,032</b>	<b>822,858</b>	<b>1,246,890</b>
<b>(2) People in Difficult Circumstances</b>									
i Disability and Elderly Department									
Departmental Operations	112,401	31,032	143,433	112,401	32,051	144,452	112,401	36,193	148,594
National Disability Council									
Wage subvention	-	36,000	36,000	-	37,182	37,182	-	41,987	41,987
Non-wage subvention	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Recurrent (Continued)

Program Areas	2004/05			2005/06			2006/07		
	Wage	Non- Wage	Total	Wage	Non- Wage	Total	Wage	Non- Wage	Total
	Shs 000	Shs 000	Shs 000	Shs 000	Shs 000	Shs 000	Shs 000	Shs 000	Shs 000
Disability Rehabilitation Centres	37,557	144,000	181,557	37,557	148,726	186,283	37,557	167,947	205,504
ii Youth and Children Department									

Departmental Operations	109,101	31,031	140,132	109,101	32,050	141,151	109,101	36,192	145,293
National Youth Council									
Wage subvention	-	113,400	113,400	-	117,122	117,122	-	132,259	132,259
Non-wage subvention	-	81,600	81,600	-	84,278	84,278	-	95,170	95,170
National Council for Children									
Wage subvention	-	184,807	184,807	-	190,873	190,873	-	215,541	215,541
Non-wage subvention	-	60,000	60,000	-	61,969	61,969	-	69,978	69,978
Remand Homes and Reception Centres	164,502	264,000	428,502	164,502	272,665	437,167	164,502	307,904	472,406

**Development**

Support to AIDS Orphans and Children's Rehabilitation Programme.

S126(A) Children's Rehab'n & Dev't of Children's Institution

S137(A) Vocational Training for Orphans and Street Children

S131(B) Promotion of Children and Youth

2,690,000

2,840,000

2,840,000