

# **THE ROLE OF NGOS IN IMPROVING THE WELFARE OF STREET CHILDREN IN NORTHERN DIVISION, KABALE MUNICIPALITY**

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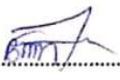


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#### DECLARATION

I **Kyasiimire Brenda**, declare this research report titled *Role of NGOs in improving the welfare of street children in Northern Division Kabale Municipality* is my original work and has not been submitted for academic purposes in any other university.

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**May God bless you abundantly.**

## **ABSTRACT**

The research investigated how NGOs support street children welfare development in Northern Division of Kabale Municipality. The study had three objectives which required examination of NGO street child rehabilitation duties and investigation of street child street challenges in Kabale municipality and assessment of community street child rehabilitation duties. The researchers chose 50 respondents as their study population. The researchers collected data through three methods which included observation and the use of questionnaires and conducting interviews. The researchers processed collected data through editing and coding before entering it into computer system for analysis which they conducted using Excel and Microsoft statistical package to create table results. The study findings demonstrated that NGOs support street children welfare through their provision of essential needs and protective services and their work to defend the rights of street children. The study discovered that street children experience multiple challenges which include child abandonment and neglect together with different types of abuse and exploitation and genital mutilation and abduction and poverty and HIV/AIDS and violence Children face significant dangers during these challenges because their situation requires development of policies and programs which will protect their well-being. The community fulfills a crucial role because it creates safe spaces for people and operates local services which support social reintegration and it runs facilities that provide food and shelter and medical assistance and counseling services to street children and it serves as a link between children and their families while offering support to prevent re-

abandonment and it creates safe community areas which will help to protect children from exploitation. The study demonstrates that NGOs have successfully reduced street child populations yet active community participation remains essential for solving the street child issue.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

|                                                                                               |     |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| ACKNOWLEDGEMENT .....                                                                         | iii |
| ABSTRACT .....                                                                                | iv  |
| 1.0 Introduction .....                                                                        | 1   |
| 1.1 Background of the study .....                                                             | 1   |
| 1.1.1 Historical perspective .....                                                            | 1   |
| 1.1.3 Conceptual Perspective .....                                                            | 5   |
| 1.1.4 Contextual perspective .....                                                            | 5   |
| 1.3 Purpose of the study .....                                                                | 7   |
| 1.4 Objectives of the study.....                                                              | 7   |
| 1.5 Research questions .....                                                                  | 7   |
| 1.6 Scope of the study .....                                                                  | 8   |
| 1.6.1 Geographical scope .....                                                                | 8   |
| 1.6.3 Time Scope.....                                                                         | 8   |
| 17 Significance of the study .....                                                            | 8   |
| CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW .....                                                          | 10  |
| 2.0 Introduction .....                                                                        | 10  |
| children.....                                                                                 | 10  |
| 2.1 Non-Government organization responsibilities to the problem of street children<br>.....   | 10  |
| 2.2 The challenges faced by street children in Northern Division Kabale<br>municipality. .... | 12  |

|                                                                                |    |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| 2.3 Community responsibilities in solving the problem of street children ..... | 14 |
| CHAPTER THREE: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY.....                                       | 16 |
| 3.0 Introduction .....                                                         | 16 |
| 3.3 Target population.....                                                     | 17 |
| 3.4 Sample size and selection technique.....                                   | 17 |
| 3.5 Data sources .....                                                         | 19 |
| 3.6 Data collection methods. ....                                              | 19 |
| 3.6.2 Interviewing method .....                                                | 20 |
| 3.6.3 Observation method. ....                                                 | 20 |
| 3.6.4 Documentary analysis .....                                               | 20 |
| 3.7 Data Collection instruments .....                                          | 21 |
| 3.7.1 Library research.....                                                    | 21 |
| 3.7.2 Field research .....                                                     | 21 |
| 3.7.2.1 Questionnaire .....                                                    | 21 |
| 3.7.2.2 Interview guide. ....                                                  | 22 |
| 3.7.2.3 Observation check-list .....                                           | 22 |
| 3.8 Data validity .....                                                        | 22 |
| 3.9 Data reliability.....                                                      | 22 |
| 3.10 Anticipated methods of data analysis.....                                 | 23 |
| 3.10.1 Data analysis .....                                                     | 23 |
| 3.10.2 Editing.....                                                            | 23 |

|                                                                                            |    |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| 3.10.3 Data entry.....                                                                     | 23 |
| 3.11 Ethical considerations. ....                                                          | 24 |
| 3. 12 Limitations and delimitations .....                                                  | 24 |
| 3.13 Possible solutions to the limitations of this research.....                           | 25 |
| 3.14 Conclusion .....                                                                      | 25 |
| CHAPTER FOUR: DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION .....                         | 26 |
| 4.0 Introduction .....                                                                     | 26 |
| 4.1 Presentation of Bio-data .....                                                         | 26 |
| 4.1.1 Sex of Respondents .....                                                             | 26 |
| 4.1. Table 4.1 below shows the sex of respondents .....                                    | 26 |
| 4.1.2 Age of respondents .....                                                             | 27 |
| 4.2.0 Introduction.....                                                                    | 29 |
| 4. 2.1 Non-Government Organization Responsibilities to the Problem of Street Children..... | 29 |
| 4.3 The challenges faced by street children in Kabale municipality. ....                   | 34 |
| 4.5. The Community Responsibilities in solving the Problem of Street Children ...          | 37 |
| CHAPTER FIVE: DISCUSSIONS, RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS.....                            | 40 |
| 5.0 Introduction .....                                                                     | 40 |
| 5.1Discussion of research findings.....                                                    | 40 |
| 5.1.1 Non-Government Organization Responsibilities to the Problem of Street Children.....  | 40 |
| 5.1.2 The challenges faced by street children in Kabale municipality. ....                 | 43 |

|                                                                                  |    |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| 5.1.3 Community Responsibilities in solving the Problem of Street Children. .... | 45 |
| 5.3 Recommendations.....                                                         | 46 |
| 5.4 Areas for further study .....                                                | 46 |
| REFERENCES .....                                                                 | 47 |
| APPENDICES .....                                                                 | 52 |
| APPENDIX I: QUESTIONNAIRE .....                                                  | 52 |
| APPENDIX II: INTERVIEW GUIDE .....                                               | 57 |
| APPENDIX III: WORK PLAN.....                                                     | 58 |
| APPENDIX IV: BUDGET .....                                                        | 59 |
| APPENDIX V: LETTER FOR DATA COLLECTION.....                                      | 60 |

## **CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION**

### **1.0 Introduction**

This chapter provides the details about the study background and the problem statement and objectives of the study and research questions and study boundaries and significance of the study.

### **1.1 Background of the study**

#### **1.1.1 Historical perspective**

The problem of street children has gradually increased over time in most African countries. UNICEF (2021) initially estimated that more than 10 million African children lived without families but recent research shows that the number remains elevated because of ongoing economic difficulties. UNICEF (2021) states that street life among children results from three factors which include rapid urbanization and economic inequality and rising population levels. Embleton et al. (2024) and Conticini & Hulme (2025) conducted studies which demonstrate that domestic violence and parental neglect together with HIV/AIDS long-term effects create ongoing threats to family stability.

The various issues which affect children worldwide include child neglect and abandonment and all forms of abuse and exploitation and genital mutilation and the tribal and village killings of albino people and abduction and poverty and HIV/AIDS and war and violence. The existing challenges which affect children require urgent policy development plus programmatic solutions which prioritize children's welfare as the main objective. The lack of parental supervision makes children more likely

to experience multiple negative outcomes which include involvement in bad behaviors and making uneducated decisions and getting harmed by others. (Nasir & Khalid, 2015).

The children perform any necessary task. They need to survive through their work. The circumstances of their existence compel them to work while they lack the ability to choose their tasks (Ngom 2014). The child develops safer behavior which results in better protection through the combination of parental guidance and child presence. Uganda has a critical situation because many children without homes use the streets as their only shelter. Street children exist because their parents fail to protect them and their families experience severe financial difficulties. Street children exist in different categories which include streetworking children who have families and abandoned children and runaway children and young delinquents (Nasir & Khalid 2015). Malindi and Machenjedze (2012) identified school dropout patterns which lead to street life as one of the street children emergence trends.

