

Situation Assessment of Children Living and/or Working on the Streets in Harare and Chitungwiza

December 2003 – January 2004

**Harare Task Force on
Children Living and/or Working on the Streets**

July 2004

Table of Contents

Acknowledgements

Zimbabwe National Council for the Welfare of Children would like to gratefully acknowledge the assistance and inputs from members of the Harare Task Force on Children Living and/or Working on the Streets for their planning and implementation of this project. Particular recognition goes to Streets Ahead, Just Children Foundation and Presbyterian Women's Club for their personnel and special contribution to the situation assessment.

Special acknowledgement goes to UNICEF for their technical and financial support.

The cooperation of the Department of Social Services in sanctioning this study is highly appreciated. We are indeed grateful for their contribution and support to the activities of the Task Force.

ZNCWC would also like to thank the team of Social Work students who engaged as research assistants in the data collection exercise. A special tribute also goes to the street children for their cooperation during the data gathering exercise.

Finally, ZNCWC would like to thank Mr. Charles Chimedza for his dedication to processing the data, despite the technical hitches and tight schedule.

Executive summary

A significant proportion of children in Zimbabwe live in weakened families and communities where social support is diminishing, impoverishment increasing, and access to health, education and social services are on the decline. Abuse (physical, emotional and sexual), economic exploitation (child labour), orphan-hood, street life and institutionalisation, are some of the conditions that aptly describe or serve as evidence to the vulnerable state of these children. Generally, the prevailing negative macro-economic environment results in a child unfriendly environment that threatens both the survival and development of children.

As part of the process of developing a comprehensive National Strategy for Children Living and/or Working on the Streets, the Zimbabwe National Council for the Welfare of Children, in collaboration with the Harare Task Force on Children Living and/or Working on the Streets and UNICEF Zimbabwe, undertook a study aimed at compiling comprehensive information base on the plight of children living and/or working on the streets of Harare and Chitungwiza.

This assessment was carried out by the Harare Task Force of the Network of Organisations Working with Children Living and/or Working on the Streets, a group of NGOs and other organisations concerned with the welfare of children, and financial assistance from UNICEF. The objectives of the situation analysis were:

- I. To find out why the children are on the streets;
- II. To gather information on the family background of these street children;
- III. To identify the problems that these children face on the streets; and
- IV. To formulate and implement appropriate interventions to address the challenges faced by children living and working on the streets.

The questionnaire was designed by staff from various NGOs who make up the membership of the Task Force, together with the Department of Social Services. A special team comprising of assigned staff from Just Children Foundation and Streets Ahead were tasked to work with ZNCWC staff in the data collection exercise. Two focus group discussions were held in the city, one at the Presbyterian Children's Club, and the other at the Streets Ahead Sports Club. The city was divided into 4 zones, with each zone assigned a supervisor and research assistants to identify and interview the street children in their zone. Data capture and analysis was performed using SPSS with consultant assistance from the University of Zimbabwe.

A total of 450 children aged between 0 to 18 years were interviewed for the analysis. Of the 450 children who participated, 427 were interviewed in Harare while 23 were in Chitungwiza. Given that the number of children living and/or working on the streets in Harare is officially estimated at 5,000, the actual number interviewed for this study was clearly under represented. Probable reasons for the shortfall are:

1. In Harare the study only concentrated on the city centre
2. It is quite possible that not all children were interviewed
3. Only children (any person under the age of 18) were the targets of the study
4. Some children possibly treated the exercise with scorn or did not understand the value of such an exercise and thus were unwilling to participate
5. Most children who were housed at Lucky Street by Just Children Foundation were not included in the survey. (Only children in streets were interviewed.)

The findings support that children are on the streets due to poverty and broken homes. More male children than females are on the streets, and the highest number of children for both sexes lies within the 14 to 18 age group. A large number of the children (58%) are relatively new on the streets, having been there for less than a year. Fifty-five percent of the children interviewed had no birth certificates.

Other key findings are as follows:

1. 34% of the children are not full-time on the streets, but rather return home to sleep.¹
2. Child abuse continues to be a major issue concerning street children. Many had been sexually or physically abused at home and on the streets.
3. Programmes for street children are best directed at the general public and those charged to enforce the law to address negative attitudes and violent practices against street children.
4. Research has demonstrated that no amount of intervention programming designed for street children can be successful unless the community is prepared to respect, protect and provide opportunities to street children.
5. A growing disquiet exists over the numbers of children working and living on the streets. These children have been portrayed, especially in the electronic and print media, as little thieves or criminals in the making. Their moral behaviour is seen as different from other children who are not on the street.
6. The study found that street children do not enjoy being on the streets. They believe continued life on the streets presents a bleak outlook, offering no hope for a future. They in fact requested assistance to improve their situation. Specifically, they requested government's intervention, believing they have a right to such a demand as they too 'are citizens of this nation.'
7. Interviews with street child-care workers revealed that all programmes for street children, be they government run or supported by NGOs, lack adequate funding and skilled personnel, and suffer problems with co-ordination between similar organisations.
8. The study confirmed that street children continue to be treated negatively by the general public and law enforcement agents. Street children are seen as 'vagrants', 'illegal vendors', 'thugs' or 'truants' by both the law and the public as a whole. Focus group discussions confirmed that many people view street children as irresponsible youth who are criminals in the making.
9. Most of the children left home to look for ways to earn an income or because of poverty at home (35%). It is, however, important to understand that poverty is not the main reason why children resort to the streets. Poverty alone will usually not make a child prefer the street to his/her home. The immediate causes in fact ranged from abuse (sexual or physical), death/abandonment by guardian/parent, to family breakdown.
10. It is very difficult to run effective intervention programmes for street children because their problem is a manifestation of profound social and economic situations that do not respond to quick and easy solutions. Programmes that have not considered children's rights, personal needs and freedom of choice in the provision of services, and those that have addressed the symptoms rather than the casual factors have been characterized by failure.
11. Failure has also characterized programmes that address street children in isolation without looking at the wider contexts of family and community.
12. Reactions to street children tend to be punitive, and anti-social and delinquent behaviour stemming from poverty and lack of care and support is not considered in its proper social and psychological context. Unfortunately, such has been the attitude adopted by some sections of our society.
13. Most children indicated that they would like to return to school. Other assistance requested was institutionalisation in a home/group home and capital to start an income-generating project.

1.0 Introduction

¹ It is common to divide street children into two groups: Children *on* the street are those children who spend their day on the street but go home to sleep and children *of* the street are children who spend day and night on the street, for whom the street is their home.

The Situation Analysis of Children Living and/or Working on the Streets was the brainchild of the Harare Task Force of the Network of Organisations working with Children Living and/or Working on the Streets. This network is made up of the following organisations:

1. Anglican Cathedral
2. Child Protection Society
3. CONNECT
4. Department of Social Services
5. Girl Child Network
6. Inter-country People's Aid
7. Just Children Foundation
8. Presbyterian Children's Club
9. Streets Ahead
10. Trinity Methodist Church
11. UNICEF
12. UPCSA
13. Zimbabwe National Council for the Welfare of Children
14. Zimcrafts
15. ZRP – Victim Friendly Unit

The situation analysis was undertaken in an effort by the various organisations to acquire detailed information about street children in order to be more effective in the planning and implementation of their programmes. UNICEF provided financial support for the research project.

The survey attempted to assess all the children living and/or working on the streets in the city centres of Harare and Chitungwiza. The target group was children aged 18 years and under. A total of 450 children were interviewed, however for the purposes of analysis, only 428 questionnaires were considered because:

- a. The questionnaires rejected did not provide sufficient information for a reasonable analysis to be made.
- b. Some of the interviewees were over 19 years of age, thus disqualifying them as they fell outside of the targeted age group.

1.1 Objectives of the study

The objectives of the study were:

1. To gather information on the family background of children living and/or working on the streets.
2. To provide information as to why children are on the streets.
3. To identify the problems faced by children on the streets.
4. To formulate and implement appropriate interventions to address the challenges faced by children living and/or working on the streets.

1.2 The questionnaire design

The questionnaire used during the data gathering exercise was compiled and agreed upon by the Harare Task Force of the Network of Organisations Working with Children Living and/or Working on the Streets, with agreement and input from the Department of Social Services.

1.3 The data collection

The actual data gathering was conducted under the auspices of the Zimbabwe National Council for the Welfare of Children, with assistance from research assistants supervised by Just Children Foundation and Streets Ahead.

Ten social work students from the University of Zimbabwe were recruited as research assistants. The city was divided into four zones with First Street and Nelson Mandela Avenue demarcating the zones. Four teams were established, each comprising 2 or 3 students and a research supervisor. Each team was responsible for interviewing all the children found in its assigned zone.

Data was collected over two weeks between 8 and 20 December 2003 in Harare, and 12-17 January 2004 in Chitungwiza. The break between the two collection periods was to accommodate the Christmas season, as many activities and festivals were scheduled which would have interrupted the children's normal street activities.

Interviews were conducted during the day. In some cases, street children were distinguished by their appearance and activities, while in others, peer leaders were asked to identify some of them. Many street children were identified but for purposes of the interviews only those children who were born during or after 1985 were selected as participants, as the analysis applied only to those children 18 years and under. The majority of children who were being housed at Lucky Street by the Just Children Foundation were not included in the survey.

Two focus group discussions were held, one at the Presbyterian Children's Club and the other at the City Sports Stadium where Streets Ahead runs a football club for male street children.

In total, 450 children were interviewed from the streets, but only 428 were used in the analysis of the data.

