

**CONTRIBUTION OF SOS CHILDREN'S VILLAGE PROJECT ON ENDING  
VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN IN BURUNDI: A CASE OF NYAKABIGA  
DISTRICT, BURUNDI**

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**September, 2024**



**UGANDA CHRISTIAN  
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**DECLARATION**

I **Kampundu Annick**, declare that this Research Proposal is my original work and has never been represented or submitted to any institute of learning or university for the academic award.

Signed: 

Date: 06<sup>th</sup> September

**APPROVAL**

This is to certify that **Kampundu Annick Reg. no. S21B15/084** completed her Research Report under my supervision and assessment.

It is therefore to my satisfaction that the student submits this report for approval.

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Date: .....

## **DEDICATION**

To my parents, whose unconditional love, faith and prayers have been my foundation since my youth, your support has been a reflection of God's love, giving me the strength and courage to persevere in every challenge.

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

I am deeply grateful to God for giving me the strength, wisdom, and perseverance to complete this journey. This thesis would not have been possible without His guidance and blessings.

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## **ABBREVIATION**

SOS:	(SocietasSocialis)
SDGs:	Sustainable Development Goals
UNESCO:	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
APEVAC;	Association for the Protection and Valorization of Cultural and Artistic Heritage of the Colonial Period
UNICEF:	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
(NGOs):	Non -governmental organizations
CIPD:	Chartered Institute of Personnel and Development
CRC:	United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child
CRIN:	Child's Rights Information Network
CIPD:	Chartered Institute of Personnel and Development

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## **ABSTRACT**

This research investigates the effectiveness of child care and development programs at the SOS Children's Village Nyakabiga in Burundi, with concentration on education, healthcare, family-based care, and community integration. This research reflects the harmonious satisfaction among respondents concerning the good quality of education, skills development, healthcare services, and the nurturing environment provided by the village's family-based care system. However, it also points out evident challenges in the part of community integration, where many children find it difficult to transition from the village into the broader community. The findings indicate that while the village is excellent in many aspects of child care, there is a need for enhanced focus on preparing children for life outside the program. Recommendations such as making community integration programs stronger, facilitating additional training for caregivers and children, and establishing partnerships with local communities to make the children accustomed to interacting with the broader community. Addressing these gaps is vital for fostering leadership qualities within the children that will make the community a better place.

## **CHAPTER ONE**

### **1.0 Introduction**

The study is about the "Contribution of SOS (Societas Socialis) Children's Village, on ending violence against children". This chapter presents the background of the study, statement of the problem, purpose of the study, objectives of the study, research questions, scope of the study, significance of the study, and conceptual framework.

### **1.1 Background of the Study**

Violence against children is a ubiquitous global problem, with harmful effects on children, communities, and societies as a whole (E. Broadbent 2008). According to global statistics, millions of children around the world know various forms of violence, including physical, sexual, and emotional violence, exploitation, and negligence. Globally, it is estimated that up to 1 billion children aged 2–17 years, have experienced physical, sexual, or emotional violence (World Health Organization, 2022). The United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), in particular objective 16.2, call for the end of all forms of violence against children by 2030. Despite international efforts, achieving this goal remains an important challenge (Martin H. and John. W, 2013).

In Africa, According to UNESCO Publications 2019, violence against children is widespread in many countries, often exacerbated by socioeconomic challenges, conflicts, and children's protection systems. Many initiatives and interventions have been implemented at the continental level, such as the agenda of the African Union 2040 for children's rights (APEVAC, 2021). However, important gaps persist in translating policies into tangible actions to protect children from violence and ensure their well-being (J. Theis 2012).

Across East Africa, According to a UNICEF report in November 2023, children are exposed to chronic levels of violence, and the circle of care around them is precarious. 64% of children and youth report experiencing physical violence; 22% report experiencing sexual violence; and 26% report experiencing emotional violence. For example in Burundi, violence against children is an urgent concern, 90% of children aged 1-14 years have faced violence, while 31% aged 5-17 are economically exploited (UNICEF, 2022). Amongst children in street situations, 90% are boys. Factors such as poverty, displacement due to conflicts, and limited access to essential services

contribute to the vulnerability of children to various forms of violence (Hillis S, Mercy J, Amobi 2016). While regional organizations and governments have undertaken to solve this problem, localized strategies and interventions are necessary for specific contexts of communities and villages.

Burundi, like many countries in the region, faces complex challenges related to violence against children. Despite the efforts of government organizations and civil society to adopt laws and policies protecting children's rights, implementation remains a challenge. Limited resources, inadequate infrastructure, and systemic barriers hinder effective prevention and response mechanisms, leaving many children at risk of violence and exploitation (Interiteka J. N. 2023).

The village of children SOS Nyakabiga in Burundi serves as a unique case study in the fight against violence against children. Located in a district marked by socio-economic difficulties and persistent effects of past conflicts, the village is crucial in supplying a safe and stimulating environment for vulnerable children (Hendricks T. D., 2020). Thanks to its global approach encompassing family care, education, health care, and community awareness programs, the SOS Nyakabiga Children Village aims to break the cycle of violence and provide children with a better future.

Although there is an increasing number of research on violence against children in the world, there is a lack of studies focused on the specific contributions of institutions such as the Village of Children SOS Nyakabiga to solve this problem. Understanding the effectiveness of these initiatives in the context of a difficult environment such as Burundi can provide precious information to decision-makers, practitioners, and stakeholders involved in child protection efforts (Acker T. 2016).

## **1.2 Problem Statement**

The prevalence of violence against children remains a pressing issue worldwide both in developed countries and underdeveloped countries. Focusing on Nyakabiga, Burundi, despite the presence of SOS Children's Village and other organizations aimed at safeguarding children's rights, the issue of violence is still rampant. Existing data highlight the pervasive nature of violence against children in Nyakabiga, Burundi, encompassing various forms such as

physical, emotional, and sexual abuse (Acker T. 2015). SOS Children's Village Nyakabiga has implemented multiple programs and initiatives, including shelter, education, and counseling services, to mitigate the impact of violence on children in the community. Despite efforts by SOS Children's Village Nyakabiga, Burundi, violence against children persists, hindering their well-being and development. Violence against children is still an urgent concern, 90% of children aged 1-14 years have faced violence, while 31% aged 5-17 are economically exploited (UNICEF, 2022). There is a lack of comprehensive understanding regarding the efforts towards mitigating the effects and interventions of violence against children in Nyakabiga district, Burundi. Further research is needed to identify how we can improve our intervention process and know what programs are effective for ending violence against children in Nyakabiga, Burundi, so that proper strategies can be put in place to solve the issues or tailor interventions accordingly, integrating community engagement and advocacy for sustainable change. This brought about the need to carry out the study.

### **1.3 General Objective of the study**

The general objective of the study was to assess the contribution of SOS Children's Village Nyakabiga towards ending violence against children in the local context of Nyakabiga, Burundi.