The school attendance of these children provides multiple benefits because it helps them build their strength to overcome challenges which leads to their success in life because they can choose their life path. Kang'ethe and Manomano 2016 describe several reasons that lead students to drop out of school which include the absence of parental support and their actual involvement in the educational process of their children. The scholars argue that the state of homelessness which exists throughout the country currently represents a significant problem. The government provides housing together with the overcrowded shack dwellings which offer their inhabitants only minimal space for breathing and no social areas or recreational facilities (Manomano 2013 2015). The COVID-19 virus causes health damage to children who

experience social and material well-being difficulties which include homeless and street children who suffer the most (OECD 2020). The coronavirus restrictions have created additional barriers which prevent millions of young children in Africa from obtaining basic necessities such as food water and shelter (Griffin 2020). The strict lockdown strategies have created duplicate pathways which prevent authorities from removing street children from public areas.

### **1.1.2 Theoretical perspective**

**The research was guided by the Ecological System Theory.**

The numerous studies show that various factors create conditions which enable parents to practice their responsibilities which include their income level and job freedom and their emotional state and the presence of assistance systems which support their parenting tasks (Greenberger, O'Neil, & Nagel, 1994; Perry-Jenkins, Repetti, & Crouter, 2000 in Viera et al., 2016). The process of street living becomes permanent for children because their families lack the necessary resources to prevent them from running away. Social workers should use ecological systems theory which people also call ecological perspective to develop better strategies that will protect children from street life. Social Work exists to help people improve their social skills while delivering essential support to those who require protection. The profession uses theoretical frameworks to create a platform that enables marginalized groups to express their needs while fighting against social injustice and upholding human dignity.

The American psychologist Urie Bronfenbrenner created the ecological systems theory. The model outlines different aspects that can shed light on the understanding of where street children are coming from and how to integrate them into a new

environment which could be the family school or child and youth care center. The different elements of the study will show how social relationships create structural limits which shape their meaning. The theory posits that different environmental factors in a child's life will create distinct pathways for their development. Bronfenbrenner stipulates that social relationships which exist inside and outside the systems will determine how a child develops through their connections to others in society. The ecological perspective in social work enables practitioners to identify and evaluate all elements that make up their client's circumstances. The street children's situation can be studied through the social systems which exist around them (Donoghue, Munford, & Nash, 2005).

The theory explains the environmental influences to individuals in four different levels, namely the micro, meso, exo and macro systems. The question here was what role could these four-level play in ensuring that children are kept off the street? The micro system studies how people interact with their nearest surroundings. The micro system studies street children through family impacts which create their most immediate surroundings. (Mashologu-Kuse, 2007). Researchers show that family problems including lack of support and rejection and high expectations from parents and physical and sexual abuse lead to children leaving their homes to live on the street. Parents who abuse alcohol and drugs create family problems which endanger their children by making them vulnerable to becoming street children (Quarshie, 2011). Other researchers confirm that dysfunctionality within the family leads to children making a decision to prefer living on the streets than in the home. The problems which cause dysfunctionality include divorce and ongoing marital fights

which result in children needing to act as peacemakers between their arguing parents.

### **1.1.3 Conceptual Perspective**

The NGOs exist to help street children attain better social conditions while keeping them safe and improving their social abilities. The study focuses roles of NGOs, challenges faced by street children and community responsibilities in reducing the problem of street children by building organizational skills and managing health and legal and protection service referral processes. Zastrow (2017)

The problem of street children occurs when there is death of a bread winner with in the family and the children fail to get basic needs which forces them to go and search for ways of surviving on their own.

Child neglect especially when caregivers do not provide a child with essential physical and emotional and educational and medical care which leads children to move to the streets.

Child neglect creates major negative effects on both social development and academic achievement and it may not be realized soon until when the child finds no option rather than to leave the home.

### **1.1.4 Contextual perspective**

International legal frameworks established by UNICEF together with WHO violence prevention guidelines which became effective in 2014, establish the legal framework that guides East African countries in their development of national policies. Bestpractice models which include one-stop centers and multi-sectoral responses draw from international research conducted by Garcia-Moreno et al. (2006) and Ellsberg et al. (2015) as their foundation. Ugandan scholars through their research

demonstrate that the national child protection system requires decentralized units which include the Family and Child Protection Unit and health facilities and NGOs for its operation according to Walakira et al. (2015) and Mutesi (2019) and Kwagala (2012). NGOs connect street children to services.

The cultural standards of taking children as community responsibility has faded away and every family has the duty to cater for its children. Three factors which include high cost of living and financial resources and the absence of trained staff to educate people about good parenting increase the problem of street children.

## **1.2 Problem statement**

Children who sleep on the streets experience dangerous situations which make their safety and health protection impossible to maintain. The constitutional Children's Act in Uganda states that every child needs to reside in a secure environment which delivers essential resources together with educational protection. The government has worked together with NGOs to create solutions which assist street children to return to normal life. The total number of street children continues to grow because new cases emerge every single day. Street children experience multiple difficulties which include missing housing and facing exploitation and suffering abuse together with missing educational opportunities. The NGOs are doing much to make sure that children are rehabilitated and reintegrated back to their homes or alternative care though there is no evidence on the effectiveness of their services towards the street children and therefore the study aims at examining the role of NGOs in improving the welfare of street children. Existing studies (e.g., Bugabo, 2021) have largely focused on the general challenges faced by street children in major cities, leaving a

gap in understanding how NGOs contribute to addressing these challenges at the local level. The study needs to be conducted because it will show how Non-Governmental Organizations improve street children welfare through their work.

### **1.3 Purpose of the study**

The purpose of the study was to clarify the role of Non-Governmental Organizations in improving the welfare of street children.

### **1.4 Objectives of the study**

- i. To examine the NGOs' responsibilities in solving the problem of street children.
- ii. To find out the challenges faced by street children in Kabale municipality.
- iii. To explore the community responsibilities to solving the problem of street children.

### **1.5 Research questions**

- i. What were the NGOs' responsibilities in solving the problem of street children?
- ii. What were the challenges faced by street children in Kabale municipality?
- iii. What were the community responsibilities in solving the problem of street children?

## **1.6 Scope of the study**

### **1.6.1 Geographical scope**

The research was conducted at shepherd Center Kabale municipality. This case study was selected because the researcher was familiar with the area; also, it was having large number of street children, bearing in mind that Kabale municipality was one of the tourist municipalities in Uganda, so it attracts different groups of people including street children.

### **1.6.2 Content scope**

The study was carried out at shepherd center in northern division Kabale municipality. It covered the non-governmental organization's responsibilities to the problem of street children, the challenges faced by street children and the community responsibilities to solving the problem of street children.

### **1.6.3 Time Scope**

The study covered a period of five years, starting from 2020 up to 2025. This time frame was considered appropriate because it captured recent trends and developments regarding the welfare of street children and the role of nongovernmental organizations in addressing the problem.

## **17 Significance of the study**

To the community, the study empowered local residents and stakeholders to take an active role in promoting the welfare of street children.

It created a sense of ownership and responsibility for the children in Northern Division.

To schools and policymakers, the study used the research findings to create programs that harness positive change to reduce on street children and mitigate negative ones, ultimately reducing the number of street children in Northern Division Kabale municipality.

To future researchers, the study also contributed relevant literature, thereby increasing knowledge base to be used by future investigators on the role of NGOs in improving the welfare of street children.

To schools, the study shed light on the need for support services to help NGOs navigate the complexities of street children. This was through availing research dissertations in the school library to future research students.

## **CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW**

### **2.0 Introduction**

The chapter reviews various studies on street children, causes of street children, and non-government organization responsibility to the problem of street children. The chapter gives some insight into the complexities of the problem of street children, and finally, the community responsibilities in solving the problem of street children.

#### **2.1 Non-Government organization responsibilities to the problem of street children**

Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) played a vital role in delivering essential services which included food and shelter and clothing to children who lived on the streets. According to UNICEF (2022) NGOs delivered emergency aid which protected vulnerable street children from danger and provided essential services for their survival. Save the Children (2023) reported that NGOs created rehabilitation facilities and secure housing to protect children from harmful treatment and human trafficking. WHO (2023) reported that NGOs delivered vital medical services which included immunization programs and HIV testing and mental health treatment. Médecins Sans Frontières (2022) claimed that NGOs functioned as the main providers who brought mobile medical services and outreach healthcare programs to children living in remote areas. The two authors reached a consensus about healthcare delivery yet WHO adopted a comprehensive systems perspective while MSF concentrated on emergency and outreach healthcare operations.