1.4 Data processing

Processing the data took approximately six weeks, longer than expected and budgeted for. This was due to a number of unforeseen problems. For example, the questionnaire was designed without a numbering system and included many open-ended questions, which required detailed personal information. In summary, the questionnaire had design flaws and consequently, a significant amount of post coding was necessary.

During the post coding process, it became apparent that there were in fact two slightly different versions of the questionnaire used at the time of data collection. This complicated the data capture process, as one database had already been created, with variables and value labels defined.

The software - Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) - was used to capture and analyse the data. Appendix 3 summarizes the variables, definitions and labels used to capture this data.

2.0 Limitations of the study

- I. Lack of resources (finance, material, and human resources). Insufficient resources meant poor coverage in carrying out the data collection activity.
- II. Inadequate training of data collectors (researchers), those who designed the questionnaire, as well as the supervisors may, in turn, have distorted the overall results of the study.
- III. No pilot testing of the questionnaire was carried out due to time limitations and a lack of resources to undertake such an activity.
- IV. A limited understanding, especially among the public and children, as to why this study was being undertaken might also have affected the involvement of

children.

- V. The study only concentrated on the city centre of Harare and in certain areas within Chitungwiza, excluding the outer borders of these areas.
- VI. Questionnaire design was difficult to understand and interpret.

3.0 Summary of results

All the interviewees supplied their full names and 175 of the 428 had nicknames. Of the 413 children that responded, 55% had no birth certificates (see Table 1).

Table 1: Do you have a birth certificate?

Birth Certificate Status	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent	
Valid	Yes	186	43.5	45.0	45.0
	No	227	53.0	55.0	100.0
	Total	413	96.5	100.0	
Missing	System	15	3.5		
Total		428	100.0		

The distribution of the ages is as follows:

Table 2: Age groups

Age Group	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Missing age	27	6.3	6.3
0 – 6	14	3.3	9.6
6 – 11	45	10.5	20.1
11 – 14	50	11.7	31.8
14 – 18	170	39.7	71.5
18 – 19	122	28.5	100.0
Total	428	100.0	

The number of people interviewed between 18 and 19 years old was 122 (28.5%)

and gender distribution was as follows.

Table 3: Child's gender by age group cross-tabulation

	Child's Gender	Total				
	Male	Female				
Age Group	Count	% Within Gender	Count	% Within Gender	Count	% Within Gender
Missing age	19	5.7%	8	8.5%	27	6.4%
0 – 6	10	3.0%	4	4.3%	14	3.3%
6 – 11	31	9.4%	14	14.9%	45	10.6%
11 – 14	37	11.2%	13	13.8%	50	11.8%
14 – 18	137	41.4%	30	31.9%	167	39.3%
18 – 19	97	29.3%	25	26.6%	122	28.7%
Total	331	100.0%	94	100.0%	425	100.0%

Table 3 shows that there are more males than females on the street. The highest number of children for both sexes is in the 14-18 age groups. Time spent on the street by the children interviewed varies from 1 week to 15 years. Most of the children (58%) have been on the street for less than 1 year. Table 4 shows the time distribution.

Table 4: How long have you been on the street?

	Time Spent on the Street	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
	Missing	61	14.3	14.3
	0 - 3 months	57	13.3	27.6
	3 - 6 months	14	3.3	30.8
	6 months - 1 year	99	23.1	54.0
	1 to 2 years	61	14.3	68.2
	2 to 3 years	56	13.1	81.3
	3 to 4 years	18	4.2	85.5
	More than 4 years	62	14.5	100.0
	Total	428	100.0	

3.1 Family background

Table 5: Status of mother/father

Parent Status	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent	
Both still alive		122	28.5	28.9	28.9
Mother deceased father alive		83	19.4	19.7	48.6
Mother alive father deceased		70	16.4	16.6	65.2
Both deceased		147	34.3	34.8	100.0
Total		422	98.6	100.0	
Missing	System	6	1.4		
Total		428	100.0		

From Table 5, the parents of 146 children (35%) are both deceased, while 122 (29%) of both the children's parents are still alive.

Table 6: Frequency of seeing parents

Period of time when seeing parents	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
More than once a month	41	9.6	17.3	17.3
Monthly	13	3.0	5.5	22.8
After 2-3 months	20	4.7	8.4	31.2
After 6 months	6	1.4	2.5	33.8
Once a year	19	4.4	8.0	41.8
Never since coming to the streets	92	21.5	38.8	80.6
Only when there is a need	7	1.6	3.0	83.5
Daily	39	9.1	16.5	100.0
Total	237	55.4	100.0	
System	191	44.6		
	428	100.0		

Most children who had lost their parents did not respond to this question, as it was irrelevant. Of those whose parents are living, 92 (39%) had not seen their parents since coming to the streets. A reasonably high percentage (17%) see their parent's daily as they live at home.

Most of the children (32%) reported that they had no custodian. The second highest category was the mother as the custodian (21%), suggesting that a large number of families consisted of single parents.

Table 7: Custodian over child

Care taker	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Grand parent	39	9.1	9.7	9.7
Aunt/Uncle	41	9.6	10.2	19.9
Sibling	30	7.0	7.5	27.4
Parents	36	8.4	9.0	36.3
None	128	29.9	31.8	68.2
Mother	86	20.1	21.4	89.6
Father	36	8.4	9.0	98.5
Friend	6	1.4	1.5	100.0
Total	402	93.9	100.0	
Missing	26	6.1		
Total	428	100.0		

Most of the children do have siblings (79%), however, only about 25% of their siblings are with them on the street.

Table 8: Do you have any siblings?

Siblings	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent	
Valid	Yes	231	54.0	79.1	79.1
	No	61	14.3	20.9	100.0
	Total	292	68.2	100.0	
Missing	System	136	31.8		
Total		428	100.0		

Table 9: Do you have any siblings on the street with you?

Siblings on the Street	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent	
Valid	Yes	32	7.5	24.6	24.6
	No	98	22.9	75.4	100.0
	Total	130	30.4	100.0	
Missing	System	298	69.6		
Total		428	100.0		

Only seven (7) children answered the question about whether they had any relatives on the street.

Table 10: Do you have any relatives on the street?

Relatives on the Street	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent	
Valid	Yes	2	.5	28.6	28.6
	No	5	1.2	71.4	100.0
	Total	7	1.6	100.0	
Missing	System	421	98.4		
Total		428	100.0		

Table 11: Since you came to the street has anyone been helpful?

Assistance Given	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent	
Valid	Yes	206	48.1	61.7	61.7
	No	128	29.9	38.3	100.0
	Total	334	78.0	100.0	
Missing	System	94	22.0		
Total		428	100.0		

Most of the children (62%) said they had received assistance from friends on the street, well-wishers and organizations since coming to the streets.

Table 12: If at school what type of school do you attend?

School Type	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Private school	3	.7	8.3	8.3
Government	25	5.8	69.4	77.8
Community	3	.7	8.3	86.1
Other	5	1.2	13.9	100.0
Total	36	8.4	100.0	
Missing	392	91.6		
Total	428	100.0		

Most street children do not attend school (92%), however of those children do, 78% attend government schools while the rest attend non-formal schools such as those provided for by the Presbyterian Children's Club and the Trinity Methodist Church. The grading of children in non-formal schools is unclear hence the difference in the number of children in Tables 12 and 13.

Table 13: What grade or form are you in?

Grade/Form	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Missing	410	95.8	95.8	95.8
Form 2	1	.2	.2	96.0
Grade 1	2	.5	.5	96.5
Grade 2	1	.2	.2	96.7
Grade 4	2	.5	.5	97.2
Grade 5	2	.5	.5	97.7
Grade 6	7	1.6	1.6	99.3
Grade 7	3	.7	.7	100.0
Total	428	100.0	100.0	

Table 14 shows that most of the children have at one time attended school (83%).

Table 14: Have you ever attended school?

Attended School	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent	
Valid	Yes	317	74.1	83.0	83.0
	No	65	15.2	17.0	100.0
	Total	382	89.3	100.0	
Missing	System	46	10.7		
Total		428	100.0		

Results indicate that 59% of the children had completed between 4 and 7 years of primary education, with most dropping out by Grade 7 level (22%).

Table 15: What was your last grade or form?

Last Grade/Form	Frequency	Percent		Cumulative Percent
Missing	115			
Form 1	26	8.3		8.6
Form 2	27	8.6		17.3
Form 3	7	2.2		19.5
Form 4	4	1.3		20.8
Grade 1	16	5.1		25.9
Grade 2	24	7.7		33.5
Grade 3	24	7.7		41.2
Grade 4	37	11.8		53.0
Grade 5	36	11.5		64.5
Grade 6	42	13.4		78.0
Grade 7	70	22.4		100.3
Total	428	100.0		8.6

Table 16: Reason for being

out of school

Reason for not in School	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
No response	226	52.8	52.8	52.8
Abuse	1	.2	.2	53.0
Don't know how to proceed	3	.7	.7	53.7
Don't want	10	2.3	2.3	56.1
Family in streets	1	.2	.2	56.3
I want to work	2	.5	.5	56.8
Left home	3	.7	.7	57.5
Mischief	2	.5	.5	57.9
Mother refused to pay fees	1	.2	.2	58.2
No access	10	2.3	2.3	60.5
No accommodation	1	.2	.2	60.7
No birth certificate	4	.9	.9	61.7
No guardian	1	.2	.2	61.9
No money	122	28.5	28.5	90.4
No reason	5	1.2	1.2	91.6
Not allowed by mother	1	.2	.2	91.8
Not yet of age	16	3.7	3.7	95.6
Other responsibilities	1	.2	.2	95.8
Ran away	16	3.7	3.7	99.5
Sick	1	.2	.2	99.8
Uniforms stolen and house fell	1	.2	.2	100.0
Total	428	100.0	100.0	

A total of 53% of the children did not give reasons why they were not in school. Of those who did give reasons, about 29% cited lack of money for school fees as the major reason why they were not in school. The other reasons given do not contribute significantly, for example 4% were underage.

