

**ASSESSMENT OF CHILD ABUSE AMONG STREET CHILDREN:**

**A CASE STUDY OF DAR ES SALAAM CITY, TANZANIA**

**BY**

**FRANCIS LUENA**

**A DISSERTATION SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE  
REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF ARTS IN RURAL  
DEVELOPMENT OF SOKOINE UNIVERSITY OF AGRICULTURE.**

**MOROGORO, TANZANIA.**

**2011**

## **ABSTRACT**

Child abuse among street children is a social problem which violates children's rights and affects their development. This study assesses child abuse among street children in Dar es Salaam city. Specific objectives of the research were to analyze types of child abuse experienced by street children, determine factors contributing to increasing child abuse among street children, identify methods used by street children to escape child abuse, and examine immediate consequences of child abuse on street children. The study was conducted in Kinondoni and Ilala municipalities of the city. A cross sectional design was adopted. A representative sample of 100 respondents was drawn from a sampling frame through snowballing. The research methodologies employed were both qualitative and quantitative methodologies. The methods used under qualitative methodology were Focus Group Discussion and researcher's observations. Under quantitative methodology, questionnaires with closed and open ended questions were used to collect data. The Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) for Windows Version 12.0 was used for data analysis. Street children were subjected to all three types of child abuse: verbal abuse (98%), physical abuse (94%) and sexual abuse (88%). Some of the factors contributing to increasing incidents of child abuse are illegal trades done by street children, negative perception of the public towards street children and child abuse is beneficial to perpetrators. Methods used by street children to escape child abuse include running away, using of drugs and offering bribes. Immediate consequences of child abuse include street children being at risk of HIV infection. The study recommends that the Government and NGOs should educate street children so as to increase their

awareness about child abuse and should educate the public so as to change negative perception of the public that street children are young criminals.

**DECLARATION**

I, FRANCIS LUENA declare to the Senate of Sokoine University of Agriculture that this dissertation is my own original work and has neither been submitted nor being concurrently submitted for degree award in any other institution.

---

**FRANCIS LUENA**  
**(MA candidate)**

---

**Date**

The above declaration is confirmed by

---

**Dr C. I. NOMBO**  
**(Supervisor)**

---

**Date**

**COPYRIGHT**

No part of this dissertation may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted, in any form or by any means without prior written permission of the author or Sokoine University of Agriculture in that behalf.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Various institutions and individuals have morally and materially contributed to the completion of this report, I am grateful to all of them. My first and sincere gratitude should go to my research supervisor, Dr C. I. Nombo for her tireless efforts and constructive criticism and guidance towards the success of this work. I appreciate the advice on various issues and methodologies she extended to me throughout the study.

I also give my appreciation to all members of the academic staff of the Development Studies Institute (DSI) and other staff members from different departments at Sokoine University of Agriculture for their useful comments during the development of the research proposal. I do also appreciate the contribution of Victor Msinde, John Msinde and my fellow student Juma Nyabenda for their valuable assistance in this study, particularly in offering encouragement, providing editorial comments and assistance in data analysis.

I appreciate and particularly feel indebted to the SNAL and REPOA Library for providing all available data and statistics on street children. Lastly, the study would not be possible without the financial assistance of my employer, the Director General of The Prevention and Combating of Corruption Bureau.

## **DEDICATION**

This study is dedicated to the Almighty God, creator of the universe and source of all knowledge, who has enabled me to pursue studies up to the higher degree level in the university. It is also dedicated to my wife Mary Ntanga who encouraged me throughout of my studies.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

ABSTRACT.....	ii
DECLARATION.....	iv
COPYRIGHT.....	v
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.....	vi
DEDICATION.....	vii
TABLE OF CONTENTS.....	viii
LIST OF TABLES .....	x
LIST OF APPENDICES .....	xi
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.....	xii
CHAPTER ONE.....	1
1.0 INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1 Background .....	1
1.2 Statement of the Problem.....	2
1.3 Study Justification.....	3
1.4 Objectives.....	4
1.4.1 General objective.....	4
1.4.2 Specific objectives.....	4
1.4.3 Research questions .....	4
CHAPTER TWO.....	5
2.0 LITERATURE REVIEW.....	5
2.1 Definition of a Child.....	5
2.2 The Policy of Child Development in Tanzania.....	5
2.3 Types of Street Children.....	6
2.4 Types of Child Abuse.....	7
2.4.1 Physical child abuse.....	7
2.4.2 Verbal child abuse.....	8
2.4.3 Sexual child abuse .....	9
2.5 Factors Contributing to Increasing Child Abuse Among Street Children.....	10
2.6 Methods Used by Street Children to Escape Child Abuse.....	11
2.7 Immediate Consequences of Child Abuse.....	12
CHAPTER THREE.....	14
3.0 METHODOLOGY.....	14
3.1 Study Areas.....	14
3.2 Study Population .....	15



3.3 Study Design .....	15
3.4 Sampling Procedure and Sample Size.....	16
3.5 Data Collection.....	16
3.5.1 Pretesting of questionnaires .....	16
3.5.2 Quantitative data .....	17
3.5.3 Qualitative data.....	17
3.5.4 Secondary data collection .....	19
3.6 Data Processing and Analysis.....	19
3.7 Ethical Consideration.....	20
3.8 Limitation of the Study.....	20
CHAPTER FOUR.....	22
4.0 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION.....	22
4.1 Demographic and Socio-economic Characteristics of Respondents.....	22
4.1.1 Age of respondents.....	23
4.1.2 Sex of respondents.....	24
4.1.3 Education of respondents.....	24
4.1.4 Place of original domicile .....	26
4.1.5 Life style of street children.....	28
4.1.6 Respondent's source of income.....	32
4.1.7 Duration of being in the streets .....	35
4.2 Types of Child Abuse.....	37
4.2.1 Physical child abuse .....	37
4.2.2 Verbal child abuse.....	43
4.2.3 Sexual child abuse.....	46
4.3 Factors Contributing to Increased Child Abuse among Street Children .....	53
4.4 Methods Used by Street Children to Escape Child Abuse.....	58
4.5 Immediate Consequences of Child Abuse on Street Children.....	65
CHAPTER FIVE.....	68
5.0 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS.....	68
5.1 Overview .....	68
5.2 Conclusion.....	68
5.3 Recommendations .....	69
5.4 Areas for further study.....	71
REFERENCES.....	72
APPENDICES.....	78

**LIST OF TABLES**

Table 1: Age of respondents by gender (N=100).....23

Table 2: Respondent’s level of formal education by age (N=100) .....25

Table 3: Respondent’s place of domicile by regions (N=100).....26

Table 4: Factors for children to move to Dar es Salaam from their places of original  
domicile (N=100).....28

Table 5: Categories of streets children by ages (years) (N=100).....29

Table 6: Respondent’s source of income by gender (N=100).....32

Table 7: Duration of street children being in streets (N=100).....35

Table 8: Forms of physical child abuse experienced by street children by genders (N=94).....37

Table 9: Perpetrators of physical child abuse (N=94).....38

Table 10: Reaction of street children after subjected to physical child abuse (N=94) .....41

Table 11: Sources of verbal child abuse experienced by street children (N=98)....43

Table 12: Reactions of street children after being subjected to verbal child abuse by gender (N=98).....44

Table 13: Forms of sexual child abuse experienced by street children by gender (N=88) .....46

Table 14: Sources of sexual child abuse (N=88).....49

Table 15: Reactions taken by street children after being sexually abused (N=88)...50

Table 16: Correlation between types of child abuse.....52

**LIST OF APPENDICES**

### **LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS**

AIDS:	-	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
CD:	-	Compact Disc
FAO:	-	Food and Agriculture Organisation
HIV:	-	Human Immune Virus
NGOs :	-	Non – Governmental Organisations
REPOA:	-	Research Poverty Alleviation
SNAL:	-	Sokoine National Agriculture Library
STD:	-	Sexual Transmitted Diseases
UN:	-	United Nations

- UNICEF: - United Nations Children's Fund
- URT: - United Republic of Tanzania
- WHO: - World Health Organisation

## CHAPTER ONE

### 1.0 INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Background

It is estimated that the population of Tanzania is about 34 569 232 (URT, 2002) of which more than 46% is constituted by children. Children are an important segment in society as they are the future productive forces or human resources for their own self and for national development (URT, 1996). Children with poor or minimal access to protection, education, health care, nutrition, shelter, property and legal rights range from 5.3% to around 12% of all children in the country (REPOA, 2009). The Government of Tanzania has taken certain steps aimed at promoting child development. These steps include ratification of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, signing the OAU Charter on the Rights of Children, and the enactment and review of laws aimed at promoting and protecting the rights and interests of children including street children (URT, 1996).

Most children in Tanzania end up in the street due to poverty, alcoholism, divorces and related family disputes. Others prefer the street to being forced by their parents to work on farms to supplement family income (URT, 2008). Smith (1998) defined a street child as a child who permanently or partially moves out of home or school for the purpose of alleviating the problems. The child spends most of the time in the streets unsupervised, unprotected, depending on himself or herself for provision of physical and emotional needs such as food, clothing, nurturing and socialization. According to Human Rights Watch (1996) street children are easy targets; they are young, small, poor, ignorant of their rights and often have no family members who

will come to their defence. Henley *et al.* (2010) reported that the increase in children living on the streets around the world reflects societal breakdowns in family and community cohesion, and it is thus the role of all international governments and civil society organizations to put more efforts in promoting family and community cohesion at the source. According to the Child Development Policy of Tanzania, parents, guardians and the community in general are responsible for protecting children at all stages of their growth, even before their birth. On the contrary, this is often not done. Child rights are violated in different ways including child abuse (URT, 1996).

According to Gelles (2006) child abuse is an intentional omission of basic needs or commission of acts causing or permitting any physical or emotional harm on a child's body by parents or caretaker or other adults. For the purpose of this study, child abuse is considered a deliberate action done by a parent or guardian or other adult which causes or permits physical harm or emotional insult on a child's body. Basing on this definition harassment which includes actions such as persistent annoyance, attack and bothering street children can be considered as child abuse.

## **1.2 Statement of the Problem**

Tanzania recognizes that children are an important segment of society. In recognition of this Tanzania has taken certain steps aimed at promoting child development; including creation of a special Ministry to coordinate child development programmes and encouraging non-governmental organizations and individuals to establish centres for children living in difficult circumstances. Despite

these efforts, the situation of children in Tanzania is not satisfactory. Acts of oppression, exploitation and brutality against children are on the increase (URT, 1996). According to Ahmed (2008) a number of street children in Dar es Salaam was estimated to be 7000 in 2008. Those who were exposed to abuse were estimated to increase from 5000 in 2008 to 6000 in 2009.

Kopoka (2000) as well as Kibassa and Lugalla (2003) reported that street children in Tanzania experience severe difficulties, hardships and violence everyday. They are always harassed and physically and verbally abused by both adults and law enforcement institutions; they are victims of increasing abuse. Therefore, the aim of this research was to assess child abuse among street children in Dar es Salaam city. Matters related to child abuse such as types of child abuse experienced by street children and factors contributing to increasing child abuse among street children were determined and plausible ways were recommended for dealing with them.

### **1.3 Study Justification**

A number of factors prompted the carrying out of the present study. Findings from this study provided new insights into issues related to child abuse among street children. This study is an additional source of materials related to the problem of child abuse among street children and is expected to promote awareness among the children about that problem. This study might be used by people interested in the subject including academicians in increasing their knowledge, policy makers in formulating policy and decision makers in dealing effectively with child abuse among street children. Also, this study is in line with efforts of the Government of



Tanzania in dealing with one of its major problems. According to Kopoka (2000) the issue of street children is one of the major problems facing Tanzania.

## **1.4 Objectives**

### **1.4.1 General objective**

The general objective of this study is to assess child abuse among street children in Dar es Salaam city.

### **1.4.2 Specific objectives**

1. To analyze types of child abuse experienced by street children
2. To determine factors contributing to increasing child abuse among street children
3. To identify methods used by street children to escape child abuse
4. To examine immediate consequences of child abuse among street children

### **1.4.3 Research questions**

1. What types of child abuse were experienced by street children?
2. What factors contributed to increasing child abuse among street children?
3. What methods were used by street children to escape child abuse?
4. What were the immediate consequences of child abuse on street children?

## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **2.0 LITERATURE REVIEW**

#### **2.1 Definition of a Child**

The definition of a child in Tanzania is still vague and problematic. Various pieces of legislations define a child by using different ages so that each one can fulfil its purpose. The pieces legislation includes the Employment Ordinance Act, Cap 336 which considers a child as one who is below 15 years old; and the Marriage Act which allows a girl to get married at the age of 15 years. The UN Convention on the Rights of the Child on the other hand stipulates that a child is any one below the age of 18 years. These approaches in defining a child by using different ages means that a child is sometimes taken as an adult and is therefore deprived of her/his basic rights (URT, 1996). This study adopted the definition of a child defined by the United Nations Convention of Rights of the Child, the National Constitution of Tanzania and Child Development Policy of Tanzania that a child is any one below the age eighteen.

#### **2.2 The Policy of Child Development in Tanzania**

Tanzania is one of the members of countries which have ratified the Convention on the Rights of the Child. In accordance with that Convention, the basic rights of the child include the right of survival and development, the right to participate and the right not to be discriminated against. In order to implement those rights the Government of Tanzania established Child Development Policy which became operational in 1996. Its objectives are:

- (i) To define a child in the Tanzania context
- (ii) To educate the community on the basic rights of a child

- (iii) To provide direction and guidance on child survival, protection and development
- (iv) To provide direction on the upbringing of children of difficult circumstances
- (v) To enable the community to understand the source of problems facing children
- (vi) To give proper direction to children, so that they may become good citizens
- (vii) To clarify the roles and responsibilities of children, parents, guardians, community, institutions and the government in planning, coordinating and implementing plans for children
- (viii) To emphasize the joint responsibilities of both parents (men and women) in caring for and bringing up their children
- (ix) To educate the community in order to ensure that children inherit good traditions and customs
- (x) To ensure that there are laws which can be used to deal with child abuse (URT, 1996).

The policy provides objectives and direction on how to protect and defend rights of the child. Also, the policy shows responsibilities of the Government of Tanzania and society in defending and protecting child rights. Hence, Child abuse among street children is a violation of child rights including those stipulated in this policy.

### **2.3 Types of Street Children**

Street children can be placed into different categories. UNICEF (2009) and Mdabagi (2007) reported three categories of street children. Firstly, there are children working

on the streets, but having family support. Secondly, there are street children who do not have any family support. Thirdly, there are street children having insufficient family support; coming to the streets to work in order to supplement their family income and return home to their family at night time.

## **2.4 Types of Child Abuse**

Child abuse is recognized as a social problem which is common not only in developing countries but also in the developed ones. There are several different types of child abuse, and some children experience more than one type. According to Ahmed *et al.* (1999) and Gelles (2006) child abuse could be categorized into three main types namely, physical child abuse, verbal child abuse and sexual child abuse.

### **2.4.1 Physical child abuse**

According to Fontes (2005), physical child abuse 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. Corporal punishment with the intention of punishing or teaching or correcting a child's behaviour 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, neighbourhood deterioration and unemployment. Another factor is adults' inability to control their anger or 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 behaviour indicators which may suggest possible physical child abuse as follows: a street child runs away and shows criminal behaviour 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.

#### **2.4.2 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 (2006) 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. One of the characteristics of verbal abuse is that it is unpredictable. In fact, unpredictability

is one of the most significant characteristic of verbal abuse. A child may be stunned, shocked, and thrown off balance by a perpetrator's sarcasm, put-down or harmful comments.

Another characteristic of verbal abuse is that usually verbal abuse escalates, increases in intensity, frequency, and variety. Verbal abuse may begin with put-down disguised as jokes. Later, other forms of child abuse might surface. Sometimes verbal abuse may escalate into physical child abuse, starting with pushes and bumps. Verbal abuse is also hurtful and usually attacks the nature and abilities of a child.

### **2.4.3 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. According to Senna and Siegel (1998) sexual child abuse may range from rewarding a child for sexual behaviour 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.

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, 2008).

Fredrich (2010) 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.

## **2.5 Factors Contributing to Increasing Child Abuse Among Street Children**

As days go by the problem of child abuse is increasing among street children. According to UNICEF (2001) sexual abuse among street girls is increasing in Tanzania particularly in urban areas. The main cause of this situation is poverty; because of this some street girls engage in commercial sex where they experience sexual abuse. George (2008) reported that events of child abuse among street children are increasing in the cities in Tanzania. Both street boys and girls experience abuse. It is no wonder to find that many street boys in Dar es Salaam engage in homosexuality as one of their sources of income.

According to Kopoka (2000) street children are considered to be 'criminals'. As a result of this they have become the target of harassment by law enforcement organizations. Manihara (2006) in his study found that street children are often abused because there is no one to take responsibility for them. URT (1996) reported that child abuse is increasing as a result of shortcomings in the administration and the enforcement of laws which protect children's rights as well as a decline in morality.

## **2.6 Methods Used by Street Children to Escape Child Abuse**

Street children use different methods in order to escape child abuse. Kibassa and Lugalla (2003) reported that in order to escape child abuse street children sometimes identify a perpetrator as a thief and the children can beat the perpetrator almost to death. By doing so street children provide a lesson to that perpetrator as well as to other perpetrators and the public at large that street children dislike child abuse. Street children sometimes escape child abuse by sharing with some of the police and influential city adults what they get from their petty trades or different activities. Street children particularly some of street girls provide sex to the police and those adults.

According to Ahmed (2007) most street children are found in places where they can benefit particularly economically and socially. The places include in the markets, bus stands, traffic lights and on the pavements of business buildings. In these places the children engage in petty trades and different activities. The children sometimes experience abuse when they find access to clean places to bathe. In order to escape abuse from these places street children use various methods or strategies including



taking a bath in bathrooms in the public buildings, using rivers (most of which are contaminated with human and chemical wastes), using natural ponds and sea water. Shanahan (2001), in his studies in Ghana showed that street children escape abuse by making sure that every street child is strong and physically rough and tough. Due to this some perpetrators can hardly approach and abuse those children.

## **2.7 Immediate Consequences of Child Abuse**

It is obvious that street children who have been subjected to child abuse suffer from its consequences. The immediate consequences of child abuse can be extremely serious in street children. WHO (2003) reported that sexual child abuse such as rape to street girls may causes unwanted pregnancy. Pakistan Press International (2004) reported that street children's lives are at risk of being affected with HIV due to increasing trends of homosexuality. Another immediate consequence of sexual child abuse is that a child develops inappropriate interest or knowledge of sexual act.

Rew (2000) found that street children developed feelings of social isolation and loneliness as the result from traumatic childhood experiences such as sexual abuse or other psychosocial factors that lead to feeling estranged or misunderstood by others. According to Newton (2001) street children and other children who suffer from abuse develop self-destructive thoughts and behaviours by trying to understand the situation and why the abuse is happening.

Panditpotra (2009) reported that forms of verbal abuse such as yelling make a street child to think that whatever that child does is considered to be wrong. Among several other things, the child is very likely to assume that he or she is unwanted in

society. Verbal abuse causes inferiority complex and lack of concentration. The child feels inferiority to adults and his friends or other children. According to Gelles (2006), verbal abuse destroys a child's self esteem, and creates emotional pain and mental anguish.

## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **3.0 METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1 Study Areas**

This study was conducted in Dar es Salaam city because it is the largest industrialized and the most commercial centre in Tanzania which attract different people including children. According to URT (2004) the population of Dar es Salaam was projected to be 3 070 060 in 2007. Street children were approximately 7000 in 2008 in the city (Ahmed, 2008). The city consists of three municipalities namely, Ilala, Kinondoni and Temeke. This study was done in Ilala and Kinondoni municipalities since they have areas or places which attract street children to engage in different activities and trades. These include Kariakoo International Market and Ubungo Up-country Bus Terminal in Ilala and Kinondoni municipalities, respectively.

The population of Ilala municipality was projected to be 783 687 in 2007, out of this the population of children was about 376 169 (URT, 2004). Statistical data from the Department of Development and Social Welfare in this Municipality show that there were 2931 street children in 2008/9. In this municipality this study was conducted in four wards namely; Mchafukoge, Kivukoni, Jangwani and Buguruni.

According to URT (2004) the population of Kinondoni Municipality was projected to be 1 337 875 in 2007. Out of this, the population of children was 642 180. Data collected from the Social Welfare Unit in this municipality show that the total number of the most vulnerable children in the municipality was 10 791 in 2009/2010. Out of this, street children alone were approximately 2500. In Kinondoni

municipality this study was done in Ubungo ward because it has the Ubungo up-country Bus Terminal and other factors which attract street children.

### **3.2 Study Population**

The population from which the sample of this study was drawn involved street children in the selected wards in both Kinondoni and Ilala municipalities. Age group of the sampled population was from 8-17 years. It was found difficult to include street children below eight years since collecting data from those children would require more resources including time and fund. Pilot study showed that it was difficult to find and interview children below eight years rather than those above that age. This is due to the fact that most of the parents or guardians tried to be more close to their children of below eight years and protecting them rather than those above that age. This is because children below eight years are too younger to be free in streets and susceptible to hardships prevailing in streets such as child abuse rather than those above that age. Hence, the parents or guardians wanted their children to be away from higher risks of being affected by the hardships.

### **3.3 Study Design**

This study used a cross-sectional design due to limited research resources particularly time and funds (Adam and Kamuzora, 2008). Also, the design is appropriate for this study since it involves collection of data on a sample at one point in time.

### **3.4 Sampling Procedure and Sample Size**

Purposive sampling technique was employed to select four wards and one ward from Ilala and Kinondoni municipalities, respectively. The wards have many areas which attract street children to engage in social and economic activities. Snowball sampling technique was employed to get a sample size of 100 street children. The technique was used since it provided an opportunity to collect information from the dispersed population considering that street children are very mobile. The first street child met provided information on where to get another street child until the sample size was attained. Through snowball sampling technique a total of 59 street children were voluntarily picked for interview from Ilala municipality while 41 street children were picked from Kinondoni municipality.

### **3.5 Data Collection**

#### **3.5.1 Pretesting of questionnaires**

The researcher made a pretest of questionnaires before the beginning of final data collection. The pretest was conducted at Mwenge bus stand in Kinondoni Municipality and at Ilala market in Ilala Municipality. The aim was to pretest the questionnaires in order to establish the clarity, specificity of the questions and their relationship with the objectives of the study. A total of 12 street children were interviewed, that is, six street children from each municipality and these were excluded from the intended respondents in the final study. The result from the pretest exercise resulted in modification or improvement of some items in the questionnaires and was used to estimate time which was required to interview one respondent. Primary data (both quantitative and qualitative) as well as secondary data were collected in the final data collection exercise as explained below.

### **3.5.2 Quantitative data**

Instrument used for collection of quantitative data was the structured questionnaire. Through face to face interview the interviewer read the questionnaire and recorded answers given by respondents. The questionnaire consisted of both closed ended questions and open ended ones. Data which were collected from the respondents included information on demographic characteristics such as sex, religion and age. Furthermore, other data collected from the respondents included information about forms of child abuse experienced by the respondents, type of perpetrators of child abuse for each form, time when respondents experienced child abuse, and reactions of respondents after being subjected to child abuse.

### **3.5.3 Qualitative data**

Qualitative data were collected through Focus Group Discussions (FGD) guided by a check list of questions. Participants in the FGD were only street children who voluntarily agreed to participate in the study. They were excluded from the face to face interview which was conducted through structured questionnaire. Prior to the start of FGD, the purpose and goals of the study were explained to the participants; also dates and times were set for the interviews. Specific issues such as different types of child abuse, methods used by street children to escape child abuse and their advantages and disadvantages were explored. Immediate consequences of child abuse were also examined in great details. Perceptions, ideas and opinions on child abuse among street children were assessed.

Participants in the FGD were placed into three groups namely, the group of young boys (8-13 years), the group of old boys (14-17 years) and the group of girls (14-17 years). One group was formed for girls since the number of girls who voluntarily agreed to participate in the FGD was smaller than that of boys. The participants were placed into different groups so as to enable them to speak freely and hence to participate fully in the discussion. Each group consisted of eight participants, the discussions was conducted in Kiswahili. Each group interview lasted for about two hours on average. The researcher ensured each question on the checklist was adequately addressed.

Note books were used to note down important points discussed by the participants and observed events or activities related to child abuse. The researcher's direct observation was employed in streets in order to be certain that some of the information which was given by street children during the interview and FGD relates to what the children do or is happening to them in the streets. The information included that which relates to petty trades or activities done by participants, some methods used by participants in order to escape child abuse such as running away when they saw perpetrators, sometimes when participants bribed some city militias and when some of the participants were verbally abused. The study conducted key informant interviews with social welfare officers from the Social Welfare Departments both in Kinondoni and Ilala municipalities. Issues which were discussed included factors contributing to an increase in child abuse among street children in each municipality and recommendations to minimize or eradicate it.

