

**INTERNATIONAL DAY OF THE AFRICAN CHILD
REPORT ON COMMEMORATIONS 16TH JUNE 2012
ORGANISED BY**



SECRETARIAT

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***“JOINING HANDS TO ACCELERATE QUALITY EDUCATION FOR ALL AMONG
VULNERABLE CHILDREN AND YOUTH”***

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

IDAY Uganda would like to thank all the member organizations and institutions who have so far made the Network realize its tangible achievements in a short time.

Special thanks go to IDAY-International for the consistent support it renders to IDAY Uganda to ensure that the less privileged children and youth attain quality education and basic skills. May God reward you abundantly

IDAY Uganda would also like to thank all those whose organizations which have not being mentioned but work tirelessly to ensure that the Network achieve its mission are appreciated.

IDAY Uganda also appreciates Pan African Movement for partnering with us whenever we organize the International Day of the African child

List of abbreviations

IDAY	International Day of the African Youth
HIV	Human Immune Virus
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
UPE	Universal Primary Education
USE	Universal Secondary Education
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
CBO	Community Based Organization
DAC	Day of the African child
PWDS	People With Disabilities
UNICEF	United Nation Child's Fund
NAADS	National Agricultural Advisory Services
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
PAM	Pan African Movement
UNDP	United Nation Development Plan
WHO	World Health Organization

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1.0 Introduction

IDAY-UGANDA (chapter) is a consortium of agencies, academia, individuals, community and faith based entities working towards the attainment of the 2nd Millennium Development Goal. IDAY's Vision is a world where all barriers to education are eliminated.

Members are grateful of the financial assistance extended to IDAY Uganda to commemorate the day of African child. However, these funds alone could not facilitate all the activities but rather members had an upper hand in boosting the activities.

1.1 Vision

Envision that every vulnerable child and young person attains basic quality education under sustainable health environment.

1.2 Mission

To bring together Organizations, Educational institutions and other line stakeholders to plan, coordinate and implement programs and projects aimed to promote quality education and dignity of the African child through policy influence and better service delivery.

1.4 Objectives

- i. To help network and coordinate activities related to the promotion of quality education and better services delivery for the less privileged children and youth.
- ii. To increase awareness of the dangers and problems associated with illiteracy and poor social infrastructures.
- iii. To seek cooperation with government, educational establishments and other stakeholders to enhance promotion of quality education for all in line with the IDAY-Charter.
- iv. To support, lobby groups committed to influencing policies relating to promotion of quality education and better social services to the less privileged children and youth.
- v. To mobilize civil society, government and the private sector to participate in activities to commemorate the International Day of the African Youth/ Childhood.
- vi. To support Networking and sharing of experiences related to promotion of quality Education for less privileged children and youth.

1.5 Programmes and activities

- Community mobilization and advocacy.
- Information, Education and Communication.
- Training and capacity building.
- Research and Documentation.
- Publicity and Networking.
- Fundraising and resource mobilization.
- Education support.
- Psycho-social support.
- Primary Health Care

2.0 The Day of African Child 2012

It is our privilege to introduce the International Day of the African Child which falls on 16th June of every year in commemoration of the tragic incident that happened on 16th June 1976 when unknown number, but probably higher than a few hundreds of young South African in Soweto were massacred by the apartheid army while they peacefully demonstrated to attain their civil rights which included access to quality Education.

In the same vein, we exceptionally recognize two Guinean boys, Yaguine and Fode who were found dead in the landing gear of Sabena airplane returning from a flight from Conakry. With them was a desperate and disturbing message reminding us that the education conditions in Sub-Saharan Africa remained unacceptable due to its poor quality. The message read “Help us, we are suffering terribly.....”

2.1 Day of African Child Awareness week

IDAY Uganda lined up a host of activities which ran during the Day of the African child awareness week. Build up activities ran from 4th - 11th and these involved identifying schools to participate in debate competition among primary schools. Other activities included fundraising etc

2.1.1 Debate session

Debate was the major activity carried out when commemorating the International Day of the African child 2012. A total of 12 (twelve) schools participated in the debate session and were primary children.

The major reason for the debate competition was to target imparting skills like communication skills, self esteem, interpersonal skills and confidence in pupils.

