

**ASSESSMENT OF THE EFFECTS OF CHILD ABUSE TO STREET
CHILDREN IN KIBAHA TOWN COUNCIL, COAST REGION, TANZANIA**

FAUSTINA GEROLD KAYOMBO

**A DISSERTATION SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE
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CERTIFICATION

The undersigned certifies that, he has read and hereby recommends for acceptance by the Open University of Tanzania a dissertation titled: *“Assessment of the Effects of Child Abuse to Street Children in Kibaha Town Council, Coast Region, Tanzania”* in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Degree of Master of Social Work of the Open University of Tanzania.

.....

Dr. Emmanuel Patroba Mhache

Supervisor

.....

Date

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DECLARATION

I, **Faustina Gerold Kayombo**, do hereby declare that, this dissertation is my own original work and that it has not been presented and will not be presented to any other university for a similar or any other degree award.

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Signature

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Date

DEDICATION

This work is dedicated to my beloved children Getruda and Gladness and to my lovely husband Augustine Martine, their patience and support encouraged me to finish this dissertation.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

I would like to express my sincere thanks to all people who in one way or another contributed to the success and completion of this dissertation. First of all, I would like to thank the Almighty God for keeping me health and strong. I would also like to express my sincere appreciation and gratitude to my supervisor Dr. Emmanuel Patroba Mhache for his endless support, guidance, assistance, encouragement, advice and constructive criticism which have led to the writing and completion of this dissertation. I would further provide my sincere gratitude to my parents Mr. and Mrs. Kayombo for their encouragement. Finally, thanks are due to my family; my husband Augustine Martine and my beloved two children Getruda and Gladness for their patience in the hardship they encountered throughout the period of carrying out this work.

ABSTRACT

This study focused on the assessment of the effects of child abuse to street children in Kibaha Town Council in Coast Region in Tanzania. The specific objectives were to identify type of child abuse experienced by the street children, to determine factors contributing to the increase of child abuse, to examine effects and measures to address effects of child abuse among street children. In this study probability and non-probability sampling techniques was used. The sample of this study was 92 respondents where 50 were street children, 12 were parents or caregivers, 6 were community case workers, 6 were social welfare officers, 6 were community development officers, 6 education officers and 6 ward executive officers. A descriptive cross-sectional research design was adopted to collect and analyze data. Data from street children, Community Case Workers and parents/ caregivers was collected using structured questionnaire where interviews was used to collect data from key informants. The findings indicated that street children experienced verbal, sexual and physical abuses. Respondents declared that family breakdown, poverty, lack of parental care and lack of policies and laws enforcements were contributing factors for the increase of child abuse. The study also found that school dropout, health problems, unwanted pregnancies and increase of crimes were the effects of child abuses to street children. The study proposed measures to address the problem of child abuse to street children as interdepartmental coordination and review of child policies and laws. The study also recommends further study on factors contributing to the increase of family-breakdown among couple, which is one of the factors contributing to the increase of street children.

Keywords: Effects of child abuse, Street children, Kibaha Town Council, Coast Region, Tanzania

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
AU	African Union
CCW	Community Case Workers
CDO	Community Development Officer
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
EO	Education Officer
HIV	Human Immune Virus
MVC	Most Vulnerable Children
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
REPOA	Research Poverty Alleviation
STD	Sexual Transmitted Diseases
SWO	Social Welfare Officer
UN	United Nations
UNICEF	United Nations Children Education Fund
URT	United Republic of Tanzania
WEO	Ward Executive Officer
WHO	World Health Organization

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION AND PROBLEM SETTING

1.1 Introduction

This chapter presents introduction, background to the problem, statement of the problem and objectives of the study. The chapter also presents research questions, significance of the study and organization of the dissertation.

1.2 Background to the Problem

A street child is the concern of community because community has a lawful and ethical responsibility to encourage the safety, permanency and security of children, which includes responding effectively to child maltreatment (Macmillan *et al*, 2000). The state and local levels, professionals assume various roles and responsibilities ranging from prevention, identification and reporting of child maltreatment to intervention, assessment and treatment. In developed countries such as Japan and South Korea Street children face several difficulties such as being marginalized by their societies (WHO, 2002). In Europe for instance, street children at first appeared in 1851 when Henry Mayhew used it to describe London's working poor during the 1840s. The observation on street children still a problem and was not recognized during the international year of the child. Since, then the number of street children has increased worldwide and the problem has gained considerable attention (Buske *et al*, 2011).

The problem of street children is a growing problem worldwide. It is also a problem in Africa and has drawn growing attention by the government as well as the international

and non-governmental organizations. The number of street children has increased in different places like Freetown (Sierra Leone) and Monrovia (Liberia), where parents or caretakers have been killed, the economy disrupted and family and community cohesion disrupted. Poverty is also forcing an increasing number of street children on the streets. In some instance parents or guardians who send their children to work on the streets to support their families and others are forced on the streets to find food and shelter, which is not forthcoming from their families. They are mostly involved in work activities like street vending, shoe shining, begging, collecting garbage, carrying goods and so forth (Guarcello *et al*, 2009).

In Nairobi in Kenya in 2001, it was estimated that, there were 10,000 to 30,000 street children and in 2007 the number of street children increased and it was estimated that there were between 250,000 and 300,000 children living on the streets in the country with more than 60,000 living in Nairobi (Smeaton, 2009). According to UNICEF (2012) it is estimated that, there were about 437,500 street children in Tanzania. Though, the problem of street children has no longer as that of Europe, Latin America and Asia but it can be traced as far back as in 1980s.

Tanzania like other Africa countries is taking steps including endorsement of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Children, signing of the OAU Charter on the Rights of Children, and the enactment and evaluation of laws aimed at promoting and protecting the rights and interests of street children (URT, 2012). It is estimated that the population of Tanzania is about 45 million (URT, 2012) of which more than 46% is constituted by children. Besides, the problem is increasing but little is known about the underlying factors for the persistence of street children in Tanzania specifically in

Kibaha Town Council. Moreover, the problems and challenges facing the Government in addressing the problem are not clearly stated. According to Kopoka (2000) many governments have formulated child development policies and set up ministries dealing with children and family affairs. Yet very little has been done to address the challenges facing street children. Findings of this study will inform the government about best strategies to be used in addressing the problems facing street children.

1.3 Statement of the Problem

Although Tanzania government tries to combat the problem of street children but the problem seems to increase year after year. Tanzania government is aligned with the international and regional treaties such as the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) and the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child. The government reviews the progress following the 1990 World Summit for Children and report to the Committee on the Rights of the Child making clear that, Tanzania has not met the 2000 targets (MOCDWAC, 2000; URT, 1998), and is far from being on track to meet 2015 International Development Target and Vision 2025 goals.

Different scholars identified different reasons leading to street children. Abro (2012) conducted a study on street children in Africa and noted that, the accelerating urban growth, inequitable distribution of resources, severe economic crises, unstable political conditions resulted from social unrest have all contributed to the increasing deprivation and breaking-down of many families. According Abro (2012), the deprivation and breaking-down of families forced many children to move away from their family so that they find the means to acquire their life requirements. This

disruption of the traditional social fabrics has to a large extent led to the emerging social problem such as the increasing number of street children in urban areas. Tanzania is not excluded when it comes to the street children. This disruption of the traditional social fabrics has to a large extent led to the emerging social problem such as the increasing number of street children in urban areas. Since the early 1990s Tanzania has witnessed a visible increase in the number of children living and working on the streets. It is estimated that there are about 437,500 street children in Tanzania (URT, 2009). In Kilimanjaro Region it is believed that there are more than 5000 children who are orphans and street children (Kilimanjaro Centre, 2018). A census conducted by Mkombozi in 2003 identified 288 street children in Moshi town only and the second census in 2006 identified 470 street children in the same town. These data inform us that the number of children migrating from their homes to streets is increasing.

However, studies concerning street children in Tanzania have been done much only on the distribution and number of street children like that of Mkombozi (2003). UNICEF (1999) studied the perceptions of people on street children and the treatment they are providing to them. Furthermore, UNICEF (2001) conducted a survey in five Africa countries, Ethiopia, Kenya, Egypt, Tanzania and Nigeria on challenges facing street children and found that no enough measure implemented to address issues related to characteristics of street children especially in aspects of age, sex and whether abandoned or orphaned. Report by UNICEF emphasized that it is perhaps difficult to reduce if not to eradicate the problem of street children if there is little knowledge on the characteristics of those street children. Therefore, it is from this

juncture that this, research intended to assess effects of abuse to street children with focus on the causes, effects and strategies used to address challenges facing street children.

1.4 Objectives of the Study

1.4.1 General Objective of the Study

The general objective of this study was to assess effects of child abuse to street children in Kibaha Town Council in Tanzania.

1.4.2 Specific Objectives of the Study

- (i) To identify type of child abuse experienced by the street children in Kibaha Town.
- (ii) To determine factors contributing to the increase of child abuse among street children in Kibaha Town.
- (iii) To examine effects of child abuse among street children in Kibaha Town.
- (iv) To examine measures to address effects of child abuse to street children in Kibaha Town.

1.5 Research Questions

- (i) What types of child abuse were experienced by street children in Kibaha Town?
- (ii) What factors contributed to increasing child abuse among street children in Kibaha Town?
- (iii) What were the effects of child abuse on street children in Kibaha Town?
- (iv) What measure to be used to address effects of child abuse?

