



MAKERERE UNIVERSITY



UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI



**TAASISI YA USTAWI
WA JAMII**



INTERNATIONAL SOCIAL WORK CONFERENCE

**PROFESSIONAL SOCIAL WORK IN EAST AFRICA:
TOWARDS SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY REDUCTION**

CONFERENCE PROGRAMME AND ABSTRACTS

**16-18th March 2014, Kampala, Uganda
Venue: Hotel Africana**

financed by

Austrian

Development Cooperation

appear

Austrian Partnership Programme
in Higher Education and Research
for Development



INTERNATIONAL SOCIAL WORK CONFERENCE

PROFESSIONAL SOCIAL WORK IN EAST AFRICA: TOWARDS SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY REDUCTION

16-18th March 2014
Kampala, Uganda
Venue: Hotel Africana

CONFERENCE PROGRAMME AND ABSTRACTS

Contents

WELCOME MESSAGES	3
KEYNOTE SPEAKERS	10
CONFERENCE SUB-THEMES.....	12
DETAILED CONFERENCE PROGRAMME	13
ABSTRACTS	28
KEYNOTE ABSTRACTS	28
SUB-THEME 1:.....	30
POVERTY REDUCTION, SOCIAL POLICY, AND SOCIAL WELFARE: THE ROLE OF SOCIAL WORK.....	30
SUB-THEME 2:.....	43
SOCIAL WORK AND THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS: TOWARDS 2015 AND BEYOND	43
SUB-THEME 3: THE IMPORTANCE OF CULTURE AND HUMAN RIGHTS IN SOCIAL WORK EDUCATION AND PRACTICE.....	48
SUB-THEME 4:.....	52
SOCIAL WORK IN THE CONTEXT OF CONFLICT, POLITICAL VIOLENCE AND POST- CONFLICT SITUATIONS.....	52
SUB-THEME 5:.....	58
MANAGING DIVERSITY IN SOCIETY: FROM SEGREGATION TO INCLUSIVE POLICIES AND PRACTICE	58
SUB-THEME 6:.....	64
SEXUALITY, GENDER AND SOCIAL WORK.....	64
SUB-THEME 7:.....	70
GLOBALIZATION AND MODERNIZATION IN AFRICA: THEIR IMPACT ON SOCIETIES AND CORRESPONDING CHALLENGES FOR SOCIAL WORK.....	70
SUB-THEME 8:.....	76
INNOVATIVE APPROACHES IN SOCIAL WORK THEORY, EDUCATION, PRACTICE, ETHICS AND RESEARCH	76
SUB-THEME 9:.....	85
SOCIAL WORK AND THE ENVIRONMENT: TOWARDS A SUSTAINABLE HABITAT FOR FUTURE GENERATIONS.....	85
POSTER PRESENTATIONS.....	85
PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATIONS.....	89

WELCOME MESSAGES

Welcome message from the Minister for Gender, Labour and Social Development, Republic of Uganda

On behalf of the Government of Uganda, the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development in particular, the people of Uganda, and my own behalf, I would like to take this opportunity to warmly welcome you to the International Social Work Conference that will take place from the 16th to 18th March 2014 at Hotel Africana, in Kampala. This conference is a culmination of a three-year joint project on the promotion of professional social work towards social development and poverty reduction in East Africa; funded by the Austrian Development Cooperation under the auspices of the Austrian Partnership Programme for Higher Education and Research for Development (APPEAR).

The Government of Uganda is committed to poverty reduction and the realization of social development. It is for this reason that social development and poverty reduction have been included in the Vision 2040, the National Development Plan (NDP) and the Social Development Sector Strategic Investment Plan 2. The Government of Uganda also realizes that implementation of these development strategies demands the participation of many actors including the government, civil society, development partners and the academia among others. Social work, as one of the key professions in social development, has a significant role to play in poverty reduction and alleviation of suffering of the marginalized and vulnerable groups in society. For it to remain relevant in Africa, and in Uganda in particular, it must be seen to effectively contribute to social development. Strengthening its professional ability to perform these historical and current roles is therefore of paramount importance.

The conference whose major theme is '**Professional Social Work in East Africa: Towards Social Development and Poverty Reduction**' will bring together social work educators, practitioners, students, policy makers and other relevant stakeholders, to discuss the future of social work in Africa and learn from international, regional and local experiences and best practices.

This conference is also critical at this time as Uganda, Africa and the International Community review progress towards the achievement of Millennium Development Goals and as we consider the post-MDG agenda. Uganda is therefore honoured and privileged to be hosting such an historical event. The joint launching of the conference by different higher education institutions in East Africa and Austria attests to and further strengthens regional and international cooperation. I particularly wish to extend my gratitude to the Austrian government for its financial support towards the promotion of professional social work in East Africa and the organisation of this conference.

I look forward to welcoming you all to the Pearl of Africa.

Hon. Mary Karoro Okurut, MP

Minister for Gender, Labour and Social Development

APPEAR has APPEARED. Comments about a successful programme and project

The results that have been achieved since the start of the 'Austrian Partnership Programme in Higher Education and Research for Development' (*appear*) in 2009 are quite impressive: *appear* currently finances 17 academic partnership projects with partners from 12 different countries. Some of these projects had been supported during their conception phase. Furthermore, more than 60 Master's and PhD scholarships were awarded.

appear finances academic partnerships between higher education institutions in Austria and research institutions in key regions of the Austrian Development Cooperation (ADC) in Africa, Asia and Latin America. The first programme phase will run until the end of 2014. Its aim is to strengthen the research, teaching and management capacities of the involved institutions and to add to the quest for a fairer and more sustainable world. *appear* is financed by the Austrian Development Cooperation and implemented by the team 'Higher Education and Research for International Development Cooperation' at the 'Austrian Agency for International Cooperation in Higher Education and Research' (OeAD) and the 'Austrian Latin America Institute' (LAI).



The programme is designed to combine and interlace institutional and individual capacity building and is based on the following fundamental principles:

Relevance for development - The partnership adds to the quest for a fairer and more sustainable world. All involved individuals and institutions benefit from the project.

Participatory approach - The project aims at including relevant stakeholders (civil society, NGOs, authorities, decision-makers) throughout the project conception and implementation. The academic partnership itself is balanced and enables equal participation of the involved project team members.

Result-orientation & Sustainability - The project aims at achieving a quantifiable number of results, which add to an overall project objective. The project results will be sustainable beyond the project period.

Alignment with the ADC - The research topic is in line with the strategies / thematic focus of the Austrian Development Cooperation.

Professional expertise - The project consortium possesses relevant experience and expertise in the project area.

Each of these dimensions are successfully realized within the PROSOWO-project partnership - a joint initiative of four East African higher education institutions and one Austrian partner that combines efforts towards international and regional networking, empirical research with curriculum development activities and socio-political advocacy for the social work profession. PROSOWO has a strong component pertaining to the establishment of South-South partnerships, both in East Africa as well as across the continent by networking with the Association of Schools of Social Work in Africa (ASSWA).

The 'International Social Work Conference in Kampala', organized by the PROSOWO-team, will not only summarize the empirical findings and academic results that have already been achieved, but will look to the future as a great opportunity to improve the livelihoods of marginalized groups and vulnerable people within African societies.

As the head of the *appear*-team I wish all participants substantial and inspiring discussions and I am sure that this important and ambitious venture will contribute a lot to the societal awareness of the importance of social work and social policies.

Prof. Dr. Andreas J. Obrecht

Head of the APPEAR programme

Message from the Coordinator of the PROSOWO project

Dear colleagues!

In 2010, a consortium of five schools of social work started an exciting project to promote professional social work in East Africa – the PROSOWO project. PROSOWO stands for '*Promotion of Professional Social Work towards Social Development and Poverty Reduction in East Africa*'. The project has a multi-dimensional approach, linking research to education, practice and policy. It has been designed to strengthen the capacities of the involved institutions and to establish avenues for international networking.

In March 2014, the PROSOWO project culminates in the international social work conference in Kampala, Uganda. A brief look at the nine sub-themes of the conference reveals the important role social work has to play in shaping societies in the 21st century. The conference, in conjunction with World Social Work Day 2014, will provide a platform to highlight this significant yet under-recognized role.



I am very enthusiastic about this event, and I am looking forward to jointly celebrate World Social Work Day with delegates from Africa and all over the world. Around 400 delegates have registered. They come from countries such as Austria, Botswana, Burundi, Canada, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Nigeria, Norway, Rwanda, Somalia, South Africa, Sweden, Tanzania, The Netherlands, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, United Kingdom, USA, Zambia and Zimbabwe; and even more might join us.

There will be enough time and space for presentations, discussions, sharing of ideas and networking. We shall listen to thought-provoking keynote speeches; to more than 100 presentations covering a broad range of challenging topics; to authentic music and performances from the region; and to the too often unheard voices of our so-called clients or service users: people living on a grassroots level.

I am convinced that this international event hallmarks a milestone in the promotion of social work in East Africa and beyond. This profession has the potential to meaningfully contribute to the overall social development of our globalized societies and to play a significant role in the fight against poverty and social inequality. It is my hope that the fundamental social work principles of human rights and social justice will be omnipresent at this conference, and that our theoretical discussions will show practical and sustainable effects thereafter. It is my wish that this occasion will replenish our strengths and visions so that we get empowered in our capacities to fight deprivation and discrimination; to stand up for gender equality; to raise our voice for minority rights; and to care for the most vulnerable and marginalized in our societies.

I warmly welcome you to the conference opening at Hotel Africana right in the heart of Kampala! And don't forget to join us in the social work march on the streets of this vibrant city!

Prof. Helmut Spitzer

Carinthia University of Applied Sciences, School of Social Work, Austria

Welcome from the Chair, Local Organising Committee

It is with great pleasure that I welcome you to this very important conference that is placing social work education and practice at the fore of the discussions on poverty reduction and social development. The conference is unique in relation to its inception, planning and attendance. The journey towards this conference began in 2010 when a group of seven individuals from six institutions met in Nairobi, the capital city of Kenya to develop a project proposal on professionalizing social work in East Africa. The idea of the conference was born then - and incorporated in the planned project. This week, we celebrate that initiative and are honoured that beyond the East African region, the conference has attracted



participants from different parts of the world, virtually from every continent. The fact that this conference falls within the week when we celebrate the annual social work day is worth celebrating as we join hands with the global community to deliberate, but also showcase our contribution to society. Another unique feature of the conference has to do with the composition of the participants who include not only the educators, researchers and development practitioners but also a good representation of students, policy-makers and direct users of social work services. In this conference, we have an opportunity to listen to each of these distinguished groups, and to share our vast knowledge and experiences.

The conference addresses a very significant theme not just in East Africa and Africa at large but globally: poverty reduction and social development. With more than one billion people still trapped in poverty and with widespread human rights violations all over the world, the need for a strong social work profession, capable of advocating for and contributing effectively to positive social change cannot be overstated.

On behalf of the organizing team, I extend our appreciation to the Austrian Government through the Austrian Development Cooperation - under the auspices of the Austrian Partnership Programme in Higher Education for Research and Development (APPEAR) - for the financial support towards the PROSOWO project in general and this conference in particular; and for honouring our invitation to be a part of this event. Further, we acknowledge the financial support from the Carinthian Provincial Government (Austria) and AfriCarinthia (Austria), which further subsidized the costs of running this conference. The PROSOWO team - Professor Helmut Spitzer, Dr. Gidraph Wairire, Dr. Zena Mnasi Mabeyo, Mr. Charles Rutikanga, Ms. Sabrina Riedl and myself - have worked very tirelessly to plan the conference right from inception to its execution. Our very sincere appreciation also goes to Makerere University for accepting to be the local host of the conference. In particular, the

entire faculty and other staff of the Department of Social Work and Social Administration at Makerere University joined hands to work towards the success of this conference. In a special way, I wish to extend our gratitude to Ms Penninah Kansiime and Ms Sharlotte Tusasirwe who were in charge of the conference secretariat and have worked selflessly in attending to the day to day demands of the conference organization. Our most sincere thanks also go to our esteemed keynote speakers: Professor Lynne Healy, Professor Vishanthie Sewpaul and Professor Rodreck Mupedziswa for accepting our invitation. We also very much appreciate the contribution of Professor Antoinette Lombard who in a way is a part of the PROSOWO family. Thanks to all the participants and delegates and all the presenters for your well-thought and very generous submissions.

Finally, I welcome you to Uganda and to the city of Kampala. I hope you enjoy the unique blend of our culture and nature and that you will take some time to learn more beyond the confines of the conference venue at Hotel Africana.

Respectfully,



Janestic Mwendé Twikirize, PhD

Chair, Local Organising Committee

PROSOWO: The project behind this conference

This conference has been made a reality by a particular project – the so-called PROSOWO project. PROSOWO stands for '*Promotion of Professional Social Work towards Social Development and Poverty Reduction in East Africa*'. It is a joint initiative of four East African institutions of higher education and one Austrian partner. The participating institutions are: University of Nairobi (Kenya); University of Rwanda; Institute of Social Work (Tanzania); Makerere University (Uganda); and Carinthia University of Applied Sciences (Austria).

The overall objective of this university cooperation is directed towards the promotion of professional social work education and practice. Social work should thus contribute more effectively to social development and poverty reduction in achieving the Millennium Development Goals in East Africa. Key elements of the project are empirical research on the role of social work in poverty reduction; curriculum development; capacity building; and advocacy for the social work profession. The interlinked activities of the project are expected to build the capacity of the partner institutions; to promote the social work profession; to support gender equality; and to significantly assist poverty reduction strategies through well-trained and qualified social work staff.

In the empirical part of the project, more than 1,800 social work stakeholders have been involved through quantitative and qualitative approaches. The outcomes of the research are yet to be translated into revised social work curricula. The respective schools of social work are expected to achieve higher training levels and will hence produce more competent social workers prepared to face the challenges of poverty and other social problems at different levels – micro, meso and macro.

The project also pertains to socio-political advocacy for the social work profession. The joint endeavour is a strong social work workforce and a legislative framework that regulates the profession in each country.

The academic output of the project has already been seen in national research reports, co-authored scientific articles and conference papers. A major scientific outcome will be the forthcoming publication '*Professional Social Work in East Africa. Towards Social Development, Poverty Reduction and Gender Equality*', edited by Helmut Spitzer, Janestic Twikirize and Gidraph Wairire.

For more information, visit www.appear.at/prosowo.

PROSOWO is funded by

appear

Austrian Partnership Programme
in Higher Education and Research
for Development

KEYNOTE SPEAKERS

Vishanthie Sewpaul (PhD) is a Senior Professor at University of KwaZulu Natal, South Africa. She has been actively involved in several national structures on the cutting edge of policy and standards development in social work in post-apartheid South Africa, and in developing social work in Africa. She is the President of the Association of Schools of Social Work in Africa (ASSWA). She was the President of the first ever non-racial, unified National Association of Social Workers (NASW, SA), and is the immediate past President of the Association of South African Social Work Education Institutions (ASASWEI) - currently its Vice-President.



Prof Sewpaul is a Vice-President on the IASSW Board. She joined the IASSW Board in 2000 where she chaired the Nominations Committee; the Katherine Kendall Awards Committee and the Global Standards Joint IASSW/IFSW Committee for Social Work Education and Training. She is currently the Co-chair of the Global Social Work Definition Committee on IASSW. She has published widely, serves in an advisory capacity and reviewer for several journals, and as an external examiner for several universities, nationally and internationally. She has always maintained active links with practice, the most recent being as coordinator for a community-based project with children and youth living on the streets.

Rodreck Mupedziswa (PhD) a professor in social work, was educated at various institutions, including the London School of Economics (University of London) and the University of Zimbabwe. He is previous winner of the prestigious Foreign and Commonwealth Scholarship. The theme of his Doctor of Philosophy degree focused on issues pertaining to the quest for relevance with particular focus on social work education and training in Africa. He currently serves as Head of the Department of Social Work, at the University of Botswana, a position he has held for the past 5 years. Prof Mupedziswa is a very seasoned researcher and he scooped the prestigious University of Botswana Researcher of the Year Award for 2010.



Previous positions held by Prof Mupedziswa include Director of the Forced Migration Studies Programme in the Graduate School for the Humanities at the University of the Witwatersrand (Wits) in Johannesburg, South Africa (2002 - 2004) and Deputy Director at

the School of Social Work at the University of Zimbabwe (1991 – 2001). Prof Mupedziswa is (since 2005) Editor-in-Chief of the peer-reviewed, ProQuest listed *Journal of Social Development in Africa*. He has served as visiting professor to several academic institutions including Anglia Ruskin University, Cambridge, UK, Minnesota State University, USA, and National University of Lesotho.

Over the years, Prof Mupedziswa has authored/co-authored 8 books, has published 25 articles in international and regional peer-reviewed journals, 26 book chapters, 4 monographs and 5 occasional papers. He has, over the years, presented academic papers at 104 conferences/workshops/symposia in 43 countries across the world. He has been keynote speaker at conferences in Melbourne (Australia); Bologna (Italy); Johannesburg (South Africa); and Cambridge (United Kingdom). He has served as external examiner for a number of academic institutions including the University of Cape Town, the University of Johannesburg, the National University of Lesotho and Women's University in Africa (Zimbabwe). He sits on the editorial boards of four international journals, and has also reviewed funding proposals for various agencies such as the National Research Foundation (NRF) of South Africa.

Prof Mupedziswa has previously served on the Science sub-Committee of the Research Council of Zimbabwe, and has also sat on the boards of several NGOs, including as chair of the AIDS Counseling Trust (ACT). Currently, he sits on the seven-member Executive Committee of the Organisation for Social Science Research in Eastern and Southern Africa (OSSREA), head-quartered in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. He has served as consultant for many international agencies, including the World Health Organisation (WHO); United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF); United Nations Centre for Regional Development (UNCRD); United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR); United Nations Development Programme (UNDP); and HelpAge International (HAI). Other agencies he has consulted for include DANIDA, SIDA, Jesuit Refugee Services, and the Municipal Development Programme (Southern Africa).

Lynne M. Healy (MSW, PhD) is Board of Trustees Distinguished Professor at the University of Connecticut, School of Social Work (West Hartford, CT, USA) and founding Director of the Center for International Social Work Studies. She has published on internationalizing social work curriculum, international social work, human rights, human service agency management, and ethics; recent works include the *Handbook of International Social Work: Human Rights, Development and the Global Profession* (Oxford, 2012) and a special issue of the *Journal of Social Work Education* on globalization. Prof Healy chairs the IASSW Human Rights Committee, and represents the IASSW on the United Nations NGO Committee for Social Development, and the Subcommittee on Poverty Eradication.



CONFERENCE SUB-THEMES

Sub-theme 1: Poverty reduction, social policy and social welfare: The role of social work

Sub-theme 2: Social work and the Millennium Development Goals: Towards 2015 and beyond

Sub-theme 3: The importance of culture and human rights in social work education and practice

Sub-theme 4: Social work in the context of conflict, political violence and post-conflict situations

Sub-theme 5: Managing diversity in society: From segregation to inclusive policies and practice

Sub-theme 6: Sexuality, gender and social work

Sub-theme 7: Globalization and modernization in Africa: Their impact on societies and corresponding challenges for social work

Sub-theme 8: Innovative approaches in social work theory, education, practice, ethics and research

Sub-theme 9: Social work and the environment: Towards a sustainable habitat for future generations

DETAILED CONFERENCE PROGRAMME

DAY 1: Sunday, 16 th March 2014	
9:00 - till Monday 10:00 am	<p>Registration</p> <p>Social Work March - "Let's Celebrate and Make the Power of Social Work Visible" Start the World Social Work Week by marching on the streets of Kampala from Watoto Church on Bombo Road to Centenary Park (transport will be arranged from Hotel Africana for interested delegates resident at the hotel)</p>
10:00 - 12:00	
12:00 - 14:00	<p>Lunch Informal gathering and self-catering lunch at local restaurants at Centenary Park (just a few minutes' walk from Hotel Africana)</p>
14:00 - 16:00	<p>Official Conference Opening Venue: Katonga Hall</p>
	Performance by Mildmay Children's Choir
	Welcome note by Dr. Janestic Twikirize , Makerere University, representative of the conference organizing committee and Uganda national coordinator of the PROSOWO project
	"PROSOWO: A project to professionalize social work in East Africa" by Prof. Helmut Spitzer , PROSOWO project coordinator, Carinthia University of Applied Sciences, Austria
	Welcome remarks by the host institution: Makerere University * Dr. Eddy Joshua Walakira , Chair, Department of Social Work and Social Administration * Prof. Edward Kirumira , Principal of the College of Humanities and Social Sciences and * Prof. John Ddumba-Ssentamu , Vice Chancellor of Makerere University
	Performance by Mildmay Children's Choir
	Remarks by Prof. Andreas Obrecht , Director of APPEAR

DAY 1: Sunday, 16th March 2014

<p><i>"Overview of the Austrian Partnership Programme in Higher Education & Research for Development"</i></p>	
	<p>Welcome remarks by Dr. Simone Knapp, Austrian Representative in Uganda</p>
	<p>Official opening by Hon. Mary Karoro Okurut, Minister of Gender, Labour and Social Development</p>
<p>Tea Break</p>	
<p>16:00 - 16:30</p>	<p>Special Session: Joining Hands – Professionalizing Social Work in Africa Venue: Katonga Hall</p>
<p>16:30 - 18:00</p>	<p><i>"The work of ASSWA (Association of Schools of Social Work in Africa): A network of schools of social work across Africa"</i> by Prof. Vishanthie Sewpaul, University of KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa, President of the Association of Schools of Social Work in Africa</p> <p><i>"The relevance of social workers' associations: A view from IFSW-Africa region"</i> by Mr. Daniel Opare Asiedu, President of the International Federation of Social Workers, Africa region</p> <p><i>"The Ugandan perspective: The role of NASWU (National Association of Social Workers of Uganda)"</i> by Mr. Charles Draecabo, President of NASWU</p> <p><i>"The future generation: Students' perspectives on social work and social development"</i> by Mr. Ismael Ochola, University of Nairobi</p> <p>Chairs: Dr. Zena Mabeyo, Institute of Social Work, Tanzania, & Mr. Charles Rutikanga, University of Rwanda</p>
<p>18:00</p>	<p>Cocktail Party With Cultural Event Time and space to get to know each other, for sharing of ideas and networking Performance by Ndere Troupe – East African culture, music and dance</p>

DAY 2: Monday, 17th March 2014

Keynote Speech & Plenary Discussion
Venue: Katonga Hall

Speaker: Prof. Rodreck Mupedziswa, Head of the Department of Social Work, University of Botswana

08:30 - 9:50
"The social development perspective and its contribution to poverty reduction in sub-Saharan Africa: Exploring the potential role of the social work profession"

Chair: Prof. Augustus Nuwagaba, Makerere University

09:50 - 11:20
Parallel Sessions 1

Venue	Katonga	Rwizi	Orange	Sezibwa	Kagera	Kafu
Chair	Denis Muhangi	Christopher Kiboro	Winston Muhwezi	Vincent Odhiambo	Abu Mvungi	Sharlotte Tusasirwe
1	Subtheme: 1 Social protection in Ghana: Old challenges, new initiatives Abukari Ziblim; Kreitzer Linda	Subtheme: 2 The Global Agenda for social work and social development: Social work's commitment to the post-Millennium Development Goals agenda Lombard	Subtheme: 3 Human rights of juveniles in custodial institutions in Nigeria: Challenges for social work practice Nwanna Chinwe R.	Subtheme: 4 The impact of war on refugee youth and families: Implications for practitioners Kamya Hugo	Subtheme: 5 Are physically challenged persons strangers in the work place? The role of industrial social workers in their integration Ajala E.M.	Subtheme: 6 Representation, voice and empowerment: Towards engendered decision making in Uganda's local governance units Mugumya Firminus

DAY 2: Monday, 17th March 2014

	Antoinette					
2	Social policy and social welfare service programs: Implications for poverty reduction in Africa Adegoke G. Thomas	Building upon MDG gains in Africa: The role of social work in the 21st century. Yogtiba Joseph	The rights of older persons in Namibia Strydom Herman; Ananias, Janetta	Post-conflict resettlement experiences of displaced individuals in northern Uganda Corbin Joanne	The rights of the child and ethnic minority families in Sweden Johansson Ing-Marie	Gender inequality in labour market: The role of motherhood and segregation Awotunde T.
3	Devolution as a means for self governance: Its potential for poverty reduction in Kenya Chitere, P.O.	Social work and MDGs: Towards 2015 and beyond Omari N. Janet	Breaking the silence and re-writing the script Groome Carlette; Wendy McLean Cooke	Mental health in post-conflict northern Uganda in the context of modernization and traditional beliefs Krygier K.; Avuni A.; Atwine G.	Responding to poverty through higher education and research - Barriers and facilitators in higher education in Ethiopia Desta Daniel; Proyer Michelle	Gender, ethnicity and place: Contextualizing gender and social background to the private and public livelihoods of African women in the diaspora (case study - Gothenburg, Sweden) Mwenyango Hadijah
4	Poverty and mental illness in the state of California De Bose Herman L.	Mood disturbance and aggravated poverty in Uganda: The "chicken-egg brainteaser" Twesigye Justus; Kagee, Ashraf	Social justice, human rights and dignity implementation: A comparison study of practitioners' perspectives on bucolic practice milieu Nwachukwu P.T.T.; Ntombela N.H.	Falling through the cracks: A comparative study of the reintegration of child soldiers in Uganda and Colombia Wilkinson Alicia	Social work and social responsiveness: Higher education and the development of professional capabilities of social work students Keet A.C.S.	