Table 17: What year did you attend school?

Year Attended School	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent	
Valid	1988	1	.2	.3	.3
	1990	1	.2	.3	.7
	1991	2	.5	.7	1.4
	1992	4	.9	1.4	2.8
	1993	3	.7	1.0	3.8
	1994	7	1.6	2.4	6.2
	1995	8	1.9	2.8	9.0
	1996	18	4.2	6.2	15.2
	1997	8	1.9	2.8	17.9
	1998	18	4.2	6.2	24.1
	1999	41	9.6	14.1	38.3
	2000	40	9.3	13.8	52.1
	2001	38	8.9	13.1	65.2
	2002	67	15.7	23.1	88.3
	2003	34	7.9	11.7	100.0
	Total	290	67.8	100.0	
Missing	System	138	32.2		
Total		428	100.0		

Thirty-two percent of the children did not answer this question. Most children left school in 2002 (23%) and more than 60% of the children left school between 2000

and 2003. The figures for 2003 may not be precise because the survey was done during a holiday.

The most popular hobby was playing soccer, which was played by more than 50% of the children. The most popular ambition was being a driver (14%) followed by being a teacher (9%) (Refer to Appendix 2).

Only 13.6% of the children had some skills training, provided primarily from schools and church organizations. The most noteworthy skills training was sewing. The suggestions for skills assistance were too many, but it is clear that extra skills training would be useful.

Table 18: Do you have any skills training?

Skills Training	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	58	13.6
	No	225	86.4
	Total	428	100.0

Table 19: Details of skills training

Type of Skills	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
	380	88.8	88.8	88.8
1st Aid	1	.2	.2	89.0
Art	1	.2	.2	89.3
Building	3	.7	.7	90.0
Carpentry	3	.7	.7	90.7
Carving	1	.2	.2	90.9
Craftwork	4	.9	.9	91.8
Dressmaking	2	.5	.5	92.3
Driving	2	.5	.5	92.8
Drummer	1	.2	.2	93.0
Electronics	1	.2	.2	93.2
Farming	2	.5	.5	93.7
Gardener	4	.9	.9	94.6
Judo	1	.2	.2	94.9
Knitting	2	.7	.7	95.6
Music	1	.2	.2	95.8
Panel beater	1	.2	.2	96.0
Sculpture	2	.5	.5	96.5
Secretarial	1	.2	.2	96.7
Sewing	6	1.4	1.4	98.1
Tailor	1	.2	.2	98.4
Welding	3	.7	.7	99.1
Woodwork	3	.7	.7	99.8
Writer	1	.2	.2	100.0
Total	428	100.0	100.0	

Table 20: How do you want assistance to use your training?

Type of Assistance	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Missing	389	90.9	90.9	90.9
Capital to start business	6	1.4	1.4	92.3
Employment	3	.7	.7	93.0
Instruments	2	.5	.5	93.5
Land	1	.2	.2	93.7
Makro	1	.2	.2	93.9
Materials	2	.5	.5	94.4
No	2	.5	.5	94.9
No place to do the work	2	.5	.5	95.3
Rural home	1	.2	.2	95.6
Sewing machine	4	.9	.9	96.5
To be provided with tools	1	.2	.2	96.7
Tools	5	1.2	1.2	97.9
Training	8	1.9	1.9	99.8
Used to do at home	1	.2	.2	100.0
Total	428	100.0	100.0	

3.2**Why children are on the streets**

Most of the children left home to look for income or as a result of poverty at home (35%). This 35% includes those children who work on the streets during the day and then go back home at night. The second most popular reason for leaving home was due to some type of abuse (sexual or physical) with at least 20% of the respondents citing this reason (Table 22).

Table 21: Reason for being on the streets/leaving home

Reason for Street Life/Leaving Home	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Sexual abuse from guardian	8	1.9	1.9	1.9
Physical abuse from guardian	21	4.9	5.0	6.9
Sexual abuse by guardian?	10	2.3	2.4	9.3
Physical abuse by parent	12	2.8	2.9	12.2
Death/abandonment by guardian/parent	47	11.0	11.2	23.4
Peer pressure	10	2.3	2.4	25.8
Ill treatment by parent/guardian	37	8.6	8.8	34.6
Pure mischief	38	8.9	9.1	43.7
To look for income (poverty)	145	33.9	34.6	78.3
Hostile environment	40	9.3	9.5	87.8
Blind parents	25	5.8	6.0	93.8
Family breakdown after divorce	23	5.4	5.5	99.3
Death of parents	3	.7	.7	100.0
Total	419	97.9	100.0	
Missing System	9	2.1		
Total	428	100.0		

Of interest is the finding that about 34% of the children are not full-time on the streets. They return home after begging.

Table 22: Do you live on the street all the time?

Full Time on the	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent	
Valid	Yes	269	62.9	66.4	66.4
	No	136	31.8	33.6	100.0
	Total	405	94.6	100.0	
Missing	System	23	5.4		
	Total	428	100.0		

Before coming to the street most (47%) of the children were staying with their parents followed by those who were staying with relatives (17%).

Table 23: Who were you staying with at home before?

Person(s) Staying At Home	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent	
Valid	Parents	186	43.5	47.2	47.2
	Sibling	35	8.2	8.9	56.1
	Relative	67	15.7	17.0	73.1
	Grand parents	57	13.3	14.5	87.6
	Step parents	27	6.3	6.9	94.4
	Alone	11	2.6	2.8	97.2
	Mother	11	2.6	2.8	100.0
	Total	394	92.1	100.0	
Missing	System	34	7.9		
Total		428	100.0		

Once on the streets most of the children stay with friends and peers (55%), with 23.2% claiming to be on their own.

Table 24: Who are you staying with on the street?

Who Staying With	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent	
Valid	Parents	25	5.8	8.9	8.9
	Sibling	21	4.9	7.5	16.4
	Friends/peers	154	36.0	54.8	71.2
	Relatives	16	3.7	5.7	76.9
	Alone	65	17.0	23.2	100.0
	Total	281	65.7	100.0	
Missing	System	147	34.3		
Total		428	100.0		

From Table 25, it is clear that the bulk of the children not living on the street all the time leave home to look for income (63%). For those children always on the street, only 22% left home to look for income. Interestingly, the problem of abuse appears much less prevalent for those children who go back home after begging.

Table 25: Do you live on the street all the time by reason for being on the streets/leaving home cross-tabulation?

	Do you live on Yes	No	Total			
Reason for Street Life	Count	% Within	Count	% Within	Count	% Within
Sexual abuse from guardian	5	1.9%	2	1.5%	7	1.7%
Physical abuse from guardian	18	6.7%	3	2.2%	21	5.2%
Sexual abuse by guardian?	9	3.4%			9	2.2%
Physical abuse by parent	11	4.1%	1	.7%	12	3.0%
Death/abandonment by guardian/parent	36	13.4%	8	6.0%	44	10.9%
Peer pressure	7	2.6%	2	1.5%	9	2.2%
Ill treatment by parent/guardian	31	11.6%	4	3.0%	35	8.7%
Pure mischief	30	11.2%	8	6.0%	38	9.5%
To look for income (poverty)	58	21.6%	85	63.4%	143	35.6%
Hostile environment	29	10.8%	9	6.7%	38	9.5%
Blind parents	15	5.6%	7	5.2%	22	5.5%
Family breakdown after divorce	16	6.0%	5	3.7%	21	5.2%
Death of parents	3	1.1%			3	.7%
Total	268	100.0%	134	100.0%	402	100.0%

Most went to the city by bus (63%), 14% by passenger train and 11% walked.

Table 26: How did you get to the city?

Mode of Transport to City	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent	
Valid	Bus	274	64.0	67.3	67.3
	Truck	18	4.2	4.4	71.7
	Passenger train	55	12.9	13.5	85.3
	Goods train	3	.7	.7	86.0
	Foot	43	10.0	10.6	96.6
	Other	11	2.6	2.7	99.3
	Resident	3	.7	.7	100.0
	Total	407	95.1	100.0	
Missing	System	21	4.9		
Total	428	100.0			

Most of the street children came from Harare (17%), Chitungwiza (3.5%), Mutare (5%) and Masvingo (3%). About 58% did not disclose their place of origin. A further analysis of the children from Harare revealed that most of the children (63%) came from Epworth, while 10% came from Mbare and 6% from Dzivarasekwa. This distribution is almost the same for those living on the streets fulltime and those who go back home.

Table 27: Where did you come from in Harare?

Prior Area Resided In	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Budiriro	1	1.4	1.4	1.4
Chikurubi	1	1.4	1.4	2.7
Chisipiti	1	1.4	1.4	4.1
Cranborne	1	1.4	1.4	5.5
Domboshava	1	1.4	1.4	6.8
Dzivarasekwa	4	5.5	5.5	20.5
Epworth	46	63.0	63.0	75.3
Glen Norah 8	1	1.4	1.4	76.7
Highfield	3	4.1	4.1	80.8
Just children	1	1.4	1.4	82.2
Mabvuku	1	1.4	1.4	83.6
Mbare	7	9.5	9.5	93.2
Mt Hampden	1	1.4	1.4	94.5
Mufakose	1	1.4	1.4	95.9
Tafara	1	1.4	1.4	97.3
Warren park	2	2.7	2.7	100.0
Total	73	100.0	100.0	

Most (85%) of the children are engaged in income generating activities (Table 33). A further analysis of the income generating activities shows that 59% of the children beg to earn some income. Thirty-five percent of the children earn their income from selling sweets/phone cards/cigarettes and washing cars.

