

**CRITICAL SUCCESS FACTORS FOR EFFECTIVE MONITORING OF CHILD
RIGHTS IN UGANDA: THE CASE OF UGANDA CHILD RIGHTS NGO NETWORK
(UCRNN)**

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

This is a proposal for a study to explore the critical success factors for effective monitoring of child rights in Uganda, looking at Uganda Child Rights NGO Network (UCRNN) as a case study. Critical success factors are the independent variable (IV) while effective monitoring child rights is the dependent variable (DV). Critical success factors will be measured in terms of internal organizational capacity, availability of information and public awareness of children's rights while monitoring of child rights will in turn be measured by trends and statistics on four major categories of children's rights which are survival, development, protection and participation rights as adapted from a 2015 UNICEF situation analysis of children in Uganda.

This chapter presents the background, statement of the study, the purpose of the study, objectives, research questions, hypotheses, the conceptual framework, scope of the study, significance and justification as well as operational definition of terms.

1.2 Background to the Study

1.2.1 Global Perspective

Globally, children's rights are enshrined in the 1989 UN Convention on the Rights of the Child which has been ratified by over 193 countries around the world. Several Governments, the world over, have made commitments to children by ratifying the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child. (UCRNN, 2014). Embedded in this convention is the mandate to monitor and promote the rights of children. Monitoring child rights helps to improve programs and initiatives that promote children's rights and address the consequences of human rights problems

by identifying gaps and suggesting preventive and remedial steps. (Watchlist, 2008) The key international child rights monitoring mechanism embedded within the UNCRC is the United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child. Under the UNCRC, monitoring and reporting is done by both governments and civil society to the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child. Article 43 of the UNCRC provides for the establishment of the Committee of competent experts, a body of independent experts that are drawn from state parties but acting in independent capacity to monitor the implementation of the UNCRC by its State parties. The committee's core mandate is to consider state party reports on progress of implementation of the provisions of the Convention and the realization of children's rights by the state parties.

Article 44 of the UNCRC mandates state parties to submit reports every five years on the measures they have adopted to give effect to the rights recognized in the convention and on the progress made on the enjoyment of those rights. This no doubt presupposes that monitoring is done in order to generate these reports. (UN, 1989) Article 45 specifically provides for independent agencies, CSOs and United Nations bodies to provide information and submit reports on the implementation of the Convention. The CRC Committee explicitly invites NGOs to participate in its monitoring functions and encourages states to collaborate with NGOs when preparing state reports. (UCRNN, 2012)

Through the monitoring process presupposed by this mechanism, practical recommendations are made and naturally, it would mean that through this exercise, accurate information is provided and awareness increased on the status of children's rights. Notably, this information can also be

used by stakeholders to improve interventions directed towards the realization of children's rights hence promoting children's rights.

1.2.2 Regional Perspective

At regional level, the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (ACRWC) is an instrument that supplements the UNCRC and seeks to promote the protection and fulfillment of children's rights in the African context. The Charter was adopted by the African Heads of States in July 1990 and came into force on November 29, 1999. It was ratified by Uganda on August 17, 1994.(UCRNN, 2012) Its implementation is overseen by an eleven-member committee, the African Union Committee of Experts on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (ACERWC) whose broad functions include monitoring the implementation of the Charter and ensuring the protection of the rights enshrined therein. (Africa Child Policy Forum, 2013)

1.2.3 National Perspective

Uganda ratified the UNCRC (1989) in November 1990 and the African Charter in 1994. By ratifying these instruments, Uganda explicitly made a commitment to put in place measures to realize the rights and welfare of the child in line with the provisions and standards set forth in the Charter. These include the adoption of legislation, the review and introduction of policies and other administrative measures, as well as budgetary allocations. In accordance with requirements of the above instruments, Uganda has indeed domesticated them as seen in the legal, policy and institutional framework of the country. Particularly the 1995 Uganda Constitution has a comprehensive Bill of Rights that is also applicable to children. Another key legislation is the Children Act CAP 59 that further puts into effect the Constitutional provisions on children and emphasizes the protection of the child by upholding the rights, protection, duties and responsibilities as contained in the Convention on Rights of the Child and the Organization for

African Unity Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the African Child, with appropriate modification to suit the circumstances in Uganda and other International and regional instruments. (UNICEF, 2011)

In line with monitoring requirements, Uganda as seen from the various reports to the UNCRC has complied with this. Alongside the government reports, CSOs in Uganda under the auspices of the Uganda Child Rights NGO Network have submitted alternative/shadow reports to supplement the government reports. (UCRNN, 2014)

Uganda Child Rights NGO Network (UCRNN) is a coalition of child-focused organizations comprising of community based, national and international non-governmental organizations advocating for the rights of children in Uganda. UCRNN exists to undertake collective action for promotion and protection of children's rights in Uganda and works to ensure promotion and protection is children's rights through awareness and promoting child rights instruments. All these activities are intended to ensure that children's rights instruments are promoted and monitoring to ultimately improve the wellbeing of children in Uganda.

1.3 Statement of the Problem

Uganda Child Rights NGO Network exists to undertake collective action for promotion and protection of children's rights in Uganda (UCRNN Strategic Plan, 2014-2018). To achieve this, the Network collectively monitors the implementation and promotes understanding of child rights, collectively advocates for the implementation of the rights and responsibilities of children and lastly, strengthens the institutional capacity of the network to fulfill its mandate. To date, the network's core undertaking is monitoring and reporting on the commitments made by the government of Uganda in the various national and international legal frameworks and

instruments (UCRNN, 2012). Uganda has indeed made great strides in ensuring that children's rights are promoted as a result of concerted effort by government, international community and local non-state actors among others since ratification of the UNCRC in 1990. Despite this laudable progress, children continue to live in conditions characterized by inadequate access to quality health and education services, hunger and malnutrition, biting poverty in homes, exploitation, neglect, and violence all which undermine the four cardinal rights of a child to survival, development, protection and participation. (UCRNN, 2015) In addition statistics show that 55% of children under the age of five years are deprived of two or more of their rights (MoGLSD et al., 2014). Furthermore, UCRNN lacks a clear advocacy agenda, its research initiatives are not linked to the advocacy agenda being pursued, and there is limited integration of cross cutting issues such as HIV/AIDS, gender, climate change, education and health. (UCRNN, Strategic Plan, 2014-2018). The researcher therefore feels that if nothing is done to avoid the situation, UCRNN will lose the fight and its vision, "where children's rights are realized". This raises the researcher's curiosity hence the need to establish the critical success factors for effective monitoring of child rights by UCRNN in Uganda.

1.4 Purpose of the Study

This study will explore the critical success factors for effective monitoring of child rights at Uganda Child Rights NGO Network.

1.5 Objectives of the Study

This study will be guided by the following objectives.

- i) To examine the effect of internal capacity on monitoring of child rights by Uganda Child Rights NGO Network

- ii) To assess the effect of information on the monitoring of Child Rights by Uganda Child Rights NGO Network
- iii) To ascertain the effect of public awareness on monitoring and promotion of child rights by Uganda Child Rights NGO Network

1.6 Research Questions

This study will seek to answer the following questions

- i) What is the effect of internal capacity on monitoring of child rights at Uganda Child Rights NGO Network?
- ii) How does information affect monitoring of child rights at Uganda Child Rights NGO Network?
- iii) What is the effect of public awareness on monitoring of child rights by UCRNN?