DAY 2: Monday, 17th March 2014

Tea Break		Parallel Sessions 2					
11:20 - 11:50	11:50 - 13:10	Katonga	Rwizi	Orange	Sezibwa	Kagera	Kafu
		Eddy Walakira	Julius Omona	Laban Musinguzi	Helmut Spitzer	Paul Bukuluki	Charles Rutikanga
		Subtheme: 1	Subtheme: 2	Subtheme: 3	Subtheme: 4	Subtheme: 5	Subtheme: 6
1	Poverty reduction programs in Nigeria: Altruistic or pragmatic approach, which works better? A nation in search of solutions to poverty Ayangunna A. James	Contemporary food security challenges: A sociological perspective on housing and related issues affecting food security in South Africa Ramphele T.Z.	Manifestations and lay labeling of mood disorders in Uganda: Whose misery is it anyway? Twesigye Justus; Kagee Ashraf	The role of social work in dealing with collective post-apartheid trauma - Lessons from South Africa Mornay Pretorius; Gomulia Carolin	Subjectivities of survival: Conceptualizing just responses to displacement, crossborder migration and structural violence in South Africa Holscher Dorothee	Absent fathers as a cause of poverty and vulnerability for female headed households in South Africa Motlelepule Nathane-Taulela	
2	Collateral strategies for poverty reduction in Kenya: Prospects and challenges Misaro Josephine	Discourses of health and economic vulnerabilities related to HIV prevention at a lakeshore in Uganda: Analyzing lived experiences of boatmen and off-	Social work education and human rights in after-genocide Rwanda: Realizations and perspectives Hakizamungu Alexandre	Plurality in land tenure security and ethnic conflict: The role of social work in identifying risks and developing solutions Mwine Catherine	Addiction, mental health and HIV prevention with Latinos: A global social work public health perspective Lopez Luz M.; Chassler Deborah; Lundgren Lena	A protocol for the empowerment of non-offending parents to report child sexual abuse Strydom Corinne; Rust Nolene	

DAY 2: Monday, 17th March 2014

	<p>shore communities Kyomuhendo Swizen</p>	<p>The role of independent human rights institutions for children in Africa in raising awareness about children's rights Nankunda Hilda</p>	<p>The emerging roles of social workers in post conflict Somaliland Robleh Asha Abdi</p>	<p>Studying the deaf from the human security perspective: How much is lost in translation? Mugeere Anthony; Atekyereza Peter; Kirumira Edward; Höjer Staffan</p>	<p>An examination of seasonal migration on women's health in Karamoja sub-region Anyakun Paul Jovic</p>
<p>3</p>	<p>The role of social development services and social work in a changing society Mogorosi D. Lobelo</p>	<p>The role of social work in apprenticeship training, poverty reduction and social development among primary and secondary school leavers Folaranmi O. Olufunmilayo</p>	<p>The role of indigenous knowledge systems in child protection in rural Zimbabwe among the Shangaan of Chiredzi district: Implications for child protection policy and practice Mahuntse Samuel Lisenga</p>	<p>The integration of culturally appropriate mental health interventions into development in post-conflict societies Rohani Mojdeh</p>	<p>Working with Somali refugees: What social workers ought to know Mulumba Deborah</p>
<p>4</p>	<p>Is our society baking the same cake? Tolulope Emmanuel</p>	<p>Social work and the birth kit project Onolemhemhen Durrenda</p>	<p>Poverty reduction in Nigeria through efficient cooperative social work Nasiru Sani Ibrahim</p>		

DAY 2: Monday, 17th March 2014

13:10 - 14:20		Lunch					
14:20-15:45		Parallel Sessions 3					
Venue	Katonga	Rwizi	Orange	Sezibwa	Kagera	Kafu	
Chair	Tanusha Raniga	Firminus Mugumya	Josephine Misaro	Dorothee Holscher	Elly Musafiri	Badru Bukenya	
	Subtheme: 1	Subtheme: 7	Subtheme: 8	Subtheme: 4	Subtheme: 5	Subtheme: 6	
1	Public works programs as a strategy to alleviate poverty amongst vulnerable groups Mohapi Boitumelo Joyce	Preparing social work students to engage in social development in global contexts: A US - Uganda collaboration Corbin Joanne; Opiyo Masimo	Art therapy and memory work: Addressing psychosocial problems of orphaned and vulnerable children in Tanzania Mabeyo Zena M.; Miti Joseph E.	Social work in post-conflict societies: A comparison of northern Ireland and northern Uganda Omona Julius	Overcoming communication barriers with People with Disabilities: Application of inclusive education policies in Tanzania Ngomasere Amin Yona	The role of social work in minimizing sexuality and gender inequalities Kiboro Christopher Nkonge; Gakuru Octavian N.	
2	Impact of child domestic labor on child poverty: A case study of Lusaka city in Zambia Chanda Patrick	Social work practice and professionalization in a global context Johansson, Ing-Marie, Hollertz Katarina	Social work in Africa: History, context, and practice Geron Miyake Scott; Twikirize J.M.; López L.M.; Rohani Mojdeh	Challenges of providing holistic psycho-social care in cases of viral hemorrhagic fever outbreaks Muhwezi W. Wilson	Exclusionary practices against HIV positive persons in the workplace in Nigeria Nwanna Chinwe R.	Land issues in Rwanda: Gender perspectives and social work implications Bayisenge Jeannette	

DAY 2: Monday, 17th March 2014

3	<p>Working poor – Wage competition and the possible reduction of poverty Awotunde Titilola</p>	<p>Communities in diaspora: Community organizing and empowerment toward social change Kamya Hugo</p>	<p>Residential care for abandoned children and their integration into family based setting in Uganda: Lessons for policy and programming Allen S.; Walakira E.J.</p>	<p>Using social work lenses to explore the panacea and peridy of cultural rites in Kenya, Botswana and South Africa in the face of contemporary development issues Kang'ethe, S. M.</p>	<p>Cost sharing and the policy: Experience with Muhimbili National Hospital Kasili M.J.; Mwasota E.J.; Haule S.N.; Salum A.M.; Mlay E.; Mwabena V.</p>	<p>Gender and poverty reduction in Africa: A view from Burundi Murekesenge Jacqueline; Muchiri Susan</p>
4	<p>Learning from the non-professionals: Lessons for social work practice from community based social protection initiatives in Uganda Muhangi Denis; Asingwire Narathius</p>	<p>Social and ethical reflections on the economization of aging or <i>just a warning</i>: Don't use (post) colonial strategies to solve social questions on healthy aging Klein Regina; Dungs Susanne</p>	<p>De-institutionalization: An entry point for childcare system reform and social work development in Rwanda Habimfura Innocent</p>	<p>Community-based social work practice in the aftermath of conflict: Emerging perspectives and scenarios in follow-up support Ochen Awich Eric</p>	<p>Disaster and disability: Social work issues in Botswana Kgosietsile Maripe; Refilwe Sinkamba</p>	<p>Gender and development among women in East Africa: The role of class, ethnicity and nationality Ngala Benedict</p>
15:45 - 16:15	<p>Tea Break</p>					

Parallel Sessions	
DAY 2: Monday, 17 th March 2014	
16:15 - 17:45	<p>Special Session: Global Perspectives and Innovative Approaches to Recruitment and Retention of Social Work Faculty Venue: Katonga Hall</p> <p>Panelists: Prof. Preston Chitere, University of Nairobi, Kenya; Dr. Abu Mvungi, Institute of Social Work, Tanzania; Prof. VishanthieSewpaul, University of KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa; Dr. Eddy Walakira, Makerere University, Uganda; Mr. Charles Kalinganire, University of Rwanda</p> <p>Chairs: Ms. Amy Bess, Coordinator, Global Social Service Workforce Alliance, & Dr. Gidraph Wairire, University of Nairobi, Kenya</p>
	<p>Poster Presentations</p> <p>Venue: Rwizi Hall</p> <p>* <i>Is social work at par with the MDGs? Blandina Mgaya</i></p> <p>* <i>Environmental conservation through economic empowerment: Naudutu Carlo</i></p> <p>*<i>The tension span: Who needs what, where and how?: Ocan David</i></p> <p>*<i>Leaving the street - barriers and possibilities for children and young people, working and living on the streets to reintegrate into their local society, preliminary findings from a study in Tanzania: Jeanette Olsson, Staffan Höjer, Gideon Kwezigabo, Maria Emmelin</i></p> <p>*<i>Mainstreaming and strengthening of the social development considerations into the justice, law and order section (JLOS) in Uganda through training: The Post-graduate Diploma in Social Justice: Otim Charles</i></p> <p>*<i>University based education for community based rehabilitation workers in Ethiopia - Opportunities and challenges: Michelle Proyer</i></p> <p>*<i>Environmental conservation and management: Social work perspective on a meaningful and sustainable development: James Kimera Ssekwanuka</i></p>
18:00 - 18:45	<p>ASSWA Meeting (Association of Schools of Social Work in Africa) Venue: Rwizi Hall</p>

DAY 3: Tuesday, 18th March 2014: WORLD SOCIAL WORK DAY

<p>Keynote Speech & Plenary Discussion Venue: Katonga Hall</p> <p>Speaker: Prof. Lynne Healy, Director of the Center of International Social Work Studies, University of Connecticut, USA</p> <p><i>"Current developments in international social work: Challenges, prospects and implications for the African region"</i></p> <p><u>Chair:</u> Dr. Gidraph Waire, University of Nairobi</p>						
08:30 - 09:50						
09:50 -11:20	Parallel Sessions 4					
Venue	Katonga	Rwizi	Orange	Sezibwa	Zambezi	Kafu
Chair	Denis Muhangi	Justus Twesigye	Narathius Asingwire	Charles Kalinganire	Sabrina Riedl	Zena Mabeyo
	Subtheme: 1	Subtheme: 7	Subtheme: 8	Subtheme: 3	Subtheme: 8	Subtheme: 6
1	Enhancing resilience in informal settlements: Voices of people living in poverty in Bhambayi, South Africa Raniga Tanusha	The History of social work in Africa: Making available the Ghana Association of Social Workers conference seminars through document analysis for research and teaching Kreitzer Linda	Building the social work workforce in Africa through online training Miyake Geron Scott	Negotiating between reuniting "missing children" with their families and protecting them in the process: The dilemmas of CFPUs of police, Kampala Luwangula Ronald	Rwanda's effort to promote rapid social workforce development via emerging mobile technologies Patel Megha; Haas Laura; Pependieck Adam; Mudaheranwa Herve; Nkubito Fred	"She was not positive like me, I decided to end the relationship." Risk perception by adolescents vertically infected with HIV and Aids in Uganda Kashaija Laban Musinguzi; Muhwezi W. Winstons
2	The role of social workers in addressing trauma of poverty in Kenya	Scaling Up: Roles and opportunities for social work in disseminating	A social work discipline? The academization of social work -	Self Awareness Family Initiatives: An innovative approach to social	Strengthening Tanzania's social welfare workforce: Training para-social	Parent-child communicationon sexuality: A case study of parents and

DAY 3: Tuesday, 18th March 2014: WORLD SOCIAL WORK DAY

	<p>Ndung'u Macharia Elijah</p>	<p>andimplementing evidence based practice Shafer S. Michael; Spence Richard; Sinkele T. William</p>	<p>Experiences from the Swedish case Höjer Staffan</p>	<p>work theory and social transformation Ankwasiize Evarist Gabosya</p>	<p>workers to provide ongoing support services to vulnerable children and families Omari Leah; Mvungi Abu; Linsk Nathan; Mason Sally; Caloupis Furaha; Mbise Amana</p>	<p>adolescents in Buwunga sub-county, Bugiri district Kiranda Ayub</p>
<p>3</p>	<p>Social work turnover in the NGO sector Skhosana Rebecca</p>	<p>"Are you born one or born two?" Picking of boyfriends among second generation migrant teenage mothers as survival options in Ghana's capital city: Implications for developmental social work Mort Kingsley Saa-Touh</p>	<p>Some reflections on social work professionalism resulting from a case study of service user and carer involvement in the admission of students to a social work course in the UK Rae Rosemary</p>	<p>Juvenile delinquency: Treatment or punishment Babili Deodatus F.</p>	<p>The multi-level social work career path to strengthen and retain Tanzania's social welfare workforce Omari Leah; Mvungi Abu; Linsk Nathan; Mason Sally; Caloupis Furaha; Mbise Amana</p>	<p>Using social work lenses to conceptualize inadequate male involvement in HIV/ Aids issues in Botswana Kang'ethe S. M.</p>

DAY 3: Tuesday, 18th March 2014: WORLD SOCIAL WORK DAY

4	Saving and internal lending communities (SILC) Fidele S. Mutware	Globalization and endemic poverty in Nigeria: Implications for social work education and practice Ugiagbe Ernest Osas; Edegbe Uyi Benjamin	"Can I join you?" How can national social work associations politely assert their role in the debates around child protection and safeguarding? Hoban Andrew; Otieno Vincent		Practicing from theory: applying a child rights, community development strengths based theoretical framework to child protection practice Omre O. and L. Schjelderup	
11:20 - 11:50	Tea Break					
11:50 - 13:15	Parallel Sessions 5					
Venue	Katonga	Rwizi	Orange	Sezibwa	Zambezi	Kafu
Chair	Hadijja Mwenyango	Elijah Macharia	Ochen Eric	Christopher Kiboro	Ronald Luwangula	James Ssekiwanuka
1	Subtheme: 1 Poverty reduction and role of social workers on poverty reduction Ishengoma Erica Emmanuel	Subtheme: 7&9 Homeless adolescents: A global problem Ramsepaul Lissa C.	Subtheme: 8 Childhood sexual abuse: Assessment and treatment of children and adolescents using trauma-focused cognitive behavioral therapy Marson Bernadette C.	Subtheme: 2 Increasing misery in the midst of affluence and sophistication: The social worker's dilemma Nyangau Tom Nashon	Subtheme: 4 &8 The role of vocational education in the reintegration of children and youth in northern Uganda: Lessons learnt and challenges faced Kamya Sarah	Subtheme: 6 Child sexual abuse in northern Uganda: Implications for post-conflict reconstruction and rehabilitation Kafuko Agatha

DAY 3: Tuesday, 18th March 2014: WORLD SOCIAL WORK DAY

2	<p>The role of social work in South Africa's social assistance - A poverty alleviation measure or a strategy of creating economic dependency? Shokane Allucia Lulu</p>	<p>'Wahala at ghetto pits': Child labor in small-scale gold mining communities of Talensi/Nabdam district of Ghana Saa-Touh M.K.</p>	<p>Towards a conceptual framework for management and supervision of social workers within a social development paradigm Engelbrecht Lambert K.</p>	<p>The impetus of social work as a catalyst to the achievement of MDG number three in selected African countries Kang'ethe S. M.</p>	<p>"Social work goes step towards sustainable social development in Uganda Riedl Sabrina; Odong Eric</p>	<p>A comparative study on women and child abuse in South Africa Ndlovu Nomandla</p>
3	<p>The role of indigenous knowledge in promoting food and nutrition security: Policy implications to social work practitioners Tweheyo Robert</p>	<p>Double-edged sword? Social capital formation in rural Uganda: Implications of community level associations for service delivery Kashaija Laban Musinguzi</p>	<p>Social development as a privileged model for social work practice: Towards poverty reduction in post-genocide Rwanda Kalinganire Charles; Rutikanga Charles</p>	<p>The role of social work in poverty reduction and realization of Millennium Development Goals in Tanzania Mabeyo Zena M.</p>	<p>Re-orienting social work agencies for citizens' empowerment: The case of TASO Uganda and its HIV/Aids service delivery Bukenya Badru</p>	<p>Social work profession's handling of psychosexual dysfunction in the wake of sexual rights movement Tuhaise Charles</p>
4	<p>Social work and poverty Esau Merlene</p>	<p>Social work and the environment: Greening our future Musafiri Elly</p>	<p>Community views of social work education's contribution to social development: A case of Mukono municipality Kibirige Kasule; Mirembe Rebecca</p>	<p>Risk factors for high prevalence of adolescent pregnancy among adolescents aged 14-19 years in Kawempe division, Kampala district, Uganda B. Okot and S. Nsabiyyunmva</p>	<p>University partnerships in promoting social work education and practice for social development: The case of University of Nairobi and Volda University College Wairire Gidraph G.; Klepp Ingun</p>	

DAY 3: Tuesday, 18th March 2014: WORLD SOCIAL WORK DAY

13:15-14:15	Lunch				
14:15 - 15:15	Goodwill Message by Prof. Vimla Nadkarni, President of the International Association of Schools of Social Work (IASSW) Venue: Katonga Hall				
	Presentation and performance by East African social work students (University of Rwanda & Catholic University of Rwanda)				
	Voices from the grassroots – A testimony by a social work service user (Tanzania)				
15:15 - 16:30	Keynote Speech & Plenary Discussion Venue: Katonga Hall				
	Speaker: Prof. Vishanthie Sewpaul, University of KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa, President of the Association of Schools of Social Work in Africa (ASSWA) <i>“The professionalization of Social Work in Africa”</i>				
	Chair: Dr. Asingwire Narathius, Makerere University				
16:30-17:00	Tea/Coffee Break				
	Closing Venue: Katonga Hall				
17:00 - 17:45	<i>Conference summary and the way forward: Prof. Antoinette Lombard, University of Pretoria, South Africa, & Dr. Gidraph Wairire, University of Nairobi, Kenya</i>				
	Closing remarks by Prof. Preston Chitere, University of Nairobi				
	Vote of thanks by conference organizing committee and the host – Makerere University				
18:00 - open end	Barbeque Dinner Chill out and enjoy African food by the pool site Live music by Quela band				

DAY 4: Wednesday, 19th March 2014
Optional Post-Conference Activities

<p>09:00 - 12:00</p>	<p>Workshop on Academic Writing Venue: Makerere University, Senate Conference Hall</p> <p>Facilitators: 1. Prof. Lynne Healy, Director of the Center of International Social Work Studies, University of Connecticut, USA 2. Prof. Rodreck Mupedziswa, Head of Department of Social Work, University of Botswana</p>
<p>09:00 - 13:00</p>	<p>Site Visits to Social Agencies</p> <p>Visit of social work and social development agencies in Kampala and surrounding (lunch on own at local restaurants)</p>

ABSTRACTS

KEYNOTE ABSTRACTS

The social development perspective and its potential contribution to poverty reduction in sub-Saharan Africa: Exploring the role of the social work profession

Professor Rodreck Mupedziswa
University of Botswana

The paper considers the potential contribution of the social development perspective to poverty reduction in the sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) region, with particular focus on the role of the social work profession in promoting the approach. Of the various challenges SSA has had to grapple with, poverty ranks among the most critical. Poverty is inter alia, propelled by bad governance, high levels of military expenditure, chronic violence, tugs and pulls of different identities (including ethnicity), misuse of political power, and general instability. Underperforming industrial sectors trigger high levels of unemployment and underemployment. The insidious cancer of corruption is endemic, and mismanagement of economic resources is rife. Conflict and natural disasters create large numbers of refugees and IDPs. Massive environmental degradation, inter alia, leads to poor agriculture yields. Millions of people in SSA have had to make-do with inadequate shelter, poor health facilities and illiteracy. The impact of HIV &

regard to poverty reduction. For positive change to be realised, professional social work in the SSA region therefore ought to shed its traditional (remedial) outlook and move in the direction of a social development approach. This approach (social development) emphasises the connection between social and economic goals, and stresses the idea of planned change. It further emphasises the concepts of participation, empowerment and capacity building, social inclusion, human rights and development. Clearly, most social work professionals in the SSA region have not heeded the clarion call to embrace the social development approach. Reasons for this are legion but they include the fact that many of them (i.e. the professionals) are oblivious to the potential benefits of employing the social development approach. The paper urges the social work profession in the SSA region to take a leaf from the analogy of the "River Story" as narrated by the renowned American community organiser of the last century, Saul Alinsky, which (story) explicitly depicts the need to make a choice between, on the one hand, strategies that focus on "rescuing drowning people", and on the other, those that focus on addressing the "root causes" of why people drown (in poverty) in the first instance. Employing the remedial approach is akin to promoting strategies that focus on rescuing people

within the confines of existing political environments which often tend to be oppressive or volatile, making it difficult for them to promote key professional principles such as self-determination, participation and empowerment. The majority of the institutions that participated in an IASSW/DAAD supported research project which was conducted by Hochfeld, Salipsky, Mupedziswa & Chitereka (2009) on the theme of implementation of the developmental approach in social work education and training institutions in Southern and East Africa, established that the efforts of many institutions to fully embrace the social development approach were being hampered by a plethora of challenges, among which was lack of a clear appreciation of the key tenets of the developmental social work perspective, as well as lack of resources. With the aid of empirical data, case studies and illustrations, this paper will explore the roles that the social work profession in SSA can play in efforts to effectively promote the social development approach in the fight against poverty in the region.

Current developments in international social work: Challenges, prospects and implications for the African region

Professor Lynne M. Healy
University of Connecticut, USA

The international social work organizations have committed the profession to an ambitious plan for global and local action. The Global Agenda for Social Work and Social Development outlines social work's potential contributions to address the world's most pressing issues, including inequality, migration, human rights, environment, and the need for peaceful human interaction. Drawing on IASSW's work at the United Nations, especially with the Commission for Social Development, this presentation will highlight areas of progress and future challenges for international social work. It will emphasize the need for African social work and social work education to increase their participation in international social work

and the global agenda, including efforts on the final year of the MDG targets, developing national plans for the Global Social Protection Floor, implementing the recommendations of the Guiding Principles on Extreme Poverty and Human Rights, and shaping the UN's post-2015 agenda.

The professionalization of social work in Africa

Professor Vishanthie Sewpaul
University of KwaZulu Natal, South Africa

This presentation begins with a critique of modernist-positivist views on the professionalization of social work and presents an alternative paradigm of professionalism. Within this alternative epistemology, the presentation addresses the issues of registration of social workers, the pros and cons of the regulation of the profession, and the relevance of ethical codes for the social work profession. Lessons are drawn from the South African experience where social work has enjoyed a protected title since 1965 with the promulgation of the National Welfare Act, which made provision for the registration of social workers, contingent upon the completion of certain university courses. The search for a foolproof ethical code is questioned and the place of ethical codes is discussed in relation to the moral impulse. The presentation advocates making *being for the other* the normative in social work practice, as this accords with the African philosophical underpinnings of *Ubuntu* and *Ujamaa*.

**SUB-THEME 1:
POVERTY REDUCTION, SOCIAL
POLICY, AND SOCIAL WELFARE: THE
ROLE OF SOCIAL WORK**

**Social protection in Ghana: Old
challenges, new initiatives**

Abukari, Z.¹ and Kreitzer, L.²

1. Westfield State University, USA

2. University of Calgary, Canada

Email: zabukari@westfield.ma.edu

Social protection is now widely considered as an important development strategy to reduce poverty and vulnerabilities of poor and marginalized populations and strengthen their coping capacities. In lower income countries where few state-established social safety net programs exist, social protection initiatives play a crucial role in reducing vulnerabilities to shocks such as hunger, drought, floods, and diseases. In this presentation we will centre on Ghana and argue that social protection is not a new phenomenon there. Before the advent of colonialism, which introduced modern western-type formal institutions, the family and community mutual aid groups provided vital social services to their members in times of crisis. During colonial times and throughout the beginning years of independence social protection networks were introduced with mixed results. This was due to the breakdown of this traditional social protection as well as economic policies through colonization and globalization. We will provide an analysis of the newly created social protection strategies in Ghana today. These state-established social protection initiatives include: 1) the Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP); 2) National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS); and 3) the education capitation grant (a fee waiver program for elementary education), among others. We discuss how these initiatives offer new opportunities for vulnerable populations and the extent to

which they promote a more welfare inclusive society. Challenges facing the implementation of these programs and policy recommendations will finish this presentation.

**Social policy and social welfare service
programmes: Implication for poverty
reduction in Africa**

Adegoke, G.T.

University of Ibadan, Nigeria

E-mail: thomasgadegoke@gmail.com

Social welfare policies have developed overtime, and this dates back to pre- and colonial Africa. These developments were premised on pre- and colonial social policies with such interests that were generally less helpful to the people. Social welfare as an agent organized effort insures a basic standard of decency in relation to the people. These social welfare service programmes were guided by those social welfare policies put in place by the Colonial authorities shortly after pre-colonial period. There are several social welfare policies that are currently being promulgated to enhance well-being of the people of Africa. It is therefore, expected that governments in every nation should address quality policies to guarantee an improvement in the quality of life of poor people. This paper therefore highlights the issues of social policy and social welfare service programmes that ameliorate the plight of poor people in Africa.

**Working poor – Wage competition and
the possible reduction of poverty**

Awotunde, T.

University of Ibadan, Nigeria

Email: titidada23@yahoo.com

Working poor is a growing problem in Nigeria, demanding inclusive policies from government and welfare state models as well as challenging prospective of trade unions. The Nigerian government does not prevent the growth of working poor nor does it guaranty working poor

equal rights. As immigrants they are low paid and often face victims of deception. The working poor send remittances to their relatives to their home country but on unsecure conditions. This combination illustrates a point from a theoretical model, separating the concept of working poor might be relatively poor in the country where they work and at the same time freeing their family from absolute poverty in their homeland to help this situation there could be state support. The country could help to provide low wage income with social benefits the provision of trade unions. In all countries, the balance of trade unions and state intervention will have different and sequences will be considered in the presentation.

Poverty reduction programmes in Nigeria: Altruistic or pragmatic approach, which works better? A nation in search of solutions to poverty

Ayangunna, A.J.
University of Ibadan, Nigeria
Email: ayangunna@yahoo.com

Poverty in Nigeria is first becoming absolute with individuals and families experiencing complete destitution, not meeting minimum needs for food and shelter, security and health. Poverty is a condition of having inadequate resources to access things considered necessary and desirable to well-being of such a people. Society is considered poor when income to that society is inadequate for normal living. Poverty is a multifaceted phenomenon - economic, political, social and so on. Nigeria people in poverty have been experiencing desperation of material, spiritual and emotional resources needed to survive, develop and thrive; leaving them unable to enjoy their rights, achieve their full potential or participate as full and equal members of society. Several approaches employed by the government at various levels to reduce poverty have been altruistic or "philanthropic" basically

as doing the people a "favour". The government's anti-poverty strategy has been overlapping "out-of-control" programmes devoid of focus and lacking in political will needed to reduce poverty. This paper examines government's current approach to poverty reduction in Nigeria and social work's pragmatic approach using ameliorative and preventive methods to bring people to social functioning.

