

**THE EFFECTIVENESS OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS IN
ADVOCATING FOR THE RIGHTS AND WELFARE OF THE BOY CHILD IN
GAYAZA KAMPALA DISTRICT UGANDA**

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DECLARATION

I, KIRABO HELLEN, hereby confirm that this proposal *the Effectiveness of NGOs in Advocating for the Rights and Welfare of the Boy Child in Kampala District, Uganda* is my own work. It has not been submitted for any award to any other university or higher learning institution.

Where other works have been utilized with credits, due credits have been accorded accordingly.

Signed:

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to be 'Kirabo Hellen', is written on a light-colored background.

Date: 04/05/2026

APPROVAL

This dissertation of *the effectiveness of NGOs in advocating for the rights and welfare of the boy child in Kampala district, Uganda*” submitted in part fulfillment of the requirement for award of the Bachelor of Social Work and Social Administration Degree at Uganda Christian University with my approval as the university supervisor.

Supervisor

Solomon Mwije



Date: 04/05/2026

DEDICATION

I hereby dedicate this work to my beloved parents, family, and friends whose prayers, encouragement, and support have remained the driving force to me in this pursuit of knowledge. Sincere dedication to all boy children whose rights and welfare continue to call for advocacy and protection.

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ABSTRACT

The study was interested in evaluating the effectiveness of NGOs in advocating for the welfare and rights of the boy child in the Kampala District, Uganda. The study was especially interested in establishing the role of NGO intervention in enhancing the welfare and rights of boys and to validate the role played by NGO intervention in modifying the parent's attitude towards boys.

The research used qualitative research methodology, and questionnaires and interviews were used in data collection among a sample of ten respondents including NGO representatives, parents, teachers, and boys aged 7 to 18 years. Manual thematic analysis was used in analyzing the data.

It was found that NGO interventions were beneficial to the health of boys in that they encouraged easier access to education, health care, mentorship programs, and psychosocial intervention. In addition, parent attitudes towards increased respect for boys' education, emotional, and social life were enhanced by NGO initiatives. Despite these accomplishments, NGOs are still facing challenges with access to resources and cultural biases against the girl child.

It concluded that the NGOs play an immense role in articulating the rights and welfare of the boy child. It suggested to the NGOs that they improve parent involvement, increase program coverage, and fight equitable resource distribution. It also suggested future research to compare intervention among girls and boys and evaluate long-term effects of NGO programs.

CHAPTER ONE

1.0 Introduction

This chapter briefly elaborates on the background of the study, the statement of the problem, the research purpose, specific objectives, study scope, rationale for why the study was warranted, the significance of the study, and the conceptual framework..

1.1 Study Background

Contextual Study Background

Across the globe, NGOs were also in the vanguard of advocating children's rights and welfare. UNCRC focused on the protection of all children regardless of their gender. But according to research conducted by the organization for economic cooperation and development(OECD,2019), it was discovered that in the period of between the year 2000 to 2018, 60% of aid projects considered empowering women and education of girls and therefore less attention was given to funding the boys. Other than this, the World Health Organization(WHO,2016) also reported that the boys employed risky behaviors more than the girls such as the use of drugs and were more likely to have a violent death. In the same study, it was reported that the suicide rate among men rises by 75% in the majority of countries in the world. Therefore, some of the critics argued that while the call for gender equality was of paramount importance, it had largely led to neglect of the special needs of the boy child.

Regional Overview

Most of the challenges affected boys in the East African region, where Uganda was also found, also cut across more general socio-economic challenges. Though the rhetoric surrounding child welfare seemed focused on girls, boys were vulnerable too: vulnerability to violence, child labor, and poor access to school. That is boys in Kenya were more likely to drop out of school than girls particularly in the secondary schools. The National Bureau of Statistics 2016/2017 report showed the way boys' intake in secondary school was inferior to girls and how boys were most likely to drop along the line because of factors like child labor, early marriage, and other unfavorable constructions of masculinity in society. In Uganda as well, highly dynamic boys in violent conflict

and recruitment as child soldiers. It was reported by the international Crisis Group (2018) that boys in northern Uganda comprised over 70% of child combatants and thus had negligible interventions against their reintegration into society and rehabilitation after conflict. NGOs involved in follow-up child protection and conflict were greatly focused on programs for female victims to the detriment of ignoring the boys' specific needs. While there were attempts at girl's empowerment, boys' exclusion from such critical areas was a critical concern in the area.

Local Context: Gayaza, Kampala District

Being Uganda's capital city, Kampala presented an uncommon scenario when it came to what the role of the NGOs was to advance the rights of the boy child. It was here that the urbanization process and socio-economic change had led to more issues in the context of street children issues, educational opportunity gaps, and acts of violence. I.e., a report by Kampala Capital City Authority (KCCA), (2020) reported the way in which boys made up 80% of young offenders in Kampala, most of whom were engaged in petty offenses as well as drug abuse especially in slum communities like Gayaza. Despite the government missing the mark on all fronts, local NGOs had filled the vacuum in education, health access, and psychosocial care to the boys. Of similar concern was how local organizations operate at grassroots levels of outreach, mobilization, and coordination with locals. The aim of this study was to establish the contribution of such NGOs towards ensuring there was an environment where rights and welfare of the Kampala boy child were protected and ensured and where each child received a fair deal.

It was social norms and culture that less often transformed boy children into victims of abandonment even at the time when increased sensitivity to children's rights existed in Uganda. While the CRC required that all the children, including boys, had their needs met, that was not the case since in the majority of societies boys also had a common problem that faced children in the society. While there were numerous nongovernmental organizations that campaigned and lobbied for the rights of children, few NGOs' performance was not widely researched into that boy child issue.

1.2 Problem Statement

This was a world where boys and girls would have a fair share in all rights to protection, development, and well-being. This was the era when there was equal focus on boys' vulnerabilities and needs as much as holistic programs were concerned.

In practice, however, the whole matter of boys' needs for rights was expressed as a priority in Uganda and particularly in Kampala was appallingly low.

All the NGOs focused all their efforts on girls at the expense of the majority of the specific issues the boys were facing, including violence, neglect, and other stress sources due to patriarchal gender roles.

That gap was also bridged by socio-economic factors and cultural beliefs that produced masculinity-related stereotypes, and the resultant common boys' issues' deficits in the realm of policy consideration and resource allocation. Although there was greater sensitization around the question of boys' rights being attended to, few empirical studies were conducted on the assessment of NGOs whose objective was specifically focused on that particular age group in Kampala.