1.7 Hypotheses

The study will seek to either prove or nullify the following hypotheses.

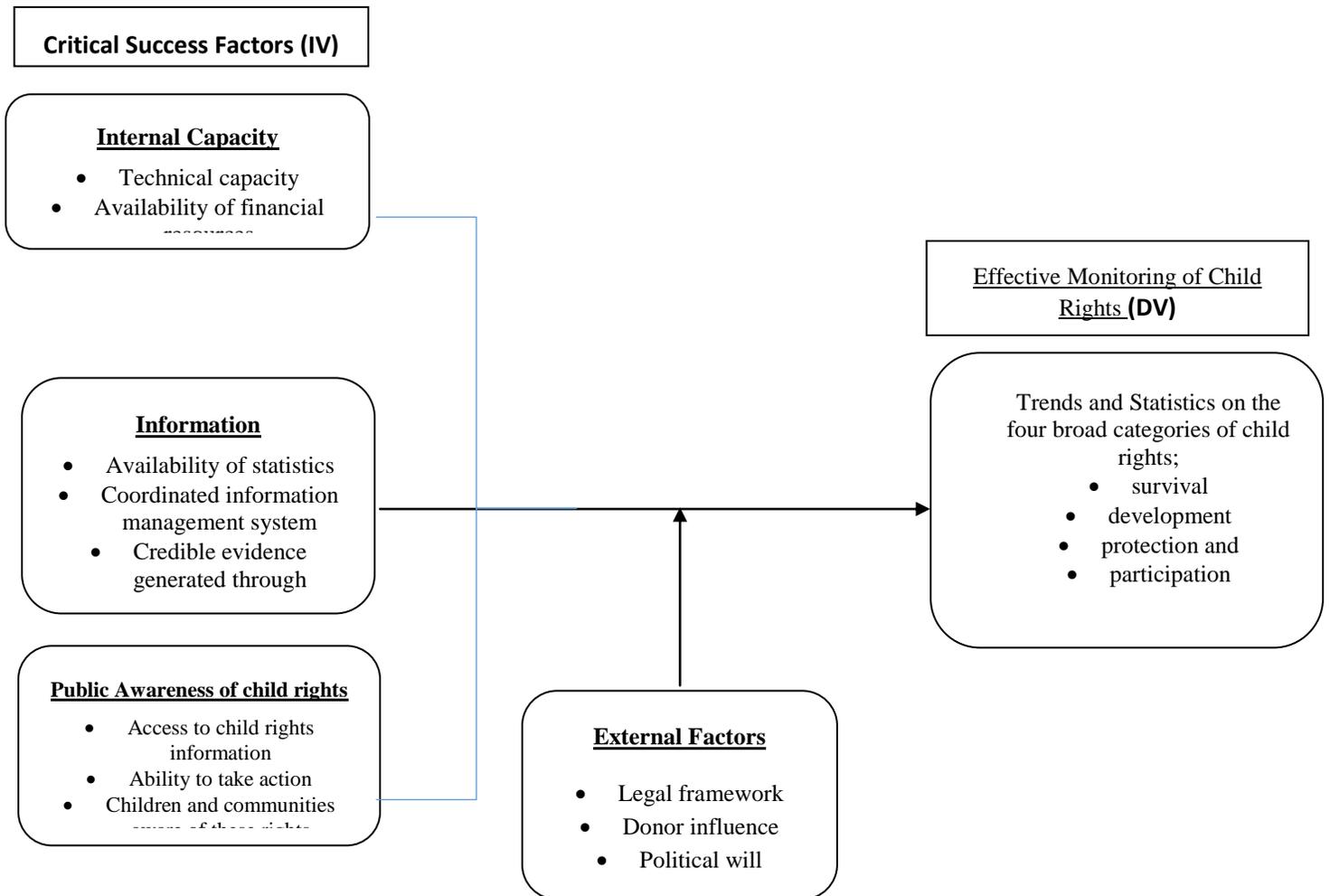
H_{A1}: There is a strong positive relationship between internal organizational capacity and monitoring of child rights.

H_{A2}: There is a strong positive relationship between information and, monitoring of child rights.

H_{A3}: There is a strong positive relationship between public awareness and, monitoring of child rights.

1.8 Conceptual Framework

The study will be guided by the following conceptual framework.



Source: *Adapted with modification, author Save the Children, 2011 and UNICEF, 2015*

The above conceptual framework above is informed by a baseline survey conducted in 2011 by Save the Children in Uganda on Child Rights Governance. The survey established initial conditions in terms of monitoring children’s rights as a function of reporting on progress made in implementation of provisions made in the UNCRC of which Uganda is a signatory. According to this conceptual framework, the capacity of an organization including technical and financial resources affects the quality of monitoring of child rights. Additionally, availability of

information is a key aspect of monitoring as well as public awareness of child rights as this has a bearing on for example reporting of cases of violations which in turns provides evidence on child right violations. These variables are compounded by external factors which are beyond UCRNN's control and thus regarded as moderating variables considering the immense bearing they have on monitoring child rights.

Monitoring child rights will be measured in terms of the four broad categories of rights as adapted from the UNICEF (2015) situational analysis on child wellbeing. This is premised in the fact that systematic and effective monitoring translates into improvements in child wellbeing as shown in the trends and statistics on the rights of children.

1.9 Significance of the Study

The proposed study is envisaged to contribute to the wealth of knowledge on child rights in Uganda by highlighting gaps in the current state of affairs in terms of monitoring child rights. Findings of the study will be of importance to the government of Uganda particularly policy makers by informing strategies to strengthen monitoring of child rights. The findings will also be useful to child focused Civil Society Organizations by furnishing them with more information on the various factors that affect monitoring and promotion of child rights. Lastly, these findings will be of importance to the general public by highlighting child rights issues thereby increasing awareness and ultimately promoting the wellbeing of children in Uganda.

1.10 Justification of the Study

Admittedly a lot of research has already been done on child rights in Uganda and Africa in addition to various programs and projects implemented. However, little is known on the issue of monitoring child rights which ideally should form the basis of child rights programs, policies and

laws. This study will delve into the critical success factors necessary for effective monitoring of the various child rights as outlined in the various international and regional legal instruments and provide insights into why, despite the various commitments made by government regarding provision, promotion and fulfillment of children's rights, the situation is still far from ideal.

1.11 Scope of the Study

1.11.1 Content Scope

The study will be limited to internal capacity, information organizational capacity, public awareness child rights monitoring. However, the researcher is cognizant of the fact the existence and importance of external factors which also have a bearing on monitoring child rights. These are; legal framework, donor influence and political will.

1.11.2 Geographical Scope

The study will consider Uganda Child Rights NGO Network (UCRNN), a coalition of 150 child-focused civil society organizations (CSOs), including community based organizations, national and international Non-Governmental organizations working to protect and promote the rights of children in Uganda. The study will be carried at their head office located on Plot18, Tagore Crescent Kamwokya in Kampala.