#### **3.5.4 Secondary data collection**

Secondary data relevant for this study was collected from the internet and libraries at Sokoine University of Agriculture in Morogoro whereby information about street children were collected from different dissertations and literatures. Also, the study collected information about street children and issues related to child abuse from REPOA's library in Dar es Salaam. Information about rights of the child was collected from the Child Development Policy document of 1996. Data about number of street children for each municipality under study were collected from the respective municipality.

#### **3.6 Data Processing and Analysis**

Data were coded, cleaned, and edited by using the computer programme of Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS). Different methods were used for data analysis. Quantitative data were analyzed by the use of descriptive statistic technique whereby cross tabulation, correlation, frequent counts and percentages were computed. For easy interpretation and understanding data have been presented in tabular forms.

For qualitative data analysis material from each session on all topics covered in the discussion guide or checklist was evaluated and interpreted to determine themes in regard to the objectives of this study. The units of analysis were words or concepts and themes. The consensus of the group was taken and not that of individuals.



### **3.7 Ethical Consideration**

Ethical consideration was given priority in this study in order to meet research ethics. Ethical considerations which the researcher prioritized include the researcher's self introduction to the street children, explanation in detail of the purpose of this study and its importance to street children before the beginning of the interviews and FDG. Later on, the researcher asked street children to participate voluntarily in the interview and assured them confidentiality of the information they provided. The researcher preserved anonymity of street children during the interview (filling the questionnaires) although some of them preferred to provide their names. The researcher was permitted to conduct this study by authority of Sokoine University of Agriculture as well as municipal directors of both Ilala and Kinondoni municipalities.

### **3.8 Limitation of the Study**

The researcher encountered a number of limitations during the study. The limitations include some parents of street children and some adults who had close relationship or friendship with street children were not willing to see their children or their friends underwent interview. This situation made street children who at the beginning agreed voluntarily to be interviewed stopped continuing with the interview when they realized that their parents or those adults were watching them disapprovingly. Sometimes the parents or adults intervened directly by commanding the street children not to continue with the interview because they seemed to benefit through street children. This includes some of the parents or guardians are assisted in begging by their young street children. This situation forced the researcher to

interview other street children who were free from such interferences in order to replace incomplete questionnaires. Due to this the researcher spent more time to accomplish the interview than the time which was planned before.

Some street children ran away suddenly during the interview when they saw city militias patrolling on the streets fearing that the militias would abuse them. Due to this, the researcher interviewed other street children so as to replace uncompleted questionnaires. This situation demanded more time than the normal time which the researcher planned for interviews.

## **CHAPTER FOUR**

### **4.0 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

In this chapter, the results of the study are presented and discussed in line with the study objectives and research questions. The chapter consists of five sections where by Section One is divided into seven sub-sections. Section One discusses the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of respondents; its sub-sections describe age, sex, and education of respondents. Other sub-sections describe respondents' place of original domicile, life style of respondents, respondents' sources of income and duration of respondents being in streets. Section Two discusses types of child abuse experienced by street children while Section Three describes factors contributing to increasing child abuse among street children. Section Four discusses methods used by street children to escape child abuse and Section Five discusses immediate consequences of child abuse on street children.

#### **4.1 Demographic and Socio-economic Characteristics of Respondents**

Examination of socio-economic characteristics such as level of education of the respondents in this study is important. This is because the characteristics provide the background information for the findings of the study. The parameters for demographic characteristics of the respondents include: age and sex of respondents, categories of respondents, place of domicile, and experience of child abuse on the streets in Dar es Salaam city. The parameters for socio – economic characteristics of the respondents include education and respondent's sources of income.

#### 4.1.1 Age of respondents

Age is one of the demographic characteristics which is important in understanding lifestyles of the street children including activities they do at a particular age. The age of the respondents interviewed ranged from eight to 17 years as shown in Table 1 below:

**Table 1: Age of respondents by gender (N=100)**

Age group (Years)	Gender of respondent		Total
	Male	Female	
8 – 13	34	10	44
14 – 17	36	20	56
<b>Total</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>100</b>

Results from Table 1 show that 56 street children were aged 14-17 years while 44 only were aged 8-13 years. This shows that there is little difference (12 children) between a number of old children (14-17 years) and young children (8-13 years). The plausible reason is that factors such as poverty which forced children to become street children are similar or the same for both old and young children.

The results show that a total of 44 street children were aged 8-13 years. The results imply that some children start street lives while they are still young. This situation should not be viewed or considered as a normal situation but a bad situation in Tanzania. This is because those children who are future productive resources are at risk of being affected by consequences of child abuse including HIV infections which may cause loss of life to the children.

#### **4.1.2 Sex of respondents**

In this study sex of respondents is one of the demographic characteristics which are important for understanding gender issues in relation to child abuse. Results from Table 1 show that 70% of the street children are boys while 30% are girls. This implies that majority of children interviewed in this study were boys. The reason for this situation is that most street girls feel shy to be identified as street children. Some of the street girls who engaged in petty trades including selling things such as water did not move with their items. They normally remained at one point. Unlike street girls, street boys were easily visible. It is very common to see street boys selling things such as water while walking around streets although sometimes it is difficult to reach them. This is because they are always moving from one point or place to another while selling things or begging. Gaidhane *et al.* (2008) reported similar findings that adolescent street boys in Mumbai are highly mobile population and difficult to reach.

#### **4.1.3 Education of respondents**

Education is one of the basic needs of children and all children have the right to get it. The type and levels of education which a street child attained may differ from one child to another. Table 2 below shows levels of formal education attained by respondents by ages.

**Table 2: Respondent's level of formal education by age (N=100)**

Age group (Years)	Level of formal education			Total
	Primary	Secondary	No education	
8 – 13	17	0	27	44
14 – 17	35	4	17	56
<b>Total</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>100</b>

Table 2 shows that a total of 52 respondents had primary education, four respondents had secondary education and 44 respondents had not undergone formal education. This means that the majority of respondents found in this study had primary education while very few had secondary education.

Also, results show that 27 respondents out of 44 who did not undergo formal education were aged 8-13 years while 17 respondents out of 44 who did not undergo the same education were aged 14-17 years. These results imply that illiteracy was high (44 illiterates) among respondents who were interviewed in this study and the most affected respondents were young children (8-13 years).

Table 2 shows that only four respondents out of 56 who were aged 14-17 years joined secondary schools. This implies that very few street children had secondary education. Out of four children, there were two children who had completed Form Four but did not pass the Form Four examinations and two children had not completed Form Four due to financial constraints. To quote a street girl of 15 years:

“I joined secondary school in 2008. I dropped out from the school in the middle of second term in the same year because of financial constraints facing my parents. Due to this the parents did not manage to continue paying school fees for me.”

#### 4.1.4 Place of original domicile

In Tanzania people including children are free to move from one place to another or from one region to another for different purposes provided that they do not violate the laws, rules and regulations concerned. Street children found in this study came from different regions in the country including Dodoma, Coast, Iringa, Kagera, Mtwara, Tanga, Morogoro, Mara, Singida, and Dar es Salaam as shown in Table 3.

**Table 3: Respondent's place of domicile by regions (N=100)**

<b>Region</b>	<b>Frequency</b>
Dodoma	21
Mtwara	17
Singida	14
Iringa	12
Tanga	9
Kagera	7
Coastal region	7
Dar es Salaam	5
Morogoro	5
Mara	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>

From Table 3 the results show that many street children who were interviewed in this study came from outside Dar es Salaam. Only a few (five) came from within Dar es Salaam. Berling (2004) reported similar findings, that is, majority of street children found in Dar es Salaam city originate from outside the city only few originate within the city. The reason for this is that some street children believed that if they come to live in Dar es Salaam city their lives would be better than they were in their original domicile places (rural areas). This was supported by a street boy aged 16 years who said:

“Poverty was common in my family when I was living at my home village in Dodoma. I decided to migrate to Dar es Salaam because there are many sources of income including petty trade in Dar es Salaam rather than in Dodoma. Hence, it is easier for me to make my life better in Dar es Salaam than in Dodoma by doing petty trade.”

That statement of the child above implies that poverty is a factor which forced children to flee to Dar es Salaam from their villages in Dodoma region. Also, results from Table 4 below show that 19 children out of 21 from Dodoma and 14 children out of 17 from Mtwara mentioned poverty as the factor made them to flee to Dar es Salaam. This is supported by national data (URT 2009a) which showed that Dodoma and Mtwara are among the ten regions in Tanzania which were identified as poor in terms of food insecure. According to URT (2009b) poverty remains highest in rural areas, where 38% of the population falls below the basic needs poverty line. Dar es Salaam has the lowest level of poverty, with 16% below the same line.

Death of parents is another factor for children to flee from rural areas or their homes to Dar es Salaam. Table 4 shows that 22 children experienced hardships after death of their parents (one parent or both parents). This is because no one was committed taking care of the children after death of their parents. As a result, the children experienced hardships including lack of basic needs or inadequate basic needs such as education, food and health. Consequently, the children decided to flee to Dar es Salaam in order to struggle for their survival in streets. Results from Table 4 show that 14 children migrated from their homes to Dar es Salaam where they became



street children. Family violence was the main factor for their migration. Harassment and beating are part of family violence whose children experienced frequently. Parents or/and family members of those children were perpetrators of family violence.

**Table 4: Factors for children to move to Dar es Salaam from their places of original domicile (N=100)**

Region	Factors			Number of children
	Poverty	Family violence	Death of parent(s)	
Dodoma	19	1	1	21
Mtwara	14	1	2	17
Singida	9	2	3	14
Iringa	5	2	5	12
Tanga	6	1	2	9
Kagera	3	2	2	7
Coastal region	4	1	2	7
Dar es Salaam	1	2	2	5
Morogoro	2	1	2	5
Mara	1	1	1	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>100</b>

#### 4.1.5 Life style of street children

The life style of street children is not uniform. It differs from one child to another. Due to this, street children can be placed into a number of categories whereby each category consists of children with similar life styles. This study found three main categories of street children. The first category belongs to children who live alone on the streets. This category consists of street children who live in the streets day and night. Their lives permanently depend on the street including opportunities for sleeping and working. Also, this first category consists of street children whose lives depend on the streets not for working or activities only but also for shelter whereby some of them rent rooms. Usually about three to five street children live in one

room; each one contributes payment of monthly room rent. Most of the street children of the first category have wholly or partially lost their families through reasons such as illness or have been abandoned because they have become too much of a burden. Some have run away from their families due to many factors including poverty.

The second category consists of street children who stay during day time in the streets but join their family members at home during night time while the third category consists of those who live on the streets with their families. These different categories imply that lifestyles are not uniform among street children. Some of them experience more hardships than others. While others experience hardships in getting basic needs including shelter others sleep at home with their families although during day time they spend most of the time in the streets. These categories show that street children require more or less different measures of dealing with their problems. Categories of street children and ages of those children have been shown in Table 5 below.

**Table 5: Categories of streets children by ages (years) (N=100)**

Age of respondents	Categories of respondents			Total
	Street children living alone in streets	Street children who stay during day time in the streets but join their families at home during night time	Street children living with their families in streets	
8-13	17	10	17	44
14-17	37	19	0	56
<b>Total</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>100</b>

Table 5 shows that 54 street children belong to the category of street children who live alone in streets. Also, 29 street children belong to the category of street children who stay during day time in streets but join their family members at home during night time. Those results imply that most of street children found in this study belong to the category of street children living alone in the streets. Reasons for this include some of those children lacking family members or relatives who live in Dar es Salaam and who can manage or are willing to live with them. Some of those children want to live free without supervised by their family members or relatives.

Table 5 shows that 37 street children out of 54 were aged 14-17 years while only 17 street children out of 54 were aged 8-13 years belong to the category of street children who live alone in streets. The results imply that the majority of respondents in the category of street children living alone in streets are older children (14-17 years). A possible reason for this situation is that those older children are more capable to struggle for their own survival including looking for their own daily needs in streets than young children (8-13 years).