Objective of the Study

The article therefore answered the effectiveness of NGOs in advocating rights and welfare for the boy child in Kampala District, Uganda. The present study sought to offer a more nuanced explanation of the gender-differentiated issues and hence inclusive actions that ensured the rights of all children were protected by highlighting the strengths and limitations of the existing measures.

1.3 Research Purpose

This study, hence, sought to evaluate the role of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in advancing the welfare and rights of the boy child in the nation of Uganda.

The research sought to evaluate the programs, interventions, and strategies used by the NGOs to address child development problems among boys in Uganda, including education, health, and social welfare. Besides that, the study sought to examine the extent to which such advocacy action

helps in initiating desirable change for the boy child and identify any disparity or areas where NGO interventions have room for improvement.

1.4 Specific Objectives

To assess NGO intervention effectiveness toward advancing the boy child's rights and welfare.

Assessing the Perceived role of NGO Support in **determining the Parents' Attitudes**

1.5 Research Questions

How effective are NGO interventions in advancing the rights and welfare of the boy in Gayaza Kampala district.

What are the perceived roles of NGO support in determining the parents' attitudes in Gayaza Kampala district?

1.6 Scope of Study

The quantifiable effects of NGO intervention were ascertained in terms of attitude alteration at the community level, enhanced access to healthcare and education for boys, and corresponding boosts to their welfare. That was established both qualitatively and quantitatively through interviews and questionnaires.

Temporal range for literature review spanned works and research that have been published over the last ten years, 2014-2024.

That was the opportune time because there were several reasons for that, including recent trends and developments, like the discourse of child rights and gender activism; these had just experienced a radical transformation-both at international levels as well as at national levels.

Ten years later allowed the study to document the current trends and change in focus towards boys' rights. Study location Kasanga Kitalanga village. The area had an estimated number of about 400 families with small and large-scale enterprises. Masoolihad a number of primary schools, the majority of which were led by single mothers.

The majority of the men within the area had deserted their work and left their homes. Masooli possessed local councils, who settled disputes, limited the people to resources available and various other roles. Besides religious priests, pastors, and Muslims leaders, Muslim leaders and priests played a significant role in keeping peace within the community as well. I chose this location as my case study because the empowered women through the government and NGOs abused the majority of the boy children.

1.7 Reasons for the Study Increased Sensitization of Boys' Rights:

While the international community was focusing extensively on girls' rights and empowerment, boys also had some issues in their own special ways. In a report submitted by Uganda National NGO Forum (2017), NGOs were taking a leading role in addressing the needs of children, focusing especially on the marginalized and vulnerable group.

However, little was known about the direct contribution of such organizations towards the welfare of the boy child.

Additionally, NGO operations in Uganda were not fully researched, especially as it relates to the boy child. Even though NGOs played critical roles in promoting child rights, Kano and Muwanga (2018) observed that the absence of impact assessment hindered proving the efficacy of such interventions. The recent scandals with child advocacy organizations had put an emphasis on serious action towards responding to some needs among boys in a push to drive the gender equity agenda.

The article in this instance was part of this active debate in a hope that matters concerning boys were not overwhelmed by the general equity advocacy. Empirical Research Gap: There was a comparative dearth of empirical research on welfare and rights matters concerning boys within the Ugandan context. Reporting this lacuna will provide this research with valuable information and data that will be of use to NGOs, policymakers, and stakeholders in general to plan intervention better and more effectively for boys' needs. Social and cultural norms, for example, based on societal constructions of masculinity, continued to influence and affect boys' lives in Uganda. This paper therefore attempted to examine precisely the effect of social norms on boys' welfare and rights, to situate the NGOs firmly in a wider social context. Sense of Urgency for Inclusive Advocacy: The advocacy face had changed, as had the stakes because the NGOs were being

compelled to become more inclusive in practice as well as accommodate all children's rights. This study sought to facilitate good practice and recommendations that would strengthen the role of the NGO for the good not only of the boys but society in general.

1.8 Significance of the Study

This research was significant on a number of fronts: it put the boy child in Uganda, the neglected child, into the debate on child welfare issues in order to counterbalance the gendered focus of the discussion; the research informed NGOs, policymakers, and stakeholders how effective existing interventions were and whether or not special programs were needed.

This study further increased awareness and began debate around boy rights as well as toward further more encompassing child welfare approaches.

Contributions to literature: The study contributed to the expanding literature regarding the advocacy for the rights of child by the adding of specificity into the mostly better-documented girl child on compared to much lesser-documented boy child.

Apart from that, the research provided information to inform future study, studies came up with a suitable methodology for lines of inquiry that also cut across a comparison between regions or demography.

For Professionals and Practitioners: The research enumerated effective practices utilized by NGOs and hence informed proper interventions and program design. It allowed the NGOs to develop more efficient working models and made service delivery effective and efficient to support the cause of the boy child. Policy Formulators Empowered Policy Design: It enabled policy design for enhancing boys' welfare and put their needs and rights at the center. For Community Stakeholders, it created a better, positive community sensitization of the members of the community towards issues regarding boys in general and created community support for them. For International Organizations: The research moved in the direction of constructing gender and child's rights discussions around issues the boy-child had in broader international campaigns.

1.9 Conceptual Framework

Independent Variables:

The independent variables herein were independent variables or factors that directly affected the effectiveness of NGOs in advancing the welfare of the boy child in Kampala District. The core independent variables were:

NGO Advocacy Programs: These are what different NGOs did when they lobbied for the boy child, and these were child rights, prevention of child labor, protection against violence, health, and education. These programs aimed at the promotion of the wellbeing of the boy child and the issues affecting their wellbeing.

Boy Child Concerns and Needs: The specific needs and concerns that affected the boy child, i.e., exposure to violence, low educational attainment, mental health issues, and child labor. These concerns informed the advocacy efforts of NGOs.

Moderating Variables:

These were variables that regulated the direction and level of relationship between the independent variables and the dependent variable. They included:

The Socio-cultural Factors: The anticipation of masculinity, gender roles, and societal norms guided the extent to which the boy child was propelled forward by advocacy actions.

The Economic Factors: The economic status of Kampala District households, especially the urban slums, dictated boys' enrollment in school, access to healthcare, and protection from labor or violence.

Gender Norms: Interests of the boy child were overlooked in most cases due to focus on empowering girls under NGO activities, as problems of girls were given top priority due to gender inequalities.

Political Support: Political and government institution support or lack of it thus influenced the success of advocacy campaigns. For instance, national child welfare policies eased or obstructed the NGO advocacy campaigns.