Table 28: Are you engaged in any income generating activity on the street?

	Yes	No	Total			
Type of Income Generating Activity	Count	% Within	Count	% Within	Count	% Within
Begging	166	57.6%	22	68.8%	188	58.8%
Wash/Guard cars	50	17.4%	6	18.8%	56	17.5%
Selling Phone cards	8	2.8%	1	3.1%	9	2.8%
Sell fruits/sweets/cigarettes	40	13.9%	2	6.3%	42	13.1%
Other	24	8.3%	1	3.1%	25	7.8%
Total	288	100.0%	32	100.0%	320	100.0%

Table 29: How do you earn your income?

How Income Earned	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Begging	232	54.2	58.6	58.6
Wash/Guard cars	72	16.8	18.2	76.8
Selling Phone cards	15	3.5	3.8	80.6
Sell fruits/sweets/cigarettes	52	12.1	13.1	93.7
Other	25	5.8	6.3	100.0
Total	396	92.5	100.0	
Missing System	32	7.5		
Total	428	100.0		

The money the children earn from the street is spent on a variety of things, the most important being food (57% of the respondents). At least 80% of the children indicated that they spent their money on a combination of food and clothes, etc. An interesting observation was that 6% (27) give all their earnings to a mother, father or grandmother, while 4% (16) of the children use part of their income on glue.

It appears from Table 30, that only 34% of the children are able to save any money from their activities on the street. Forty percent of those children who were able to save some of their income spent their savings on clothing, 10% on food and 8% on

raising capital to start some kind of income generating business.

Table 30: Are you able to save any of this money?

Able to Save Money	Frequenc y	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulativ e Percent	
Valid	Yes	130	30.4	34.0	34.0
	No	252	58.9	66.0	100.0
	Total	382	89.3	100.0	
Missing	System	46	10.7		
Total		428	100.0		

3.3 Summary of section

It would appear that a reasonable number of street children are not really homeless and in fact do have a place to go. The main reason for their being on the street seems to be poverty at home. Thirty-nine percent of the children are orphaned.

It also appears that a considerable number of the children on the streets are there with the blessings of their parents. They actually stay at home and come to town on a daily basis to beg, returning home to remit their daily earnings to their parents, thereby actively contributing to the family's upkeep.

4.0 Problems faced by children on the street

The 5 main problems faced by the children have been prioritized with the number one problem faced by children on the street cited as bullying (38%), followed by harassment by police (25%) and hunger (10%). And 9% of the children indicated that they saw no problems with life on the street.

Table 31: No. 1 problem you face on the street

No. 1 Problem Faced on	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent	
Valid	Bullying	140	32.7	33.7	33.7
	Harassment by Police	103	24.1	24.8	58.4
	Lack of Shelter [Weather]	31	7.2	7.5	65.9
	No blankets/clothes	18	4.2	4.3	70.2
	Sexual abuse/harassment	20	4.7	4.8	75.0
	None	39	9.1	9.4	84.4
	Kidnapping	5	1.2	1.2	85.6
	Hit by cars	2	.5	.5	86.1
	Hunger	40	9.3	9.6	95.7
	Illness/diseases	5	1.2	1.2	96.9
	Theft (even from friends)	13	3.0	3.1	100.0
	Total	416	97.2	100.0	
Missing	System	12	2.8		
Total		428	100.0		

The problems that were ranked second by the children are being harassed by police (20%), followed by hunger (17% of the children), then lack of clothes and blankets (13%).

Table 32: No. 2 problem you face on the street

No. 2 Problem Faced on	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent	
Valid	Bullying	12	2.8	5.0	5.0
	Harassment by Police	47	11.0	19.7	24.8
	Lack of Shelter [Weather]	25	5.8	10.5	35.3
	No blankets/clothes	32	7.5	13.4	48.7
	Sexual abuse/harassment	21	4.9	8.8	57.6
	None	30	7.0	12.6	70.2
	Kidnapping	3	.7	1.3	71.4
	Hit by cars	4	.9	1.7	73.1
	Hunger	40	9.3	16.8	89.9
	Illness/diseases	5	1.2	2.1	92.0
	Theft (even from friends)	19	4.4	8.0	100.0
	Total	238	55.6	100.0	
Missing	System	190	44.4		
Total		428	100.0		

The most popular number 3 problem was hunger (29%) followed by shelter (16%).

Table 33: No. 3 problem you face on the street

No. 3 Problem Faced	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulativ e Percent	
Valid	Bullying	8	1.9	7.3	7.3
	Harassment by Police	2	.5	1.8	9.1
	Lack of Shelter [Weather]	17	4.0	15.5	24.5
	No blankets/clothes	15	3.5	13.6	38.2
	Sexual abuse/harassment	11	2.6	10.0	48.2
	None	5	1.2	4.5	52.7
	Kidnapping	1	.2	.9	53.6
	Hit by cars	2	.5	1.8	55.5
	Hunger	32	7.5	29.1	84.5
	Illness/diseases	7	1.6	6.4	90.9
	Theft (even from friends)	7	1.6	6.4	97.3
	Bathing facilities	3	.7	2.7	100.0
	Total	110	25.7	100.0	
Missing	System	318	74.3		
Total		428	100.0		

Table 34: No. 4 problem you face on the street

No. 4 Problem Faced on	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent	
Valid	Bullying	1	.2	2.6	2.6
	Harassment by Police	2	.5	5.3	7.9
	Lack of Shelter [Weather]	2	.5	5.3	13.2
	No blankets/clothes	15	3.5	39.5	52.6
	Sexual abuse/harassment	1	.2	2.6	55.3
	None	4	.9	10.5	65.8
	Kidnapping	2	.5	5.3	71.1
	Hit by cars	1	.2	2.6	73.7
	Hunger	8	1.9	21.1	94.7
	Theft (even from friends)	2	.5	5.3	100.0
	Total	38	8.9	100.0	
Missing	System	390	91.1		
Total		428	100.0		

The most popular number 4 problem was lack of blankets and clothes.

Table 35: No. 5 problem you face on the street

No. 5 Problem Faced on	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulativ e Percent	
Valid	Lack of Shelter [Weather]	1	.2	10.0	10.0
	No blankets/clothes	2	.5	20.0	30.0
	None	3	.7	30.0	60.0
	Hunger	3	.7	30.0	90.0
	Illness/diseases	1	.2	10.0	100.0
	Total	10	2.3	100.0	
Missing	System	418	97.7		
Total		428	100.0		

An analysis of these five tables, Table 31 to 35, indicates that bullying is the major problem faced by children in the streets. The second major problem is harassment by the police, while the third and fourth major problems are lack of shelter and hunger.

From Tables 36 and 37, we can summarise the solutions to challenges as follows: the major way in which the street children solve their problems is by begging (for money to buy food and perhaps clothes), followed by running away (from the bullying and the police harassment).

Table 36: No. 1 way of solving the problems above

No. 1 Way to Solve	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulativ e Percent	
Valid	Streets ahead	16	3.7	9.7	9.7
	Begging	77	18.0	46.7	56.4
	Mabhawu/Anglican Cathedral/other churches	2	.5	1.2	57.6
	Guarding cars	6	1.4	3.6	61.2
	Cleaning	6	1.4	3.6	64.8
	Running away	27	6.3	16.4	81.2
	Stealing/from dust bins	7	1.6	4.2	85.5
	Piece jobs/carrying luggage/ buying and selling	11	2.6	6.7	92.1
	Sleeping with man	13	3.0	7.9	100.0
	Total	165	38.6	100.0	
Missing	System	263	61.4		
Total		428	100.0		

Table 37: No. 2 way of solving the problems above

No. 2 Way to Solve	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulati ve Percent	
Valid	Streets ahead	3	.7	4.3	4.3
	Begging	3	.7	4.3	8.6
	Mabhawu/Anglican Cathedral/other churches	5	1.2	7.1	15.7
	Guarding cars	4	.9	5.7	21.4
	Cleaning	10	2.3	14.3	35.7
	Running away	22	5.1	31.4	67.1
	Stealing/from dust bins	3	.7	4.3	71.4
	Piece jobs/carrying luggage/ buying and selling	12	2.8	17.1	88.6
	Sleeping with man	8	1.9	11.4	100.0
	Total	70	16.4	100.0	
Missing	System	358	83.6		
Total		428	100.0		

These findings suggest most of these children do not 'seem' to have problems with healthcare access (54%). This is contrary to observations by the interviewers, which indicated that most of these children had some kind of skin rashes, especially on their hands. This implies that children have more health care problems than they realize.

Table 38: Problem with access to health

Problems Accessing Health	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulativ e Percent	
Valid	None	186	43.5	54.1	54.1
	No access	90	21.0	26.2	80.2
	Lack of money	68	15.9	19.8	100.0
	Total	344	80.4	100.0	
Missing	System	84	19.6		
Total		428	100.0		

Most of the children did not respond to the question on whether they were receiving assistance from any organizations. However, of the 124 who did respond to the question, 52% said they were receiving assistance from some organizations.

Table 39: Are you receiving assistance from any organisation?

Receiving Assistance	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent	
Valid	Yes	65	15.2	52.4	52.4
	No	59	13.8	47.6	100.0
	Total	124	29.0	100.0	
Missing	System	304	71.0		
Total		428	100.0		

Thirty percent of the children who responded to the question on organisational assistance said they did not know any organisation that gives assistance. Streets Ahead was mentioned by 26% of the children who responded while a certain individual known as Mabhawu was mentioned by 10% of the children.