Juvenile delinquency: Treatment or punishment?

Babili, F. D.
Institute of Social Work, Tanzania
Email: fedebafina@yahoo.com

Juvenile justice is an aspect that draws a concern among social workers serving in the court of laws amid lack of adequate support from law enforcement agents such as police when dealing with children in conflict with the law. This paper discusses the missing link between the social work role in child welfare under custody of police and the practice of law enforcement agents dealing with juvenile offenders in Tanzania. The youth justice system in Tanzania has undergone many changes and adjustments over the last decade which has not been adequately documented. It developed from a treatment oriented to a more justice oriented system. Since establishment of the Law of Child Act No.25 2009, Tanzania had a slow and steady development of the behavioral rehabilitation system of young offenders and the youth justice system in particular, away from greater public interest. With the increased budget cuts in the welfare institutions, most adolescents from the relatively poor families will be susceptible to crimes and disruptive behavior similar to social problems that happen in European countries with more public awareness and interest in juvenile delinquency. This study suggests that, it will be important to follow the development of the youth justice system

over the next five years. Precisely, it might take efforts to preserve the socializing principles that current system is based on, against the threats of cuts in public expenditure and demands for more punitive elements. Consequently, the local authorities might raise concerns stimulated by a hysteric and overreacting media.

Impact of child domestic labour on child poverty: A case study of Lusaka city in Zambia

Chanda, P.

University of Zambia

Email: patrickchanda@ymail.com

The challenge posed by child domestic labour remains very large in Zambia. Children forced out of school and into labour to help their families to make ends meet are denied the opportunity to acquire the knowledge and skills needed for gainful future employment, thereby perpetuating the cycle of poverty in the family. Child labour therefore not only violates children's rights, but also has consequences for social development in Zambia. This study sought to investigate the impact of child domestic work on poverty among children. The study employed an explorative qualitative case study design. Data collection methods included semi-structured interviews, focus group discussions and document analysis. Child domestics, parents and key informants were purposively sampled for study. Snowball was also applied to locate children and parents. Findings were; Children who engage in domestic work come from households affected by HIV/AIDS, and families whose income and education levels are very low. Child domestic employment perpetuates child poverty, resulting in cycle of poverty among children because it deprives children of schooling opportunities and lifelong skills which they can use to fight poverty. Inadequate government legislation poses a challenge to address

child poverty and protect the rights of children against child labour and abuse. In order to address child domestic labour, education policies and poverty alleviation programmes should be put in place by the Zambian government.

Devolution as a means for self-governance: Its potential for poverty reduction in Kenya

Chitere, O.P.

University of Nairobi

Email: pchitere@uonbi.ac.ke

This study examined devolution which was recently introduced in Kenya with a view to establishing whether it was helping in reduction of poverty as envisaged. As is the case in other African countries, majority of Kenyans are poor. We gathered data through desk reviews of relevant books, journal articles and reports, interviews of senior staff of two counties and observation of several anti-poverty projects. It was evident that after abolishing her independence (1963) devolved constitution termed "*Majimbo*" and establishing a highly centralized governance system, Kenya implemented several deconcentration measures which included the District Focus for Rural Development, Rural Development Grants and Rural Works Program aimed at facilitating decision making and allocation and use of resources in communities. These various efforts did not lead to improvement in the country's poverty situation which stood at 56 per cent in the 1980s and 1990s. With the introduction of devolved funds such as the Constituency Development Fund (CDF) and the Local Authority Transfer Fund (LATIF) in 2003, the poverty situation has reduced gradually to 46 per cent at present. It was also clear that introduction of counties at the beginning of this year with more decision-making powers and resources had potential to bring about further reduction of poverty, especially at the county and household levels.

Poverty and mental illness in the state of California

De Bose, L.H.

Los Angeles County Mental Health Commission, USA
Email: herman.debose@csun.edu

The World Health Organization has described poverty as the greatest cause of suffering on earth (Murali & Oyeboode, 2003). Another issue that affects the poor is mental illness. The issue of poverty as it relates to mental illness raises a conflicting question, is poverty a major contributing factor to mental illness or is mental health illness a major contributing factor to poverty? The state of California has dealt with this question and has developed policies and programs to attempt to help this population. Currently, the population of the state of California in 2013 is 37,253, 956. According to Public Policy Institute of California (2012) , "after declining to a 20-year low of 12% in 2006, the official poverty rate in California spikes upward in the wake of the Great Recession: as of 2011, it was 16.9%." The National Institute of Mental Health using the National Survey on Drug Use and Health indicate that 5% of the United States population suffers from some form of mental illness. Two primary pieces of legislation that has had an impact on the poor and mental illness are the California Welfare and Institution, Mental Health Section and the California Department of Mental Health Service Act. The study of the impact of these two pieces of legislation on reducing poverty among the mentally ill to ensure that quality services are provided to this population so that they may have the opportunity to become self -sufficient and contributing tax payers will be the primary focus of the presentation from my perspective as a member of the Los Angeles County Mental Health Commission.

Social work and poverty

Esau, M.

University of the Free State, South Africa
Email: esaumc@ufs.ac.za

Almost twenty years after democracy, the majority of South Africans are still not living a quality life. They are living in a socially unjust society and their human rights are violated. This results in them living in conditions that could be regarded as poor. This being the case the question could be asked but what are or could social workers do about the situation. Social workers are professional people that are supposed to promote social change, which should empower and liberate people, and should ensure that people's human rights are not violated in order to ensure that they live in a socially just society (International Federation of Social Workers, 2000:5). In this paper the author will argue that social workers do have a mandate to address poverty and therefore the profession's fundamental principles of social justice and human rights should be revisited. She will explore the meaning of these concepts and its relatedness to social work as profession. As the communities that social workers serve are still plagued by poverty, it would seem obvious that there are certain hurdles in the way of a good and just society. These hurdles are a cause of concern to the profession and needs to be investigated. Eventually social workers should take a more active role in the development of social policy in order to justify the profession's mandate.

Saving and Internal Lending Communities (SILC)

Fidele, S.M.

Voice of Community Organisation, Rwanda
Email: mutfidele@yahoo.fr

Voice of Community is a local Non-Government Organization that aims to promote the social and economic conditions of the population through self-reliable policies and projects. SILC approach has been adopted within other VCO strategies in 2011 as community-based saving groups, to strengthen the

livelihoods of the people we serve. SILC is built on traditional savings practices, and benefit from the accumulated experience of saving group practitioners around the world. The goal of SILC is mainly to encourage community savings and offer simple insurance services to those who do not have access to the formal financial sector. The objectives include to offer saving and credit services to group members for economic or emergency purposes, or encourage the spirit of entrepreneurship among beneficiary households; to reinforce the spirit of solidarity among SILC members. How do SILC group work? Members are self-selected to form groups of 15-25 people, all SILC groups are autonomous and self-managed, the group establishes internal rules, all SILCs keep records, provide SILC start up kits, monitor and provide technical assistance to established SILC groups. SILC beneficiaries are the most vulnerable people in the community who do not have access to financial services in the formal sector. The program challenges include the low income generated from SILC does not allow for large scale investments or Income Generating Activities (IGAs), the SILC methodology calls for regular follow-up and therefore requires the work of highly dedicated field agents. The lessons learnt in this approach include: self funded project/ limited dependency; every member can contribute according to his/her own income; culture of saving spirit; solidarity among members.

The role of community social work in apprenticeship training, poverty reduction and social development among primary and secondary school leavers

Folaranmi, O.O.

University of Ibadan, Nigeria
Email: ojfolaranmi@yahoo.com

This study explores the potentials latent in the apprenticeship training for poverty reduction and social development among primary and secondary school leavers in

Akinyele Local Government Area of Oyo State. This was carried out by assessing participants' involvement in various traditional vocations under various categories. Poverty reduction and social development variables were measured through appropriate community social work principles and values. A total of three hundred and ninety participants were purposively selected because they have been trained through the apprenticeship system in the study area. Structured interview schedule was used to collect information from the respondents. Data collected was analyzed using frequency counts, percentages and tables. Findings show that many of the respondents are already employed before their freedom hence the problem of unemployment was rare and non-existent. Recommendations made include integration of traditional apprenticeship system in the social welfare and social development policies and emphasis on community social work practice for poverty reduction and social development.

Poverty reduction and role of social workers on poverty reduction

Ishengoma, E.E.

Muhimbili National Hospital, Tanzania
Email: iericaemmanuel@yahoo.com

Poverty means scarcity of resources to meet basic needs; it is categorized in three levels; First extreme poverty means severe deprivation of basic need to individual, family or community mostly seen in developing country. Secondly moderate poverty occurs when individual, family or community just meet their basic needs. Thirdly relative poverty refers to circumstances when household income is below a given proportion of national income seen in developed countries. According to World Bank report of 2001, 21% of the world population was in extreme poverty which is the result of permanent or long standing forms of

undermining the capacity of individuals, families or communities and more than half of the world population was in poverty. The effect of poverty is often reflected in a multitude of vulnerable groups. Roles of social workers to eradicate poverty are following: Consultations and involvement of individuals, families and population groups in poverty to be aware with the situation; Empower people to discover their own resources and own ability to create and influence positive change of behavior and environment; Influence people's participation, self-reliance, sustainability, empowerment and fostering social integration; Increase effort to impart the link between human rights and poverty, make sure most in need receive resources first and distributed fairly; Ensure equal contribution in economic policies; Planning and execution of measure and projects aimed at lifting them out and assist people to gain self-confidence; Collaborate with other actors to initiate sustainable actions to put an end or at least reduce significantly the incidence of poverty; Collaborate with government for policy formulation which will used to eradicate poverty for example in Tanzania Mkukuta is one policy of poverty reduction in youth.

Social development as a privileged model for social work practice: Towards poverty reduction in a post-genocide Rwanda

Kalinganire, C.¹, Rutikanga, C.¹

1. National University of Rwanda
Email: ckalinganire@nur.ac.rw

After the emergency and rehabilitation periods where the reconstruction of the social fabric and the relief of the community on the whole were urgently targeted in the aftermath of the 1994 genocide against Tutsi, poverty is considered today as one of the main enemies to be comprehensively combated in Rwanda. Indeed the Government of

Rwanda and other development actors are determined to unite efforts, to go beyond activities and services addressing only immediate needs to embrace social development approaches that promote community-sanctioned activities. This guides very well the emerging social work profession whose orientation focuses on an integrated social development model incorporating both western and indigenous models. Such a perspective is favored as demonstrated throughout the this paper whose content derives from the research conducted in 2011-2012 on the role of social work in poverty reduction and realization of MDGs in Rwanda.

Double-edged sword? Social capital formation in rural Uganda: Implications of community level associations for service delivery

Kashaija, M.L.

University of Amsterdam, Netherlands
Email: rebman2k@yahoo.com

Social capital has gained prominence in social science literature as critical in ensuring collective response to vulnerabilities. Social capital theorists agree that in poor communities, absence or weakness of strong institutions of service delivery is often compensated for by informal arrangements of service delivery. Social capital is seen as a missing link to service delivery, calling for externally initiated interventions to "create social capital that increases the voice, and economic opportunities of the poor" (World Bank 2000: 129). Supporting groups and community associations in order to build this social capital is therefore becoming a standard donor strategy. In Uganda, there is a policy attempt to channel services through organized groups of people at the local level. Intrinsically, groups have thrived in the shape of farmers groups, village savings groups and a host of other groups whose formation owes to the deliberate government and non-state formal actors

such as NGOs to promote group approach. Through ethnographic fieldwork in rural Luwero, I argue that externally initiated groups have the potential of fracturing social relations in the community, creating high levels of linking social capital, giving group leaders a huge stock of networks to solicit resources, but devoid of bonding social capital. The findings indicate that when this occurs, out of frustration, people lose trust of formal services and eschew any calls for involvement in collective effort. The study findings have implications for government's policy emphasis on group formation as a social capital formation avenue for service delivery in rural Uganda.

Negotiating between reuniting "missing children" with their families and protecting them in the process: The dilemmas of CFPUS of police, Kampala

Luwangula, R.
Makerere University, Uganda
Email: rluwangula@gmail.com

Kampala is a major destination for many vulnerable children in Uganda. Some of these turn into missing children having survived sacrifice, lost contacts and/or directions of expected relatives, or employers, and having inadequate money to their final destinations. These children most times are taken/referred to police's CFPU where they are recorded as "missing children". The CFPU then embarks on the process/responsibility of reuniting them with their families. The process however is marred with many dilemmas putting CFPUs at crossroads. Besides some children for some reasons providing inconsistent information about their families, the CFPUs are resource constrained with no standby budget to implement reunion. Qualitative interviews with missing children and in-charges of CFPUs at 3 police stations in Kampala (CPS, Kawaala and Kawempe) revealed the options available to the CFPUs including; contacting traffic officers to

help liaise with bus drivers/operators to help take and drop these children to their destination police stations/posts; loading children on police's patrol pick-up trucks heading towards the children's destination. In each of the options, CFPUs face dilemmas relating to urgent need to reunite the children and the uncertainty about the physical and psychological safety of children at the hands of opposite sex police officers, strange and potentially abusive bus operators and tormenting police pick-ups normally used to carry dead bodies, casualties, and all sorts of criminals. The safety of the homes where the children are being reunited also poses a dilemma to the CFPU. Social workers indeed have a role to play.

Implications of a country's reluctance to incorporate the UN CRC (Convention on the Rights of the Child) into national legislation: The case of Sweden

Luwangula, R.
Makerere University, Uganda
Email: rluwangula@gmail.com

Many people from across the world justifiably hold that Sweden is one of the best places to raise a child. Indeed, there are many deliberate social welfare and child rights promotion measures attesting to this phenomenal consideration. However, this state of affairs prevails amid the country's reluctance to incorporate the CRC into its national legislation despite the repeated calls by the UN Committee on the rights of the child and UNICEF among other actors to do so. This motivated the researcher to undertake a study investigating the *Implications for the full Implementation of Children's Rights in Sweden in the wake of the country's Reluctance to Incorporate the UN CRC into Swedish Legislation*. This qualitative study explored the perspective of Child Rights Actors (in the public service realm, civil society sector, and the Academia). The findings revealed a set of implications. While CSO actors and participants from the academia echoed

such implications as; disempowering human rights lawyers to invoke the CRC, something found detrimental to protecting and defending especially children denied asylum; making the advocacy function of child rights actors difficult; a greater focus on children's needs than rights, etc. the government official was reluctant to consider that the country's reluctance to incorporate the CRC was having any practical implications. He thus held that incorporation would make no practical difference in the children's welfare. Informed by the implications observed, this study concluded that there is something the country can gain from incorporation which by implication Sweden continues to miss.

Collateral strategies for poverty reduction in Kenya: Prospects and challenges

Misaro, J.
University of Nairobi, Kenya
Email: jmisaro@uonbi.ac.ke

In practice all over the world, development practitioners' concern about poverty has been increasing because of their long history in working with the marginalized groups amidst inadequate resources and unfavorable scenarios that push them to poverty situations. At the micro level, development practitioners engage different strategies to deal with poverty including poverty risk assessment, programme design, liaison with state agents and different resource providers to generate innovative ways to help individuals and communities to understand their wanting situation and improve their livelihoods for the better. This paper seeks to analyze the diverse collateral strategies engaged by different development practitioners in their efforts to eradicate poverty in Kenya. The role of the county and national governments, development agencies, civil society and international organizations and their collaboration with other actors such as the

private sector, community based organizations, faith based organizations and self-help groups will be analyzed in this paper. Special emphasis will be on how such efforts can complement those of professional social workers for holistic and sustainable poverty reduction in Kenya.

Social development: The role of social development services and social work in a changing society

Mogorosi, D.L.
University of Venda, South Africa
Email: lobelo.mogorosi@univen.ac.za

Properly developed economies trace their success from investment in people and good governance. This paper examines efforts of the democratic government the last 20 years, in relation to social development and social work services as development tools for societal improvement and poverty alleviation in South Africa. Demographic and socio-economic changes in the democratic South Africa since 1994 are used to show how a divided society has transformed to challenge the blight of poverty, poor education and lack of access to social services. The paper explores government's commitment towards poverty alleviation and millennium goals towards poverty reduction by 2015.

Public works programmes as a strategy to alleviate poverty amongst vulnerable groups

Mohapi, J.B.
University of South Africa
Email: mohapbj@unisa.ac.za

The paper examines Public Works Programmes as a strategy to alleviate poverty amongst vulnerable groups in South Africa. This is critical in the South African context because of the high levels of poverty and unemployment, which raise the question of whether strategies that are implemented to create employment and alleviate poverty are

reaching their goals. The paper is based on a study that utilized programme evaluation of the Expanded Public Works Programme as a vehicle to empower vulnerable groups. The paper gives the background to the Public Works Programme and the problem of poverty in South Africa. It also contextualizes the Expanded Public Works Programme as a poverty alleviation strategy. The strengths perspective and social development approach are used as theoretical frameworks to underpin the study. These two approaches are appropriate as they focus on the well-being of people and communities. The findings of the study confirm that some vulnerable groups benefit from the Expanded Public Works Programme, whilst others are excluded or not recruited to participate in the programme.

Learning from the non-professionals: Lessons for social work practice from community based social protection initiatives in Uganda

Muhangi, D.¹, Asingwire, N.¹

1. Makerere University, Uganda
Email: dmuhangi@ss.mak.ac.ug

Up to 90% of the population in Sub-Saharan African (SSA) are not covered by formal or statutory social security protection. Instead, they depend on either formal non-state initiatives by CBOs and local NGOs or draw from traditional informal social protection arrangements based on lineage, clan, or neighbourhood risk pooling initiatives such as burial support groups. Some of such local initiatives have existed for a very long time, defying the sustainability challenges that often afflict formal social program responses. They play a wide range of what can be seen as social work functions, supporting individuals, families and communities to make the best use of their energies and resources, develop their potentials and capabilities, and become more resilient in the face of harsh social and economic environments. Can social

work professionals learn anything from such initiatives? Can these locally initiated models provide a basis for building more responsive and locally appropriate social work intervention models? This paper highlights some of the critical issues that should be of interest for the social work profession, drawing from a study on non-state social protection initiatives in three districts of Uganda.

Role of social workers in addressing trauma of poverty in Kenya

Ndung'u, M.E

University of Nairobi, Kenya
Email: elijah.macharia@ovi.com

The social work profession has for long been associated with promotion of social change, problem solving in human relationships and the empowerment and liberation of people to enhance their well being. In addressing poverty, they are more inclined towards an economic perspective rather than a holistic approach encompassing the psychological aspect. Whereas poverty and it being associated with trauma can largely be explained in economic terms, its effects and the necessary redress mechanisms cannot be limited to economic spheres but ought to also include the psychological aspect. Although the trauma of poverty may be more subtle than other forms of trauma, such as natural and manmade disasters, its effects, suffered by too many in the country, are no less traumatic nor significant. For instance in Kenya, as the poor and vulnerable find themselves in the centre of compression by income poverty, inability to access and/or afford services, absence of efficient social protection systems, social class stratification, structural violence, amid weakening traditional support systems and heightening individualistic tendencies, they get to a point when they feel nothing seems to make a difference. This straining and stressful situation puts many poor people at the verge of

traumatic experiences. Addressing trauma of poverty is an imperative prerequisite for poverty reduction and social development which social workers need to put more emphasis on. Therefore, this research paper endeavors to assess the role of social workers in addressing trauma of poverty in Kenya.

Overcoming communication barriers with people with disabilities: Application of inclusive education policies in Tanzania

Ngomasere, Y.A.
Institute of Social Work, Tanzania
Email: drumsere@hotmail.com

Tanzanian has been practicing social work for more than 50 years now. Despite that long experience, Tanzanian social workers are confronted with challenges of lack of adequate skills and abilities to handle and appropriately manage diversity. Among others, they lack adequate communication skills with people with disabilities. One contributing factor to this problem is lack of special training program for social workers. To bridge this gap the Institute of Social Work Tanzania is implementing a sign language special training program for its students. The sign language training program was initiated in June 2012. It is organized by students' social work club in collaboration with the Deaf Society of Tanzania. By December 2013, 78 students were trained. The goal is to empower students with capacity to work in inclusive environment. In this presentation an overview of the activities of the Institute of Social Work students' club will be presented. The implementation of a sign language training program, its successes and contribution in overcoming communication barrier among the deaf will be highlighted including inclusive education policies.

Enhancing resilience in informal settlements: Voices of people living in poverty in Bhambayi, South Africa

Raniga, T.
University of KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa
Email: ranigat@ukzn.ac.za

Since the advent of the new democracy in 1994, the South African government has responded to the socio-economic and health challenges facing poor communities by emphasising community strengths and assets. However, 18 years later it has become clear that the South African government alone cannot adequately address these developmental challenges facing poor people. Instead it has become critical to acknowledge and focus on the existing strengths, social networks and resilience that people living in informal settlements possess. This paper offers perspectives on coping mechanisms and resilience of people living with HIV in a predominantly informal settlement where there is a high level of poverty and unemployment. Using focus groups, empirical evidence is presented from the voices of 40 residents living in a predominantly informal settlement named Bhambayi in KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa. This paper illustrates that the community of Bhambayi recognises that people can alter their destiny by building on intrapersonal strength and resilience, social networks and linking with resources from outside of the community. Recommendations are made for social workers and development practitioners in respect of enhancing individual assets and social networks as local resources of community projects.

'Wahala at ghetto pits': Child labour in small-scale gold mining communities of Talensi/Nabdam district of Ghana

Saa-Touh, M.K.
University of Ghana
Email: saatouhmort@yahoo.com

This study set out to investigate and document the incidence of child labour in small-scale gold mining in the Talensi/Nabdam district of Ghana. The study examined the socio-economic

characteristics of children engaged in small-scale gold mining, the factors influencing child involvement, the conditions of work, the effects on the education of children and the health hazards the children are exposed to while working in ghetto pits. A descriptive, exploratory and a phenomenological research design were adopted. Face-to-face interviews, structured questionnaire, were designed for data collection. Children aged nine to seventeen years were found actively engaged in ghetto mining. Poverty, payment of school fees, desire to earn money and the availability of food in *ghetto* mines were found as drivers for the involvement of children in small-scale gold mining. The conditions of work of children in small-scale gold mining were hazardous and exploitative. Children worked very long hours directly under the scorching sun, inhaled dust, sweated profusely, crushed stones manually, and carried heavy loads of sand to washing sites while used mercury in gold amalgamation and burning. Small-scale gold mining affected school attendance, effective participation in class sessions and academic performance of children engaged in small-scale gold mining. Deep cuts, bruises and wounds were common occurrences children suffered while engaged in gold mining. A greater proportion of children combined school and small-scale gold mining. The study recommends the withdrawal of children in gold mining by the Talensi-Nabdam District Assembly. First, it should acknowledge child labour as one of the development indicators, develop a strategic plan and establish a task force comprising a multi-stakeholder team to enforce it, strive to provide educational infrastructure and logistics and finally extend the school feeding programme to all schools in the district, if not to schools in the most deprived communities.

Scaling up: Roles and opportunities for social work in disseminating & implementing evidence based practice

Shafer, S.M.¹, Spence, R.², Sinkele, T.W.³

1. Arizona State University, USA

2. University of Texas, USA

3. Support for Addictions Prevention and Treatment in Africa (SAPTA Centre) Nairobi, Kenya

Email: Michael.shafer@asu.edu

The successful identification, adaptation, and implementation of practices and interventions with known effectiveness is central to the reduction of poverty and associated social conditions such as substance abuse, domestic violence and mental illness and trauma. The emphasis upon evidence based practice that has permeated social policy for the past 15 years represents significant need of, and opportunities for, the field of social work at both the micro and macro practice dimensions. The “seeding” of new practices such as those identified as evidence based practice, has long been studied in a variety of fields commonly identified as ‘diffusion or dissemination’. In contrast, the adaptation, adoption and faithful implementation of evidence based practices at both the individual and collective level represents a more recent field of inquiry, commonly associated with ‘implementation’. In this paper, a theoretical framework for the systems and policy elements of evidence-based practice dissemination and implementation is presented. Two case studies are presented that illustrate the dissemination, cultural adaptation, and implementation of HIV and substance abuse practices in three sub-Saharan African countries. The critical elements that facilitate practice adoption and implementation and the essential functions and aptitudes that social workers can provide to these processes are identified.

The role of social work in South Africa’s social assistance, a poverty alleviation measure or a strategy of creating economic dependency?

Shokane, L.A

University of Venda, South Africa

Email: Allucia.Shokane@univen.ac.za

South Africa is one of the few countries where the constitution (Act. No: 108 of 1996), enshrines a duty to alleviate poverty. The constitution contains the Bill of Rights, which provides for not only basic human rights but also for social and economic rights. The Constitution, notably section 27(1) (c), also provides for the right of access to appropriate social assistance to those who are unable to support themselves and their dependants. To achieve the progressive realisation of these rights, the South African government has introduced the social security grants as a poverty alleviation measure through the established of the Social Assistance Act; (No. 13 of 2004) which provides for the rendering of social assistance to people and to provide for the mechanism for the rendering of such social assistance. The concept paper aims to review and explore the role of social work in developing programmes that decrease the massive numbers of people who every day gather into the offices of South African Social Security Agency (SASSA) to apply for a social grant. The rationale for such focus is the supposed tendency of beneficiaries accessing social grants not to take part in the labour market and therefore creating a culture of economic dependency. Subsequently, Social workers are expected to be in the forefront of service delivery providing poverty alleviation programmes to the poor and the unemployed population. The outcome of the paper will attempt to make recommendations for future research on how social workers can contribute towards sustainable development programmes on poverty reduction.