Below are some of the summarized points which children discussed under the theme **“Modern technology has done more harm than good.**

Proposers points	Opposers points
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Modern technology has improved on the education sector • It has simplified work (use of machines) • It has improved the medical sector i.e. there are modern machines used when diagnosing patients • Reduction of boredom through introduction of computers • Improved security • Family planning for spacing children &government planning • It has eased transfer of money e.g. western Union, mobile money • It has widened peoples understanding • It has made a world a global village • Creation of employment opportunities • Creation of friends worldwide • It has improved communication services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Modern technology has led to pornography • It has led to environmental degradation • It has led to global warming • Increased accidents • Introduction of family planning (harmful drugs with many side effects) • It has led to death of people through use of bombs, guns etc in wars • It has led to air pollution • Political instability • Loss of faith in God • Increased crime rates • Destruction of African tradition e.g. sexual immorality and moral degeneration • Soil infertility (Harmful fertilizers) • Un employment due to use of machines like computers

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• It has improved transport facilities | |
|--|--|

2.1.2 Main commemoration 2011

The commemorations took place at the Pan African Movement park where schools, IDAY Uganda members, invited guests and well wishers gathered under the theme “**The rights of children with Disabilities; the Duty to Promote, Promote, Respect and Fulfil**” .

This was followed by the message from the vice chairman Local Council of Luzige zone which was read by his representative. The message read

“I thank the organizers for today’s function and all the stakeholders who have joined hands to have the rights of children with disabilities be protected, respected promoted and fulfilled.

We all know that we were once children with almost no values or no promise but because of God’s mercy, we came out as people of use to the nation and the world at large. This should be applicable to the DISABLED CHILDREN. They have no curs from God, but why do you curse them?

Let me wish all of you a happy stay at Pan African Movement and that God accepts all the positive outcome from today’s gathering.

I remain yours in service “

Muleme Musa

Vice chairman

2.2 Presentation of the paper on disability

Disabilities is an umbrella term, covering impairments, activity limitations, and participation restrictions. Thus disability is a complex phenomenon, reflecting an interaction between features of a person’s body and features of the society in which he or she lives. In Uganda and some parts of the world, PWDs are at greater risk of HIV /AIDS infection

because of several social and economic circumstances that make them even more vulnerable to contracting HIV.

PWDs belong to the poorest of the poor and most marginalized communities, which is a significant risk factor in susceptibility to HIV/AIDS.

Types of disabilities

Physical disability- any impairment which limits the physical function of limbs or fine or gross motor ability

Sensory disability. The term is used primarily to refer to vision and hearing impairment, but other senses can be impaired.

Developmental disability. Is any disability that results in problems with growth and development

Mental health and emotional disabilities

A mental disorder or mental illness is a psychological or behavioral pattern generally associated with subjective distress or disability that occurs in an individual, and perceived by the majority of society as being outside of normal development or cultural expectations

Intellectual disability

Intellectual disability is a broad concept that ranges from mental retardation to cognitive deficits too mild or too specific (as in specific learning disability) to qualify as mental retardation

Causes of disabilities

- Preventable diseases (such as poliomyelitis, meningitis and cerebral malaria)
- Inadequate prenatal and neonatal health care services
- Accidents
- Armed conflicts and their aftermath, for example, unexploded landmines
- Cultural practices like female genital mutilation among the Sebei of Eastern Uganda

The global literacy rate for PWDs adults is as low as 3%. Low literacy rates, poverty and lack of access to information / media messages present a challenge with PWDs on sexual and reproductive health and HIV/AIDS. Health centres are often difficult to access for PWDs due the way they are constructed - not taking into consideration the issues of those with mobility challenges. This coupled with the negative attitudes by the health workers all serve to deny the disabled a chance to access services like everybody else.

The personnel at the health centres have misconceptions about disability; namely, its a curse, misfits, social rejects, etc. A situation that enhances negative attitudes towards disabled persons most especially by service providers. As a result PWDs are often neglected when it comes to provision of HIV/AIDS related services.

The perception being that they not deserve the services due to the stereotypes..Women and girls with disabilities - living at home or in institutions are frequently exposed to sexual violence (Rape) and exploitation because of dependency and inability to report to the police and relevant authorities.

Due to stigma and discrimination, PWDs are less likely to marry and more likely to have a series of unstable relationships. Especially people with learning disabilities run higher risks of entering relationships without understanding its consequences.