Table 40: Which organisations give assistance to children?

Organisations Providing Assistance	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
No response	113	26.4		
Streets ahead	83	19.4	26.3	26.3
Social welfare	4	.9	1.3	27.6
Rhema	6	1.4	1.9	29.5
Just Children	18	4.2	5.7	35.2
Melfort farm	42	9.8	13.3	48.5
Simukai (Mutare)	7	1.6	2.2	50.7
Mabhawu	30	7.0	9.5	60.3
Trinity/Anglican Cathedral/ Upenyu Utsva	16	3.7	5.1	65.3
New life	6	1.4	1.9	67.3
None	94	22.0	29.8	97.1
Mabhawu	4	.9	1.3	98.4
None	3	.7	1.0	99.3
Plan international	1	.2	0.3	99.6
Red cross	1	.2	0.3	100.0
Total	428	100.0	100.0	

The 60% of the children who responded to the question on organisational health assistance said they did not receive any assistance from organisations. Streets Ahead was mentioned by 26% of the children who responded while 4% mentioned the Department of Social Welfare.

Table 41: Organisations that help when you are sick

Organisations Providing Assistance When Sick	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
No response	284	66.4		
Streets ahead	38	8.9	26.6	26.6
Just children foundation	1	.2	0.6	27.2
Dr Mwazha	2	.5	1.5	28.7
None	86	20.1	60.0	88.7
Social welfare	6	1.4	4.2	92.8
Anglican Cathedral	3	.7	2.1	94.9
None	4	.9	2.7	97.6
No help	2	.4	1.2	98.8
No idea	1	.2	0.6	99.4
None	1	.2	0.6	100.0
Total	428	100.0	100.0	

Only 63 girl children responded to the question on pregnancy. Of those, 28.6% said they had been pregnant at one time or another.

Table 42: Have you ever been pregnant? (girl child)

Ever Been Pregnant	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent	
Valid	Yes	18	4.2	28.6	28.6
	No	45	10.5	71.4	100.0
	Total	63	14.7	100.0	
Missing	System	365	85.3		
Total		428	100.0		

Nine of the girls gave birth, two of the babies are deceased, one aborted, and the

other was still pregnant at the time of this study. Only two girls indicated they had their babies with them on the streets.

Table 43: Did you give birth to a live baby?

Was baby alive when born	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent	
Valid	Yes	9	2.1	69.2	69.2
	No	4	.9	30.8	100.0
	Total	13	3.0	100.0	
Missing	System	415	97.0		
Total		428	100.0		

Table 44: What happened to the pregnancy (if you did not give birth)?

Outcome of Pregnancy	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid		425	99.3	99.3
	.	2	.5	.5
	Abortion	1	.2	.2
	Total	428	100.0	100.0

Table 45: What happened to the children (if you gave birth)?

If gave birth, where	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent	
Valid		415	97.0	97.0	97.0
.		2	.5	.5	97.4
Baby dead		1	.2	.2	97.7
Chitungwiza		1	.2	.2	97.9
Deceased		1	.2	.2	98.1
Here on street		1	.2	.2	98.4
Mother		2	.5	.5	98.8
Still pregnant		2	.5	.5	99.3
Terminated		1	.2	.2	99.5
With her		1	.2	.2	99.8
With mother Masvingo		1	.2	.2	100.0
Total		428	100.0	100.0	

Most of the children's number one priority area for receiving assistance is schooling, i.e. going back to school (40%). The second priority was some kind of institutionalisation in a home/group home (15%). The third priority was a request for capital to start an income-generating project (10%).

Table 46: If given assistance what type would you prefer?

Type of Assistance	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent	
Valid	Schooling	164	38.3	40.3	40.3
	Employment	17	4.0	4.2	44.5
	Birth registration	13	3.0	3.2	47.7
	Children's home/Institutionalization/place to stay	62	14.5	15.2	62.9
	Food	16	3.7	3.9	66.8
	Clothes	25	5.8	6.1	73.0
	Capital to start a business	42	9.8	10.3	83.3
	Reconciliation with parents	30	7.0	7.4	90.7
	Food and clothes	36	8.4	8.8	99.5
	Birth registration/shelter	2	.5	.5	100.0
	Total	407	95.1	100.0	
Missing	System	21	4.9		
Total		428	100.0		

6.0 Recommendations

Programmes need to focus on family tracing and re-unification since street children, as with all other children in especially difficult circumstances, need to be cared for within the context of their families and culture. Strategies for intervention need to consider ways of strengthening families' responsibility for their children. Children should only be placed in homes or foster placements as a last resort.

It is important to be aware of the number of organizations giving assistance to children on the streets, and their efforts in networking and coordinating their activities is highly commendable. However a lot still needs to be done in order for their efforts to become more meaningful.

Recent developments on the problem of street children indicate the need for the Department of Social Services, the Local Authorities and indeed all the other stakeholders involved in working with street children to redouble their efforts in managing this volatile challenge. All stakeholders, including children, are called upon to be responsible and cooperate in the implementation of programmes to find solutions for children on and of the street.

The following are possible appropriate interventions that could help address the problem of child living and/or working on the streets. It must be stressed that these

interventions can only succeed with the participation of all stakeholders, including the children, their families/caregivers and the communities they come from or are still living in.

Awareness raising

Activity	Responsible
Sensitising and mobilising communities and families to understand their roles and responsibilities with regard to taking care, supporting and protecting of children in their community, especially vulnerable children.	Government, NGOs/CBOs, communities
Strengthen advocacy efforts on the plight of street children by engaging all stakeholders.	Harare Task Force
Engage the media and influence its perception of street children.	Harare Task Force
Organise campaigns directed towards the public to discourage them giving assistance to beggars or street children but instead to organisations working with these people in difficult circumstances.	Harare Task Force
Conduct research to fill information gaps on the effects of street environments on child development. (from: A Situation Analysis of Orphans and Vulnerable Children and Adolescents in Zimbabwe. Background Papers, UNICEF, August 2001)	Government, University, NGOs

Prevention

Activity	Responsible
Strengthening the capacity of communities to care, support and protect its children, especially the most vulnerable ones.	Government, NGOs/CBOs, communities
Establishing community development and welfare centres that would offer training programmes for caretakers, e.g. in business and domestic skills, and social, educational, and recreational activities for children to prevent them from drifting onto the streets.	Government, NGO's, Local Authorities and the community at large
ets.	
Establishing programmes targeted at low income earners in the areas where the bulk of street children come from or targeted at the families of children found on the streets to supplement their income.	Government, NGOs/CBOs
Instilling a sense of responsibility into families regarding children by continuously educating them, e.g. on good parenting skills.	Government, NGOs/CBOs, communities
Training of child care workers in such areas as psychosocial counselling (for children and families), community mobilisation techniques, causes of streetism, outreach to street children, child rights, etc. This must be part of the programme of service providers.	Dept. of Social Services, NGOs
providers.	
Consider issues that affect children in a development framework rather than being reactive and focus on needs to be placed on preventive work.	Dept. of Social Services, NGOs

Children on the streets

Activity	Responsible
Outreach work is essential to identify children as soon as they arrive onto the streets	Dept. of Social Services, Local Authorities, NGOs working with street children
Assess the family situation of those children already on the street and together with the child and the family/caregivers find alternatives for spending the day on the street, including education and skills training for the children themselves and support	Dept. of Social Services, Local Authorities, NGOs working with street children, CBOs
to the family/caregivers	

Children of the street

Activity	Responsible
Outreach work is essential to identify children as soon as they arrive onto the streets and prevent them from becoming used to street life	Dept. of Social Services, Local Authorities, NGOs working with street children
For those children already living on the streets: • Provide a support network to protect them from abuse and provide guidance for their activities. Such support requires adults with the time and willingness to treat each child as an individual person and	Dept. of Social Services, ZRP, Local Authorities, NGOs working with street children, CBOs
to attend to the child's specific situation. The support should also include counselling services. • Identify potential needs and interests of these children. • Work with the children towards family tracing and re-unification with their families/ caregivers	
vers. If this fails, the option of foster parenting should be explored. • Placement in institutions is a last resort.	
Establishing a half way or transition home between the streets and home or long term care. This could incorporate a place of safety for abused children.	Dept. of Social Services, Local Authorities, NGOs working with street children

Children on/of the street

Activity	Responsible
Need to include all relevant stakeholders into both the Harare Task Force on Children Living and/or Working on the Street so as to prevent further “round ups” and work towards a common response.	Harare Task Force
Childcare service providers (those working with street children) need to create a central database on street children, co-ordinate their activities, share information and establish referral systems and guidelines that are acceptable to network members and	Harare Task Force
promote the welfare of the children.	
The Department of Social Services and the ZRP must enforce the Child Protection and Adoption Act and the Sexual Offences Act for cases of abuse, neglect and child labour.	Dept. of Social Services, ZRP
A process could be initiated through child welfare fora to review existing legislation on children and how these could be strengthened. (from: A Situation Analysis of Orphans and Vulnerable Children and Adolescents in Zimbabwe. Background Papers, UNICEF,	Dept. of Social Services
August 2001)	
There is a requirement for making a policy or legislation to clarify the responsibility of various stakeholders with regard to street children.	Dept. of Social Services
Government must allocate budget and provide other necessary support for programmes oriented towards street children, including capacity building for organisations involved in providing services to street children, secondment of trained personnel and support for operational costs.	Government
Government should seriously consider re-deploying its welfare departments into development departments. This would mean that the Departments of Child Welfare and Social Welfare would focus more on child and social development. The fact that it is more expensive to ‘cure’ than to ‘prevent’ cannot be overstated. (from: A Situation Analysis of Orphans and Vulnerable Children and Adolescents in Zimbabwe. Background Papers, UNICEF, August 2001)	Government

Strengthening the capacity of the Department of Social Services to effectively manage, monitor and document the responsibility for the care and protection of children.	Dept. of Social Services
Fundraising to support activities of organisations working with street children in Harare.	Harare Task Force

Children on the streets with their families

Activity	Responsible
Assist adults on the streets to seek alternative living places and “occupations” rather than the streets.	Dept. of Social Services, Local Authorities, NGOs working with street children
Educate adults in good parenting skills.	Dept. of Social Services, Local Authorities, NGOs working with street children

Appendix 1: The Questionnaire

SITUATION ASSESSMENT OF CHILDREN LIVING AND WORKING ON THE STREETS

Ref. No.