Social work turnover in the NGO sector

Skhosana, R.
University of South Africa
Email: skhosrm@unisa.ac.za

The study has been undertaken to understand the factors leading to social

work turnover in the Non-government Organizations (NGOs) sector. The NGOs are facing significant difficulties in workforce social work turnover which is inevitable and costly to run efficient programme. This article presents qualitative data derived from a study of service providers delivering social welfare services to street children in Pretoria. The findings indicate that turnover leads to loss of effectiveness in running the organization, impact negatively on staff morale and add to increased workloads on staff members that are remaining behind. The findings of this study have further confirmed that the NGOs are faced with several challenges including lack of resources, lack of funding, high staff turnover, lack of supervision and monitoring, low salaries for personnel and legal restrictions in implementing the social welfare services. The factors impact negatively on the quality and outcomes of social welfare service rendered in the organizations.

A protocol for the empowerment of non-offending parents to report child sexual abuse

Strydom, C.¹, Rust, N.¹
1. North-West University, South Africa
Email: Corinne.Strydom@nwu.ac.za

Although the prevalence of child sexual abuse in South Africa is very high the rate at which sexual abuse is reported is alarmingly low. Many parents are concerned about the possibility of their child being abused, or know of child sexual abuse being perpetrated, but fail to report it. The aim of this study was to develop an appropriate protocol to empower non-offending parents to report child sexual abuse. A qualitative approach was used. The purposes of this study were a combination of exploration and description. The case study design was utilized. Ten non-offending parents with suspicions of their child being sexually abused, or whose children disclosed abuse to them, were included as participants in

semi-structured face to face individual interviews. These parents were from Pretoria and Johannesburg areas who had, during the past two years received help at a Child Trauma Clinic. After the interviews a focus group was conducted, consisting of health professionals who deal with families in the forensic process. From the results of both sets of data themes and subthemes emerged which were compared. It became clear that parents experience a vast array of emotions upon finding out or having suspicions of their child's sexual abuse. The parents were in agreement that the reporting process is extremely taxing and that there is a need for support as well as for information about the process. Both groups of participants made recommendations that could help make the reporting of child sexual abuse easier for parents. The protocol developed from the results can be used by parents but also as a guideline for health professionals, as it gives a clear indication of how to assist parents in this process.

Is our society baking the same cake?

Tolulope, E.

University of Ibadan, Nigeria
Email: toluimmanuel2@yahoo.co.uk

Most social scientists, policy makers and citizens who support the welfare state do so in different parts and stages. The society reveals considerable differences related to perception of the aims of the country, attitude to government policies and migration processes etc. Statistical and research data reveals high inequality between urban and rural population. This socio-economic inequality may be considered as a substantial factor which causes fragmentation of the society resulting in low level of trust, weak common responsibility and civil participation. The quality of life can be divided into micro level and macro level. This entails poor medical services and education level, unequal job opportunity,

wages and salaries differences, different housing facilities and schemes, and irregularities of social mobility. The socio-economic inequality in any society helps to strengthen the emigration trends i.e. the movement of people from one place to another for greener pasture and on the second thought for social workers they help to enhance equality amongst people who live in poor socio-economic situation often caused by the macro level. This presentation will be based on the comparison of socio and economic differences in Africa (Nigeria). Also the strategies of social workers to enhance opportunities for social participation of mostly excluded groups.

The role of indigenous knowledge in promoting food and nutrition security: Policy implications to social work practitioners

Tweheyo, R.

Kyambogo University, Uganda
Email: rtweheyo@gmail.com

The paper examines the role of indigenous knowledge in promoting food and nutritional security. It further examines how social work practitioners should intervene with appropriate policy framework that recognizes local knowledge. Specifically, the study intended to find out what social workers have done and what best they can do to promote indigenous knowledge essential for food and nutrition security. The study further discusses the challenges social workers face in promoting food and nutritional security. The study concludes that the core role of social work practitioners in mobilization, sensitization, redressing inequality and increasing responsiveness in society can be redirected to indigenous knowledge and food and nutritional security in Uganda.

Mood disturbance and aggravated poverty in Uganda: The "chicken-egg brainteaser"

Twesigye, J.¹, Kagee, A.²

1. Makerere University, Uganda

2. Stellenbosch University, South Africa

Email: jtvesigye@ss.mak.ac.ug

Researchers have frequently found mental health to be inversely related with socioeconomic class. There is consensus among researchers that psychiatric morbidity is more prevalent among people in the low social economic class than among people in the high social economic class. Opinion is however, divided on whether either poverty causes psychiatric morbidity or psychiatric morbidity causes poverty. Moreover, conceptualization of distress influences the responses, which the patients and care providers assume. Based on the health care systems model, we conducted a case study that involved outpatients with mood disorders and their professional and lay care providers to examine explanatory models for care in western Uganda. For this presentation, we consider a section in our results on the attributed consequences of mood disorders. Participants reported that mood disorders were associated with various poverty-related disadvantages such as living on edge of destitution, loss of livelihoods and exploitation among the outpatients. From the social constructivism perspective, results suggest that co-morbidity of mood disturbance and aggravated poverty among the outpatients enact the "Chicken-Egg brainteaser". We recommend that a balance between social drift- and social causation-based explanations should guide interventions for alleviation of distress and promotion of mental wellbeing among people with mental problems.

**SUB-THEME 2:
SOCIAL WORK AND THE
MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT
GOALS: TOWARDS 2015 AND
BEYOND**

Risk factors for high prevalence of adolescent pregnancy among adolescents aged 14-19 years in Kawempe division, Kampala district, Uganda

Okot, B.¹, Nsabiyunmva, S.²

1. Mulago National Referral Hospital, Uganda

2. Ministry of Health, Uganda

E-mail: Okobar@yahoo.com

Uganda has one of the highest adolescent pregnancy rates in sub-Saharan Africa (UNFP, 2006). The 5th UN MDG calls for improved maternal health systems. Early pregnancy among adolescents negatively affects adolescent maternal health. In addition infant and child mortality is high amongst children of adolescent mothers. Adolescent mothers lack social support and are exposed to health and social risks during pregnancy, child birth and thereafter (MOH, 2009). Adolescent birth rates are a contributing factor to high maternal mortality rates (MDG Report 2011). Teenage pregnancy is still a national burden resulting in poor child care leading to malnutrition, abandonment and hampering social development. A descriptive, cross sectional survey was done in Kawempe Health Centre IV in Kampala, Uganda. The sample included 181 pregnant adolescents, selected by systematic random sampling. Data collection was done by an administered questionnaire, focus group discussions and Key Informant interviews and analysis performed using SPSS version 12. Majority [123(68%)] were aged between 17-19 years, 49% had no formal education and 73% were unemployed. Statistically significant risk factors were Low education levels, poverty and lack of information. Other factors were early sexual activities, early marriages and defilement. Poverty and lack of education perpetuate high adolescent birth rates. Adolescent sexual and reproductive health education and favorable government policies also dealing with early marriages and defilement can redress this issue. Addressing the needs of adolescents, especially those of girls, is critical to the

achievement of every one of the Millennium Development Goals.

The impetus of social work as a catalyst to the achievement of MDG number three in selected African countries

Kang'ethe, S.M.

University of Fort Hare, South Africa
Email: smkangethe@yahoo.com

This paper, through a systematic review of literature assesses and evaluates how application of social work ethos, norms, conventions, and social development paradigms can be utilized in advancing women empowerment process of achieving gender equality and equity. The findings indicate that social work: facilitates planning of welfare issues with women and children being at the epicenter; is a tool/platform of advocating and lobbying for women empowerment; fosters and facilitates the process of achieving social justice and socio-economic equalities and equity; can be a tool of lobbying and advocating for affirmative action supporting women being given erstwhile male dominated jobs and taking political positions; can facilitate processes of redressing gender socio-economic differences; bases its service delivery ethos irrespective of gender, sex, creed and socio-economic backgrounds; believes in uplifting people of lower socioeconomic situations; committed to transforming states of poverty mostly engulfing women. Social work also faces the following hurdles: Its workforce is increasingly lacking male component; is not adequately motivated; is not adequately equipped to handle emergent clinical cases; is overwhelmed by cases requiring social diagnosis; is not preferred to situations of leadership and planning; is poorly handling cases of occupational dimensions in Africa such as labour unrests. The paper recommends: ample recognition of the discipline in equal measure with its sister disciplines such as sociology and psychology; is well

remunerated to motivate its professions; and social workers be retrained especially in advanced clinical components.

Discourses of health and economic vulnerabilities related to HIV prevention at a lakeshore in Uganda: Analyzing lived experiences of boatmen and off-shore communities

Kyomuhendo, S.

Makerere University, Uganda
Email: swizenk@gmail.com

From an epistemological and theoretical standpoint, this paper departs from a cognitive understanding of risk behavior related to HIV infection to aspects picked from social theory of risk and uncertainty, and community empowerment, applied in an eclectic fashion to provide explanations for the less than impressive trends in HIV prevalence in Uganda since about the year 2000 and evidence of rising HIV incidence among lakeshore people. The researcher spent part of 2008 and 2011 at a landing site on Lake Victoria in central Uganda as an ethnographic observer and did a few unstructured interviews with policy actors to further underpin the evidence. The study reveals inadequate linkage between the lived experiences of lakeshore people and ongoing policy interventions for HIV prevention. The later are largely linear, and their implementation framework glaringly challenged; services have not filtered down well or simply remained inappropriate in relation to the lived experiences of the fishing village. Evidence of inadequate support to interventions aside, it is vivid that lakeshore people have apparently misinterpreted, misunderstood or simply ignored a lot of the prescriptions that are pushed to them. The plethora of vulnerabilities they grapple with, both in the lake and offshore, and the scattered, impromptu ways with which their long-standing socio-economic and health challenges, including HIV itself, have been handled makes AIDS "just another disease". It also erodes community

confidence in public pronouncements and services meant to halt HIV infection. The thesis of this paper is that focus should be shifted, first, to the analysis of vulnerability as understood or socially constructed and conditioned within the target communities themselves. The paper also demonstrates that social work in Uganda should broaden its knowledge base in HIV work, and beyond remedial practice, get to the epicenter of policy development and policy articulation as well. Knowledge and perspectives of "health experts", mainly from biomedicine, public health and behavioral sciences could be more meaningfully enriched with a social work lens for a more effective response to the HIV epidemic.

The Global Agenda for Social Work and Social Development: Social work's commitment to the post-Millennium Development Goals Agenda

Lombard, A.

University of Pretoria, South Africa
Email: antoINETte.lombard@up.ac.za

The Millennium Development Goals are rooted in poverty and inequalities. Therefore the achievement of the MDGs is directly linked to social, economic and environmental justice with which social work is closely associated with in a social development context. As the time span for achieving the MDGs is drawing to an end in 2015, the inevitable question is where to from here? Throughout the world, the achievement of the MDGs fluctuates on a continuum ranging from not at all to fully. Even if the MDGs have been met fully, it will still imply huge levels of poverty and inequality. The premises of this paper is that social work has an important role to play in achieving the MDGs, but that this contribution is made more unknowingly as opposed to a deliberate planned engagement with the respective MDGs. The post-MDG agenda created the unique opportunity for social workers to make an impact on poverty and inequality by

adopting the Global Agenda for Social Work and Social Development. This paper will argue that there is a direct link between the MDGs and the Global Agenda that mandates social workers' direct and indirect roles in social, economic and environmental activities in achieving sustainable social development. It will be concluded that the pillars of the Global Agenda, namely promotion of social and economic equalities; ensuring the dignity and worth of the person; promoting sustainable communication and environmentally sensitive development are key to the role of social work in the post-MDG agenda.

The role of social work in poverty reduction and realization of Millennium Development Goals in Tanzania

Mabeyo, Z.M

Institute of Social Work, Tanzania
Email: zlywo@yahoo.com

Tanzania has practiced social work for almost half a century now. Despite the political commitment to eradicate poverty and achieve the globally agreed upon Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), the role and contribution of the profession has not been assessed. This presentation focuses on the study on the role of social work in poverty reduction, social development and the realization of the MDGs in Tanzania. Views of key actors were gathered and the extent to which social work education and practice contributes to poverty reduction, social development and the realization of the MDGs assessed. The contribution of the profession in the indigenization process and its role in enhancing gender equality was also analyzed. The presentation is based on theoretical analysis of policies, plans and strategies that address poverty, as well as on empirical findings. The study employed a cross-section of quantitative and qualitative approaches. Questionnaires were administered to 100 social workers, 99 students, 9 educators

and 35 employers, while in-depth interviews were conducted to 8 policy makers, 8 educators and 20 employers. Three focus group discussions with clients were held. Findings confirmed a good level of understanding on the link between the profession and poverty reduction. Poverty was proven to be the biggest problem affecting the majority of social work clients. However, practice interventions and training methods do not significantly contribute to poverty eradication, social development, achievement of gender equality and indigenization. There is over-reliance of foreign literature and the profession is invisible and underestimated. Transformation in practice and training methods and approaches is required.

Social Work and Millennium Development Goal towards 2015 and beyond

Omari, J.N.

Selian Agriculture Institute, Tanzania
Email: magoromari@yahoo.com

Social work is a professional and academic discipline that seeks to improve the quality of life and well-being of an individual, group, or community by intervening through research, policy, crisis intervention, community organizing, direct practice, and teaching on behalf of those afflicted with poverty or any real or perceived social injustice and violations of their civil liberties and human rights. Research is often focused on areas such as human development, social policy, public administration, psychotherapy, counseling, program evaluation, and international and community development. Social workers are organized into local, national, continental and international. Focus is on individual well-being in a social context and the well-being of society. In the implementation of these goals social workers are the main actors. Clinical social workers help individuals, families and groups via

therapeutic counseling. Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) are eight international development goals that were established following the Millennium Summit of the United Nations in 2000, following the adoption of the United Nations Millennium Declaration. The goals established include eradicating extreme poverty and hunger, achieving universal primary education, promoting gender equality and empowering women, improving maternal health, combating HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases, ensuring environmental sustainability and developing a global partnership for development. My critique of the MDGs is that the mechanism being used is that they seek to introduce local change through external innovations supported by external financing.

Social work and the birth kit project

Onolemhemen, D.

Wayne State University School of Social Work, USA
Email: donolem@gmail.com

Millennium Development 5: the reduction of maternal mortality and increased access to reproductive health is of major importance to women in Sub-Saharan Africa. More than 50% of the women who die from pregnancy-related causes lived in the African region, where only 17% of the world's births occur and only 12% of the world's population resides. African women who reside in the rural areas are most at risk of death during childbirth due to the lack of accessibility and availability of health care facilities in remote areas. This paper describes how a social work professor in collaboration with state and local government health officials designed and implemented a community program to prevent maternal mortality in the villages surrounding Awassa Ethiopia. Infections acquired during childbirth from home delivery in an unhygienic environment can result in the mother's death. Also, infection of the tie cord can result in the newborns death as well. The

team developed a clean delivery kit (birth kit) made from goods in the marketplace. Social workers trained local women to assemble and use them. Three hundred pregnant women participated in the study. The birth kits proved effective. This study demonstrates the role social workers can play in the prevention of maternal mortality.

**Contemporary food security challenges:
A sociological perspective on housing
and related issues affecting food security
in South Africa**

Ramphele, T.Z.

University of Zulu Land, South Africa
Email: RampheleT@unizulu.ac.za

The paper is based on contemporary food security challenges which are identified in the area of food production, and the implications for development in that area. Food security is a must for any society as a condition that is consummate with survival economies and economies of scale in broader commercial agriculture. However food security is facing a threat in the area of production and maintenance. This problem seems to be mounting; giving way to new contemporary challenges that renders food security degenerative into a state of underdevelopment i.e. a crisis situation of unprecedented proportion. The work seeks to expose contemporary challenges faced by production process to sustain food security in South Africa. An analysis is conducted on the state of underdevelopment - based on food security problems assuming negative trends. Further comparative studies shall be made to authenticate the theory on the subject, and further to test new means toward alleviating the problem or challenge. The work seeks to measure food security trends given the usage of space land for other development considerations like housing in South Africa, and what impact these considerations have on a long run sustaining food and security around nutrition quality as well as its quantity. It

is assumed that sustainable food security depends on the availability of arable land which measured in terms of farming needs and it is secured over a period of time. Land use in South Africa today is used over many projects beyond farming - included are rapid urbanization which calls for unprecedented housing projects which answers for communities shelter based on security needs of residents. The other factor is gradual up scaling in industrialization which demands large spaces where enterprises are established, themselves claiming large portions of land spaces - competing with agricultural considerations on food security goals.

**Building upon MDG gains in Africa: The
role of social work in the 21st century**

Yogtiba, J.

Empire State College, USA
Email: joseph.yogtiba@esc.edu

The 2013 Report indicated remarkable overall progress by most African countries on the eight Millennium Goals; it identified some challenges in Africa such as inequality on several dimensions of development and access to services. This presentation will analyze these obstacles from the perspective of social work, and based on the seminal findings of the PROSOWO project, examine potential roles of social work in facilitating the trajectory of progress in Africa. The presentation will give an overview of some of PROSOWO's thought provoking findings and suggestions for "strengthening the role of social work in social development," such as using appropriate intervention strategies in the social aspects of the MDGs. The presentation will expand on these, and critically examine, a number of themes from a variety of sources, including the presenter's experience as a social worker in Ghana, that might be fundamental to the profession of social work in Africa in the 21st century. The intent of this presentation will be to generate insightful

discourse among participants. Some of these are: Globalization, culturally relevant practice, or indigenization of social work in Africa. The initial appeal of indigenization seems to be waning, but the need to settle on answers to this concept is primary and could begin in Kampala. Certification and monitoring of professional standards to promote consistency in expectations, and prevent misuse of the title "social worker" by practitioners outside the profession - presuming "strong" professional organizations; confluences of diverse ideas on adequacy, contextual appropriateness, and consistency of standards in curricula, education and training of social workers. The presentation will argue that in pursuit of the above interrelated themes, social work in Africa needs to be cognizant of the preeminence of policy level activities: use of our array of policy practice interventions, not excluding social workers' direct participation in politics. (PROSOWO correctly identified that the failure of the (Ugandan) government to recognize the role of social work in the domain of social development was the major challenge facing the profession.)

SUB-THEME 3: THE IMPORTANCE OF CULTURE AND HUMAN RIGHTS IN SOCIAL WORK EDUCATION AND PRACTICE

Breaking the silence and re-writing the script

Groome, C.¹, Cooke, W.M.²

1. Tobago House of Assembly, Scarborough, Tobago

2. University of the West Indies, Jamaica

Email: carlettegroome@gmail.com

The research conducted examined the role of drama in the lives of four women who were trained by Sistren Theatre Collective in Jamaica. They were actresses in Sistren's street theatre drama group. Using their own personal and collective experiences, they used drama to raise social

consciousness at the community level about violence and other issues affecting women. The research explored the ways in which drama has influenced the experiences of these women as players in a society that silences women's voices. The research employed a narrative case study approach and was grounded in a constructivist paradigm (Schwandt, 1994). This paradigm was coupled with a basic interpretive qualitative method (Merriam, 2002) and the concept of the reflective practitioner (Schön, 1987, 1991) provided the foundation for the analysis. Through individual conversations with the women, themes of abuse, resilience, self-esteem, and empowerment arose sharply. The women explored drama and understood it to be instrumental in healing different aspects of their lives. Also, through the dramatic process; they were able to re-write their life's scripts by resolving paradoxes and conflicts related to the themes unearthed. The researcher concluded that drama goes beyond its performative nature, and is a safe and dynamic method of exploring personal experience (Wilhelm and Edmiston, 1998). Therefore drama can be an avenue for healing, self-discovery and empowerment, making it a potentially powerful method for social work intervention. By re-conceptualizing drama beyond the scope of entertainment, we are afforded a space in which healing can occur.

Social work education and human rights in the after genocide Rwanda: Realizations and perspectives

Hakizamungu, A.

National University of Rwanda

Email: ahakizamungu@nur.ac.rw; alexahakiza@yahoo.fr

After the 1994 genocide, the Rwandan society experienced many social illnesses. It is in this regard social work education started in 1999 at the National University of Rwanda in order to train professional social workers with necessary skills in relation to social work theory and human

rights to enable them intervene at all levels through promotion of human rights and social justice. The present paper analyses the development of social work education system at the National University of Rwanda and its role in rebuilding the country in general and communities in particular after the 1994 genocide. This study comprises exploration of documents and the researcher own experience in connection with the changes happening in the country. The aim of the study is to identify how Rwandan culture and social work education promote human rights. This qualitative study is a result of a desktop research which was conducted to establish a relationship between international standards of human rights and the role of social work education in Rwanda. Findings revealed out that the social work education at the National University of Rwanda in the aftermaths of the 1994 genocide played a vital role in enhancing human rights and social justice through various community services and outreach activities of social work students and their teachers. In addition, graduates from the social work option of the National University of Rwanda work in different social services for both public and private sectors where they contribute enormously in socio-economic changes Rwanda is witnessing.

Using social work lenses to explore the panacea and perfidy of cultural rites in Kenya, Botswana and South Africa in the face of contemporary development issues

Kang'ethe, S.M.

University of Fort Hare, South Africa
Email: smkangethe@yahoo.com

Cultural rites can be a panacea when the immense social capital embedded in them is taken stock of; as well as a perfidy when all the retrogressive aspects they constitute are taken into consideration. The aim and objective of this article is to generate debate and discourse on panacea and perfidy of cultural rites with particular

focus on circumcision. The article has used eclectic data sources. Cultural rite of circumcision is a panacea due to an array of factors: It marks entry into mature hood from childhood; is a mark of cultural social identity in many societies of the world; constitutes immense social capital; and currently serve as platform to mitigate the effects of HIV/AIDS. It is also a perfidy due to: its violation of health human rights; undermines boys' and girls' access to school; and is usually a leeway to early sexual debut/overtures. The paper recommends to governments to: hold on their responsibilities to safeguard the health human rights of their citizens; ensure that male circumcision is surgically safe and done in a hygienic environment; and alongside NGOs and civil society to educate communities to balance between the human rights pertaining to circumcision and cultural rights.

The role of indigenous knowledge systems in child protection in rural Zimbabwe among the Shangaan of Chiredzi District: Implications for child protection policy and practice

Mahuntse, S.L.

National Association of Social Workers, Zimbabwe
Email: nasw.programmes@gmail.com

The study set to establish the role played by Shangaan Indigenous Knowledge Systems (IKS) as a strategy to protect children in Chiredzi district in rural Zimbabwe. The study area was Ward 8 of Chiredzi East constituency. The main objectives of the study were to (i) establish various indigenous knowledge systems (IKS) which corresponds to child rights as enshrined in the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC); (ii) document the strength and weaknesses of IKS as a child protection strategy; (iii) to find out opportunities and threats associated with Shangaan IKS as a strategy to child care and protection. A total of 75 respondents were sampled using simple random sampling procedures. An additional 46 were sampled for Focus Group

Discussions (FGDs) and five key informants were targeted and interviewed. Data was collected through use of a questionnaire, focus group discussions and in-depth interviews with key informants. Quantitative data was analysed using the Statistical Packages for Social Sciences (SPSS) whilst emerging themes and coding were used to analyse qualitative data. The research results show that Shangaan IKS associated with child protection include; children's games, male circumcision ceremonies, female initiation rites, men's forum, women's forum folk tales, kinship care and use of traditional medicine and herbs. The research concludes that IKS plays a pivotal role in child protection despite many threats and weaknesses associated with them. It is recommended that Government, researchers and development practitioners consider setting up a Shangaan cultural heritage centre that can provide support to research and documentation of Shangaan IKS as they interact with child protection.

The role of Independent Human Rights Institutions for Children in Africa in raising awareness about children's rights

Nankunda, H.

University of Central Lancashire, UK
Email: hknankunda@uclan.ac.uk

The paper is based on a study exploring ways of using Independent Human Rights Institutions for Children (IHRIC) in Africa to increase awareness of Children's Rights among children; making them participant in realising their rights as recommended by the UNCRC, 1989; General Comment of the Committee on the Rights of the Child No. 2 (2002). It locates the concept of 'children's rights' in the African traditional values. A documentary review of 25 African countries examining their experiences in establishing IHRIC and their roles has been accomplished. Findings reveal that African countries have made progress. Action Research approaches has been employed in

Uganda. Focus group discussions have been held for children aged 10-15, dialogue meetings of children, their parents and local leaders at community level; and key informant interviews at sub county district and national level with key stakeholders has been done. Findings from these activities will share as well.

Social justice, human rights and dignity implementation: a comparison study of practitioners' perspectives on bucolic practice milieu

Nwachukwu, P.T.T.¹, Ntombela, N.H.¹

1. University of Zululand, South Africa
Email: precioustoby@yahoo.com

The need to monitor the progress work of practitioners is a daunting task for most administrators as they strategized on the intervention processes and evaluate the level of progress especially on social justice paradigm and human rights violations permeated in the rural milieu. Barrett (2011: 117) identified that "social justice notion when combined with human rights model tasks the current structures and would meaningfully influence competent and ethical service conveyance and practice." To enable effective practice based on social justice and human rights model to assist the vulnerable persons, Barrett (2011: 119) advocated for "multidimensional concerns linked to diversity, social justice and human rights must engage multicultural competence, advocacy and social justice perspectives to train practitioners." The study review deliberated on the different areas of social justice typologies and human rights linked to social work practice and investigate the relationship between perceived injustice and stimulated intentional actions of clients' system inherent in General Strain theory and Equity theory for effective practice utilisation. The study intends to explore the experiences of Social work practitioners (n-135) and administrators (n-47) totalling (n-182) respondents in three different provinces namely:

KwaZulu-Natal (South Africa) and Lagos and Imo (Nigeria) within two different regions of southern and western Africa. The study found significant difference between Imo and KZN among Social workers on ethical principle standard that is problematic in coping in bucolic areas. There was significant difference on strategies employed by practitioners to enhance ethical and effective service among social workers and administrators also significant difference between administrators and Social workers on the advocacy on child rights policy and adults authority in KZN. The study identified key areas within social justice that would be immense benefit to practitioners' ethical dilemmas tackling and recommendations were made including advocating for greater prioritisation of NASW/SACSSP ethical principle of social justice and respect for peoples' worth, human rights and dignity within a proper professional training and adherence to them and the need for practitioners' awareness to legal ethics.

