



## SLUM AID PROJECT's YOUTH PROGRAM (SAPYOP)



Slum Aid Project is helping Slum dwellers and the entire Ugandan population to understand that children/youth are the basis for ensuring vitality and growth in our communities.

Many people believe that the most vulnerable children live in the rural areas. SAP, however, has a different story, because children living in the slum areas suffer grave problems which seem to be neglected by many development agencies and government when considering poverty related programs. The barriers range from social, cultural, physical, economic to geographical.

Given opportunities to stay active, think creatively and learn through experiences, SAP helps the youth living in congested poor communities to take pride in themselves, their heritage and their surroundings.

Last year, SAP linked over 1,000 Youths to resources, support, systems, and other assistance programs scattered across the nation. SAP especially tackled the program on Child sexual abuse as complemented by the 9<sup>th</sup> EDF programme of 2007. Young girls are given an opportunity to vocational training. 30 girls are to enroll for this program in 2010.

SAP's aim is to join communities, build and strengthen relations, and work side by side with residents to address community-wide concerns of the children and the youths to better their

### MISSION

*“To strengthen the capacity of the youths/children living in the slum areas in Uganda to challenge and effect sustainable positive change in their lives through research, capacity building and advocacy.”*

**Objectives of the youths:** To achieve the vision and mission, four core strategies will be pursued

1. To strengthen the effectiveness of community based structures and groups to demand for the youths rights and to articulate their development needs.
2. To assess youth perceptions of the causes and consequences of violence generally, the causes and consequences.
3. To assist the youth in assess available services and resources to better their living conditions.
4. To generate and disseminate relevant information to the youth so as to improve on their living conditions.

## **SAP YOUTH PROGRAMS**

**Urban youths' and Violence.**

**Combating Youth/Child Prostitution & Exploitation in the Slum Areas.**

**The youth and HIV/AIDS.**

### **Urban youths' and Violence**

**Urban youths' perspectives on violence and the necessity of fighting.**

The November 2007 SAP community report of Wabigalo community (*Makindye Division Kampala district*) showed that violence amongst the youths was rising by the day. One of the major causes of this violence emanates from the increased use of drugs, unemployment, idleness, and poverty amongst the youths.

A study was conducted on urban youths perspectives on violence and the necessity for fighting

## **Summary**

### ***Abstract***

**Objectives:** To assess youth perceptions of the causes and consequences of violence generally, the causes and consequences of fighting specifically, and to determine how best to approach fighting in the context of violence prevention activities.

**Methods:** Fourteen structured focus group interviews with youths from the 9 zones of Wabigalo and Namuwongo Parish. The youths were randomly selected from the 9 zones of Wabigalo. Most of the youths were between the ages of 20 -30. Eight focus groups were conducted with females, and Six with males.

### **Results:**

Adolescents identified the causes of violence on multiple levels including: individual, family, interpersonal, and community level factors. Many of the youths (82%) had been in a physical fight and 92% in a serious quarrel. Participants felt that fighting was not “right”, but identified situations in which it was necessary. Specifically, fighting was used as a problem solving tool, and could prevent escalation of violence.

Drug use and indiscipline behavior among the youth came out as the major causes of violence. The youth and their parents also acknowledged that the social environment in the urban slums inculcates violence in homes and the neighborhood. Some youths commented on gangs formed by children at an early age of about 8-10 and later turning into violent acts among fellow youths.

The Youths felt that the adults in their lives, including; parents, human rights advocates, physicians etc, were generally ill equipped to give advice about violence, as adults’ experiences were so removed from their own.

**Conclusions:** Interventions that include; capacity building programs, blanket admonitions against fighting, trained youth counselors, youth peer educators, advocacy initiatives for the youth etc, should be reassessed in light of youth perceptions that fighting plays a complex role in both inciting and preventing more serious violence.

## **Combating Youth/Child Prostitution & Exploitation in the Slum Areas.**

The sexual exploitation of children is embedded in the patriarchal culture that place the girl child in a subordinate position relative to that of boys and men, which is complicated with poverty, poor cultural attitudes and practices.

The program to address issues on girl prostitution seeks to empower the youth and children abused and exploited through prostitution find alternative ways of living.

