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# CAPSTONE CONSULTING

**For Global Livingston  
Institute and Children of  
Peace Uganda**

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## 01. Project Description

Client | Key Stakeholders | Infrastructure |  
2020 Project Challenges | Team Role

## 02. Questions we will address

Research questions the 2020 Capstone  
Team will address | Client initial needs  
assessment

## 03. Data and Method

The methodology we apply for the data  
analysis

## 04. Key Findings

Draft Findings So Far

## ❖ Client

**Global Livingston Institute** - Educate students & community leaders on innovative approaches to international development and empower awareness, collaboration, conversations and personal growth.

**Children of Peace Uganda** - Dedicate to the well-being and empowerment of former child soldiers, children born in captivity, and children orphaned by the two decades of armed conflict in northern Uganda.

## ❖ Infrastructure Exists: 2019 Capstone Team Work

Previous designed surveys and interviews frame for different stakeholder; Focus group with CPU/GLI Team, with the **research question**

*“What are the psychological and social challenges faced by children of FCS, born in captivity”.*

## ❖ Project Key Stakeholders

- Former Child Soldiers
- Former Child Soldiers’ Children
- Civilian Parents
- Civilian Children
- Teachers
- Community Leaders
- CPU/GLI Team

## ❖ Challenges for 2020

- COVID-19 Impact
- Health & Social Risk



### Survey Leading Question

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What are the challenges faced by children of FCS and those who were born in captivity in Uganda?



### Implementation Question

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How does participation in the GLI/CPU contribute to a success FCS community reintegration?

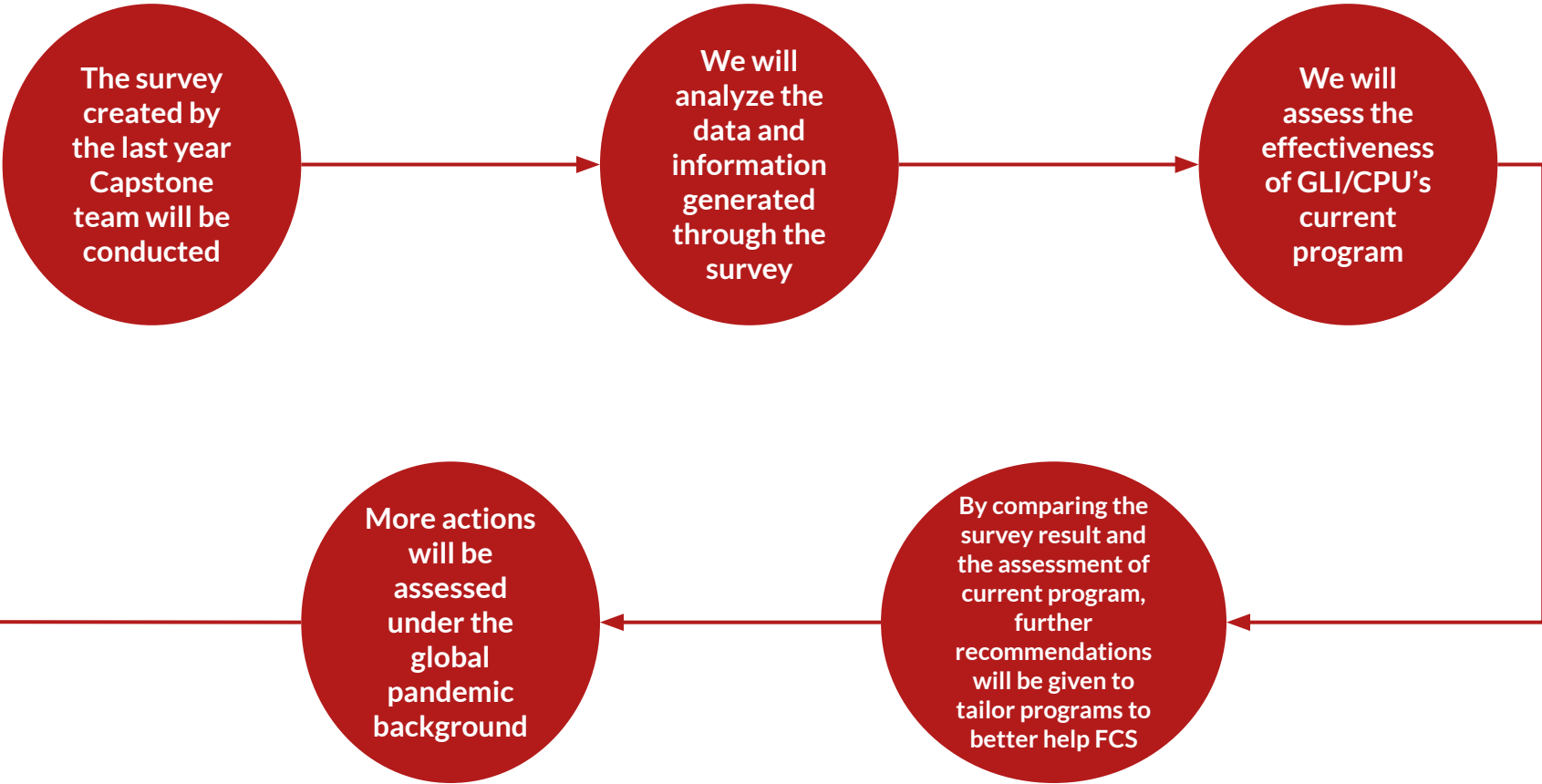


### Effectiveness Question

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What are the gaps between the needs of the children of FCS and the availability of the programs that offered?