From Table 5 results show that 19 street children out 29 who belong to the category of those who stay during day time in streets but join their family members at home during night time were aged 14-17 years while only 10 street children out of 29 who belong to this category were aged 8-13 years. This implies that many respondents from the category of children who stay during day time in streets but join their family members at home during night time who were interviewed in this study are old children. This is because old street children are more capable to spend day time in streets and go back to their families at night than young children. Also, unlike

young children, older children do not need close supervision from their parents or guardians. Hence, it is more possible for parents or guardians to leave them free or to allow their old children to go onto streets for different reasons including economic reason than young children. Table 5 shows that all street children (17 children) living with members of their families in streets were aged 8-13 only and none of them was aged 14-17 years. The reason for this is that it is easier for the members of families to control socially and economically young street children than those older street children. This was supported by a young street girl aged 12 years who said:

“I live in streets with my mother and one young brother. Both I and my young brother beg daily and we hand over all money we earn through begging to our mother. The mother uses that money to buy our daily needs including food. When I need money for my personal needs such as buying sweets I should first ask my mother. Our mother supports us socially and economically.”

It was stated during the FGD that street children living alone in the streets experience more abuse than street children who stay during day time in the streets but join their family members at home during night time, and those living with their family members on streets. Henley *et al.* (2010) in their study in Northern Tanzania showed similar results, that is, full-time street children reported significantly more abuse than part-time counterparts, or children who were not street children. Reasons for this situation include that firstly, most of street children living alone in streets have no any family members at all who can defend them when they are subjected to

child abuse. Secondly, while they are living in the streets without family members, some of them are vulnerable to child abuse both during day time and at night particularly those who depend on streets for working and living.

#### 4.1.6 Respondent's source of income

Street children engage in different activities as sources of their income in order to sustain their lives in the city as shown in Table 6.

**Table 6: Respondent's source of income by gender (N=100)**

Activity or petty trade	Gender of respondent		Total
	Male	Female	
Selling sweets	10	0	10
Luggage picking	3	0	3
Car wash	1	0	1
Bus barking	2	0	2
Drug peddling	2	0	2
Selling water	11	5	16
Selling reproduced CDs	7	0	7
Prostitution	0	7	7
Selling fruits	2	14	16
Begging	32	4	36
<b>Total</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>100</b>

This study found that all street children who were interviewed engaged either in petty trade such as selling sweets or in activities such as begging. UNICEF (2009) reported that children working in streets perform similar tasks throughout the world. They shine shoes, wash and mind cars and sell lottery tickets, magazines; cigarettes and chewing gum. They also do odd jobs; beg; entertain, and even direct traffic at intersections. From Table 6 results show that 32 street boys and four street girls out of 36 engage in begging. This implies that many street boys engage in begging while such street girls are few. Most of street girls avoid begging, mainly they feel shy.

Also, it is common for street children who beg to walk or move around almost all the time when they beg. Many girls do not prefer this situation.

On the other hand, it was stated during the FGD that some street children prefer to engage in begging for a number of reasons. Firstly, begging is an easier activity which can be done even by street children who are at the tender age of below 13 years. Secondly, street children who lack capital for petty trade or business can resort to begging. Thirdly, it is easier for some street children while they are begging to get protection from their family members or relatives against perpetrators of child abuse. Fourthly, some adults mainly, female adults, who are disabled or pretend to be disabled, for instance, the blind, walk together with their children or children of their neighbours or relatives so as to get their support in the process of begging. They normally pay these children for the support they provided or work they did. All these findings show that some street children start to experience child abuse at that tender age, a situation which may affect their physical and psychological development.

When a street child from the category of street children who live with their family members on streets is begging at least one member of the child's family is around in order to protect the child against perpetrators of child abuse. This was supported by a street girl of 10 years of age who said the following:

“I am 10 years old. My activity is begging in the streets. When I beg my mother is around in order to protect me against perpetrators. This is because I am not old enough to be alone in the streets while begging. Perpetrators

tend to take by force money from us (street children) which we earned through begging and sometimes they harass and beat us.”

Although the statement made by the street girl above confirms that some street children get protection from their family members, it has been revealed that the protection provided to those children from their family members cannot be fully effective. This is because the family members can also be overpowered by perpetrators and also the family members sometimes react to perpetrators after their children have been already subjected to abuse. The researcher’s observation found a woman who was foul tempered and complaining to a perpetrator who pushed down a child of that woman almost causing injury.

Results from Table 6 show that 10 street boys engaged in selling sweets, there was no any street girl engaged in selling sweets. There were 11 street boys and five street girls who engaged in selling water. These results suggest that street boys prefer to sell items including sweets and bottled water which are easily carried at hands. This enable the boys to move with those items rather than selling items like bananas which are not easily carried at hands and which sometimes demand them to be stationed at one point or place while selling the items.

Results from Table 6 show that out of 16 street children, there were two street boys and 14 street girls who engaged in selling fruits. This implies that unlike street boys, many street girls prefer to sell things like bananas which normally do not demand street children to carry them at hand while moving with them. It is common for girls, including street girls, to carry things on their heads rather than it is for street boys.

The study's direct observation found street girls who carried on their heads dishes and baskets which contained bananas and then sold them while stationed at one point or place without moving.

Table 6 shows that seven street girls out of 30 engaged in prostitution. It was found that those girls engaged in prostitution as their source of income. Most of them earn money between Tsh 3000–15 000 per day. The money enables them to get daily needs. All the girls said that it was financial hardship which drove into prostitution.

#### 4.1.7 Duration of being in the streets

Street children were asked to explain for how long they have been in the streets in Dar es Salaam city. This was important to understand how long a street child has been vulnerable or is at risk of being affected by consequences of child abuse. This is very important especially for planning intervention programmes aimed at combating and preventing child abuse. Responses of street children show that some of them have been there for a short time while others have long time been in the streets as shown in Table 7 below.

**Table 7: Duration of street children being in streets (N=100)**

Duration of being in streets (months)	Categories of street children			Total
	Street children living alone in streets	Street children who stay during day time in streets but join their family members at home during night time	Street children living with their families in streets	
More than 36	5	2	0	7
25-36	7	4	0	11
13-24	25	15	0	40
1-12	16	7	6	29
Less than 1	1	1	11	13



<b>Total</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>100</b>
--------------	-----------	-----------	-----------	------------

Table 7 shows that 40 children had been in streets for 13-24 months. Out of 40 street children, there were 25 children from the category of children living alone in streets and 15 children who belong to the category of children staying during day time in the streets but join their family members at home during night time. There was no child from the category of street children living with their families in streets. This is followed by 29 children who had been in the streets for 1-12 months. Out of 29 street children, 16 children belong to the category of children who live alone in the streets while seven children belong to those who stay during day time in the streets but join their family members at home during night time. Six children out of 29 belong to the category of children living with their families in streets. There were 13 street children who had been in the streets for less than a month. Out of 13 street children, 11 children belong to the category of children living with their families in streets. There was only one child from the category of children living alone in streets and one child from those who stay during day time in the streets but join their family members at home during night time.

The results above show that a few children who stay or live alone in streets had been in streets for less than a month. The results suggest that those children are more vulnerable to abuse during the first days of their arrival (duration of less than a month) in Dar es Salaam city than the period of more than a month after their arrival in the city whereby most of them tend to have some experience of street lives. Protection of street children by their parents or other people during the first days of their arrival in Dar es Salaam is very important so as to rescue those children from

abuse. Tadele (2009) reported similar finding that is, street boys who are new arrivals in Addis Ababa city experienced more abuse during the first days of their arrival than during the rest of the days they spent in that city.

## 4.2 Types of Child Abuse

This study was interested on finding types of child abuse experienced by street children. Results show that street children were exposed to three types of abuse namely, physical child abuse, verbal child abuse, and sexual child abuse as reported in detail and discussed below.

### 4.2.1 Physical child abuse

Physical child abuse is one of the types of child abuse which violates rights of street children. In this study street children were considered to have been subject to physical abuse if they had experienced physical injury or harm and harassment. Results show that 94 street children were subjected to different forms of physical child abuse while six were not subjected to any form of physical child abuse as shown in Table 8 below:

**Table 8: Forms of physical child abuse experienced by street children by genders (N=94)**

Form of physical child abuse	Gender of respondent		Total
	Male	Female	
Harassment	54	17	71
Beating	12	11	23
<b>Total</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>94</b>

The term harassment in this study means removing away street children from the streets forcibly, taking or attempting to take by force things sold by street children on the streets and pushing street children on the streets. Results from Table 8 show

that the many street children were subjected to harassment (71) followed by beating (23).

The majority of street children in this study were subjected to harassment simply because most of the street children interviewed engage in petty trade in prohibited areas of the city such as on pavements of roads and bus stands. City militias patrol frequently on these areas to make sure that no business is done there. They use that opportunity to harass street children. To quote a street boy:

“I sell sweets at Ubungo Bus Terminal along Morogoro road. When I sell the sweets sometimes I experience harassment from city militias. This is because city militias do not allow any person to conduct petty trade or business at the said bus terminal.”

Street children were subjected to physical child abuse by different types of perpetrators. In this study street children mentioned a number of perpetrators of physical child abuse as shown in Table 9 below:

**Table 9: Perpetrators of physical child abuse (N=94)**

<b>Perpetrator</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
City militias	60	63.9
“Matembo”	14	14.9
The police	9	9.6
Artists	5	5.3
Customers	2	2.1
Gang of adults	2	2.1
Bus conducts	2	2.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>100.0</b>

In this study city militias means a group of adults trained as soldiers, who are not part of the armed forces. City militias are employed by the city council to execute its duties including ensuring that people do not engage in trades or activities on prohibited areas in the city. The police are an organized group of people, whose job is maintaining order, ensuring the regulations are obeyed, and preventing crime in the country. The Central Government is employer of the police. Having such many types of perpetrators of physical child abuse implies that physical child abuse among street children is a big problem which comes from different sources.

This study found that in spite of the fact that city militias are main perpetrators of physical child abuse, they also solicit and/or receive bribes from street children when they patrol on the streets. This was supported by a street child who said the following:

“It is common for city militias to harass and beat street children when they find those children engaging in petty trades or doing other activities in the streets. Sometimes city militias instead of beating and harassing the children they solicit and/or receive bribes from those children and allow them to continue with selling things or doing various activities on streets.”

The study also observed when some of the street children gave money to some city militias so that they can continue with their petty trades or activities in the streets without being abused.

This study found that street children experience child abuse at Ubungo from a unique group of adults called “Matembo”. There are about 20 “matembo” who walk around day and night at Ubungo area. “Matembo” are tough and powerful jobless

adults. They often move in groups of about two to three people, every day they demand money by force from street children especially those who sell things on the streets. “Matembo” will beat a street child and take all money the child earned on that day if that child fails to provide money to them. This was also supported by a street child of 12 years of age who said:

“Matembo” frequently abuse street children at Ubungo. They force each street child who is found selling things on the streets to give them money Tsh 200–1000 per day. It depends on the value of things one sells. If a street child sells things of high value for instance, Tsh 100 000 then that child must give “matembo” Tsh 1000. If the street child fails to give “matembo” money, they will threaten the child with sharp instruments such as knives, and will search child’s pockets and take all the money the child has. At the end “matembo” will beat the child. The police know some of the “Matembo”, but I do not know whether they have taken strong actions against them.”

During the FGD Street children said that some of the police officers visit places where street children rest at day time or sleep at night in the streets. If they find street children there they will arrest and beat them even if the children have done nothing wrong. According to Human Rights Watch (1996) Indian street children are routinely detained legally, beaten, tortured as sometimes killed by the police. All these findings show that some of the police officers instead of protecting street children when they are subjected to child abuse, they increase the problem of child abuse among street children.

Street children stated that there is time when physical child abuse is more practiced than other times in a day. Findings show that 76% of the respondents said physical child abuse is common from 1031 to 1600. The reason given is that during this time the city militias execute their duties on the streets whereby they also subject street children to physical abuse. Physical child abuse done at that time does not only humiliate street children but also make them engage in petty trade under feelings of fear and uncertainty. The situation may adversely affect their trade. The time that has been reported by street children in which physical child abuse was less practiced is from 0001 to 0429, 0430 to 1030 and 1601 to 2359 (9%, 8% and 7% respectively). The reason for this is that during all these times city militias who are the main perpetrators of physical child abuse normally do not work or patrol on the streets.

Street children normally react in different ways after being subjected to physical child abuse as shown in Table 10 whereby six street children did not experience physical abuse hence there were no reactions from them.