Dependent Variable:

The dependent variable was the principal outcome the research aimed to evaluate:

Effectiveness of NGO Advocacy for Welfare of Boy Child in Kampala: This was a reflection of the real success of NGO efforts in addressing the needs of the boy child. Effectiveness was evaluated on the basis of several outcomes such as enhanced access to education, decreased involvement in child labor, better mental health outcomes, policy change, or increased public awareness on the welfare of boys.

NGO's Advocacy Outcomes and Impact

Advocacy outcomes and impacts were the final accomplishment of NGO campaigns to enhance the welfare of the boy child. These could have been:

Advocacy Success: Demonstrated by the passage of programs that specifically considered the boy child's interests.

Awareness: Change in people's attitudes or awareness towards the welfare of the boy child.

Policy Changes: Passage of national or local policies focusing on the rights and welfare of the boy child.

Social Mobilization: Increased mobilization in society focusing on promoting the rights and welfare of the boy child.

1.10 Operational definitions [Advanced English Dictionary]

1. Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)

A group not affiliated with the state or local or federal government.

2. A boy child

A man young person

3. Advocacy

Active pleading in favor of an idea or a cause etc.; esp. the act of pleading or arguing in favor of something.

4. Right

Abstract notion of that to which one is entitled by law or usage or nature

5. Welfare

Government provision of economic relief to those in need.

Or a state of being contented and healthy and prosp

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This has consequently emerged as a cause of increased concern among academic and policy elites in the recent past, among Non-Governmental Organizations advocating for the rights and welfare of the boy child in Kampala District. It was apparent that NGOs were a key vehicle in social, economic, and educational development among poor children, especially in the urban setting of Kampala. The literature review comprised of academic journal articles, reported by international agencies like UNICEF and Save the Children, government reports, and books chronicling child welfare and gender advocacy. The literature consisted of developed and developing countries, which were being employed as a reference point to contrast perspectives regarding the position of NGOs in child advocacy. The precise objectives of this study were thus:

In a bid to evaluate the efficacy of NGO intervention in the promotion of the welfare and rights of the boy child.

To determine the Perceived role of NGO Support in influencing the Parents' Attitudes

These goals were addressed in this literature review using a mixture of existing studies' evidence, theoretical background, and empirical data. This literature reviews also identified gaps within the literature and suggested how this research helped address these gaps.

2.2 Theoretical Framework

Research design within this research was conducted in accordance with empowerment theory and social constructivist theory. The empowerment theory by Julian Rappaport (1981) is commonly practiced in social work to counter social injustice and marginalization. It is designed to create people's and communities' power to take charge of their lives, resources, and rights. It places its emphasis on advocacy, participation, and capacity-building in order to counter social inequalities. Empowerment Theory was a strong pillar in assessing the contribution of NGOs towards promoting the rights and welfare of the boy child through advocacy. Empowerment Theory

espouses social work values through support for participation, advocacy, and systemic change in order to counter the special problems of boys in Uganda. On the contrary, the Social Constructivist Theory explained how societal institutions controlled and constructed knowledge around children's needs and rights.

Theories placed NGOs in their work that, besides trying to alter individual behaviors, also tried to alter social practices and trends that perpetuated and consolidated the marginalization of the boy child. They thus set one single critical eye through which the two leading issues were to be established that showed ways in which NGOs sought to treat different conditions in order to attain advocacy: structural and individual ones.

2.3 Empirical Evidence

2.3.1 NGO Action's Impact towards the welfare and rights of the Boy Child

NGOs took the lead when it came to child welfare through protection, education, and the general welfare of children.

Despite a lot of attention, however, being given to the girl child in development programs, more awareness arose that boys also had issues that needed special representation and attention. Research showed that NGOs had various advocacy functions in advancing children's rights, i.e., legal reforms, education programs, health programs, and psychosocial intervention, to advance the welfare and rights of children, including boys (Kavuma, 2021).

NGO Programs and Effectiveness

Save the Children (2019) and UNICEF (2020) conducted a study that uncovered the initiatives taken by NGOs to ensure children's rights, particularly through service provision at the grassroots level and advocacy efforts.

Plan International, Child's i Foundation, and Uganda Child Rights NGO Network (UCRNN) have initiated different interventions in Uganda to protect and empower vulnerable children, including boys.

Some of the programs included legal assistance to child abuse victims, advocacy for legislative child protection, and school sponsorship for children. However, Nalule (2020) argued that even

though the above programs have been successful, their overall performance remains truncated by budget limitations and socio-cultural prejudices. Boys, compared to girls, are independent and masculine and therefore sometimes left behind in child protection (Mugisha, 2018). This belief has skewed the attitude towards the acceptance and embrace of NGO programs, where the majority of parents and communities prefer girls in cases of the choice of support programs such as scholarships and psychosocial interventions.

Challenges Faced by NGOs in Advocating for Studies of Boys' Rights in Sub-Saharan Africa (Mugisha, 2018) proved that it is not easy for NGOs to initiate policy reforms whose objective is to solve the issues of the boy child because of limited knowledge on boys' vulnerability as compared to girls'. In addition, Kavuma (2021) observed that despite the NGOs having been able to make entry points in having policies against child labor and violence, to what level these policies specifically addressed the boy child was indefinite. In Uganda, too, to adopt an example, the majority of the child rights policies were targeted towards the defense of girls from adverse practices like early marriage, whereas similar protection from boys in the form of forced labor and neglect of their psychological welfare were not given emphasis.

Success Stories and Positive Impact

Despite all these pitfalls, some positive impact was felt originating from some NGO interventions. In research by Mwansa (2020) in Tanzania, NGOs that enforced mentorship and education campaigns against boys improved levels of school entry and reduced rates of teen drug abuse among boys. In Uganda, NGOs such as Raising Voices have succeeded in raising awareness on violence directed towards boys within schools which has led to the enforcement of stern policies against corporal punishment (Mukasa, 2021). Generally, success of NGO efforts toward promoting boys' rights and welfare depended on various variables, ranging from funding levels to the society's attitude to the willingness of the government to collaborate. Success was achieved although there was the need for better-targeted, evidence-based lobbying to make a point that the boys were not getting the type of protection and support offered to girls.

2.3.2 Impact of NGO Support on Boy and his Parents' attitudes

The success of NGO advocacy was largely dependent on whether their activities were accepted or not by their target beneficiaries like parents and boys. Perception by the general public of boys'

vulnerability and well-being significantly determined the effectiveness of interventions aimed at promoting their rights. Various studies explored the impact of NGO interventions on community and parent attitudes towards the boy child, with some attitude adjustment as well as continued setbacks.