**INITIAL NEEDS ASSESSMENT**



**Gather Information**

Meetings with GLI/CPU admins and complete relevant documents review

**Transform Surveys**

Reshape the survey questions designed by the Capstone Team 2019

**Previous Survey**

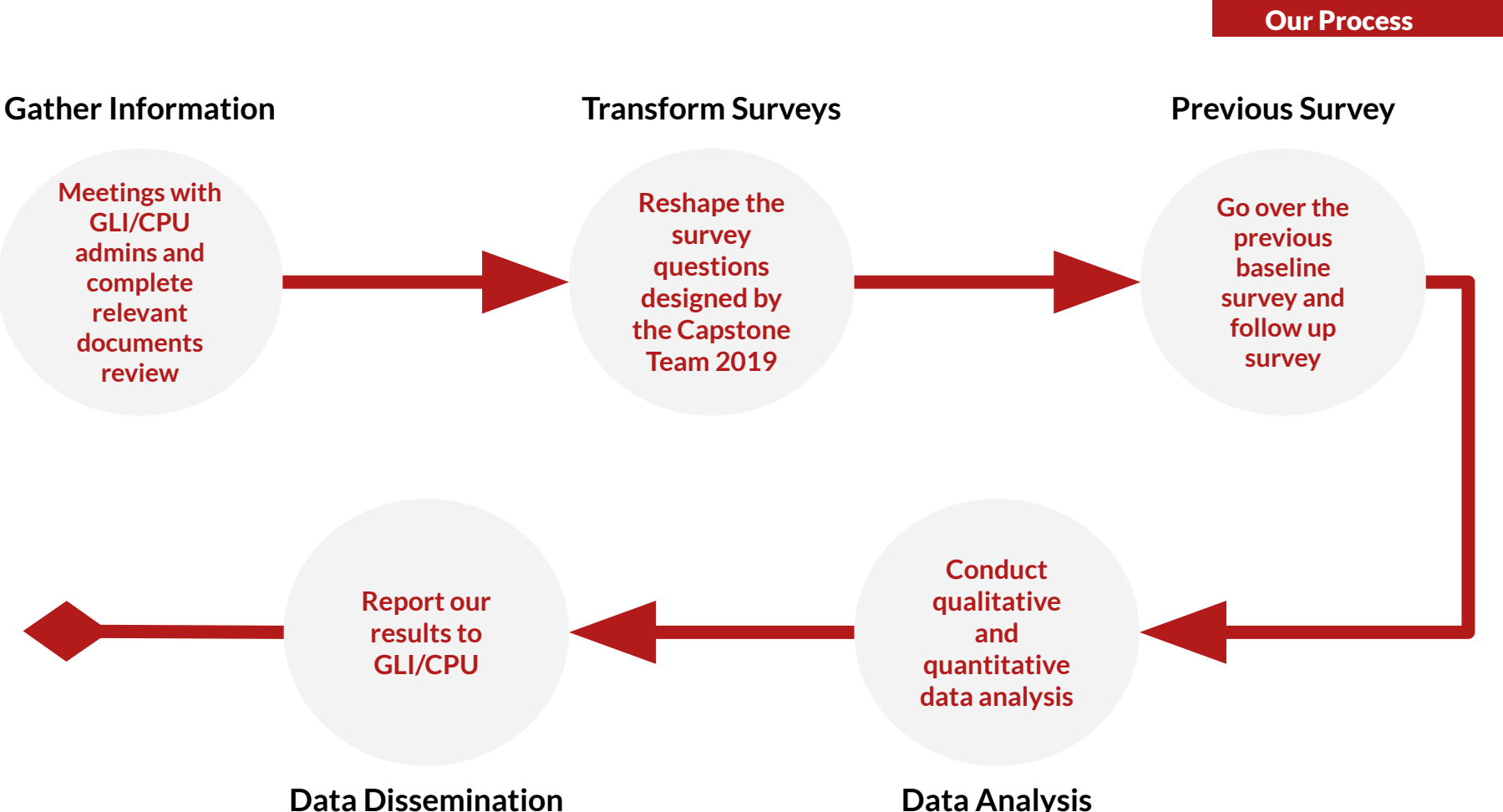
Go over the previous baseline survey and follow up survey