### **1.4 Specific objectives of the study**

1. To evaluate the effectiveness of the SOS Children's Village Nyakabiga program in ending violence against children.
2. To identify the challenges faced while implementing the SOS Children's Village Nyakabiga program towards ending violence against children.
3. To provide recommendations to improve the effectiveness of the SOS Children's Village Nyakabiga program in ending violence against children.

### **1.5 Research Questions**

1. What is the effectiveness of the SOS Children's Village Nyakabiga program in ending violence against children?
2. What are the challenges faced while implementing the SOS Children's Village Nyakabiga program in ending violence against children?

3. What are the specific recommendations offered to improve the effectiveness of the SOS Children's Village Nyakabiga program in ending violence against children?

## **1.6 Scope of the study**

### **1.6.1 Content Scope**

The study will focus on assessing the contribution of SOS Children's Village Nyakabiga towards ending violence against children in Nyakabiga, Burundi. It will specifically examine the perceptions and experiences of children residing in the village regarding violence against children, evaluate the effectiveness of interventions implemented by SOS Children's Village Nyakabiga, identify factors influencing the success or challenges of these efforts, and provide recommendations for enhancing the village's contribution to ending violence against children.

### **1.6.2 Time Scope**

Data for this study will be collected over a period of three months, from March to May 2024. The review of reports and documents will span a range of 10 years, from 2004 to 2024. This timeframe will allow for an in-depth analysis of the contributions made by SOS Children's Village Nyakabiga towards ending violence against children, as well as any trends or changes observed during this period

### **1.6.3 Geographical Scope**

This study will be conducted within the confines of SOS Children's Village Nyakabiga, situated in Nyakabiga, a neighborhood in the city of Bujumbura, Burundi. Nyakabiga is chosen as the location due to its prevalence of social challenges, including violence against children. SOS Children's Village Nyakabiga represents a significant hub for child welfare efforts in the region, making it an ideal case study for examining the contribution of such institutions to ending violence against children.

## **1.7 Significance of the study**

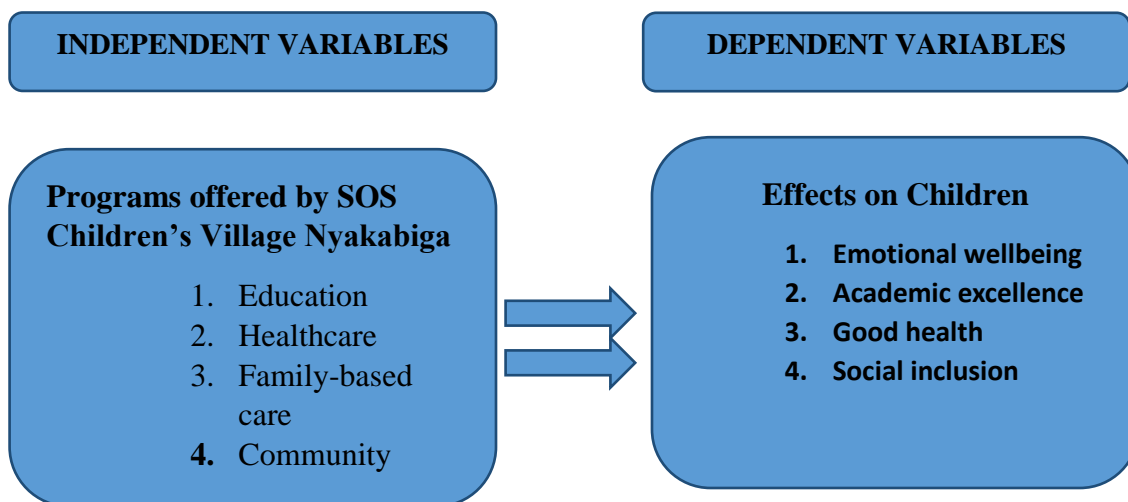
The Significance of the study lies in its potential to contribute precious information and practical recommendations to the field of child protection, in particular in the context of Burundi and similar contexts faced with challenges related to violence against Children.

Firstly, the results of the study can inform decision-makers, government agencies, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) involved in child protection on effective strategies and interventions in the fight against violence against children. By identifying successful practices and taking up existing challenges, the study can help shape policies and programs to improve children's well-being and safety in Burundi and beyond.

Similarly, understanding the effectiveness of Nyakabiga programs from the SOS Children's Village can provide valuable information on best practices to prevent and fight against violence against children. These ideas can shed light on the development and improvement of intervention strategies, both in the village and in other similar contexts, leading to more targeted and impactful initiatives.

Finally, the study can serve as a catalyst for new research and knowledge exchange in the field of child protection. Documenting the experiences and lessons learned from the village of children SOS Nyakabiga provides a precious resource for researchers, practitioners, and decision-makers looking for evidence to combat violence against children in various contexts.

**Conceptual framework**  
**Figure 1**



## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

#### **2.0 INTRODUCTION**

##### **2.1 To evaluate the effectiveness of the SOS Children's Village Nyakabiga program in ending violence against children.**

On a global scale, the SOS Children's Villages have reached 2,548,400 people worldwide supporting a total of 99,300 families and have given over 69,200 children and young people a variety of care and support and responded to 25 emergencies of child protection services by 2022 (Jordany, 2022). The SOS Nakabiga program was crafted within the SOS Children's Village and aimed at providing support for orphaned, homeless, and vulnerable children. These children were selected from areas inflicted with adversities such as conflict and poverty. The program offers several services and interventions crafted to address the needs of children within the village community to end violence against children (SOS, 2022).

They offer education and skill development as a fundamental component of children's development from the child's formative years to when they are fully grown adults. Through this, they provide access to quality education through enrolling them in school, tutoring services, and vocational training to equip children with skills and knowledge for future success. Thus promotes academic achievement and excellence (Jordany, 2022). There has been a significant increase in enrollment rates, attendance records, grades, and educational attainment. For example, the SOS Kindergarten is the foundation for building a child's cognitive behavior. This responds to the early childhood development needs of a child which includes intellectual and social skills for young children. 218 children have graduated from this Kindergarten (SOS, 2023).

The SOS Children's Village has Medical Centers in Burundi that offer a steady delivery of good quality health care services. The healthcare services offered include giving access to medical checkups, vaccinations, nutrition support, and psychosocial counseling to assist with physical and mental illnesses. It is a more holistic approach to promoting health since it includes all stakeholders involved in the well-being of the children taken in, that is, the caregivers within the organization, their families, and the individual community members outside of the SOS children's village (SOS, 2023).

They have a family-based care unit that emphasizes the use of nurturing family-healthy environments. Within the SOS villages, there are families headed by SOS caregivers/mothers who offer parental care in form of emotional support and guidance. This contributes to the psychosocial well-being of children which promotes mental health, resilience, social skills, and self-esteem (SOS, 2022).