1.11.3 Time Scope

The study will concentrate on activities of UCRNN relating to the period January 2010 to 2015. This period coincides with commemoration of 25 years of the UNCRC which Uganda ratified in 1990. This commemoration sparked off reflections on progress made with regard to child rights

in Uganda therefore the proposed timeframe is convenient to provide relevant information to the study.

1.11 Operational Definitions

This study will use the following terms and concepts.

Child Rights	The rights of children with particular attention to survival, development, protection and participation in matters that affect them as provided for under the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child.
Child Rights Instruments	Legally binding international and regional frameworks that mandate signatories to guarantee the protection, promotion, provision and fulfillment of the rights of children
Monitoring of child rights	This involves the systematic collection, verification, and use of information to address child rights issues over a specified period of time.
Internal Capacity	This refers to an organization's resources, formal and informal systems that enable it perform its functions and are within the control of the organization.
Availability of information	The availability of child rights and child monitoring information
Public awareness	Having knowledge and understanding of child rights and monitoring and reporting mechanisms by children and communities generally.

Collective Advocacy A set of organized activities undertaken by a group of likeminded individuals or organizations, designed to influence the policies and actions of others to achieve positive changes for children’s lives based on the experience and knowledge of working directly with children, their families and communities

Institutional Development This refers to the creation or reinforcement of the capacity of an institution to generate, allocate and deploy financial, human and material resources to meet its changing development objectives. This includes the capacity to reflect systematically and rigorously upon its own role and function, thereby enabling it to discharge its responsibilities.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This chapter looks at available literature on monitoring child rights covering the relevant theoretical framework, conceptual review and empirical studies in Uganda and beyond all pertaining to the critical success factors for effective monitoring of child rights in Uganda.

2.2 Theoretical Review

Dawes, et al, 2007 provide a practical approach to monitoring the wellbeing of children in South Africa and their approach hinges on the child rights focus provided for in the South African Constitution, The UNCRC and the ACRWC among other recognized legal instruments. They provide indicators and rationales for these as well as conceptual foundations that inform the development of rights based approach to monitoring child wellbeing covering crosscutting issues such as child poverty, child survival and health care. Citing Leventhal and Brooks-Gunn (2000), they rightly note that there is a plethora of studies chiefly from North America and the United Kingdom showing the extent to which children's and adolescents' rights are protected and their wellbeing achieved. Moreover, they add that in these developed world contexts, there appear to be key connections between children's survival, protection, development and participation and the state of the neighborhoods in which children live. This denotes the role of monitoring as will be explored in the subsequent sections of this chapter.

However as noted in this literature there is absence of literature on monitoring of child rights in South Africa. Similarly there is limited research on the state of monitoring child rights in Uganda as with most African countries.

Further making the case for a rights-based approach to monitoring the well-being of children and young people, the writers note that it not only renders the monitoring process legitimate by embedding the process within a legal framework and a universally accepted values base, as set out in the Convention and other international human rights instruments but also by transcending political administrations. This is more so due to the fact that all countries that have ratified the international and regional instruments are obliged to comply with the monitoring requirements therein.

Monitoring the well-being of children and young people, using a rights-based approach, requires the monitoring process itself to comply with human rights principles which in turn require that the voice of children and young people is incorporated as an important evidence base in monitoring progress towards improved well-being. This places an obligation on those engaged in monitoring to hear the voice of children and young people, as well as, other relevant stakeholders, regarding their personal well-being and the extent to which their rights are being enjoyed in practice.

A rights-based approach is further underpinned by the principle of universality and thereby requires the monitoring process to focus on all children and young people including those

that are most marginalized. (UNESCO, 2011) Indeed this assertion is relevant as it is through monitoring that specific needs pertaining to children's rights can be identified and specific solutions devised by the duty bearers. In other words a rights based approach to monitoring ensures that the process duly informs plans and programs for the wellbeing of children.

Child rights literature also further reveals a general shift towards developing new ways to assess program impact such as models that take a child rights based approach to monitoring and evaluation. (IIRCD, 2009) This is contrary to a needs-based approach in the sense that it is grounded in society's legal and moral accountability as duty-bearers towards children as rights-holders. Additionally, applying a child rights approach to monitoring and evaluation therefore requires a focus on among other things putting children at the centre, understanding root causes, accountability, inclusion and partnership. By addressing the underlying causes of rights violations, and successful protection and promotion of rights, a rights-based approach offers the potential to increase the impact of services for children, and to make a sustained difference to their lives, both now, and in the future. (IIRCD, 2009)

2.3 Conceptual Review

The proposed study will concentrate on key concepts as reviewed in the following sections;

2.3.1 Internal Organizational Capacity

Internal organizational capacity refers to an organization's capacity is its potential to perform, its ability to the successfully apply its skills and resources to accomplish its goals and satisfy its stakeholders' expectations. (Horton, et al, 2003). In other words an organization's capacity refers to the resources, knowledge and processes employed by an organization such as staff, infrastructure, technology, leadership. Some commentators contend that the obstacle to

respecting the CRC and children's rights is not ignorance of the civil society and the public but rather lack of a strong coordinating and monitoring agency to ensure that the standards of the CRC are enforced and respected.

In Uganda, the NCC Act mandates the National Council for Children to coordinate all actions pertaining to children's rights implementation. However, the institutional weaknesses of the NCC in its coordinating and monitoring role are apparent and as such, strengthening the NCC is at the heart of improving coordination of child rights intervention in this country, as structures and modalities for coordination exists but they have not been well operationalized. (SCI, 2013). UCRNN being the lead CSO umbrella network organization mobilizing and coordinating other organizations in monitoring child rights, their capacity is of paramount significant in enabling the organization effectively mobilize others to perform the role of monitoring child rights in the country as well as advocate for government effort in ensuring coordinated and adequate monitoring of child rights in the country.

2.3.2 Information on Child Rights

Over the last three decades, generation of socio-economic data and information on children has improved, contributing to promoting accountability for children as seen from global data collection initiatives such as Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) and Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) that have enabled many developing countries to produce statistically sound and internationally comparable estimates on numerous child-focused indicators in the areas of health, nutrition, education and protection.(UN, 2005) These data collection systems have led to improved analyses and helped in monitoring compliance with child rights instruments and promoting accountability not only with regard to children, but also in several other areas including maternal health, HIV and AIDS and access to education (UNICEF, 2012b).

Following the adoption of the CRC, a few countries in Africa, such as Egypt, Mauritius and Tunisia, have established national child rights observatories that coordinate efforts to collect, compile, analyze and disseminate data relating to children. (UNICEF, 2012) These child rights observatories play a crucial role in monitoring the implementation of children's rights, and in devising effective strategies and programmes to improve child wellbeing. They are also important establishments for identifying systemic violations of rights, especially among marginalized children who, in most cases, are not included in national statistical programmes. However, most countries in Africa have not yet established child rights observatories, and hence have inefficient monitoring and reporting systems.