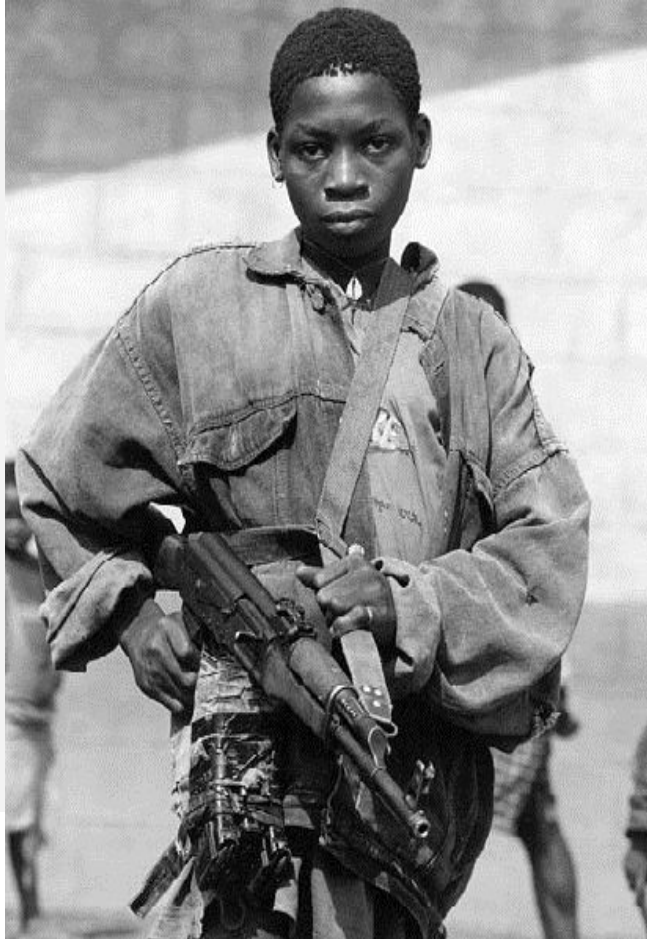
Report our results to GLI/CPU

**Data Dissemination**

Conduct qualitative and quantitative data analysis

**Data Analysis**





## Method

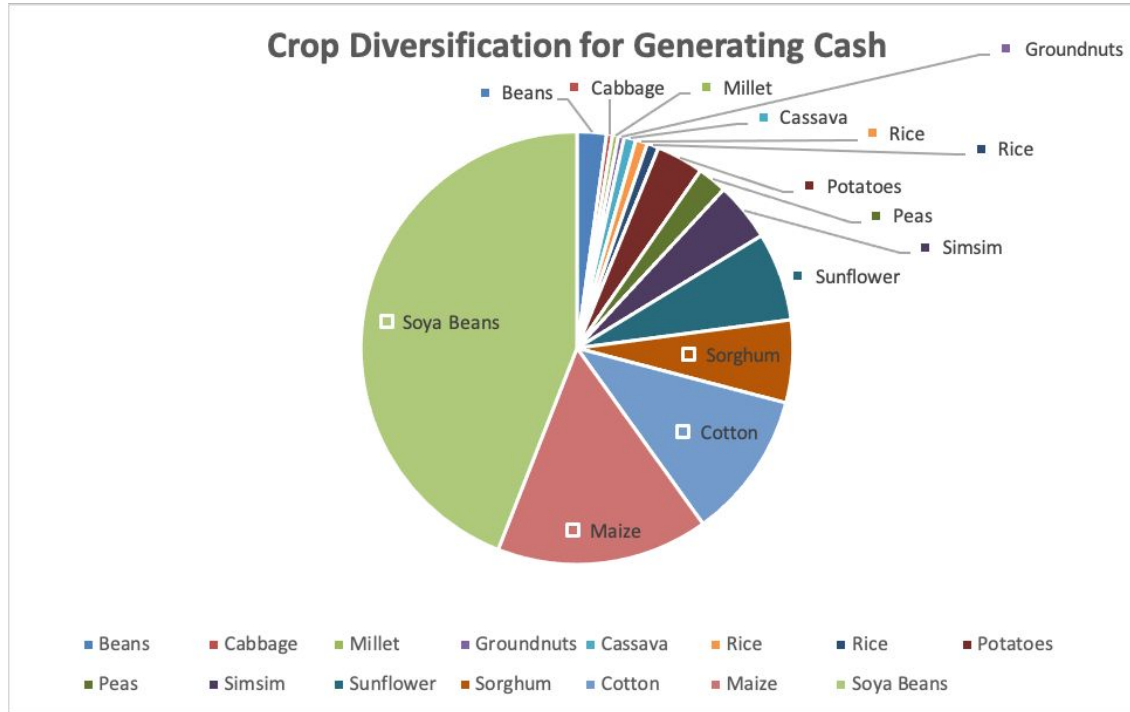
- **2 Previous Survey Results**
  - 62 respondents in total in the follow-up survey
  - 16 FCS respondents
  - 38 Non-FCS respondents
  - 8 respondents who leave the FCS status question blank.
- **40 teacher surveys in the future**
  - Mostly Open-ended questions

## Analysis

- Data from FCS group and non-FCS group are compared to see the differences
- Based on six outcomes with 25 indicators. The study also includes demographic indicators as part of the background analysis.
- For the teachers online survey and follow-up focus group, data is analyzed based on individual questions.