Parental Attitudes towards Boys' Needs

Boys in most African cultures, as in Uganda, were thought to be innately strong and less susceptible to abuse and neglect than girls. Rural Ugandan parents were more likely to invest in the education and maintenance of girls because boys could "take care of themselves," according to research by Okech (2021). A degree of transformation toward altered attitudes did come from NGOs, though, with the organization of boys' rights awareness campaigns.

Achan (2019) examined in a study carried out in Uganda how NGOs-led children's rights campaigns affected parents' understandings of what boys required.

Findings indicated where NGOs had engaged parents through dialogue at levels of community and workshops, boys requiring an equal protection and care as girls was highly achieved.

Parents in both areas were more likely to urge their sons to seek counseling, report abuse cases, and work as hard as they would for daughters.

Effect of NGO Support on Boys' Self-Perception

Besides parental attitudes, the NGO programs also affected the attitudes that the boys had towards their own rights and needs. According to a Tanzania study conducted by Mwansa (2020), the findings indicated that the boys who were exposed to the NGO mentorship programs were more self-assured and emotionally better adapted than the non-exposed boys. The boys exposed to the NGO-program were more likely to report abuse, asked for advice when they were in difficulty, and were more community engaged.

Mukasa , investigated to what extent psychosocial support interventions had an impact on children's attitudes towards education and mental health. His research indicates that those boys who underwent mental health counseling by NGOs showed improved performance in schools as well as reduced risky behaviors like drug abuse and violence. This suggests that if NGOs provide

targeted interventions among the boys, the impact extended to long-term behavioral and attitudinal development. Challenges Faced in Sustaining Cultural Attitude Changes in Society Although these were good contributions, long-cultural attitude changes towards the resilience of boys were difficult to achieve. According to Nalule (2020) research paper, there were societies that, even with NGOs' proactive approaches towards safeguarding boys, had resistance towards fully adopting the idea that boys require protection and advocacy. Resistance was typically fueled by traditional gender perceptions, which emphasize vulnerability for girls over boys. Furthermore, a Save the Children report (2019) recorded that while NGOs led the way in shifting perceptions in cities, rural communities are difficult to reach due to poor access to advocacy programs and deeply ingrained cultural assumptions. Although parents may embrace boys' defiance, the latter prefer girls in the allocation of scarce family resources like school fees and access to healthcare.

2.4 Literature Summary

Literature considered provided an in-depth understanding of the role and operations of NGOs in promoting the welfare and rights of the boy child in Uganda. Although NGOs had a key role in dealing with child welfare through advocacy programs, interventions were effective depending on a multitude of variables including policy guidelines, public understanding, access to funds, and extent of parental and community participation.

Effectiveness of NGO Interventions

Past studies cite that NGOs were at the forefront in responding to issues for the boy child such as access to education, health, protection against child labor, and mental health services (Kavuma, 2021; Mugisha, 2018).

By policy advocacy, direct service provision, and community sensitization, NGOs facilitated the advancement of boys' health and well-being, particularly in urban and peri-urban areas.

Nevertheless, research confirmed that the effect of such interventions was constrained by budget limitations, lack of gender-disaggregated data, and deep-seated cultural biases against girls in child protection programs (Nalule, 2020).

Other research showed that NGOs did a great deal to inform child rights national policy, but the effect on boys per se was not necessarily apparent (Mukasa, 2021).

The majority of advocacy functioned as if it was female-centered or gender-neutral, instead of specifically addressing the specific dangers which boys were at risk of, such as child labor, emotional violence, and exposure to violence.

Child rights acts were enacted, but there were inadequate mechanisms of implementation and compliance, which worked counter to the effect of NGO interventions (Save the Children, 2019).

Community and Parental Attitudes towards NGO Assistance to Boys Parent and public attitudes contributed significantly to whether NGO interventions were successful or not. The study showed that gender norms in Uganda would depict boys as naturally strong, independent, and less susceptible compared to girls, and fewer attempts would be directed towards ensuring their rights and well-being (Okech, 2021). In spite of NGO efforts to transform such attitudes through community sensitization programs, the resistance was still there, particularly in the rural setup where masculinity-based beliefs held strong (Mwansa, 2020). It was found that NGO initiatives were partially successful in transforming attitudes, particularly among parents who had gone through sensitization campaigns and workshops (Achan, 2019). Boys who benefited from mentorship programs, counseling for their minds, and sponsorship of their education claimed greater self-esteem and greater confidence in seeking assistance when they needed it (Mukasa, 2021). However, the broader social change required for boys to be included in child protection policy and advocacy programs remained. Challenges and Gaps in NGO Advocacy for the Boy Child

In spite of the efforts, NGOs had numerous challenges in advocating for the rights and welfare of the boy child. The most vivid challenges reported in the literature were:

Funding Gaps: Most of the NGOs relied on donor funding, which was focused on interventions among girls, and not much was left for boys' programs (Nalule, 2020).

Policy Gaps: There were policies and laws regarding the development of children in Uganda, but they were poorly defined in terms of defining boys' special needs (Save the Children, 2019).

Limited Evidence and Research: The cumulative research regarding vulnerability among boys was minimal, and it affected the capacity of NGOs to specifically outline the interventions that they used according to the needs of boys .

Cultural Barriers: Socio-cultural beliefs in society that the boys are invincible hindered successful implementation of advocacy programs as parents and communities could not accept boys' vulnerability.

Urban-Rural Divide: NGO operations were typically localized in urban areas, with limited advocacy and support schemes accessibility in rural regions .

Recommendations which Enhanced NGO Effectiveness

From the reading, several suggestions emerged for maximizing the efficiency of NGOs to guarantee boys' rights and well-being:

Develop Boy-Centered Advocacy Strategies: NGOs were to develop programs specifically targeting the problems that boys face, rather than adopting a general child protection strategy.

Increase Awareness Campaigns: More outreach to society was needed to challenge gender norms not permitting boys to receive the care they deserved.

Enhance Policy Advocacy: NGOs would advocate for policy changes specifically responding to the needs of boys' welfare so boys are given the same protection and care as girls.

Strengthen Rural Interventions: More resources needed to be spent in rural communities where boys were most at risk of neglect, child labor, and schooling deprivation.

Strengthen Partnerships: Partnerships needed to be formed with government ministries, schools, and community organizations for creating an integrated system of assistance to boys.