1.6 Significance of the Study

This study is significant, timely and appropriate due to a number of reasons. First, this study contributed to national efforts in formulation and implementation of policies that effectively address the problem of street children in Tanzania. Secondly, the study findings contributed to the improvement of communities' responsibilities for children's upbringing by increasing public awareness on street children problem. Thirdly, this study raised awareness to policy makers and implementers regarding appropriate measures to be taken in eradication of the problem of street children. Likewise, this study contributed to the existing body of knowledge in the areas of street children.

1.7 Organization of the Dissertation

This dissertation is structured into five chapters, Chapter one covered background of the study, statement of the problem and objective of the study. It also covered research questions, significance of the study and organization of the proposal. Chapter two focused on definition of key concepts, theoretical literature review, empirical literature review, research gaps and conceptual framework. Chapter three covered the study area, research design, population and sampling method, method of data collection, data analysis, validity and reliability of the research instruments and ethical issues. Chapter four concentrated on research findings and discussions. Chapter five is the last chapter in this dissertation which covered summary, conclusion and recommendations.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This chapter reviews literature with bearing to the effect of child abuse to street children with bearing at global, regional and at local context. Specifically this chapter presents definition of concepts, theories focusing on child abuse, which are childhood theory, and social exclusion theory. The chapter also presents empirical literature review, conceptual framework and research gap.

2.2 Definition of Concepts

2.2.1 Child

A child is human being between the stages of birth and puberty, or between the developmental period of infancy and puberty (Rathus, 2013). For the purpose of this study, a child is defined according to United Nations Convention of Rights of the Child that a child is any one below the age of eighteen years.

2.2.2 Child Abuse

Child abuse is doing something, which results in harm to a child or puts a child at a risk of harm. According to Wattam (2002), a child abuse is defined as all forms of physical and/or emotional ill-treatment, sexual abuse, neglect or negligent treatment or commercial or other exploitation, resulting in actual or potential harm to the child's health, survival, development or dignity in the context of a relationship of responsibility, trust or power.

2.2.3 Street Children

The term street children have many definitions in different settings. According to Thomas (2008), street children are poor or homeless children who live on the streets of a city, town or village. Homeless youth are often called street kids or street child. The definition of street children is contested, but many practitioners and policymakers use UNICEF's concept of boys and girls, aged under 18 years, for whom "the street" (including unoccupied dwellings and wasteland) has become home and/or their source of livelihood, and who are inadequately protected or supervised. For the purpose of this study, a street children is defined as children below the age of 18 years who spend all or most of their time on the street, who maintain minimal contact with their families, or have no contact at all, and lack supervision, protection or guidance, which makes them vulnerable to a wide range of health and psychological hazards, includes any child who was once a street child and is still under Institutional care and support.

2.3 Theoretical Literature Review

2.3.1 Childhood Theory

The founder of the Childhood Theory was John Locke (1632–1704). The theory of childhood recognizes childhood as socially constructed concept which varies according to historical and socio-cultural perception of the child, the socio-economic and political context within which children's lives are situated. The conflicting definition of childhood according to context also helps in explaining what it means to be a child (Bass, 2004; and James and Prout, 1997). The theoretical stances of the childhood theory include but not limited to the rights of the child for education and

health services, protection against risks and vulnerabilities including not being exposed to street risks. Skovdal (2009) also used the constructions of childhood as the starting point of his thesis and distinguishes between good or normal childhood as opposed to bad or abnormal childhood. Drawing from Boyden (1997) and Edwards (1996); Skovdal (2009) stipulated that the western understanding of childhood on the concept of “good childhood” has become globalized through policies; child rights debates, and international development. This study draws on this understanding to ascertain the extent to which street child were inclusive in the global trend regarding “good childhood” in the sense of availing to basic needs such as access to and full participation in basic education.

2.3.2 Social Exclusion Theory

Exclusion (*les exclus*) is a term that was first used in France in 1960's as a form of social critique. Rene Lenoir in the Gaullist government in 1974 first spoke of the “excluded”, referring to “various classes of people that were seen as “misfits” such as intellectually and physically disabled, suicidal persons, substance abusers, single parents, and various other marginal and asocial persons unprotected by social insurance” (Ryan, 2007). The concept included the following; the poor shall be taken to mean persons, families, and groups of persons whose resources (material, cultural and social) are so limited as to exclude them from the minimum acceptable way of life in the member state, in which they live (Room1990, Holland, 2008, in Ryan, 2007). Since that time, the term social exclusion has become the subject of many theoretical discussions especially during 1990's, when the nation states were trying to adopt democratic values by providing opportunities to each group in society. In order to

include the marginalized in the development processes, the concept of social exclusion became handy.

In the context of street child, these children are socially excluded, because they are denied the opportunity of accessing basic services including health, education, and leisure. They are also deprived of social respect and subjected to abuse. In short, the parents and guardians who contribute in family income, are subjected to while the negative impacts of begging using children as guides may not be disputed, with the exception of a few studies, which focused on other categories of beggars such as those who beg without the guidance of children (Namwata *et al*, 2012), and those on beggars with disability such as broken legs, cut arms, mentally ill, leprosy, and even those without any kind of disability, little has been studied on beggars guided by young children in the begging process of abuse and neglect within and outside the family, and cannot attend school because of the guiding burdens.

2.4 Empirical Literature Review

2.4.1 Types of Children Abuse

Child abuse is recognized as a social problem which is common not only in developing countries but also in developed countries. There are different types of child abuse and some children experience more than one type. According to Gelles (2009), child abuse could be categorized into three main types namely; physical child abuse, verbal child abuse and sexual child abuse.

2.4.1.1 Physical Child Abuse

According to Fontes (2005), physical child abuse is any attack on a child that results in physical injury. Physical child abuse may include burning, hitting, punching, shaking, kicking, beating or otherwise harming a child. Corporal punishment with the intention of punishing or teaching or correcting a child's behavior but a child is injured because of an accident or excessive use of force may be classified as physical abuse. The injuries depend on severity of physical abuse. Also, the injuries depend on frequency of the physical abuse and its effects on the child. Signs of physical abuse may include deliberate bruises, broken bones or burn marks on a child's body. Factors correlated with physical child abuse include poverty, mental health problems in adulthood, social isolation, neighborhood deterioration and unemployment.

Another factor leading to child physical abuse is adults' inability to control their anger and frustration. This loss of control is usually caused by factors like personal stress, psychiatric disorders or substance abuse (Rew, 2000). According to Tadele (2009) there are several behavior indicators, which may suggest possible physical child abuse as follows: a street child runs away and shows criminal behavior such as drug abuse. The child may be overly compliant, shy, withdrawn, passive and uncommunicative. The Observer (2008) reported that there are many cases of street children in Tanzania being beaten by police, detained and sometimes repatriated to their rural homes.

2.4.1.2 Verbal Child Abuse

Panditpotra (2009) reported that one of the most overlooked forms of child abuse is verbal abuse. The reason for this is the fact that verbal abuse is hardly reported. This is because the damages caused by verbal abuse are not externally noticed and fall

along the psychological line. Verbal child abuse can be defined as insulting a child, yelling at a child and demoralizing a child. According to Gelles (2009) verbal abuse commonly includes repeated verbal abuse of a child in the form of shouting, threats, and degrading or humiliating criticisms. Ahmed *et al.* (1999) reported that verbal abuse includes use of foul words. Anderson (2001) considered verbal abuse as a kind of battering which does not leave evidence like bruises of physical battering. Verbal abuse is often difficult to see. There are rarely any visible scars unless physical abuse has also taken place.

2.4.1.3 Sexual Child Abuse

Newton (2001) defined sexual child abuse as the involvement of a child in a sexual activity, which the child does not fully comprehend and is unable to give informed consent to or that, violates laws or social taboos of society. Forced sex which is equivalent to rape, takes place when children are lured with gifts to engage in sex voluntarily. Street children are molested sexually and they have experienced traumatic and rough sex sometimes ending up not being paid for the services they have provided. Perpetrators of sexual abuse find their victims in a wide ranging situations and it is natural that children living in unprotected environment in streets make easy prey for sexual abuse (Ahmed, 1999).

Fredrich (2009) reported that sexual abuse especially homosexuality is common among street children in Mwanza. Young boys are the most affected children. Businessmen in Mwanza who originated from India are said to be the main perpetrators of homosexuality. Security guards who protect houses of those perpetrators are said to be middlemen between the perpetrators and the boys. Security

guards look for the boys and arrange where and when homosexuality will take place. The boys engage in homosexuality as a means of earning money. Also, the security guards are paid money by those perpetrators for the work they do as middlemen. According to Senna *et al.* (2003) sexual child abuse may range from rewarding a child for sexual behavior that is inappropriate for a child's level of development to using force or the threat of force for the purpose of sex. Sexual child abuse includes actions such as homosexual, rape and forced sex, sodomy, intercourse, incest, exhibitionism and sexual exploitation.

2.4.2 The Problem of Street Children in the African Context

In Africa, the problem of street children rose dramatically in the late 1980s and early 1990s. However, in the 21st century the problem rose at a geometrical level and thus presents a challenge to all stakeholders in the society. That means that, the street children phenomenon has become one of the biggest problems of social welfare in most African countries. According to Mwansa *et al.* (1994), the condition of children living and working on the streets of most urban areas in Africa has assumed problematic dimensions because many people are beginning to identify with the situation as needing an urgent and pragmatic attention. Moreover, the realization of the problematic nature of the street children phenomenon has not corresponded with an aggressive response from governments to deal with the problem.