**Table 10: Reaction of street children after subjected to physical child abuse (N=94)**

<b>Reaction</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Feeling of anger	38	40.4
Do nothing	32	34.0
Feeling of fear	11	11.7
Feeling of shame	10	10.7
Doing back similar action (retaliating)	3	3.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 10 shows that the most common reaction of street children after being subjected to physical child abuse is the feeling of anger (40.4%) followed by doing

nothing (34%). Street children whose reaction is anger believe that there are no substantial reasons for them to be abused in the streets where they live and do petty trade or activities for their survival. Hence, their feeling of anger is towards not only the perpetrators but also the Government which has not taken effective measures to prevent child abuse on the streets. Instead of preventing child abuse, in one way or another, the Government perpetuates child abuse on the streets through its law enforcing agents particularly city militias and the police. These are supposed to protect street children against child abuse and other actions which violate the rights of those children. To quote a street boy of 16 years old:

“There is growing anger among street children against the Government of Tanzania simply because the Government has not taken effective measures to prevent child abuse. When those children sell things on streets they are subjected to abuse. Some of the perpetrators of child abuse are the police and city militias who patrol on streets on behalf of the Government.”

Respondents who do nothing as their reaction after being subjected to physical child abuse explained reasons to defend their decision. They explained that street children know that they violate rules or regulations directed by the city by engaging in petty trades in the prohibited areas such as on the pavements of roads. Also, the children know that by violating the said rules or regulations they are wrong doers who are susceptible to abuse or legal actions against them by the police or city militias. Due to this the children decided to do nothing after being physically abused. There are also some street children who feel that it is helpless for them to take any reaction towards perpetrators because their reaction cannot help them or bring any change. Such kind of feeling on one side of the coin implies that these street children are

totally depressed about physical child abuse and have lost hope. Other reactions are feeling of fear (11.7%), feeling of shame (10.7%), and doing back similar reaction (retaliating) with 3.2%.

#### 4.2.2 Verbal child abuse

Verbal child abuse is another type of child abuse in which street children are subjected to. In this study street children were subject to verbal abuse if they were yelled or shouted at; threatened with physical harm; cursed or sworn at; nasty words and belittlement were experienced. Results show that 98% of street children who were interviewed were subjected to different forms of verbal child abuse; the most common form is foul language (33%). This is followed by teasing (30%), belittlement (15%), and threat of physical harm (8%). Street children were subjected to other forms of verbal child abuse which are yell and cursed or sworn at (7% and 5% respectively).

Street children were asked to explain sources of verbal child abuse which they experienced whereby two street children did not experience abuse and hence did not respond to the question. Street children's responses have been summarized in Table 11 below:

**Table 11: Sources of verbal child abuse experienced by street children (N=98)**

Sources of verbal child abuse	Frequency	Percentage
Customers	36	36.7
City Militias	21	21.4
Adult gangs	14	14.3
The police	13	13.3
Tradesmen	12	12.3
Bus conductors	2	2.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>100.0</b>



Table 11 shows that the main source of verbal child abuse is customers (36.7%). These are people whom street children interact with in their petty trades or activities. The customers may respond negatively during the interaction with street children, a situation which sometimes results in verbal child abuse. Other sources of verbal child abuse are city militias (21.4%), adult gangs (14%.3), and the police (13.3%), tradesmen (12.3%) and bus conductors (2%). Street children were asked how frequently they were subjected to verbal child abuse. Their responses showed that they were verbally abused more than three times per day and others were subjected to verbal abuse once per day (52% and 18% respectively). Furthermore, street children were subjected to verbal child abuse two times per day while others were subjected to verbal abuse three times per day (17% and 11% respectively). The results imply that street children experience verbal abuse at different rates in a day. All of those children are at risk of being subjected to consequences of verbal child abuse like developing feelings of anger. This study found that street children showed various reactions after being subjected to verbal abuse but two street children did not show their reactions since they did not experience verbal abuse as shown in Table 12 below.

**Table 12: Reactions of street children after being subjected to verbal child abuse by gender (N=98)**

Type of reaction	Gender of respondent		Total
	Male	Female	
No feeling	40	3	43
Feeling of shame	2	21	23
Doing back similar action	17	2	19
Feeling of anger	7	1	8
Feeling of fear	3	2	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>98</b>

From Table 12 results show that 43 street children had no feeling after being subjected to verbal abuse. Out of these 40 were street boys and three street girls. This shows that reaction of no feeling is more common among street boys than among street girls. The results imply that most of the street boys are used to verbal child abuse to the extent that they no longer feel its impact. The researcher observed the way some customers and individual adults used foul language/words against street children. This includes a customer who asked his change to a street boy who was selling sweets through the statement “*you fox, where is my change?*”

Also, Table 12 shows that 21 street girls felt shame and only two street boys felt shame after being subjected to verbal child abuse. This implies that unlike street boys, many street girls feel shame after being subjected to verbal child abuse. A possible reason for this is that it is common or tendency for women or girls in African societies to feel more shame than men or boys when exposed to an event which humiliates human dignity including verbal abuse.

The results reveal that 17 street boys and only two street girls did take the same action to perpetrators as they did to them (children) after being subjected to verbal child abuse. This shows that street boys attempt more to expose their feeling of retaliation than street girls. However, retaliation may increase confrontation between a verbal perpetrator and a street child who retaliated against the perpetrator, the situation which may pave the way for other forms of child abuse such as beating the child. On the other hand, retaliation may send messages to the perpetrator that street

children do not like to be verbally abused and that they attempted to react by retaliating against verbal perpetrators.

#### 4.2.3 Sexual child abuse

Street children need to be protected against actions which violate their rights including sexual child abuse. This is not always done as a result some of them are subjected to sexual child abuse. In this study street children were considered to have been subjected to sexual child abuse if they were subjected to any form of sexual practice such as rape, homosexuality, touching of breast, touching of buttocks, sexual intercourse and unwanted sexual jokes, stories or questions. Results show that 88 respondents were subjected to different forms of sexual child abuse while 12 were not subjected to any form of sexual child abuse as shown in Table 13 below:

**Table 13: Forms of sexual child abuse experienced by street children by gender (N=88)**

Forms of sexual child abuse	Gender of respondent		Total
	Male	Female	
Homosexuality	36	5	41
Unwanted sexual stories, jokes or questions	25	3	28
Sexual intercourse	0	12	12
Raping	0	5	5
Touching buttocks	0	1	1
Touching breasts	0	1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>88</b>

In this study the term homosexuality means sexual relations between either a male adult and a street boy or a female adult and a street girl. The term sexual intercourse in this study means sexual relationships between a male adult and a street girl. The relationships include penetrative anal or vaginal sex.

There are different definitions of rape and different perceptions of whether certain actions constitute rape. According to Herman (2006) traditional laws were gender specific, providing that only women could be victims of rape and only men could be rapist. In recent years many states including Canada have rewritten their rape law to be neutral. Rape is defined as sexual intercourse against a person will. It is considered as an act of violence rather than principally sexual encounter. By this definition not only females can be raped but also males.

According to O'hara and O'hara (2003) and Cowie (1989) rape means the act of having sexual intercourse with a female without her conscious and voluntary permission. The act is committed without the consent of the female, regardless of age. Similarly, if the victim is a female child who is not old enough to understand the nature of the act, the accused may be charged with rape. URT (1998) in its Sexual Offences Special Provisions Act, section 130 (1) & (2) generally stipulates that it is an offence for a male person to rape a girl or a woman. This implies that in Tanzania it is only a male person who commits the offence of rape to a woman or a girl. Basing on this line, rape in this study means a situation whereby a male adult has sexual intercourse with a street girl by the use of force or without consent of that girl.

Penetrative anal sex to street boys or to any person is a commission of one of unnatural offences under Penal Code. URT (2002) in the Penal Code section 154(1) (a) &(c) states that any person who has canal knowledge of any person against the

order of nature commits an offence. Also, any person who permits a male person to have carnal knowledge of him or her against the law of nature, that person commits an offence. This study did not find any street boy who said that he was forcibly sodomized but voluntarily engaged in homosexuality. This is because the boys believe that only lazy or weak boys are victims of forced sodomy. Most boys want to be recognized as strong boys in sexual issues in such a way that they cannot be sodomized without their consent. However, during the discussion respondents said that some street boys are subjected to forced sodomy.

Results from Table 13 show that 41 street children were subjected to homosexuality and out of that 36 were street boys and five were street girls. The results imply that homosexuality is the most common form of sexual child abuse among street boys. The reasons for this are that most of street boys found in this study take their shelter in public spaces such as on the pavements of roads and public buildings, and on verandas of business buildings. There is no assured protection to those boys in the spaces or buildings. For some street boys, having sex with men (male adults) is a means of earning money to fulfil basic survival needs.

The children earn more money through homosexuality than they earn through normal petty trades or activities. Some street boys who engage in homosexuality as a means of earning money, are paid between Tsh 20 000-25 000 per day. On the other hand, the boys earn between Tsh 2000-7000 per day when engaging in begging or petty trades such as selling water and sweets. Such situations reveal that difficult circumstances in which street children live including lack of money to buy daily needs for their survival force some of the children to be victims of homosexuality.

Results from Table 13 show that a total number of 28 street children were subjected to unwanted sexual stories, jokes or questions whereby 25 were street boys and only three were street girls. Possible reason for this is that it is common for males including street boys in African society interacting more with all people including male adults than street girls can do. Females including street girls tend to avoid interacting with some males especially male adults. This is because the females fear that interactions particularly frequent interactions between males and females may lead to sexual relationships between them. Not only this but also frequent interactions between male adults and street girls may expose that girls to sexual abuse. Due to this, street girls tend to be more careful than boys in selecting which male adults to interact with. Therefore, this situation minimizes chances of street girls to be exposed to unwanted sexual stories, jokes or questions. Also, Table 13 shows that five street girls were exposed to raping, one street girl was exposed to touching of breasts and one street girl was exposed to touching of buttocks. Street children were asked to mentioned sources of sexual child abuse where 12 respondents did not know the sources since they were not exposed to sexual abuse as shown in Table 14 below:

**Table 14: Sources of sexual child abuse (N=88)**

<b>Source of sexual abuse</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Individual adults	59	67.1
“Matembo”	17	19.3
Adult gangs	9	10.2
The police	3	3.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 14 above shows that individual adults are the main source of sexual child abuse (67.1%), followed by “matembo” with 19.3%. Other sources of sexual child abuse are adult gangs and the police (10.2% and 3.4% respectively). Street children categorized the individual adults into two groups. First, there are those who consider sexual relations in terms of sexual business, something which can be talked about or bargained between the adults and street children. Street children are lured into sexual relations or paid money for sexual actions they offer. Secondly, individual adults who use force to have sex with street children such as raping street girls.

During the FGD it was found that some police officers when conducting patrols on streets sometimes use this opportunity to demand or ask sexual intercourse from street children whom they find wandering on streets especially during night time. They promise the children that they will not take legal action against those children. Unlike the police, “matembo” and gangs of adults (adults who misbehave and walk in groups particularly at night) normally use force to expose street children to sexual abuse. This is because those people are misbehaving adults who do not consider impacts of their actions to street children and society at large. This study took into account reactions of street children after being subjected to sexual child abuse. This study found that 12 respondents did not respond to the particular question since they were not subjected to that abuse as shown in Table 15 below.

**Table 15: Reactions taken by street children after being sexually abused (N=88)**

<b>Type of action taken</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Feeling of shame	49	55.7
Feeling of sadness	17	19.3

Fear	15	17.0
Go to hospital	3	3.4
Do nothing	2	2.3
Report to the police	2	2.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>100.0</b>

---

Street children stated the various reactions they took after being subjected to sexual child abuse; the common reaction is feeling of shame (55.7%). The reason for this is that sexual child abuse degrades human dignity and privacy of street children. Next to feeling of shame is feeling of sadness (19.3%) followed by fear (17%). Since sexual child abuse violates a child's rights, it was expected in this study that most of the street children who were sexually abused could report to the police what happened to them so that legal actions could be taken against the perpetrators. Contrary to the expectation, only 2.3% of all street children reported events of sexual child abuse to the police, most of them do not like to do so. To quote a street girl aged 16 years:

“I had been exposed to the events of sexual abuse including rape but I did not report them to the police. I do not trust the police. This is because when my fellow child was raped, she reported the event to the police. The police caught a suspect but at the end they did not send the suspect to the court of law. The police left the suspect free.”

The statement from the street girl above implies that street children have lost hope that the police can help them against sexual abuse. They no longer trust the police. On the other hand, feelings of shame, sadness and fear which are common reactions among street children seem to have little impact or messages to perpetrators and to the public at large. In fact, reporting events of child sexual abuse to the police and



other institutions such as hospitals could be one of the ways to influence effective measures to be taken against sexual child abuse among street children.