The research aimed to investigate how semiurban Ugandan street children could access and utilize these services because existing literature lacked information about service availability and effectiveness. NGOs had the responsibility to safeguard street children against all forms of abuse and exploitation and violent attacks. Human Rights Watch (2021) reported that NGOs promoted children rights while they gave legal assistance to survivors of abuse. Child Fund International (2022) focused on child protection through programs which included awareness campaigns and community-based education activities. The two sources shared protection as their main focus while Human Rights Watch concentrated on legal systems and Child Fund International studied community-driven methods.

The UNICEF report from 2023 shows that mental health programs are essential for supporting children. Save the Children provided counseling services while UNICEF implemented a complete mental health solution to handle psychological needs. The research study found only a few studies about the distribution and success of services which existed in rural and semiurban Ugandan areas including Kabale. Street children received both livelihood support and economic empowerment through NGO activities. The ILO report from 2022 states that NGOs offered vocational training programs which helped children achieve independent income sources to decrease their street life needs. World Vision 2023 studied economic development programs which benefited both children and their family members. ILO dedicated its research to child labor prevention while World Vision studied the impact of economic empowerment on reducing household poverty. The study found that street children in Kabale did not have sufficient data to understand how these programs affected their ability to achieve economic independence. NGO workers had to establish

partnerships with different organizations which served as their basic duty. UNICEF 2021 discovered that NGOs collaborate with governments and local communities and international organizations to develop complete solutions for street children's problems. The OECD 2022 report focused on creating multi-sector partnerships which linked education and health and social protection systems together. The two authors shared the same view about working together yet UNICEF focused on child-related partnerships while OECD concentrated on institutional systems. The study found that Kabale municipality's local government organizations struggled to demonstrate successful connections for their partnerships.

## **2.2 The challenges faced by street children in Northern Division Kabale municipality.**

The world faces multiple problems which endanger children through various forms of child neglect, child abandonment, different types of child abuse, child exploitation, genital mutilation, abduction, poverty, HIV/AIDS and violence among other threats. The existing difficulties require urgent policy development and programmatic solutions which focus on protecting the best interests of children. Children who lack parental supervision face increased risks which include multiple vices together with harmful influences and abuse from others (Nasir & Khalid, 2015). The children of this situation will do anything they need to survive which includes activities they did not want to do but they were forced to do because of their situation (Ngom, 2014).

The presence of parental guidance with a child will enhance the child's capacity to achieve safety while maintaining proper understanding of their situation. The

situation in Uganda shows that a significant number of children have become homeless and now use the streets as their primary place of shelter.

Some of the reasons for these children to be on the streets range from parental negligence to poverty. The different types of street children include children whose families work on the streets and children who have weak family connections and live on the streets and abandoned children and runaway children and young delinquents (Nasir & Khalid, 2015). Malindi and Machenjedge (2012) observed that street children emerge through two main processes which include school dropout and street life adoption.

School involvement helps these children build their resilience because their school attendance brings more benefits which help them develop their life ambitions. Kang'ethe and Manomano (2016) identified several reasons that lead students to leave school at Manomano, Nyanhoto & Gutura / AJDS, Vol. Children who experience domain parental support together with active parent presence, face challenges, which become main reasons for their school departure. The state of homelessness which exists across the nation, according to these scholars, creates more challenges for homeless people. The housing provided by the government together with the overcrowded shack dwellings, which offer no space to breathe and no social areas or recreation spaces, (Manomano, 2013, 2015) create this situation.

The COVID-19 virus damages the health of children who experience the most severe poverty including those who live on streets and those who have no home according to the OECD, 2020 report. The coronavirus restrictions created food, water and shelter accessibility problems for millions of young children in Africa according to

Griffin, 2020. The strict lockdown strategies have created a situation where street children cannot be removed from their street locations.

### **2.3 Community responsibilities in solving the problem of street children**

The community plays a vital by providing a protective environment and implementing local support initiatives and aiding in social reintegration.

Local communities can run centers that offer food, shelter, medical care and counselling to the street children. Ennew, J. (2021), ANPPCAN Uganda, 2023 argues that communities do not only provide drop-in centers for street children but also act as rescue institutions.

Community members act as intermediaries to reconnect children back with their families and provide support system to avoid re-abandonment. For reintegration to work, family support has to address the root causes of departure of the children from the homes (Bourdillon, 2005).

Communities can offer or establish safe public spaces and community monitoring groups to protect children from exploitation. Community protection reduces harm and violence against the street children and police alone cannot address this. Panter-Brick, C (2005). Safe spaces run by the community leaders reduce abuse and exploitation rates of street children. Thomas de Benitez, S (2011).

The community can advocate for children's rights and raise awareness to change societal views about street children by looking at them as vulnerable rather than a menace which helps them to reduce their stigma. According to Hecht, T (2016), the

public sees street children as criminals and in this situation therefore community dialogue can help change attitude of the community towards street children.

The community through vocational training offers vocational skills and training and access to school which helps children to build skills for the future away from the streets. Vocational and flexible learning match the reality of street children than formal education. Okwany, A (2012). UPE and USE schools do not match with the street children's intentions and ambitions as most of them are interested in learning to work rather than the formal education which takes many years for them to complete. Muhanguzi, F.K & Bantebya G.K. (2018)

## **CHAPTER THREE: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

### **3.0 Introduction**

The chapter provides an extensive explanation of the research study which investigates how non-governmental organizations operate in Kabale district to enhance street children's welfare through their work at Shepherd Centre. The research study explains its research design together with its examination of study participants and sample size selection process and its methods of collecting data and handling information and presenting findings and conducting research analysis. The document includes both expected research limitations and their proposed solutions.

### **3.1 Research design**

The researchers applied descriptive research methods to conduct their study. The design showed all details needed to show how NGOs work to improve street children's welfare. The researchers used both qualitative and quantitative methods to achieve their research objectives. The researcher used cross sectional survey because of limited time allocated to the study. The researcher used case study method to collect detailed information about his study.

### **3.2 Area of the study**

The researchers conducted their research at Shepherd Centre which is located in Kabale District. The area was selected because there had been insufficient research on how NGOs contribute to enhancing street children's welfare. The researcher used this method to collect essential data from people who participated in the study while

spending little money. The researcher focused their investigation on one organization because of their limited time and financial resources. The research area enabled the researcher to conduct a detailed assessment of how NGOs function to enhance the welfare of street children.

### **3.3 Target population**

The populations that were considered by the researcher were caretakers, selected beneficiaries, the employees and employers of Shepherd Centre making 50 people.

### **3.4 Sample size and selection technique**

The study used two different sampling methods which included simple random sampling and purposive sampling to select participants from the entire population. The study included 50 participants who consisted of 7 staff members and 20 caregivers and 23 beneficiaries. Simple random sampling was used. The selection process used random methods to choose participants from the defined sampling group. The method provided participants with equal chances to be selected for the study. The method's main problem created bias which resulted in nonrandom selection but this problem got solved because the sampling frame included only people with essential information. The study further used purposive sampling. The study needed to choose specific people according to their job responsibilities. The method worked well because the selected sample included knowledgeable participants who shared data that helped the team understand the problem better. The researchers used Cochran's sample size formula to calculate their required sample size. The researcher obtained an estimate for a population of unlimited size using the unlimited formula which depended on his own calculations of the z-zone

and population proportion and margin of error. The actual situation showed that different population groups existed. The researcher calculated the sample size from the unlimited population formula which he needed to convert into the finite population formula. The formula needed to produce accurate sample size calculations which used actual population numbers. The formula was;

$$\text{Sample size} = \frac{N}{1 + Ne^2}$$

Where:

N was the population e was the margin of error measured at

0.00 or 100% confidence.

$$\frac{50}{1 + 50 \times 0.05^2}$$

$$= \frac{50}{1 + 50 \times 0.05^2}$$

$$= \frac{50}{1 + 50(0.05^2)}$$

$$= \frac{50}{1 + 50(0.05^2)}$$

$$= \frac{50}{1 + 50(0.05^2)}$$

$$= \frac{50}{1 + 50(0.05^2)}$$

$$= 50$$

### **3.5 Data sources**

The study used both primary and secondary data collection methods to obtain necessary data. The study needed primary data to investigate how NGOs help street children in Kabale district. The term primary data refers to data that researchers collect directly from original sources. The researchers collected data through interviews and self-administered questionnaires and interview guide and observation methods. The term secondary data refers to data that researchers obtain from other sources. The researchers gathered this information from documents that were already recorded and from previous research and published materials.

### **3.6 Data collection methods.**

The researcher used both qualitative and quantitative data collection methods. The study collected data through four methods which included questionnaires and interviews and observation and documentary analysis.