PERSONAL DETAILS

NAME..... NICKNAME..... SEX: M F

DATE OF BIRTH: DO YOU HAVE A BIRTH CERTIFICATE? YES NO

GIVE DETAILS OF YOUR NEXT OF KIN?

NAME:.....

ADDRESS.....

.....

RESIDENTIAL DETAILS

CURRENT RESIDENTIAL ADDRESS:
(INDICATE SLEEPING AND WORKING BASE)

.....

(INCLUDE TOWN AND COUNTRY)

.....

FAMILY INFORMATION

ARE BOTH YOUR PARENTS STILL ALIVE? YES NO
(TICK WHERE APPLICABLE)

MOTHER DECEASED..... FATHER.....

IF STILL ALIVE,

MOTHER'S NAME AND ADDRESS

.....
.....

FATHER'S NAME AND ADDRESS

.....
.....

IF PARENTS ARE STILL ALIVE, HOW OFTEN DO YOU SEE THEM?

MORE THAN ONCE A MONTH..... MONTHLY.....

AFTER 2-3 MONTHS..... AFTER 6 MONTHS.....

ONCE A YEAR.....

NEVER SINCE COMING ON TO THE STREETS.....

ONLY WHEN THERE IS A NEED (SPECIFY).....

GUARDIANSHIP

WHO HAS CUSTODY OVER
YOU?.....

WHO WOULD YOU PREFER TO HAVE CUSTODY OF YOU?.....

6. DO YOU THINK THEY WOULD BE WILLING TO TAKE CUSTODY OF YOU?
IF NOT, WHY NOT?

SIBLINGS

DO YOU HAVE ANY BROTHERS OR SISTERS? YES NO
(TICK WHERE APPLICABLE)
AGE SEX WHERE ABOUTS

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

DO YOU HAVE ANY FAMILY MEMBER OR SIBLINGS ON THE STREETS? (SPECIFY)
(IF MENTIONED ABOVE INDICATE ON LIST ABOVE WITH A STAR)

SOCIAL RELATIONS

WHO IS YOUR BEST FRIEND ON THE STREET?
.....

SINCE YOU CAME TO THE STREETS, HAS ANY ONE BEEN HELPFUL TO YOU?

.....

WHO WAS/IS THIS PERSON AND HOW HAVE THEY BEEN HELPFUL TO YOU, AND WHERE ARE THEY NOW?

.....
.....

EDUCATION

DO YOU ATTEND SCHOOL? YES NO...

IF YES, WHAT TYPE OF SCHOOL DO YOU ATTEND? PRIVATE.....GOVERNMENT...
(TICK WHERE APPLICABLE) COMMUNITY..... OTHER (SPECIFY).....

WHAT GRADE/FORM ARE YOU IN?.....

IF YOU DO NOT ATTEND SCHOOL, GIVE REASON/S?

.....

HAVE YOU EVER ATTENDED SCHOOL? YES NO

IF YES, GIVE THE NAME, TOWN/COUNTRY OF THE SCHOOL.

.....

YEAR..... WHAT GRADE / FORM WERE YOU IN?

WHAT ARE YOUR
HOBBIES?.....

WHAT ARE YOUR

AMBITIONS?.....

WHAT ACTIVITIES ARE YOU INVOLVED IN?.....

(SPORTS, CHURCH, ETC.)

SKILLS TRAINING

HAVE YOU HAD ANY SKILLS TRAINING? YES NO

IF YES GIVE DETAILS

.....

HOW WOULD YOU WANT TO BE ASSISTED TO BE ABLE TO USE YOUR TRAINING?

.....

BACKGROUND HISTORY

WHY ARE YOU ON THE STREETS/WHY DID YOU LEAVE HOME?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

WITH WHOM WERE YOU STAYING a) AT HOME?

.....

b) ON THE STREETS?.....

STREET LIFE EXPERIENCE

HOW LONG HAVE YOU BEEN ON THE STREETS?

DAY S..... WEEKS..... MONTHS..... YEARS.....

HOW DID YOU GET TO THIS CITY?

BUS..... TRUCK... PASSENGER TRAIN..... GOODS TRAIN..... OTHER
(SPECIFY).....N/A (RESIDENT).....

FROM WHERE?.....

DO YOU LIVE ON THE STREETS ALL THE TIME? YES... NO...

IF NOT, WHERE ELSE DO YOU SOMETIMES STAY?

.....

.....

SOURCES OF INCOME

ARE YOU ENGAGED IN ANY FORM OF INCOME GENERATING ACTIVITY ON THE STREETS? YES...
NO.....

HOW DO YOU EARN YOUR LIVING? BEG... WASH/GUARD CARS.....

SELLING (SPECIFY)..... OTHER (SPECIFY).....

APPROXIMATELY HOW MUCH DO YOU MAKE A DAY FROM THIS ACTIVITY?

.....

HOW DO YOU SPEND YOUR INCOME?

.....

ARE YOU ABLE TO SAVE ANY OF THIS MONEY? YES..... NO.....

IF SO, WHAT ARE YOUR PLANS FOR THIS MONEY?

.....

.....

PROBLEMS FACED ON THE STREETS

NAME SOME OF THE PROBLEMS THAT YOU FACE ON THE STREETS

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

WHAT PROBLEMS DO YOU FACE IN GETTING ACCESS TO HEALTH FACILITIES?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

SURVIVAL STRATEGIES

HOW HAVE YOU BEEN ABLE TO OVERCOME THESE PROBLEMS MENTIONED ABOVE?

(HOW DO YOU MEET YOUR NEEDS FOR FOOD, SHELTER, CLOTHING AND MEDICINE ON THE STREETS?)

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....
WHICH ORGANISATIONS DO YOU KNOW OF THAT ASSIST CHILDREN ON THE STREETS AND WHAT ASSISTANCE HAVE YOU RECEIVED FROM THEM?
.....
.....
.....

ARE YOU STILL RECEIVING ASSISTANCE FROM THEM? YES... NO...
(TICK WHERE APPLICABLE)

IF NOT
WHY?.....

ARE THERE ANY ORGANISATIONS THAT ASSIST YOU WHEN YOU ARE SICK AND HOW DO THEY ASSIST YOU?
.....
.....

(GIRLS ONLY)

HAVE YOU EVER BEEN PREGNANT? YES... NO...
(TICK WHERE APPLICABLE)

DID YOU GIVE BIRTH TO A LIVE BABY? YES NO

IF NO, WHAT HAPPENED TO THE
PREGNANCY?.....

IF YES, WHERE IS THE CHILD/REN
NOW?.....

GENERAL INFORMATION

IF YOU WERE GIVEN ASSISTANCE, WHAT TYPE WOULD WANT THE MOST?
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

ANY OTHER COMMENTS?
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

THANK YOU.

INTERVIEWERS OBSERVATIONS/COMMENTS
.....

.....
.....

INTERVIEWERS DETAILS

NAME.....

ORGANISATION.....

PLACE OF INTERVIEW.....

DATE OF INTERVIEW.....

TIME OF INTERVIEW

Appendix 2: Some Tables

Table 18: What are your hobbies?

Hobbies	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
	62	14.5	14.5	14.5
Acting	1	.2	.2	14.7
Alcohol	1	.2	.2	15.0
Anything	1	.2	.2	15.2
Art	1	.2	.2	15.4
Art, sculpture	1	.2	.2	15.7
Art, soccer	2	.5	.5	16.1
Athletics	7	1.6	1.6	17.8
Athletics, tennis	1	.2	.2	18.0
Basketball	1	.2	.2	18.2
Basketball, socc	1	.2	.2	18.5
Boxing	4	.9	.9	19.4
Building	1	.2	.2	19.6
Buying & selling	2	.5	.5	20.1
Church	7	1.6	1.6	21.7
Cooking	1	.2	.2	22.0
Cricket	2	.5	.5	22.4
Dancing	1	.2	.2	22.7
Dancing, singing	1	.2	.2	22.9
Drama	4	.9	.9	23.8
Draughts	2	.5	.5	24.3
Driving	2	.5	.5	24.8
Eating	1	.2	.2	25.0
Exploring things	1	.2	.2	25.2
Games	2	.5	.5	25.7
Gardening	1	.2	.2	25.9
Hockey	1	.2	.2	26.2
Knitting	6	1.4	1.4	27.6