Estimates

World wide

- The World Health Organisation (WHO) estimates that disabled people make up 10% of the population - around 650 million people.
- 80% of persons with disabilities live in developing countries, according to the UN Development Programme (UNDP).
- Disabled people account for 15 – 20% of the world's poorest (World Bank, Elwan 1999).
- Women with disabilities are recognized to be multiply disadvantaged, experiencing exclusion on account of their gender and their disability.

- According to UNICEF, 30 per cent of street youths are disabled.
- Although disabled people are amongst the poorest they were not included in rural poverty alleviation programmes (ESCAP, 1999).
- There is no country in the world where disabled people's rights are not violated (Disability Awareness and Action, Hurst 1999).
- Disabled people of working age in developed and developing countries are 3 times more likely to be unemployed and live in real poverty (DPI, Resource Kit 2003).
- Research indicates that violence against children with disabilities occurs at annual rates at least 1.7 times greater than for their non-disabled peers (UN).
- 98% of children with disabilities in developing countries do not attend school, says UNESCO.
- The global literacy rate for adults with disabilities is as low as 3 %, and 1% for women with disabilities, according to a 1998 UNDP study.
- The International Disability and Development Consortium estimate that 98% of disabled children in developing countries are denied any formal education (IDDC, 1999).

Uganda

- 7.2 % (2.5 m) of the population have a disability (Uganda National Household Survey 2005/2006).
- More than 40 % of the older persons in Uganda have a disability (Uganda National Household Survey 2005/2006).
- PWDs who are out of school are four times more than those in School (Uganda Population and Housing Census 2002).
- Only 2.2 % of PWDs in Uganda have attained post secondary level education (Uganda Population and Housing Census 2002).
- Approximately, 90 % of PWDs in Uganda do not go beyond primary education (Uganda Population and Housing Census 2002).
- 60 % of PWDs in Uganda do not receive any kind of rehabilitation (Uganda National Household Survey 2005/2006).

- The likelihood that people who stay in a household with a disabled head live in poverty is 38% higher than the likelihood that people who stay in a household with a non disabled head live in poverty (Johannes G. Hoogeveen : *Disability and Poverty in Uganda, 2004*).

2.3 Plenary discussion

The global literacy rate for PWDs adults is as low as 3%. Low literacy rates, poverty and lack of access to information / media messages present a challenge with PWDs on sexual and reproductive health and HIV/AIDS.

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The perception being that they not deserve the services due to the stereotypes.. Women and girls with disabilities - living at home or in institutions are frequently exposed to sexual violence (Rape) and exploitation because of dependency and inability to report to the police and relevant authorities.

In the 2010 progress report on the Millennium Development Goals, it was noted that the link between disability and marginalization in education is evident in countries at all levels of development. Even in some countries that are closer to achieving the goal of Universal Primary Education, children with disabilities represent the majority of those who are excluded.

UNESCO reported in 2006 that over 90% of children with disabilities in Africa are being denied the right to primary education. Children with disabilities are also more likely to drop out of school and are less likely to achieve positive learning outcomes than their peers without disabilities. In its recent four-country study, the African Child Policy Forum found that the main

barriers to the realization of the education rights of children with disabilities are poverty, negative attitudes, unskilled

A 2010 study conducted by Handicap International and Save the Children in four African countries concluded that children with disabilities are especially vulnerable as a result of entrenched social and structural discrimination against them. Many live in relative isolation and are invisible to society, often kept indoors and out of sight; they have less interaction with peers or adults in whom they could confide; and stigma surrounding disability can result in their needs and rights being dismissed by Communities, Authorities and families. Even where children with disabilities have information about possible sources of help, children who are deaf, blind or have restricted mobility may find it impossible to reach that help. Their dependency on family members, who in many cases are the perpetrators or relatives of the perpetrators, restrict them to the violent situation.

This is compounded by the acute lack of access experienced by many children with disabilities to education, child protection and medical, psycho-social, legal and other services, including reporting mechanisms that rarely accommodate their individual needs. This results in these children being uninformed about their rights, finding themselves in environments where they are vulnerable to sexual violence and, if they experience violence, with little opportunity to receive the necessary support. For example, in many countries there is a chronic lack of interpreters (such as sign language interpreters) to assist children with communication disabilities when making a report to the police or giving evidence in court.