A CSO analysis of the various child related management information systems reveals that data on critical child rights indicators (child wellbeing, access to and utilization of services, availability of critical inputs) is generally available in the health and education sectors. This notwithstanding, UCRNN (2014) notes that there is partial data in the area of child protection (birth registration, child labour, sub national prevalence of violence against children, children in residential care, children in conflict with the law, etc.) and very limited data in the area of child participation. These data gaps affect informed planning, resource allocation and progress monitoring and evaluation. In the area of child protection and participation, there are no national level baseline values and routine studies to assess the progress on various child rights issues.

In Uganda, there has been establishment of the Management Information Systems for Orphans and other Vulnerable Children (OVC-MIS) at the MGLSD which aims at providing data to measure the progress towards achieving the goal of the NSPPI. However, this information system has critical limitations making it in its current state; suffer chronic underreporting, data quality gaps and limited utility of the data. (NCC, 2013).

2.3.3 Public Awareness on Child Rights

Most child-focused CSOs contend that child rights provisions are scattered in several pieces of legislation, even for similar issues, despite the existence of the Children Act. For instance, laws on child sexual abuse are located in the Penal Code Act, Magistrates Court Act, and the Constitution, among others. This has greatly limited prospects for a comprehensive and unified understanding of the child rights legal regime and subsequently the effective implementation and monitoring of compliance (Was, 2014).

2.3.4 External Factors

The promotion, realization and protection of children's rights takes place within the context of a country's social policy and legal framework. Notably Uganda has taken tremendous steps to create an enabling environment for NGO partners to design and implement programmes working to promote children's rights. Examples include enacting the Children Act, and implementing the National Action Plan for Children 2011 and the National Policy and Strategy on Orphans and other vulnerable children 2006. All these signify the importance Uganda pays to children's rights; however, Kasirye (2012) notes that there are significant capacity gaps among duty bearers at the local and national levels for comprehensive implementation and enforcement of the

different laws and policies in place. Needless to add, this points to similar gaps in monitoring as well. Kasirye also notes that the National Council for Children mandate of acting as a clearing house for data and information on children in Uganda according to the NCC Act, 1996 has not been fully utilized adding that there is an urgent need to increase NGOs participation at all government levels to increase their voice, participate in resources tracking, planning and advocacy and monitoring efforts aimed at helping vulnerable children.

Watchlist (2008) reveals that increasing the capacity of NGOs to monitor and report on child rights violations requires meaningful and sustained commitment from donors pointing to another external factor that has a bearing on the monitoring of child rights. Another factor that emerges from literature is political will. Government has made additional provisions to support the implementation of the CRC for example in legislations and policies on employment of children, yet enforcement of these laws and monitoring remain a challenge especially in private sector. (SCI, 2013)\

Most commentaries on the effectiveness of human rights treaty monitoring mechanisms highlight the significant limitations of the monitoring bodies to compel state parties to implement their recommendations as these systems have no mandate to punish states that do not fulfill commitments which undermines consistency and the value of timely review of progress. (UHRC, 2011)The treaty bodies thus are more or less advisory or at best, persuasive mechanisms.

A UCRNN review of monitoring mechanisms reveals that only a few of the recommendations made by the various treaty bodies had been “deliberately” acted on by the Government of Uganda (UCRNN, 2014). According to the Uganda Human Rights Commission (2012), the effectiveness of treaty reporting mechanisms is also hampered by the lack of effective

coordination between stakeholders responsible for monitoring and reporting on children's rights in this case Ministry of Foreign Affairs, MGLSD-lead ministry; and other government and non-government actors). This results into weak follow up of reporting outcomes. It is also notable that the implementation of the recommendations arising from these processes is incumbent upon a cross section of Ministries. Unfortunately such follow up is often perceived as the responsibility of the line Ministry, The Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development (MoGLSD). This is further complicated by the limited power of the line ministry to compel other organs and Ministries to act on the specific recommendations within their remit.

In terms of legal framework, UCRNN indeed has been seen to be mobilizing and campaigning for robust legal provisions on violence against children including the elimination of corporal punishment in all settings (Smith & Durant, 2011). This is an example of the efforts to influence the legal and policy framework however the researcher recognizes that much of this is external to the organization and as such UCRNN has no control over the legal and policy environment yet it has a significant bearing on the monitoring of child rights in Uganda.

2.4 Critical Success Factors for Effective Monitoring of Child Rights

Monitoring is a broad term, which includes the collection, verification, and use of information to address human rights problems. Monitoring is time-bound and generally takes place over an extended period of time. (Watchlist, 2008) Monitoring is an ongoing and continuous system of gathering information about the use of resources or inputs in a programmed or a project, the progress of activities, the progress of outcomes and the way different activities are carried out. Monitoring requires either periodic or constant supervision of the implementation of a project in order to ensure that inputs, activities, outputs and external factors are taking place as planned.

Monitoring as a process involves observation of something at regular intervals, such as weekly, monthly or quarterly, gathering information that can be used to assess the quality of a process or service. It can also be used to measure progress towards a specific goal. As such information and the role it plays is critical to the process of monitoring. In this sense there is need to continuously gather information on the different rights of children to assess progress made by Uganda as a whole in providing, fulfilling, protecting and promoting children's rights as provided for in various legal instruments.

The treaty bodies, specifically the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child (CRC Committee) and the African Committee of Experts on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (ACERWC), play crucial roles in monitoring the implementation of children's rights. (ACPF, 2013a) However, the degree to which this is achieved can be measured in terms of positive child outcomes, whereas, negative outcomes and deprivation point to the denial of children's rights (Bradshaw et al., 2007, p. 6 as cited by ACPF, 2013b)

There is a general consensus in literature on monitoring child rights in Uganda that the major challenges in improving national capacity to realize children's rights to survival, education and development, protection and participation lie not so much in the policy framework itself but rather in more effective implementation of supportive laws and policies and greater monitoring and enforcement capacity.

2.4.1 Internal Organizational Capacity and Monitoring of Child Rights

Civil society organizations are central in child rights monitoring at various levels. They participate in treaty reporting, engage with national statutory institutions and promote social accountability. (UCRNN, 2014) The shadow reporting mechanism embedded in article 44 of the UNCRC enables CSOs to comment on the government reports and to communicate additional issues to the treaty body. Based on information received from governments and NGOs, the treaty bodies provide their concluding observations and recommendations to the State Party. Since ratification, the Uganda Child Rights NGO Network (UCRNN) has led a coalition of child rights focused NGOs to prepare, submit and engage the UNCRC committee and the African Committee of experts on the Rights and Welfare of the Child.

The key role played by civil society extends beyond the report itself, encompassing an ongoing role monitoring a state's commitments. (SCI, 2005) In order for UCRNN to effectively monitor child rights in Uganda, there is need for a system for collecting relevant data on children, which is comprehensive and includes the most disadvantaged children, investigating, examining and documenting developments periodically, such as budgetary analysis at national, regional and local levels of government. It also requires using standards or norms as a reference to determine what is wrong with the situation, such as incidents of child rights violations, producing an assessment of the situation which provides a basis for further action.

A 2011 Save the Children survey identifies a number of organizational capacity dimensions that include the capacity to influence national action, the ability to mobilize other actors and build a constituency of child rights, child rights programming internalization and overall understanding of child rights. This survey puts UCRNN as a leading organization in terms of ability to

influence national level action on child rights issues. A key constraining factor that was seen to cut across national and local government level child rights actors is institutional development capacity. This refers to the capacity of institutional systems, structures, human and financial resources to support the UNCRC monitoring function.