The program has a strong emphasis on socio-emotional support for children who have experienced trauma and adversity. Through these one-on-one and group counseling sessions, recreational activities, and peer support networks. Children are encouraged to express themselves, build resilience, and develop positive relationships with others. The assessments they offer include measures of psychological distress, social support, coping mechanisms, and overall life satisfaction. Improvements in these areas indicate that the program is helping children cope with past trauma and develop positive emotional and social functioning (SOS, 2023). They provide stable, loving families that encourage the socio-emotional development of the children. In the homes, children are allowed to experience unconditional love, have friends, and be part of a loving community. According to a research article published in Child Trends, the author states that “the strongest protective aspect in a child recovering from trauma is having a reliable presence of a sensitive, nurturing and responsive adult.” This is why the SOS programs have created an ecosystem that reflects systems of safe spaces, for both the caregiver and child (Jordany, 2022).

SOS has been crucial in supporting the mental health of parents and caregivers within the organization. This is because they have noticed that the emotional and mental health of the parent directly affects that of the child. This will foster a higher likelihood of the child having a safe and nurturing environment to grow up in. Aleksandra Sikorska, SOS children’s village psychologist in Poland explains that when caregivers are scared or worried, children are scared and worried even more (SOS, 2023).

The SOS Nakabiga programs strive to integrate children into the broader community, fostering social inclusion, cultural identity, and community participation. This may involve organizing community events, volunteering opportunities, and partnerships with local organizations to strengthen ties between SOS Children's Village and the surrounding community (SOS, 2023).

However, there isn't much research done to explore the perspectives and experiences of children and caregivers who are actively involved in this program. Understanding their voices and personal needs could provide valuable insights into how to tailor these interventions from the beneficiaries' point of view and inform future program development (Mytton, 2016). There is a need for more research exploring the scalability and adaptability of the SOS programs tailored to the different cultural contexts and settings given the diverse cultural backgrounds and socioeconomic status of communities served by SOS Children's Village globally. This is essential for maximizing their impact and sustainability (Gupta and Deka, 2019).

## **2.2 To identify the challenges faced while implementing the SOS children's village Nyakabiga program towards ending violence against children.**

There has been a major challenge of financial constraints in the implementation process of the SOS, and Nyakabiga programs. This has led to a lot of restrictions in offering some crucial services, limited the recruitment of skilled staff, and a lack of improved and well-maintained infrastructure within the organization. Without financial support, it may be challenging to meet the needs of the children and caregivers which makes the quest to end violence against children an impossible task. Limited funding and resources can pose significant challenges to the implementation of Nyakabiga programs (Oliver, 2018). Insufficient funding has restricted the scope of services offered, hindered the recruitment of qualified staff, and impeded the maintenance of infrastructure (Boothby, 2016). Without adequate financial support, it may be challenging to meet the diverse needs of children and caregivers within SOS Children's Village (Sayed, 2018).

Recruiting and retaining qualified staff members, which includes caregivers, educators, healthcare professionals, and social workers can be a challenge (Mortantz, 2018). High staff turnover rates, inadequate training opportunities, and a shortage of skilled professionals may affect the quality and continuity of care provided to children (Jones, 2020). Investing in staff development and capacity-building initiatives is essential for ensuring the sustainability and effectiveness of Nyakabiga programs and yet, the senior management teams of the SOS Children's Village give a deaf ear to these needs (Rojas, 2019). A report from a survey done by CIPD states that the world is evolving steadily with changes in codes of ethics, policies, and work

tools to enhance productivity, so learning and equipping workers with skills regularly, rings them up to speed so that their implementation strategies are relevant to society.

Furthermore, some of the programs offered by SOS Children's Village tailored to trauma healing are not effective. Many of the children in the village are still suffering from sleep disorders, fear and anxiety, bed wetting, and nightmares (SOS, 2022). Despite the therapy offered to these children, they still experience symptoms of mental disorders. Some of the factors contributing to this include the severity and complexity of the traumatic experience. This can significantly impact the effectiveness of therapy. Some of the traumas include chronic abuse by the perpetrators and uncalled-for neglect by some of their parents who were either displaced or killed in action (Smith, 2017). Additionally, the continuous existence of ongoing stressors or environmental factors that expose the children to violence has perpetuated feelings of fear and insecurity, hindering the healing process (Green, 2018). For example one of the SOS Children's Villages was bombed in the Gaza Strip in 2006. This brought reminders of the violence the children suffered and contributed to post-traumatic stress disorder (Rafah, 2006).

Not only that, due to the violence inflicted on the SOS Children's villages, by perpetrators who incite violence, there has been a significant shortage of essential supplies for the establishment. Some of these essentials include a lack of medicines and food, which is a main concern for the program implementers because this is a matter of life and death (UNICEF, 2018). Other essentials include a lack of power, electricity, and good infrastructure that provides good habitat for the children. Dr. Kamil El-Shami, project coordinator at SOS Children's Village Rafah says that they fear that the continuity of this situation will cause health problems for the children.

### **2.3 To provide recommendations to improve the effectiveness of the Nyakabiga programs among the SOS children's village.**

The leaders of the SOS Children's Village should strengthen their program design. Conduct comprehensive needs assessment and stakeholder consultations to inform the design of SOS Nyakabiga programs tailored to the specific needs and context of SOS children's village (Foster, 2017). Most of the interventions are not tailored to the African cultural context in its diversity. They should develop clear program goals, objectives, and performance indicators aligned with the overarching mission of SOS Children's Village, emphasizing holistic child development,

family care, and community integration (SOS Children Village International, 2020). According to a report on a survey conducted by Paul YejongYoo, context-based interventions have a positive effect on participation and participation-related outcomes. This encourages inclusion and participation which is a characteristic of good governance (Yejong, 2022). So to effectively implement this, the program implementers should implement evidence-based interventions and best practices grounded in research and theory, ensuring that program activities address the multifaceted needs of children and caregivers within the village community (Gupta and Deka, 2019).

In addition to that, the program implementers should foster community engagement and partnerships. Engaging with community members, local leaders, and other stakeholders contributes to building trust, fostering collaboration, and promoting community ownership of SOS, and Nyakabiga programs (smith, 2017). The program implementers can go further to establish community advisory boards or committees to facilitate dialogue, solicit feedback, and involve community members in decision-making processes (Kim and Seo, 2019). Forge partnerships with local schools, healthcare providers, businesses, faith-based organizations, and government agencies to leverage resources, expertise, and networks (Green, 2018).