Human rights of juveniles in custodial institutions in Nigeria: Challenges for social work practice

Nwanna, C.R.

University of Lagos, Nigeria
Email: chironwa@yahoo.com

This paper investigated the human rights of juveniles in custodial institutions in relation to social work practice in the six geo-political zones of Nigeria comprising 36 states and Federal Capital, Abuja. Two states were selected from each zone however; eleven focus group discussions with purposive samples of 5 to 12 juveniles were conducted between November 2001 and February 2002. The results indicated that many young persons were found in prisons where they were detained and tried with adults. Falsification of the ages of juveniles was common so as to remand them in prison custody. The juveniles complained of

being forced to confess crimes, cruel treatment and torture before their trials. The custodial institutions had educational and vocational facilities but lacked adequately trained personnel and learning materials. Also reported were poor feeding of the inmates and poor conditions of the custodial institutions. These results demonstrated that violations and abuse of the rights of children in custodial institutions were pervasive. They also showed that social workers were grossly deficient in conducting their services in these institutions. Recent observations indicate that these problems still persist even after the enactment of the Child Rights Act in Nigeria in 2003. Based on these findings, the paper recommends and advocates for, among others, non-custodial treatment and community-based preventive programmes for delinquent juveniles. Also recommended are immediate review and enforcement of all existing laws and policies particularly the Child Rights Laws.

The rights of older persons in Namibia

Strydom, H.¹, Ananias, J.²

1. North West University, South Africa

2. University of Namibia

Email: Herman.Strydom@nwu.ac.za

The rights of women and children are high on the national agenda in Namibia as legislation and gender based violence programmes exist in the country. However the basic rights of older people are grossly violated as they live in poverty, suffer discrimination and are not treated with dignity and respect. The aim of this paper is to report on the challenges older person are facing in Namibia to enjoy their basic rights as enshrined in the Namibian Constitution. Key informant interviews were conducted with professionals and community leaders, while focus group discussions were held with older persons and informal caregivers to explore perceptions on the rights of older persons in Namibia. The findings suggested that older people suffer

from physical abuse, emotional abuse, neglect, financial abuse and sexual abuse. In addition socio-economic rights of older persons are also violated, since they live in poverty, have insufficient food supply and are living in substandard houses. This paper contributes towards the current international debates concerning the need for an international convention on the rights of older people. Greater awareness and sensitivity to the rights of older persons can lead to the development of national and international legislation and policies as well as the planning and delivery of programmes that adequately promotes the rights and needs of older persons.

Manifestations and lay labeling of mood disorders in Uganda: whose misery is it anyway?

Twesigye, J.¹ Kagee, A.²

1. Makerere University Kampala
2. Stellenbosch University, South Africa
Email: jtwesigye@ss.mak.ac.ug

Social and cultural contexts influence the labeling, expression and response to misery. Diverse care providers are often involved in plural health care systems. Moreover, patients usually have unique explanatory models, which influence decisions e.g. on the choice and source of care, adherence to and evaluation of care. Care providers similarly usually have unique explanatory models, which influence decisions e.g. on the diagnoses of the problems and treatments that they provide. Consistent with the health care systems model, we conducted a case study that involved outpatients with mood disorders and their professional and lay care providers to examine explanatory models for care in western Uganda. For this presentation, we consider a section in our results on the participants' conceptualization of mood disorders. Participants reported significant discrepancies in the labels, which they attributed to mood disorders. We conclude that discrepancy in labeling

misery constitutes significant problems for the outpatients and their care providers because of its implications on care concerns such as diagnosis, treatment, adherence, referral, and satisfaction with care. We recommend that psychiatric health workers should review and align their intervention philosophies with those of the outpatients and lay care providers to enhance the quality and quantity of care.

SUB-THEME 4: SOCIAL WORK IN THE CONTEXT OF CONFLICT, POLITICAL VIOLENCE AND POST-CONFLICT SITUATIONS

Post conflict resettlement experiences of displaced individuals in northern Uganda

Corbin, J.

Smith College School for Social Work, UK
Email: jcorbin@smith.edu

Findings from a qualitative study exploring subjective experiences of resettlement among internally displaced individuals in Gulu, Uganda in 2008 will be presented. The LRA conflict in Northern Uganda lasted more than 20 years and displaced approximately 80% of the population. Qualitative studies have been recommended in order to better understand the needs of individuals resettling post conflict (Mels et al., 2010). The study's convenience sample consisted of 34 adults who lived in one of the approximately 150 IDP camps in the region. Findings were categorized using Cox and Pawar's (2006) conceptual framework for post conflict resettlement. This framework addresses system issues that must be addressed in order to provide sustainability and lasting development in post conflict situations. Major findings included, 1) factors influencing decisions to leave the IDP camp, such as, safety concerns and access to land, 2) specific tasks involved in reestablishing lives in

areas of origin, such as, the need for clean water and sanitary conditions, reconstruction of schools, and reestablishment of economic and socio-cultural factors affecting well-being, and 3) longer term issues that require attention, such as, participants' desire for future peace, sustainability of livelihoods, and return of cultural practices. Implications for social work practice supporting the return of displaced groups will be discussed including the needs of those remaining in former IDP camp sites and emerging issues of community violence. Findings may be relevant to displaced populations in similar contexts as there are 27 million internally displaced people worldwide (NRC, 2011).

The impact of war on refugee youth and families: Implications for practitioners

Kamya, H.

Simmons College School of Social Work, USA
Email: hugo.kamya@simmons.edu

In many parts of Africa and around the world, children are targets and perpetrators of war. Children experience torture, loss and are caught fighting on various sides of different conflicts. These children suffer several forms of exploitation. They serve as laborers, sex slaves and often are involved in ritualistic abuse. They often carry out killings at the bequest of adults. All these experiences not only alienate them from others but also internally create isolation from their own psychic integrity. Implications for social work will be discussed.

The role of vocational education in the reintegration of children and youth in Northern Uganda: Lessons learnt and challenges faced

Kamya, S.

Makerere University, Uganda
Email: skamya@ss.mak.ac.ug

This paper considers the role of vocational education in the reintegration of war

affected female children and youth in Uganda. Upon return from captivity, the girls/young women faced various problems including poverty, inability to look after their children born from captivity, loss of parents and stigmatization. One of the strategies to reduce poverty and ensure the well-being of children and youth affected by armed conflict is imparting skills through vocational training upon their reintegration into the community. The paper will be based on an ethnographic study carried out between 2007-2009, in which in-depth interviews were carried out with formerly recruited female children and youth, programme coordinators of vocational institutes, child protection officers, religious leaders and social workers in Gulu district. Consequently, a thematic analysis was performed on the narrative data and findings reveal that vocational training plays a significant role in the resettlement of children and youth. However, there are some challenges faced by service providers as well as the girls and young women including imparting skills irrelevant to the job market; mismatch of skills in relation to the girls' needs, donor preferences and inadequate earnings among others. The study highlights on the urgent need for Social Work intervention in poverty reduction among the children and youth affected by war. This can be achieved by ensuring appropriate vocational training, proper reintegration and sustainable welfare among children and youth in post-conflict situations.

Mental health in post-conflict Northern Uganda in the context of modernization and traditional beliefs

Krygier, K.¹, Avuni, A.¹, Atwine, G.¹

1. John Paul II Justice and Peace Centre, Uganda
Email: alfred.avuni@jp2jpc.org

Mental health problems are common in post-conflict societies (de Jong, et al., 2001) and have also been documented in

Northern Uganda (Vinck, et al., 2007). The scope and neglect of the problem caused experts to call it a "silent epidemic" (UN Peacebuilding Programme, 2011). This mixed-method study examined the situation of people with mental health problems in the North (Gulu, Amuru, Lira and Oyam districts). The study focused on the availability of treatment options, community members' perceptions of mental illness and attitudes towards people with mental ill-health. Qualitative and quantitative data were gathered through key informant interviews, focus group discussions, observations, questionnaires and literature review. A total of 329 respondents participated. Major themes of the analysis were: family care and community attitudes, perceptions of mental illness, quality of and access to service delivery, perceptions of mental health professionals and suicides. Human rights principles, namely equality, non-discrimination and participation provided the conceptual framework for the discussion. The findings revealed that mental health is a serious concern in the districts studied. People with mental health problems suffer discrimination (e.g. abandonment, avoidance), and human rights abuses (e.g. beating, rape, insults). There is lack of knowledge on mental illness and confusion emanating from mixing western perceptions with traditional concepts and religious beliefs. There are few initiatives integrating those different perceptions and no holistic approach to the diverse psychological, social and economic challenges faced by people with mental health problems and their families. The quality and accessibility of service delivery in mental health, especially in rural areas, is wanting. Finally, there is a disturbing number of suicides in the Acholi sub-region. The recommendations focus on improving the human rights situation of people with mental ill-health through policies, improvement of service delivery, sensitization of communities and the

development of integrative and holistic approaches.

The role of social work in dealing with collective post-apartheid trauma – Lessons from South Africa

Mornay, P.¹, Gomulia, C.²

1. Department of Social Development, Cape Town

2. Institute for Justice and Reconciliation, Cape Town

Email: Mornay.Pretorius@westerncape.gov.za

Even after almost 20 years into its democracy South Africa is still characterised as a state in transition from conflict to democracy. The apartheid regime, which ended in 1994, manifested itself through deliberate social engineering, segregation based on race as well as extreme levels of brutality and state initiated violence. In the aftermath of apartheid, South Africa's Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) was one state-driven attempt in the post-conflict South Africa to redress past injustices and provide a starting point for a common future among all South Africans. However, the two years of the TRC were not enough to reach the necessary collective healing and in reflecting on the progress made since the onset of democracy, the daily realities in South Africa show that many South Africans have not processed these painful experiences, and most prominent, collective trauma. This is evident from social phenomena such as the prevalence of extreme high levels of violent crime, the wave of violent labour and service delivery protest, the eruption of concentrated xenophobic violence against foreign Africans as well as marked increases in gender based and sexual crimes against women and children. Research, like the South African Reconciliation Barometer, shows as well that harming and dividing perceptions about each other seem to persist in society. The paper will in this context unpack the role of social work in post-apartheid South Africa. It will be argued that the role of social work has been underutilised over

the past 20 years in the South Africa to address pertinent issues rising from the apartheid era. However, it will also showcase a few successful examples of policy and civil society interventions towards common healing. In closing, the paper will explore how aspects of collective healing and building of cohesive societies could be integrated in the social work profession to assist in redressing the past.

Challenges of providing holistic psychosocial care in cases of viral hemorrhagic fever outbreaks

Muhwezi, W.W.

Makerere University College of Health Sciences, Uganda
Email: wmuhwezi@chs.mak.ac.ug

The challenges of providing holistic care in cases of a viral epidemic are daunting. While responding to viral hemorrhagic fevers, disease containment leads to isolation and disruption of people's sense of connectedness. Disruption of connectedness takes place at multiple levels: in the patient, between the patient and the family, within the family, between the patient and the health care worker, between the patient and society, and between health care workers. Since the nature of hemorrhagic fevers is strange, largely unknown and uncertain, any venturing in prognosis is often inaccurate. This creates difficulties in helping patients and their families to prepare for death. The fear of facing the unknown leads to safety-seeking behaviors, which could be overcome by repeated exposure to the feared situation. The processes of bereavement are often disturbed, since traditional death rituals are often not performed by families for safety reasons. Health workers in such situations also suffer from the same anxieties, fears and grief as patients. Dealing with viral hemorrhagic fevers creates spiritual and psychosocial issues requiring prompt and appropriate psychosocial responses. Creation of a pool of ready to deploy

psychosocial response experts is critical in preparedness for viral hemorrhagic fever outbreaks that seem to be endemic in tropical Africa. Psychosocial response workers can do well if they are aware of psychosocial issues associated with viral hemorrhagic fevers so that they can act proactively when such epidemics break out.

Plurality in land tenure security and ethnic conflict: The role of social work in identifying risks and developing solutions

Mwine, C.

Uganda Christian University, Uganda
Email: cmwine@ucu.ac.ug

The paper evaluates how the 1998 Land Act (LA98) legalizes plurality in tenure security which creates different interpretation of land ownership resulting in ethnic conflicts and violence when different parties assert their perceived access rights. There is a general absence of social work interventions of conflict prevention during land policy implementation. The paper debates how the social work methods of social action and community organization can be strong options for reconciling ethnic conflicts between immigrants and indigenous people in Kibale district; land tenure security issues, acting as triggers of ethnic conflicts between immigrants and Banyoro indigenous people in Kibale district. The paper presented findings here within, indicates that both immigrant and indigenous people are confused by the land policy/act. It emphasizes that people can own land on four tenure system of mailo land, lease hold and public and customary. Hence, three people usually claim land rights of titled and ancestral ownership on the same piece of land a scenario which results in conflicts. Findings from FGDs indicated that the District Land Board (DLB) has never mobilized tenants and land lords and give them information regarding the type of

tenure security their land is located. Findings also indicate that community organization and community action have never been part of the strategies to counter ethnic conflicts after the violence that happened after a failed land distribution in Kibale district.

Community-based social work practice in the aftermath of conflict: Emerging perspectives and scenarios in follow-up support.

Ochen, E.A.

Makerere University, Uganda
Email: eaochen@ss.mak.ac.ug

The conflict in northern Uganda (1986-2006) has affected hundreds of thousands of people directly and indirectly. While communities have been displaced and uprooted from their natural home setting, many have since returned home when the internally displaced people's camps were disbanded. The enduring effects of the conflict however remains on those it affected physically, socially economically and even emotionally and mentally, especially children and young people. Several interventions have been carried out (by state, non-state and other agencies) in northern Uganda to respond to the conflict. While these interventions have targeted the communities within northern Uganda generally, a significant portion was devoted at supporting the process of rehabilitation, resettlement and reintegration of children and young people affected by the conflict directly. A critical analysis of the interventions and support structure indicates that while support has been provided to young people and children affected by the conflict, attention to the individualized needs of the young people at reunion and long term life course changes seems to have been largely ignored. My focus in this presentation is therefore to re-examine the support from the individual point of view of the young person and identify the conceptual, theoretical and practical gaps in support and propose how they can be

plugged. Ultimately, my aim is to answer this question: How do we develop a model of care and support post-reception centre that effectively responds to both the emotional, physical and development needs of the young person while paying attention to rights fulfillment?

Social work in post conflict societies: A comparison of Northern Ireland and northern Uganda

Omona, J.

Makerere University, Uganda
Email: omonaju@ss.mak.ac.ug

This paper analyses the role of social work during post conflict in Uganda and Northern Ireland. Northern Ireland experienced conflict, commonly known as the "Troubles", between 1966-2003. Northern Uganda experienced conflict between 1986-2006. In both scenarios, Individuals, families and communities were directly and indirectly affected. After the war, many individuals and families remained affected by bereavement, trauma, violence and the challenges of adjusting to a new life. In both scenarios, social workers worked/or were expected to work; to improve, enhance, and where appropriate, to protect the social wellbeing of a wide range of people who may, to some degrees, be vulnerable or experience social exclusion. The study therefore compares the social work activities, experience and challenges in both scenarios and notes areas of similarities and differences. This is an on-going work and is a desk review which relies on research outcomes, documents and other available secondary data on both scenarios. It is thus purely qualitative. Lessons from both cases are important for improving the theory and practice of social work during post conflict recoveries-from both developing and developed countries' perspectives. Some lessons will be learnt from the Irish experience to feed into the ongoing post conflict recovery in northern Uganda in

particular and also the numerous social work programs in the conflict prone Great Lakes region.

The emerging roles of social workers in post conflict Somaliland

Robleh, A.A.

University of Hargeisa, Somalia
Email: pswa.som@gmail.com

Somalia has seen the ugly face of civil war and conflicts which have claimed the lives of an estimated two million and left the population of approximately eight million with some of the worst social and health indicators in the world. Close to one million Somalis are refugees, another 1.3 million are internally displaced, and as a result of conflict and repeated cycles of drought, more than 40% of the population is in need of humanitarian assistance. Instability and conflict have only exacerbated the already daunting challenges of economic security, gender inequalities, and poor health systems. Somali people generally experienced an immense amount of trauma, deprivation, and loss, which must be understood in order to foster the recovery process. While the northern autonomous zones of Somaliland and Puntland have gained certain levels of political stability, recurrent conflicts between the various armed groups in the south and central regions continue to disrupt the lives of the population. Somaliland has enjoyed relative peace and stability since it unilaterally declared independence in 1991 and its state-making project has been accorded the status of 'Africa's best kept secret' (Jhazbhay, 2003). The purpose of this paper is to shed some lights on the assumptions, characteristics and functions of social work in Somaliland. It will further explain the historical significance of traditional social workers in tackling post war social problems, including defending the rights of vulnerable and marginalized groups, people with disability, internally displaced people,

child soldiers, etc. and its changing nature and role in nation building, reconciliation and recovering processes. The lack of social work training institutions has also been a major hurdle to the attainment of enough social work practitioners. It also touches upon the challenging environment in which Somaliland social workers survived and practiced. It draws on the literature, our experience as the first generation of professional trained social workers and the establishment of the first School of Social Work in the country.

The integration of culturally appropriate mental health interventions into development in post conflict societies

Rohani, M.

Boston University, USA
Email: mrohani@bu.edu

Post conflict societies are faced with numerous challenges ranging from insufficient infrastructure, to food insecurity, poor health, poverty, inadequate educational opportunities, etc. While the development efforts in many counties have been focused on Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), increasingly, there has been an emphasis on the need for more integration of mental health into different aspects of development (World Health Organization, 2010). Literature indicates the high percentage of various traumatic stress disorders and depression among refugees and war affected individuals (15 to 47% and 50% respectively) in comparison to countries such as the United States and Australia (1.3 to 8%) (Silove, 2004). In order to achieve optimal development outcomes, the mental health needs of the population should be addressed in culturally and linguistically sensitive manners. However, a problem that arises in this context is the utilization of western models of psychotherapy by many programs, which may not be entirely applicable to the conflict affected societies' traumatized population. This presentation addresses

the need for integration of mental health as part of the development agenda, as well as examines the following cultural components as contributing factors to more successful interventions with individuals affected by war and violence in East Africa.

Falling through the cracks: A comparative study of the reintegration of child soldiers in Uganda and Colombia

Wilkinson, A.

Wilfrid Laurier University, Canada
Email: wilk8920@mylaurier.ca

Across the globe, children are forcefully abducted and recruited into armed conflicts where they are put to service as combatants, labourers, and sexual slaves. The complexity of their experiences, as victims and perpetrators of violence, results in a host of physical and psychosocial effects in post-conflict realities which present formidable challenges to reintegration. The issues regarding reintegration, particularly of children, are perched precariously between localized discourses informed by diverse historical, socio-cultural, and economic contexts and an international discourse couched in a framework of Western normative values. Social work theories and practice frameworks are uniquely suited to facilitate the integration of these two discourses. Despite this, social work scholarship has made a minimal appearance in the debates and discussions on the issue of children affected by war and the lack of accurate research and data further hinders effective policy implementation for this population. This paper thus seeks to examine the dissonance which exists between these two discourses to provide a more textured understanding of the implications that gaps in discourse can have for the implementation of reintegration policies. Uganda and Colombia have been chosen as case studies both for the role that children played in their armed conflicts

and to examine the discrepancies which exist in reintegration discourses. Examples from the field will be used to illustrate this analysis while a comparative approach will offer a unique dimension by providing additional insights into regional variations in discourses.

**SUB-THEME 5:
MANAGING DIVERSITY IN SOCIETY:
FROM SEGREGATION TO INCLUSIVE
POLICIES AND PRACTICE**

Are physically challenged persons strangers in the work place? The role of industrial social workers in their integration

Ajala, E.M.

University of Ibadan, Nigeria
Email: majekajala@yahoo.com

There is the misconception by employers that persons with disabilities are meant to be kept out of the workplace. The belief that persons with disabilities can be regular absentees at work, non productive and not suitable for employment result in seeing persons with disabilities that are gainfully employed at workplace as 'strangers in the foreign land', whereas some of these physically challenged persons may be willing to work efficiently and effectively if given the opportunity to actively participate in the labour force rather than be excluded. This study therefore examined job commitment, availability in the workplace, adequacy of job performance, and/or otherwise of absenteeism of persons with disabilities from the point of view of employers and supervisors to whom they are responsible. The work performance inventory was utilised to elicit 450 participants response. The finding showed that persons with disabilities contributed to their job task ($p < 0.05$). Furthermore, persons with disability do not absent themselves from work and exhibited high level of work commitment more than employees

without disability ($p < 0.05$). Based on these findings, it was recommended that workplace discrimination on the basis of disability should be outlawed. That for full integration of the persons with disabilities into the workplace, industrial social workers should advocate for recruitment of physically challenged, give proper training and orientation to both the disabled and non-disabled persons at the workplace as to their positive and mutual co-existence, employers are to put in place flexible workplace practices that are peculiar and advantageous to the persons with disabilities

Responding to poverty through higher education and research – Barriers and facilitators in higher education in Ethiopia

Destà, D.¹, Proyer, M.²

1. Addis Ababa University, Ethiopia

2. University of Vienna, Austria

Email: dandestad@gmail.com

In the course of a joint project by Addis Ababa University and University of Vienna (RESPOND-HER) a mixed methods study was conducted with the aim of learning about the situation (learning, social interactions etc.) among students with disabilities in Ethiopian Higher Education Institutions. The study covered a total of 396 students with special needs drawn from ten Government Universities. In terms of disability categories the research participant included 129 (35.7%) visually impaired, 35 (9.7%) hearing impaired and 197 (54.6%) motor problem cases. The remaining 35 (9.7%) of the students were from different disability groups. Results show that the academic performance of most of the students was either average or below average. The study further examined factors that had negative impact on students' learning and effective interaction in higher education institutions. Factors that had positive contributions were also examined. Lack of sufficient orientation to campus life, absence/ inadequacy of

disability specific support to students with special needs (e.g. lack of text books in Braille, absence of audio books, absence of sign language interpreter services, absence of ramps and wheel chairs, poor counseling services etc.) were some of the factors that had a negative impact on students' academic performance and challenges in campus life in general. Pertinent recommendations were made to address these and many other challenges that students with special needs face in higher education institutions.

Subjectivities of survival: Conceptualising *just* responses to displacement, cross-border migration and structural violence in South Africa

Holscher, D.

University of KwaZulu Natal, South Africa

Email: holscher.dorothee@gmail.com

This paper explores the implications of Amartya Sen's notion of agency for a conceptualisation of *just* social policy and service responses to cross-border migration and structural violence in urban South Africa. Its arguments draw on a Grounded Theory and Critical Discourse Analysis of five life stories collected between 2008 and 2009 from a diverse group of South African-based cross-border migrants. Exploring the participants' experiences from a point of uprooting through the need to establish sustainable livelihoods in South Africa's urban environment to their different responses to the obstacles encountered along the way, the paper finds that all five articulated a deep sense of diminishing agency, dignity and hope. This can be explained in relation to the differential ways in which structural violence affects the diverse individuals and communities who together make up South Africa's urban poor. The paper concludes that the specific hardships experienced by particular individuals and communities create equally specific obligations on the part of the societies in which they live – irrespective of whether

these result from displacement-related challenges or from those failures of social support systems which afflict local and foreign, resident and mobile, individuals and communities alike. It is recommended that such obligations should be met on three inter-connected levels, namely: ameliorating hardship; working towards political inclusion; and critically engaging with the notion of agency expansion as a goal for *just* social policy and services.

The rights of the child and ethnic minority families in Sweden

Johansson, I.

University of Gothenburg, Sweden

Email: Ing-Marie.Johansson@socwork.gu.se

The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) was launched in 1989 and is ratified in most countries. The UNCRC is considered by child welfare authorities worldwide to be an essential document that aims to improve the rights of children. However, contemporary research indicates that the UNCRC is an obstacle to social work because it emphasizes the legal equality between children and adults. This finding prompts the question of how Western child protection agencies conduct child protection encounters with families with a non-Western ethnic background. The present article aims to examine if specific articles in the UNCRC can serve as a medium for improving social work with ethnic minority families within the child protection sector in Sweden. This article is based on a research project concerning youths with an ethnic minority background in out-of-home care. Relevant articles in the UNCRC are revealed to be potentially helpful to child protection programmes involving ethnic minority families because these articles emphasize considering the perspective of the child and strengthening parenting skills. However, child protection agencies must consider how the UNCRC can be used to teach parents or guardians to understand

and acknowledge the perspective of the child without violating the values of the family.

Cost sharing and the policy: Experience with Muhimbili National Hospital

Kasili, M. J.¹, Mwasota, E. J.¹, Haule, S.N.¹, Salum, A.M.¹, Mlay, E.¹, Mwabena, V.¹

1. Muhimbili National Hospital, Tanzania

Email: kasilimariana@yahoo.com

Health care charges have placed an impossible financial burden on the poorest households who are often excluded from using health facilities when they most need them. Cost sharing revenue generated has not necessarily impacted positively on the quality of health care, non access to the health care by the poorest. User fees are not the only charges the poor are obliged to cover, other costs includes travel time, transport, some drugs not obtainable in the hospital pharmacy and investigations. Exemption and waivers are not effective as a means of protecting vulnerable social groups and the poor. Even if official fees are exempted or waived, the poor and vulnerable still end up having to pay for drugs, investigations and other examination which cost more than the amount required for the consultation which is said to be exempted after producing a proven letter from the Local Government Authority for the poor and the over sixty years of age. The policy also covers those with chronic illness such as diabetic, leprosy, TB, Cancer, HIV and AIDS, elephantiasis, sickle cell diseases and psychiatric disorders. Others covered in the scheme are the under five years of age and pregnant women. Lack of funding to health facilities to compensate for the loss in revenue due to exemptions/ wavers has a negative impact on the facilities performances and discourages facilities from grating of exemptions. To make matters worse all wavers have to be channeled to the social workers who are empty handed.