2.4.2 Information and Monitoring of Child Rights

The Convention of the Rights of the Child (CRC) clearly obliges the State Parties and other duty bearers to put into place a mechanism through which the implementation of children's rights can be monitored and evaluated. However, more than one and a half decades have passed since ratification of the CRC by nearly all the world's governments but no practical tools for rights based monitoring and evaluation have yet been made available for programme implementers. (SCI, 2006)

Monitoring the implementation of children's rights entails regular collection of adequate information on children's rights and wellbeing in order to track progress and accelerate action where there are gaps. Governments therefore need to establish independent and autonomous national child rights observatories mandated to coordinate efforts to collect, compile, analyze and disseminate data relating to children, in order continuously to monitor implementation of children's rights and devise effective strategies for improvement as well as develop data collection programmes to ensure that the special needs of marginalized children are captured and effectively addressed. (ACPF, 2013)

Monitoring has also been defined as the process of keeping track of progress or regress (Carvalho, 2008; Blanchet-Cohen et al., 2009). Tracking progress can cover a wide range of activities. A distinction has been made between monitoring which takes on a policing or watchdog role and “monitoring as measurement” (Black, 1994, p. 6). Irrespective of its form, data-gathering and analysis is central to all monitoring activities (Carvalho, 2008; Black, 1994). Organizations, such as UCRNN thus have a primary function of collating, analyzing and making accessible research and data.

Calling for improvements in child rights information management, UCRNN (2014) further notes that the current limitations relating to the availability of relevant, reliable and up-to-date data on key child rights indicators must be addressed if accountability engagements are to be more effective. This will call for more robust, systematic and focused investment in child rights related research and information management with a monitoring and accountability lens. The current practice of collecting and analyzing data on the various children’s rights indicators for purposes of reporting to the various treaty bodies needs a radical overhaul. There is a need for a robust research agenda that guarantees regular and ongoing collection, analysis and dissemination of data on various child rights issues as a basis for sustained engagement with the various duty bearers.

2.4.3 Public Awareness and Monitoring of Child Rights

UCRNN (2014) in a review of child rights monitoring and accountability mechanisms in Uganda notes that their effectiveness is undermined by a number of factors including limited awareness and low levels of engagement by rights holders and their representative actors as well as the

limited levels of political pluralism which give the executive arm of government significant dominance in determining public policy and priorities.

Stressing the importance of child participation in the monitoring process, UCRNN further affirms that the dominant perceptions about the position and status of children as largely perceived recipients of services must be transformed in order to create space for more informed and constructive engagement between children as rights holders and adult duty bearers.

Interviews conducted by UCRNN with national level CSOs during a review of monitoring and accountability mechanisms for child rights in Uganda reveal that there was a noticeable lack of awareness about the workings of these mechanisms among public officials beyond the line Ministry responsible for children's affairs (MoGLSD). Similarly, most CSO respondents indicated that in the past there has been very limited public involvement in these processes apart from a few key and largely national level CSOs.

UCRNN also notes that children being the ultimate rights holders, if well supported, have a strong moral voice in demanding respect for their rights. Although they have almost no political power, children are in a legitimate position to demand respect for their rights and hold duty bearers at various levels accountable. Measured and well-conceived adult support is necessary to amplify children's voices and ensure that they are effectively directed to the appropriate duty bearers.

Awareness thus stretches beyond knowing about children's rights but also the ability to take action to fulfill them. Hence if NGOs in creating awareness and advocacy strengthen the community to take control of their challenges by building their capacity then awareness as a

strategy will change in order to reduce vulnerability and build resilience because it will be more than knowing the need to protect. This study thus proposes to look at awareness in a threefold framework which encompasses awareness, access to information and the ability to take action as well.

2.5 Empirical Studies

Various studies have shown that many child rights duty bearers lack copies of the UNCRC and related documents, such as the translated and simplified versions of the Children Act. Findings from a UCRNN (2014) review of monitoring and reporting mechanisms on the UNCRC reveal that despite the awareness creation efforts, CSOs found that knowledge and information on children's rights among stakeholders was higher among the urban residents, literate persons and social development professionals compared to the rural residents, semi-literate persons, and professionals outside the social development sector. Ironically, several key informants, including district local Government officials did not demonstrate awareness of the provisions of the UNCRC and the domestic legislation and tended to make generic statements when asked about specific clusters of rights. This situation, in the view of the CSOs, reflects the State Party's reliance on awareness creation interventions of CSOs and UN agencies that reach selected pockets of the Ugandan population.

Birikadde (2011) notes that the UNCRC and similar conventions have got international monitoring bodies that oversee and monitor their implementation by states parties. However, at the national level, there are also national institutions that have been established to do the same. His study identified non-implementation of UHRC recommendations as the most overarching challenge. Others included inadequate funding, wide mandate, and inadequate powers among

others. His findings shade more light on possible factors that affect overall monitoring child rights in Uganda especially funding related issues and inadequate power which are applicable to UCRNN.

A Save the Children (2013) review established that the major challenges for the implementation of the CRC are the limited financial and human resources. The bulk of financial resources for direct implementation of the CRC for both the state and civil society are availed by international donors whose continuity and sustainability are not assured. The review recommends that the state ought to show more commitment to the implementation of the CRC by investing more resources in child rights related intervention and institution building. The review also notes general measures of implementation that promote the enjoyment of all rights by all children as development of appropriate institutions, legislations and establishing monitoring and coordinating bodies both within the public sector and among civil society. The general measures of implementation also encourages the key actor within the country to ensure there is comprehensive data collection, awareness raising and training initiatives to enhance acceptability and promotion of the message of rights.

Keishanyu (2011) notes that the government has put in place frameworks and standards but their monitoring is not efficient hence need for collaboration to know who is doing what and avoiding duplication of services. In her study on the persistent vulnerability and analyzing NGOs strategies for enhancing child-wellbeing in OVC households in Uganda, she explores the different strategies and highlights a number of challenges including internal organizational challenges. This speaks thus to the capacity of organizations. In terms of awareness, authors whose works have been reviewed are in agreement that awareness is limited among the public so to say communities and children themselves. In Keishanyu's study, she notes that when it comes

to child wellbeing, awareness on itself is limited in enhancing child wellbeing among OVC households as it stops at knowing there is need to protect children but the means to do so is lacking in the community.

Hertzman, et al (2011) put together a manual and framework for monitoring child rights. This manual and the framework developed is a tool to address concerns to better realize young children's rights through better data collection, analysis, monitoring, and reporting through provision of a structured guide to help governments to fulfill their obligation for state reporting and most importantly towards the youngest members and rights holders of their societies.