In recent years, Africa has experienced unprecedented level of crisis ranging from such natural disasters as famine resulting from drought to ethno-religious wars, wars of attrition and the devastating impacts of HIV/AIDS (UNICEF, 2007). In addition to that, the problem has further been aggravated by the introduction of Structural

Adjustment Programmes (globalization have heightened the dramatic change of the fabric of African society. Consequently, these changes have multiplied the number of African children on the streets. Moreover, Kopoka (2000) holds that the presence of street children in Africa is due to the increase in poverty, politically instigated violence, war, harassment, abusive parents and effects of HIV/AIDS.

According to African Union (2011), in Africa the problem of street children should be seen as a response to a chain and accumulation of factors which are diversified and at various levels particularly structural factors (such as poverty, demographic explosion, rural exodus, undesirable material and psychological conditions of urban families and injustices. Furthermore, the inter-personal factors such as subjection to violence on globalization have heightened the dramatic change of the fabric of African society. Consequently, these changes have multiplied the number of African children on the streets.

Furthermore, the inter-personal factors such as subjection to violence on a daily basis, rejection, scorn, forced imitation, imposed deviant behavior or inability to resist the attraction to deviant forms of behavior contribute to the problem of street children. A vivid example of the countries in the African continent where street children is havoc is Tanzania. For instance, URT (2009) noted that in Tanzania it is estimated that there are 437,500 street children. This means that Tanzania has a long way to go if the situation continues to persist.

2.4.3 Problems facing Street Children in Tanzania

Like any other developing countries, Tanzania is not exceptional to the problem of street children. Historically, the problem can be traced since the early 1990s where

Tanzania witnessed a visible increase in the number of children living and working on the street. Moreover, Mkombozi (2003) identified 259 full time and 520 part time street children in Moshi and Arusha. In Moshi 14% (64) and in Arusha 29% (195) identified themselves as full time street children. While in the same regions 49% (224) and 44% (296) of children identified themselves as part time street children respectively. In both towns there are more part time street children on the streets than full time and more boys than girls. In terms of age in Moshi 92% of full time street children and 89% of part time street children are between 10 and 19 years of age. In Arusha 94% of full time street children and 96% of part time street children were between the ages of 10 – 19 (Mkombozi, 2003).

It has been reported that the problem of street children in Tanzania and towns is also attributed to the advantages of economies of scale that cities and towns offer, which are water, electricity, business and marketing infrastructure opportunities. The rural areas of Tanzania lack adequate provision of those amenities. Furthermore, the family as an institution is going through a lot of upheavals. Fewer and fewer children have stable and loving family environments. Many families have broken up with children left to fend for themselves. Many families are increasingly characterized by absent parents, alcoholism and domestic violence (Kopoka, 2000).

On the other hand it is estimated that Tanzania has an ever increasing number of street children. For example, in 1991 a total of 259 full time and 520 part-time street children were found in Moshi and Arusha regions, and the number in Bukoba town was 300 during that year. From that time, other studies have also revealed that the number of street children is increasing, despite various efforts to curb the problem.

According to UNICEF (1992) the number of street children increased more than tenfold since 1991. Furthermore, between 1994 and 1995 it was the situation of street children was estimated that there were about 2000 to 4000 street children in Tanzania between and during that time, Dar es Salaam alone was estimated to have over 2000 fulltime street children (Lugalla *et al.*, 1999). In order to curb the problem, the government of the United Republic of Tanzania has taken a number of Policies as action strategies. Yet, the problem still persists. Hence a need to determine challenges on the government in addressing the problem emerges.

The major cross-cutting cause, however, is poverty and an inability of families in rural areas and urban slums to provide for the basic needs of their children. Urban children are sent to the streets in search of work and return home at night. Rural children run away from abuse family life and find themselves with very few options once they are on the street in a strange city. Other root causes include: HIV/AIDS, rising divorce rates, lack of rights for women and children, and the prohibitive cost of primary education. Moreover, Nyoni (2007) found that the major factors that contribute to street children include: divorce, orphanage, poverty and large family size.

2.4.4 Factors Contributing to the Problem of Street Children in Tanzania

Different studies have been conducted on the problem of street children and came up with different findings on the causal factors. Findings of some of these studies are presented as follows. Blackford *et al.* (2008) found that there has been a consistent increase in the number of street children in Tanzania's urban centers since the early 1990s. Furthermore, the study found that, over 1,000 children live on the streets of Moshi and Arusha. The cause for children fleeing to the streets is complex and multi-

faceted, and each child has his or her individual story and background. The major cross-cutting cause, however, is poverty and an inability of families in rural areas and urban slums to provide for the basic needs of their children. Urban children are sent to the streets in search of work and return home at night.

Despite, different study's findings as discussed above, little is known regarding why the problem persist and what are the problems and challenges facing the government in addressing it. Most studies identified poverty, divorce and large family size as causal factors for the problem but in reality these are just symptoms of the problem and not real cause or underlying factors of the problem. Mwami (2002) documented that poverty has always existed on the African continent since the time of colonization.

Therefore, the existence of poverty is understandable in light of historic events. However and there must be more specific explanations for such a drastic rise. The exodus of children indicates their lack of positive incentives to remain in their families (Boutin, 2006).

Based on these findings it can be concluded that none of the above studies have attempted to identify the underlying factors for persistence of the problem nor have they assessed the challenges facing the government towards addressing the problem. This limitation further justifies the basis of this study. Since street children are a global issue, and even the efforts to address the problem have both local and international response, the following sub-sections present information regarding international response to the problem as presented.

2.4.5 Responses to the Problems of Street Children

There exist different strategies to curb the problem at international level as set forth by UN and regional organizations including the African Union (AU) formerly Organization of African Unity (OAU). Nevertheless, the governments have set up several legislative, regulatory and institutional mechanisms in response to the problem of children in difficult situations, with support from partners. These national legislations draw from two main sources: the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, which was adopted in 1989; and the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child, which was adopted in July 1990.

Tanzania has implemented plans and taken certain steps aimed at promoting child development. These steps include provision and strengthening of maternal and childcare, establishment of pre - school and provision of primary education for all. In addition to that, the ratification of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, signing the OAU charter on the rights of children; the enactment and review of laws aimed at promoting and protecting the rights and interests of children; preparation and implementation of the National Programme of Action concerning child survival, protection and development in the 1990s (Nyoni, 2007).

Moreover, the Government has also created a special Ministry to coordinate child development programme and encourage non - governmental organizations and individuals to establish centers for children in difficult situation; to set up special schools and institutions to cater for children with particular problems and established juvenile courts (URT, 1996). In addition to that, currently the Law of the Child Act,

No 21 /2009 is in place. Therefore, under this chapter it can be concluded that the problem of street children exists internationally, nationally and locally while poverty consistently reported to be the major cause of the problem. However, poverty is rather a symptom and not a real cause.

For example, The United Nations (2012) indicated that poverty is just a symptom or pathway that leads children to the street and not a cause of the problem. Nevertheless, while poverty can be an important pathway to the street, the majority of children who live in economic poverty do not end up in the streets. In addition to that it should be renowned that poverty does not create itself but is rather created by people and therefore, there must be some critical explanations why and how these people create poverty that push these children to the streets. It is apparent that, the underlying factors of the problem are not well known and that is why most of the previous study findings have jumped into conclusion that, it is poverty that leads to street children and did not dwell deep to seek the root cause for the persistence of the problem.

2.5 Research Gap

Reviewed literature shows that, numerous studies have been conducted on the problem of street children and the problem is still persisting in Tanzania. According to Blackford *et al.* (2008), there has been a consistent increase in the number of street children in Tanzania's urban centers since the early 1990s. The study found that over 1,000 children live on the streets of Moshi and Arusha (Blackford *et al.* 2008). However, most studies have focused on the problem of street children basing on the distribution and number of street children. Studies conducted in Dar es Salaam and other regions of the country like that of Mkombozi (2003) found that Moshi

municipality and Arusha City have a total of 2279 street children and URT (2009) estimated the number of street children and revealed that there are about 437,500 street children in Tanzania where by Dar Es Salaam alone had a total of 10,000 street children. In all these studies no specific study has been done to investigate the effect of child abuse to street children in Kibaha Town. Thus, the fore mentioned reasons justify the need of undertaking this study at Kibaha Town in Coast Region.

2.6 Conceptual Framework

A conceptual framework was designed following the study on assessment of the effects of child abuse to street children. The framework was built from three key components: street children, types of child abuse and its effects. Street children face different types of abuses such as verbal abuse, sexual abuse and physical abuse; as a result street children become Homelessness, victims of different health problems, getting psychological problems and school dropouts. Figure 2.1, links types of child abuses to possible outcomes (effects) that they faced on the street.