From the SAP study on child prostitution (1997), children as old as 13 years were engaged in prostitution. The causes for prostitution ranged from economic factors, i.e. poverty caused by death of their parents (some), lack of alternative work for school drop outs, gender based violence in their homes, break down of family structure due to civil disruptions for example many children migrated to Kampala from northern Uganda and they end up living in low cost areas, the slums, Some other children are affected by the media through exposure to pornographic materials and many others.

In the sex industry children's bargaining power for sex was limited due to age and this renders them to further exploitation by their abusers. Among the problems encountered in prostitution is; non-payment of sex by their clients, battery, bad weather for those who operate at night on the streets, harassments from security personnel. Health-related problems included unwanted pregnancies and related complications, damage of private parts, HIV/AIDS and other STIs. Young boys have also complained of being sexually harassed by older women. Many of these youths are promised small rewards for engaging into sex with older women. Child sexual abuse is on the increase in the slum areas due to congestion and more so the children migrating there from the northern districts.

### **Factors That Predispose the Youth and Children to Prostitution**

#### **a) Domestic Violence**

- a) Due to the cultural attitudes and practices that is built on a patriarchal system, where women are supposed to be subordinates, gender based violence is highly reflected in our traditions, attitudes and practices where wife beating is a norm. This results into

break up of families and child neglect leading to increased poverty rendering children to seek for all means of survival to fend for themselves.

**b) Poor Law Enforcement**

The existing legal framework does not have child prostitution as a crime. Cases of child sexual abuse and exploitation can be handled generally by the criminal code where the defilement is specified as a capital offence and the Children's Statute. Some of the cases handled by SAP are frustrated due to lack of specified legal framework where prostitution can be handled. However, enforcement of the existing legal framework is hampered with lack of facilitation experienced by the police and the judicial system. In addition, apart of work of NGOs, there are no social supporting mechanisms where children abused and exploited through prostitution can go for redress.

**c) General lack of knowledge of human rights:**

Multiple and varied circumstances contribute to children being engaged in exploitative labour and to being trafficked. Their major problem emanates from lack of knowledge of their human rights, they thus suffer various set backs. This lack of knowledge tends to accelerate the problems children encounter and these are basically: Child abuse of all kinds (Sexual or mistreatment) from their parents or neighbors, General lack of knowledge on issues that concern them. Child migrations, most of them end up in the slums thus limited resources.

**d) Poverty**

Poverty predisposes children to abuse as they are forced to be with the perpetrators who in most cases are the providers of basic services. Poverty levels are highest in the slum areas in Kampala District<sup>1</sup>. Food insecurity at the household level is not adequate and some families get only one meal in a day, Shelter in the slum areas is also a problem, Many children living in the slum areas have to succumb to lack of basic physiological needs due to the high poverty levels in their areas. And they end up engaging in sex at an early age to meet some of those needs.

**e) Conflict and displacement:**

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<sup>1</sup> Kampala City Council annual report 2006

Many African countries have internal conflicts or disasters that displace communities. Tensions, destruction of infrastructure and the disruption of instruction routines are sub-optimal environments for quality of a good life to an average child. In Uganda we have the over 20 year northern war, this has led to many children being displaced, these children end up in urban areas and live in the slums where they can easily get some shelter. These girls fall easy prey to being abused.

f) **Gender:**

The girl child suffers from taking on a motherly role at an early age. Some girls are being sold into prostitution. Girls are easy prey to both child labour and trafficking in the slum areas. Many people think that boys will always have a greater earning potential than the girls.

g) **HIV/AIDS:**

The epidemic has exacerbated the challenges of providing basic education in Uganda. The education system, in particular, is breaking down. HIV/AIDS is killing teachers faster than they can be trained, thus reducing the quality of education. It is also limiting children's attendance, due to added responsibilities of caring for a sick or dying parent or generating family income when a breadwinner falls ill. Quality and effectiveness of education is further reduced as children cope with psychological trauma and grief. While many countries are striving to achieve UNESCO Education For All (EFA) goals, HIV/AIDS poses a significant threat; 31 of the 55 countries expected not to meet EFA goals by 2015 are among the 36 most severely impacted by HIV/AIDS.<sup>2</sup> Many of the orphaned children are easy prey to both Child labour and trafficking

h) **Lack of community awareness of the negative impact of child sexual abuse:**

Many communities regard sex as normal; there is a failure to distinguish moderate forms of work from excessive, hazardous and exploitative work. Many people don't seem to know that children around them are being trafficked in and out of their homes.. Strong awareness campaigns at the community level, advocacy for strengthened policy and public sector investments to protect children from abuse and neglect are necessary.