Way forward

Physical impairment

- Construction of ramps alongside with steps in premise
- Provision of wheel chairs or special needs chairs
- Provision of assistants to these children

Mental retardation

- Skilled personnel or education of children with special materials
- Use of colorful materials and be theoretical
- Counseling parents to try and understand them

- Use of demonstration for the children
- Provide special time after classes
- Avoid discrimination for the slow learners

Deaf Mute

- Refer them to special schools
- Train parents to communicate with
- Mass training of teachers to be able to handle children with special needs by the government
- Sports for all children with disabilities
- Employing occupation therapist to train children

3.0 Award of certificates to participants

The Guest of Honor Mrs. Munaba Peruth- Deputy Mayor Makindye Division-Kampala District who represented the Mayor Mr. Ian Clerk who was unable to attend due to urgent issues he had to attend too, awarded certificates to all children who participated in the debate competition under the motion “**Modern technology has done more harm than good**”

The Guest of Honor thanked all the schools and the children who participated in the debate competition and at the same time excelling. She told head teachers to encourage children always take part in such activities being organized. This is because children get different skill through such activities

3.1 Challenges faced

- Inadequate funding. This greatly limited the targeted population. In addition it also affected the media coverage because we could not afford the amount they charge.
- Low turn up of different stakeholders compared to what we had targeted.

3.2 Recommendations

- Have a joint planning and commemoration with other organizations. This could help to increase on the funding and enables advocacy on a larger scale and it will also helps to attract the attendance of different stakeholders from government bodies and Organizations

Conclusion

We members of civil society operating under the umbrella of IDAY affiliated to IDAY International strongly state that if the above issues are addressed, will directly enhance opportunities of accessing quality education to poor Uganda children and hence way forward to achieving education for all. Special thanks go to all members of the network, well-wishers, community, children who participated during commemorations despite that they were challenges faced.

IDAY UGANDA CHAPTER

resolutions

“The rights of children with disabilities,” the duty to protect, promote and fulfill”

Disabilities is an umbrella term, covering impairments, activity limitations, and participation restrictions. Thus disability is a complex phenomenon, reflecting an interaction between features of a person’s body and features of the society in which he or she lives.

In the 2010 progress report on the Millennium Development Goals, it was noted that the link between disability and marginalisation in education is evident in countries at all levels of development. Even in some countries that are closer to achieving the goal of universal primary education, children with disabilities represent the majority of those who are excluded.

Causes of disabilities

- Preventable diseases (such as poliomyelitis, meningitis and cerebral malaria)
- Inadequate prenatal and neonatal health care services
- Accidents
- Armed conflicts and their aftermath, for example, unexploded landmines
- Cultural practices like female genital mutilation among the Sebei of Eastern Uganda

This is compounded by the acute lack of access experienced by many children with disabilities to education, child protection and medical, psycho-social, legal and other services, including reporting mechanisms that rarely accommodate their individual needs. Therefore , depending on the above challenges, IDAY Uganda members came up with the following resolutions

Resolutions

Introduce or reinforce accessible mechanisms where children with disabilities and/ or their families may lodge complaints when their rights are disregarded or violated and publicise these complaints mechanisms, especially to disabled children’s organisations.

- Strengthen all areas of service provision (including health care and community-based rehabilitation) to accommodate and include children with disabilities. This reinforcement should include every aspect of service provision, ranging from training of service providers to ensuring that facilities are accessible to all. Specifically, invest in high-quality, free services that prevent and respond to sexual violence against children and young people with disabilities and prioritise the best interests of the individual child at all times.

Access to education

- Develop time-bound implementation plans, showing how existing commitments regarding the realisation of the right to inclusive education of children with disabilities will be honoured, which should include at a minimum –
- Development of a policy framework for inclusive education at central (national) level to support a practice and culture of inclusive education at all levels of the education system, including early childhood development;
- Transforming mainstream schools to be more inclusive;
- Training of teachers (both in-service and pre-service) in inclusive teaching practices;
- Measures taken to ensure regular attendance of children with disabilities at school and reduction of „drop-out rates“;
- Reasonable accommodation of children with disabilities to enable equality of learning opportunities; and
- Indicating the resource allocation for the implementation of the policy framework of inclusive education.