Due to the lacunae between legal obligations to human rights and the actual situation, monitoring is an essential component of the international and national human rights system as it illuminates the situation of human rights commitments and ensures the relevancy of instruments. The article explores monitoring in relation to the rights of the child and presents analysis about how actors interpret and execute monitoring and the significance of different approaches. Due to actors' different considerations of child rights in the process, an essential distinction is made between two approaches to monitoring, which are defined as 'linear' and 'circular'. The influence of these approaches upon monitoring is discussed in relation to: the untangling of rights; tool use; and limiting the process. The paper demonstrates that monitoring is complex with numerous issues and significant choices to be made that determine the value of various contributions. (Collins, 2008)

2.6 Synthesis of the Literature Review

The literature reviewed implies a monitoring framework for child rights as embedded in the UNCRC. The role of civil society is unmistakable and as seen from available literature, the Uganda Child Rights NGO Network has been at the forefront of monitoring child rights in

Uganda. Notably, Uganda as a country has made great strides in implementing the provisions of the UNCRC and other related child rights provisions.

Effective monitoring can help thus helps to gather useful information from the routine tasks and activities, measure changes in services and experiences of individuals over a period of time, assess whether resources are being used effectively. It is also a vital component of planning. The monitoring and reporting mechanisms of the UN CRC provide a key means of encouraging and enforcing the states' accountability, and are a central element in child rights programming.

There is no doubt from literature reviewed that strong monitoring of child rights ultimately leads to child rights sensitive development planning and implementation of programmes. Child Rights actors and scholars have also noted that much of the child rights interventions in Uganda have been developed from a pathological image of the child, with the focus on child abuse and vulnerability other than a general focus on all categories of rights. This can be attributed in part to a child rights development agenda which was premised on children in problems and thus not considering child rights more broadly.

Monitoring should therefore be a constant dialogue with programme partners and stakeholders, rather than an activity or event that takes place at fixed intervals. Close monitoring of how change happens will allow us to build a good and solid evidence base of how change can be achieved for child rights governance in Uganda ultimately leading to improvements in the implementation and subsequent enjoyment of different rights by Ugandan children.

Scholars also propose two distinct approaches to monitoring, a linear approach and a circular approach. While a linear approach focuses on particular issues or priorities that the monitors felt

were important to highlight and involves collecting, analyzing and reporting on data pertaining to that particular issue or priority, a circular approach, on the other hand collects all relevant data (positive and negative) about the status of the child and focuses on reporting a holistic picture in relation to child rights. While a linear approach can provide a good snapshot of particular child rights, it has many limitations such as the tendency to be reactive rather than proactive and focuses on a needs-based rather than rights-based understanding of children. A circular approach, therefore, is preferred because it has a stronger research base, and is comprehensive and unbiased.

This study recognizes the pros of both approaches and notes that the approach used ultimately determines many aspects of the monitoring process, including the manner in which the monitor interprets rights, the tools that the monitor selects to collect data; and the limits that the monitor places upon the monitoring process. To that end, the success of the monitoring process depends on many factors, such as the resources that are needed to support the monitoring; the legal and political commitment of governments, international and national organizations and actors to advance monitoring; the involvement of independent, unbiased monitors; and co-ordination among actors and between monitoring procedures to support consistent interpretation of human rights and assessment of information. As seen from the previous sections, available literature is largely theoretical with little if any perspective from the parties directly involved in monitoring of child rights at different levels, a gap this study seeks to fill. Secondly, available research has looked at monitoring of child rights for purposes of accountability unlike this study which views monitoring as a process that informs ongoing programs and interventions to ultimately lead to overall improvements in the wellbeing of children as seen from statistics on various aspects of child rights.

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This section describes the procedures, techniques and strategy that will be used in obtaining the required information for the study. It also describes how the data got will be managed, the checks and controls to ensure validity and reliability in addition to ethical procedures to adhere to.

3.2 Research Design

The study design will adopt a case study research design which will combine both qualitative and quantitative approaches. The case study research design is intended to enable the researcher carry out an intensive in-depth analysis of a single entity, UCRNN yet at the same time envisaging that the findings will be generalizable to other entities that carry out monitoring of child rights in Uganda. According to Creswell (2003) the selection of an appropriate research methodology requires several considerations - firstly, the research problem will often indicate a specific research methodology to be used in the inquiry; secondly the researcher's own experiences, training, and worldview; and thirdly the audience to whom the research is to be reported. In light of this, the study will adopt largely qualitative methodology due to the nature of the research problem which requires gathering in-depth information on monitoring child rights in Uganda. However, quantitative data will also be generated from a questionnaire as well as secondary sources such as published statistics and reports. Rather than using population samples and following a rigid protocol to examine a limited number of variables, case study methods involve an in-depth, systematic examination of an instance or event - a 'case' - within its real-life context (Miles and Humberman, 1994). This single phenomenon might be, for example,

a person, an organization or a community of practice (Keller, 2011); in this case a single organization, Uganda Child Rights NGO Network.

3.3 Study Population

The study will target Board and staff members of UCRNN, and staff from UCRNN member organizations, key staff from Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development, National Council for Children Staff and staff from UNICEF and representatives of the child rights organization.

3.4 Determination of Sample size and selection

Sekaran (2000) defines sampling as the process of selecting sufficient numbers of elements from the population so that a study of the sample and its characteristics would make it possible for the researcher to generalize such characteristics to the population elements. A sample size of 161 respondents was determined using statistical tables of (Krejcie & Morgan, 1970) included various categories as specified in table 1 below:

Table 1: Research respondents by category and sample

No.	Category of respondents	(N)	(S)	Sampling technique
1	Members of the Board	11	10	Purposive sampling
2	UCRNN Staff	11	10	Purposive sampling
3	National Council for Children Staff	7	5	Purposive sampling
4	Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development Staff	15	14	Simple random sampling
5	UNICEF staff	16	14	Simple random Sampling
6	Representatives from child rights Organization	150	108	Simple random sampling
	Total	207	161	

Key: *N* – Population Size, *S* – Recommended Sample Population (*Krejcie & Morgan, 1970*).

3.5 Sampling Techniques and Procedure

Key informants will be selected using purposive sampling, selecting individuals who are best placed to answer the key research questions. Purposive sampling, one of the most common sampling strategies, groups participants according to preselected criteria relevant to a particular research question. Purposive sample sizes are often determined on the basis of theoretical

saturation or the point in data collection when new data no longer brings additional insights to the research questions. (Jawale, 2012) Purposive sampling will be used for selecting the members of the board, senior and middle staff of UCRNN as well as key government and nongovernmental persons with specialized knowledge and experience in monitoring child rights in Uganda. Stratified random sampling will also be applied to ensure that different perspectives from different categories of stakeholders are captured. This is in line with NIHR (2009: c) that highlights Stratified sampling as a way of ensuring that particular strata or categories of individuals are represented in the sampling process. This will be applied with simple random sampling within each category particularly to select the representatives of the child right organizations, UNICEF staff and key staff from the Ministry of Gender Labour and Social Development.

3.6 Data Collection Methods

The study will utilize both quantitative and qualitative data collection methods utilizing both primary and secondary data collection methods. This study will utilize multiple qualitative and quantitative methodologies, each carefully designed and selected to address specific research questions and generate different types of data that can be triangulated for high-quality, rigorous conclusions.