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<sup>2</sup> Education & HIV/AIDS: A window of hope. World Bank 2002

i) **Alcoholism and Drug Abuse**

This is one of the major causes of child abuse and prostitution. The children whose parents or themselves are involved in drug abuse are prone to exploitation. Parents tend to neglect their children and thus leaving them for the unfriendly neighborhood to decide their destiny.

**Effects of Youth/Child Prostitution and other forms of child abuse to the Victim**

Child/Youth prostitution affects the mental development of the child, exposes them to HIV/AIDS, and other STIs, unwanted pregnancies and related complications. Other effects may include: child-headed families (where children give birth to children), dropping out of school, children resorting to drug abuse and in extreme cases death.

Child abuse, on the other hand deters the social psychological growth of a child and tends to affect the child's ability to make informed decisions.

The program seeks to contribute to the implementation of the Beijing platform for Action, Stockholm Declaration (1996), Yokohama Declaration (2001), the Poverty Eradication Action Program (PEAP), the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, the National Reproductive Health policy and the forthcoming National Action plan on Child Sexual Abuse and Exploitation.

The overall aim of this program is to empower the children and youths to end child prostitution and to stop child and youth exploitation in the slum areas through equipping them and the slum support groups with: communication and advocacy skills, enhanced capacity, Media communications through various FM stations to improve the life of a child/youth in the slum areas, HIV/AIDS Palliative care, Prevention and control methods, Girl rehabilitation sessions and counseling will be provided to the girl/youth prostitutes too.

Specific objectives include:

- a) To empower children and the youth of the slum areas to uphold their human rights to stop child exploitation.

- b) Increased application of Life skills
- c) Strengthen slum leadership structures and support groups to fight child exploitation and enhance their ability to handle cases of child abuse and other related youth conflict in the slum areas.
- d) To provide care and support to victims of child sexual abuse.
- e) To change the attitude of society and law enforcement agents towards child prostitution through a mix of mass media and interactive communication strategies targeted to key audiences carried out, increasing their awareness on the negative effects of child sexual abuse.
- f) To lobby and advocate for law reform in particular integrating issues of child prostitution in the forthcoming NAP on CSAE.

## **The Youth and HIV/AIDS**

### **Combating HIV/AIDS Amongst the Youth by:**

#### **Promotion of Behavioral Change Practices**

#### **Fighting Stigma and Discrimination.**

#### **Continue With Creating Awareness on HIV/AIDS**

#### **Improve on Channels of Accessibility to HIV/AIDS services near.**

#### **Continuous Distribution of Condoms from the MOH**

#### **Sensitization**

#### **Counselling**

#### **Advocacy.**

HIV/AIDS prevalence is very high among the youths in urban slum areas in Uganda. Multiple factors are responsible for this high risk. Awareness has been created and a recent research in the slum areas showed that 99% of the youth know the major causes of HIV/AIDs. Translating knowledge into behavioral change remains a myth to most of the youths in the urban slums and in Uganda at large.

SAP seeks to implement a programs to prevent HIV/AIDS infection and mitigate its effects amongst the youths in the slum areas through promotion of behavioral change practices sensitization , condom distribution, counseling and psychosocial support.

The overall goal is *to prevent HIV/AIDS infection and mitigate its effects among the urban youths.*

### Objectives

- i) The youths and communities educated in behavioral change practices for the prevention of HIV/AIDS;
- ii) Strengthening structures to provide psychosocial support to affected and infected youths.

### *Specific Objectives*

1. *Sensitization on preventive methods and distribution of Condoms*
2. Youths educated in behavioral change practices for the prevention of HIV/AIDS
3. 100 Youths trained as Peer educators and counselors for fellow youths in the slum areas
4. Strengthening local structures to psychosocial support to 100 affected young people.
5. Adapt and/or adopt and disseminate BCC messages through media.
6. Advocacy initiatives to promote the rights of the youths and children infected and affected by HIV/AIDs

### **Results**

1. HIV/AIDS Prevalence rates among the youths will fall.
2. The Youth's attitudes towards HIV/AIDS will change.
3. The IPT-G therapy for groups will be used to help the affected youths live positively.