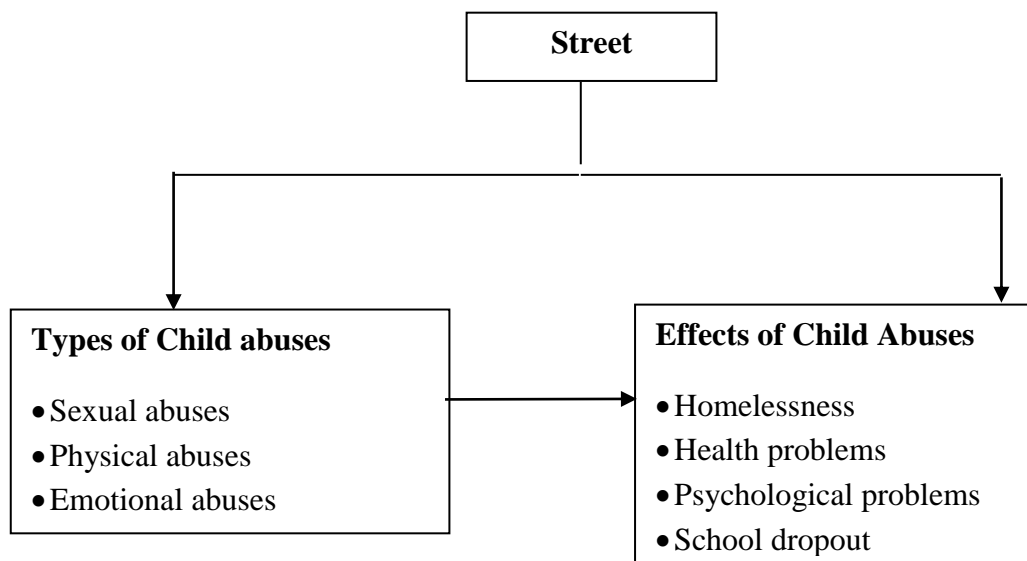


Figure 2.1: Assessment of the Effects of Child Abuse to Street Children

Source: Modified from Sharma, 2013

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the study area, research philosophy, research design, study population and sampling methods. It further presents data collection methods, data analysis, validity and reliability of the research instruments and ethical issues.

3.2 Area of Study

The study was conducted in Kibaha Town Council in Pwani Region. The Kibaha Town is located along Morogoro Road Highway. According to the National Bureau of Statistics (2013), Kibaha Town Council had a population of 144,241, children under eighteen 53, 289, street children 147 basing on the data from Kibaha Town Council, Social Welfare department for the year 2017/2018. It is bordered and a get way (entrance) to the big city of Dar es Salaam in which street children moves between Kibaha Town and Dar es Salaam City two.

This study focused in 6 wards; Mailmoja, Picha ya Ndege, Mkuza, Kibaha, Kongowe and Misugusugu which represents 14 wards of the Council. Kibaha Town Council was chosen because of various reasons. There is inadequate information about street children in Kibaha Town Council. Also no specific studies have been conducted in Kibaha Town to study the situation of street children in this town. Another reason is that, Kibaha Town is business centers and bus stands which attract street children from other regions i.e. from Morogoro and Dar es Salaam.

3.3 Research Philosophy

Two philosophical assumptions were explored which are positivism and interpretivism approaches. Positivism refers to philosophical position that emphasizes the use of empirical data and scientific methods (Collins, 2010). They depend on quantifiable observations that lead to statistical analysis and are limited to data collection and interpretation; the research findings are usually observable and quantifiable. Interpretivism concentrates on the meaning and has provision for human interest (Crowther *et al.*, 2008). The goal of interpretivist research as described by Wijesinghe (2011) is to understand and interpret the meanings in human behavior rather than to generalize and predict causes and effects. In this particular research, positivism and interpretivist approach was used. Positivism approach was used for statistical as well as observing different issues concern the general life of street children, while the interpretivist approach was looking at qualitative, unstructured interviews or participant observations as described by Wijesinghe (2011)

3.4 Research Design

There is different school of thought regarding research design. Trochim (2000) defined research design as glue that holds the research project together. He further states that design is used to structure the research, to show how all of the major parts of the research project work together to address the central research questions. On the other hand, Selltitz (1962) defined research design as the arrangement of conditions for collection and analysis of data in a manner that aims to combine relevance to the research purpose with economy in procedure. For this particular study cross-sectional research design was used due to limited research resources particularly time and funds

Also, the design is appropriate for this study since it involves collection of data on a sample at one point in time.

3.5 Research Approach

The study adopted mixed research approaches. According to Teddlie (2007) mixed research approach is defined as a type of research approach in which qualitative and quantitative approaches are used in types of questions, research methods, data collection and analysis procedure. Qualitative information was important to capture the respondents' feelings, perceptions, understandings and opinion concerning street children in Kibaha Town.

Quantitative approach was employed for the purpose of attaining specificity when dealing with measurable variables. Quantitative approach deals with numerical numbers. The reasons of adopting this type of research approach based on the fact that, it studies a broad range of issues at a single point in time. Therefore, the application of this approach enabled the researcher to gather opinions and in-depth information from all categories of respondents on their experiences about street children.

3.6 Study Population

According to Ary *et al.* (2010), the population includes all members of any well-defined class of people, events or objects from which possible information about the study can be obtained. The target population for this study comprised street children in, Social Workers, Ward Executive Officers, Community Development Officers, and Education Officer, Community Case Workers and parents / caregivers.

3.7 Sampling Procedures

There are several sampling procedures in research and are grouped into probability and non-probability sampling. In this study non-probability sampling was employed by using purposive sampling, snowball sampling and random sampling.

3.8 Purposive Sampling

Purposive sampling technique was applied in identifying key informants in this study. Purposive sampling is a type of sampling technique in which the research chooses subjects with specified characteristics (Kothari, 2008). This sampling technique involves use of own judgment or intuition to identify a sample unit for the study.

Purposive sampling was preferred to select key informants who have rich information to the issues being studied. For this study purposive sampling was used to select, 6 Social Welfare Officers, 6 Community Development Officers, 6 Ward Executive Officers, 6 Education Officers, 6 Community case Workers.

3.8.1 Snowball Sampling

Snow ball or chain sampling is the non probability sampling in which one element of the population is approached at a time and then the researcher has to refer to the other elements of the population. This sampling method involves primary data sources nominating another potential primary data sources to be used in the research. In other words, snowball sampling method was based on referrals from initial subjects to generate additional subjects. Therefore, for this study the first street children provided information on where a researcher can find other street children.

3.8.2 Simple Random Sampling

Simple random sampling technique is a probability sampling technique whereby all members in the population have equal chance of being selected to form a sample (Kothari, 2004). This technique was applicable for selecting 12 parents/ caregiver from six purposively selected wards as a sample study; a researcher required a number of 2 respondents from each ward.

This number was obtained by listing the names of all heads of families in each ward where street children are coming from, each in a small piece of paper and put all the piece of paper in a box or container and mixed them together by shaking the box. Six members of the staff picked 2 papers from each ward in the boxes. The names whose appear from the paper that was picked up, was the one whom given the questionnaire to respond.

3.9 Sample Size and Sampling Frame

Sampling frame is a table in which the sample is picked or identified while a sample is a small group or subset of the population, which a researcher selects for the purpose of the study and from which generalization is made about the characteristics of the population (Ary *et al.*, 2010). The sample size of this study was 92 respondents, which include 50 street children, 12 parents/caregivers, 6 Social Welfare Officer from District level. Other participants will be 6 Community Development Officers and 6 Ward Executive Officers, included 6 officers from Education departments at Council and Ward levels. A total of 6 Community case workers (CCW) was included, one from each ward selected, composition of respondents from different categories is summarized in Table 3.1.

Table 3.1: Sampling Frame

S/no	Respondents	Population	Sample size
1	Street children	147	50
2	Social Welfare Officers	6	6
3	Community Development Officer	14	6
4	Education Officers	14	6
5	Ward Executive Officers	14	6
6	Community Case Workers	14	6
7	Parents/caregivers	37	12
	Total	246	92

Source: Field Data, 2019

3.10 Sources of Data

3.10.1 Secondary Data

According to Kothari (2008) secondary data means data that is already available. It includes data, which have already been collected and analyzed by someone else. Secondary data on child abuse was collected from the internet and libraries at the Open University of Tanzania, Dar es Salaam, whereby information about street children were collected from different books, journals, dissertations and literatures. The strength of using secondary data under this study was that, they were helpful in designing subsequent primary research and were also cost-effective way of gaining a broad understanding of research questions as well as can provide a baseline with which to compare primary data results. The review of secondary data was important in setting the background of the problem, formulation of problem statement, research questions and identifying the gap of knowledge. In this study, secondary data was derived from the findings in published documents and literatures related to the research problem.

3.10.2 Primary Data

Primary data is defined as those, which are collected afresh and for the first, time and thus happen to be original in character (Kothari 2004). Furthermore, Kothari (2008) describe primary data is information collected at the time of the study. Importantly, primary data cannot be neglected. A research based on only secondary data is least reliable and may have biases because secondary data has already been manipulated by human beings. In this study primary data was collected using interview, structured questionnaires and observation.

3.11 Methods of Data Collection

3.11.1 Interview

Interview is a tool used to collect data through dialogue between interviewer and interviewee. Kothari (2004) states that, verbal stimuli demonstrate that the interview method of data collection involves presentation oral verbal and reply in terms of oral-verbal responses. Interview is a powerful tool, which enables the researcher to understand respondents' perception, experiences and feelings on child abuse to street children. The method allowed greater flexibility for both the informants and the researcher and it is dynamic enough to ensure that issues are properly discussed and addressed. The researcher used this instrument to collect data from social welfare officers, community development officers, education officers and ward executive Officers.