Access to adequate infrastructures

- There should be an appropriate number of classrooms accessible to all with adequate and separate sanitation facilities for girls and boys.
- The government should allocate budget to the Ministry of Education and Sports to cater for the rehabilitation of schools which are in dilapidated state whether private, community or government owned especially in slum areas of Kampala where the

problem is at a high magnitude. this is due to the that the every child in Uganda has a right to adequate infrastrures and a right to relevant education

Violence against children with disabilities

- Introduce accessible, safe and child-sensitive measures to report violence and to facilitate effective access to the judicial system for children with disabilities.
- Strengthen the capacities of child protection systems and services to be inclusive of children with disabilities and to respond to their needs, as well as to introduce disability-appropriate violence prevention initiatives.
- Collaborate with relevant stakeholders, such as the Special Representative of the Secretary General on Violence Against Children

The right to be heard and to participate

Consider measures to strengthen disabled children's Representative Organizations in order to ensure meaningful consultation on matters relating to the duties to protect, respect, promote and fulfill the rights of children with disabilities. These measures may include capacity-building initiatives, facilitating networking and so forth.

Young people with disabilities need to receive sexual education at school or at home. Health centers should be accessible for persons with physical disabilities and provide comprehensive information. All materials should be made in easy to read and in understandable format for people with learning disabilities.

- Sensitizing and encouraging mothers and expectant mothers always to visit health centres. This would help to detect some of the preventable disease such that the right medicine is described to prevent some of the disabilities

DAY OF AFRICAN CHILD COMMEMORATION, 23rd JUNE, 2012

Speech by children representative

As we join the rest of the world to observe the Day of the African child 2012, am privileged to be selected to talk on behalf of all Children at this important event. I thank the panel of experts at the African Union who developed this year's theme which vividly reflect the plight of disabled children.

This year's theme: "The Rights of Children with Disabilities, the duty to protect, promote and fulfill" reminds us of the responsibilities we have towards disabled children. I take this opportunity to thank the Government of Uganda under the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Welfare for appointing a state Minister in charge of Disabilities. This shows how the government is committed to address issues concerning disability in this country.

As we observe this day, I wish to remind you that over 90% of children with disabilities in Africa are denied of the right to primary education. Many drop out of school due to discrimination against them. Others are kept away indoors and out of sight, and continue to be stigmatized. Many family members who would protect them or become pillars of dependency, only turn out to violate their rights.

Many organisations and education institutions have not developed child protection policies and continue to develop their buildings without providing facilities that are appropriate for disabled children.

As children of Uganda, we think that this situation is not of their own creation, and therefore it is everyone's responsibility to provide support, care and protection. We further call upon the government and other authorities to put in place a system that allows children with disabilities lodge their complaints once their rights have been violated. All organizations and institutions working with children should develop child protection policies to reduce cases of people who subject these children to violent situations.

We thank those individuals and organizations that have deliberately promoted the rights of disabled children in all aspects. Special thanks go to IDAY Uganda, IDAY International and all other partners for being visionary in form of promoting human rights across Africa and around

the world. Observing the rights of children through advocating for quality education will go a long way to develop our country to greater heights.

“Disability is not inability”, we appeal our brothers and sisters with different disabilities to use every opportunity at their exposure to use their talents and gifts to develop their potential for their wellbeing and as contribution to nation development. Thank you.

REMARKS BY THE COORDINATOR- IDAY UGANDA CHAPTER

Day of the African child 2012 held at the Pan African Movement Park 23rd June 2012

Dear Invited guests in your various capacities

The Children Here present

Ladies and Gentlemen

The Day of the African child is a special Day when we remember the South African, children who were killed fighting for their rights on 16th June 1976.

It is a day chosen for African to reflect on the importance of the African child as the future of tomorrow to ensure the continuation of our communities, our culture, our countries and Africa at large.

IDAY-Uganda Chapter stands for all individuals, NGO or Non-profit seeking Associations and Institutions which participates in the mobilization of civil society under the framework of the Day of the African child of 16th June.

It is the day when all of us especially as Ugandans should stand out and remind ourselves of the role each one of us including the children themselves together should come together and evaluate on the situation on the ground for our African, Ugandan child and highlight the good that our African child has and the gap and or bad that we need to change to ensure the African child has a future.

This year's theme of the Day of the African child "***THE RIGHTS OF CHILDREN WITH DISABILITIES ; THE DUTY TO PROTECT, PROMOTE, RESPECT AND FULFILL***" says a lot and can only be achieved if each of us plays his/her role of protecting the rights of people with disabilities.