Street children were asked about the time at which sexual child abuse is often practiced. Their responses show that 66% of all respondents said that sexual child abuse occurs at night while 22% said at day time and 12% did not know. This means that events of sexual child abuse occur both at night and day time although most of the events happen during the night. Reasons for this include that most of the perpetrators subject street children to sex forcedly during night. Also, many street children and their customers do sexual business at night so that they can not be easily noticed. To quote a street boy of 12 years old:

“I sleep on pavements of Bakhresa’s house at Kariakoo. There are other 24 street children who sleep there. Sometimes perpetrators come on foot at that house during the night in order to sodomize us (the children). Sometimes the perpetrators spread chemical sprays so that we can sleep deeply and hence be easily sodomized. Some perpetrators come at Bakhresa’s house by vehicles and pick some of the children into their vehicles then go somewhere else where the children are sodomized.”

Since this study found three types of child abuse, it is important to understand correlation between the types as shown in Table 16 below.

**Table 16: Correlation between types of child abuse**

	Types of child abuse		
	Physical abuse	Verbal abuse	Sexual abuse
Physical abuse	1	0.132	+0.308**
		0.192	0.002

Verbal abuse	0.132	1	-0.095
	0.192		0.347
Sexual abuse	+0.308**	-0.095	1
	0.002	0.347	

\*\*Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Results from Table 16 show that there is significant correlation between physical abuse and sexual abuse ( $r = +0.308$ ,  $p = 0.002$ ). This implies that as physical child abuse increases sexual child abuse also tends to increase. This is because in most cases when street children are subjected to some forms of sexual abuse such as rape, some forms of physical abuse such as pushing or beating also take place. On the other hand, there is no significant correlation between verbal abuse and sexual abuse ( $r = -0.095$ ,  $p = 0.347$ ), and also between verbal abuse and physical abuse ( $r = 0.132$ ,  $p = 0.192$ ). Reason for this is that perpetrators can subject street children to verbal abuse only without subjecting the children either to physical abuse or sexual abuse.

### 4.3 Factors Contributing to Increased Child Abuse among Street Children

While some studies including those done by Henley *et al.* (2010) suggest that children on the streets are exposed more to child abuse and violence, likewise in this study street children were asked whether child abuse is increasing in Dar es salaam. Their responses show that 97% of all street children stated that child abuse among streets children is increasing as days go by. Only 3% of all street children said that they do not know whether or not child abuse is increasing. Street children explained factors for increasing of child abuse among street children as follow:

The frequency of child abuse is high when street children engage in petty trades which are prohibited by laws (illegal trades) including selling reproduced CDs. This is because those children are subjected to abuse not only as street children but also

as children who engage in illegal trades. This was supported by a street child who said:

“Perpetrators such as registered artists abused me frequently when I was selling reproduced CDs two years ago. The artists were doing so on the basis that it is illegal to sell reproduced CDs without permission of registered artists who own the original CDs. I stopped selling the CDs in order to avoid being abuse by the artists. I am selling sweets nowadays. I experience lower frequency of abuse than it used to be before.”

In addition to the above statement, Smith (1998) found that involvement in petty crimes, or even proximity to such a crime, has frequently made street children victims of violence from the administrators and the public.

During the discussion participants stated that most of the public, the police and city militias have a negative perception towards street children. They perceive street children as hooligans, vagabonds, and prone to commit crimes. Some of them perceive street children as troublesome and do not deserved to get social services. Basing on this perception, the public, the police and city militias sometimes fail to treat street children as they treat children who live normal lives.

Participants said in the discussion that while it is true that street children sometimes engage in legal trades in prohibited areas, sometimes those children engage also in illegal activities such as drug peddling like some adults do. The police, city militias and the public tend to assume that whenever a crime is committed on the streets,

street children are either involved themselves or know the culprit. As a result of this, some of the police abuse street children in the process of investigating the crime. They consider street children to be target of abuse in order investigation of a crime to be carried on successfully.

During the FGD participants explained that some street children live independently without being supervised by their family members. The state of some street children being independent and without any supervision of their family members is a loophole for increased child abuse. The perpetrators know that most of street children especially those who live alone in streets and those who stay during day time in the streets but join their family members at home during night time have no family members in streets who could defend them or provide any support to them once they are subjected to abuse. It is upon a street child himself or herself to defend against perpetrators when that child is subjected to abuse. Therefore, perpetrators feel that it is easier to abuse those street children than those who are under the protection of their family members. Manihara (2006) reported similar findings that children living in streets without family members often experience abuse. This is due to the fact that there are no family members who could protect them against perpetrators.

Child abuse is beneficial to some perpetrators particularly city militias who perpetuate child abuse simply because it is one of the sources of their income. Some city militias patrol on the streets in order to ensure that no trade or activity is done on the prohibited places such as on the pavements of roads. However, the allowed areas for trade cannot accommodate all street children who engage in petty trade.

Also, most of them cannot afford to pay the required taxes and compete in business with adult traders who run big businesses. Therefore, the solution for street children is doing petty trade on road pavements and other prohibited areas. By doing so they are often caught and their goods are taken by force by city militias who patrol the areas. Most of the street children who are caught or their things are taken by force by city militias cannot be left free unless they offer bribes to them. The bribes offered depend on the value of the things taken by force, but all in all the principle is that the higher the prices of things taken the bigger the bribe offered and vice versa. The bribes offered normally range from 2000–20 000 per street child. A street boy of 16 years old supported this by saying the following:

“I remember that one day a city militia harassed me and grabbed the items which I was selling in the streets. The items were valued at Tsh 150 000 I bribed the militia Tsh 15 000 then he gave me back the items. Most of city militias perpetuate child abuse for their personal benefits or gains.”

Financial constraints among street children are also a contributing factor for increasing child abuse. Street children like adults need money so that they can get daily needs including basic needs. Due to financial constraints some of them cannot afford to rent rooms. As a result they sleep on the pavements of roads and even on trees whereby they are exposed to child abuse. Some of them lack capital to buy things from wholesale shops and sell them at retail prices so as to get profit. Due to this, some traders use this opportunity by giving the children things to sell and pay them some daily allowance in accordance with the agreement reached between them. Very often these traders abuse street children when they submit to them a less

amount of money earned from selling the goods. Street children sometimes submit less money to the traders due to factors such as on the process of selling things some of those things can be stolen by thieves or taken by force by perpetrators or lack of enough customers. A street boy of 12 years supported such explanations as follows:

“I am temporarily employed to sell apples on streets on the basis of daily payment. One day city militias took by force the apples which I was selling. I was left with nothing to sell on that day and hence I did not submit money to my employer. When I reported this event to my employer, he abused me verbally and swore that if it happens again he would either beat me or sexually abuse me as a compensation for the loss.”

Harsh conditions under which street children work and sleep are a breeding ground for child abuse. This study found that street children tend to work on the congested areas such as at the bus stands, crowded traffic and markets. Also, some street children sleep on the pavements of buildings and roads. All these areas are harsh and not well secured areas but vulnerable to child abuse. Since street children work on those harsh and insecure areas and some of them sleep on those areas, it is easier for perpetrators to abuse the children. A street boy aged 15 years supported this by saying the following:

“I am a porter at Ubungo Up-country Bus Terminal. I sleep there on the veranda of the passenger building. Sometimes I experience abuse from different people coming there.”

The Government through its law enforcing agents such as the police and courts has been taking ineffective measures to solve the problem of child abuse. The police

take a long time to investigate or act upon allegation of child abuse while the courts take a longer time to draw judgments on cases of child abuse. Such measures cannot provide a viable solution to child abuse among street children. To quote a street boy of 17 years old:

“The Government in most cases takes ineffective measures which cannot provide a viable solution against child abuse. The measures include courts which take many years to draw judgments on cases of child abuse (including raping cases, although they might be few). While the courts delay to draw judgments on the cases some of the suspects of those cases who were released on bails continue with their activities in streets. Sometimes they threaten street children who reported those incidences to the police.”

The statement of the street boy above shows how measures taken by the Government to deal with the problem of child abuse are ineffective. Because of this and other factors discussed above, child abuse among street children still continues as days go by.

#### **4.4 Methods Used by Street Children to Escape Child Abuse**

This study reveals different strategies or methods used by street children in order to escape child abuse. The methods include the following:

Street children (both girls and boys) live in small groups of about five to seven children for purposes of security and helping each other in order to solve their social problems. Members of each group know each other and respect is high among them. It is through these groups that each group member is informed about perpetrators

and events of child abuse which take place in the streets in which they have vested their interests. The members usually agree upon measures which should be taken by each member group in accordance with the situation in which the information was found. This was supported by a street boy of 12 years old who said the following:

“I am a group member of five street children. The members help each other among themselves on many issues including informing each other about events of child abuse happening on streets. Two weeks ago one member aged 11 years was forcibly sodomized by an individual adult. The victim decided to remain silent, but the rest of members of the group together with support from other people reported the event to the police. Consequently, the culprit was arrested by the police.”

During the FGD street children stated that they bribe perpetrators particularly city militias and the police in order to escape child abuse. When city militias catch street children who sell things on streets or catch the things which are sold by street children, some city militias do not leave them free or do not hand back the things to those children unless they bribe the city militias. If the children fail to offer bribes, the militias will send the children to the courts of law. Sometimes street children bribe the police so that they can not be arrested when they are suspected as criminals.

In order to escape abuse some street children avoid visiting areas which are susceptible to abuse such as bars and music or dance halls. Some street children escape child abuse by avoiding spending much time in areas which are frequently patrolled by the police including beach areas near the State House whereby normally



from 1800–0600 hours patrols by the police are more active. Also, street children do not sell things on streets which are under city militias or police operation. Some street children develop good relationships or friendships with some perpetrators of child abuse so that they can get favours from those perpetrators including not to be subjected to child abuse. To quote a street child:

“In order to be sure of my survival in the streets here at Buguruni, I have established friendship with many perpetrators of child abuse including city militias as well as the police. Because of this I experience less abuse than it used to be before.”

Street children particularly street boys walk with sharp instruments and sometimes sleep with the instruments for self defence against perpetrators. This was supported by a street boy who said:

“Street children especially street boys walk with sharp instruments including knives and razors which are put in the pockets of their clothes for self defence against perpetrators. I and most of the street children who live alone on streets tend to sleep with those instruments in order to defend against those perpetrators.”

In spite of the statements of the street child above, the study also observed the majority of street boys who carried the said instruments as well as sharp and short pieces of irons. The instruments were hidden in the pockets of their shirts or trousers. The study observed that street children did not use those instruments for self defence against perpetrators only. Some of the children use those instruments for illegal activities including stealing.

Street children escape child abuse which might happen at permanent sleeping places such as on the pavements of buildings by seeking protection from the security guards of the buildings against perpetrators. Each street child pays Tsh.200 per day to a security guard for the service of protection the guard offers. On the other hand, some street children escape child abuse which might happen at places they sleep by having no permanent sleeping places. This was supported by a street boy aged 14 years who said:

“If I find perpetrators visiting a place where I sleep then I move to another place where I can sleep without being exposed to abuse. The day before yesterday I and five children slept at Ubungo Bus Terminal. Two perpetrators came there at night so as to sodomize us forcedly. I decided to move to another place so as to escape them. Yesterday I slept on that tree you see there. I did not sleep comfortably but it was better for me to sleep on that tree than to sleep on a place where forced sodomy was likely to take place.”

It is no wonder to see that street children while selling things in the streets move with the things they sell from one street to another instead of establishing a permanent place of selling the things. This helps them not only to escape perpetrators such as “Matembo” who often tend to abuse street children whom they know and those who go against their interests, but also to look for new customers. Some street children who have permanent places of selling their wares escape child abuse by running away with their wares once they see perpetrators especially city

militias approach them. They come back to continue with their petty trade or activities when the perpetrators have disappeared.

Some street children earn money per day and spend all the money within that day so as to escape perpetrators who tend to search those children in order to take away money from them. This situation was supported by a street boy of 12 years old who said:

“I beg in the streets and spend all the money I earn. I do not keep money for use in the future in order to escape perpetrators who used to search me and then to snatch my money. In most cases this searching goes together with harassment or beating.”

Some street children use drugs including cocaine, *mirungi*, marijuana, and heroine and sniff glue so as to become strong against perpetrators. During FGD respondents stated that street children use those substances so that they can be courageous over abuses and other difficulties of life in the streets.

Unlike street children who use drugs so as to be strong against perpetrators, some street children avoid using drugs and doing illegal activities. They tend to be honest to customers who buy things which the children sell and tend to be faithful to the public at large so that customers and the public may trust them. This situation creates an environment in which the frequency of abuse to those children is lower than it might happen to street children who are unfaithful and dishonest on streets such as thieves. To quote a street boy aged 16 years:

“I sell sweets in streets. I do not engage in illegal activities like stealing. Also, I respect my customers and other people. Because of all this, I experience lower frequency of abuse than street children who engage in

illegal activities. Those children are subjected to abuse as both street children and criminals.”