Furthermore, bringing the community on board can open doors for increased access to funds for operations. Collaborating with the community leaders can offer an environment that sets the pace for advocating for increased funding and resource allocation to support the expansion and sustainability of SOS, Nyakabiga programs (Oliver, 2018). This helps the SOS program implementers diversify their funding sources through partnerships with government agencies, NGOs, corporate sponsors, and philanthropic organizations to mitigate financial constraints and ensure long-term program viability (Boothby, 2016). Prioritize resource allocation based on needs assessments and program evaluations (Sayed, 2018). Additionally, having the attention of government and local leaders can be a good ground for advocating against the root cause of violence against children. According to a research article conducted by Crest International, experts in social science say that addressing the root causes of violence ends the violence all together. So the programs should invest more in peace talks, policy advocacy and reforms, reconciliation, and peacekeeping ventures instead of focusing only on mitigating the effects of violence against children (Crest, 2021)

The program implementers of SOS, Nyakabiga should invest in staff training and development. They should come up with a routine to educate and train through a comprehensive training and professional development manual to equip SOS caregivers, educators, healthcare professionals, and social workers involved in the implementation of the SOS, Nyakabiga programs (Morantz, 2018). Besides professional training, they should also learn psychosocial skills such as emotional regulation, and communication among other examples to know how to relate with these traumatized children. Not only that but also because they might be traumatized and need to learn how to manage their stress. In addition to that, they should be offered specialized training in trauma-informed care, child protection, psychosocial support, cultural sensitivity, and other relevant topics (Jones, 2020). Foster a supportive and collaborative work environment that values continuous learning, reflection, and innovation (Rojas, 2019)

While some studies have addressed the challenges and limitations faced in implementing programs within SOS Children's Village, there is a lack of comprehensive research on strategies for overcoming these barriers and enhancing program effectiveness. Future research could explore innovative approaches, best practices, and lessons learned from successful program implementations to inform policy and practice in child welfare and community development (Boothby and Oliver, 2018).

## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.0 Introduction**

This chapter presents the research design, study area, target population, sample size, sampling techniques, data collection methods, research instruments, data quality control, data analysis, research procedures, and ethical considerations.

#### **3.1 Research Design**

A cross-sectional study design is deemed worthy for this research because it is a type of design that allows the researcher to collect data from multiple individuals at a single point in time. This study applied both qualitative and quantitative research methods. The qualitative research explained the quantitative data collected (Kumar, 2021)

#### **3.2 Study Area**

This study was carried out at SOS Children village, Nyakabiga district, Burundi

#### **3.3 Study population**

Study populations are individuals who provide answers to the research questions (Kumar, 2010). There are 130 Children at the SOS children's village in Nyakabiga district, Burundi.

#### **3.4 Sample Size**

The researcher was not be able to cover the entire population study due to a lack of adequate resources and a limited timeframe. So that's why a sample size is important to determine the number of respondents going to participate in the research study. The study employed the use of Yamane's formula to calculate the sample size with a confidence interval of 90%

n=sample size, N=study population, e=margin of error

n=?, N=130, e=0.1

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + N(e)^2}$$

$$n=130/ (1+130(0.1)^2)$$

$$n=56.521$$

(After rounding off)

n= 57 respondents were interviewed.

### **3.5 Sampling Techniques**

Sampling is the process through which the researcher selects respondents to attain research results. (Kumar, 2010).

#### **3.5.1 Purposive Sampling**

This is a form of non-probability sampling also known as selective sampling where researchers rely on their judgment to choose respondents for the study (Kumar, 2010). This sampling method was employed to select and hand-pick the key informants who were experts in child care at the SOS Children's Village Nyakabiga and gave a contextual understanding of the phenomena.

#### **3.5.2 Simple Random Sampling**

This is a type of probability sampling technique where the researcher randomly selects a subset of participants from a population. This method eliminates bias because all the children have an equal chance of being selected as respondents (Sekaran, 2003). The 57 respondents out of the 130 children were selected using this method.

### **3.6 Data Collection Methods**

#### **3.6.1 Key Informant Interview Method**

Key informant interview is a method where a researcher contacts an expert knowledgeable in the topic under study. This includes a two-person interview between the expert and the researcher and for the interview to be successful an interview guide was drafted with guiding questions that extracted the information.

### **3.6.2 Focus group discussions**

A focus group discussion brings together a small group of people preferably 5 to 7 people to answer questions in a moderated setting. The children were put in groups of 7 to get research results.

### **3.7 Data Quality Control**

- During the interviews, the researcher chose a quiet place so that the information given was heard properly.
- The researcher ensured that there was adequate lighting so that the writing could be clear.
- During data collection, the researcher was able to make sure that her handwriting was clear and readable with correct spellings.
- The researcher was also able to record the sessions in case they missed out on any information.

### **3.8 Data Collection Procedure**

The researcher was able to collect a letter from the University: Uganda Christian University, the faculty of Social Sciences, Department of Social Work and Social Administration that introduced her to the SOS Children's Village, Nyakabiga for authenticity for consideration of data collection. The children at SOS Nyakabika were also be notified before the data collection process.

### **3.9 Ethical considerations**

- The researcher ensured that the information given during the focus group discussions was confidential and no name was attached to a given piece of information.
- The researcher requested for consent before conducting interviews.
- Values such as honesty and integrity were be upheld during the data collection process.

### **3.10 Data Processing and Analysis**

The data was sorted, edited and analysis was done to get results from quantitative data and findings from qualitative data in the study. Themes were be extracted from the data and interpreted.

### **3.11 Data Presentation and Interpretation**

The data was interpreted and presented in two forms: qualitative and quantitative data. Results were be presented under each objective of the study.

### **3.12 Limitations and delimitations of the study**

The researcher faced the challenge of some of the children failing to open up about their challenges due to the presence of caregivers in the focus group discussions. This was solved by requesting the caregivers be excluded from the discussions so that the children speak freely.

## CHAPTER FOUR

### DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF FINDINGS

#### 4.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the data collected, analysis, and interpretation of findings from the field on the contribution of the SOS Children's Village project in ending violence against children in Burundi mainly focusing efforts on the Nyakabiga branch. The researcher used focus group discussions to collect data from the 57 respondents who were children and key informants. The presentation and analysis follow the study's objectives, starting with the background information of the respondents.

#### 4.1 Background information of the respondents

##### 4.1.1.1 Education Level

Education level	frequency
Diploma	5
Secondary	22
Primary	30

All of the caregivers have a diploma, which indicates their level of competency in care giving practices. This is advantageous to the organization because all the training the organization will have to organize will be for the same level of competencies. There won't be special training for one who is above or below a diploma. 22 children were in secondary school and 30 were in primary school. This suggests that the children have developed cognitive abilities to give sound information for the study. Their responses are reliable because they have developed the ability to have a conversation due to their level of understanding and education.

##### 4.1.1.2 Gender

Female	Male
29	28

57 of the respondents 29 females and 28 males for the focus group discussions. It was important to maintain a gender balance to promote gender inclusivity and diversity. The caregivers, who were the key informants, were all female. This suggests that gender was considered in choosing those who will take care of the children, suggesting that women are better nurturers than men.

#### 4.1.1.2 Marital Status of the key informants/caregivers.

Status	Frequency
Married	1
Single	54
Divorced	1
Widowed	1
Cohabiting	0

Here is how the caregivers were distributed, one was married, two were single, one was divorced and one was widowed. The diversity in marital status first of all portrays the kind of care offered by the caregivers, and how much time they will pay attention to the needs of the children. In most cases, married women are more involved with their families and have little or no time for anything else other than taking care of their own family. However, the diversity in this team with different marital backgrounds offers the children a variety of care giving perspectives.