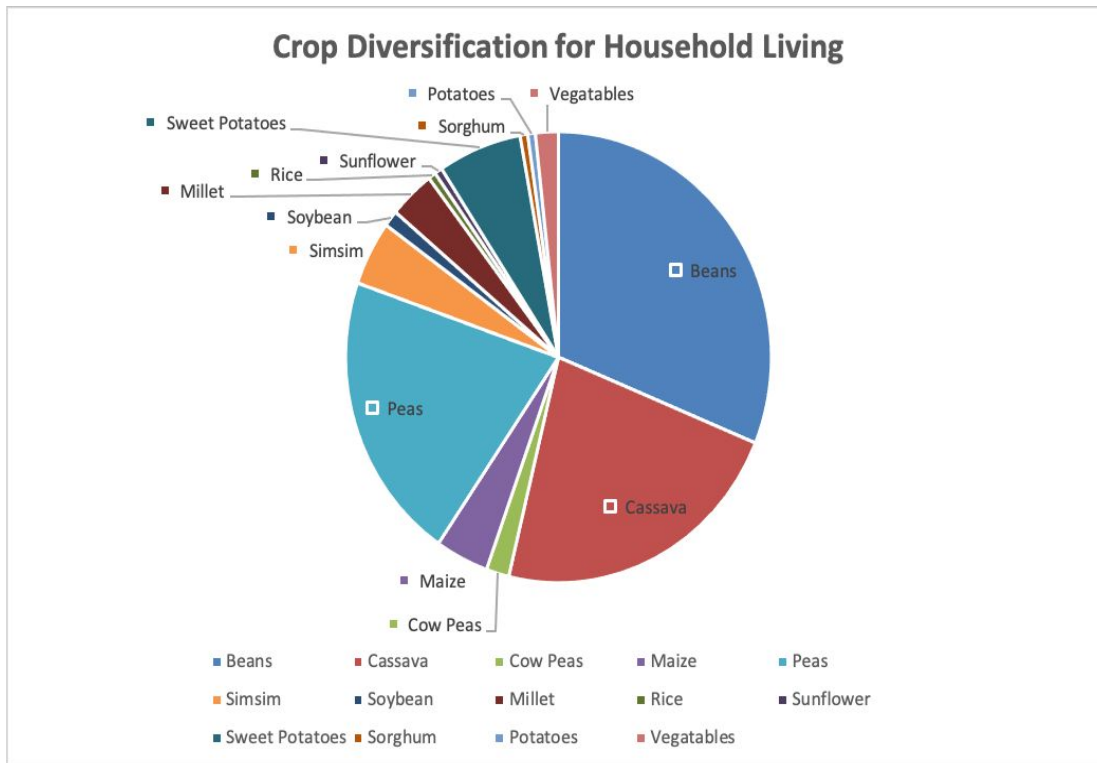


## Agricultural Proficiency



- Overall, the crop types for generating cash are relatively diverse according to the whole sample.
- 15 types of crops are gathered from the survey. Soybean, maize, and cotton are the three most common types that participants grow for generating cash.
- There is no big difference when categorizing by FCS and Non-FCS participants.

## Agricultural Proficiency



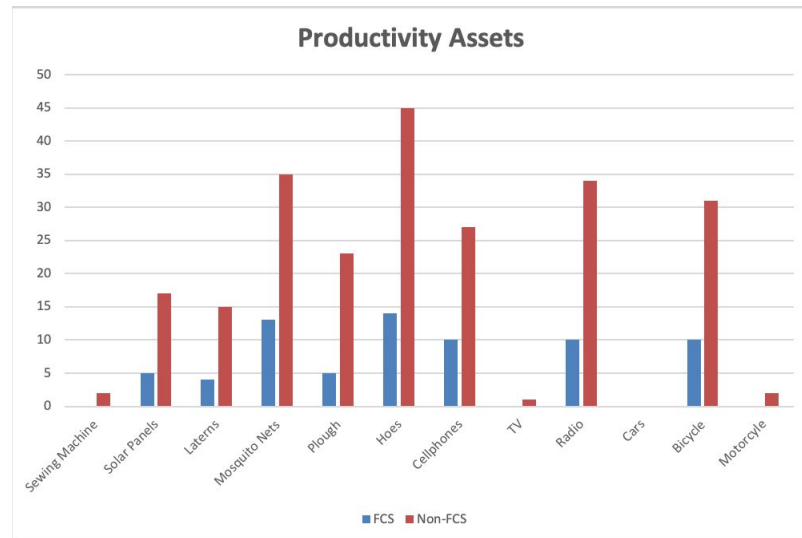
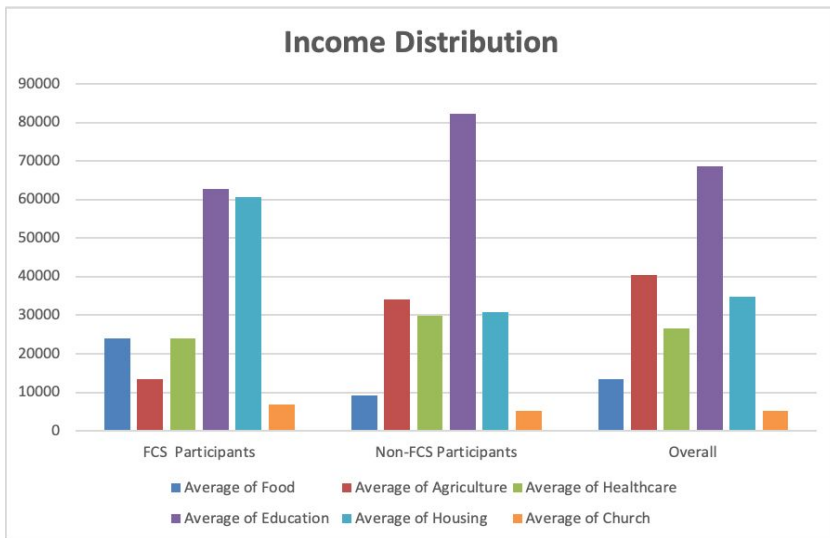
- Beans, cassava, and peas are the three highest types of crop participants grow for household living.
- Cow peas, vegetables, and sweet potatoes do not appear to generate cash.