Social work and social responsiveness: Higher education and the development of professional capabilities of social work students.

Keet, A.C.S.

University of the Free State, South Africa
Email: keetacs@ufs.ac.za

This paper argues that higher education plays a significant role in developing the capabilities necessary for social workers to make a real difference in societies where diversity and structural inequalities are often intertwined. The capabilities approach of Martha Nussbaum and Amartya Sen provides a productive framework for rethinking social work training for its contribution to socially responsive professionals. The capabilities approach, in the context of social work training, focuses on what students' are able to do and be. Thus, the paper argues that for social workers to develop an anti-discriminatory framework and to act as advocates for marginalised groups in diverse societies, their critical reasoning capabilities are important. Universities can provide spaces to develop social workers as active citizens that can contribute to social transformation. This takes place through pedagogies that facilitate the development of capabilities that stimulate a sense of inquiry, dialogue, and a willingness to critically judge what is externally observed and internally valued. The paper will report on a 2013 research project with 2nd year social work students at UFS involved in a module on Diversity in Social Work Practice, focusing on pedagogical processes employed to develop students' critical reasoning capabilities.

Disaster and disability: Social work issues in Botswana

Kgosietsile, M.¹, Sinkamba, R.¹

¹. University of Botswana
Email: maripek@mopipi.ub.bw

The global village is overwhelmed by disasters coupled with other threats such as HIV and AIDS which continue to pose serious threats to the human population, in particular people living with disability. This paper explores how people living with disabilities in Botswana can be empowered to mitigate the adverse effects of disasters. Evidence from the authors' work in this field as well as existing literature is used to support some of the arguments raised. The main tenet is that people living with disabilities in Botswana are secondary targets of services and programmes and they are not adequately empowered. The paper highlights several ways in which people living with disability could be made resilient to disaster situations and related challenges.

Agency, inevitability and victimization in the context of HIV in Uganda: Social identities and discourses of risk taking at a lakeshore on L. Victoria

Kyomuhendo, S.

Makerere University, Uganda
Email: swizenk@gmail.com

This paper presents an analysis of discourses at a lakeshore in Uganda about HIV in relation to the policy prescriptions advanced to deal with this pressing social problem. It is a culmination of a study largely provoked by the less than impressive trends in HIV prevalence in the country since about the year 2000 and evidence of rising incidence among particular population groups, including lakeshore people. The researcher spent part of 2008 and 2011 at a landing site on Lake Victoria in central Uganda as an ethnographic observer and did a few unstructured interviews with policy actors to further underpin the evidence. The study documents narratives regarding the ways in which some of the dominant and smaller social groupings among lakeshore people construct risk in general, and risk in relation to HIV specifically, as well as their meaning of sexuality, and their

voices against hegemonic discourses of disease prevention. The discourses at the fishing village reveal a multiplicity of gender and other social identities; some people are exercising agency, others surviving as victims in relation to risk of HIV while others fall in-between. These identities clearly defy omnibus approaches largely informed by the medical paradigm. The experiences at the lakeshore provide insight into the complex and deeply felt emotions which trigger a series of "behaviors" we have come to understand as "risky" and the lesson that when HIV services are directed at "fictional" communities, they are lost on the intended populations, resulting in little benefit to HIV prevention efforts. The thesis of this paper is that effective policy intervention is one that starts with the community, as agency, as its base and moves to the political arena. The starting point of relevant interventions should therefore be the recognition of the deep multiple, gender and other social identities that characterizes the fish sector, institutionalized in both social and economic spheres. This paper demonstrates that social work in Uganda should broaden its knowledge base in HIV work, and get to the epicenter of policy development and articulation as well.

Addiction, mental health and HIV prevention with Latinos: A global social work public health perspective

Lopez, L.M.¹, Chassler, D.¹, Lundgren, L.¹

1. Boston University, USA

Email: luzlopez@bu.edu

HIV in Puerto Rico and with other Latinos is related to a high incidence of injecting drug use and heterosexual sexual encounters without protection. The latter is similar in African communities. Injecting drug users (IDUs) in Puerto Rico used speedball and were more than three times as likely to share needles, increasing HIV/AIDS risk (Deren, Kang, Colon, & Robles, 2007). There is still pronounced

stigma associated with HIV/AIDS. A community participatory approach was used within a social work public health model for HIV prevention. A Latina social work faculty member led graduate MSW students in a cultural immersion course and HIV research in Puerto Rico. The students were from diverse cultural backgrounds, including, India, Portugal, Costa Rica, South Africa and United States. This study describes associations between demographics, mental health symptoms, HIV risk, patterns of drug use and sexual risk behaviors in Puerto Rican opiate users. Between 2007-2012, in-person interviews were conducted by social work faculty and trained MSW students with 387 drug users in Puerto Rico (n=179) and in Massachusetts, USA (n=208). Respondents were recruited through outreach with local agencies. Statistical analyses reveal that Island IDUs were significantly less likely to report mental health symptoms of depression (67.3%) or anxiety (61.4%) compared to their USA mainland counterparts, who reported 81.3% and 80.8%, respectively. It is essential to apply culturally appropriate public health prevention models of global health and inclusive policies within the social context and taboos that still accompanies mental health symptoms and HIV/AIDS.

Studying the deaf from the human security perspective: How much is lost in translation?

Mugeere, A.¹, Atekyereza, P.¹, Kirumira, E.¹, Hojer, S.²

1. Makerere University, Uganda

2. University of Gothenburg, Sweden

Email: amugeere@ss.mak.ac.ug

Studying the Deaf and Hard of Hearing (DHH) population not only presents researchers, policy makers and social workers with the opportunity to understand their social organization and exclusion from full participation in contemporary societies; but also the practices, policies and social structures

that give rise to this exclusion within the broader disability discourse. Opinion is however, divided among researchers on how to effectively obtain data on this socially vulnerable group. Whereas traditional security studies largely focus on the study of state security and international relations, the overall security discourse has evolved to a more practical and culturally understanding approach (the human security perspective) that puts the individual person as the main actor. This paper uses this perspective in analysing the methodological challenges faced by researchers on this population. Informed by data collected through personal interviews with 42 DHH persons, key informants and 5 focus group discussions in Uganda between September 2012 and July 2013, the paper examines the methodological issues that affect the design and analytical frameworks for knowledge generation and dissemination on this population. Research findings cited within this paper are discussed within the context of the human security studies discourse. The overriding conclusion of the study is that it is only through addressing the host of methodological dilemmas that affect the design, reliability and validity of knowledge generated from such studies that researchers can bring the predicament of one of the most marginalized groups to the research agenda and, in effect, influence policy making and implementation processes.

Working with Somali refugees: what social workers ought to know

Mulumba, D.

Kyambogo University, Uganda

Email: deborahmulumba@rocketmail.com

The proposed paper discusses challenges social workers face in their encounters with refugees in general and specifically with Somali refugees in Uganda. The paper alludes to experiences of social workers during the reception and after reception care and maintenance of Somali

refugees in Urban areas of Uganda during the early 1990s. The paper realizes three important aspects of concern to refugee counseling. First, the training of the social work professional does not adequately equip would be social workers with the necessary skills and expertise to deal with refugees. Secondly, social workers do not possess sufficient knowledge (historical and anthropological) about the various ethnic groupings in Eastern Africa. Thirdly, instead of homogenizing Africans, social workers out to disaggregate the key differences in values with a view to proposing appropriate refugee social work interventions and models.

Exclusionary practices against HIV positive persons in the workplace in Nigeria

Nwanna, C.R.

University of Lagos, Nigeria

Email: chironwa@yahoo.com

The paper assessed the level and manifestations of HIV-related discrimination in the workplace in Nigeria. A purposive sample of 150 people living with HIV/AIDS was interviewed in three states of Nigeria using a structured interview schedule from 11th March 2004 to 4th April 2004. This was complemented by focus group discussions. Out of the 150 PLWHA, 80 had worked. Of these 80, 16% were rejected, restricted from sharing toilets, canteens and sports facilities (36%) and (13%) respectively. 48% lost their jobs, threatened with dismissal (16%). Job duties were changed for 26%. About 10% lost prospects for promotion and 40% were excluded from insurance schemes. More women than men experienced these stigmatizing and discriminating acts. In Nigeria, Anti discrimination policy was launched in 2002 and there is an anti-discrimination protection in section 42 of the Constitution. It is a common knowledge that many organizations have adopted the policy yet the discrimination

continues unabated. The organizations only pay a lip service to it. In view of this, therefore, massive HIV/AIDS education and enlightenment campaigns should be organized. ILO, anti-discriminatory laws and CEDAW should be enforced.

SUB-THEME 6: SEXUALITY, GENDER AND SOCIAL WORK

An examination of seasonal migration on women's health in Karamoja sub-region

Anyakun, P.J.
Makerere University, Uganda
Email: pjovicsm@yahoo.com

The presentation will be based on the authors experience on working in communities that have persistently practiced movements of both livestock to kraals and mobility of homesteads within the region but with effects on women's health especially those of child bearing age group in receiving health services to enhance social development. The presentation will highlight the philosophy of migration among the Karamojong community, practical/facilitating factors behind these movements and the people involved, be able to point out what the government and other development partners have put in place to help women who are victims of this continuous mobility (achievements registered so far) in the delivery of health services, point out the challenges faced by women during migratory periods, the presentation will highlight some strategies that can be adopted by stakeholders to minimize continuous seasonal migrations among communities and develop some recommendations to that effect. The author draws much of the experience while working with the local Community Based Organizations (CBOs) by then and now with Local Government. The presentation further will point out the

extent to which professional social workers are engaged in such programmes.

Gender inequality in labour market: The role of motherhood and segregation

Awotunde, T.
University of Ibadan, Nigeria
Email: titidada23@yahoo.com

This abstract provides an overview of gender inequality in Nigeria. I analyzed the labour force participation, occupational, segregation and the pay gap as my focus. From my view in my country I realized the causes of inequality whereby jobs are segregated and women are responsible for child bearing. The causes of segregation do not seem to be largely about women's mothering responsibilities and the penalties for motherhood do not appear to flow largely through segregation. This thesis is at odds with much thinking among economist, who have seen segregation as a rational response by employers and employees to gender differences in intermittence of more "mother-friendly" jobs, which maximize their earning conditional on intermittent and flexible employment but tradeoff on the job training, higher earnings, and steppers wage trajectories to do so. The phenomenon of gender inequality in the labour market is not seen as a major theme in the discussion of public policy in Africa (Nigeria). Despite social and scientific relevance of the topic, empirical evidence on this issue of economic position on women in today's Nigeria has rather scarce. The present research represents a modest struggle for equality of opportunity of contemporary Nigeria women. The implementation takes place in two levels quantitative study and qualitative study. The main objective of the research is to determine how women as a gender group perceive their position in the field of employment opportunity. The demographic implication identifies some associations which have to do with the health implication i.e. generalized

distress, depressive syndrome, anxiety and poor health.

Land issues in Rwanda: Gender perspectives and social work implications

Bayisenge, J.

University of Gothenburg, Sweden
Email: jbayiseng@gmail.com

In many societies women are discriminated when it comes to the rights of accessing and owning property including land. They do not own land from which they deliver their livelihoods. Many efforts to increase their rights to land have been made and the role of social workers in elucidating and fighting that discrimination has been crucial. Legal reforms have been considered as one strategy to ensure land rights to women. The aim of this study is to explore gender aspects of land rights in Rwanda, by focusing on the effect of the ongoing Land Tenure Reform on women and what role social workers could play in this process. The study presents the empirical findings extracted from the main study carried out in Musanze District in the northern part of Rwanda. It revealed some challenges that continue to hinder the efforts to strengthen women's land rights. Those challenges are mainly related to polygamy, inheritance, *ubushoreke*, unwillingness of men to legalize their marriage, *ingaragazi* and the low level of knowledge about land related laws. All these challenges are aggravated by and enshrined in customary values that give supremacy to men. In order to tackle them, continuous sensitization about gender sensitive land related laws is considered as the main strategy and the role of social workers is crucial. In their role, a social development approach that builds on local factors could be a precondition for success.

Child sexual abuse in Northern Uganda: Implications for post-conflict reconstruction and rehabilitation

Kafuko, A.

Makerere University, Uganda
Email: agatha.kafuko@gmail.com

While child sexual abuse happens throughout Uganda, the conditions in northern Uganda illuminate the violations against children in this region. Sexual violence during the prolonged conflict between 1988 and 2007, exposed children in the region to various forms of abuse including rape, abduction with sex and forced incest. The loss of traditional values and mechanisms, which resulted from prolonged displacement in camps, led to a normalisation of transactional sex. The post conflict setting in northern Uganda presents new dynamics in which child sexual abuse continues to thrive. The communities are also confronted the weak traditional authority and eroded social values. Reports show that Northern Uganda has the highest number of defilement and child sexual abuse cases in the country. It appears that the post conflict context in northern Uganda predisposes children to the risk of sexual abused. The dynamics of sexual abuse are also reported to be changing with some parents encouraging and coercing underage children to engage in sexual relations. This paper will show how the post conflict environment predisposes children to risks of sexual abuse. This paper will discuss the problem of child sexual abuse in a post conflict setting of Northern Uganda and the professional social work programmes that have been established to address it. The paper will explore and discuss the implications for social work education, policy and research.

Using social work lenses to conceptualize inadequate male involvement in HIV/Aids issues in Botswana

Kang'ethe, S.M.

University of Fort Hare, South Africa
Email: smkangethe@yahoo.com

The article's aim and objective is to explore the niche and contribution of men in HIV/AIDS arena including palliative issues in Botswana and other social contexts. The paper has used analysis of the literature review from an array of eclectic data sources. The following are salient factors influencing the contribution of men in HIV/AIDS campaign: Inadequate male involvement; Botswana's nature of gender position; Poor policy conceptualization on gender; Poor health campaign conceptualization and operationalization; cultural underpinnings driving men to inadequate involvement in palliative health issues; immense patriarchal forces besetting the HIV/AIDS campaign; and biological factors. The following factors have been suggested to redress the phenomenon: Effecting a paradigm shift of the HIV/AIDS campaign conceptualization and operationalization; and strengthening the campaign for male involvement through men's sector department.

"She was not positive like me, I decided to end the relationship." Risk perception by adolescents vertically infected with HIV and AIDS in Uganda

Kashaija, L.M.¹, Muhwezi, W.W.¹

1. Makerere University, Uganda

Email: rebman2k@yahoo.com

Children vertically exposed to HIV in Uganda are surviving into adolescence and adulthood. Yet, little is known about their sexuality. Using the theory of planned behaviour, we describe the experiences of adolescents vertically exposed to HIV with regard to their perception of risk and how this affects their sexual and reproductive health decisions. We used qualitative data collection approaches mainly in-depth interviews. The study was done at two facilities providing adolescent friendly health services in Kampala district. One of the facilities runs a clinic for HIV positive adolescents and children twice a week. We

interviewed 30 HIV vertically exposed adolescents aged 15-19 years, 10 caregivers, 2 program managers, and 6 counselors. We adhered to prescribed ethical principles. Data were thematically analyzed using NVivo9 software. Adolescents vertically exposed to HIV are sexually active, desire intimacy, marriage and reproduction. Adolescents' perception of risk was twofold, looking at themselves as a risk and being at risk. Adolescents who perceive themselves as a risk tend to want to engage in protected sex, reject partners who refuse to use condoms; and desire partners who share their status. Stigma still constrains adolescents in their decision making. Caregivers perceive these adolescents as young and timid to give them information. Their risk perception of re-infection is literally absent. The findings have implications for caregivers and health care service providers and call for a rethink of the current approaches used to address the sexual needs of adolescents.

The role of social work in minimizing sexuality and gender inequalities

Kiboro, C.N.¹, Gakuru, O.N.²

1. Chuka University, Kenya

2. University of Nairobi, Kenya

Email: Kiboro82@gmail.com; ngakuru@uonbi.ac.ke

Gender and sexuality shapes all aspects of our lives including access to key resources and services such as information, education, employment, health, and credit. As a social construct, in terms of socially constructed roles, attributes and responsibilities assigned to males and females in a given culture, gender often creates inequalities between sexes. This is because gender determines the way households allocate resources to sons and daughters. Vulnerability is also linked to sexuality. Discrimination of certain sexualities leads to their marginalization and exclusion from mainstream programs and services. Therefore, failure to address gender-based inequalities undermines efforts towards the broader goal of

achieving gender parity. The purpose of this paper is to build greater understanding of how inequalities stemming from gender and sexuality can be reduced by incorporating social work into gender mainstreaming programs. To achieve the objective of the paper, desk-based review of literature examining factors that contribute to gender discrimination will be done. Also, review of various social work approaches will be done with the view to establishing their relevance and linkages in addressing factors that lead to gender inequalities.

**Parent-child communication on sexuality:
A case study of parents and adolescents
in Buwunga Sub-county Bugiri District**

Kiranda, A.

Makerere University, Uganda

Email: Kirandaayub@gmail.com

This study was conducted to establish the status and nature of parent-child communication on sexuality as a component of reproductive health information source for adolescents. Specifically it looked at the nature and status of parent-child communication on sexuality, elements, factors which affect this communication as well as alternative sources of information about sexuality. It was conducted in Bugiri district and adopted a descriptive research design using both qualitative and quantitative methodologies. It was that there is general communication between parents and their adolescents with communication on sexuality taking place on a limited scale. The study established that there are some topics about sexuality which are not discussed between parents and the adolescents. The study also found that sex impacts on parent-child communication on sexuality, other factors include lack of confidence and parental friendship. The study found that adolescents get some information about sexuality from teachers, peers, books and radios. The study

suggested sensitization of the parents to acknowledge their significance in communicating with adolescents about sexuality and on how they are the most preferred and trusted source of sexuality information by the adolescents. The study also recommends that parents should be equipped with reproductive health information which they can pass on to their adolescents. Uganda Communications Commission should evaluate programme contents of some radios in collaboration with the reproductive health educators and the local people. There is also need to come up with village counselling services.

**Absent fathers as a cause of poverty and
vulnerability for female headed
households in South Africa**

Motlalepule, N.

University of the Witwatersrand, South Africa

Email: Motlalepule.Nathane@wits.ac.za

Globally, there has been a dramatic increase of families where biological fathers are absent in the lives of their children, this has resulted in high numbers of female headed households (UNESCO, 1991). In South Africa, it has been established that a very high number and growing proportion of children are growing up without a father in households headed by single mothers (Holborn, 2011). This situation is largely responsible for the persistence and widespread poverty and vulnerability of children (Campbell, 2003). The lives of women in South Africa, particularly African women have been characterized with raising children in the absence fathers (Datta, 2007; Rabe, 2006). The study was qualitative in nature and utilised household narrative interviews with fifteen families. The study employed a narrative approach as a method of collecting data and for analysis of data. The findings of this study indicate that poverty cuts deep in these female headed households and that the only stable source

of income is a social support grant from the government. Secondly, the absence of fathers was a source of economic and emotional stress in these households, majority of fathers were absent but living fathers who were not economically providing for children. The study recommends that employment opportunities and other forms of support be provided for women, as it is clearly indicated in the other findings that children and households are better protected when mother are employed or have some source of income to sustain the families.

Representation, voice and empowerment: Towards engendered decision making in Uganda's Local Governance Units

Mugumya, F.¹, Mpiima, D.M.¹, Odyek, J.B.²

1. Makerere University, Uganda

2. Rwenzori Consortium for Civic Competence, Uganda
Email: firmilib@yahoo.co.uk

As part of the wider global effort to 'liberate' women from historically and culturally rooted social injustices, Uganda has since 1997 implemented a law in which one-third of every grass-root local government (LG) council is reserved for female representatives. This move has since led to an increase in the number of elected female representatives in grass-root government councils and promised to significantly reduce the hitherto male dominated processes and outcomes of local government decision making. But has this performed to its expectation? After more than a decade of implementation, we sought to examine the extent to which this female empowerment initiative in Uganda is influencing engendered processes and outcomes of democratic decision making, and the contextual factors augmenting or constraining its effectiveness. Data were collected from six local government units in western Uganda using mixed methods. Results revealed a 2:1 male to female ratio of representation, indicative of a positive

step in Uganda, but LG Council deliberations remain largely gender neutral, and further that without affirmative action, grass roots LGs in Uganda would almost obviously be male dominated. We conclude that female quotas for LG councils are good but not good enough strategies for averting the eminent gender imbalances in the Ugandan society. Actions beyond filling the female quota such as regular community dialogue, education and sensitisation have seemingly been given less attention, yet they remain critical contextual strategies for community empowerment, effective representation and voice.

Gender and poverty reduction in Africa: A view from Burundi

Murekesenge, J.¹, Muchiri, S.¹

1. Hope Africa University, Burundi

Email: jmurekasenge@yahoo.com

Sexuality is the way in which we experience and express ourselves as sexual beings (Rathus, 2002, pp.5). Gender is personal traits and social positions that members of a society attach to being female or male (Macionis 2005, 324). In our societies we cannot separate ourselves from gender or sexuality; we can see it in terms of distribution of power, wealth and other resources. It affects the kind of opportunities and constraints we face in life; we are constantly divided into hierarchies. In looking at poverty reduction in Burundi, we can see the critical aspect that sexuality and gender will play. In Burundi, many among the poor are women as a result of being primary caretakers. If there is to be any reduction in poverty we as social workers need to work with those at the fore front of the poverty. As social workers in Burundi we need to encourage more opportunities for women in education, business and in areas of decision making. In many areas women are seen as unable to participate with men in decision

making as they are beneath men. When a woman is educated, she is better able to provide for her children. This means that the future generations are also protected against poverty. Social workers have the role of educating the women and men in Burundi about the importance of women in decision making as well as in poverty reduction. Through a joint effort we can reach the point of saying that poverty has been reduced.

**Gender, ethnicity and place:
Contextualizing gender and social
background to the private and public
livelihoods of African women in the
diaspora (Case study - Gothenburg,
Sweden)**

Mwenyango, H.

1. Makerere University, Uganda
Email: mwenyangoh@gmail.com

The study adopted a feminist social work perspective to explore and explain how the gender divisions of roles affect the status and position of a group of Sub-Saharan African women (living in Gothenburg) both within their families and; their general participation in the Swedish society. The study sought to examine the gendered division of roles in African households with a particular focus to women's roles; the factors that engender such roles; the impact of gender roles on the status and position of women within their families; as well as on women's participation in the Swedish society. The findings derived from interviews (with African women and professional social workers), critical review of literature, and expert observations, reveals evidence of doing gender. Women dominate in care, nurturance, supervising homes and supporting their spouses. Such roles culminate from socialization, institutional factors and, contingent on the context. The study thus concluded that the women's descriptions of their roles do not manifest pertinent progress towards gender equality and/or equity, but rather good

gender relations; whereas their perceived autonomy and independence exhibit spousal autonomy under overarching male superiorities. The study argues for the adoption of a development strategy that can enhance women's position; or that can promote their ability to participate fully with men as agents of development and change.

**A comparative study on women and
child abuse in South Africa**

Ndlovu, N.

University of Zululand, South Africa
Email: NdlovuN@unizulu.ac.za

Recently, women and children abuse has escalated high. Overwhelmingly this trend has been noticed in three South Africa's big cities. Cases of abuse and violence against children have been opened and little is done to apprehend the perpetrators. The trend is noticed in and around the notorious Cape Flats area, Gauteng districts, and lastly around Durban's Chats worth and Point area. In the above areas children are sexually molested, maimed, murdered almost on a daily basis. Human rights, especially women's rights are deliberately undermined. The author's empirical observations and assumptions is that the above abuses to women and children is closely related to witchcraft (muti), satanism, gangsters, and human trafficking for sex slavery. Women and children are also victimized by family members, by school mates and community members for sexual and financial gains. This gender-based violence can also be traced in rural areas where women do not have a voice and even government services are controlled and dominated by men. Women's rights are grossly violated by men at home, at community and government level. The Teddy-Bear clinic in Johannesburg revealed their statistics of sexual offences against children as increased with 2.6% for 2010-2011 for children from 18 months to school going

children. The alarming statistics of child abuses include boys and mentally ill children. My hypothesis is that the country's law enforcement measures and the strategic plan regarding crime against women and children still have some gaps that need to be revisited through a collaborated effort by all stakeholders having the interest of women and children at heart.

Gender and development among women in East Africa: The role of class, ethnicity and nationality

Ngala, B.

Montgomery College, USA

Email: Benedict.Ngala@montgomerycollege.edu

Dimensions of development as a social process, which guarantees the provision of basic needs, greater human dignity, security, justice and equity, are threaded by the dynamics of gender. The debate about gender inequality and its elimination has been the focus of much research on women's experiences with the process of development. However, a knowledge gap currently exists about how gender intersects with other forms of social inequality to affect women experiences. This paper focuses on the intersection of gender with class, ethnicity and nationality among women in East Africa. It draws on information from gender research and studies of women experiences with development in East Africa. The findings suggest that the oppression of women in East Africa is not chiefly attributable to gender but is primarily shaped by ethnicity and class dynamics as well as nationality. These important social hierarchical arrangements recursively inform and affect women's social experiences. Women and men cease to experience social life simply as gendered beings. In East Africa, women integrate into society as members of subordinate national and ethnic groups where their experience is shaped by the existing social class hierarchies. It is within

this dynamic that their gender roles become redefined. The analysis of women's experience of gender and development can be best understood if we move beyond examinations that treat women's experience based on gender alone to include the intersection of class, ethnicity, nationality, and gender that place women in the subordinate position.