2.5 Conclusion

Literature reported that NGOs were crucial in advancing the rights and welfare of Uganda's boy child but were challenged by a host of social, economic, and policy challenges.

Despite improvement but marginal, there was a call to embrace a more intentional and evidence-driven approach to ensure that boys are given an equal amount of attention in child welfare activism.

The shift in cultural attitudes, the policy framework consolidation, and the scaling-up of targeted interventions were core to sustaining change in well-being among the boy child.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1. Introduction

Chapter three of this study fully discusses the research methodology used in this study in an attempt to find out the efficacy of NGOs in advancing the - rights and well-being of the boy child in Kampala District in Uganda. The chapter defined the research design, methodology, method of data collection, sampling, and data analysis method used in order to guarantee that the issue at hand was inclusive and that it was being measured as well as possible. The chapter further included a debate on ethical problems and some potential problems one might have had conducting research.

3.2 Research Design

Case study design enabled in-depth analysis of a specific occurrence in a natural context . Phenomena to be studied in this research were NGOs' capacity to advocate for the welfare and rights of the boy child in Kampala District. Research design was appropriate since it will enable in-depth exploration of practice and impact of NGO interventions in this context.

3.3 Research Design

An integrated mixed-methods approach was utilized in the research study within this case, where qualitative and quantitative research methods were combined.

The qualitative component captured experiences and perceptions of the main stakeholders, including NGO representatives, government representatives, and members of the community, while the quantitative component entails the gathering of data that can be quantified using survey questionnaires to provide evidence of the coverage and effectiveness of the NGOs. Mixed methods were a great step in providing an overall notion of the success of the advocacy carried out by NGOs with the integration of quantitative information with contextual information. Creswell & Plano Clark,

The study was done in Gayaza, Kampala District, the capital city of Uganda, an urban location with various NGOs running child welfare campaigns to wit Save The Children International,

Uganda Community Based Association for Women and Children's Welfare, Neglected Child And Orphanage Foundation Uganda and others.

The city was heterogeneous with varying socio-economic statuses and hence considered appropriate to aid in the study of how NGOs handled the welfare and rights of the boy child. It was also a very appropriate setting to study the many challenges and triumphs that NGOs faced while implementing their advocacy programs. 3.5 Population study

The target population were all the individuals who had a direct or indirect involvement in promoting the rights and well-being of the boy child in Kampala District.

These were the boys aged 7-18 years who were the direct beneficiaries of the NGO interventions, and their accounts were an insider perspective of the programs for their welfare, rights, and empowerment, secondly were NGO officials who crafted the programs for the boy child and whose contribution would be to reveal the strategy utilized, problems encountered, and the benefit accrued in advancing the rights and welfare of the boy. Besides, parents also played an important role in raising boys and were direct observers of any transformation brought about by NGOs programs, while teachers also gave their contribution on how NGOs impacted the education of boys, community leaders always shaped society norms and attitude towards boys' rights and well-being thus engaged and ultimately were government officials responsible for policy making and regulation of NGOs alignment with national child protection policies and government levels of support for such programs. Overall numbers were hard to determine exactly due to having many stakeholders and NGOs, though overall was estimated to be several hundred within them. 3.6 Sample Size and Design

This sample size was achieved with the intent of using the Krejcie and Morgan.sample size table widely utilized by social research to decide sufficient precision.

3.4. Sample Design

Research participants were sampled from various stakeholder groups such as NGOs, government actors, community members, and the beneficiaries through stratified random sampling and they were ten in number. Systematic random sampling enabled each of the stakeholder groups to be

represented sufficiently to enable generalization of results to the entire population. This served to ensure all the required perspectives are captured in the research .

Considering the target population of a few stakeholders, the estimate would include the sample that was at least representative in approximately 95% confidence and 5% margin of error. The total population of the target population was 40 and the estimated sample of the respondents was 30 individuals, keeping in view the exact number of NGOs and community stakeholder populations.

3.5. Data Collection Methods

Information were collected through surveys, semi-structured interviews, and focus group discussions.

Surveys involved the administration of a structured questionnaire to members of NGOs staff, government personnel, and members of the community in order to collect quantitative information on the advocacy programs of the NGOs. Semi-structured interviews: They were research techniques utilized with the aid of questioning within a pre-set thematic framework. These were conducted with representatives of NGOs, government officials, and other key informants for in-depth qualitative information about the strategy and effectiveness of NGO interventions. Focus group discussions: These were qualitative research technique and data collection instruments where a sample population discussed and elaborated on a particular topic or issue under the facilitation of an expert. FGDs were administered to parents, teachers, and community leaders to explore their perceptions of the effectiveness of NGO advocacy at the community level, including challenges they faced. Semi-structured interviews were utilized because they allowed for perceptive views of influential stakeholders that is to say NGO leaders, social workers, and community leaders that led to collecting expert opinion on challenges, successes, and gaps in the advocacy campaign. And besides, it also allowed response variability, contextual understanding and data triangulation.

Focus group discussion was also applied since it was crucial for gathering collective opinions and social processes by voices of community and the beneficiaries in case they helped in gathering opinions of boys, parents, teachers, and members of the community regarding how NGOs helped them live their lives. They also provided interactive sessions, social perception probing, and effective gathering of data.

3.6. Data Collection Instruments

The instruments used for data collection were:

Questionnaires: These were used in conducting surveys among NGO staff. Closed questions and open-ended questions were asked in numerical data collection to gather data in open comments.

Interview guides: These formatted the semi-structured interviews among the NGO members and government with a few elementary questions but with room for further interrogation based on response.

FGD guides: These directed the facilitation of the discussion among the members of the community with an aim of covering all concerned issues.

Target respondents for each of the tools were identified based on the relevance of an instrument to a particular group as the respondent is working in either the NGO sector, government, or the community 10. Data Quality Control

Validity and information accuracy and reliability was ensured by the following:

Pre-testing: Questionnaires were pre-tested in sample target population to minimize ambiguity and problems before large-scale data collection. It was for the avoidance of comprehension flaws or form inadequacies.

Training of Data Collectors: Training was provided to all the interviewers and enumerators on ethical data collection practices and how to maintain consistency in applying the instrument.

Triangulation applied the quantitative and qualitative data during validation by cross-verifying findings from different sources and estimates of how well they fit. Pilot study: Mini-survey was done in a similar location, but not the target itself, of our survey-just to ensure all the data gathering instruments were fine.

3.7 Data Analysis

Data analysis was performed through a systematic procedure.