## Better Food Security

- Food shortage is very obvious in FCS groups.
  - 62.5% of participants in FCS groups worry about the food shortage of their households and have to eat a limited variety of foods
  - Only 24.3% of respondents in the Non-FCS group worry about the food shortage and 43.2% of them have food limitations.
- Most of the food shortage situations happen rarely or sometimes (less than 10 times in the past four weeks). Participants mostly experience fewer meals due to food shortage among all the situations.

# Economic Advancement

## Key Findings



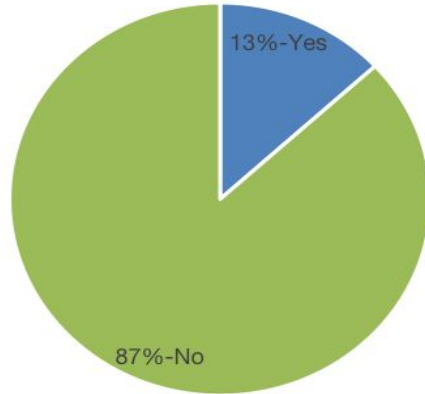
- Overall average income: 275,087 UGX per month
  - FCS participants average income: 225,800 UGX (22% lower than overall average)
  - Non-FCS average income: 319,500 UGX
- For FCS participants, they spend more money on food and less money on agriculture, which are the main differences with Non-FCS people.

### Serval blanks:

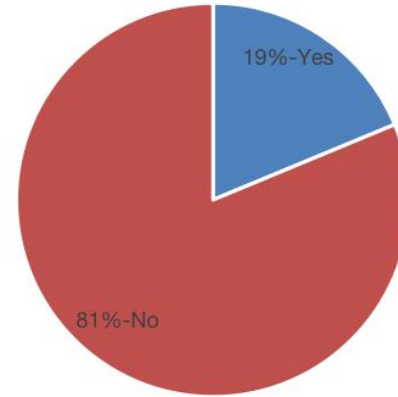
- No one owns a car
- No FCS farmers own sewing machines, TV, and motorcycles.
- Almost half of these assets are owned by themselves solely and half are owned jointly.