Some street children normally buy second-hand clothes and sandals of low quality in order to escape perpetrators. Some perpetrators when they find street children are wearing high quality clothes and shoes or sandals they will harass the children and consequently grab those things. A street child of 12 years old supported this by saying the following:

“One day I wore a new shirt and shoes. Two perpetrators harassed me and grabbed the shirt and shoes. Nowadays I put on low quality clothes and sandals in order to escape such abuse.”

On the other hand, this study found that not all street children wear clothes and shoes or sandals of low quality in order to escape child abuse. Some of the children wear them because they do not have enough money to buy clothes and shoes or sandals of high quality.

Some street children who have one pair or more than one pair of the same type of clothes such as two trousers or two T-shirts or two shorts, tend to wear more than one cloth of the same type at the same time. The researcher saw street children who wore two T-shirts with two trousers at a time. Other street children wore two T-shirts inside and one shirt outside with one trouser inside and another trouser outside. There are several reasons for this. Firstly, it is a strategy of those children to escape perpetrators who sometimes take by force the clothes from places where the clothes were stored by street children. If street children resist surrendering the clothes to those perpetrators they will be beaten. Secondly, street children who are

doing illegal activities such as pocket picking in the crowded areas including the bus stands and markets may steal people's property and disappear. Then, after a short while those children can reappear before the public or crowd without being easily identified by the owner of the stolen property. This is possible because once a street child has stolen the property he runs away for a short distance such that the owner of that property cannot see that child. The child immediately takes off one pair of clothes he wore at the time he was stealing and remains with another pair of clothes which he wore inside of those taken off. That child then can reappear before the same crowd or public.

Some street children who sell things on the prohibited areas such as on the pavements of roads introduced their own methods of escaping perpetrators. The children put things they sell on those pavements. The things are few but of different types such as tea spoons, plates, toys and knives. If the children finish selling one type or more than that type of things will buy other few things of similar or the same type(s) to replace those which were sold. Street children do this for a number of reasons. Firstly, the children can collect easily things which they put on those pavements and sell them. The children normally collect the things and run away with them once they see perpetrators particularly city militias. Secondly, the children will give a little amount of money to the perpetrators including "matembo" who by force demand money from the children and city militias who solicit bribes from them. Usually the amount of money, or bribery offered by street children to the perpetrators depends on quality and quantity of things which street children sell. On

the other hand, some street children buy few things and sell them on streets due to lack of adequate capital.

The study observed that the methods of escaping child abuse which have been discussed above do not provide lasting solutions to child abuse among street children. The children still experience abuse while they apply the methods. The methods can not work effectively all the time since some perpetrators know the methods and how to weaken them when they want to commit child abuse. Sometimes city militias divide themselves into different small groups. Each group consists of two or more than two city militias. More than one group may attach on a place where street children are not allowed to engage in trade or activities. Other militias may hide elsewhere so as to catch easily children who are running away to escape the militias. Also, the attack enables the militias taking by force goods which the children sell. Some of the methods such as street children using substances so as to become stronger against perpetrators instead of favouring the children to escape abuse, on the other side the method put the children susceptible to abuse by the police.

#### **4.5 Immediate Consequences of Child Abuse on Street Children**

Child abuse is a social problem which affects negatively the victims. Consequences of child abuse on street children include the following: street children who are sexually abused particularly through homosexuality and sexual intercourse are at risk of being affected by HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases such as gonorrhoea and syphilis. During the discussion respondents said that some of the

street children both boys and girls had been infected with STDs when perpetrators exposed them to sexual intercourse or homosexuality. This was supported by a street girl statement:

“Prostitution is a risky task although it is my source of income. Getting STD infections from customers is one of the risks of prostitution. I was exposed to gonorrhoea infection two times within the period of three years.”

Some street children have developed hatred towards the law enforcing agents particularly the city militias and the police. Results show that 77% of respondents showed unfavourable attitudes or hatred towards city militias while 47% of respondents showed hatred towards the police. The respondents developed such attitudes because they had expected that these organs as instruments of the Government could protect them when they are subjected to child abuse. On the contrary, some of the city militias and the police are themselves perpetrators of child abuse.

Some street children suffered from bodily pains and wounds as an immediate consequence of physical abuse particularly beating. The current study observed two street children from different streets who had fresh wounds. The children were beaten by “Matembo” simply because each child at different times did not give “matembo” money which the child had earned from selling items. One of the two street children narrated the following:

“One day “matembo” beat me and caused physical injury (wound) to my hand. This happened because I resisted surrendering my money which

“matembo” wanted to snatch. I earned the money from selling reproduced CDs.”

Child abuse creates situation in which street children feel that their lives are full of uncertainties. The uncertainties include about whether street children can sell things safely on streets from the beginning till the end of the day. Street children who sleep in streets are uncertain of whether they can sleep safely at night without being abused. This was supported by a street boy aged 14 years who said:

“My life is full of uncertainties. I am not sure whether I can sell the fruits safely the whole day without being harassed by city militias. Also, I am not sure if I will sleep safely at Ubungo Bus Terminal without being subjected to abuse.”

Some of the street children tend to tremble with anger and feel worried as an immediate consequence of child abuse. This occurs after the children have been exposed to child abuse. This is because child abuse embarrasses those children and lowers their dignity. This study observed a street boy who trembled with anger after being harassed by the city militias. Also, the city militias took the items which the child was selling. The child worried about how to approach the city militias so as to get back his items.

As an immediate consequence of child abuse, some street children who are subjected to harassment and beating lose some of the things which they sell, or sometimes their things get damaged. This is happening because in most cases before the perpetrators succeed to beat or harass them, some of the children resist to be beaten



or harassed. Hence, force is applied which may damage the children (physical injury) or wares whose children sell.

## **CHAPTER FIVE**

### **5.0 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

#### **5.1 Overview**

The general objective of this study was to assess child abuse among street children in Dar es Salaam city in order to provide necessary information to the authorities concerned including Kinondoni and Ilala Municipalities. It is hoped that through the finding from this study policy makers may design more relevant programmes to combat and prevent child abuse among street children. This chapter provides conclusion, recommendations and suggestions for further study.

#### **5.2 Conclusion**

The practice of child abuse among street children is a violation of child rights. This study found three types of child abuse namely; physical abuse, verbal abuse and sexual abuse. Those types are common among street children in Dar es Salaam city. Child abuse among street children is increasing as days go by. A number of factors contribute to this situation. This is including some of the people who are responsible to protect child rights such as the police become perpetrators of child abuse. The practice of child abuse among street children has immediate consequences on those children. This is including street children having a high risk of being affected by HIV/AIDS. This situation suggests that child abuse has now reached an alarming

stage which warrants immediate attention and actions of minimizing or abolishing it. Today's street children will become adults in the future and will take responsibilities and functions of society. The children have rights to be protected against all types of abuse so that they may grow up, to be healthy and functional member of society.

### **5.3 Recommendations**

The study recommends the following ways of dealing effectively with the problem of child abuse among street children in Dar es Salaam. Findings of this study showed that some street children have lost faith to the police to the extent that they do not like to report events of child abuse including sexual abuse to the police. It is recommended that it is important for the Government or the police to create conducive environments that will enable street children to trust the police and report events of child abuse to the police. Conducive environments include the police to execute their duties according to the Police code of conduct or rules and regulations which guide duties of the police. This involves the police to protect rights of street children, to avoid expose those children to abuse and not receiving bribery from the children. After doing all these, the Government should establish free hot line (telephone number) through which street children and the public can report to the police issues of child abuse among streets children.

In spite of the importance of street children reporting events of child abuse directly to the police, there is a need for Ilala and Kinondoni municipalities to establish and facilitate special groups of people (at least six members) which should be dealing with matters related to child abuse among street children. The groups should operate under the supervision of Ward Executive Officer (WEO). Each ward within the

municipalities should establish one group. Members of the group should be male and female adults and street children. Duties of the group should include collecting incidents or allegations of child abuse and other information related to child abuse among street children within a ward. This can be done by street children reporting such incidents or allegations directly to a respective group. On the other hand, group members should visit street children, discuss with them about matters related to abuse and then collecting relevant information. Incidents of child abuse or allegations collected by the groups should be sent to the police offices at the district levels and municipal director of each municipality for further actions.

This study revealed that some street children escape child abuse by using substances or drugs so that they may become stronger against perpetrators. Some of them engage in sexual matters such as homosexuality as a way of earning money. It is thus recommended that NGOs dealing with street children, the Government through departments of Development and Welfare in Kinondoni and Ilala municipalities and Ward Executive Officers from those municipalities should work together to educate street children about effects of using substances and engaging in sexual activities. A child using substances can lose self control and being easily abused including being subjected to rape or sodomy. Also, a child is susceptible to HIV infections when that child involves himself in sexual activities such as homosexuality. The education program can be done through seminars and meetings with street children. Groups of artists through their songs and dances can be used to educate those children.

The Government, NGOs, international organizations such as UNICEF and religious institutions should provide education to the public at large in order to change negative attitudes of some people who perceive street children as criminals and thieves. The education can be provided to the public through seminars, meetings and the mass media including televisions, radios and newspapers. Also, religious institutions can advocate that education through homilies. Those people should change such negative perception to be positive perception by regarding street children as children in difficult circumstances who are now struggling for their survival. However, sometimes harsh conditions of city life and the necessity to survive force the children to break laws. Therefore, with this positive perception the public can feel child abuse is a violation of child rights and that it is their responsibility to fight against child abuse among street children. City militias and the police should be educated about rights of the child, effects of child abuse and other issues related to child abuse including the roles of the police and city militias on prevention and combating of child abuse among street children. It is important for the police and city militias to be well informed of the fact that they should not be some of the perpetrators of child abuse but proponents of protecting and promoting rights of children.

#### **5.4 Areas for further study**

Areas in which further research may be conducted include community participation in the prevention of child abuse among street children. The study should focus on how people who live or work with street children in streets can participate in the prevention of child abuse among street children. Another area of research is

assessment of sexual child abuse particularly homosexuality among street boys. It is important to research on this area since homosexuality is the most common form of sexual abuse among street children, and the most affected children are street boys. Also, homosexuality is one among the main ways of spreading HIV/AIDS infection.

### REFERENCES

- Adam, J. and Kamuzora, F. (2008). *Research Methods for Business and Social Studies*. Mzumbe, Morogoro. 247pp.
- Ahmed, L., (November 2008). Street Children and Hardships in the Cities. [<http://www.gvnet.com/streetchildren/Tanzania.htm>] site visited on December 15/12/2010.
- Ahmed, S., Guga, E. and John, B. (1999). *Children in Need of Special Protection Measures: A Tanzania Study*. UNICEF – Tanzania, Dar es Salaam. 395pp.
- Ahmed, Z., (February 2007). Growing Up on Streets in Dar es Salaam. [<http://www.ponline.org/docs/1520/176336.html>] site visited on 27/7/2010.
- Anderson, K., (August 2001). Verbal Abuse. <http://www.leaderu.com/orgs/probe/docs/verbalabuse.html>] site visited on 26/8/2010.
- Berling, S. (2004). Factors contributing towards the increasing numbers of street children in Tanzania: A case study of Dar es Salaam city and Morogoro

town. Dissertation for Award of M. A. Degree at Sokoine University of Agriculture. Morogoro, Tanzania, 109pp.

Cowie, R. (Ed.) (1989). *Oxford Advanced Learner's of Current English, Fourth Edition*. Oxford University Press, Walton. 1379pp.

Fontes, L. A. (2005). *Child Abused and Culture: Working with Diverse Families*. The Guilford Press, New York. 239pp.

Fredrick, K. (2010). Sexual business affects street children in Mwanza. Mwananchi, Issue No. 03769. p. 3.

Gaidhane, A. M., Waghmare, L. and Zahruddin, Q. S. (2008). Substance abuse among street children in Mumbai. *Journal of Vulnerable Children and Youth Studies* 3(1): 42-51.

Gelles, R. J., (January 2006). Child Abuse. [<http://www.child-abuse.com/childabuse/encarta2006.html>] site visited on 15/5/2009.

George, J., (February 2008). Street Children in Tanzania. [<http://www.streetchildren.com/index.htm>] site visited on 1/12/2010.

Henley, R., McAlpine, K., Mueller, M. and Vetter, S. (2010). A survey of street children in Northern Tanzania: How abuse or support factors may influence migration to the street. *Community Mental Health Journal* 46(1): 26-32.