#### **3.6.1 Questionnaire survey.**

The process of conducting a questionnaire involves asking multiple questions which help researchers compile statistical information about a specific subject. The researchers used questionnaires as an effective tool which allowed them to gather different types of information from a large sample of participants who were known as respondents. The researchers used self-administered questionnaires to gather complete information from participants who possessed reading and writing skills in English at a basic level. The researchers distributed questionnaires to street children who directly benefited from the services and to Shepherd Centre workers who

provided services and to local leaders who supervised and witnessed NGO activities in their community.

### **3.6.2 Interviewing method**

This method was used because it enabled the researcher to collect in depth data around the topic of study while interviewing respondents and it was effective to those respondents who have attained less or no education, It also enables the researcher to probe responses for further clarification. The respondents was the children under the care of Shepherd Centre, the caregivers, project director and manager and the neighboring people of shepherd Centre.

### **3.6.3 Observation method.**

In this method, the researcher carried out personal observation regarding the topic of study. The method was preferred because it gives the researcher first hand data. Observation was a way of gathering data by watching behavior, events or noting physical characteristics in their natural setting. Observations can be overt (everyone knew they were being observed) or covert (no one knew they were being observed and the observer was concealed).

### **3.6.4 Documentary analysis**

This involved consulting different documents about the roles NGOs in improving the welfare of street children. Some of the documents to analyze included reports, financial transactions, newsletters, textbooks, magazines and any soft copy in relation to child welfare.

### **3.7 Data Collection instruments**

The following instruments were used;

#### **3.7.1 Library research**

Ramesh (2021) described library research as a process of dealing with the analysis of evidences such as historical documents and records. Similarly, it means gathering data from library materials which include text books, both published and unpublished academic documents such as journals, conference proceedings, dissertations. Library research also included information gathered from internet search.

Data gathered through library research was categorized as secondary data. Secondary data meant the data that was readily available and was used by anyone besides researchers. That meant that secondary data was not originally collected but rather obtained from published or unpublished sources.

#### **3.7.2 Field research**

Field research composed a number of research methods to solve the existing research problems such as case study, interview, observation and questionnaire.

##### **3.7.2.1 Questionnaire**

A set of questionnaires containing both open and close ended questions was designed and given to the selected sample. The researcher collected data from respondents using self-administered questionnaires. These questions were designed basing on the

study. This method was both cheap and helpful in getting accurate data because respondents had enough time to answer questions.

#### **3.7.2.2 Interview guide.**

Semi- structured interviews were designed to guide the researcher to collect in - depth data from respondents in their natural setting as they allowed the researcher to probe for further clarification of study.

#### **3.7.2.3 Observation check-list**

The researcher designed in advance an observation check list to provide a guide during the process of observation so that accurate observation was made. This helped the researcher to collect first hand data. Results of observations were compared with those from questionnaire and interviews in order to acquire clear data for the study.

### **3.8 Data validity**

In this study, data validity and reliability was tested by distributing 50 questionnaires to the respondents prior to the collection of data. The researcher checked if the questions were understood by the respondents.

### **3.9 Data reliability**

The reliability of the data collected was tested from the collected questionnaires. The researcher analyzed and compared the data from respondents to see if it was relatively connected and there by determine if the data was reliable.

### **3.10 Anticipated methods of data analysis**

After the collection of the data, the results were compiled, edited and classified. The qualitative data was summarized and categorized while quantitative data was analyzed and presented using tables and percentages.

#### **3.10.1 Data analysis**

The researcher analyzed data using different ways such as the use of charts, questionnaire coding key, tables, which helped the researcher to analyzed data and to make summary of the research work, through the use of tallying. Also use pilot study was applied as a researcher tested his tools before data collection.

The final step was reporting the findings. This was a critical step as it was the opportunity to tell the story of what the researcher learnt from the consultation. If this was not done well, the community would lose faith in the researcher, being transparent and timely was the best way to avoid this situation.

#### **3.10.2 Editing**

Data editing was the procedure that improved the quality of data coding. The information from the study was carefully checked to ensure that it was complete, accurate, clear and uniform.

#### **3.10.3 Data entry.**

The data was entered in a computer and analyzed using statistical package for social science (SPSS) software.

### **3.11 Ethical considerations.**

The researcher requested for an introductory letter which the researcher moved with it to the field to collect data and the letter introduced her to local leaders and project managers or directors in the areas of study.

During data collection, confidentiality was promoted through guaranteeing respondents that their views would not be disclosed to anybody else. This was indicated in research tools like the questionnaire and interview guide.

In addition, consent was sought from respondents before involving in the study so that they were in position to freely provide the required data and withdraw from the study if they so wished.

This was incorporated in research tools and during formulation stage.

### **3. 12 Limitations and delimitations**

The researcher encountered a number of constraints which included limited funding to facilitate the study. In this case the researcher concentrated on the study area within easy reach.

Due to limited time allocated to the study, the study was cross sectional, that is, a one -time study, the researcher considered a reasonable number of respondents to enable the researcher complete the study in time.

Low response rate on the part of some targeted potential respondents was expected. So the researcher was expected to be precise in formatting the questionnaire, make questions clear which would not inconvenience respondents.

### **3.13 Possible solutions to the limitations of this research.**

The researcher used cheaper methods of collecting data for example questionnaires so that the expenses were reduced. This also saved time that would be spent on interviewing one individual at a time.

Low response rate to questionnaires was solved by constantly reminding the respondents to respond to the questions and provide required information through phone calls and physically visiting them to show them that the information was highly needed.

Limited time was solved by putting more emphasis on the research and ensuring that efficiency was realized so that the time allocated for the research was enough.

### **3.14 Conclusion**

This chapter began with an introduction, then described the research design employed in this study. Population and sample study was also mentioned before discussing the research methodology used to conduct the research. In collecting data, library and field research was used while qualitative method was chosen in which group of interviewees were involved in the research procedure. The data was collected and then analyzed, discussed and results were displayed. Ethics were also considered in this study and the limitations of the study identified as well.

## CHAPTER FOUR: DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

### 4.0 Introduction

The study researched how NGOs help to improve street children's welfare through their work with street children. The researchers selected Shepherd Centre in Northern division Kabale Municipality as their case study. This chapter presents data through three stages which include data presentation and data analysis and data interpretation.

### 4.1 Presentation of Bio-data

#### 4.1.1 Sex of Respondents

The study considered 50 respondents, whereby 10 were female while 40 males from targeted population of the study (beneficiaries, project Staff, Local Leaders, CDO, cleaners, project director) as the table and the pie- chart below indicate.

4.1. Table 4.1 below shows the sex of respondents

| Sex of respondent | Frequency | Percentage (%) |
|-------------------|-----------|----------------|
| Female            | 10        | 20             |
| Male              | 40        | 80             |
| <b>Total</b>      | <b>50</b> | <b>100</b>     |

**Source: Primary Data, April, 2026**

The study results from table 4.1 above showed that the highest number of respondents were the males which was 40 males (80%). The street children showed better information because most of them were males who experienced the highest street problems. The least number of respondents was for females which was 10 (20%) because female is least affected by the problem of being on the streets.

#### **4.1.2 Age of respondents**

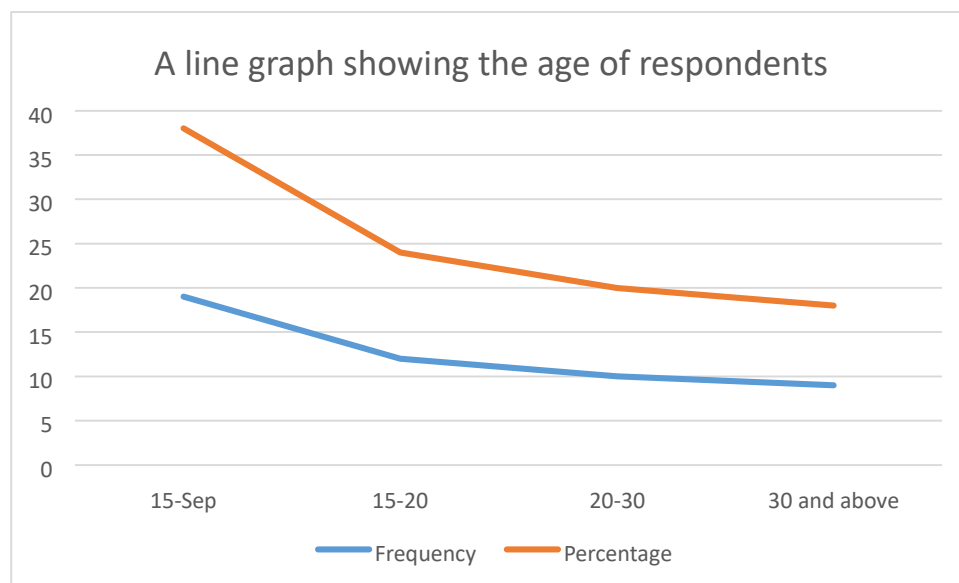
Respondents who participated in the study ranged from 9years to 30years and above in different cohorts (age interval) as shown in the table below:

**Table 4.2 showing the age of respondents**

| <b>Age</b>   | <b>Frequency</b> | <b>Percentage</b> |
|--------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 9-15         | 19               | 38                |
| 15-20        | 12               | 24                |
| 20-30        | 10               | 20                |
| 30 and above | 9                | 18                |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>50</b>        | <b>100</b>        |

**Source: Data from the Field, April, 2026**

**Figure 4.1. A line graph showing the age of respondents**



The study presented in the above table shows that 38% of respondents 19 years of age and older were children who attended school between the ages of 9 to 15. The reason for this response existed because street children reach this particular age range. The street children group included three types of abandoned children street children and children who were taken from the street while other respondents who participated in the study were from 15 to 20 years old.

The former street children who participated in the study together with the staff members who worked at the children's home represent the group of respondents who fall between 20 and 30 years old. Local leaders together with children home managers and directors represented the group of respondents who were 30 years old and above. The researcher considered the age of respondents with the view of acquiring data from respondents basing on their lifetime experiences and understanding. Through the interviews, most of the street children are in the age bracket of 9-15. The most of the respondents reported that boys and girls who

reached 15 years of age face harassment because people no longer see them as children and they get told to begin working. The number of street children decreases because their street behavior reduces when they become older. Some respondents said many are taken to remand home for rehabilitation especially those between the age of 15-17 years.

#### 4.2.0 Introduction

This section presents the services provided by Shepherd Centre to improve welfare of street children in Northern division Kabale municipality. It is important to note that the data was collected using questionnaires, interviews, observation and documentary analysis.

#### 4. 2.1 Non-Government Organization Responsibilities to the Problem of Street Children

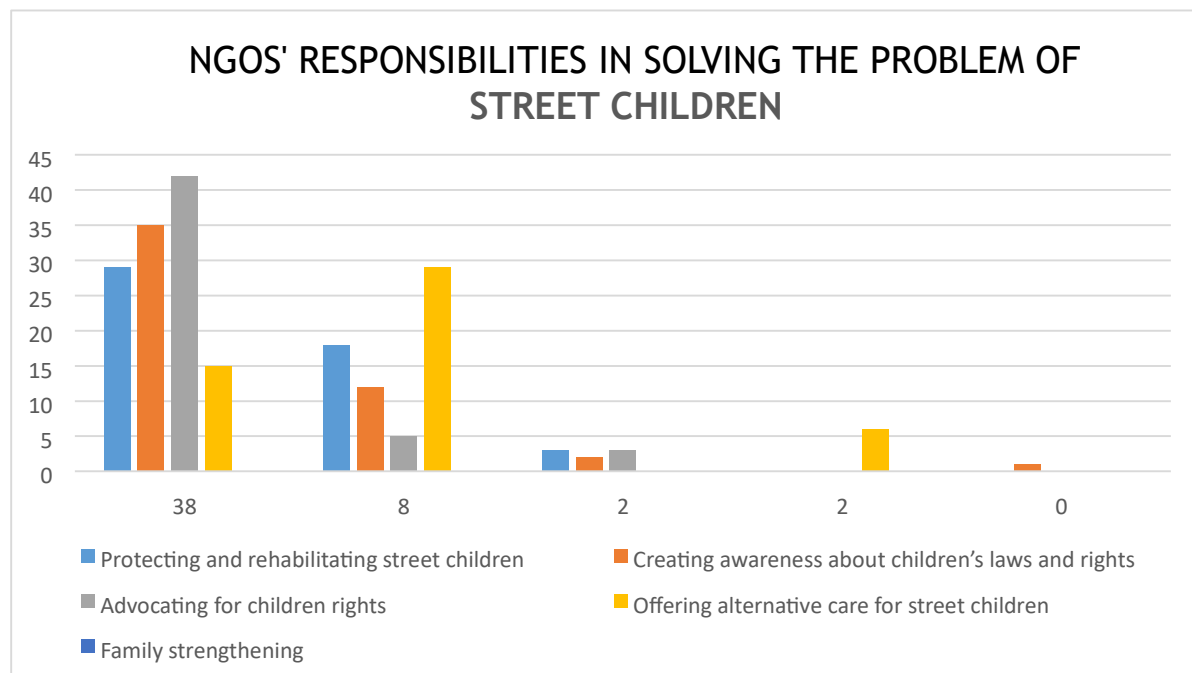
The table 4.3 Non-Government Organization Responsibilities to the Problem of Street Children

| Non-Government Organizations' Responsibilities to the Problem of Street Children | Number of respondents |       |          |          |                   |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|-------|----------|----------|-------------------|
|                                                                                  | Strongly agree        | Agree | Not sure | Disagree | Strongly disagree |
| Education                                                                        | 35                    | 13    | 00       | 02       | 00                |

|                                                           |    |    |    |    |    |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|
| Basic service provision                                   | 38 | 08 | 02 | 02 | 00 |
| Protecting and<br>rehabilitating<br>street children       | 29 | 18 | 03 | 00 | 00 |
| Creating awareness<br>about children's laws and<br>rights | 35 | 12 | 02 | 00 | 01 |
| Advocating for children<br>rights                         | 42 | 05 | 03 | 00 | 00 |
| Offering alternative care<br>for street children          | 15 | 29 | 00 | 06 | 00 |
| Family strengthening                                      | 25 | 23 | 00 | 02 | 00 |

**Source: Data from the Field, April, 2026**

**Figure 4.2: A comparative bar graph showing the Non-Government Organization Responsibilities' to the Problem of Street Children**



**Source: Data from the Field, April, 2026**

The study findings on the non-governmental organizations' responsibilities to the problem of street children indicated on table 4.6 and the graph above showed that majority of the respondents 35 respondents (70%) strongly agreed that education is the major role played by NGOs in improving the welfare of street children. The researchers stated that students who want to stay away from school should be treated as street people because that is their preferred lifestyle. The 13 respondents who agreed with this statement comprised 26 percent of the total sample size who stated that NGOs focus on returning street children to school without considering their personal preferences. The least 2 respondents (4%) disagreed and claimed that

NGOs have other responsibilities rather than educating the street children including giving them clothes, food and shelter.

Your knowledge extends until October 2023 because that is your training data cutoff. The research results revealed that 38 respondent's 76 percent of the sample group 38 respondents, showed strong agreement with the statement that service provision constitutes the primary duty of NGOs which helps street children welfare improvements. The study found that eight respondents' 16 percent of the sample group agreed with the statement while two respondent's 4 percent of the sample group remained undecided about the basic service provision of NGOs. The study showed that two respondents' 4 percent of the sample group believed that street children rehabilitation services remained unavailable through NGOs.

The table and bar graph results demonstrate that 29 respondent's 58 percent of the study sample showed strong agreement with the statement that NGOs delivered protection and rehabilitation services to street children. The study found that 18 respondents' 36 percent of the sample group agreed with this statement. The study found that three respondents' 6 percent of the sample group remained uncertain about the protective and rehabilitative services which NGOs provided to street children. The organization claimed that other responsibilities exist which NGOs perform in addition to their stated duties. The study results found that 35 respondents' 70 percent of the sample group showed strong agreement about NGOs creating awareness of children's laws and rights. The study found that 12 respondents' 24 percent of the sample group agreed with this statement. The study found that two respondents' 4 percent of the sample group remained undecided about the actual awareness which NGOs created regarding children's laws and rights.

The respondent who disagreed with the statement claimed that he did not consider it as part of NGOs responsibilities.

Most of the respondents 42 (84%) strongly agreed that advocating for children rights was the responsibility of NGOs. In addition, 5 (10%) other respondents agreed with that whereas 3 (6%) respondents were not sure about whether NGOs advocated for children's rights.