## Membership in Social Groups

New Groups Joined - Non FCS

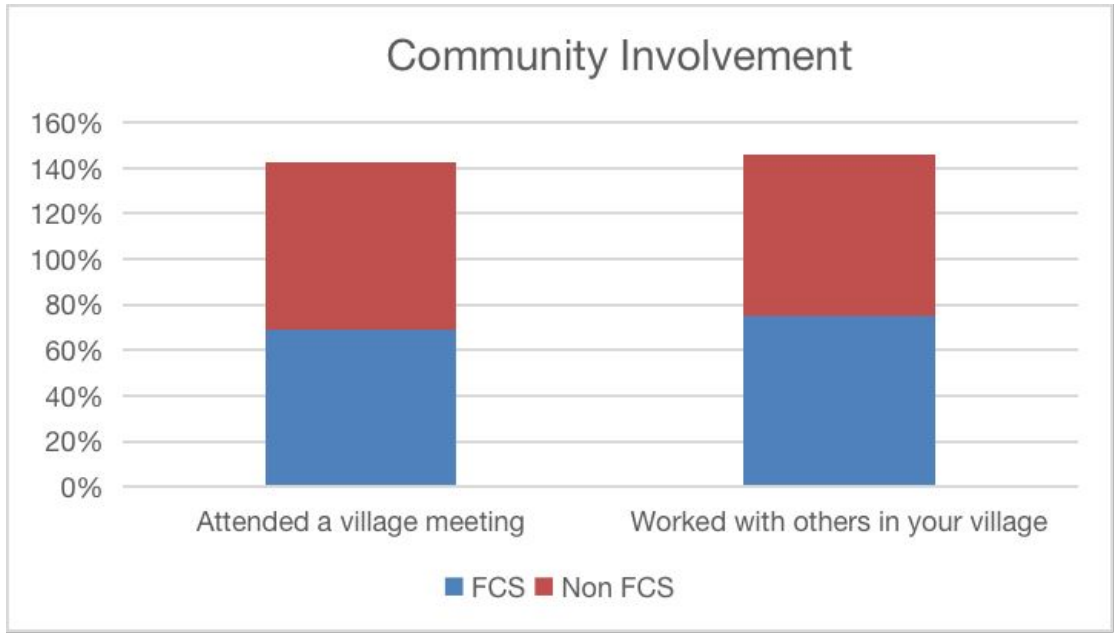


New Groups Joined Since Last Visit - FCS



- There are a total 8 participants who joined new groups since the last visit took place, indicating a 16% increase in membership in social groups, which mostly focuses in 2018 and 2019.
- Organizations like Walela North Women's group and CPU group are mentioned.
- 3 of them are from the FCS group and 5 are from the non FCS group.
- There is no significant difference between the FCS group and non FCS groups.

# Community Involvement



- Though there are more cases for people from the non-FCS, two groups tend to have a similar community involvement experience due to different sample size
- 68% of FCS respondents attended a village meeting and 75% worked with others in the village
- 73% of non-FCS participants attended a village meeting and 71% worked with others.

Most FCS respondents believe that the community supported and embraced them by mostly giving emotional support, counseling, and basic accommodations like food, cloth, and land to build.

- *“she was welcomed by the community and many people visited her”*
- *“they killed for me the goat”*
- *“(community support me) by not bad mouthing”*

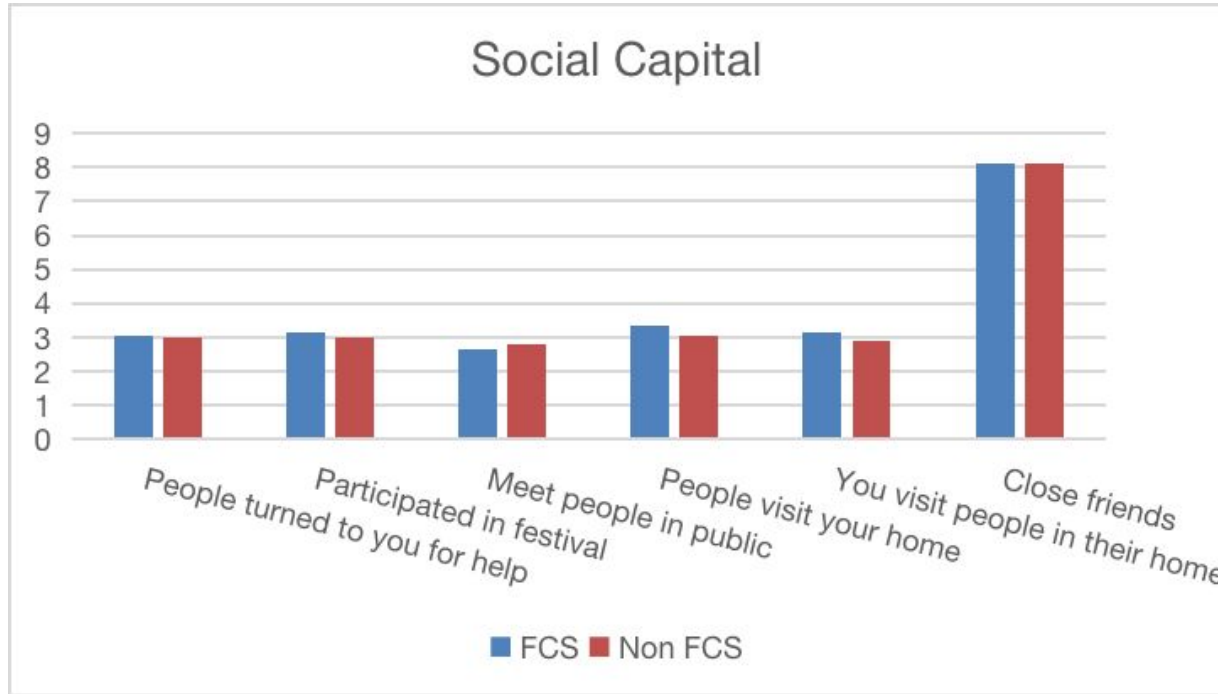
Most of them mentioned they need financial support to generate income in the future or to start a small business.

- *“(I) need to be helped with sewing machines to make clothes”*
- *“I need help in paying school fees since I have 15 children and some are not studying and some children are for my daughter who was once married and the son in law’s where about is not known”*

The wound caused by the child soldier experience is not easy to be resilient as some have mentioned more counseling and psychological support are needed. Also, most importantly, they are hoping “the government to maintain the prevailing peace that we are experiencing”.