3.6.1 Semi-structured Interviews

These will be held with a total of 30 respondents purposively selected. These will entail open ended questions to allow for more comprehensive explanation of the issues surrounding the subject. The open ended nature of the questions posed defines the topic under investigation but provides opportunities for both interviewer and interviewee to discuss some topics in more

detail. (National Institute for Health Research, 2009).Where respondents give short or unclear answers, this method allows the researcher to probe for more details and explore the subject exhaustively. These interviews will involve a number of open ended questions based on the topic areas that the researcher wants to cover.

3.6.2 Document review

A number of documents will be reviewed to establish the trends and the issues surrounding monitoring of child rights in Uganda. The researcher will particularly review literature related to the UNCRC and monitoring of child rights as well as a myriad of UCRNN reports. This will enable the researcher to map out the monitoring mechanisms for child rights in order to identify the factors therein.

3.6.3 Survey Method

The justification for using this method is to answer questions that have been raised, to solve problems that have been posed or observed, to assess needs and set goals, to determine whether or not specific objectives have been met, to establish baselines against which future comparisons can be made, to analyze trends across time, and generally, to describe what exists, in what amount, and in what context. (Isaac & Michael, 1997, p. 136) According to NIHRS (2009), survey method ensures internal and external validity is efficient and can cover geographically spread samples such as in this case where for instance UCRNN membership is spread countrywide. In addition NIHRS cites ethical advantages and flexibility as other advantages of survey method. The choice of this method has been informed by these advantages.

3.7 Data Collection Instruments

The study will collect both primary and secondary data using the following instruments.

3.7.1 Interview Guide

Primary data will be collected using an interview guide designed with both closed and open ended questions. This will allow the researcher the freedom to probe the interviewee to elaborate on an original response or to follow a line of inquiry introduced by the interviewee.

3.7.2 Document review checklist

Sekaran (2003) averred that that secondary data are indispensable (p.220) and that collecting data through multiple methods and from multiple sources lends rigor to the research leading to stronger conviction in the goodness of the data (p.256).

3.7.3 Questionnaire

According to the National Institute for Health Research (2009), questionnaires are a very convenient way of collecting useful comparable data from a large number of individuals. The institute notes that however questionnaires can only produce valid and meaningful results if the questions are clear and precise and if they are asked consistently across all respondents. In this study careful consideration will be given to the design to ensure that it generates the required information. Self administered questionnaires will be designed and dispatched to respondents for them to fill them in.

3.8 Data Quality Control and Management

3.8.1 Validity

The validity of an instrument is defined as the ability to an instrument to measure what it is intended to measure. Data collection instruments will be tested to establish whether they are able

to generate the required kind of information. Considerations in pre-testing will include length of interview, respondents' comprehension of questions, and strength of the instrument to obtain high-quality data to answer the proposed research questions. Validity and reliability will be tested for during this phase.

3.8.2 Reliability

The reliability of an instrument is defined as the consistence of the instrument in picking the needed information. It is also known as the extent to which a measure gives consistent results. The researcher will ensure reliability of the data collection instruments through pretesting and cognitive interviewing to further refine the tools before they are administered.

3.9 Data Collection Procedure

The researcher will obtain an introductory letter from UTAMU that will introduce him to the relevant respondents. The researcher will seek permission from the relevant NGO authorities and schedule appointments with respondents. The researcher will also obtained informed consent before interviewing or administering the questionnaire to each respondent. Throughout the research period, the researcher shall maintain confidentiality of the data.

3.10 Data Analysis

Data analysis is about the process of managing and reducing the data so that the main findings can emerge (Miles and Huberman, 1994). Analysis will be done both by content and by theme. In content analysis, the frequency of particular words or phrases (such as from an interview transcript) are tallied. The prevalence of particular keywords will then be examined to determine what findings emerge. An advantage of content analysis is its reliability because the actual raw data are used and therefore minimal interpretation is employed. A disadvantage is that context is rarely considered. By contrast, thematic analysis relies on the generation of codes in

order to draw out themes from the data. Therefore inter and intra coding checks will be set up to protect against perceived research bias. Qualitative data generated will be analyzed using NVivo, qualitative data analysis software while quantitative data will be analyzed using SPSS. Themes will be generated based on emerging issues and coded accordingly.

3.11 Measurement of Variables

The measurement of variables will be done at three levels, univariate, bivariate and multivariate. At univariate, each variable will be measured individually and at bivariate level, each of the independent variables will be measured against the dependent variable and lastly at multivariate level, all the three independent variables will collectively be measured against the dependent variable.

3.12 Ethical Considerations

Throughout data collection, respondents will be asked to provide informed consent after being told the purpose of the study. In addition to informed consent, findings of the study will be shared with respondents on request. For document review, permission will be sought where necessary to use some documents and they will be duly cited and authors acknowledged.

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APPENDICES

1. Workplan

Activity	Duration	Due Date
Proposal Review and approval	2 weeks	21 st July
Finalizing development of data collection instruments	3 days	28 th July
Pretesting of data collection instruments	2 days	3 rd August
Obtaining permission from UTAMU	1 day	5 th August
Data collection	2 weeks	22 nd August
Data entry and cleaning	1 week	29 th August
Data analysis	1 week	10 th September
Report writing	2 weeks	30 th September

2. Table for Determining Sample Size

Table for Determining Sample Size for a Given Population

N	S	N	S	N	S	N	S	N	S
10	10	100	80	280	162	800	260	2800	338
15	14	110	86	290	165	850	265	3000	341
20	19	120	92	300	169	900	269	3500	246
25	24	130	97	320	175	950	274	4000	351
30	28	140	103	340	181	1000	278	4500	351
35	32	150	108	360	186	1100	285	5000	357
40	36	160	113	380	181	1200	291	6000	361
45	40	180	118	400	196	1300	297	7000	364
50	44	190	123	420	201	1400	302	8000	367
55	48	200	127	440	205	1500	306	9000	368
60	52	210	132	460	210	1600	310	10000	373
65	56	220	136	480	214	1700	313	15000	375
70	59	230	140	500	217	1800	317	20000	377
75	63	240	144	550	225	1900	320	30000	379
80	66	250	148	600	234	2000	322	40000	380
85	70	260	152	650	242	2200	327	50000	381
90	73	270	155	700	248	2400	331	75000	382
95	76	270	159	750	256	2600	335	100000	384

Note: "N" is population size
"S" is sample size.

Source: Krejcie & Morgan, 1970

3. Questionnaire

CRITICAL SUCCESS FACTORS FOR EFFECTIVE MONITORING OF CHILD RIGHTS IN UGANDA: THE CASE OF UGANDA CHILD RIGHTS NGO NETWORK

INTRODUCTION

My name is Clare Mary Ahabwe, a student at Uganda Technology and Management University.

I'm pursuing Masters' degree in Monitoring and Evaluation and one of the university requirements for the award of the Master's degree is to carry out a research project in areas of individual interest. I would like to seek your consent for completing this research questionnaire on "*Critical Success for Effective Monitoring of Child Rights in Uganda*"

 Yes

No

SECTION 1: Personal Information

1. Organization _____ Department _____

2. Title/Position _____

3. Category of Organization: UCRNN UCRNN Member Government Other

If other, specify _____

4. Years of experience in Child Rights related work.

Above 10 5 – 10 3-5 years 1-3 Less than 1 none

5. Highest Level of Education attained

Post Graduate Bachelors Degree Certificate/Diploma None

To what extent do you agree with the following statements? Tick appropriate.