3.11.2 Structured Questionnaires

Questionnaires are defined as printed sets of field questions to which participants respond on their own (self administered) on the presence of the researcher (Saundres

et al 2009). Questionnaire is a form of selected questions, which was designed and prepared by a researcher to collect data and information from respondents. The modes of questionnaires applied in this study will be open-ended and close-ended questions. Respondents were provided with guiding questions and they responded accordingly. The researcher prepared questions asking the respondents to respond according to their understanding of the phenomenon. This method was used to gather information from street children, community case workers and parents/caregivers

3.11.2 Observation

Observation in research involves looking and listening very carefully. The information obtained relates to what is currently happening (Raiyani, 2012). Observation allows the researcher to study people in their natural setting without their behavior being interacted by the presence of a researcher. Therefore, the researcher watches and listen different street children on the streets, in order to get more information about their lives. The researcher was part of the people moving on the streets, observing the behaviors and interactions between street children and other members of the public within the streets.

3.11.3 Documentary Literature Review

Documentary literature review refers to the review of documents related to the study. This technique involves review of published and unpublished materials. A researcher refers to written document like journal, report, books, and magazine. The researcher used documentary materials so as to obtain necessary information to understand the situation of child abuse to street children at global and national level.

3.12 Data Processing and Analysis

Data analysis implies editing, coding, classification and tabulation of collected data so that they are open for analysis (Kothari 2004). Editing of data is a process of examining the collected data for errors detection and omissions and to correct when possible. Completed questionnaires were carefully scrutinized to ensure that data were accurate, consistent, well arranged to facilitate coding and tabulation. Coding refers to the process of assigning numerals or other symbols to answers so that responses can be put into a limited number of categories or classes Kothari (2004).

Quantitative data were coded; each response was assigned by code. Organized data was presented in form of tables and figures. Quantitative data was analyzed using descriptive statistics where by simple comparison, average and percentage was used to analyze data. In this study coded information collected using questionnaires was analyzed using statistical package for social welfare services (SPSS). Qualitative data was analyzed by content analysis, In this study content analysis was used to analyze data collected through interview, close ended questionnaires and Documentary review.

3.13 Validity and Reliability of the Research Instruments

3.13.1 Validity

According to Taherdoost (2016), validity explains how well the collected data covers the actual area of investigation. Basically validity means measure what is intended to be measured. In this study questions were pre-tested in order to allow the researcher to improve their validity as well as familiarize with data collection process. Instrument

was prepared by researcher under the guidance of the supervisor before the data collection.

3.13.2 Reliability

Reliability is the degree to which a test is free from measurement errors, since the more measurement errors occur the less reliable the test Taherdoost. (2016). A test is seen as being reliable when it can be used by a number of different researchers under stable conditions, with consistent results and the results not varying. Hence the reliability on this study was observed in the following ways; the researcher selected the sample purposively on the specific area. Then researchers used a checklist of questions when making interview with respondents so as to achieve data consistency and completeness. Also the data was analyzed and interpreted basing on theoretical framework, therefore, the researcher made logical inferences from data.

3.14 Ethical Consideration

The researcher obtained a clearance letter from the office of the Director of Post Graduate Studies of the Open University of Tanzania. The letter enabled the researcher to seek for permission letter from The Town Executive Director to allow the researcher to conduct research in the study area. A letter requesting permission to conduct the study was sent to the ward offices as well as a consent letter to the respondents wherein the study was explained. The purpose of the study and benefits of participation was stated. The letter also ensured confidentiality and anonymity of respondents by avoiding mentioning their names or providing any description of respondents that may cause easy identification of respondents.

CHAPTER FOUR

RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

4.1 Introduction

This chapter presents analysis and interpretation of the findings of the data collected from the field. The findings are presented in simple statistical methods such as frequencies and percentages presented in tables and figures. The chapter presents demographic characteristics of respondents, the results and discussions with focus on abuse of street children. Specific objectives of this study were identifying types of child abuse experienced by street children, factors contributed to the increase of child abuses among street children, effects of child abuses to street children and measures to address the effects of child abuse in Kibaha Town Council.

4.2 Socio-Demographic Characteristics of Respondents

The study involved 92 respondents from various categories including street children, social welfare officers and Community Development Officers. Other respondents were Education Officers, Ward Executive Officers, Community Case Workers and parents/ caregivers. Information on socio-demographic characteristics of respondents was gender (Table 4.1), age (Table 4.2), education level (Table 4.3) and area of domicile for street children 9 (Table 4.4).

4.2.1 Gender of the Respondents

Gender distribution of respondent is presented in Table 4.1 where males were 54.43% and 45.61% were females. This results shows that, there were more male respondents than female. The percentage of male was high because, most of the street children

were male; however male children were more likely to be affected by street abuses. Female children are more likely to be monitored and supervised by their parents or caregivers than males.

Table 4.1: Gender of the Respondents

Respondents category	Gender				Total	%
	Male	%	Female	%		
Street children	36	39.13	14	15.21	50	54.3
Social Welfare Officer	-	-	6	6.5	6	6.5
Community Development Officer	2	2.2	4	4.3	6	6.5
Education Officers	3	3.3	3	3.3	6	6.5
Ward Executive Officers	4	4.3	2	2.2	6	6.5
Community Case Workers	2	2.2	4	4.3	6	6.5
Parents/caregivers	3	3.3	9	9.8	12	13
Total	50	54.43	42	45.61	92	100

Source: Field Survey, 2019

4.2.2 Age of the Respondents

The study comprises five age categories of respondents (Table 4.2). The age group of children 9-17 has large number of respondents, which was 54.3%, because street children were the center of the study in order to understand the situation of street children in Kibaha Town Council. Basing on the type of street children factors contributing to their street abuses and effects differ from one street child to the other. Other categories were the group of 45+ who were 19.1% followed by category of 36 – 44 with 14.1% respondents, the group of 27-35 had 9.8% respondents and 18-26 comprised 2.2% respondents.

Table 4.2: Age of Respondents

Age Category	Frequencies	Percentages
9 - 17	50	54.3
18 - 26	2	2.2
27 - 35	9	9.8
36 - 44	13	14.1
45+	18	19.1
Total	92	100

Source: Field Survey, 2019

4.2.3 Educational Level of the Respondents

Table 4.3 presents level of education of the respondents. The study finding shows that, non-educated respondents were 17.3% in which most of them were street children. Primary school leavers were 31.5%, secondary school was 25% and collage/university levels were 26% include mostly government officials. The study revealed that most of the respondents had primary education; this is due to the fact that basic education was compulsory to everyone.

Table 4.3: Education Level of the Respondents

Level of education	Frequencies	Percentages
None educated (Informal education)	16	17.3
Primary School	29	31.5
Secondary School	23	25
Collages/ University	24	26
Total	92	100

Source: Field survey, 2019

4.2.4 Area of Domicile of Street Children

Table 4.4 indicated that, majority of street children 76% were living at home while the remaining 24% were living on the street. The result implies that Kibaha Town has large number of part time street children who maintain contact with their families.

Table 4.4: Area of Domicile of Street Children

Area of domicile	Frequencies	Percentages
Street	12	24
Home	38	76
Total	50	100

Source: Field Survey, 2019

4.3 Types of Child Abuse Experienced By Street Children

The first objective of this research was to identify types of child abuse experienced by the street children in Kibaha Town. According to the finding on Table 4.5, high percentage (48%) of respondents stated that verbal abuse was highly facing the street children in Kibaha Town, followed by sexual abuse by 30% and physical abuse by 22%.

Table 4.5: Types of Child Abuse Experienced by Street Children

Types of child abuse	Frequencies	Percentages
Physical child abuses	11	22
Verbal child abuse	24	48
Sexual child abuses	15	30
Total	50	100

Source: Field Survey, 2019

4.3.1 Verbal Child Abuse

Verbal child abuse is an action of insulting, yelling and demoralizing a child; it includes use of foul words. Street children outlined that verbal abuse done against them was threatening with physical harm, teasing and yelling, Foul words, bad labeling, being involved in criminal offences. 48% of the street children interviewed mentioned verbal abuse as one of the type of child abuse (Table 4.5).

One of the boy (street child) interviewed explained that,

“..... I was collecting used bottles at Kibaha Municipal, a man came to me shouting that, you boy what are you doing there, you want to steal my oranges, rubbish boy“.

Based on verbal child abuse, Social Welfare Officer agreed that, there is verbal abuse due to,

“Street children are arrogant and do not listen to anybody that’s why most people threaten them using fierce or bad words”.

Community Development Officer had this to say;

“Street children are insulted by businessmen when they pass around their business fearing they are going to steal their properties”.

4.3.2 Sexual Child Abuses

Sexual abuse was perceived by respondent as rapping or sodomizing, Most of street children (30%) responded that, they were sexually abused by being touched their breast for girls and buttocks for boys. Girls were forced to perform sexual intercourse and being paid low or a plate of food. Boys were used to interact with adult when looking football matches ending up by being sodomized. Through interviews one Ward Executive Officer said this;

“Sexual abuse is un issue which is increasing day after day, within a month there are minimum of 5 cases reported to my office, sexual abuse is done to street children and within the family.”

Street boy child interviewed had this to say;

“I like looking football matches, I cannot pay money to enter in the room for looking football matches, the only solution for me is to ask an adult man to hold me on his legs were I end up being sodomized ”

Social Welfare Officers said that;

“...Street children are not supervised when they reach the age of adolescences, they become sexually active and engaging themselves to unprotected sex ...”

Community Development Officer said that;

“...Street children are coming from poor families; most of street girls engage themselves in sexual activities as a means of earning money...”