All of the children were single. This suggests that none of them are in child a marriage which is common especially in cases where there is conflict and wars in a given area. This shows the competence of the program in protecting the children from child marriages in their efforts to end violence against children.

#### 4.1.1.3respondents with Children

Response	Frequency
Yes	3
No	54

3 of the caregivers have children and 2 don't and this also offers a variety of experiences and methods on care giving experiences and distribution of care giving tasks. Those with parental experiences can transfer their knowledge in taking care of their children onto the care giving process at SOS Children's Village while those who do not have children are subjected to training to fill the knowledge gap.

All the children do not have children. This suggests that the children are not suggest to teenage pregnancies which is common during conflict and wars. This reflects the competency of the

program in protecting the children from teenage pregnancies in their efforts to end violence against children.

#### 4.2 To evaluate the effectiveness of the SOS Children's Village Nyakabiga program in ending violence against children.

No.	Statements	Count	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree
1.	Does the SOS Children's Village offer skills development and education as fundamental components of children's development from their formative years to adulthood?	Frequency	0	0	0	0	57
		Percentage	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
2.	Do the medical centers operated by SOS Children's Village in Burundi provide good quality health care service?	Frequency	0	0	0	0	57
		Percentage	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
3.	Does the family-based care unit at SOS Children's Village provide a nurturing and healthy family environment?	Frequency	0	0	0	7	50
		Percentage	0%	0%	0%	12%	88%
4	Does the SOS Children's Village program provide socio emotional support to children who have gone through trauma and adversity?	Frequency	0	0	0	7	50
		Percentage	0%	0%	0%	12%	88%
5	Do the SOS Children's Village programs do a good job of integrating children into the border community?	Frequency	10	20	17	7	3
		Percentage	17.5	35.1	29.8	12.3	5.3

The data indicates that 57% of the respondents strongly agreed that education and skills development are rigorously implemented at SOS Children's Village Nyakabiga. This shows that the respondents have a high level of confidence in the program's emphasis on education and skills development. The program integrates education and skills development from the formative years of a child's life to adulthood. This consensus suggests that the program is widely perceived as fulfilling its educational objectives.

Not only that, but all respondents also strongly agreed to the fact that the medical centers operated by SOS Children's Village in Burundi offer good quality healthcare services. The 100% agreement underscores the perception that these medical centers are reliable in delivering effective healthcare services which are crucial for the holistic well-being of the children and the community at large.

88% of the respondents strongly agreed that the family-based care unit at SOS Children's Village offers a nurturing and healthy family environment 12% of the respondents agreed and this resulted in 100% positive feedback with no negative feedback. This shows that the family-based care approach is very effective and well-endorsed; creating an environment that is supportive and healthy for children to thrive in.

The majority of the respondents believed that the SOS Children's Village program provides necessary socio emotional support to children who have gone through trauma and adversity. 88% strongly agreed and 12% agreed. The absence of negative or neutral responses suggests that the children have strong confidence in the program's capacity to address their emotional needs.

Unlike the previous sections, this last section has many more and varied responses. Of the respondents, 17.5% strongly disagreed, 35% disagreed, 29.8% remained neutral, 12.3% agreed and only 5/7% strongly agreed that the SOS Children's program effectively helps in integrating children in the border community outside. On the other hand, the caregivers have stated that although the children do not get involved in community leadership or effectively fit into the outside community many have moved on to establishing their own homes and living independent lives. This shows the effectiveness of how supportive and nurturing the village enrolment is to foster independence and self-sustenance. The caregivers also highlighted that this is partly

because of inadequate training in cultural identity and community participation. This shows areas of improvement in the community integration part of the program.

#### **4.3 To identify the challenges faced while implementing the SOS children's village Nyakabiga program towards ending violence against children.**

Both boys and girls are made to live together at SOS children's village Nyakabiga. This poses a serious challenge because they lack boundaries as they grow older and mature into adults. The lack of boundaries may result in engagement in sexual activity that may result in unplanned teenage pregnancies and transmission of sexually transmitted diseases. Respondent one said that it is important to create boundaries for these children even though they are being raised as siblings because they are not biologically related, they might end up getting tempted to perform sexually and engage in inappropriate relationships. Offering a solution to this challenge is important to ensure the physical and emotional well-being of the children and maintain the integrity of the village as a safe and secure environment.

Another challenge faced at the SOS Children's Village in its efforts to end violence against children is the challenge of raising children from diverse family backgrounds. This is because each child in the village is unique in their ways, with a unique set of values, traditions, and temperaments. Diversity and social inclusion are good, however, they can create difficulties in creating a cohesive environment characterized by unity and harmony where all children feel understood and supported. Caregivers are expected to deal with various expectations and cultural norms which greatly affects how they discipline, educate, and offer emotional support to the children. Respondent two said that most of the children at the age of six are much more difficult to handle because they are new and have no experience with diversity whatsoever. This requires a lot of skill and sensitivity in creating an inclusive environment for the children.

The respondents uniformly stated that another main challenge faced at SOS Children's Village in its attempts to end violence against children in Burundi is that the children sometimes refuse to accept the education and guidance offered by caregivers. Quite a number of them have gone back to the streets. Some of the root causes of the reluctance of these children to pursue formal education are a lack of trust in the caregivers or a strong attachment to the street life they find

more familiar and rewarding. This slows down their personal and career development and dilutes the effectiveness of the program.

Furthermore, the children at the SOS Children's Village overly exaggerate their financial expectations. One of the challenges highlighted in the literature review is that the organization as a whole has limited access to finances to cater to every need of the children. Respondent four mentioned that most times, these expectations are beyond the organization's resources and can result in tension and conflict affecting the well-being of both children and caregivers. Children with financial expectations that are more than the resources available easily become discontent and put a strain on their relationship with caregivers. This leaves caregivers feeling inadequate struggling with the children's demands. Making sure that children have a realistic understanding of the resources available can ease the pressure to provide and foster a more unified environment.

There is a clear misunderstanding of rights among the children which poses a significant challenge faced at SOS Children's Village Nyakabika in Burundi. This misunderstanding has the potential to escalate into conflicts that can slow down the development of a balanced understanding of responsibilities and entitlements. Respondent three said that the children should exercise their rights while respecting others and being responsible. Children have limited access to education on human rights and as a result, their current understanding is flawed. They feel entitled to privileges without acknowledging their responsibilities. Addressing this can lead to the holistic development of children.

#### **4.4 To provide recommendations to improve the effectiveness of the SOS children's village Nyakabiga program in ending violence against children.**

One of the key recommendations uniformly offered by the respondents was to have continuous training programs and ensure that caregivers have regular meetings. This is important to ensure ongoing professionalism and continuous development in addressing emerging issues within the SOS Children's Village Nyakabiga. These trainings will enable the caregivers to come up with up-to-date strategies on how to solve complex challenges faced by children and offer a great platform where caregivers can share their experiences, and insights and collaborate in offering solutions. This equips the caregivers to harness a conducive environment for the children.