The quantitative data obtained from the survey were coded and statistically tested using the SPSS package. Descriptive statistics were hence conducted in an effort to report frequency distributions, percentages, and mean scores, while inferential statistics were conducted by performing chi-square tests of observed relationships.

Qualitative data: NVivo-based transcription of interviews and focus group discussions, coding, and thematic analysis. Thematic analysis of the patterns and dominant themes around the effectiveness of NGO interventions.

3.8 Ethical Issues

The ethical concerns were accorded proper consideration at each stage of the research process:

Informed consent: Participants were informed about the nature of the study, their voluntary participation, and that they had the right to withdraw at any time without penalty.

Confidentiality: The information obtained from participants were anonymized. Personal identifiers were removed to ensure anonymity.

For participants: Cultural sensitivity was maintained, and participants were not interrupted while collecting data.

Approval Ethical clearance was obtained from a renowned ethical review board prior to data collection.

3.9 Challenges Anticipated and Correctives

During the course of the study, there were various challenges that were expected:

Language barrier: There were some members of the community who did not speak any other language but the local language, and it took time while gathering data. This was handled by hired interpreters who were fluent in the predominant local languages.

Non-response: There were some participants who did not want to respond because of an impression of the sensitivity of the matter. This was countered by proper communication about why the study would be conducted and the benefit it would have.

Limited access to the NGOs: The NGOs did not want to give out information. Establishing rapport and the promise of confidentiality was able to bridge the gap.

It was expected that through tackling challenges from the outset, the research was able to collect quality information that would paint a picture of whether NGOs could effectively champion the rights and welfare of the boy child in Kampala

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS, AND INTERPRETATION

4.0 Introduction

Field-collected data on the research problem of the Effectiveness of NGOs in Promoting the Rights and Well-being of the Boy Child in "Gayaza Kampala Uganda" is presented, discussed, and explained in this chapter. Questionnaires to parents, and children within the age group of 6-18 years and interviews with NGO workers who are actively involved in Gayaza were used in collecting information.

Results are presented on research used, and thematically by study objectives. Manual analytical procedures were used in the handling of data, and qualitative approach was adopted.

4.1 Section A: Respondents' Demographic Characteristics

Simple Summary of respondents' demographic data presented here includes information on age, level of education, gender, and occupation that of study findings.

4.1.1 Gender of Respondents

Respondents were asked to indicate their gender. The results showed that out of the 20 respondents:

Table 1: Showing gender of respondents

Response	Percentages
Gender	
Male	60%
Female	30%

Source: Data Analysis 2025

This male dominance shows the study's particular interest in the boy child's welfare and the male involvement in providing firsthand experiences.

4.1.2 Respondents' Distribution by Age

Respondents' ages were:

Table 2: Table showing the respondents distribution by Age

Age[years]	Frequency	Percentage
18-25	2	10%
26-35	7	30%
36-45	11	40%
Above 45 years	4	20%

Source: primary data

Findings indicate that most of the participants were in the active parenting and working age bracket, which is shown in providing answers regarding the boy child's rights and welfare.

4.1.3 Educational Level

Respondents' educational levels were as follows:

Table 3: Table showing the respondents education levels

Education level	Frequency	Percentage
Primary	4	15.6%
Secondary	3	14.5%
Tertiary	20	66.6%

Source: primary data

Most had achieved tertiary level, which meant that the sample was reasonably well-educated, capable of articulating contribute problems surrounding NGO interventions and child care.

4.1.4 Occupation of Respondents

Distribution by occupation as follows.

Table 4: Table showing the occupation of respondents

Occupation	Frequency	Percentage
Students	7	23.3%
Employed	20	66.6%
Unemployed	3	10%

Source: primary data

The majority were employed, meaning that they are likely to be exposed to NGO programs at the workplace or community programs.

4.2 Section B: Assessing the Contribution of NGO Interventions towards advocating the Rights and Well-being of the Boy Child

The section achieves the first objective, examining how effective NGO interventions have been in enhancing the rights and well-being of the boy child.

Statements were presented to the respondents, and they were asked to show level of agreement using the scale

Table 5: Table showing the effectiveness of the Contribution of NGO Interventions towards Facilitating the Rights and Well-being of the Boy Child

	Strongly agree		Agree		Not Sure		Disagree		Strongly disagree	
--	----------------	--	-------	--	----------	--	----------	--	-------------------	--

Statements	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Total %
NGO programs have had a positive impact on boys' welfare in my community."	10	30%	10	33.3%	3	10%	2	7.6%	0	0%	100%
"NGOs have increased access to education for boys."	20	76.6%	8	36.6%	1	3.3%	1	3.3%	0	0%	100%
"NGOs have improved access to healthcare for boys."	16	34.3%	15	60%	3	10%	2	6.6%	0	0%	100%
"Football life skills programs provided	27	76.6%	5	16.6%	2	5.5%	0	0%	0	0%	100%

by NGOs have impacted boys' futures effectively."											
"NGOs have provided psychosocial and emotional support for boys with challenges."	30	86%	5	19.6%	5	18.6%	0	0%	0	0%	100%

Source: data analysis

Table 5 indicates in the initial statement that majority (93.2%) concurred with the beneficial impact of NGO activities to the welfare of boys, activities such as scholarships, feeding, and counseling. These measures were to improve the level of living among vulnerable boys. 10% of the respondents were not sure of the beneficial impact of NGO activities to the welfare of boys, 3.3% disagreed while 0% strongly disagreed .

In the second findings showed that 93.2% of the respondents concurred that the NGOs have played a considerable role in promoting the education of boys, offering educational resources by , paying fees in schools, and creating awareness for boys about the importance of education which had previously been neglected for girls. 3.3% were not sure, 3.3% disagreed while 0% strongly disagreed to that.

NGOs are seen in the third statement on empowering the boys by conducting free medical camps, vaccinations, and preventable disease referrals among the boys with 83.3% concurring to it. It was a health intervention based on their education and psychosocial care. 10% were not sure while 6.6% disagreed and 0% strongly disagreeing.

In the fourth one, football skill training, leadership training, and sports mentoring by NGOs were highly appreciated by 93.2% of the respondents. Boys were seen to have acquired networking skills, coping, and aspiration through participation in the activities. 6.6% were not sure, 0% disagreed and 0% strongly disagreed to the statement.

In the last statement, 83.2% concurred because Psychosocial interventions involved conflict resolution counseling of trauma, and violence, neglect, and discrimination boys' support groups. All these types of support were important in reinforcing the emotional stability of at-risk boys. 16.6% not sure, 0% disagreed while 0% strongly disagreed to the statement as well.