Its major purpose is to give the African children and young people and child advocates the opportunity to express their views about their education system and to achieve the goals set by the Dakar framework and the 2nd MDG – a complete cycle of primary Education for all by 2014 in Sub-Saharan African

I would like to appreciate the role each one of us plays, children, parents/guardians, communities, institutions particularly schools and government at large, and reiterate that we need to take this more seriously.

Lastly , she thanked all the schools children who participated in the debate competition on 16th June 2012 and at the same time endeavored to turn up on 23rd June 2012 despite the fact that both days were weekends for social gathering and doing personal business.

REMARKS BY THE CHAIRMAN MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE – 23rd June 2012

The Chief Guest, Mrs Munaba Peruth- Deputy Mayor Makindye Division

Your Excellences, Members of parliament, distinguished guests, Children community, Ladies and Gentlemen.

It's an honor and privilege for me and on behalf of IDAY-Uganda to join the rest of the World to commemorate the of the Day of the African Child.

At the outset, on behalf of all Ugandans and my own personal behalf, I would like to express my appreciation to the government of Uganda through the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development for recognizing this day and giving it a National highlight

However, we continue to lobby the government to give this special day a more entitlement of a public holiday.

The government of Uganda is commended for introducing UPE as a wonderful program that reflect its political commitment to Education for all, and is a role model of how the poorest countries of the world such as Uganda can eliminate widespread illiteracy and develop their human resource by provision of other affordable education.

This year's theme:

“THE RIGHTS OF CHILDREN WITH DISABILITIES ; THE DUTY TO PROTECT, PROMOTE, RESPECT AND FULFILL” has the government and civil society interplayed to ensure that Education is the basis of economic development or an essential condition of sustainable improvement of the general health conditions of the population.

He also talked about how the different artists have benefitted from the music industry also says a lot that even the disabled people can make a living in many ways if they are not stigmatized , and their rights not violated.

Conclusion

With due respect, once again, I would like on behalf of IDAY-Uganda express our appreciation to all the people who have accepted to attend this function.

Remarks by comrade Rugarama Daniel, Chairman of the National Executive committee of the Pan African Movement –Uganda National chapter during the commemorations of the international day of the African child at Pan African freedom park, Kampala , 23rd june , 2012

The Honourable Chief Guest,
Honourable Ministers, Your Excellences the Ambassadors,
The Chairman of IDAY –Uganda ,
Fellow Invited Guests, Comrades,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

On behalf of the Pan African Movement fraternity, allow me to welcome you to this place. We thank you all for honouring our invitations to come and participate in these commemorations despite the challenges you go through.

The Pan African Movement (PAM) is an organization of self expression, coordination and resistance of African people throughout the world in their quest for a total and complete liberation.

Pan African Movement-Uganda National Chapter is locally registered Pan African based Civil Society Organization established in 1994 during the 7th Pan African Congress (PAC) in Uganda. It implements legal aid, ideological services and related projects which may be deemed fit within the objectives of PAM.

I would like to thank IDAY Uganda and Uganda Children’s Centre for their continued engagement with the Pan African Movement in areas of mutual interest in pursuit of securing the destiny of the African children and youth. These areas have included issues to do with the plight of orphans and vulnerable children and advocacy on juveniles system in Uganda, way back from 2008 to date. I would further like to thank IDAY International Secretariat and other partners for their support towards such initiatives. As the Pan African Movement we are happy for this spirit and hope that these engagements will in future rise to even greater heights

Further, I would like reiterate the entire Pan African Movement's NAD THE Uganda National Chapter in particular, its support towards the protection and providing for the African child. During the 7th Pan African Congress held in Kampala, 1994, a strong resolution number 10 on children, was made i.e.

“Whereas tradition African values always attributed great importance's to the welfare of the child;

Whereas the future of the Pan African world depends on the survival , protection and development of the African child; and

Whereas the incidence of homeless and refugee children has reached alarming proportions in many African countries and the Diaspora and too often these children are made the victims of private or state-sponsored vigilante violence;

The 7th Pan-African Congress resolves:

To call upon Pan- Africanists and their institutions, individually and collectively, to uphold the rights of children;

To call upon all African government, including those in the African Diaspora, to guarantee to our children an adequate basic standards of material, emotional and psychological well-being, comprising adequate security, shelter, food, clothing, health-care and an African –conscious education;

To call on all African countries to ratify the United Nations Convention on the Rights of child, and those that have done so, to ensure its speedy implementation;

To call on all African government and the African peoples of the Diaspora to give first call to children, giving priority to them in times of wars as well as in times of peace;

To urge all governments to give special priority to education with special emphasis on the education of the girl child;

To call on African governments and the African peoples of the Diaspora to allocate sufficient amounts of resources to ensure the survival, the protection and the development of the African child;

To urge all non-Government Pan Africanist organizations to assist African governments and , where appropriate, lead the way in providing these materials and psychological necessities required for the well being of our children.”