Education officer narrated that;

“Some children did not come to school they end up in the street where they are sexual abused by the adult and sometimes with students of upper classes”

Community case workers said that;

“Street children engage themselves in sexual behavior so that they can get money to buy their basic needs”

4.3.3 Physical Child Abuses

Physical child abuse is a physical injury such as bruises or fractures that resulted from punching, beating, kicking, shaking, throwing, stabbing, choking, hitting with a hand, stick, strap, or other object and burning. In this study street children were subjected to physical abuse which was supported by 22% of the respondents (Table 4.5) because most of street children interviewed were the outcome of school dropout and some engaged in petty trade in markets selling small items like bags and snacks. Corporal punishments were used with the intention of teaching or correcting a child's behavior but a child was injured because of an accident or excessive use of force. Street children were punched, kicked and beaten by street adults while performing petty trade.

One of the street boy interviewed said this:

“I was selling soft drinks at the bus stand, when the passengers call for soft drink I am always the first to sell, Sometimes Street adult did not like this, and they slapped me with no reasons”

Social Welfare Officers said that:

“Corporal punishment and all other forms of torture are seen as the only solution which can change the behavior of street children. Street children are at risk of being punished by teachers, parents or caregivers and police”.

Community Development Officer narrated that:

“Street children are suffering from physical abuse mainly from businessmen and street adults. Businessman thinks that if a street child is near their business they can steal them”.

Education officer said that:

“In reality we cannot avoid corporal punishment to street children, because a street child can attend a school once per week, how can we help them”

Ward Executive Officer said that

“Street children are physically abused by adult and sometime within themselves”

Community case workers said that

“Street children are exposed to physical abuses within the families, the only solution for them is escaping from home”

Parents said that

“My child is selling groundnuts at bus stand, some day comes back home with injuries”

All groups of people interviewed were not happy with what is happening to street children. There is a need to protect street children by any cost since street children are human being like other human being.

4.4 Factors Contributing to Child Abuse among Street Children in Kibaha Town

The second objective of this study was to determine factors contributing to the increase of street child abuse in Kibaha Town Council (Table 4.6).

Table 4.6: Factors Contributing Child Abuse among Street Children in Kibaha Town

Factors	Frequencies	Percentages
Family break-down	29	31.5
Poverty	25	27.1
Lack of parental skill	9	9.8
Death of Parents	14	15.2
Laws and Policies	15	16.3
Total	92	100

Source: Field survey, 2019

4.4.1 Family Break-down

Table 4.6 shows that, family break-down is a major contributing factor of child abuse to street children in Kibaha Town Council by 31.5%. Respondents stated that most of the time domestic violence ends up by separation of parents. The finding on Table 4.7 shows that 42% of street children are cared by grandparents while 36% are cared by mothers only, 18% are cared by other relatives (uncle, aunt, sisters and brothers) and 4% are cared by father only. In this situation children are left with no closer supervision they develop behavior of leaving home at morning and coming back at evening and sometimes they sleep on the street, as a result they become victims of street abuses. Some of children go and live and work in the street where they can get food and sometime a place to sleep. This implies that household structure is likely to be one of the pushing factors contributing to street children.

One parent stated that.

“It is now ten years since I was divorced, My husband leaved me with five children and send me to my family, my family is poor cannot accommodate me with my five children, the only solution for me was to prepare fried groundnut and give my children for selling it, so that we can get money to acquire basic needs”

Table 4.7: Household Structure of Street Children

Household Structure	Frequencies	Percentages
Mother only	18	36
Father only	2	4
Grandparents	21	42
Other relatives	9	18
Total	50	100

Source: Field Survey (2019)

4.4.2 Poverty

Poverty was indicated in Table 4.6 by 27.1% as another contributing factor of child abuses to street children. Poverty leads to inability of families in getting basic needs of their children. Children are sent on the street and some from rural areas searching for any work such as washing plates at small hotels, peeling potatoes for chips, vending small bags, soft drinks and snacks at the markets and bus stands with low payments, where they meet with various street abuses.

One of the street boys interviewed answered this;

“My family at the village is very poor, when I finished standard VII I was sent here by my brother to help him peeling potatoes for making chips, but I wish to be at school”

Social Welfare Officer had this to say;

“Street children are lacking basic needs such as food, shelter and clothing due to their economic situation of their family, street children engage in small business so that they can get money to buy those needs”

Community Development Officer said that;

“Poverty is one of the factor that contributing the increase of street children, children are sent on the street selling snacks, water, small bags e.t.c so that the family can get money to buy basic needs”

Education Officers said that;

“Many of these children do not have the necessary things such as, books, exercise books, pens or pencil, it demoralizing them to attend school they decide to stay on the street”

Ward Executive Officer said that;

“Most of the families do not have money to accommodate basic needs for their children, in this situation children leave home and going on the street to get some needs”

Community Case Worker said that;

“Street children are deprived of decent life due to poverty, since they are deprived of basic needs such as food, shelter and clothing as well as essential services, such as healthcare and education”

Parent said that;

“I don’t like my children to sell water and soft drink at the bus stand, but I have no solution to get money that I can buy food for them”

4.4.3 Death of Parents

The Table 4.6, Illustrate that 15.2% of respondents of this study responded that death of parents is one of the factor that contributing child abuses to street children. HIV/AIDS has caused the number of street children to increase when their parents dies. Most of street children are cared by grandparents and other relatives who have

no financial power to support the children needs and this has caused them to go into the street begging, prostitution, practicing vandalism and robbery. Through questionnaire one boy responded that

“.....After death of my parents nobody cares me, I was left with my grandparent I am free to do anything which I want and nobody will shout to me, at the end I decided to drop the school and join street children groups. “

4.4.4 Lack of Parental Skill

Insufficient knowledge and skills possessed by Parents/caregivers on care and support to children was another causes of abuses to street children as shown in Table 4.6 by 9.8%. Generally, the study revealed that, ignorance of some of the parents or caregivers on parental care was one of the causes of child abuse, some of parents are very harsh or over punishment, this led some children to see that the street life is better than family life. Some parents or caregivers are involving children in economic activities like selling snacks, soft drinks etc., instead of attending school.

One of the community case workers had this to say;

“Street children are the result of lack of parental care, or lack of good parental care, or recipients of bad parental care”

Parent added by saying that;

“I have never gone to school, how can I find that education is important to my children, in addition even those parents who sent their children to school they gain nothing, therefore education for me is not a priority, the priority for me with my children is to find money”

4.4.5 Laws and Policies

Table 4.6 above indicate 16.3% of respondent agreed that ineffective policies and laws enforcement is also a factor that contribute to the increasing number of street

children and street abuses. The result shows that the problem of street children is increasing due to lack of sound policies, political will or priority.

One of Social Welfare Officer said that;

“There is no specific policy based on street children, in addition to that the Government of Tanzania has put in place different laws and policies, but the implementation is less effective due to insufficient budget for implementation and evaluation”

4.5 Effects of Abuses to Street Children

This study also aimed to examine the effect of abuses to street children in Kibaha Town Council. The results in Table 4.8 shows that, majority of the respondents stated that, school dropout by 32.6%, health problem was presented by 27.1%, followed by psychological problem 21.7%, increase of crime 13% and 5.4% of respondent said street girls are victims of unwanted pregnancies.

Table 4.8: Effects of Child Abuses to Street Children

Effects of child abuses	Frequencies	Percentages
School dropout	30	32.6
Health problem	25	27.1
Psychological problem	20	21.7
Increase of crime	12	13
Unwanted pregnancies	5	5.4
Total	92	100

Source: Field Survey, 2019

4.5.1 School Dropout

Street children engaged themselves in earning incomes for their families and getting personal needs, most of the time they are on the street instead of being at school.

Moreover lacking of school needs (fees, uniforms and stationeries) is another cause of school dropout as one of the street boy narrated;

“I am living with my grandmother who cannot manage to buy school needs for me like uniforms, exercise books and books, even to give me money to buy food during lunch time, how can I manage to continue with studies in this situation”.

Education Officer had this to say;

“Street children attend school very hardly, one of the reason is that if they are sexual abused they feel shy to their fellow pupils that, they will know that is sexual abused”.

4.5.2 Health Problem

Street children live, work and scavenge in dangerous and unhygienic conditions, exposed to discarded hospital needles and syringes, broken bottles and dangerous chemicals. They typically wear no protective gear such as gloves, helmets, gum boots, masks and glasses. Unhygienic conditions on the streets expose children to infectious diseases such as diarrhea, typhoid, cholera, tuberculosis, skin diseases, respiratory tract infections and parasitic infections.

One of the street boys said that;

“One day my leg was injured by a piece of glass while I was collecting used bottle and iron for selling, there was no any person for help the only solution for me was to collect used and dirty clothes to trap the leg to stop bleeding”

Street girls and boys have risky sexual activities that make them vulnerable to HIV infection, due to illiteracy and non-attendance at school. Children living on the streets often receive limited information about reproductive health and HIV/AIDS.

4.5.3 Psychological Problem

Living condition of street children subject them to stress and emotional disorder, they find themselves isolated, dirty and not loved. The community perceives them negatively as one of the street girl said that;

“I was among the best student in my class before separation of parent, after that there was no close supervision to me, I started loitering around and I do not go to school like other children, now I am a street children and my community perceive me negatively, but I don’t like to be in this situation”

4.5.4 Increase of Crime

Street children were involved in drug dealers and the use of drugs, long dependency on the use of drugs influence street children to commit more serious offenses such as engaging in robbery.