The social work profession's handling of psychosexual dysfunction in the wake of the sexual rights movement

Tuhaise, C.

Parliament of Uganda

Email: ctuhaise@parliament.go.ug

Professional occupations, including social work, were developed to provide solutions and services to problem areas of human society, using trained and qualified personnel. This would avoid or limit the danger or harm that untrained personnel would pose handling intricate areas of the human experience. Because of the knowledge and training that professionals have, they wield professional authority and are expected to handle professional problems basing on their knowledge, training and the ethical contract with the public and not on the whims or opinions of individuals or of pressure groups or of those in political power. This presentation examines the response of the social work profession to psychosexual problems in the wake of the sexual rights movement and asks the question: Does the social work profession's response leave its professional credibility in question or in good standing?

SUB-THEME 7: GLOBALIZATION AND MODERNIZATION IN AFRICA: THEIR IMPACT ON SOCIETIES AND CORRESPONDING CHALLENGES FOR SOCIAL WORK

Preparing social work students to engage in social development in global contexts: A US - Uganda collaboration

Corbin, J.¹ Masimo, O.²

1. Smith College School for Social Work, USA

2. Comboni Samaritans of Gulu, Uganda

Email: jcorbin@smith.edu

Learnings from an eight-month collaborative social work internship between a Northern Ugandan agency serving individuals with HIV/AIDS and their families and a U.S. master's clinical social work program will be presented from the perspectives of the Ugandan internship director and U.S. field supervisor. The internship was located in the Acholi sub-region, which is experiencing post conflict recovery including resettlement of internally displaced individuals and reconstruction of social, economic, and health systems (Unruh, 2008). The agency's holistic approach addresses immediate health needs of clients, support for the family caregivers, and preventive needs of the larger social system in this post conflict setting - encompassing key factors of a social development approach (Hochfeld, 2010). Agency interventions will be discussed in relation to client needs, availability of resources, and culturally influenced values. The predominant focus of the master's program was client centered with attention to the sociocultural context. The social development focus of this internship strengthened the interns' understanding of the historical and political factors shaping social work practice in this region and broadened their conceptualization of globalization of social work practice (Berg, 2007; Cox & Pawar, 2006; Mwansa, 2011). This internship raised awareness of western cultural and historical biases that influenced the U.S. practitioners' practice approaches and challenges of global social work practice (Peddle, Monteiro, Guluma, & Macaulay, 1999). Strategies for expanding the U.S. interns' client centered perspective to incorporate a social development

approach (Hochfeld, 2010) will be described. Examples of cross-cultural learning that occurred will also be discussed.

Social work practice and professionalization in a global context

Johansson, I.¹, Hollertz, K.¹

1. University of Gothenburg, Sweden

Email: ing-marie.johansson@socwork.gu.se

Integration of theory and practice is highly valued in social work education. The internship/field placement is the main arena where students are gaining knowledge about the practice field. However the social work students also influence and challenge the practice field. In this presentation we want to discuss how educators, professional social workers and international social work students can learn from one another. This abstract draws on experiences made by international students in social work studies on master level with the example of a master course aiming to integrate theory and practice. The course runs for ten weeks and each week contains two days of field placement and three days of academic studies. The academic part of the course deals with the intersecting of power relations such as professional person- client, men - women, global south - global north etc. The course also deals with ethical issues, human rights, social justice and an overall understanding of the role of the social worker and social work legislations. The main learning outcomes are: be able to independently describe, discuss and analyze experiences in the practice field in relation to theories concerning ethics, values and power; be able to independently discuss and analyze the social work role and key concepts in social work such as class, gender, ethnicity and generation and their relevance to social work in local as well as global contexts. The students are working in pairs and each pair is assigned a field supervisor. Hence also Swedish social

workers will benefit by getting new and different perspectives and knowledge beyond everyday social work. The course is concluded with a student presentation where also academic staffs, supervisors and heads of the agencies are invited.

Communities in diaspora: Community organizing and empowerment toward social change

Kamya, H.

Simmons College School of Social Work, USA

Email: hugo.kamya@simmons.edu

This presentation will examine the experiences of communities in diaspora and their relationship to community organizing. It will explore a history of involvement in community organizing and empowerment. It will also provide the link to facilitating change toward social and economic development and the role of social work. The presentation will discuss appreciative inquiry and the development of social bonds that help to enhance a sense of well-being and social activism in and around the world. The discussion will also address challenges and opportunities that face communities in diaspora. Implications for research, practice and policy will be explored.

Social and ethical reflections on the economization of aging *just a warning*: Don't use (post)colonial strategies to solve social questions on healthy aging!

Klein, R.¹, Dungs, H.S.¹

¹. Carinthia University of Applied Sciences, Austria

Email: r.klein@fh-kaernten.at

This presentation provides an overview of the hidden impacts behind, beyond and beneath the current discourses on Active Aging in West European and American societies as a warning for developing countries not to take the same economized path for elderly people. The central question is how social work in developing countries *develops* other adequate ways to a Pro-Aging society. Challenged by an

aging society *and* a neoliberal marketization of social welfare, the former colonial states are promoting a conflicting, double-edge Active Aging-Policy. On the first glance Active Aging seems to be a "universal good" (Katz 2000) – which offers empowerment, health, wellbeing, engagement, inclusion and equity. A closer look reveals a web of threatening conflicts and problems. Based on the neoliberal risk discourse and behind the presumed promise of freedom, self-determination and autonomy increases a duty and pressure to solve and manage even social problems on one's own in an efficient and unburden way. Guiding postmodern principles are self-control, self-regulation and self-care via optimizing the own CV like a company manager by being active, busy and independent from cradle to grave. Finally the contemporary standard for "good" aging is non-aging, yet enabled by new biotechnological options. The Anti-Aging Medicine e.g. proclaims aging as a meta-disease which could/should be prevented, compensated, repaired and even erased. Using the method of critical historical inquiry to deconstruct the present social age arrangements, we discover that an underlying red ribbon, called "marketable productivity", connects premodern discourses of aging with modern and postmodern strategies: Unproductive ageing is denied, excluded in the margins of nursing homes, under the bridges of poverty or hidden behind masks of the Ageless Self (Featherstone 2010). Under the conditions of globalization the Western standards of a productive and economized Acting Aging are transferred unquestioningly to *all* countries – if it fits or not. This input will be completed by shared reflections, analyses and experiences of the audience: a) to prevent similar inappropriate, even harmful developments in developing countries; b) to adapt these postcolonial neoliberal codes and guidelines to the entirely different life-conditions in African countries.

**The history of social work in Africa:
Making available the Ghana Association
of Social Workers conference seminars
through document analysis for research
and teaching**

Kreitzer, L.

University of Calgary, Canada

Email: lmkreitz@ucalgary.ca

Social work education was introduced by western countries to Africa, first in South Africa and then proceeded to spread throughout other Africa countries. It was introduced to Ghana in 1945. The assumption by both western academics and African academics was that this western social work curriculum could be transferred with little adaptation to African countries. However, by the early 1970's African social work academics and practitioners realized that this western curriculum had little appropriateness for African countries, particularly as many were becoming independent and needed social workers to work in national planning strategies for their country. Several conferences were held in West Africa to discuss this urgent matter of creating a new social work curriculum that would meet the needs of post-independent Africa. These conferences culminated into the first Association for Social Work Education in Africa. From 1973 - 1989, this association held conferences to discuss further the issue surrounding the re-creation of social work curriculum that was appropriate to Africa. During this time in Ghana, the Ghana Association of Social Workers (GASOW) held four conferences looking at how social work could best serve national planning goals. This presentation will describe an historical analysis of these four conferences that were hosted by GASOW between 1972 and 1975. A short explanation of the historical data analysis process will be presented. Themes emerging from this analysis will be highlighted as well as the work of

GASOW in bringing together the social work profession and national strategic planning twelve years after independence.

**'Are you born one or born two'? Picking
of boyfriends among second generation
migrant teenage mothers as survival
options in Ghana's capital city:
Implications for developmental social
work**

Mort, K.S.

University of Ghana

Email: saatouhmort@yahoo.com

The phenomenon of teenage girls becoming mothers has assumed an alarming proportion in most urban disadvantaged communities of Accra. The paper presents findings of a study on primiparous migrant teenage mothers from northern Ghana in the city of Accra. Second generation migrant teenage mothers here, refers to female children of parents who migrated to Accra from northern Ghana, with the parents viewing their move as a short-term economic decision. The parents never contemplate adopting the capital city as their permanent home as they raise their children. Using in-depth interviews and focus group discussions as methods of data collection, respondents were sampled from five location areas using respondent driven sampling. The study found that the respondents mainly lived in kiosk with their parents. The respondents picked up boyfriends as a survival option following the inability of their parents to provide their basic needs. Respondents reported using money provided by their boyfriends to buy food, dresses, sanitary pads, panties, and pomade. They also reported having regular sexual intercourse with their boyfriends. In the words of one "I and my boyfriend started doing what my father and mother have been doing at night." The majority of the respondents dropped out of school after sitting for their Basic Education Certificate Examination. Respondents reported facing difficulties including; childcare; adequate feeding,

and stigmatization. Another salient finding relates to instances, where the alleged boyfriend responsible for the pregnancy, hails from another ethnic group, denies responsibility for the pregnancy, often giving rise to subtle ethnic tension. The paper proposes development social work as a sure way to address this social concern. Development social workers work with clients by identifying their strengths and capabilities and linking them to public resources and services in order for them to live productive and fulfilling lives.

Homeless adolescents: A global problem

Ramsepaul, L.C.

Catholic University of America, USA
Email: lissacr@comcast.net

This presentation is based on a literature review examining the problem of homeless adolescents and street children across the world. The problem is outlined as a global issue that transcends development and economic status of countries. The various definitions of this population as runaways, throwaways, or street children will be explored in terms of the impact that the definition has on policies and intervention. In addition, the role of the family, the child welfare system, and the current global economic climate will be examined as intervening variables to adolescent homelessness. Worldwide, many countries acknowledge the problem of adolescent homelessness, though few countries are able to estimate the exact size of the population. Countries across diverse economic and developmental infrastructures struggle with the problem of youth homelessness. Research into the impact of homelessness on physical and mental health demonstrates that both youth and adults who experience homelessness are at a higher risk for numerous health risks and mental health issues; however, policies that define the homeless youth population frequently do not allow for intervention to

address these risks (Shelton, Taylor, Bonner, & van den Bree, 2009; Bearsley-Smith, Bond, Littlefield, & Thomas, 2008). This presentation will explore these issues, examine the impact of the current economic climate, and the impact of family based interventions on the homeless youth population. Implications for policy and treatment will be discussed with attention to cross-cultural issues.

“Social work goes schools”: An essential step towards sustainable social development in Uganda

Riedl, S.¹, Odong, E.²

1. Carinthia University of Applied Sciences, Austria

2. Gulu District NGO Forum, Uganda

Email: s.riedl@fh-kaernten.at

In 1997 Ugandan Government launched the UPE (Universal Primary Education) program, followed by the USE (Universal Secondary Education) program in 2007. Through these investments in education the aims of improving equitable access, quality and affordability of general education were intended to be achieved. Indeed the enrollment rates increased significantly, whilst at the same time the drop-out rates are still alarming. The retention of school going children in schools until successful completion of the primary and secondary cycles still poses a big problem. Poverty and its concomitant exclusion mechanisms, unstable family relations, long distances and dangerous journeys to school or early pregnancies are only a few factors that lead to a premature dropping out of school. At the same time schools lack professionally trained teachers, up-to-date curricula and the school infrastructure and equipment is improvable. This paper seeks to assess the potential of school social work, of integrating professionally trained social workers into the public school system in Uganda and have them work side by side, in an interdisciplinary team with teachers. Between February and August 2013 a considerable number of focus group discussions and individual interviews

with 153 school going children, 50 teachers, 33 social workers and 17 key informants were conducted. Northern Uganda, or rather Gulu and Anaka, as well as the capital Kampala were the destinations of this preparatory study.

Increasing misery in the midst of affluence and sophistication: The social workers' dilemma

Nyang'au, T.N.
University of Nairobi, Kenya
Email: tomnyangau@yahoo.com

Looking at Africa today, one sees a continent that is rapidly getting interconnected with other parts of the world and which has, to a significant extent, embraced various aspects of modernity. Ideally, this should translate to a reduction in some of the difficulties that the continent has had to grapple with. For example, poverty levels ought to be on the decline partly due to access to markets for goods and new production technologies. However, a closer examination shows a wide variation between the ideal situation and reality. It is true that globalization and modernization have occasioned pockets of affluence and sophistication in Africa especially in the urban areas. However, the same cannot be seen to be the case in other areas. Instead of the two contributing to poverty reduction in Africa, the poverty levels have, in some cases, gotten worse. Similarly, as a result of these processes, the number of dysfunctional families is increasing. There is also evidence of more elderly people who are being neglected by their families. With modernization, people tend to become more inward-looking, individualistic and less inclined to help those in need. These trends leave social workers in a quandary; should they celebrate the twin processes of globalization and modernization or should they bemoan the increase of their "clients" and the dying of the social support

systems that they could bank on in the past to help those in need of their services?

Globalization and endemic poverty in Nigeria: Implication for social education and practice

Ugiagbe, E.O.¹; Edegbe, U.B.¹
1. University of Benin, Nigeria
Email: ernestugiagbe@yahoo.com

Globalization has been applauded as the culmination of man's ingenuity in technological breakthrough by the linking of the societies and nations of the world together in trade, cultural, socio-economic and political relationships as a global village, though with some obnoxious side effect on some societies and nations who are caught in web of complex activities of globalization. This paper focuses on the global-local dialectic, the consequences of neo-liberal and core capitalism and the impact of these on women and rural Nigerians. The argument of this paper is that globalization which is capitalism corresponding flagship is creating unequal competition and relationship between the very rich and industrialized western world and the technologically backward underdeveloped agrarian developing Nations. The hegemony of the developed world with its multinational corporation agents and transnational institutions (World Bank/IMF) they control has contributed in exacerbating the level of abject poverty among rural Nigerians. These precarious situations are being compounded by the inimical and obnoxious fiscal and socioeconomic policies of the government of Nigeria being remotely controlled by the international institutions. The paper concludes by calling for re- focusing of social workers to be the vanguards of people oriented policies and programmes to help remediate the negative impact of globalization rural Nigerians and re-assessment of Nigeria's participation in the globalization process by looking inward just like the experiences of the

“East Asian Tigers” for real local and sustainable development that will put the country on pedestal where Nigeria can compete favourably with other countries of the World.

**SUB-THEME 8:
INNOVATIVE APPROACHES IN
SOCIAL WORK THEORY,
EDUCATION, PRACTICE, ETHICS
AND RESEARCH**

**Residential care for abandoned children
and their integration into family based
setting in Uganda: Lessons for policy and
programming**

Allen, S.¹, Walakira, E.J.²

Presented by Robert Common¹

1. Childs i Foundation, Uganda

2. Makerere University, Uganda

Email: ewalakira@gmail.com

This paper describes a model of care for abandoned and neglected infants in need of urgent physical, social and medical support as implemented by Child's i Foundation (CiF), a national NGO operating in Uganda. The model discounts the need for long term care of young children within institutions on one hand, and inter-country adoption on the other. It is proposed in a context of rapid increase of unregulated residential care institutions in Uganda, from an estimated 35 orphanages in the mid 1990's to over 500 to date, with a concurrent increase in international adoptions for example in USA alone from one in 2000 to 240 in 2012 (US Department of State, 2010). Underpinned by the essentials of care continuum provided under the Uganda National Alternative Care Framework 2012, the model emphasizes the need to effect the reintegration of the separated child within the family of its birth, or locally organize foster care or adoption. It shows that this is possible in Uganda in majority of cases, although not commonly practiced among care providers.

Highlighting policy and programming lessons, the model showcases a holistic and or an integrated approach to the problem that combines prevention (through tackling the risk factors that result into child abandonment), protection (through provision of protective services during interim care and resettlement), promotion (through building the capacities of community care givers and children's human capital) and transformation (in a sense that interventions target institutional and policy change). The model challenges government and non government actors to consider interventions that address the problem of child neglect and abandonment through the lenses of building a family based protective environment for young children.

**Self Awareness Family Initiatives: An
innovative approach to social work
theory and social transformation**

Ankwasiize, E.G.

Kisubi Brothers University College, Uganda

Email: evaristank@gmail.com

This study examined inter-intra family linkages, and social implications in Entebbe-Wakiso Uganda. The study contains analyzed results collected from family members and counselors with concrete scenarios from their lived experiences. The interpretive analysis, structural analysis and reflective methods of data analysis were used together with the statistical data analysis method that included tables with the percentage and cumulative frequencies. The study findings are based on 68 psychosocial counselors and 50 counseled families (254 members) and 50 un-counseled families (270 members). The researcher used snow ball and purposive sampling techniques and in-depth interviews, the use of client's documentaries and written cases and Nominal group discussions. As the researcher discovered that the existing family therapies inadequately address

some African social and family issues; he endeavored to build a new approach called *Self Awareness Family Initiatives* (SAFI). The *Self Awareness Family Initiatives* model intertwines western and African social systems by harnessing synergies and inter-intra family linkages. It is an innovative approach to social work theory and practice with a multicultural component. The model responds in a more fundamental way to Uganda Development Plan 2010/11-2014/15 which is themed on "Growth, Employment and Socioeconomic Transformation for Prosperity" operationalized in family actuality, receptivity and interconnectivity. Venturing into un-chartered territory to undertake an obtrusive but neglected phenomenon opens a Pandora's Box for scholars to deal with a phenomenon that happens to be a core unit of any social setting.

Re-orienting social work agencies for citizens' empowerment: The case of TASO Uganda and its HIV/AIDS service delivery

Bukenya, B.

Makerere University, Uganda
Email: badrubuk@yahoo.co.uk

The tendency by social work agencies to emphasise their developmental rather than political function has sharply divided scholarly opinion in terms of their progressive potential. Sceptics observe that social work agencies especially NGOs have abandoned their role of incubating alternative development ideas in favour of delivering basic services which contribute little to the ability of the poorest to meet their own needs on a sustained basis. For optimists, there is no inherent problem with service delivery for it is usually a cover that serves to protect inner layer materials that NGOs invent to act as nuclei for strategies dedicated to citizens' empowerment. The aim of this paper is to illuminate these debates through the lens of citizenship building within the context

of an African country Uganda. Primary research into the 'Mini-TASO Project', a programme by a Ugandan NGO TASO to support government hospitals in improving HIV/AIDS service delivery, reveals that under certain circumstances service delivery agencies can have a constructive impact on citizenship formation. They can build service users' self-confidence, promote civic engagement and nurture political participation at individual, community and/or (trans-) national levels.

Towards a conceptual framework for management and supervision of social workers within a social development paradigm

Engelbrecht, L.K.

Stellenbosch University, South Africa
Email: lke@sun.ac.za

Social work in Africa is by its very nature primarily focused on intervention with the most vulnerable people of society. These interventions should however be managed and supervised within public and private organisational contexts; but with an almost exclusive focus on intervention, management and supervision of social workers are seldom accommodated as mainstream topics in social work deliberations. A comprehensive integration of supervision with management practices is also seldom found in available texts. Furthermore, most texts are directed towards business, and the orientation of those in the social service domain is often clinically based rather than geared towards social development. Available texts are also typically focused on particular national contexts and are largely dominated by so-called First World countries, which limits their relevance to other countries, contexts and practices, such as those in Africa. This state of affairs prompted research with the aim to delineate an innovative conceptual framework for management and supervision of social workers within a

social development paradigm. The conceptualisation of this framework derived from multiple research studies by the presenter on the issues and challenges of social work management and supervision of social workers within a social development paradigm. The constructed conceptual framework centres on distinct knowledge, skills and competencies based on a configuration of context-specific, structural-functional, organisational and interactive theories, perspectives and models of integrated management and supervision practices to fortify social work within a social development paradigm.

Social work practice in Africa: History, context, and practice

Geron, M.S.¹, Twikirize, J.M.², López, L.M.¹, Rohani, M.¹

1. Boston University, USA

2. Makerere University Kampala

Email: sgeron@bu.edu

Africa social work practice stands at a critical moment in its history. Developing social work in the context of on-going conflict and post-conflict situations, political violence and instability, burgeoning populations, and continued lack of public health and social welfare resources presents both challenges, and opportunities. Social work practice in Africa is unique; we do not believe it is at a different level of development, but rather represents a profoundly different practice model than how social work is practiced elsewhere. For these reasons, we believe there is a need for a social work practice text that is based on the experience of social work in African countries. This text is urgently needed to help guide the growth of social work practice in Africa, but also will be beneficial in shaping social work practice in other nations. This presentation will explore the feasibility of a social work practice text that reflects the experience of social work in Africa. We will use the presentation to engage the audience in a

discussion of the topic and identify potential topics and authors. The proposed book will be collaboration between Makerere University School of Social Work with Boston University School of Social Work. We plan to identify faculty in Africa to serve as first authors of chapters on selected practice topics. These will be paired with faculty at Boston University and other universities to work with the lead author. The US writers will show how the practice context relates to social work practice in the United States.

Building the social work workforce in Africa through online training

Geron, M.S.

Boston University, USA

Email: sgeron@bu.edu

Boston University School of Social Work (BUSSW) is at the vanguard of efforts to meet the challenges of developing new technologies to improve social work practice. BUSSW has become a national leader in providing high quality and cost-effective online educational programs for social workers. This presentation will discuss two BUSSW online programs: 1) Online MSW program; and 2) The Center for Aging and Disability Education and Research (CADER) online continuing education program for practitioners. BUSSW's Online MSW program allows individuals to earn an MSW degree while continuing to live and work in their communities. This part-time MSW Program offers a concentration in Clinical Social Work Practice and is designed for individuals seeking to expand their knowledge and skills, advance professionally, and become eligible for professional licensure. Students take the required and elective courses online and complete one or two field internships near where they live while receiving an MSW degree from an internationally recognized University. Now in its second year, the program currently has 330 students. The Center for Aging and Disability Education

and Research (CADER) at BUSSW has developed has a catalog of 24 online courses that cover the core competencies needed for effective practice with older adults and people with disabilities. Since its founding in 2002, CADER has supported or provided training to thousands of practitioners. This presentation will provide an overview and demonstration of BUSSW online programs, and discuss the applicability of online education for social workers and other health and social service practitioners in Africa.

De-institutionalization: An entry point for childcare system reform and social work development in Rwanda

Habimfura, I.

Hope and homes for Children, Rwanda
Email: innocenthabimfura@yahoo.fr

In 2011-2012 the pilot professional closure of institution was successfully conducted by ensuring all residents return in their birth or extended families or communities foster care and independent living for young adults. Within the same year the national survey of children institutions was conducted and gave an overview of the situation of children. Informed by the closure of the pilot institution and the national survey, the Government approved the national strategy for childcare reform that promotes family-based care for children without parental care in place of the easy and quick solution of their placement into residential care system. The role of professional case management teams composed of social workers and psychologists in the closure of the pilot institution revealed the need to establish a social workforce for the successful implementation of the childcare reform strategy through: implementing a reintegration process including post-placement support for better outcomes for children and families, prevention services against family breakdown or child separation, developing alternative care

services for children who may not stay/return with their parents/guardians, advocating for children and building the capacity of families, communities and professionals. The government of Rwanda in partnership with UNICEF recruited and deployed the first cohort of Social Workers and Psychologists to three Districts to inform the future project covering the entire country. They have undergone training from Hope and Home for Children together with Tulane University.

“Can I join you?” How can national social work associations politely assert their role in the debates around child protection and safeguarding?

Hoban, A.¹, Otieno, V.²

1. Liverpool Hope University, UK

2. Kenyan National Association of Social Workers, Kenya

Email: andrewhoban33@gmail.com

In countries where UN agencies and International Non-Government Organisations impact significantly on the development of national child protection and safeguarding policies and practices, why is it that the national social work agency is quite often left out of the loop and what can BASW and the International Federation of Social Work do to strengthen government employed social workers and their association. In this process, the Kenyan National Association of Social Workers, KNASW, will be exploring their current role in the development of child protection and safeguarding policy, reviewing their mechanisms of monitoring and evaluation, and launching a new initiative to involve children more directly in their process's. A new radicalism is starting to shape social work in Kenya, with an emphasis placed on looking towards ingenious forms of learning and growth, revising the tie to colonial shibboleths in education and incorporating a new model that looks outside of the box, with reference to the changing shapes in society and the environment. Traditional practices of

social work education will be re-evaluated with an emphasis placed on finding models of sustainable social work. This paper is aimed to stimulate discussion around the role of national social work associations and their place in the development of social policy in their own country and in East Africa. A case study from Kenya: the Kenyan National Association of Social Workers in partnership with Liverpool Hope University.

A social work discipline? The academicisation of social work – experiences from the Swedish case

Höjer, S.

University of Gothenburg, Sweden
Email: Staffan.Hojer@socwork.gu.se

For all professions, building on a knowledge base of its own is essential for claims of status and trust. For social work, developing social work research in independent disciplinary contexts has been a strategy in many countries. This paper builds on over ten years research on different aspects of the introduction of social work research at universities in Sweden. Different aspects of social work research has been studied, such as topical content, theoretical and methodological tools and presentation forms in a great number of senior research products, more than 250 doctoral dissertations and over 500 graduate and undergraduate theses. The aim of this paper is to explore and discuss the academicisation process of social work according to three phases (1) The establishment of a social work discipline; (2) The consolidation of the discipline – how has it developed in terms of institutional forms as well as research output; and (3) Challenges ahead. The establishment of the discipline was possible thanks to influence from both internal (within academia) and external stakeholders. The analysis of the research from within the discipline shows considerable impact of social work

practice in research, although with severe imbalances. Some areas are object for research more frequent than others. This creates different conditions for the development of social work practice in different fields. These trends are being discussed in relation to the need for double legitimacy that research in all professional fields has. Legitimacy in relation to the academic world as well as to the world of practice.