4.3 Section C: Measuring the Perceived Role of NGO Support in Shaping Parents'

Attitudes

This section measures the contribution of NGO in influencing parents' attitudes towards the boy child's welfare and rights on the rise.

Table 6: Table showing the measurements of the Role of NGO Support in Shaping Parents' Attitudes

	Strongly agree		Agree		Not Sure		Disagree		Strongly disagree		
Statement	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Total %
"NGO-arranged parenting workshops have increased my awareness of boys' education needs."	15	30%	10	33.3%	5	16.6%	0	0%	0	0%	100%

"NGO awareness programs have altered my perceptions about boys' duties within the home and society."	20	78.6 %	8	26.6 %	2	6.6%	0	0 %	0	0 %	100 %
"Thanks to NGO support, now I am encouraging my son to pursue higher studies."	35	88.3 %	3	10%	2	6.6%	0	0 %	0	0 %	100 %
"NGOs have assisted me in identifying and addressing	22	66.6 %	7	24.3 %	3	10%	0	0 %	0	0 %	100 %

issues like drug abuse or school dropout among boys."											
"NGO programs have influenced my perception of discipline and guidance for boys."	18	60%	6	20%	6	20%	0	0%	0	0%	100%

Source: primary data

The table indicates in the statement how NGO-organized seminar were seen to have helped in influencing parents' knowledge of boys' differential educational needs, and filling past gender-bias gaps to the advantage of girls with 88.3% of the respondents concurring to it. 16.6% were not sure while 0% disagreed and 0% strongly disagreed.

93.2% of the Parents saw in the second statement bigger appreciation for setting stable household duties and fulfilling boys' needs, that boys need to be "strong and independent" and not help them. 6.6% were not sure, 0% disagreed and 0% strongly disagreed to it.

NGO efforts in the third statement helped in stimulating parents to think about higher education for boys with the same seriousness as they do for girls barriers with 93.3% of them concurring to it. 6.7% were not sure, 0% disagreed while 0% strongly disagreed to it.

In the fourth statement

Through this seminar and one-to-one counseling, NGOs were able to advise parents on how to identify early signs of drug abuse and other behavior problems and 90% of them concurred to the statement. 10% were not sure, 0% disagreed and 0% strongly disagreed to the statement

In the last statement, parents decided to involve in discipline making as encouraged in NGO-organized parenting groups and 80% of them concurred to it. 20% were not sure, 0% disagreed while 0% strongly disagreed.

4.4 Section D: NGO Representative Interviews

Interview information from NGO representatives provided more information on work conditions and intervention effectiveness.

4.4.1 NGO Intervention Effectiveness

The respondents clarified NGOs on the well-being for boys through:

Providing sponsorship for education,

Organising outreach in health,

Implementing skills like football in the seminar

Overall, there have been challenges like Limited resources but , NGOs have made significant contributions towards developing the rights of boys.

4.4.2 Specific Programs Implemented

NGO representatives indicated programs like:

"Safe Spaces for Boys" (recreation, mentorship, and counseling),

"Parental Empowerment Workshops" (parents empowered with child rearing with gender sensitivity).

Education for All Boys Initiative" (scholarships and school kits),

"Boys' Health Days" (medical camps free),

4.4.3 Impact on Parental Inequality Gender

Parents realized that boys also are discriminated in education .

4.4.4 Parental Response to Campaigns of Advocacy

Some parents saw it already that boys are vulnerable.

Later on Parents appreciated the great work done by the NGOs towards their boy child. .

4.5 Conclusion

The research in this chapter describes how NGOs are promoting the rights and welfare of boy child in Gayaza Kampala district. Both direct (boys) and indirect (parents) appreciate the interventions the beneficiaries however, be necessary to ensure the, support, funding, and increased sensitization of the community.

The next chapter discusses these findings in the contexts of current research and sets out recommendations for directions of future research activity.

CHAPTER FIVE

DISCUSSION, CONCLUSION, AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.0 Introduction

The chapter brings to the table findings in Chapter Four regarding research objectives and literature. The chapter also concludes the research in addition to presenting policy, practice, and research implications. This chapter also provides limitations encountered during the research process.

The study focused on evaluating the performance of the NGOs in advocating the rights and welfare of the boy child in Kampala District, Uganda. the study focused on evaluating the performance of NGO and measuring the perceived effect of NGO assistance on the attitudes of the parents toward the boy child.

5.1 Discussion of the Findings

Discussion takes the order of the research objectives.

5.1.1 Objective One: Measuring the Effectiveness of NGO in Advocating for the Welfare and Rights of the Boy Child

Findings were that NGOs' intervention started positively to advance the boys' rights and welfare in Kampala District. The majority of the respondents agreed that NGO activities contributed positively to the boys' welfare, accepted access to education, and provided health care services. NGOs were also discovered to provide emotional support to such boys who were under difficult circumstances.

These findings are in line with the recent literature (e.g., Mugisha, 2018) that has been reporting NGOs' contribution to service gap filling, especially among vulnerable populations. The provision of scholarship, life skills education, health care, and by NGOs has significantly enhanced the lives of boys,

Characterized effectiveness of mentoring and life skills programs by the respondents are supported by positive youth development theories (Lerner et al., 2005), where development of competency and adolescent resilience are given highest priority.

All achievements, challenges of tight budgets, cultural preferences to empower girls, to influence goals of planned achievements at times were also exposed through NGO member focus group interviews.

5.1.2 Objective Two: Perceived Impact Assessment of the Impact of NGO Action in Changing Parents' Attitudes

Parents showed an important change in attitude toward boys' rights and well-being as a consequence of NGO action. Parents self-reported increased awareness about boys' education, increased encouragement for boys to study, and improved ratings of emotional support .

This is by authors such as Kyomuhendo (2017) who says that community-based intervention can overturn deeply rooted cultural beliefs because of ongoing sensitization , Parents have been influenced by NGOs through parenting workshop, sensitization campaigns, and open forums so that they can see boys not only as workers or as naturally better human beings but as human beings who need equal emotional attention, interest in learning, and emotional support.

Apart from this, the work of the NGOs sensitized parents talked about social issues such as drug abuse and school dropouts and created a positive response towards these boys from parents.

5.2 Conclusion

The research finds that NGOs are playing an extremely beneficial and important function of advocating the rights and welfare of the boy child in Gayaza Kampala District. NGOs, through specific interventions, have greatly increased boys' access to education and health, offered critical psychosocial support

Despite the progress, the gains also have to be continued reinforcement, enhanced coordination with state institutions, and continued sensitization of the community .