Street boy had this to say;

“My best friends are street adults, they influenced me to use drugs and sometimes they give me drugs to distribute to other users”

4.5.5 Unwanted Pregnancies

Respondents confirmed that street children were engaged in risky sexual behavior, street girls experience casual sex, rape, prostitution, and sex for goods and other services. In this situation street girls were victim of unwanted pregnancies.

One of the street girls said that;

“I engaged with a man for sex with the aim of getting money, but at last I end up being pregnant”

4.6 Measures to Address Effects of Child Abuses to Street Children in Kibaha Town

The study wanted to examine measures to address effects of child abuse to street children specifically in Kibaha Town. Through questionnaires and interview data was collected from 92 respondents. Findings of respondents on measures to address effects of child abuse to street children are presented in Table 4.9.

Table 4.9: Measures to Address Effects Abuses to Street Children in Kibaha Town

Measures	Frequencies	Percentages
Interdepartmental coordination	35	38
Enforcement of laws	31	33.6
Awareness creation on parenting skills	26	28.2
Total	92	100

Source: Field survey, 2019

4.6.1 Interdepartmental Coordination

Table 4.9 presents that, 38% of respondents present that there should be interdepartmental coordination, between all departments dealing with Most Vulnerable Children basically street children. What was observed from the responses is that, these department work independently rather than cooperating. All departments dealing with street children should work interdependently so that a street child can be treated well, with the purpose of eliminating the problem of street children in Kibaha Town.

Social welfare Officer had this to say;

“The problem of street children is a cross cutting issue which need to be coordinated within different departments like police Gender desk, Courts, Heath sector departments and Non-governmental organization and other stakeholder”

4.6.2 Enforcement of Laws

Enforcement of law was presented by 33.6%, the study suggest that all actors dealing with children should base on laws and legislation when dealing with child abuses. The Law of Child, No.21/2009 should be in place in any decision made for the benefit of child.

4.6.3 Awareness Creation on Parenting Skills

Awareness creation on parenting skills was shown by 28.2% of respondents. The study revealed that most of the parents do not have skills of taking care for their children. One of suggested effort is collaboration between council and Non-governmental Organization to organized parental groups in which parenting skill will be educated.

4.7 Discussion of the Findings

The study intended to answer four specific objectives from which the researcher extracted research questions. First specific objective of this study was to identify types of child abuse experienced by the street children, second objective was to determine factors contributing to the increase of child abuse among street children, thirdly was to examine effects of child abuse among street children and the last objective were examining measure to address effects of child abuse to street children in Kibaha Town.

4.7.1 Types of Child Abuse Experienced by the Street Children in Kibaha Town

The findings of the study indicated that different types of child abuses to street children were experienced in Kibaha Town; the study revealed that street children are

facing different types of child abuses such as verbal child abuses, sexual child abuse and physical child abuses. The findings corroborate with those given by Gelles (2006) child abuse could be categorized into three main types namely, physical child abuse, verbal child abuse and sexual child abuse. Physical abuse is elaborated by Fontes (2005) that is any attack on a child that results in physical injury. This may include burning, hitting, punching, shaking, kicking, beating or otherwise harming a child.

The study agree verbal abuse was also experienced in Kibaha Town, street children were demoralized, insulted and yelled as was discussed by Panditpotra (2009) that one of the most overlooked forms of child abuse is verbal abuse. The reason for this is the fact that verbal abuse is hardly reported. This is because the damages caused by verbal abuse are not externally noticed and fall along the psychological line. Street children was subjected to different forms of sexual abuses such as touched breast and buttocks, forced sexual intercourses, homosexuality more over some girls were engaged in sexual business as a source of income. The results are parallel with those of Newton (2001) defined sexual child abuse as the involvement of a child in a sexual activity, which the child does not fully comprehend and is unable to give informed consent to or that violates laws or social taboos of society. Forced sex which is equivalent to rape, takes place when children are lured with gifts to engage in sex voluntarily.

4.7.2 Factors Contributing to the Increase of Child Abuse to Street Children

The study revealed that there are different contributing factors for the increase of child abuses to street children, results shows that family break-down was the main contributing factor, followed by poverty and others were death of parents, lack of parental skills, enforcement of laws and policies. According to Nyoni (2007) found

that the major factors that contribute to street children include: divorce, orphanage, poverty and large family size. Kopoka (2000) support these findings that the family as an institution is going through a lot of upheavals. Fewer children have stable and loving family environments. Many families have broken up with children left to fend for themselves; many families are increasingly characterized by absent parents, alcoholism and domestic violence

4.7.3 Effects of Abuse to Street Children

School dropout was presented as a major effect of child abuse to street children, due to lack of school needs (fees, uniforms and stationeries) drug abuses, loitering trying to earn some money to meet personal and family needs. This is reliable with a study done by Mkombozi Centre (2003) in Kilimanjaro, which found that many children living on the streets were school drop-outs. Many parents or guardians are too poor to provide school requirements for their children, such as uniforms and books. As a result, many children drop out of schools and find their way to the streets.

Health problems was presented by the study as one of the effect of child abuse to street children, street children were exposed to different diseases such as STD, skin diseases, diarrhea, chest diseases. Street children were at very risk of getting different diseases due to the fact that their living environments are at risk of getting different disease. The finds are similar with those of (Lugalla *et al*, 2002) that the environments in which street children live can make them emotionally and physically vulnerable. In Tanzania, these children commonly sleep in hazardous environments such as in abandoned, broken-down vehicles, at bus stops and in bars.

The study revealed that psychological problem was experienced by street children, finding themselves isolated, dirty and not loved, these findings can be reflected by Social exclusion theory (les exclus). In the context of street child, these children are socially excluded, because they are denied the opportunity of accessing basic services including health, education, and leisure. They are also deprived of social respect and subjected to abuse. Increase of crime and unwanted pregnancies were also presented as effects of child abuse to street children.

4.7.4 Measure to Address Effects of Child Abuse to Street Children

Interdepartmental coordination was presented by the study as measures to address the effects of child abuse to street children in Kibaha Town. All departments dealing with street children should work interdependently. The study agreed with the study carried out by Waziri (2013) discovered that lack of interdepartmental coordination of government departments, incompatibility between macroeconomic policies and social policies and existence of ineffective child policy are problems and challenges facing the government in solving the problem. This situation has led to duplication of projects and activities for street children and also leading to a waste of resources.

The government of Tanzania enacted different Laws and legislation such as The Law of the Child, No.21/2009, which is in place must be understood up to grass roots level, In addition to that there is a need of reviewing laws and legislations to fit the current situation. The findings are in hand with those of Waziri (2013) that amendment of policies and legislations, effective government planning and effectiveness in enforcement of laws can bear a durable solution to the problem.

Awareness creation on parental care. The study revealed that most of the parents do not have skills of taking care for their children. The Government with other stakeholders should provide education to the parents and community at large in order to change negative attitudes regarding street children, this education can be provided through parental groups, using mass media including radio and television.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

This chapter provides a brief summary of the study, conclusion and recommendation on various issues raised in this study.

5.2 Summary of the Study

The purpose of this study was to find out the effects of abuses to street children in Kibaha Town. The study was guided by three main objectives, which was to assess the impact of child abuse among street children in Kibaha Town in Tanzania. The study involved a total of 92 respondents. These respondents were selected purposively, randomly and snow ball sampling was applied to street children. The respondent included 50 street children, 6 Social Welfare Officers, 6 Community Development Officers, 6 Ward Executive Officers, 6 Education Officers, 6 Community Case Workers and 12 parents or caregivers. Data was collected using interviews, questionnaires, observation and documentary review. Interviews were conducted to Social Welfare Officers, Community Development Officers, Education Officers and Ward Executive Officer. Questionnaires were distributed and answered by street children, Community Case Workers and parents or caregivers.

The first objective of this study was to identify types of child abuse experienced by the street children in Kibaha Town. The study revealed that street children were facing different types of child abuses such as verbal child abuses, sexual child abuses and physical child abuses. Majority of respondents argued that street children were

verbally abused by being threatened with physical harm, teasing, yelling, use of foul words, bad labeling, being involved in criminal offences. The study stated that Sexual child abuse was another abuse to street children, street children were raped, sodomized, girls were touched their breast and boys were touched buttocks, girls were forced to engage in sexual intercourse and being paid low or a plate of food. Boys were used to interact with adult when looking football matches ending up by being sodomized. Street children were subjected to physical abuse because most of street children interviewed were the outcome of school dropout and some engaged in petty trade. Corporal punishments were used with the intention of teaching or correcting a child's behavior, street children were punched, kicked and beaten by street adults while performing petty trade.

The second objective of a study was to determine factors contributing to the increase of child abuse among street children in Kibaha Town. Findings of the study revealed that there are different contributing factors for the increase of child abuses to street children, results shows that family break-down was the main contributing factor, followed by poverty and others were death of parents, lack of parental skills, lack of enforcement of laws and policies

The third objective of the study was to examine effects of child abuse among street children in Kibaha Town. The study revealed that school dropout due to lack of school need was a major effects to street children, followed by health problems, street children were exposed to different diseases such as STD, skin diseases, diarrhea, chest diseases. Psychological problem was another effect experienced by street children, finding themselves isolated, dirty and not loved. Increase of crime and unwanted

pregnancies were also presented as effects of child abuse to street children. The last objective was to examine measure to address effects of child abuse to street children in Kibaha Town. The study revealed that interdepartmental coordination as measures to address the effects of child abuse to street children, amendments of laws and legislations concerning children and lastly enforcements of laws.