Herman, S. N., (June 2006). Rape: Law. [<http://www.teenshealth.org/tee>] site visited on 17/12/2010.

Human Rights Watch, (October 1996). Police Abuse and Killings of Street Children in India. [<http://www.hrw.org/legacy/reports/1996/India4.htm>] site visited on 15/9/2009.

Kibassa, C. G and Lugalla, J. L. (Eds.) (2003). *Urban Life and Street Children's Health: Children's Accounts of Urban Hardships and Violence in Tanzania*. Transaction Publishers, New Brunswick. 157pp.

Kopoka, P. A. (2000). The Problem of Street Children in Africa: An Ignored Tragedy. In: *Proceedings of International Conference on Street Children and Street Children's Health in East Africa*. 19 – 21 April 2000, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. 24pp.

Manihara, N. S., (July 2006). Street Children? [<http://www.skcv.com/index.htm>] site visited on 3/9/2009.

Mdabagi, B. Z. (2007). Growing up as a street child: A case study of socialization of street children in Morogoro municipality. Dissertation for Award of M. A. Degree at Sokoine University of Agriculture, Morogoro, Tanzania, 75pp.

Newton, C. J., (July 2001). Child Abuse: An overview. [<http://www.findcounseling.com/journal/child-abuse/child-abuse-effects.html>] site visited on 10/3/2009.

O'hara, C. E. and O'hara, C. L. (2003). *Fundamentals of Criminal Investigation. Seventh Edition*. Charles C Thomas Publisher, Ltd., Illinois. 907 pp.

Pakistan Press International, (November 2004). Over 90 Percent of Street Children Victims of Child Abuse. [<http://www.highbeam.com/com/regl.aspx?origul=/doc/IGI-125668591.html>] site visited on 20/9/2009.

Panditpotra, V. C., (August 2009). Child Abuse - Verbal Abuse –The Short and Long Term Effects. [<http://www.ezinearticles.com/?Child-Abuse-Verbal-Abuse-The-Short-and-Long-Term-Effects&id=2778677>] site visited on 26/8/2010.

REPOA (Research Poverty Alleviation) (2009). *Influencing Policy for Children in Tanzania: Lessons from Education, Legislation and Social Protection*. Dar es Salaam. 42pp.

Rew, L. (2000). Friends and pets as companions: Strategies for coping with loneliness among homeless youth. *Journal of Child Adolescent Psychiatric Nursing* 13(3): 25-37.

Senna, J. and Siegel, J. L. (1998). *Juvenile Delinquency, Theory, Practice and Law*. West Publishing Company, USA. 261pp.

Shanahan, P., (November 2001). The Alternative Africa: Street children in Ghana. [<http://www.cyc.net.org/cyc.online/cycol-021-shanahan2.html>] site visited on 20/9/2009.



- Smith, S. C., (September 1998). Adolescence. [<http://www.highbeam.com/>] site visited on 3/9/ 2009.
- Tadele, G., (April 2009). ‘Unrecognized victims’: Sexual abuse against male street children in Merkato area, Addis Ababa. [<http://ajol.info.index.php/ejhd/article/viewFile/53238/41819>] site visited on 29/8/2010.
- The Observer, (September 2008). The Dark Side of Mwanza: Street children. [[www.ippmedia.com.ipp/observer/2008/09/21/123030.html](http://www.ippmedia.com.ipp/observer/2008/09/21/123030.html)] site visited on 20/12/2009.
- UNICEF (United Nations Children’s Fund), (August 2009). Street Children: Prevalence, abuse and exploitation of street children. [<http://www.gvnet.com/streetchildren/00-streetchildren.htm>] site visited on 20/9/2009.
- UNICEF (United Nations Children’s Fund) (2001). *Situation Analysis of Children in Tanzania*. UNICEF- United Republic of Tanzania, Dar es Salaam. 130pp.
- URT (United Republic of Tanzania) (2009a). *Poverty and Human Development Report*. Research and Analysis Working Group, Dar es Salaam. 190pp.
- URT (United Republic of Tanzania) (2009b). *Household Budget Survey 2007: Final Report*. National Bureau of Statistics, Dar es Salaam. 94pp.
- URT (United Republic of Tanzania), (October 2008). Prevalence, Abuse and Exploiting Street Children: Featured articles.[<http://gvnet.com/streetchildren/>

tanzania.htm] site visited on 17/10/2009.

URT (United Republic of Tanzania) (2004). *Dar es Salaam City Profile*. City Council, Dar es Salaam. 93pp.

URT (United Republic of Tanzania) (2002). *Penal Code Chapter 16 Revised Edition*. Government Printer, Dar es Salaam. 112pp.

URT (United Republic of Tanzania) (1998). *The Sexual Offences Special Provisions Act*. Government Printer, Dar es Salaam. 17pp.

URT (United Republic of Tanzania) (1996). *Child Development Policy*. Ministry of Community Development Women Affairs and Children, Dar es Salaam. 41pp.

WHO (World Health Organisation), (June 2003). *Working with Street Children: Model 4 understanding sexual and reproductive health including HIV/AIDS and STDs among street children*. [http://www.unido.org/pdf/youthnet/who\\_street\\_children\\_module4.PDF](http://www.unido.org/pdf/youthnet/who_street_children_module4.PDF)] site visited on 7/10/2009.

## APPENDICES

### Appendix 1: Questionnaire for street children about child abuse

Hello my name is LUENA, F. I am from Sokoine University of Agriculture – Morogoro. I am conducting research on CHILD ABUSE. I would like to ask you some questions about this issue. Your answers and opinions will not be identified with your name in any way. I am merely interested in your views on the said issue. This will take about 30 minutes of your time. Thank you.

#### (i) DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

<b>DATE OF INTERVIEW</b>	<b>MUNICIPAL</b>	<b>STREET NAME</b>
<b>AGE (years)</b>	<b>GENDER</b>	<b>RELIGION</b>
	1.Male    2.Female	1.Christian 2.Muslim 3. Others
<b>HIGH LEVEL OF EDUCATION ( formal)</b>	<b>PLACE OF DOMICILE ( District)</b> .....	<b>DURATION OF BEING ON THE STREETS (DSM)</b> .....
1 None 2 primary school 3 Secondary 4 Tertiary	<b>CATEGORY OF A CHILD:</b> 1. living alone on streets 2.Working but not sleeping on streets 3.Living with families on streets	<b>ACTIVITY OF A CHILD.....</b>

► Chose a correct answer and cycle (○) it ◀

**(ii) IMPORTANT INFORMATION**

(a) Which factors made you to be on the streets in Dar es salaam?

1. Child abuse
2. Poverty in the family
3. Death of one/two parents
4. Family violence
5. Other factors (specify).....

**1. 0 TYPES OF CHILD ABUSE****1.1 General information:**

1.1.2 Every person requires daily needs such as food, health, clothing and shelter in order to survive. **Tick (√)** basic needs associated with child abuse in the Table 2 below:

<b>Daily needs</b>	<b>Tick here</b>
1. Food	
2. Water for drinking	
3. Water for bathing/washing clothes	
5. Toilet	
6. A place to sleep	
7. A place to store your possessions	
8. Others (specify).....	

**1.2 Information about Each Type of Child Abuse:****1.2.1 Physical child abuse:**

1.2.1.1 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)...

1.2.1.2 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).....

1.2.1.3 What is your main reaction after being subjected to physical abuse on streets?

1. Report to the police
2. Fear
3. Feeling of nothing
4. feeling of shame
5. Anger
6. Do back similar action
7. Others (specify).....

1.2.1.4 How frequently per week do you experience physical abuse on streets?

1. At once;
2. Twice;
3. Three times;
4. Four times
5. More than four.
6. Not experienced.

1.2.1.5 At what time physical child abuse is frequently practiced?

1. From 0430 - 1030
2. From 1031- 1600
3. From 1601- 00
4. From 0001- 0429.

1.2.1.6 Give reason (s) for you answer above (Question 1.2.1.5).....

1.2.1.7 What is your main reaction after being subjected to physical abuse?

1. Feeling of anger
2. Feeling of fear
3. Feel nothing
4. Feeling of shame
5. Do back similar/same action
6. Others .....

## **1.2.2 Verbal abuse**

1.2.2.1 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

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

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

1.2.2.3 How frequently per day do you experience verbal abuse on streets?

1. At once
2. Two times
3. Three times
4. More than three times
5. Not experienced.

1.2.2.4 At what time verbal abuse is frequently practiced?

1. From 1401 – 2200
2. From 0601- 1400
3. From 2201-0600
4. Another time (specify).....

1.2.2.5 Give reason for your answer.....

1.2.2.6 What is your reaction after being subjected to verbal abuse?

1. Feeling of shame
2. Anger
3. Feel nothing
4. Feeling of fear
5. Do back similar action
6. Others .....

### 1.2.3 Sexual abuse

1.2.3.1 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).....
- If not experienced **go to the question 1.2.3.3**

1.2.3.2 What is your reaction after being subjected to sexual abuse?

1. Report to the Police
2. Go to Hospital
- 3.Nothing
4. Feeling of shame
5. Sadness
6. Do back similar/same action
7. Fear
8. Others (specify).....

1.2.3.3 Who is a main perpetrator of sexual abuse to street children?

1. Business men
- 2 Adults walking around the streets
3. City officials
4. Police
5. City militias
6. Others (specify).....

1.2.3.4 How frequently have you been subjected to sexual child abuse?

1. Four times per week    2.Three times per week    3 Two times per week
4. Once per week    5.More than four per week    5.Not experienced
- 6.Others (specify).....

1.2.3.5 Where do sexual abusive actions take place?

1. On the pavements of roads    2. In the unfinished buildings    3.Beach
4. In unused (old) cars    5. Other areas (specify).....

1.2.3.6 At what time sexual child abuse is frequently practiced?

1. During day time    2.During night    3. Do not know

## **2.0 FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO INCREASING CHILD ABUSE AMONG STREET CHILDREN**

2.1 What is your main source of income?

1. Selling sweets    2.luggage picking    3.Car wash    4. Bus barking
5. Drug peddling    6.Others (specify).....

2.2 How much do you earn per day?.....

2.3 Does your cash income you earn per day makes you vulnerable to child abuse?

1. YES    2. NO

2.4 Give reason for any of you answer .....

2.5 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

2.6 Mention factors for increasing of child abuse among street children.....

## **3.0 METHODS USED BY STREET CHILDREN TO ESCAPE CHILD ABUSE**

3.1 What are your methods used to escape child abuse? .....

3.2 What are the sources of those methods?

- 1. Fellow street children    2. Personal formulation    3. Adults    4. Others
- ( specify).....

3.3 What are problems do you face when applying the methods in order to escape child abuse?.....

**4.0 CONSEQUENCES OF CHILD ABUSE**

4.1 Mention consequences of physical child abuse.....

4.2 Mention consequences of verbal child abuse.....

4.3 Mention consequences of sexual child abuse.....

**Tick (✓) the correct answer below:**

4.4. I like the police because they defend street children against child abuse

- 1. Strongly agree    2. Agree    3. Undecided    4. Disagree    5. Strongly disagree

4.5 I hate city militias because they subject street children to child abuse

- 1. Strongly agree    2. Agree    3. Undecided    4. Disagree    5. Strongly disagree

4.6 What are your opinions/suggestions of how to minimize/combat child abuse among street children?

.....  
.....

**THANK YOU FOR YOUR PARTICIPATION**



**MAY ALMIGHT GOD BLESS YOU****Appendix 2: Checklist for FGD**

1. Gender
2. Age and education
3. Meaning of child abuse
4. Factors for increasing child abuse
  - Economic factors
  - Social factors
5. Types of child abuse and how children subjected to each type
  - Physical abuse
  - Verbal abuse
  - Sexual abuse
6. Perpetrators of child abuse
7. Reasons for child abuse
8. Reactions and their reasons taken by street children after subjected to child abuse
9. Strategies/methods used by street children to escape child abuse
  - Advantages and disadvantages of the methods
10. Consequences of child abuse on street children
11. Opinions on how to combat and prevent child abuse

**Appendix 3: Check list for key informant interview**

1. Municipality.....
- 2 .Department.....
3. Designation.....
4. Whether the problem of street children exists in your municipality
5. Whether there is a problem of child abuse among street children in your municipality
6. Estimated number of street children in your municipality
7. Estimated number of street children subjected to child abuse in your municipality
8. Factors for child abuse among street children in your municipality
9. Efforts done by your municipality to prevent or fight against child abuse among street children
10. Recommendations on how to minimize or eradicate child abuse among street children in your municipality