Lastly, the promotion of the boy child's rights has to be comprehensive, interconnected, to bring enduring transformation and wholesome development.

5.3 Recommendations

From this study's finding and conclusion, the following are the recommendations:

5.3.1 For NGOs

Expand Program Scope: NGOs have to expand their reach to other unfavorable groups in order to make an even more contributions.

Increase Parental Involvement: Greater frequency of parenting education needs .

Fair Funding Campaigning: NGOs need to advocate for funding systems that treat boys as well as girls in a fair manner.

Monitoring and Evaluation Systems: NGOs should have adequate monitoring and measurement systems of the effect of their programs .

5.3.2 For Government

Partnership Development: Collaboration between the government and NGOs in partnership development for promoting the boy child will also be necessary through funding and policy arrangements.

5.3.3 For Communities

Community Sensitization: There should be NGOs and community organizations operating parallel to each other in an effort to mobilize society towards the adoption of gender-sensitive attitudes in embracing boy child .

Support Systems: There should be support systems in societies where there will be free forums by boys on emotional issues without fear of stigmatization.

5.4 Future Research Recommendations

Considering the scope and limitations of the current study, the following research areas are recommended to be studied by future research:

Comparative Studies: Future research can conduct a comparative study of NGOs working for the welfare of the boy child and NGOs working for the welfare of the girl child to see comparative effects and challenges.

Urban vs. Rural Areas: There would be further research into differences in NGO intervention between rural and urban-based boys in Uganda.

Father's Role: There would be further research into how exactly NGO interventions affect male parent figures' involvement in the well-being of boys.

5.5 Study Limitations

Despite the richness in the results, research had the following limitations:

Small Sample Size: The study employed a very small sample size that limited generalizability of findings.

Geographical Scope: The study was carried out only in Kampala District and not in the other districts in Uganda.

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1. Questionnaire for parents, teachers and boys aged 7-18 years

Dear Sir/Madam,

I am KIRABOHELLEN a student at Uganda Christian University researching on “ *the Effectiveness of NGO -in Advocating for the Rights and Welfare of the Boy Child in Uganda*”. I assure you that all information shared will be kept confidential and used for academic purposes. Your participation is highly valued, and I appreciate your cooperation.

Section A: Bio Data

Please tick the most appropriate answer.

1. Gender?

Male

Female

Other (please specify)

2. Age?

18-25 years

26-30 years

30-40 years

Above 45 years

3. What is your level of education?

Primary

secondary

Tertiary

Other (please specify)

4. Occupation?

student

Employed

Unemployed

Other (please specify)

Section B: Assessing the Effectiveness of NGO Interventions in Advancing the Rights and Welfare of the Boy Child.

Please rate your level of agreement using the scale below:

5 (Strongly Agree)

4 (Agree)

3 (Not Sure)

2 (Disagree)

1 (Strongly Disagree)

S.NO	Statement	SA	A	NS	D	SD
	NGO programs have positively impacted the welfare of boys in my community.					
	NGOs have improved access to education for boys.					
	NGOs have improved access to healthcare for boys.					
	The mentorship and life skills programs provided by NGOs have been effective in shaping boy's futures.					

	NGOs have provided psychosocial and emotional support for boys facing challenges.					
--	---	--	--	--	--	--

Section C: Assessing the Perceived role of NGO Support in shaping The Parents' Attitudes

Please rate your level of agreement using the same scale provided above.

S.NO	Statement	SA	A	NS	D	SD
	NGO-organized parenting workshops have improved my understanding of boys' educational needs.					
	NGO awareness programs have changed my views on boys' responsibilities					

	at home and in society.					
	Because of NGO support I now encourage my son to pursue higher education.					
	NGOs have helped me recognize and address challenges like drug abuse or school dropouts affecting boys.					
	NGO programs have influenced my perception of discipline and guidance for boys.					

Appendix 2. Interview Guide for the NGO representatives.

Interview Questions:

Section A: Assessing the Effectiveness of NGO Interventions in Advancing the Rights and Welfare of the Boy Child.

1. How would you describe the effectiveness of NGOs in promoting the rights and welfare of the boy child in Uganda?
2. What specific programs or interventions have you implemented that have benefited boys?

Section B: Assessing the Perceived role of NGO Support in shaping the Parents' Attitudes

3. How has your efforts influenced parents' beliefs about gender inequality and educational support for boys?
4. How have parents responded to your advocacy for boys' rights?

Thank you for your cooperation!

Appendix 3. CONSENT FORM

Title of the Study: The Effectiveness of NGO Interventions in Advocating for the Rights and Welfare of the Boy Child in Gayaza Kampala District, Uganda

Principal Investigator: kirabo Hellen

Institution: Uganda Christian University

Contact Information: 0762423552

Introduction

You are invited to participate in this research study, which aims on the effectiveness of NGO interventions in advocating for the rights and welfare of the boy child in Kampala District, Uganda. Your participation is voluntary, and you may choose to withdraw at any time without any consequences.

Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this study is on the effectiveness of Non-Governmental Organizations in advocating for the rights and welfare of the boy child in Uganda country. The research aims to assess the programs, strategies and interventions implemented by NGOs in overcoming the challenges faced by the boys in Uganda including education, health and social wellbeing. Findings will help improve strategies for supporting boys and their families through NGO programs.

Participant's Role in the Study

If you agree to participate, you will be asked to:

Complete a questionnaire regarding your experiences and of NGO interventions.

Participate in an interview or focus group discussion (if applicable).

Provide honest feedback on how NGO programs have impacted the rights and welfare of the boy child.

Potential Risks and Benefits

Risks:

There are no significant risks associated with participating in this study. However, if any question makes you feel uncomfortable, you may skip it or withdraw from the study .

Contribute valuable insights that may help NGOs improve their programs supporting boys' rights and welfare.

Confidentiality

All information you provide will be kept strictly confidential. Your responses will be anonymized and used solely for research purposes. No names or identifying details will be disclosed in any reports or publications. All data will be securely stored and only accessed by authorized researchers.

Right to Withdraw

Participation in this study is entirely voluntary. If at any point you feel uncomfortable, you have the right to withdraw without providing any reason, and there will be no penalty for doing so.

Consent Statement

I have read and understood the information provided about this study. I voluntarily agree to participate, knowing that I can withdraw at any time.

Participant's Name: _____

Signature: _____

Date: _____

Researcher's Name: _____

Signature: _____

Date: _____