The introduction of the 'Foyer of Youth' is one of the recommendations highlighted by respondent two to foster clear boundaries between boys and girls most especially once they have reached adolescence. This is when separate living spaces for boys and girls are created to establish clear boundaries. On top of that, it is important to emphasize teaching the importance of boundaries through workshops, and seminars where the children are called upon to interact and learn the benefits of boundaries and maintaining nonsexual conduct with fellow residents. This helps in reducing the risks of teenage pregnancies and sexually transmitted diseases.

The respondents who were key informants collectively emphasized the need to offer training on cultural tolerance within the SOS Children's Village, Burundi in their efforts to end violence against children in Burundi. This training should include assisting one to understand diversity and how to go about inclusion. These trainings can take place in workshops, seminars, and interactive sessions to cover topics related to cultural diversity. This will also help the caretakers understand the diverse backgrounds of the children and understand how to help every child within their context. This creates a community of people who accept and support one another to thrive in their identity.

Financial education is another key recommendation stated by the respondents for addressing the challenges related to financial expectations and resource management within the SOS Children's Village Nyakabiga. The goal of this is to enable the children and caregivers to understand and manage financial matters well by developing realistic expectations concerning financial resources and budgeting. They can be taught the value of money and the principles of financial management and this can help to reduce unrealistic demands and promote responsible behavior. On the side of the caregivers, this financial education can give those strategies on how to maximize limited resources to match the needs of the children.

Another recommendation offered by respondent four was striking the balance between rights and duty. The children at SOS Children's Village have no understanding that fulfillment of human rights is holistic in nature. They expect their rights to be fulfilled without having to be responsible on the other end and yet human rights fulfillment comes with responsibility. It is not a bad thing to be entitled to your rights; however, you should have a sense of duty and

responsibility towards others. This will promote a fair community where people have the freedom to collaborate since they are bound by duty.

## **CHAPTER 5**

### **DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

#### **5.0 INTRODUCTION**

This chapter includes a discussion of research findings, conclusions, and recommendations. By consolidating these components, chapter 5 offers a clear and actionable overview to guide future improvements and support the continuous development of the program to end violence against children in Burundi.

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

##### **5.1.1 To evaluate the effectiveness of the SOS Children's Village Nyakabiga program in ending violence against children.**

All the respondents agreed that the education and skills development program is effective. SOS Children's Village offers education and skills development as a fundamental component in shaping the future of the children from childhood to adulthood. The 100% agreement reflects a strong endorsement of the program's educational services and this shows how dedicated the program is to rebuilding the lives of the children who have suffered violence in Burundi.

Similarly, the medical care services offered at SOS Children's Village in Burundi have registered a significant amount of success. By that time all 57 respondents strongly agreed to the fact that the program offers good quality healthcare services emphasizing that they are reliable and excellent at their job. This proves that the organization is dedicated to maintaining a high standard of medical care services which is vital for the overall well-being and development of the children and the community at large.

Family-based care. The family-based care unit again also received overwhelming positive feedback with 88% of respondents strongly agreeing that it provides a nurturing and healthy family-like community. The remaining 12% agreed, which shows a 100% positive response rate. This highlights the excellence at which the caregivers model family-based care creating a supportive and nurturing environment for children to thrive holistically. The absence of negative feedback in this particular area shows that the approach is well executed and addresses the needs of the children effectively.

Socio emotional support. The program provides socio emotional support to children who have undergone and experienced trauma and adversity. Similarly, this has been well-regarded, with 88% strongly agreeing and 12% agreeing. The absence of negative feedback shows that there is strong confidence in the program's ability to address the complex emotional needs of the children. This underscores the vital role of socio-emotional support in the holistic development of children, especially those who have faced significant challenges due to violence and have experienced extreme traumas.

Community integration. Unlike other areas, the responses about community integration were more mixed. While 17.6% of the respondents viewed the integration efforts positively, 35.1%, which a significant percentage disagreed and 17.5% strongly disagreed that the programs at SOS Children's Village Nyakabiga effectively integrate children into the broader community. In addition to that, 29.8% of the respondents remained neutral. This mixed feedback suggests that while the SOS Children's Village programs are successful in many areas, there are significant challenges in fully integrating children into the wider community. The variation in responses shows that this aspect is the program may require further attention and improvement to better support the children's ability to interact and participate actively in their communities.

### **5.1.2 To identify the challenges faced while implementing the SOS Children's Village Nyakabiga program towards ending violence against children.**

The qualitative findings highlight several challenges faced by the SOS Children's Village Nyakabiga in their mission to end violence against children in Burundi. It is summed up in the form of themes and discussed below;

As the program aims to end violence against children in Burundi, their program is facing a major issue in the lack of clear boundaries between the boys and girls as they mature and grows together. Even though they are being raised as siblings, it is important to note that they are not biologically related by blood. So this can lead to inappropriate relationships as they grow up and mature. Without explicit boundaries and adequate guidance, this creates a risky environment, which has the potential to encourage sexual activity that can result in unplanned teenage pregnancies and sexually transmitted diseases. This can lead to school dropouts and more mental health deterioration which leads to a delayed successful future since most of their attention will

be directed to taking care of their children. This emphasizes the need for more structured interventions and education on personal boundaries, which are crucial to safeguarding the physical and emotional well-being of the children.

Another complex challenge arises from the diverse cultural backgrounds of the children which complicates the creation of a unified environment at the SOS Children's Village in Burundi. All children have a unique set of values, traditions, and behaviors. This makes it difficult for caregivers to instill an environment of cohesion. While diversity has negative effects today, social inclusion can help with navigating the effects of diversity because inclusion is a hot cake today. According to the World Bank, social inclusion is a way of embracing diversity and contributes to opportunities for building tolerance and communication skills that help in building a person's socio-emotional well-being (UN paper, 2024). This is because they can learn how to communicate with others and be able to co-exist with other people within the larger community.

There is a critical issue concerning the tendency of some children to reject formal education and guidance offered by the SOS Children's Village and opt to return to street life. Some of these issues stem from a lack of trust in the caregivers and a strong attachment to street life which is more familiar and seems rewarding. According to psychology, this condition is called disorganized attachment. This attachment style is characterized by a lack of consistent strategies for dealing with stress leading to difficulties in trusting caregivers and forming secure relationships. As a result, these children might gravitate toward environments that, while harmful, feel more predictable and within their control. Reinforcing the cycle of returning to the streets despite the dangers included. This can make it difficult for the caregivers to form an attachment and establish trust among the children threatening to go back to the streets. This poses a significant barrier to the children's personal development and undermines the effectiveness of the village's interventions.