5.3 Conclusion

The purpose of this study was to assess child abuse among street children in Kibaha Town. The study presented three types of child abuse namely; physical abuse, verbal abuse and sexual abuse. These types of street abuses are common among street children in Kibaha. The study revealed different factors contributing to the increase of street abuses, which include family break-down which is caused by frequency domestic violence which ends up to family separation. Poverty was another factor contributing to child abuse among street children, street children was send to street to perfume commercial work such as selling fruits, vegetable and small bags to list the few. Another factor was death of parents and lack of law enforcement, political will.

The study presented effects of child abuse to street children; which are school dropout, health problems, psychological problem, increase of crime and unwanted pregnancies. The study found that there are different measures that should be taken into consideration to eliminate the problem of street children in Kibaha, Interdepartmental coordination, law enforcement and awareness creation on parenting skills. Basing on findings of this study, it is concluded that, child abuse among street children is still increasing; different measures should be in consideration with the aim of eliminating the problem.

5.4 Recommendations

5.4.1 Government

- (i) The government of Tanzania should make sure that Law of the Child Act, No 21/2009 and Child Development policy (1996) are reviewed in order to incorporate items concerning street children so as to curb the problems of street children.
- (ii) Government should make sure that the Government resources are divided equally, to ensure sufficient and reasonable public spending for the benefits of children and their families. Promoting the development of comprehensive and integrated social protection system to reduce poverty and vulnerability.

5.4.2 Community

- (i) The study revealed that street children are living and interacting within community members, for that case the community have a big role to play in identification, conducting referral and making sure that street children are protected from different street abuses.
- (ii) Women and Children Committee at Ward and Village level, together with Community Case Workers should work in hand with the government and other stakeholders in provision of support to street children. These committees are an important structure at the community level, because they allow communities to participate in and take responsibility for child protection. The committees can identify children at risk and link them to prevention, response, recovery and reintegration services.

5.4.3 Family

- (i) Parents or caregivers should engage themselves in parental groups, so that they can get soft loan, which can help them to involve in income generating activities.
- (ii) Couples should attend psychosocial counseling in a situation of misunderstandings in order to avoid separation (divorce).
- (iii) Effective socialization between parents or caregivers and children can reduce street children and street abuses

5.5 Recommendation for Further Studies

Similar study can be conducted in different regions for the purposes of comparison. Therefore the study can be conducted in other areas using the same sample or could include a large population, in order to assess the effects of child abuse to street children in other regions and to allow generalization of the findings to a wider population.

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6. What is your current or previous household structure?

- i. Mother only () ii. Father only () iii. Both biological parents ()
iv. Grandparents () v. Other (specify).....

7. Increase of crime, unemployment, poverty, HIV/AIDS and vicious cycle of poverty are the impact of persistence of street children.

- i. Yes () ii. No ()

SECTION B

Types of child abuse

Physical child abuse:

8. What are forms of physical child abuse do you frequently experience on streets?

1. Pushing 2. Beating 3. Hitting 4. Not experienced 5. Others (specify).....

9. Who is the main perpetrator of physical child abuse to street children?

1. Business men 2. gangs of adults 3. City militias 4. The police 5. Others
(specify).....

Verbal abuse

10. What are forms of verbal child abuse have you been frequently subjected on the streets?

1. Teasing 2. Yell 3. Belittle 4. Threatened with physical harm
5. Cursed/sword 6. Foul words 7. Not experienced 8. Others (specify).....

11. Who is the main perpetrator of verbal child abuse to street children?

1. Business men 2. gangs of adults 3. City militias 4. The
police 5. Others (specify).....

Sexual abuse

12. What are forms of sexual abuse have you frequently experienced on the streets?

1. Raping 2 Sexual intercourse 3. Homosexuality 4. Touched buttocks
5.Touched breasts 6. Pornography 7.Kissing 8.Not experienced 8.Others
(specify).....

13. Who is the main perpetrator of sexual child abuse to street children?

1. Business men 2.gangs of adults 3.City militias 4.The
police 5.Others (specify).....

SECTION C

Factors contributing to increasing child abuse among street children

14. For your observation what is the rate of child abuse among street children?

1. Child abuse is increasing 2. Child abuse is decreasing 3. No changes 4.

Do not know

15. Mention factors influencing the increasing number of child abuse among street children;

.....
.....

16. What causes you being on the street?

.....
.....

17. What is education level of your parents?

.....
.....

18. What is occupational level of your parents?

.....

.....

Effects of child abuse on street children

19. What are effects/difficulties you encounter on the street?

.....

.....

.....

.....

20. What measures should be taken to address the effects (problems) of child abuse to street children?

.....

.....

.....

Appendix II: Questionnaires for Parents/Guardian and Community Case Workers

My name is Faustina Kayombo, a student at the Open University of Tanzania pursuing Master Degree in Social Work. I am conducting a research on, **Assessment of The Effects of Child Abuse to Street Children in Kibaha Town council, Tanzania**. The information you provide will only be used for academic purposes and not for any other purposes. Therefore, you are kindly requested to participate in this research by answering all the questions in this paper.

Thank you for your participation.

Personal particulars

1. Age.....
2. Education level.....
3. Gender.....
4. Occupation.....
5. Marital status.....
6. How many children do you have/
7. Are they living with you?
 Yes ()
 No ()
 If No why?

8. What are types of child abuses experienced by street children in Kibaha Town?
 a.

- b.
- c.
- d.**

9. What are causes of child abuses among street children in Kibaha Town?

- a.
- b.
- c.
- d.
- e.**

10. What are effects of child abuses to street children encountered being on the street?

- a.
- b.
- c.
- d.
- e.**

11. What are efforts shown by parents/community case workers to solve the problem of street children?

- a.
- b.
- c.
- d.

12. What should be done by parents/community case workers towards the problem facing street children?

- a.
- b.
- c.

End

Appendix III: Interview Guide for Ward Executive Officer, Community Development Officers, Education Officers and Social Welfare Officers)

My name is Faustina Kayombo, a student at the Open University of Tanzania pursuing Master Degree in Social Work. I am conducting a research on, **Assessment of the Effects of Child Abuse to Street Children in Kibaha Town council, Tanzania**. The information you provide will only be used for academic purposes and not for any other purposes. Therefore, you are kindly requested to participate in this research by answering all the questions in this paper.

Thank you for your participation.

1. Demographic Data of Respondents

- a. Age.....
- b. Sex.....
- c. Occupation.....
- d. Level of education.....
- e. Marital status.....
- f. Working station.....

2. How long did you worked with street children?

3. What types of child abuse to street children experienced in Kibaha Town?

4. What are contributing factors of child abuse to street children in Kibaha Town?

5. What are problem of street children in Kibaha Town?

6. What are the effects of child abuse to street children in Kibaha Town?

7. What strategies should be taken to address the problem of street children in Kibaha Town?

End


Appendix IV: Observation Guide

RESPONDENTS	INDICATORS	YES	NO
Street Children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bruises, burn, bites and cuts • Injuries, which have not received medical attention. • Withdraw from physical contact • Fear of returning home or contact with parents. • Poor personal hygiene • Untreated medical problems • Non attendance to school 		
Parents or Care givers	Interaction with street children		
SWOs, CDOs, EOs and WEOs	Interventions for street children		

Appendix V: Research Clearance Letter

THE OPEN UNIVERSITY OF TANZANIA
DIRECTORATE OF POSTGRADUATE STUDIES

P.O. Box 23409
Dar es Salaam, Tanzania
<http://www.openuniversity.ac.tz>



Tel: 255-22-2668992/2668445
ext.2101
Fax: 255-22-2668759
E-mail: dpps@out.ac.tz

Our Ref: PG201608509

23rd August 2018

Executive Director,
Kibaha Town Council,
P.O.Box 30112,
Coast.

TCDO
28/8/19


RE: RESEARCH CLEARANCE

The Open University of Tanzania was established by an Act of Parliament No. 17 of 1992, which became operational on the 1st March 1993 by public notice No.55 in the official Gazette. The Act was however replaced by the Open University of Tanzania Charter of 2005, which became operational on 1st January 2007. In line with the Charter, the Open University of Tanzania mission is to generate and apply knowledge through research.


To facilitate and to simplify research process therefore, the act empowers the Vice Chancellor of the Open University of Tanzania to issue research clearance, on behalf of the Government of Tanzania and Tanzania Commission for Science and Technology, to both its staff and students who are doing research in Tanzania. With this brief background, the purpose of this letter is to introduce to you **Ms.KAYOMBO, Faustina G. Reg No: PG201608509** pursuing **Master of Social Work (MSW)**. We here by grant this clearance to conduct a research titled **"Assessment of the Effects of Child Abuse to Street Children in Kibaha Town Council, Tanzania."** She will collect her data at Kibaha Town Council in Coast Region from 22nd August 2019 to 30th October 2019.

In case you need any further information, kindly do not hesitate to contact the Deputy Vice Chancellor (Academic) of the Open University of Tanzania, P.O.Box 23409, Dar es Salaam. Tel: 022-2-2668820. We lastly thank you in advance for your assumed cooperation and facilitation of this research academic activity.

Yours Sincerely,



Prof. Hossea Rwegoshora
For: VICE CHANCELLOR
THE OPEN UNIVERSITY OF TANZANIA



Appendix V: Plagiarism Report

ASSESSMENT OF THE EFFECTS OF CHILD ABUSE TO STREET CHILDREN IN KIBAHA TOWN COUNCIL, COAST REGION, TANZANIA

ORIGINALITY REPORT

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