We recognize the current efforts by the international community, governments and civil society but still the issue of disability and its effects are persisting and continue to haunts us. As we know this challenge needs collective efforts by all stakeholders and on this note, I call upon all members to contribute in all ways they can in order to support the disabled minors and also the adults.

One struggle many fronts.

I thank you

**SPEECH BY THE GUEST OF HONOR –MRS MUNABA PERUTH-DEPUTY MAYOR
MAKINDYE DIVISION 23rd JUNE 2012**

Dear Invited Guests

Head teachers,

Children

Ladies and gentlemen

She began her speech by thanking the organizers of the day that is **IDAY Uganda** in collaboration with **Pan African Movement** as we join the rest of the world to commemorate the International Day of the African child 2012. She emphasized that it's important to have people who care about the needs of Children with Disabilities. She added that, in the past people With Disabilities were ignored, killed, sacrificed and many dubious activities took place. Therefore, there has been changes in Africa and in Uganda at large concerning the rights of People with Disabilities. She gave an example of how albinos were hunted in Tanzania , in Congo , People With Disabilities were seen as misfortune, abomination .she mentioned some of the rights of children such as Right to non –discrimination , Right to participate, Right to quality learning , Right to safe and non-violent environment etc such rights should apply to children with disabilities , thanked children for being obedient , teachers for the wonderful work they are doing of grooming children. We should continue showing love, devotion and share the same spirit, give education to PWDS

However, she also stated that despite the fact that many dubious activities happened, the government of Uganda has strived to put up measures of providing some services for people of which the disabled people are entitled to. The following are some of the services she highlighted.

- The government has increased teachers salaries
- NAADS program has been extended in Kampala to promote the welfare of education
- Youth programs have been funded ie youth fund. The money will target start-up and small businesses to address bottlenecks of accessing affordable loans In addition to that the money will support the growth of business ventures owned by the youth aged between 18 and 35 years and help create jobs for young people. The fund will focus on

improving the competitiveness of the business environment to enable the private sector to play a dominant role for employment generation, which will be enforced by vocational training

Lastly, she sent greetings and apology from the Mayor who was unable to attend the commemoration because of other responsibilities he had to attend to.

BUDGET FOR THE INTERNATIONAL DAY OF THE AFRICAN CHILD 2012

Activity	Item	Amount	
Debate	certificates	100,000	
	Public address system	100,000	
	lunch	400,000	
	Video	100,000	
	Fuel	100,000	
	Stationery	55,000	
	Banners	120,000	
	Airtime	5,000	
	Coordination	75,000	
	Allowance (Driver)	20,000	
	Transport refund	30,000	
	Miscellaneous	15,000	
	DDAY	T-shirts	900,000
		Sound system	180,000
Lunch		600,000	
MC		30,000	
Video		100,000	
Hiring tents+chairs		200,000	
Toilet		80,000	
Cleaning the venue		150,000	
Transport for schools		150,000	
Airtime		20,000	
Coordination		90,000	
Fuel		30,000	
Allowance (Driver)		20,000	
Miscellaneous		100,000	
GRAND TOTAL		3,770,000	

Sources of funding

SOURCE	AMOUNT
IDAY International	2,919,376
Member contribution	850,624
Grand Total	3,770,000



Children lining up for lunch after the debate session



Children entertaining guests



Head teachers of various schools displaying certificates received for participating in the debate competition alongside the Guest of Honor, Chairman IDAY Uganda and Chairman PAM



Above children acting to demonstrate that children with disabilities are mistreated



Guest of Honoring giving a speech



Chairman PAM giving remarks



Above children listening attentively during the debate session



Children entertaining guests



Coordinator being interviewed



Chairman IDAY Uganda and the Guest of Honor
Listening attentively to children's views



Children entertaining guests



Children enjoying the meal during the commemoration day





Children displaying certificates received for participating in the debate competition