The unrealistic financial expectations from the children pose a serious challenge in the village. The children make demands on the limited resources at the SOS Children Village Burundi. As reflected in the literature review, the SOS Children's Villages have a general problem with financial constraints. The finances that come into the program are inadequate to fulfill every need of the children in the villages (Oliver, 2018). This brings about a strain on the relationship

between the caretakers and the children while implementing the program. This kind of entitlement shows that the children lack contentment and lack good morals of gratitude. This shows that there are traces of greed among the children and they need to learn how to shift their heart posture to be more grateful for what they have been given because the situations they came from were even worse. This also shows that there is a knowledge gap in financial literacy like budgeting and utilization of resources. If gone unsolved, this brings about a tense environment and a strenuous relationship between the children and caregivers.

Lastly, there is a significant misunderstanding of the aspect of human rights among the children and this leads to conflicts and hinders their development. Most of the children mostly pay attention to their rights without acknowledging their responsibilities resulting in attitudes of entitlement that can disrupt the harmony of the community. It is common for children who were subjected to violence to act this way. This is because of the deficit of upholding their dignity in the face of violence and they are seeking validation and approval from caregivers, often to an unhealthy extent known as "reactive attachment disorder". Children may display an inappropriate level of familiarity with strangers or an intense need for attention. This behavior is a result of their early experiences of abuse and neglect, where their emotional needs were unmet, leading them to seek security in any available relationship, in this case, caregivers.

### **5.1.3 To provide recommendations to improve the effectiveness of the SOS Children's Village Nyakabiga program in ending violence against children.**

The unanimous recommendation for continued training programs and regular meetings underscores the importance of professional development in care giving environments. Continuous professional development is widely recognized as a cornerstone of effective care giving (Roberts, 2015). It has been proven that regular pieces of training and meetings not only updates caregivers on the latest practices but also assist in managing the complex emotional, psychological, and personal development of children. For example, studies have shown that professional development programs that include emotional intelligence training and stress management can significantly improve care giving effectiveness (Shin, 2016). This is important in environments like the SOS Children's Village, where caregivers are required to navigate the multifaceted needs of children who have often experienced trauma and adversity.

The recommendation to introduce the "Foyer of Youth" emphasizes the need for gender-sensitive interventions in childcare environments. Research indicates that as children approach adolescence, their social and emotional needs start to diverge, necessitating tailored approaches (Eccles, 2018). The separation of boys and girls during this crucial development stage can help concur risks associated with inappropriate interactions such as sexual activities that result in teenage pregnancies and transmission of sexually transmitted diseases. In addition to that, it is important to integrate a structured sexual education program, as recommended by the respondents. These interventions are essential in ensuring that children grow up in a safe environment and also have a strong sense of personal responsibility and healthy interpersonal relationships.

The recommendation on the emphasis of cultural competence training reflects a growing recognition of the importance of understanding and respecting cultural diversity in care giving settings. This is increasingly seen as an important component of effective care, specifically in communities with children from diverse backgrounds. Pieces of training such as this enable caregivers to appreciate the unique cultural values, beliefs, and practices of the children they are taking care of, encouraging them to provide more tailored and sensitive support. These trainings foster a more inclusive environment but also helps in reducing cultural misunderstandings and conflicts, which can derail a child's development.

Financial education is another significant area highlighted in the findings as a recommendation to improve SOS Children's Village programs to end violence against children in Burundi. Research shows that teaching financial literacy to children at a younger age can have a long-lasting positive impact on their lives. These benefits include better financial decision-making and reduced risk of economic exploitation (Lusardi and Mitchell, 2014). In this context, financial education for both children and caregivers with skills to manage limited resources effectively.

Lastly, the findings emphasize the importance of balancing rights and responsibilities among children in SOS Children's Village, Burundi. The not only emphasizes the protection and fulfillment of children's rights but also the importance of teaching children about their responsibilities (Alderson, 2008). This balanced approach prevents the development of entitlement attitudes and instills a sense of community and shared responsibility among children.

By incorporating lessons on responsibilities into the daily routines and educational programs at the SOS Children's Village, caregivers can help children understand their role within the community and encourage them to contribute positively.

## **5.2 CONCLUSION**

### **5.2.1 To evaluate the effectiveness of the SOS Children's Village Nyakabiga program in ending violence against children.**

The findings acquired from the respondents at SOS Children's Village Nyakabiga exhibit both strengths and weaknesses which require improvement in their programs as they aim to end violence against children. There was a unified agreement on the positive effectiveness of education and skills development programs, quality health care services, and family-based care. However, concerning community integration, the study shows that that's a huge area of improvement and requires a lot of attention. The main issue lies in ensuring that children, after going through the program are not only able to live self-sufficient and independent lives but also to contribute towards the community's success through participating in leadership and community interventions. Most of these children cannot effectively participate in the community because they lack cultural competence and hence cannot co-exist with the broader community. As the organization grows, it would be vital to build a sense of tolerance among the children.

### **5.2.2 To identify the challenges faced while implementing the SOS Children's Village Nyakabiga program towards ending violence against children.**

SOS Children's Village Nyakabiga program encounters a lot of challenges that require being addressed to enhance its effectiveness. The refusal to accept education, unrealistic financial expectations, and misunderstanding of rights are significant obstacles that prevent the program from achieving its intended outcomes. Overcoming these issues requires targeted interventions such as personalized educational approaches, financial literacy education, and comprehensive rights and responsibilities education. Understanding and overcoming these challenges is important for coming up with a more supportive and nurturing environment for children's growth and development.

### **5.2.3 To provide recommendations to improve the effectiveness of the SOS Children's Village Nyakabiga program in ending violence against children.**

To improve the effectiveness of the SOS Children's Village Nyakabiga program in ending violence against children, several key recommendations should be implemented. There should be continuous training and meetings for caregivers to foster ongoing professional development and address emerging challenges. Separating boys and girls as they grow can help manage gender-specific developmental needs while training on cultural norms will enhance caregivers' ability to handle diverse backgrounds. Financial education for both children and caregivers will help manage expectations and resources effectively. Finally, achieving a balance between rights and duties through comprehensive education will foster a holistic understanding among children, preventing entitlement attitudes and promoting a positive impact on the village. These recommendations aim to strengthen the program's impact and ensure a safe, supportive, and nurturing environment for the children.

## **5.3 RECOMMENDATIONS**

### **5.3.1 To evaluate the effectiveness of the SOS Children's Village Nyakabiga program in ending violence against children**

I would recommend the program integrate community integration programs that focus on cultural identity, community engagement, and social participation. These can be done through mentorship, community service projects, leadership pieces of training, and cultural exchange programs to prepare children to be launched out into the broader community.

### **5.3.2 To identify the challenges faced while implementing the SOS Children's Village Nyakabiga program towards ending violence against children**

I would recommend that the leaders of the SOS Children's Village, Nyakabiga address the issue of disorganized attachment and trust issues as soon as possible. This is because finding the streets a much better and familiar place to live in and choosing that over good quality and formal education will ruin the future of the children, the caregivers must foster trust and an environment of love to redirect their attention back to school. This can be done through counseling sessions where children can open up and have them talk about their past traumas in a non-judgmental environment.