## Social Capital

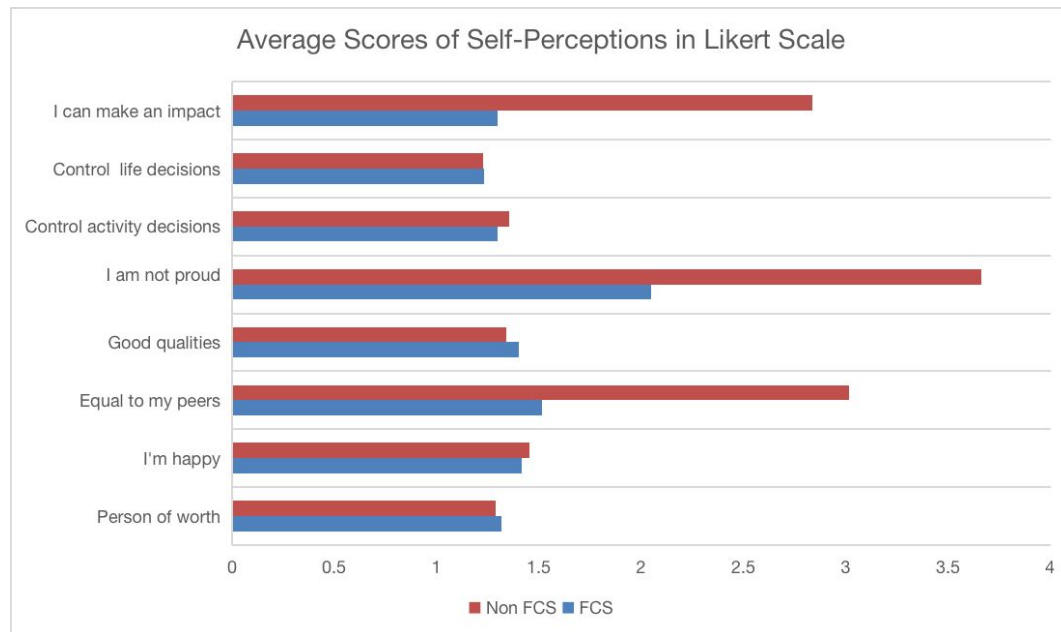
### Key Findings



- The non-FCS and FCS tend to at the same position of sociability for having similar average numbers of these indicators
- In terms of networks and sociability at a personal level, there is no gap between two groups



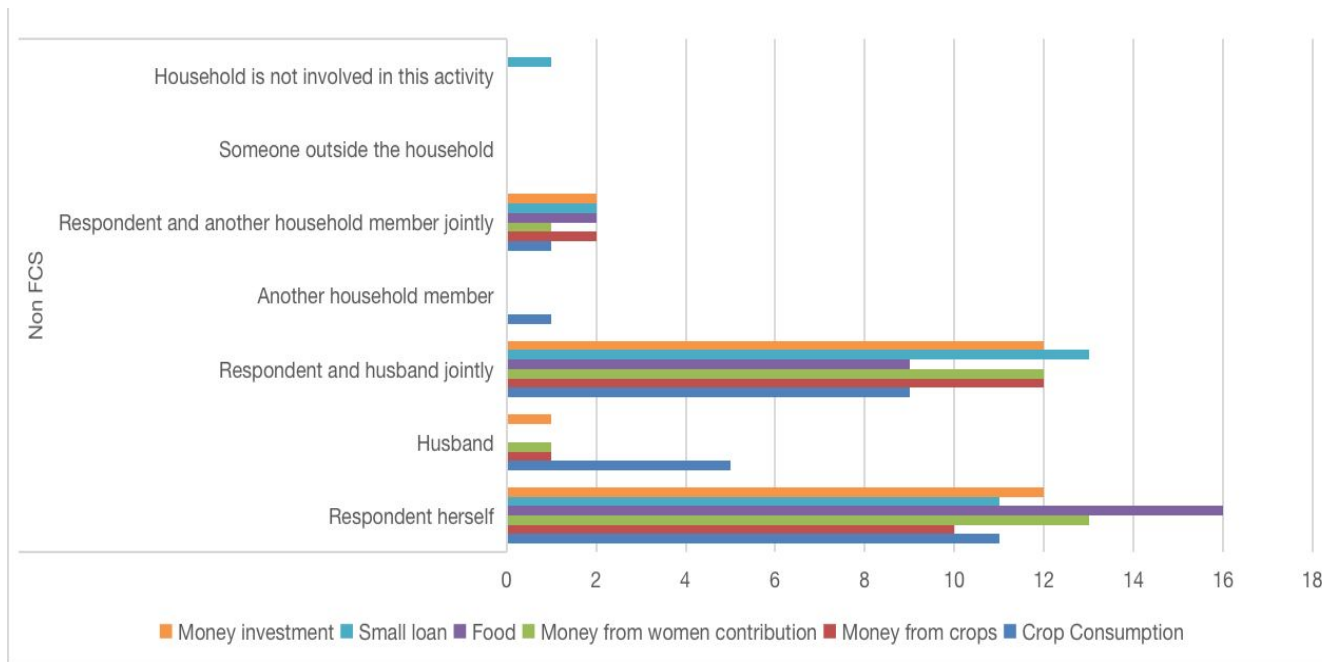
## Self-Perception



*Note: 1 stand for strongly agree and 4 stands for strongly disagree*

- A good position for both groups on self-esteem, confidence, and control over decision making.
- FCS group tend to agree that “I feel like I do not have much to be proud of”, but they also agree that they are “equal to my peers” and they believe “I can make an impact on my community and make it a better place”.
- Non FCS groups disagree with these three above questions that show self-confidence but doubts towards their ability to change the community. They also consent to the existence of social gaps and it might be helpful to know if they see themselves better off or worse than the FCS group.