Marimba	4	.9	.9	28.5
Movies	2	.5	.5	29.0
Music	4	.9	.9	29.9
Music, dancing	1	.2	.2	30.1
Netball	19	4.4	4.4	34.6
Nhodo	2	.5	.5	35.0
None	14	3.3	3.3	38.3
Nothing	1	.2	.2	38.6
Outing	1	.2	.2	38.8
Playing	2	.5	.5	39.3
Playing games	5	1.2	1.2	40.4
Playing house	5	1.2	1.2	41.6
Playing House	1	.2	.2	41.8
Reading	3	.7	.7	42.5
Running	4	.9	.9	43.5
School	3	.7	.7	44.2
Selling	6	1.4	1.4	45.6
Sewing	1	.2	.2	45.8
Sewing/knitting	1	.2	.2	46.0
Singing	4	.9	.9	47.0
Sitting	5	1.2	1.2	48.1
Sleeping	1	.2	.2	48.4
Soccer	179	41.8	41.8	90.2
Soccer, athletes	1	.2	.2	90.4
Soccer, athletic	1	.2	.2	90.7
Soccer, basketball	1	.2	.2	90.9
Soccer, boxing	2	.5	.5	91.4
Soccer, boxing,	1	.2	.2	91.6
Soccer, cricket	3	.7	.7	92.3
Soccer, cycling	1	.2	.2	92.5
Soccer, drama	1	.2	.2	92.8

Soccer, driving	1	.2	.2	93.0
Soccer, painting	1	.2	.2	93.2
Soccer, running	1	.2	.2	93.5
Soccer, selling	1	.2	.2	93.7
Sports	6	1.4	1.4	95.1
Sweeping	2	.5	.5	95.6
Swimming	6	1.4	1.4	97.0
Tennis	1	.2	.2	97.2
Tennis, cricket	2	.5	.5	97.7
Tennis, pada	1	.2	.2	97.9
Trading	2	.5	.5	98.4
Video games	2	.5	.5	98.8
Volleyball	1	.2	.2	99.1
Volleyball, cric	1	.2	.2	99.3
Washing cars	1	.2	.2	99.5
Watching TV	1	.2	.2	99.8
Writing poems	1	.2	.2	100.0
Total	428	100.0	100.0	

Table 22: What are your ambitions?

Ambitions	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulativ e Percent
	47	11.0	11.0	11.0
Accountant	1	.2	.2	11.2
Acting	1	.2	.2	11.4
Actor	2	.5	.5	11.9
Any job	3	.7	.7	12.6
Anyone	1	.2	.2	12.9
Anything	1	.2	.2	13.1
Artist	1	.2	.2	13.3
Barber	2	.5	.5	13.8
Be employed	1	.2	.2	14.0
Being rich	1	.2	.2	14.3
Being employed	1	.2	.2	14.5
Being self employed	2	.5	.5	15.0
Builder	6	1.4	1.4	16.4
Business men	3	.6	.6	17.1
Buying and selling	4	.9	.9	18.0
Carpenter	2	.5	.5	18.5
Carpentry	1	.2	.2	18.7
Church keeper	1	.2	.2	18.9
Conductor	2	.5	.5	19.4
Counsellor	1	.2	.2	19.6
Cook	1	.2	.2	19.9
Craft work	1	.2	.2	20.1
Cross-boarder	1	.2	.2	20.3
Cross border trader	1	.2	.2	20.6
Cross boarder	1	.2	.2	20.8
Cutting and designing	1	.2	.2	21.0
Doctor	10	2.3	2.3	23.4
Doctor	5	1.2	1.2	24.5

Don't know	2	.5	.5	25.0
Driving	60	14.0	14.0	39.0
Employed	6	1.4	1.4	40.4
Employment	1	.2	.2	40.7
Farmer	3	.7	.7	41.4
Farming	1	.2	.2	41.6
Football player	1	.2	.2	41.8
Footballer	1	.2	.2	42.1
Formally employed	1	.2	.2	42.3
Get a job	1	.2	.2	42.5
Get married	2	.5	.5	43.0
Go back home	1	.2	.2	43.2
Go back to school - carrier	1	.2	.2	43.5
Go back to school	1	.2	.2	43.7
Go South Africa	1	.2	.2	43.9
Go to school	1	.2	.2	44.2
Go to school	5	1.2	1.2	45.3
Gospel musician	1	.2	.2	45.6
Handyman	1	.2	.2	45.8
Have money	1	.2	.2	46.0
Head master	1	.2	.2	46.3
Headmaster	1	.2	.2	46.5
House girl	2	.5	.5	47.0
House worker	1	.2	.2	47.2
House girl	2	.5	.5	47.7
Housewife	3	.7	.7	48.4
Indigenous	1	.2	.2	48.6
Indigenous	1	.2	.2	48.8
Job	2	.5	.5	49.3
Knitting	2	.5	.5	49.8

Lawyer	6	1.4	1.4	51.2
Lawyer	2	.5	.5	51.6
Magistrate	1	.2	.2	51.9
Mahobho	1	.2	.2	52.1
Maid	1	.2	.2	52.3
Make money	1	.2	.2	52.6
Manager	2	.5	.5	53.0
Mechanic	14	3.3	3.3	56.3
Mechanic	1	.2	.2	56.5
Member of Parliament	1	.2	.2	56.8
Millionaire	1	.2	.2	57.0
Mother	1	.2	.2	57.2
Motor -mechanics	1	.2	.2	57.5
Motor mechanic	3	.7	.7	58.2
Motor mechanic	1	.2	.2	58.4
Music	1	.2	.2	58.6
Musician	8	1.9	1.9	60.5
None	2	.5	.5	61.0
Not sure	1	.2	.2	61.2
Nurse	17	4.0	4.0	65.2
Nurse/policeman	1	.2	.2	65.4
Office work	1	.2	.2	65.7
Pastor	2	.5	.5	66.1
Pastor	1	.2	.2	66.4
Pilot	9	2.1	2.1	68.5
Play soccer	1	.2	.2	68.7
Playing soccer	1	.2	.2	68.9
Police	1	.2	.2	69.2
Policeman	4	.9	.9	70.1
President	3	.7	.7	70.8
Projects	2	.5	.5	71.3

Reunited with parents	1	.2	.2	71.5
School	1	.2	.2	71.7
Scientist	1	.2	.2	72.0
Self employed	2	.5	.5	72.4
Self-employed	1	.2	.2	72.7
Self employed	13	3.0	3.0	75.7
Self employment	1	.2	.2	75.9
Shop assistant	3	.7	.7	76.6
Singer	3	.7	.7	77.3
Soccer	2	.5	.5	77.8
Soccer full-time	1	.2	.2	78.0
Soccer player	4	.9	.9	79.0
Soccer star	6	1.4	1.4	80.4
Soccer star	2	.5	.5	80.8
Soldier	3	.7	.7	81.5
Soldier	9	2.1	2.1	83.6
Tailor	2	.5	.5	84.1
Tailor / knitting jerseys	1	.2	.2	84.3
Teacher	35	8.2	8.2	92.5
Teacher/other	1	.2	.2	92.8
Teacher/doctor	1	.2	.2	93.0
Teacher/driver	1	.2	.2	93.2
To be a mechanic	1	.2	.2	93.5
To be a truck driver	1	.2	.2	93.7
To be dead	1	.2	.2	93.9
To be educated	2	.5	.5	94.4
To be employed	2	.5	.5	94.9
To go back home	1	.2	.2	95.1
To go to U>K	1	.2	.2	95.3
To have a family	1	.2	.2	95.6

To have money	2	.5	.5	96.0
To work	1	.2	.2	96.3
Trader	4	.9	.9	97.2
Trader, flea market	1	.2	.2	97.4
Train driver	1	.2	.2	97.7
Vendor	4	.9	.9	98.6
Welder	1	.2	.2	98.8
Welder/driver	1	.2	.2	99.1
Work	4	.9	.9	100.0
Total	428	100.0	100.0	

Table 32: From which town did you come?

Town	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Non disclosure	247	57.7	57.7	57.7
Bikita	1	.2	.2	57.9
Bindura	2	.5	.5	58.4
Bonda	1	.2	.2	58.6
Buhera	1	.2	.2	58.9
Bulawayo	4	.9	.9	59.8
Chegutu	2	.5	.5	60.3
Chinhoyi	1	.2	.2	60.5
Chitungwiza	15	3.5	3.5	64.0
Chivhu	1	.2	.2	64.3
Chiweshe	1	.2	.2	64.5
Dema	1	.2	.2	64.7
Gokwe	1	.2	.2	65.0
Gokwe North	1	.2	.2	65.2
Goromonzi	2	.5	.5	65.7
Gutu	1	.2	.2	65.9
Gweru	2	.5	.5	66.4
Harare	73	17.1	17.1	83.4
Headlands	1	.2	.2	83.6
Hurungwe	1	.2	.2	83.9
Hwedza	1	.2	.2	84.1
Kadoma	1	.2	.2	84.3
Kadoma	1	.2	.2	84.6
Kwekwe	3	.7	.7	85.3
Marange	1	.2	.2	85.5
Marondera	3	.7	.7	86.2
Masvingo	10	2.3	2.3	88.6
Mhondoro	2	.5	.5	89.0
Mozambique	1	.2	.2	89.3

Mrehwa	1	.2	.2	89.5
Mukuvisi	1	.2	.2	89.7
Murehwa	4	.9	.9	90.7
Mutare	22	5.1	5.1	95.8
Mutoko	1	.2	.2	96.0
Muzarabani	1	.2	.2	96.3
Norton	3	.7	.7	97.0
Nyanga	1	.2	.2	97.2
Nyika	1	.2	.2	97.4
Rusape	3	.7	.7	98.1
Sanyati	1	.2	.2	98.4
Shurugwi	1	.2	.2	98.6
Silobela	1	.2	.2	98.8
South Africa	1	.2	.2	99.1
Victoria Falls	1	.2	.2	99.3
Wedza	1	.2	.2	99.5
Zaka	1	.2	.2	99.8
Zvishavane	1	.2	.2	100.0
Total	428	100.0	100.0	

Table 37: How do you spend your income?