The Inter Personal Therapy for Groups (IPT-G) model was tried in Masaka and Rakai districts with people who have clinical depression caused by the effects of HIV/AIDS (among other causes) as identified by John Hopkins University<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>3</sup> "SAP in conjunction with WV has been partnering with John Hopkins University and Columbia University to pilot a treatment for adults diagnosed as clinically depressed using a culturally appropriate tool. Through this group therapy, the results have shown a more than 90% curative effectiveness rate. See article in Journal of American

4. The youth will be educated on behavioral change approaches and life skills.
5. The youths and communities mobilized and educated about values-based approaches ABC (Abstinence, Be faithful and Condom)
6. The youths will also be trained as peer educators for support to fellow youths.
7. Access to Voluntary Counseling and Testing (VCT) services increased through linkages with VCT service providers to the youths.
8. Community capacities will be strengthened for effective psychosocial support to the youth living with HIV/AIDS.
9. The Community leadership structures will support the youth to lead responsible lives

### Combating Child Labour/human trafficking in slum areas

Child labour and child trafficking are pervasive problems throughout the world today, especially in developing countries. Although restrictions on child exploitation of all kinds exist in Uganda, many children are still being exploited in one way or the other. CL and CT are becoming very common in urban slums today. Many children and the youths find themselves either engaged in some sort of employment or being carried away to work for very little or no payment at all.

Children work for a variety of reasons, the most important being Poverty, Wars and the induced pressure upon them to run to this plight. Schooling problems also contribute to child labour, whether it be the inaccessibility of schools or the lack of quality education which spurs parents to enter their children in more profitable pursuits, this remain a myth. Traditional factors such as rigid cultural and social roles in certain countries further limit educational attainment and increase child labour. (The streets of Kampala are flogged with children from the nearby slum areas looking for assistance as beggars. These children mostly target the street lights where one

stops for a minute or so. Many of these children actually come from homes in the slums. Parents of these children cannot stop their children because they also benefit from this practice. There is a need to sensitize parents and guardians on the dangers of neglecting their children while they go out to beg on the streets.)

Selling children, on the other hand is becoming a lucrative business in Uganda. Children are sold, often for labour or for commercial sex, both inside the country and outside, to the United Arab Emirates and Saudi Arabia. Others are taken as labourers. *Voice of America Reporter Machrine Birungi has more from Kampala.* “Some call it modern day slavery. But unlike historical slavery, which involved adults, today’s includes children being traded for money or food. Some are sold; others are rented”.

## **Relevancy**

Child labour and trafficking in Sub-Saharan Africa is not a new phenomenon; it has its roots in cultural attitudes and traditions related to the subsistence agricultural economies of the region. However, over time, child exploitation has grown in magnitude and complexity as populations grow in the post-colonial era. As global commitment to a more robust definition of child rights develops, child labour and child trafficking has been recognized as an issue of injustice that needs to be redressed. The global context demands that preparing children for adulthood and protecting them from prematurely entering the workforce are necessary actions for the reduction of poverty of the next generation. Many ideologies have come up to protect children from these deadly acts, but they do not seem to solve the situation. There is an understanding that universal education until the legal age of work is the ideal means of improving economies and creating stable societies, it is also the most potent deterrent to children being trafficked into child labour. There are various needs, gaps and barriers that enhance child labour and child trafficking in the urban areas and more so in the slum areas. These include:

*Access and quality barriers:* Many communities and more so in the slum areas, do not have enough facilities with which to live a fairly good life. These include, poor infrastructures at all levels, Lack of enough food, and others. Children living in the slums suffer more when they have to succumb to the pressures of living without these required needs, this forces them to engage in early labour or even allowing to be trafficked to a better destination.

*Gaps in the education Sector:* The Uganda Government offers Universal Education (UPE) throughout the country, It is true that UPE requires no direct tuition costs from families, but in reality, many “hidden” costs prevent households from sending their children to school. For example, uniforms and school supplies are beyond what many parents can afford in the Uganda slum areas. Some slums have schools that offer only the first few grades in the primary level. Others may lack quality of instruction, due to poor curricula, or poorly equipped facilities. Curricula are often irrelevant and not tied to the lives and work of children, their families and the local context. Pupils who drop out of school often have no opportunities for alternative education. There is also a problem of lack of enough food at school, which is a great constraint to the learning process, a hungry child will have difficulty participating in classroom learning.