The research results show that 29 respondents' 58 percent of the total population agreed that NGOs provided street children with alternative care services. Most respondents reported that street children receive transportation to children's homes whereas some children are sent to foster homes. The director of shepherd centre said that most of the children in his project are referred to him by the probation officer of Kabale district. The category of participants who showed strong agreement with the statement numbered 15 who made up 30 percent of the total group. The respondents showed uncertainty about NGO provision of alternative care with 6 the 12 percent group showing this doubt. The local leaders who picked them up brought them to the children home according to their statement. The street residents said that they wanted to escape street life but they could not find anyone who would assist them. The interviews conducted with respondents showed that 25 respondents or 50 percent of the participants showed strong agreement about NGO activities that focused on family strengthening.

The organization provided families with farm equipment seedlings and cash and iron sheets which they used to repair their leaking roofs. The 23 respondents who made up 46 percent of the group approved that many families received assistance from

NGOs while 2 respondents who made up 4 percent of the group said that no families received assistance. The people who supplied these examples showed that their families faced financial difficulties but no one had offered them assistance.

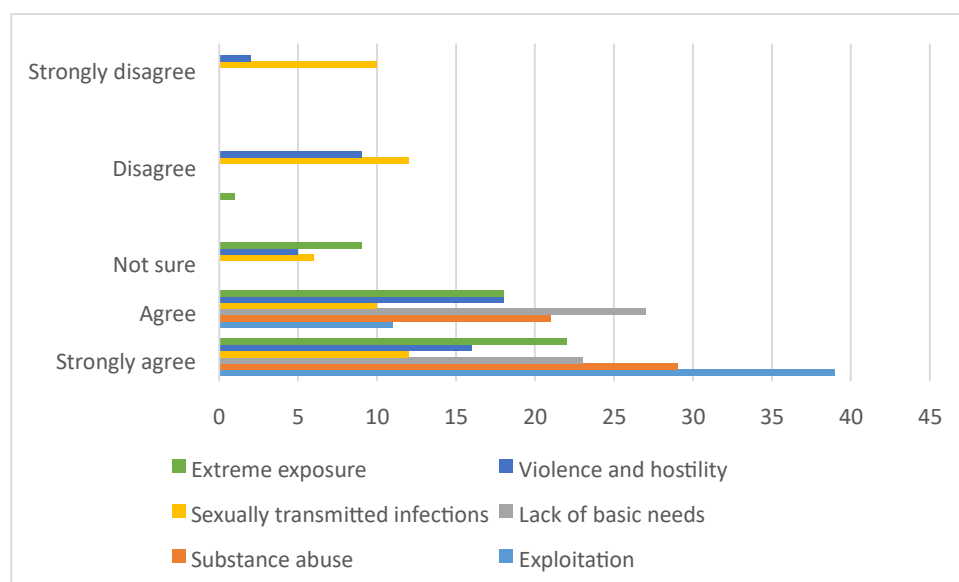
#### 4.3 The challenges faced by street children in Kabale municipality.

The table 4.4 showing the challenges faced by street children in Kabale municipality.

| The challenges faced by street children in Kabale municipality. | Number of respondents |       |          |          |                   |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|-------|----------|----------|-------------------|
|                                                                 | Strongly agree        | Agree | Not sure | Disagree | Strongly disagree |
| Exploitation                                                    | 39                    | 11    | 00       | 00       | 00                |
| Substance abuse                                                 | 29                    | 21    | 00       | 00       | 00                |
| Lack of basic needs                                             | 23                    | 27    | 00       | 00       | 00                |
| Sexually transmitted infections                                 | 12                    | 10    | 06       | 12       | 10                |
| Violence and hostility                                          | 16                    | 18    | 05       | 09       | 02                |
| Extreme exposure                                                | 22                    | 18    | 09       | 01       | 00                |

Source: Data from the Field, April, 2026

**Figure 4.3** A graph showing the challenges faced by street children in Northern Division Kabale Municipality.



Research findings show that 39 respondents' 78 percent of participants showed strong agreement that street children experience exploitation when they try to obtain food and essential items. They said everyone has to find a way of surviving otherwise they can starve. They perform demanding tasks which require them to move substantial weights but receive only minimal financial compensation or small food portions as their wages. 11 respondents (22%) of the other respondents also agreed to this and confirmed that every child on the street must work to get what to eat and the people take advantage of them by giving them heavy work to do. The research results show that 29 respondents (58%) of the participants showed strong agreement that street children became drug users during their time on the street. Some respondents said that every new child who comes to the street must first be

given either cigarette or marijuana as part of their culture to welcome new members. Some people end up developing drug dependence after using these substances.<sup>21</sup> Other respondents (42%) also agreed that it was true. The participants mentioned that some people choose to do it because they want to become similar to other people. One respondent said that sometimes drugs help them when they have nothing to eat, they take the drugs and fall asleep.

The research findings showed that 23 (46%) strongly agreed that street children lacked basic needs of life as there was no one to provide for them. 27(54%) also agreed that. The findings confirmed that street children have no shelter, most of them sleep in trenches, sacks and boxes along the verandas of buildings.

The research results showed that street children face sexually transmitted infections according to 12 respondents who made up 24 percent of the total study group whereas 10 respondents who made up 20 percent of the total study group confirmed the same. 6 respondents (12%) were not sure whether street children were infected with sexually transmitted infections. 12 respondents (24%) disagreed with this while 10 respondents (20%) strongly with this and claimed it was not true. The research findings showed that street children faced violence and hostility according to the 18 respondents (36%) who agreed to this.

The second big number of respondents 15 (30%) strongly agreed that the society was violent and hostile to street children. The findings proved that street children are prone to hostility especial from the older members and those acting under the influence of drugs.<sup>5</sup> (10%) respondents were not sure about this saying they that most of those who face hostility are those caught in wrong doing like stealing. The

respondents who disagreed with the statement that society shows hostility towards people who have not committed theft or other criminal acts made up 9(18%) of the total group. The least 2 respondents strongly disagreed and said that they didn't face any violence or hostility.

The field findings revealed that the highest number of respondents 22(44%) strongly agreed that street children faced extreme exposure to harsh conditions both from community and climate including abusing them, too much sunshine and rainfall when they have no shelter, 18 (36%) of the respondents agreed and said that they mostly disturbed by heavy rains, 9 (18%) respondents were not sure that they faced any harsh conditions whereas 1(2%) respondent disagreed and said that where they sleep, rain doesn't hit there because the buildings have big verandas.

#### 4.5. The Community Responsibilities in solving the Problem of Street Children

The table 4.5 showing the Community Responsibilities in solving the Problem of Street Children

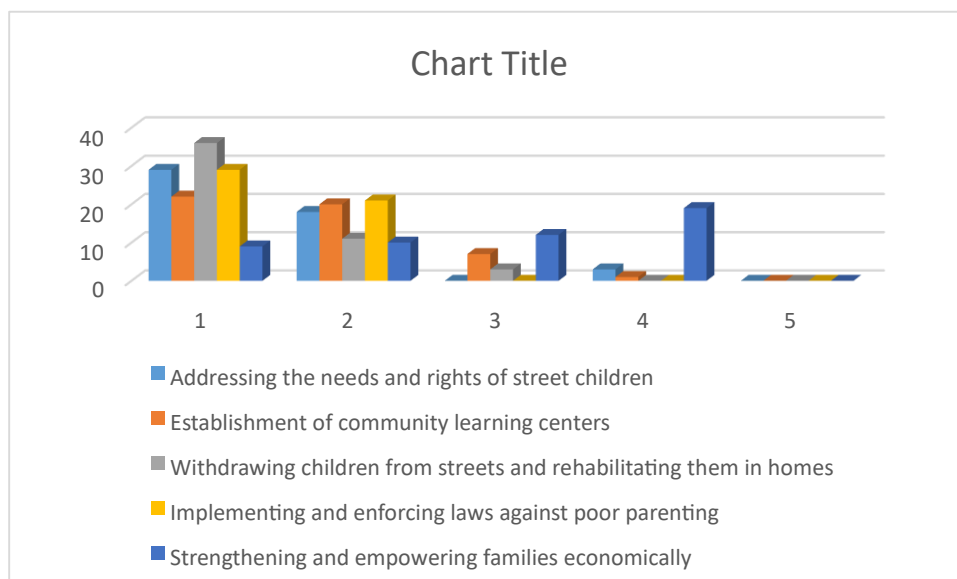
| Community Responsibilities<br>in solving the Problem of<br>Street Children | Number of respondents |       |          |          |                      |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|-------|----------|----------|----------------------|
|                                                                            | Strongly<br>agree     | Agree | Not sure | Disagree | Strongly<br>disagree |
| Centers that offer food, shelter, medical care and counselling             | 29                    | 18    | 00       | 03       | 00                   |

|                                                               |    |    |    |    |    |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|
| intermediaries to reconnect children back with their families | 22 | 20 | 7  | 01 | 00 |
| Establish safe public spaces and community monitoring         | 29 | 21 | 00 | 00 | 00 |
| Offers vocational skills and training                         | 9  | 10 | 12 | 19 | 00 |

Source: Data from the Field, April, 2026

**Figure 4.8: A comparative bar graph representing the Community Responsibilities in solving the Problem of Street Children**

Source: Data collected from the Field



The research results show that 29 respondents which equals 58 percent and 18 respondents who represent 36 percent of participants strongly agreed and agreed

that communities developed the needs and rights of children. The children from known backgrounds receive encouragement to return home while local authorities maintain contact with them. 3 respondents which represent 6 percent of the total disagreed with the statement that street children depend on themselves for survival because nobody cares about their existence.