Secondly, children are great imitators and love to learn practically. The program can come up with creative ways of spreading awareness on the importance of boundaries between girls and

boys, understanding of human rights, financial literacy, and cultural tolerance. This can be done through music dance and drama. For example, role-playing scenarios can help children understand the importance of balancing rights with duties, being content with money, and cultural tolerance. Additionally, the caregivers can create an environment where children can practice and reflect on the lessons learned in the role plays.

### **5.3.3 To provide recommendations to improve the effectiveness of the SOS Children's Village Nyakabiga program in ending violence against children**

It is important to incorporate gender-sensitive interventions that promote equity, ensuring that both boys and girls receive the support and resources tailored to their specific developmental needs. This can be done by gender mainstreaming. By addressing the unique challenges faced by each gender, the village can create a more inclusive environment that fosters mutual respect and understanding. By combining physical separation with targeted education and gender-sensitive approaches, the Village can create a more structured and supportive environment that encourages responsible behavior and reduces the likelihood of harmful interactions. Regular monitoring and assessment of the effectiveness of these measures will be important to ensure that they are meeting the needs of the children and adapting to any emerging challenges as they grow.

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SOS Children's Villages Operational Manual

SOS Children's Villages Policy Support Documents

SOS Children's Villages Child Protection Policy

SOS Children's Villages International Child Rights Position Paper

United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC)

Child's Rights Information Network (CRIN)

## APPENDICES

### Appendix 1 school introductory letter



**UGANDA CHRISTIAN  
UNIVERSITY**

A Centre of Excellence in the Heart of Africa

July 9<sup>th</sup>, 2024

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

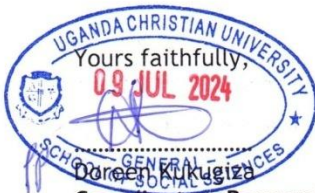
Dear Sir/Madam

Re: **INTRODUCTORY LETTER FOR RESEARCH**

This is to introduce to you **KAMPUNDU Annick** Registration number **S21B15/084**, a student of Uganda Christian University, pursuing Bachelor's degree in Social Work. She is expected to carry out research in the final year under the guidance of a university supervisor in partial fulfillment for the requirements of the above mentioned award.

Topic: "Contribution of SOS Children's Village Project on Ending Violence against Children in Burundi: A Case Study of Nyakabanga District, Burundi."

The purpose of this communication is to request your office to allow her collect data from your organization. Any assistance rendered to her will be highly appreciated.



Yours faithfully,  
**Doreen Kukuugiza**  
Coordinator, Research & Fieldwork Programmes  
Tel: 0773395349  
Email: dkukugiza@ucu.ac.ug

A Centre of Excellence in the Heart of Africa

Appendix ii agency introductory letter



July 15<sup>th</sup>, 2024

**TO**  
Ms. KAMPUNDU ANNICK  
Bachelor of Arts in Social Work  
and Social Administration  
Uganda Christian University  
+256 778876803

**FROM**  
SOS Children's Villages Burundi  
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**REQUEST FOR AUTHORITY TO CONDUCT RESEARCH AT SOS CHILDREN'S VILLAGE  
NYAKABIGA**

Reference is made to your letter dated July 9<sup>th</sup> 2024 regarding the above subject.

I am pleased to inform you that request for authority to conduct research at SOS Children's Village Nyakabiga on "CONTRIBUTION OF SOS CHILDREN'S VILLAGE PROJECT ON ENDING VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN IN BURUNDI" has been granted.

While at the SOS Children's Village Nyakabiga, you should adhere to the standard operating procedures. You are also advised to restrict yourself to the research area and information obtained should only be used for academic purposes. Please share with us the findings as we believe they will be helpful to us.

By copy of this letter, Staff members and the other colleagues you will need are hereby requested to offer you all the support you require to enable you collect the necessary information.

Best regards

Damien Pasquet BARINDOGO

  
Village Director



### Appendix Iii: Questionnaire for the Caregivers Who Are Experts

Dear respondent,

My name is Annick Kampundu a student at Uganda Christian University. I am conducting a research study that will contribute to the finalizing of my degree on the topic, "The contribution of SOS Children's Village project on ending violence against children in Burundi: A case study of SOS Children's Village Nyakabika." I, therefore, humbly request you to spare some time and answer the following questions to the best of your ability.

#### Section A. Bio Data of the Respondent

1. What is your name?
2. What are your roles and primary responsibilities as a caregiver in SOS Children's Village?
3. How old are you?
4. Gender:

Gender	Response
Female	
Male	

5. What is your marital status?

Status	Response
Married	
Single	
Divorced	
Widowed	
Cohabiting	

6. Do you have children?
7. What is your education level?

8. How long have you been working as a caregiver here?

**SECTION B: To evaluate the effectiveness of the SOS Children's Village Nyakabiga program in ending violence against children.**

6. In your opinion, what are the strengths and weaknesses of the programs at the SOS Children's Village?
7. What are some of the successes of the programs in improving the development of the children?
8. Are some of the interventions appropriate for ending violence against children?

**SECTION C: To identify the challenges faced while implementing the SOS children's village Nyakabiga program towards ending violence against children.**

9. What are some of the challenges experienced by the children?
10. What are some of the challenges the caregivers face?

**SECTION D: To provide recommendations to improve the effectiveness of the SOS children's village Nyakabiga program in ending violence against children.**

11. What solutions would you recommend to these challenges?

**Appendix iv: Questionnaire for the focus group discussions with the children**

Hello everyone! My name is Annick Kampundu a student at Uganda Christian University. Thank you so much for responding to the call I made through your caregivers to be a part of this focus group discussion. The answers you will give to the questions I'm going to ask you today will help me understand your experiences here at the SOS Children's Village. There are not right or wrong answers, so feel comfortable sharing your thoughts openly with me. Wait for your turn to speak and confidentiality will be respected. Let's begin!

1. What are some of the activities that take place here at SOS Children's Village, Nyakabiga?
2. How do you feel these programs have affected your daily life and overall well-being?

No.	Statements	Count	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree
1.	Does the SOS Children's Village offer Skill development and education a fundamental component of children's development from their formative years to adulthood?	Frequency					
		Percentage					
2.	Do the medical centers operated by SOS Children's Village in Burundi provide good quality health care service?	Frequency					
		Percentage					
3.	Does the family-based care unit at SOS Children's Village provide a nurturing and healthy family environment?	Frequency					
		Percentage					
4	Does the SOS Children's Village program provide socio emotional support to children who have gone through trauma and adversity?	Frequency					
		Percentage					
5	Do the SOS Children's Village programs do a good job of integrating children into the border community?	Frequency					
		Percentage					

3. What parts of the program do you enjoy the most?
4. What are some of the difficulties/challenges you experience at SOS Children's Village, Nakabiga?
5. What would you want to change about the program and why?

6. What are some recommendations you would give the administration to improve the programs?