*Poverty:* Poverty predisposes children to abuse as they are forced to be with the perpetrators who in most cases are the providers of basic services. Poverty levels are highest in the slum areas in Kampala District<sup>4</sup>. Food insecurity at the household level is not adequate and some families get only one meal in a day, Shelter in the slum areas is also a problem, Many children living in the slum areas have to succumb to lack of basic physiological needs due to the high poverty levels in their areas.

*Conflict and displacement:* Many African countries have internal conflicts or disasters that displace communities. Tensions, destruction of infrastructure and the disruption of instruction routines are sub-optimal environments for quality of a good life to an average child. In Uganda we have the over 20 year northern war, this has led to many children being displaced, these children end up in urban areas and live in the slums where they can easily get some shelter.

*Gender:* The girl child suffers from taking on a motherly role at an early age. Some girls are being sold into prostitution. Girls are easy prey to both child labour and trafficking in the slum areas. Many people think that boys will always have a greater earning potential than the girls.

*HIV/AIDS:* The epidemic has exacerbated the challenges of providing basic education in Uganda. The education system, in particular, is breaking down. HIV/AIDS is killing teachers faster than they can be trained, thus reducing the quality of education. It is also limiting children’s attendance, due to added responsibilities of caring for a sick or dying parent or

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<sup>4</sup> Kampala City Council annual report 2006

generating family income when a breadwinner falls ill. Quality and effectiveness of education is further reduced as children cope with psychological trauma and grief. While many countries are striving to achieve UNESCO Education For All (EFA) goals, HIV/AIDS poses a significant threat; 31 of the 55 countries expected not to meet EFA goals by 2015 are among the 36 most severely impacted by HIV/AIDS.<sup>5</sup> Many of the orphaned children are easy prey to both Child labour and trafficking

*Disincentives to attend school:* Orphans are dropping out of school because of poverty, food insecurity, stigma and psychological trauma. Older orphans may be forced to cut short their education and girls are asked to become surrogate mothers to siblings. Because of the additional challenges related to HIV/AIDS, schools and teachers need to promote inclusive educational approaches and to emphasize student retention.

*Laws and enforcement are often inadequate.* The lack of enforcement of labour restrictions perpetuates child labour and trafficking in Uganda. For example; in many stone quarries in Kampala, children are seen doing various kinds of work despite the existence of the law protecting these children from engaging into such work, no enforcement has been made to ensure that such an act is minimized or even stopped. This is however, manifested in different ways.

*Inadequate options for safe work and alternative education:* Another principal need is the availability of safe work opportunities. Many children must work to contribute to family income. Relevant, child-friendly forms of vocation-centered projects, providing safe work environments are often the best option.

*Lack of community awareness of the negative impact of child labour and child trafficking:* Many communities regard child labour as normal; there is a failure to distinguish moderate forms of work from excessive, hazardous and exploitative work. Many people don't seem to know that children around them are being trafficked in and out of their homes.. Strong awareness campaigns at the community level, advocacy for strengthened policy and public sector investments to protect children from abuse and neglect are necessary.

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<sup>5</sup> Education & HIV/AIDS: A window of hope. World Bank 2002

The program sets out to Strengthen support groups and slum leadership structures to increase knowledge of children’s human rights to combat child labour and child trafficking in the slum communities in Kampala Uganda.

*Goal*

To sustainability reduce the engagement of children in child labour and fight the rampant child trafficking in the slum areas.

*Specific objective*

1. To empower children and the youth of the slum areas to uphold their human rights to end child exploitation.
2. Capacity of households and school communities strengthened to meet children’s educational needs.
3. Strengthen slum leadership structures and support groups to fight child labour and trafficking and enhance their ability to fight cases of child abuse and other related youth conflict in the slum areas.
4. Create awareness of child abuse and other related ills on children and the youths in the slum areas.
5. To change the attitude of society and law enforcement agents towards child abuse and exploitation.
6. To empower children abused and exploited through child labour and child trafficking