(SA = Strongly Agree, A = Agree, D = Disagree, SD = Strongly Disagree, DK = Don't Know)

SECTION 2: Internal Organizational Capacity, Information and Public Awareness and Monitoring of Child Rights in Uganda	SA 5	A 4	N 3	D 2	SD 1
INTERNAL ORGANIZATIONAL CAPACITY					
1. The organization leads the development of national level advocacy initiatives on child rights					
2. The organization, through member organizations improves the situation of children in Uganda					
3. UCRNN has extensive presence throughout regions or districts and widespread support of the community, particularly national or local organizations					
4. UCRNN has substantial experience in monitoring and reporting child rights in Uganda.					
5. The organization, through member organizations spearheads practical actions on violations of child rights in Uganda.					
6. UCRNN supports CSOs to analyze child rights the issues and consider actions they can take.					
7. The organization strengthens grass root child rights focused community groups.					
8. The organization exhibits a clear understanding of government structures, systems and mechanisms for monitoring child rights					
9. The organization carries out training of professionals working with and for children in child rights					
10. The organization takes the lead in influencing government to include, monitor and report on the commitments to children.					
11. The organization has sufficient financial capacity to carry out monitoring of child rights in Uganda					
12. Financial capacity has a bearing on monitoring of child rights					
13. UCRNN Staff have sufficient skills in child rights monitoring					
14. UCRNN conducts regular training on child rights monitoring for staff and member organizations					

15. UCRNN takes the lead in compiling the NGO report to the United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child					
INFORMATION					
16. Uganda effectively reports on Child rights abuses as an indicator of effective child rights monitoring.					
17. A well coordinated information management system is in place for monitoring and promotion of child rights in Uganda.					
18. UCRNN produces child rights reports for use by various stakeholders or policymakers					
19. There is available accurate data on child rights that informs child friendly planning, resource allocation and progress monitoring in Uganda.					
20. UCRNN plays the role of collating, analyzing and making accessible research and data on child rights.					
21. Availability of relevant, reliable and up-to-date data on key child rights indicators enables effective monitoring of child rights					
22. There are routine studies conducted by UCRNN or member organizations to assess progress on various child rights issues					
23. The quality of data affects informed planning, resource allocation and progress monitoring					
PUBLIC AWARENESS					
24. The public is fully aware of the UNCRC provisions					
25. There is a structured and systemic approach by UCRNN to disseminate the UNCRC and related child rights instruments to the public					
26. Child rights actors both government and non state are aware of their monitoring obligations					
27. Uganda has an enabling environment for NGO partners to design and implement and monitor programmes to promote children's rights					
28. Donor influence affects monitoring and promotion of child rights in Uganda					
MONITORING OF CHILD RIGHTS					
29. Child focused programs in Uganda are informed by monitoring of child rights.					
30. Monitoring of child rights in Uganda measures changes in implementation of child rights					

31. Monitoring Child rights informs national planning.					
32. The monitoring mechanism in Uganda enforces the states' accountability towards children.					
33. Strong monitoring of child rights in Uganda has led child rights sensitive development planning and implementation of programmes					
34. Monitoring child rights is a constant dialogue with programme partners and stakeholders					
35. Monitoring child rights in Uganda is a continuous process and not a one off event					
36. There is increased enjoyment of survival, development, protection, participation rights y children in Uganda as a result of effective monitoring of child rights.					
37. UCRNN submits a timely NGO alternative report to the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child					
38. Uganda implements recommendations made by the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child and other child rights bodies.					
39. There is an effective monitoring mechanism for child rights in Uganda					
40. Effective monitoring of child rights leads to improvements in the wellbeing of children.					

SECTION 3: Respondent Awareness

1. Who is involved in monitoring of children's rights at the following levels? (Name 2)

Organization a) _____ b) _____

District a) _____ b) _____

National a) _____ b) _____

2. Have you heard of the following child rights instruments

UNCRC Yes No

ACRWC Yes No

Children Act Yes No

3. How much do you know about the rights of children to;

a) Survival____ b) Development____ c) Protection____ and Participation____?

- i. I have not heard of these rights
- ii. I have heard of these rights but have no knowledge about them (is aware of the rights, but is not aware of general provisions and conditions)
- iii. I have little knowledge about these rights (is aware of the right but has very little knowledge of general provisions and conditions)
- iv. I have a general understanding of these rights (knows general provisions and conditions)
- v. I have a detailed understanding about these rights (knows specific provisions and conditions)

4. What are the key challenges to effective monitoring of child rights in Uganda?

- a) _____
- b) _____
- c) _____

5. How can child rights be better monitored in Uganda?

- a) _____
- b) _____
- c) _____

Thank you!

4. Key Informant Interview Guide

1. Key Informant Interview Guide

Key Informant Interview Guide

Good morning/afternoon!

My name is Clare Mary Ahabwe; I am a student of Masters in Project Monitoring and Evaluation at UTAMU. As part of my studies, I am conducting research on critical success factors for effective monitoring of child rights in Uganda. I am particularly looking at UCRNN as a case study. I am aware that UCRNN plays a pivotal role in monitoring child rights in Uganda.

The purpose of this study is to establish the critical factors that enhance the monitoring of child rights in Uganda. You have been selected to be part of this study due to your role in the monitoring and promotion of children's rights in Uganda. I believe you have wider knowledge that is based on experience, and this is very important to this study.

You are therefore kindly requested to participate in this study as your insights will enrich the study. Please note that your participation in the study is voluntary. You are free not to participate if you decide to do so. In case you accept, I would like to ask you to allow to record the proceedings, in order to save time and ensure that we capture all the information. The recordings will not be used for anything else other than in this study. They will be disposed of at an appropriate time. I would also like to assure you that your contributions in this study will be treated with utmost confidentiality; information given will not be accessed for any purpose other than this study, by any person outside this study, even in writing the report, we shall not use your names. No one will be able to tell that such information came from you, the individual. The relevancy of this study will depend so much on your honest response to the questions asked.

Consent: Yes (continue to next section)
terminate interview

No: Appreciate welcome and

Section 1

Tool Reference Number:

Name of respondent

Age

Education Level Attained	Position
Name of Organization	Department / Section
District: _____	

1. What is the status of these rights of children in Uganda today?

- i) Rights to Survival
- ii) Development
- iii) Protection
- iv) Participation

2. Where do you find information on the above rights? *Probe for their explanations on how they access information from cited places- training, etc*

3. What do you know about the monitoring system for rights of children a) in your community?
b) At the national level? Probe for known sources

4. What are the main challenges in monitoring and promotion of child rights in Uganda today?

5. How easy is it for you to utilize these mechanisms at the moment?

6. Is it getting easier or harder for you compared to five years ago? Why and what is changing?

7. Who could do what to make it easier to monitor these rights?

8. Overall how can children's right to survival, development, protection and participation be better monitored in Uganda?

**THANK YOU FOR YOUR RESPONSES
END OF INTERVIEW**