Community views of social work education's contribution to social development: A case of Mukono Municipality

Kibirige, K.¹, Mirembe, R.¹

1. Uganda Christian University, Uganda
Email: kkibirige@ucu.ac.ug

The paper presents recent findings obtained from a quality assurance self-assessment survey conducted by the department of social work, at Uganda Christian University (UCU). Study objectives, among others, sought to examine community's views on the quality of UCU's social work education programme. Such views, would then, be integrated into strategies seeking to improve 1) social work training curriculum, and 2) the department's contributory role to social development in Mukono municipality. In-depth interviews with selected community opinion leaders' suggest noticeable community welfare improvements associated with UCU's broader activities. For example, socio-economic development benefits were mentioned as having resulted (directly or indirectly) from UCU's location within the municipality. Mentioned benefits include a significant increase in diverse private businesses, boosting economic livelihoods, and additional (free) human resource in social service agencies, provided by social work students on fieldwork placement training. However, findings also indicate community's lack of clarity regarding the distinctive role of social work to social development, in general; and the

department's intended training outcomes thereof, in particular. The paper, therefore, discusses some of challenges faced by the Department of Social Work insofar as fostering social work professional recognition in the Municipality is concerned – suggesting improvement strategies and areas of future research.

**Art therapy and memory work:
Addressing psychosocial problems of
orphaned and vulnerable children in
Tanzania**

Mabeyo, Z.M.¹, Miti, J.E.²

1. Institute of Social Work, Tanzania
2. ADSW, PASADA, Tanzania
Email: zlyuwo@yahoo.com

Tanzania is among the sub-Saharan countries that are hardly affected by HIV and AIDS thus having unprecedented numbers of orphans and other children made vulnerable by the pandemic. Various efforts have been done to meet needs of these children. However, much attention has been paid in meeting their material rather than non-material psychosocial needs. Lack of easily applicable and indigenous models is one of the major setbacks in addressing these needs. The presented program offers an alternative solution to the problem. This paper is focused on presenting the application of the art therapy and memory work program which is a unique model implemented by a faith-based organization known as PASADA to help orphans reflect and keep record of their past experiences and plan for the future. It is a model that helps children deal with their grief and loss in a more positive way hence build resilience. Experience of implementation of art work suggests that the program is an effective one in helping bereaved and other children who have no connections or good attachment to their families to recall and record their pleasant and unpleasant memories and refer to the same in forming their own identity. Memory work program has also proven to be a good practice model in helping

children to identify themselves through relating their behaviors to that of those they consider to be their heroes. An overview of how art therapy and memory work program is designed and conducted will be given.

**Childhood sexual abuse: Assessment and
treatment of children and adolescents
using trauma-focused cognitive
behavioral therapy**

Marson, B.C.

Marson LCSW and Consulting Services, USA
Email: bmarson@marsonconsulting.com

Childhood sexual abuse (CSA) is a human rights and public health problem, affecting millions of children each year. In Uganda, a total of 11, 928 cases of CSA were reported to police in 2006 (ECPAT-Uganda, 2008). However, cases are reported to be higher because many go unreported. The effects of CSA can last a lifetime, affecting both the victim and their family. This form of violence against children has been linked to problems in mental health, physical health, and social well-being. Survivors of CSA benefit from psychotherapy. Since victims of CSA often have histories that are complex due to stressful and probable traumatic life events, it is critical to conduct a thorough assessment of their trauma history. While there is a variety of treatment modalities for treating child and adolescent victims of CSA, Trauma-Focused Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (TF-CBT) is currently the most widely tested treatment, and effective trauma-specific intervention in the field for treating children and adolescents (Cohen & Mannarino, 2006). It is also effective for families and caregivers of children exposed to CSA by helping to improve caregiver stress and parenting skills. Participants attending this workshop will identify ways in which to conduct a thorough assessment for sexually abused children and to provide mental health treatment using TF-CBT.

Strengthening Tanzania's social welfare workforce: Training para-social workers to provide ongoing support services to vulnerable children and families

**Omari, L.¹, Mvungi, A.¹, Linsk, N.²,
Mason, S.², Caloupis, F.², Mbise, A.²**

1. Institute of Social Work, Tanzania

2. Jane Addams College of Social Work, USA

Email: leahomari@yahoo.co.uk

Issues: Tanzania faces a severe shortage of health and social service workers. With support from the US Presidents Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR HIV/AIDS Twinning Center partnership the Institute of Social work in Dar es Salaam and Jane Addams School of Social Work at the University of Illinois in Chicago launched a Para Social Worker Training Program (PSWTP) in 2007 to provide much-needed knowledge and skills to community-based volunteers working with OVC, and families made vulnerable by HIV/AIDS. Description: Through an institutional twinning partnership, partners focused on developing a multi-phase PSWTP to help meet the immediate social services needs of vulnerable children. Partners work with local governments to identify participants for the competency-based training, which includes a 9-day introductory course, 6-12 months of supervised field work, and a 5-day follow-up course. Lessons Learned: Analysis of pre/post-tests administered in selected villages revealed that 50-75% of PSWs are still working in their villages, with the majority linking clients to service providers for education and food support. PSWs are still working under PSW supervisors, while case management and referral are made wherever necessary to district social welfare officers. Local Government Authorities (LGAs) are supporting the PSWs hence maintaining their positions as community volunteers at community levels. Next Steps: The PSWTP creates a sustainable para-professional workforce to fill social welfare human resource gaps for serving MVC and others in Tanzania. To date, 4682 PSWs have

been trained along with 748 PSW supervisors. Most of these will be enrolled to the Social work certificate programmes and later be absorbed to the Government scheme of service as Social Welfare Assistants at the community level. Availability of PSWs at community level ensures increased accessibility and sustainability of quality services to OVC and families

The multi-level social work career path to strengthen and retain Tanzania's social welfare workforce

**Omari, L.¹, Mvungi, A.¹, Linsk, N.²,
Mason, S.², Caloupis, F.², Mbise, A.²**

1. Institute of Social Work, Tanzania

2. Jane Addams College of Social Work, USA

Email: leahomari@yahoo.co.uk

Issues: As Tanzania strives to provide social support services to meet the needs of its population particularly OVC, and families made vulnerable by HIV/AIDS the country's severe shortage of trained social welfare workers has long been an obstacle. With support from the US Presidents Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) through HIV/AIDS Twinning Center partnership the Institute of Social Work (ISW) in Dar es Salaam with Jane Addams School of Social Work at the University of Illinois in Chicago has responded by developing a Para Social Worker Training Program (PSWTP) that provides community-based volunteers with key social work skills. Description: Launched in 2007, the PSWTP has trained 4682 PSWs, 748 PSW Supervisors t who provide critical support to OVC, and other vulnerable populations. However, if there is no opportunity for career development; the long-term retention of these trained service providers will be jeopardized. In 2012, the Department of Social Welfare (DSW) of the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare, in collaboration with partners launched a year-long Social Welfare Assistant Certificate Program (SWACP) as career ladder for PSWs and others in the social welfare workforce. The SWACP

curriculum was approved by the National Council for Technical Education (NACTE) and is designed to produce a new cadre of ward- and village-level social workers to bridge service gaps in underserved communities. ISW and DSW respectively provide lecturers and facilitators for SWACP courses using the ISW's curriculum for Certificate in Social Work Program. The competency-based training includes classroom experience and field practicum to provide knowledge of social work processes, policies and laws governing provision of services to vulnerable populations. Lessons Learned: SWAs represent a social welfare new cadre in Tanzania. The pilot SWACP class commenced in June 2012 will graduate in December 2013. The SWA program will ensure career path to the PSW for retention of qualified workforce. Next steps: The program will continue to enroll other students since the strategy compliments with government efforts to strengthen workforce at community level. The Government has currently advertised various SWA posts for the District Councils and wards that provide sustainable absorption for the graduates - into Government scheme of service.

Practicing from theory: applying a child rights, community development strengths based theoretical framework to child protection practice

Omre, O.¹, Schjelderup, L.¹

1. University of Stavanger, Norway
Email: liv.schjelderup@uis.no

Child rights, community development and strengths-based practice is a framework developed by a research network drawing on their experiences of working with child protection and child protection practitioners. This framework uses a range of theoretical perspectives to implement its key elements. Emerging from practice situations, the theoretical framework is now being taught to social work students. This presentation describes the education

experience of teaching and learning child protection practice using the child rights, community development and strengths based framework in each of our countries, Western Australia, Norway and New Zealand.

Rwanda's effort to promote rapid social workforce development via emerging mobile technologies

Patel, M.¹, Haas, L.², Papendieck, A.², Mudaheranwa, H.¹, Nkubito, F.¹

1. Tulane University, Rwanda

2. Tulane University, USA

Email: mpatel@tulane.edu

Rwanda has made great strides towards achieving its goal of becoming a knowledge-based economy through strategic investments in its technology sector. The successful integration of technology into key sectors such as health and education in Rwanda has been well documented. However, much less has been documented vis-à-vis the adoption of technological innovation in the social work sector. Through a recent collaboration with the Rwanda National Commission for Children, UNICEF Rwanda, and Hope and Homes for Children, Tulane University sought to utilize innovative mobile technologies to complement the rapid social workforce development initiatives in Rwanda. Tablet computers were leveraged to enhance the personal and professional productivity of the social workforce. Field data collection and monitoring and evaluation activities were streamlined through the use of cloud-mobile data collection systems and an interactive SMS assessment application. A collaborative online/mobile learning platform was piloted for the purpose of promoting self-directed learning and delivering just-in-time training modules. Ongoing monitoring and feedback from the initiative to integrate information technology for rapid social workforce development will be discussed, as well as the challenges of implementation, and

opportunities for scaling up efforts within Rwanda and regionally.

Some reflections on social work professionalism resulting from a case study of service user and carer involvement in the admission of students to a social work course in the U.K

Rae, R.

Huddersfield University, UK
Email: r.rae@hud.ac.uk

This paper is based on a case study of service user and carer involvement in the admission of social work students in one university in the United Kingdom. The policy of involvement in the U.K. can be seen as a regulatory response by the State, resulting partly from a crisis of legitimation in social work professionalism and can be associated with a predominance of neo-Weberian theory in academic analysis of the professions and the introduction of market perspectives to the consumption of public services generally. This paper will explore the debate around social work professionalism and the contribution service users and carers can make to our understanding of this issue more generally. Various tensions were identified, including the tension between the altruistic nature of social work and what Donzelot (1979) refers to as the 'policing' role which participants in this study linked to issues of risk and safeguarding. This tension can be further differentiated from a more specific one, where participants identified some social workers as uncaring, incompetent and possibly dishonest. It is argued here that lack of trust in social work results from an ambiguity surrounding the purpose and activity of social work, which social theory can help us understand and resolve. This paper describes that theoretical journey and its relevance to the development of an emancipatory, social work profession concerned with injustice as well as safeguarding.

University partnerships in promoting social work education and practice for social development: The case of University of Nairobi and Volda University College

Wairire, G.¹, Klepp, I.²

1. University of Nairobi, Kenya

2. Volda University College, Norway

Email: wairire@uonbi.ac.ke; ik@hivolda.no

African universities have over the years developed partnerships with their counterparts in the West for the purpose of boosting their social work academic programmes and for mutual learning experiences from each other. The outcomes of such partnerships vary and often leave a lasting impact not only in the institutions involved but also in the realms of social development in the countries where they become operational. This paper seeks to explore lessons learnt through the partnership between the University of Nairobi and Volda University College in Norway which has been in existence since 2005. More emphasis is placed on the diverse ways through which the partnership has contributed to professional social work education and practice to the institutions and countries involved in the partnership. Data for the paper was generated through in-depth analysis of feedback from guest lectures and academic visits by social work staff in the two institutions, feedback from Kenyan students in Norway and also from Norwegian students who had undertaken their social work field practicum in Kenya. In addition, the extent to which the said partnership contributes to poverty reduction and social development has also been analyzed. Equally important in the paper are the measures that academic institutions may prioritize for more durable effects of the gains derived through such partnerships.

**SUB-THEME 9:
SOCIAL WORK AND THE
ENVIRONMENT: TOWARDS A
SUSTAINABLE HABITAT FOR
FUTURE GENERATIONS**

**Social work and environment: Greening
our future**

Musafiri, E.
National University of Rwanda
Email: yankra20@gmail.com

While environmental sustainability was and still at the epicentre of Millennium Development Goals (MDGs 7), the environment and ecological system are still exposed to danger due to activities by human race. People need to be conscious of their geo-ecological set-ups, both in the present and future (Earth Negotiations Bulletin, 2009; Saamah et al., 2011). Environmental sustainability can only be achieved if it is only reflected in the people's economic, ecological, social and cultural systems. Environmental sustainability in the context of MDGs has achieved successes and failures in some countries (United Nations, 2013). In some parts of developing world, it has failed due to limited financial and technical means, political conflicts, lack of political will, challenges resulting from climate change, the battle for natural resources, rising inequality and unemployment. Consequently, it has led to the failure of focusing on waste management, reduction of emissions, promotion of renewable energy and redesigning the commerce system (IISD, 2009). On the other hand, business firms are continuously resisting for changing old ways of doing business that are environmental protection-oriented (Harris, 2007). This can also be attributed to lack of self sustenance, self-esteem and freedoms in doing business (Moyo, 2009). Noting that some countries like Burundi, Democratic Republic of Congo, Mali, Guinea Bissau, Ivory Cost, Somalia, etc have faced protracted conflicts, realizing their development agendas was to a larger

extent a dream, including environment, as incorporated in MDGs. The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) (2009) asserts that such political environments has affected poverty reduction policies and programs and decreasing attention to environmental issues. In addition, industrial advancement in some countries has negatively affected the environment due to waste disposal and gas emissions. This has been due to lack of policy enforcement to protect the eco-system.

POSTER PRESENTATIONS

Is social work at par with the MDGs?

B. Mgaya
Child in Sun, Tanzania

The main objective is to encourage different stakeholders in social work to discuss extensively on social work training in the light of different intervention guides both national and international. Specific objective is to encourage stakeholders to open up discussion of social work training and MDGs and usage. Problem statement: Due to the ever changing environment in which social workers do their work, there is the need for social work training to be at par. This is not an easy task and it may not be surprising that social worker may be lagging behind in many guides for interventions. One of these guides which social workers are not acquainted with are the Millennium Development Goals. This being the case, it will be difficult for social workers to find their right place in their quest to help individuals, groups and communities have access to available social welfare services and goods. Recognition of the role of SW in State Policies and Constitutions; Reformation of SW syllabus to be at par with the dynamism of Social problems and intervention; Improving of the world view of what SW, social development and poverty reduction is; Prevent interference of other professions in SW process; Fight gender inequality in SW; Improving the condition of work for SW; To promote interdisciplinary approach in poverty reduction in which SW take up their role as

social wellbeing agents; Promote research in MGDS in SW.

Environmental conservation through economic empowerment.

Nandutu, C.

Dignity Africa-2010, Uganda

Email: carlo.wash@yahoo.com

The principal objective of this paper is to demonstrate how the environment can be conserved for future generations while promoting economic empowerment. The availability of polythene bags in the society has prompted us to make handbags made out of polythene bags. Polythene bags are non degradable materials that don't rot in the soil as such they don't form mature hence leading to loss of soil fertility. Hand bags made out of polythene material. The goal of using polythene bags is to conserve the environment for the next generation as well as promoting economic self reliance as a way of improving people's livelihoods hence reducing poverty. Women and girls sow handbags using needles and polythene bags that can be sold for 15,000 to 20,000/= UGX, this maintains the soil fertility in the society and also enable women earn money to look after their families. Therefore, as a way of having a sustainable habitant for the future generation, we have come up with a way of using non degradable materials such as polythene to make hand bags as a way of conserving the environment while also earning money to sustain people's livelihoods

The tension span: Who needs what, where and how?

Ocan, D.

Every Child Ministries, Uganda

Email: davidomarioacan@gmail.com

Conflict occurs in terms of disagreements in roles, functions and the difference is how we deal with it. The Northern Uganda conflict, Gulu is presented here.

Conflicts always leads to great humanitarian consequences which affects social development, shapes social policies and calls for a full scale social work intervention in terms of health, education, and family relations which needs social work at its best practice. There were family education, counseling and that dealt with conflict and it help to absorb the effects of political violence and helped in the stability in the post conflicts situations. As we have to note that was quite inadequate as seen from the many land wrangles, family breakdown and many cases of mental illness all this needs a special kind of social work intervention in terms of brokering, gap filling, networking, advocacy and capacity building. The tension between the civil societies, the government and the local communities makes the poor poorer hence the need for an inclusive social participation. Social work in Gulu is mainly headed by non professional social workers thus professional social workers are called to embrace a holistic, multi-sectoral and discipline approach and the government has to provide a plat form up to the grassroots as the biggest victims from the war comes from the rural areas and thus there will be a bright future for social work and the all fraternity as social inclusion and unity will be at its best.

Leaving the street - barriers and possibilities for children and young people, working and living on the streets to reintegrate into their local society, preliminary findings from a study in Tanzania

Jeanette Olsson¹, Staffan Höjer¹, Gideon Kwesigabo², Maria Emmelin³

¹Dept of Social Work, University of Gothenburg Sweden.

² Muhimbili University of Health and Allied Sciences, Dar es Salaam Tanzania.

³ Dept of Global Health and Social Medicine, University of Lund Sweden

Email: jeanette.olsson@socwork.gu.se

Millions of children live and work on the streets in cities around the world and are being denied most of their human rights. The reintegration process for children that have lived on the streets is an important, but neglected research area. The overall purpose of this research was to explore the possibilities and barriers for children and young people that work and live on the streets to reintegrate into the community. The study was conducted in the Kagera region of Tanzania. The project used a mixed method approach with three sub-studies. The study population were 600 children and young people that had left their lives on the street and returned to the local society after having received assistance from a local project.

Early results show that a majority of the children are orphans; 29% are double orphans, 33% has lost one of their parents. The main reason the children state as reason for leaving home is poverty (43%) abuse (23%) and being orphan (14%). Life on the street is very difficult without access to health care, education, food and shelter. The reintegration process varies; some are able to reintegrate well and are treated like other children in the community. For some of the children they return to the same problem and abuse that made them leave their homes the first time. This research fills a gap in the current knowledge base and the results from this research can provide a basis for future policy and programmatic approaches. More detailed findings will be presented.

Mainstreaming and strengthening of the social development considerations into the Justice, Law and Order Sector (JLOS) in Uganda through training; the Post-graduate Diploma in Social Justice

Otim, C.

Nsamizi Training Institute of Social Development,
Uganda
Email: nsamiziprojects@gmail.com

Efforts by government to tackle crime, improve the administration of justice and promote human rights are being confronted by socio-cultural and economic barriers that not only deprive vulnerable people of access to justice but also limit the ability of the very institutions that are supposed to perform these roles. This has been largely due to the lack of incorporation of social justice considerations in trainings and inductions by the existing Justice Law and Order Sector (JLOS) institutions to their recruits. As a result, officers who graduate from JLOS training institutions are often not fully conversant with social development issues that are relevant to mitigate crime occurrence, and to adequately promote human rights, good governance, safety of people and property. A more balanced and quality training that to build competencies among JLOS employees so as to promote the ideals of equity and social justice is vital. Institutionalizing social development training into JLOS will enable JLOS institutions and staff improve their competencies in the administration of Justice, Law and Order in a more humane and just manner. It is against this background that a Postgraduate Diploma program in Social Justice was developed by Nsamizi Training Institute for Social Development. The program seeks to mainstream social development considerations issues into the professional competences of existing JLOS employees. It will also provide skills and knowledge for all those who aspire to join JLOS or its affiliates. The training program introduces participants to concepts of social justice theory and practice; social development; interface between legal and social issues; criminology; criminal justice system; governance and public management; and the economics of crime and justice among others. The structure and mode of delivery is also unique and provides flexibility for working people to be able to attend the course.

University based education for CBR workers in Ethiopia – Opportunities and challenges

Proyer, M.

University of Vienna, Austria

Email: michelle.proyer@univie.ac.at

This poster reports findings from a workshop among stakeholders in the field of Community Based Rehabilitation (CBR) held at Addis Ababa University in May 2012. It was co-organized by researchers from Addis Ababa University and the University of Vienna as part of a research cooperation funded by the APPEAR program. The project RESPOND-HER (Responding to Poverty Through Higher Education and Research) aims at understanding the challenges in the lives of university students and graduates with disabilities in Ethiopia. One additional question arising from the project proposal's review process was that of the role higher education could play in the education of Community Rehabilitation Workers (CRWs) in Ethiopia. Therefore the project team developed a workshop concept enabling diverse stakeholders to share and develop thoughts associated with the development of a university-based curriculum for CRWs. Next to CRWs from in and around Addis Ababa, mothers of children with disabilities receiving CBR services, representatives of CBR- and donor-organizations as well as members of Disabled People's Organisations (DPOs) participated in the one day workshop. The workshop schedule left most of the time open for exchange and discussion among the aforementioned groups. Next to a number of interesting insights into opportunities (e.g. acknowledgement of importance of CRWs) and challenges (e.g. losing community base) associated with the development of a university based professionalization for CRWs, the workshop - setting revealed a severe lack of network opportunities among the stakeholders. Opportunities and challenges will be presented in detail and open questions on further steps elaborated.

Environmental conservation and management: Social work perspective on a meaningful and sustainable development

Ssekiwanuka J.K

CALM Africa; Uganda

Email: jks.calmafrica@gmail.com

The rapidly increasing population is exerting more pressure on the environment resulting in the increased need for space, food and shelter, indiscriminate deforestation and poor waste management. They arise due to limited public awareness of the importance of nature and environmental conservation, inefficient socio-economic policies and practices that fail to cater for nature and environmental conservation in light of social and cultural decay and collapse. There is limited tree planting, poor waste management, poor environmental awareness and education from grass root levels. It is therefore necessary to develop and implement a radical outreach strategy that would enhance massive awareness campaign and effective use of knowledge in ensuring a safe and sound environment. Today, through social work practice, we can sustainably advocate for environmental conservation and management to achieve meaningful social development. For the last four years, CALM Africa has been working with communities in Rakai and Wakiso districts, Uganda, to raise awareness on environmental protection and food security alongside child protection. Communities are beginning to appreciate the fact that children have a right to inherit a safe and well protected and managed environment. This presentation will share innovative initiatives and approaches undertaken by CALM Africa to contribute to environmental protection on which sustainable social development can be premised.

PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATIONS

Uganda Youth Development Link

Uganda Youth Development link (UYDEL) is a non-profit making organization that was founded by a group of professionals in 1993. It is fully registered by the NGO board of Ministry of Internal Affairs with registration No. S 5914/ 1168. UYDEL currently runs 4 main programmes on:

- Child rights protection (child sexual abuse, child trafficking, commercial sexual exploitation, and child labour)
- HIV prevention among high risk groups of children and youth
- Alcohol and substance abuse
- Adolescent Sexual and Reproductive Health

In addition to the four major programmes, UYDEL provides rehabilitation and livelihood skills training to young people and also conducts social research. The above programmes are implemented through 5 drop-in centres and outreach posts located in Kampala slums, one drop-in centre located in Kitega, Mukono District and one rehabilitation transit centre at Masooli in Wakiso District. The programmes target young people aged between 10-30 years as primary beneficiaries as well as parents, local leaders, teachers and other community members as key stakeholders in creating a safe and supportive environment for young people.

Website: <http://uydel.org/>

Mildmay Uganda

Mildmay Uganda was established in Uganda in 1998 to provide quality HIV/Aids care, treatment, training and education. The organisation's mission is to model quality and sustainable prevention, care and treatment of HIV and other health priorities, using a family centred approach; together with training, education and research. Since its establishment, Mildmay Uganda has been an important player in Uganda's HIV response, being regarded as a Centre of Excellence by the Ministry of Health, and more recently extending technical assistance, HIV prevention, treatment and support to sixteen districts of Central Uganda, funded by The President's Emergency Plan For AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), through the Health Systems Strengthening Project of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). The central Mildmay Uganda Hospital cares for around 24,000 people at any one time. The main services provided include: (i) Family centred approach; (ii) Children's ward; (iii) Sexual and reproductive health services; (iv) Prevention of mother to child transmission (PMTCT); (v) Family planning; (vi) Allied Health Services Division (vii); Integrated services; (viii) Research.

Mild May Noah's Ark choir and Unique Stars are focused on developing the children's talents in music, dance and drama.

Website: <http://www.mildmay.or.ug/>

ISW 2014 Conference Organizing Committee: PROSOWO CORE TEAM

Professor Helmut Spitzer - Carinthia University of Applied Sciences, Austria - Overall Project Coordinator

Dr. Gidraph Wairire - University of Nairobi, Kenya; East Africa Regional Coordinator

Dr. Janestic Twikirize - Makerere University, Uganda - National Project Coordinator, and Chairperson, Local Conference Organising Committee

Dr. Zena Mnasi Mabeyo - Institute of Social Work, Tanzania, National Project Coordinator

Mr. Charles Rutikanga - National University of Rwanda, National Project Coordinator

Ms. Sabrina Riedl - Carinthia University of Applied Sciences, Austria - Project Administrator

ISW 2014 LOCAL ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

Dr. Janestic Twikirize- Chairperson

Dr. Eddy Joshua Walakira

Dr. Asingwire Narathius

Dr. Julius Omona

Dr. Denis Muhangi

Dr. Paul Bukuluki

Mr. Laban Musinguzi

Dr. Kyomuhendo Swizen

Ms. Peninah Kansiime- Coordinator

Ms. Sharlotte Tusaasirwe- Administrative assistant



The Role of
Social Work

in Poverty Reduction and the Realisation of
Millennium Development Goals
in Uganda

J. M. Twikirize • N. Asingwire • J. Omona
• R. Lubanga • A. Kafuko

Organized by:
The PROSOWO Project