**EXPECTATIONS OF THE PROGRAM.**

Estimated results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Children and youth will be empowered to make decisions about their lives and to uphold their human rights.</li> <li>○ Capacity of households, local authorities and school communities strengthened to meet children’s educational needs and to influence policy on resource allocation.</li> <li>○ Children at risk of child labour/trafficking have access to non-formal and transition education</li> <li>○ Quality of basic education improved through multiple interventions to keep children in schools.</li> </ul>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Awareness will be raised among the communities regarding children's rights in general and dangers of child labour and child trafficking will be recognized as a crime.</li> <li>○ Generally, this program will assist in the realization of the Beijing platform of Action, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Stockholm Declaration and Yokahama Declaration, the National Action Plan on Women and Children, the PEAP and also contribute to the promote the status of children in Uganda.</li> </ul>
Main activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Children and the youths will be sensitized on their human rights</li> <li>○ Slum support groups trained in Human rights approaches and applications</li> <li>○ Psychosocial support training to children, the youth and slum community.</li> <li>○ Advocacy training for support groups and volunteers</li> <li>○ Lobbying the relevant bodies to end child labour and trafficking.</li> <li>○ Media advocacy programs on the local FM radios.</li> <li>○ Drama competitions in slum realated schools.</li> <li>○ Peer educators will be trained in schools to handle child related problems.</li> <li>○ Parents be sensitized on child labour and trafficking</li> <li>○ Counsellors in schools will be trained</li> <li>○ HIV/AIDS Sensitization and seminars</li> <li>○ IEC materials will be distributed in schools and in the slum areas.</li> <li>○ Monitoring and evaluation</li> </ul>

## The Youth and Reproductive Health

The study Summary

### **Background**

The world's total fertility rate is 2.59 children per a woman (World Fact Book, 2007), fertility rate being defined as the total number of live births or children a woman will have borne at the end of her reproductive life if she experiences the current age specific fertility rate pattern. The

Uganda demographic survey (UBOS and Macro, 2007) showed that Uganda has the highest fertility rate of 6.7 among the three East African countries with Kenya having a rate of 4.7 and Tanzania having a rate of 5.7. Family Planning use among married women aged 15-49 years in Uganda is only 24%. This is lower than Kenya or Tanzania which have Family Planning use of 39% and 26% respectively (PRB, 2007).

Although the average fertility rate for all urban areas in Uganda is 4.4 as compared to 6.7 for the all nation, people living in congested areas form a higher fertility rate of 6.1. The high fertility rate in the slum areas can, among other factors, be attributed to the early age at which women begin child bearing, low contraceptive prevalence rates and the high unmet need for family planning and accessibility to reproductive health services together with the desire for many children (MOH, 2005).

### ***Problem statement***

Uganda's fertility rate of 6.7 children per woman is one of the highest in the world today. The fertility rate of women in the slum areas is 6.1 while the general urban fertility rate in Uganda is 4.4. Young women (Below 30 years) are the most fertile age group.

Maternal care, childbirth care and family planning are key components of Primary health care. Family planning is crucial in particular, to avoid high risk pregnancies (Tarimo and Webster, 1996). Family planning also helps in regulating the interval between pregnancies hence determining the number of children in the family. It can prevent at least 25 percent of all maternal deaths by allowing women to delay motherhood, providing some protection from sexually transmitted diseases including HIV and AIDS and stop child bearing when they have reached their reproductive goals (Shane, 1997).

A review of Kampala district, statistics shows that the level of Family Planning use in Nakawa division (Naguru Parish included) is 35.8% of the total population. Statistics also show that only 30% of the women in Nakawa division have access to available reproductive health services. This implies that only a third of the people of reproductive age in the division use family planning and reproductive health services. (UBOS Analytical Report, 2006).

Despite the services provided, knowledge, attitude and practice of family planning and

reproductive health services use among women is still low. Many of the slum women find themselves with unwanted pregnancies and are constrained in accessing maternal health centers.

This study will, therefore, explore the knowledge attitudes and practices of family planning methods and reproductive health services for women in the slum areas in Kampala district.

### ***Justification and significance***

Many of the children in the slum areas live under very poor conditions. Women's fertility rates in the slum areas are the highest in Kampala city. An absence of sufficient research on the use of family planning and accessibility to reproductive health services in the slum areas has led to increasing mortality rates for both children and mothers.

This Study will generate information that will lead to a better understanding of the knowledge, attitude and practice of family planning methods and reproductive health services for women in the slum areas in Kampala district. The district will be in a better position to plan for policies and projects on the use of family planning and reproductive health methods in the slum areas.