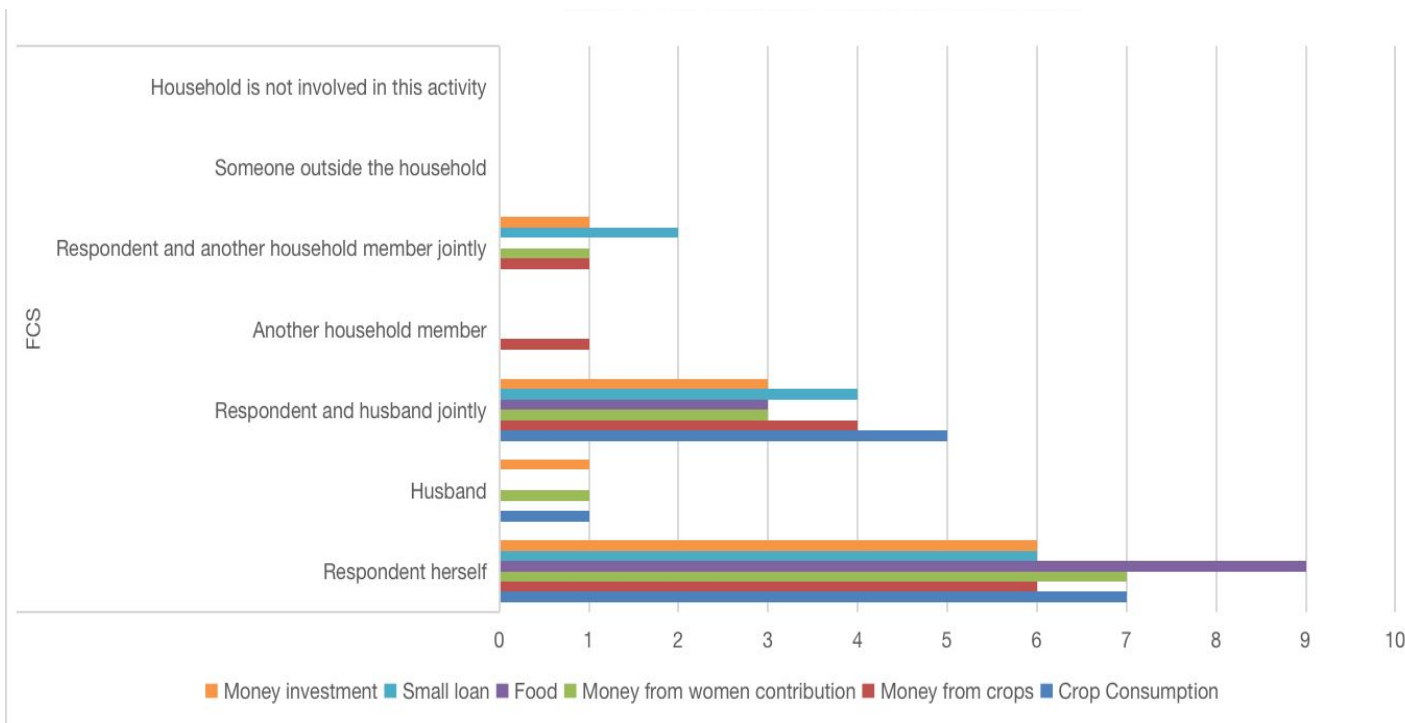
## Women's Empowerment



- In general, respondents herself, respondent, and husband jointly make most decisions for the use of money from crops, the plan for the crop consumption, the use of money from women contribution, the consumption plan for food.
- Husbands still play an essential role in controlling household assets

*Who's the decision-maker across assets for Non FCS*

## Women's Empowerment



- For the FCS group, the figure above indicates that female respondents are more likely to involve themselves in household decision making and have control over certain household assets
- More investigation needed to rule out data biases

*Who's the decision-maker across assets for FCS*

Current results mostly consist of quantitative data that indicate the insufficient economic status of FCS group, also the open-ended questions indicate the financial needs of FCS group. We would recommend that GLI and CPU:

- Continue improving the lives and socioeconomics of FCS by developing possible fundraising schemes for FCS to start small businesses and providing additional psychological support.
- Include more FCS respondents in future surveys, interviews, and focus groups to exclude sample biases.
- For the Teachers Online survey include more questions regarding the differences between FCS and non FCS.

## Resources

Official Website of GLI

<https://www.globallivingston.org/team>

Official Website of CPU

<https://childrenofpeaceuganda.wordpress.com/>

Previous Report [Address](#)

Wilson Center Report

<https://www.wilsoncenter.org/publication/forced-to-fight-integrated-approach-to-former-child-soldiers-northern-uganda>

The Guardian Journal

<https://www.theguardian.com/global-development/2012/mar/20/kony2012-funds-rehabilitating-child-soldiers>

Goldin Institute Program

<https://www.goldininstitute.org/news/11-child-soldiers/634-takethelead>