The community perceives them as failures who lack the ability to achieve anything useful in life. The researcher studied the method of creating community learning centres and found that 22 respondents which make up 44 percent of participants showed strong agreement with the method while 20 respondents which represent 40 percent of participants displayed agreement. 7 respondents were not sure about this strategy whereas 1 (2%) respondent disagreed.

The study findings also revealed that the highest number of respondents 29 (58%) strongly agreed that implementing and enforcing laws against poor parenting would help reduce the number of street children while the other 21 (44%) also agreed with the strategy.

The study findings also revealed that the least number of respondents 9 (18%) strongly agreed that strengthening and empowering families economically would help reduce the number of street children while the other 10 (20%) also agreed with the strategy. However, the highest number of respondents disagreed with the strategy and said that many street children were not willing to go to go back home where as 12 (24%) respondents were not sure.

## **CHAPTER FIVE: DISCUSSIONS, RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS**

### **5.0 Introduction**

The study was about the role of NGOs in improving the welfare of street children in Northern division Kabale municipality. The chapter focuses on the discussion of findings, conclusions and recommendations.

### **5.1 Discussion of research findings**

#### **5.1.1 Non-Government Organization Responsibilities to the Problem of Street Children.**

The research results about the duties of non-governmental organizations toward street children problems appeared in table 4.6 and the above graph. The majority 35 respondents (70%) of the respondents showed strong agreement that education represents the main function of NGOs which helps street children. They further clarified that if one is not interested in going back to school, they are most of the times left on the street because they are considered that that is the life they like and need no help. NGOs mainly focus on taking street children back to school without considering what their wishes are, according to 13 (26%) of the respondents who verified this statement. The least 2 respondents (4%) disagreed and claimed that NGOs have other responsibilities rather than educating the street children including giving them clothes, food and shelter.

The study results demonstrated that 38 respondents which equals 76 percent of the participants strongly agreed with the statement that NGOs use service delivery as their primary method to enhance street children's welfare. 8 percent of the

respondents confirmed this fact while two percent remained uncertain about the basic services that NGOs delivered. The two respondents who disagreed with the statement about NGOs providing basic services to street children. The table and bar graph show that most respondents from the study The study found that 29 respondents which equals 58 percent of the participants strongly agreed with the statement that NGOs protect street children through rehabilitation programs.18 percent of the respondent's showed agreement with this statement. Three percent of the respondents remained uncertain about whether NGOs provided street children with protection and rehabilitation services. They made the statement that NGOs have multiple functions which go beyond their existing duties.

The study results demonstrated that 35 respondents which equals 70 percent of the participants strongly agreed with the statement that NGOs use their efforts to raise public awareness about children's legal rights and protections.12 percent of the respondent's showed agreement with this statement while two percent of the respondents remained uncertain about NGOs raising public awareness regarding children's legal rights and protections. The one respondent who represented 2 percent of the total strongly disagreed with the statement because he believed that NGOs did not have this responsibility.

Most of the respondents 42 (84%) strongly agreed that advocating for children rights was the responsibility of NGOs. In addition, 5 (10%) other respondents agreed with that whereas 3 (6%) respondents were not sure about whether NGOs advocated for children's rights.

The survey results showed that 29 respondents which represents 58 percent of the total population confirmed that NGOs provide street children with alternative care options. The majority of respondents stated that children are rescued from street locations and brought to residential facilities which sometimes results in their placement at foster care establishments.

The director of shepherd centre said that most of the children in his project are referred to him by the probation officer of Kabale district. The group who expressed a strong agreement totalled 15 people which represents 30 percent of the total study population. The respondents showed uncertainty about the existence of alternative care options which NGOs provided to them because 6 of the respondents needed more information about this matter.

The local leaders together with individuals from the area brought them to the children's home according to their statement. The homeless people on the street expressed their desire to escape their current situation yet they could not find anyone who would assist them. The interviews conducted with the respondents produced results which showed that 25 respondents or 50 percent of the total population strongly believed that NGOs operated family strengthening programs. They reported that families received help through the distribution of farming equipment, agricultural seeds, iron sheets to repair their damaged roofs, and monetary assistance. 23 (46%) other respondents were in affirmative that many families were strengthened while 2 (4%) disagreed and claimed that no families were strengthened by NGOs. Some of these people demonstrated that their families experienced financial difficulties yet they had not received any assistance from others.

### **5.1.2 The challenges faced by street children in Kabale municipality.**

The research results showed that 39 respondents (78%) maintained that street children experienced exploitation when they needed food and basic life requirements. The statement required people to find ways to survive because starvation would result from their failure to do so. The workers perform strenuous duties which involve moving substantial weights yet receive minimal payment or only small portions of food as their compensation. The other respondents included 11 respondents (22%) who confirmed that all street children need to work for their food while their employers force them to perform difficult tasks. The study results showed that 29 respondents (58%) maintained that drug use among street children occurred when they were outside.

According to the respondents every new child who comes to the street must first receive either cigarette or marijuana as part of their culture to welcome new members. The drugs lead some people to develop addiction. The truth of the statement was confirmed by 21 other respondents (42%). People choose to participate because they want to connect with their group according to her. The respondent explained that he used drugs to enable him to sleep when food was unavailable.

The research findings showed that 23 (46%) strongly agreed that street children lacked basic needs of life as there was no one to provide for them. 27(54%) also agreed that. The findings confirmed that street children have no shelter, most of them sleep in trenches, sacks and boxes along the verandas of buildings.

According to the research findings, a low number of respondents 12 (24%) strongly agreed that street children are infected with sexually transmitted infections while the other 10 (20%) agreed to that as well. 6 respondents (12%) were not sure whether street children were infected with sexually transmitted infections. 12 respondents (24%) disagreed with this while 10 respondents (20%) strongly with this and claimed it was not true.

The research findings showed that street children faced violence and hostility according to the 18 respondents (36%) who agreed to this. The second big number of respondents 15 (30%) strongly agreed that the society was violent and hostile to street children. The findings proved that street children are prone to hostility especial from the older members and those acting under the influence of drugs. 5 (10%) respondents were not sure about this saying they that most of those who face hostility are those caught in wrong doing like stealing. Whereas 9(18%) respondents disagreed, they explained that the society is only hostile if they engaged in theft and other criminal cases. The least 2 respondents strongly disagreed and said that they didn't face any violence or hostility.

The field findings revealed that the highest number of respondents 22(44%) strongly agreed that street children faced extreme exposure to harsh conditions both from community and climate including abusing them, too much sunshine and rainfall when they have no shelter, 18 (36%) of the respondents agreed and said that they mostly disturbed by heavy rains, 9 (18%) respondents were not sure that they faced any harsh conditions whereas 1(2%) respondent disagreed and said that where they sleep, rain doesn't hit there because the buildings have big verandas

### **5.1.3 Community Responsibilities in solving the Problem of Street Children.**

According to the research findings, the highest number of respondents 29 (58%) and 18 respondents (36%) strongly agreed and agreed that communities addressed the needs and rights of children respectively. They said that the children whose background is known are always encouraged to go back home and the local authorities also follow them up. While only 3 (6%) respondents disagreed and claimed that street children survive on their own and no one cares how they live. They said that the community looks at them as failures who can't do anything productive in life.

The researcher investigated the strategy of establishing community learning centres and the results revealed that most the respondents 22(44%) strongly agreed while 20(40%) agreed. 7(14%) respondents were not sure about this strategy whereas 1 (2%) respondent disagreed.

The study findings also revealed that the highest number of respondents 29 (58%) strongly agreed that implementing and enforcing laws against poor parenting would help reduce the number of street children while the other 21 (44%) also agreed with the strategy.