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

#### **General objective**

To determine the knowledge, attitude and practice of Family Planning methods and the use of available reproductive health services in the slum areas.

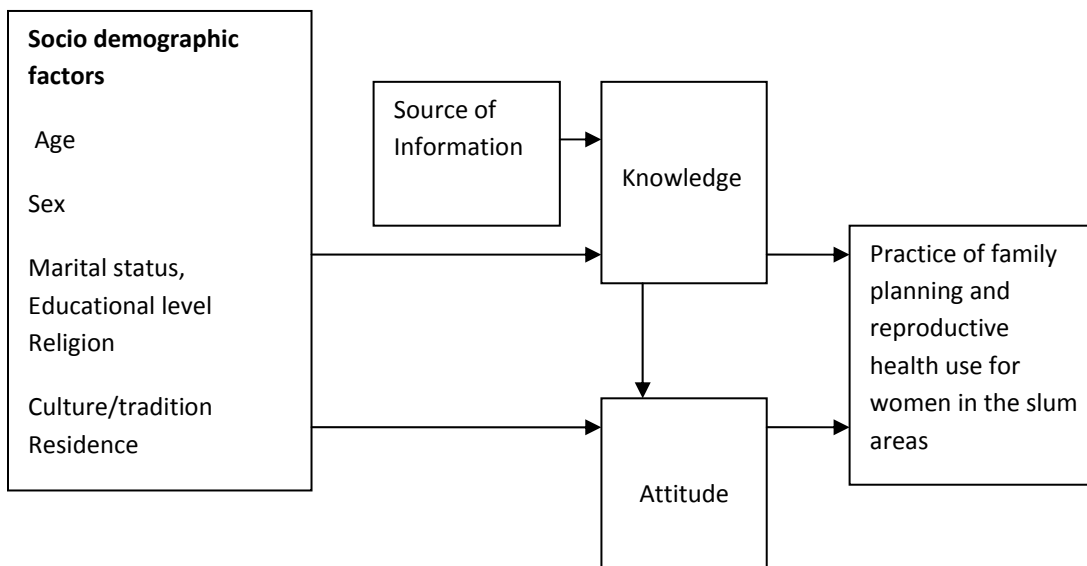
#### **Specific objectives**

1. To assess the knowledge about Family Planning and reproductive health use among women in the slum areas of Naguru and Nakulabye in Kampala district.
2. To ascertain the attitude towards family Planning and reproductive health use among women in the slum areas of Naguru and Nakulabye in Kampala district
3. To determine the practice of family Planning and reproductive health use among women in the slum areas of Naguru and Nakulabye in Kampala district

## **1.5 Conceptual framework**

Knowledge, attitude and practice of family planning and reproductive health use among women in the slum areas is greatly influenced by Socio-demographic factors like age, marital status, sex, educational level, residence and occupation.

**Figure 1: Conceptual frame work on interaction of background factors, Knowledge, Attitudes and their influence on the Practice of Family Planning/reproductive Health use**



The study will be conducted in the slum areas of Naguru and Nakulabye. Using an estimate of 300 adult women (24-35), 300 young women (-18-24 yrs) and 100 men per slum area, SAP targets to randomly select 1200 women and 200 men from the 2 slum areas of Nakulabye and Naguru.

### **Strategy**

The study will essentially be descriptive and analytical in nature, using both primary and secondary methods of data collection. Field observations, focus group discussions and key informant interviews will be used to generate information regarding the socio-economic

characteristics of the respondents, The primary data collection methods will include interviews with primary informants, group discussions and semi structured and structured interviews. Secondary information will be derived from already existing reports, magazines and brochures.

Two major discussions will take place and these will target women (-18 to 24) and the second one will include adult women (24-35). Peer to peer conversations will be encouraged (Women, Youth groups and Leaders will be facilitated to engage in these community conversations and meetings).The lead researcher and research assistants will also be introduced to the slum leaders for purposes of cooperation with the community.

### **Result #1**

A completed study identifying behaviors that make young and adult women prone to early and unwanted pregnancies and the poor reproductive health methods and findings documented for behavioral change

### **Programs**

SAP has developed Youth family planning and Reproductive health programs to address the problem at hand. Projects and methods will be designed to help all the young women access available services nearer to them.