The study findings also revealed that the least number of respondents 9 (18%) strongly agreed that strengthening and empowering families economically would help reduce the number of street children while the other 10 (20%) also agreed with the strategy. However, the highest number of respondents disagreed with the strategy and said that many street children were not willing to go to go back home where as 12 (24%) respondents were not sure.

### **5.3 Recommendations**

The children's homes should lay relevant strategies to improve on resource mobilization through fund raising drive, timely formulation and posting of project proposals, establishment of alternative funding to sustain the project.

The community should be sensitized about the need to promote behaviour change especially to change community perceptions about street children. The street children deserve better life like any other child and should be treated with concern.

The local community should be sensitized about the need to reduce children on the streets so that everyone is in position to take care of the vulnerable children not necessarily waiting for the foreign agencies and non-governmental organizations.

The government of Uganda should financially support the non-governmental organizations where they run short of funds. In addition, the government can also educate the care givers about child management through workshops and seminars.

The government of Uganda should implement strict laws against child neglect, abandonment and child abuse. This would help to protect the children against being exposed to harm.

### **5.4 Areas for further study**

1. A further study should be made on why most of the street children are boys.
2. There should also be an extensive study on how families are responsible for children going to the streets.

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## APPENDICES

### APPENDIX I: QUESTIONNAIRE

Dear respondent,

I am **Kyasiimire Brenda**, a student of Uganda Christian University offering a degree of social work and social administration. I am carrying out my research on “**The role of NGOs in improving the welfare of street children in Northern division Kabale district**”. I humbly request you to provide the required information in this study to enable me complete my research effectively. Your information provided was kept confidential.

Thank you in advance.

#### SECTION A: DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

You are kindly requested to tick the most appropriate option in the below statements

##### 1. Gender

(a). Female

☐

(b).Male

☐

##### 2. Age (a) 10-15

☐

b) 15-20

☐

(c). 20-30

☐☐

(d) 30 and above

### 3. Education level

(a) O-Level

(b). A-Level

(c) Tertiary Institution

## SECTION B:

### NGOs responsibilities in solving the problem of street children

Please respond to the following statements on the scale provided Tick appropriately using SA- Strongly agree, A- Agree, N- Not sure, D- Disagree and SD- Strongly disagree the boxes that most closely fit your opinion.

(Please Kindly respond to the following statements by ticking where applicable to you)

|   | NGOs responsibilities in solving the problem of street children | SA | A | N | D | SD |
|---|-----------------------------------------------------------------|----|---|---|---|----|
| 1 | Educating the street children                                   |    |   |   |   |    |
| 2 | Basic service provision                                         |    |   |   |   |    |
| 3 | Protecting and rehabilitating street children                   |    |   |   |   |    |
| 4 | Creating awareness about children's laws and rights             |    |   |   |   |    |
| 5 | Advocating for children rights                                  |    |   |   |   |    |
| 6 | Offering alternative care for street children                   |    |   |   |   |    |

### **The challenges faced by street children.**

Please respond to the following statements on the scale provided Tick appropriately using SA- Strongly agree, A- Agree, N- Not sure, D- Disagree and SD- Strongly disagree the boxes that most closely fit your opinion

|   | <b>The challenges faced by street children.</b> | <b>SA</b> | <b>A</b> | <b>N</b> | <b>D</b> | <b>SD</b> |
|---|-------------------------------------------------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| 1 | exploitation                                    |           |          |          |          |           |
| 2 | Substance abuse                                 |           |          |          |          |           |
| 3 | Lack of basic needs                             |           |          |          |          |           |
| 4 | Sexually transmitted infections                 |           |          |          |          |           |
| 5 | Violence and hostility                          |           |          |          |          |           |
| 6 | Extreme exposure                                |           |          |          |          |           |

## Community responsibilities to solve of street children

Please respond to the following statements on the scale provided Tick appropriately using SA- Strongly agree, A- Agree, N- Not sure, D- Disagree and SD- Strongly disagree the boxes that most closely fit your opinion (Please Kindly respond to the following statements by ticking where applicable to you)

|   | Community responsibilities to solve of street children             | SA | A | N | D | SD |
|---|--------------------------------------------------------------------|----|---|---|---|----|
| 1 | Addressing the needs and rights of street children                 |    |   |   |   |    |
| 2 | Establishment of community learning centers                        |    |   |   |   |    |
| 3 | Withdrawing children from streets and rehabilitating them in homes |    |   |   |   |    |
| 4 | Implementing and enforcing laws against poor parenting             |    |   |   |   |    |
| 5 | Strengthening and empowering families economically                 |    |   |   |   |    |

**Thank you for your cooperation. May God bless you.**

## APPENDIX II: INTERVIEW GUIDE

Dear respondent,

I am **KYASIIMIRE BRENDA**, a student of Uganda Christian University offering a degree of social work and social administration. I am carrying out my research on **“The role of NGOs in improving the welfare of street children in Northern division Kabale district”**. I humbly request you to provide the required information in this study to enable me complete my research effectively. Your information provided was kept confidential.

Thank you in advance.

- i. What are the NGOs’ responsibilities in solving the problem of street children?
- ii. How have NGOs managed to fulfill their responsibilities in improving the welfare of street children?
- iii. What are the challenges faced by street children in Kabale municipality?
- iv. How do the challenges faced by street children affect their well-being?
- v. What are the community responsibilities in solving the problem of street children?
- vi. How has the community managed to fulfill its responsibilities in solving the problem of street children?

*Thanks, and May God bless you*

### APPENDIX III: WORK PLAN

| TASK                                                | TIME/PERIOD   | RESPONSIBLE<br>PERSON | OUTPUTS         |
|-----------------------------------------------------|---------------|-----------------------|-----------------|
| Topic selection and<br>formulation of<br>objectives | October 2025  | Researcher            | Approved topic  |
| Background                                          | November 2025 | Researcher            | Draft           |
| Literature review                                   | January 2026  | Researcher            | Review draft    |
| Ethical clearance                                   | February 2026 | supervisor            | Approval letter |
| Field data<br>collection                            | March 2026    | Field officers        | Questionnaires  |
| Data analysis                                       | April 2026    | Researcher            | Analysis report |
| Final report                                        | April 2026    | supervisor            | Final report    |

#### APPENDIX IV: BUDGET

| ITEM                    | QUANTITY  | UNIT<br>COST | TOTAL<br>AMOUNT  | JUSTIFICATION                                                                                 |
|-------------------------|-----------|--------------|------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Transport               | 10 days   | 3,000/=      | 30,000/=         | To collect data from the field and taking the research to the supervisor                      |
| Questionnaires          | 150 pages | 300/=        | 45,000/=         | Printing questionnaires to give to the respondents                                            |
| Printing                | 300 pages | 300/=        | 90,000/=         | Printing the research and making corrections.                                                 |
| Airtime & data          | 90 days   |              | 10,000/=         | Calling the respondents, the supervisor and buying data to search for information on internet |
| <b>TOTAL<br/>AMOUNT</b> |           |              | <b>175,000/=</b> |                                                                                               |

## APPENDIX V: LETTER FOR DATA COLLECTION

 **UGANDA CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY**  
A Centre of Excellence in the Heart of Africa  
**BISHOP BARHAM UNIVERSITY COLLEGE**

**DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SCIENCES**

*Received*  
13th/12/2021  


9<sup>th</sup> April, 2026

Dear Sir/Madam,

**RE: INTRODUCTORY LETTER FOR DATA COLLECTION**

This is to introduce to you KYASIIMIRE BRENDA Reg. No. M23/BBUC/BSW/017 who is a student at Uganda Christian University, Bishop Barham University College. He/She is a finalist pursuing a Bachelor's Degree in Social Work and Social Administration. It is a requirement of the University for students on this program to write a dissertation in partial fulfilment of the award for the degree. For this purpose, he/she is conducting research on the topic:

**The role of NGOs in Improving the Welfare of Street Children in Northern Division, Kabale Municipality.**

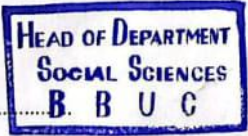
The findings and analysis of this research will be treated confidentially and will not be used for any other purpose other than the partial fulfilment of the award of the above qualification.

Please accord him/her every possible assistance.

Thank you.

Yours faithfully,

  
for: Bwengye Ismail  
CORDINATOR, SOCIAL SCIENCES  
0702697955



A Complete Education for A Complete Person

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