How is Income Spent	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Blank	36	8.4	8.4	8.4
Accessories	3	.7	.7	9.1
Clothes/capital	1	.2	.2	9.3
Clothes/rent	1	.2	.2	9.6
Clothing	8	1.9	1.9	11.4
Clothing/rent	2	.5	.5	11.9
Fees	1	.2	.2	12.1
Food	244	57.0	57.0	69.2
Food/alcohol	3	.7	.7	69.9
Food/capital	1	.2	.2	70.1
Food/clothes	1	.2	.2	70.3
Food/clothing	55	12.9	12.9	83.2
Food/glue	11	2.6	2.6	85.7
Food/glue/clothes	1	.2	.2	86.0
Food/rent	3	.7	.7	86.7
Food/rent/clothing	3	.7	.7	87.4
Food/soap	8	1.9	1.9	89.3
Food/soap/alcohol	1	.2	.2	89.5
Food/soap/clothing	1	.2	.2	89.7
Food/transport/rent	1	.2	.2	90.0
Give father	2	.5	.5	90.4
Give friend's mother	1	.2	.2	90.7
Give grand mother	3	.7	.7	91.4
Give grandmother	1	.2	.2	91.6
Give mother	16	3.7	3.7	95.3
Give parents	3	.7	.7	96.0
Give someone to keep for him	1	.2	.2	96.3
Glue	1	.2	.2	96.5
Glue, food	1	.2	.2	96.7

Glue/alcohol	1	.2	.2	97.0
Glue/food	1	.2	.2	97.2
Invest in mutual aid	1	.2	.2	97.4
Keep for mother	1	.2	.2	97.7
Save	4	.9	.9	98.6
Send home	4	.9	.9	99.5
Soap	2	.5	.5	100.0
Total	428	100.0	100.0	

Table 39: If saving what are your plans for this money?

Plans for	Frequency	Percent	
Valid	Not saving	294	68.7
	Bank	1	0.7
	Brother's fees	1	0.7
	Bus to go home	2	1.5
	Buy food	1	0.7
	Buy shoes	1	0.7
	Buying blankets	1	0.7
	By shoes	1	0.7
	Capital	10	7.5
	Christmas clothes	1	0.7
	Christmas use	1	0.7
	Clothes	54	40.3
	Clothing	1	0.7
	Emergency use	3	2.2
	Find place to stay	1	0.7
	Food	13	9.7
	Food, rent	1	0.7
	For Christmas day	2	1.5
	For fees	2	1.5
	Give father	2	1.5
	Give grandmother	1	0.7
	Give mother	7	5.2
	Give parents	2	1.5
	Go home	1	0.7
	Go to school	3	2.2
	Instruments	1	0.7
	Mother for medicine	1	0.7
	Movie	1	0.7
	Rent	5	3.7
	Rent and clothes	1	0.7

	Send home	6	4.5
	Send to grand mother	1	0.7
	To rent a room	1	0.7
	Transport	2	1.5
	Uniform/fees	1	0.7
	Video games	1	0.7
	Total	428	100.0

Appendix 3: Variable Information

Name
Position

QUES 1	Questionnaire						
	Measurement level: Ordinal Format: F8 Column Width: Unknown Alignment: Right						
	<table><tr><th>Value</th><th>Label</th></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>first questionnaire</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>second questionnaire</td></tr></table>	Value	Label	1	first questionnaire	2	second questionnaire
Value	Label						
1	first questionnaire						
2	second questionnaire						
REFNO 2	Reference Number						
	Measurement level: Nominal Format: A8 Column Width: Unknown Alignment: Left						
NAME 3	Child's name						
	Measurement level: Nominal Format: A20 Column Width: Unknown Alignment: Left						
NICKNAME 6	Child's nickname						
	Measurement level: Nominal Format: A15 Column Width: Unknown Alignment: Left						
SEX 8	Child's Gender						
	Measurement level: Ordinal Format: F8 Column Width: Unknown Alignment: Right						
	<table><tr><th>Value</th><th>Label</th></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>Male</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>Female</td></tr></table>	Value	Label	1	Male	2	Female
Value	Label						
1	Male						
2	Female						
DATEOB 9	Date of Birth						
	Measurement level: Scale Format: DATE11 Column Width: Unknown Alignment: Right						
BIRTHCER 10	Do you have a birth certificate?						
	Measurement level: Ordinal Format: F8.2 Column Width: Unknown Alignment: Right						
	<table><tr><th>Value</th><th>Label</th></tr><tr><td>1.00</td><td>Yes</td></tr><tr><td>2.00</td><td>No</td></tr></table>	Value	Label	1.00	Yes	2.00	No
Value	Label						
1.00	Yes						
2.00	No						
NKINNAME 11	Name of next of kin						
	Measurement level: Nominal Format: A30 Column Width: Unknown Alignment: Left						

Measurement level: Nominal
Format: A50 Column Width: Unknown Alignment: Left

KINTOWN Next of kin Town
22

Measurement level: Scale
Format: F8.2 Column Width: Unknown Alignment: Right

RESADRES Child's Res Address (working) 23

Measurement level: Nominal
Format: A30 Column Width: Unknown Alignment: Left

WORKADRE Child's Work Address (Sleeping)
27

Measurement level: Nominal
Format: A35 Column Width: Unknown Alignment: Left

ORIADRES Original address
32

Measurement level: Nominal
Format: A42 Column Width: Unknown Alignment: Left

ORIGTOWN Where did you originally come from?
38

Measurement level: Nominal
Format: A20 Column Width: Unknown Alignment: Left

PARENTS Status of Mother/Father
41

Measurement level: Ordinal
Format: F8 Column Width: Unknown Alignment: Right

Value	Label
-------	-------

1	Both still alive
2	Mother deceased father alive
3	Mother alive father deceased
4	Both deceased

MNAME Mother's name & address if still alive
42

Measurement level: Nominal
Format: A40 Column Width: Unknown Alignment: Left

FNAME father's name & address if alive
47

Measurement level: Nominal
Format: A35 Column Width: Unknown Alignment: Left

FSEEPARE Frequencies of see parents
52

Measurement level: Ordinal
Format: F8 Column Width: Unknown Alignment: Right

Value	Label
-------	-------

1	More than once a month
---	------------------------

- 3 After 2-3 months
- 4 After 6 months
- 5 Once a year
- 6 Never since coming to the streets
- 7 Only when there is a need
- 8 daily

RSEEPARE Special reason for seeing parents
53

Measurement level: Nominal
Format: A25 Column Width: Unknown Alignment: Left

CUSTODIA Who has custody over you?
57

Measurement level: Ordinal
Format: F8 Column Width: Unknown Alignment: Right

Value	Label
1	Grand parent
2	Aunt/Uncle
3	Sibling
4	Parents
5	None
6	Mother
7	Father
8	Friend

PCUSTODI Who do you prefer to have custody over you?
58

Measurement level: Ordinal
Format: F8 Column Width: Unknown Alignment: Right

Value	Label
1	Grand parent
2	Aunt/Uncle
3	Sibling
4	Parents
5	None
6	Mother
7	Father
8	friend
9	institution

WCUSTODI Do you think they will be willing to have custody over
you? 59

Measurement level: Ordinal
Format: F8 Column Width: Unknown Alignment: Right

Value	Label
1	Yes
2	No

RCUSTODY Reason for not wanting custody?
60

Measurement level: Ordinal
Format: F8 Column Width: Unknown Alignment: Right

Value	Label
1	Don't get along
2	Too poor
3	Cruelty
4	irresponsible
5	Dead
6	is married

DSIBBILG Do you have any siblings?
61

Measurement level: Ordinal
Format: F8 Column Width: Unknown Alignment: Right

Value	Label
1	Yes
2	No

SIB1AGE 1st sibling's age
62

Measurement level: Scale
Format: F8.2 Column Width: Unknown Alignment: Right

SIB1SEX 1st sibling's sex
63

Measurement level: Ordinal
Format: F8 Column Width: Unknown Alignment: Right

Value	Label
1	Male
2	Female

SIB1WHER 1st sibling's where abouts
64

Measurement level: Nominal
Format: A24 Column Width: Unknown Alignment: Left

SIB2AGE 2nd sibling's age
67

Measurement level: Scale
Format: F8.2 Column Width: Unknown Alignment: Right

SIB2SEX 2nd sibling's sex
68

Measurement level: Ordinal
Format: F8 Column Width: Unknown Alignment: Right

Value	Label
1	Male
2	Female

SIB2WHER 2nd sibling's where abouts
69

Measurement level: Nominal
Format: A15 Column Width: Unknown Alignment: Left

SIB3AGE 3rd sibling's age

Measurement level: Ordinal
Format: F8.2 Column Width: Unknown Alignment: Right

SIB3SEX 3rd sibling's sex
72

Measurement level: Ordinal
Format: F8 Column Width: Unknown Alignment: Right

Value	Label
1	Male
2	Female

SIB3WHER 3rd sibling's whereabouts
73

Measurement level: Nominal
Format: A8 Column Width: Unknown Alignment: Left

SIBONSTR Do you have any siblings on the street
74

Measurement level: Ordinal
Format: F8 Column Width: Unknown Alignment: Right

Value	Label
1	Yes
2	No

RELATIVE Do you have any relatives on the street
75

Measurement level: Ordinal
Format: F8 Column Width: Unknown Alignment: Right

Value	Label
1	Yes
2	No

FRIEND Who is your best friend on the street?
76

Measurement level: Nominal
Format: A20 Column Width: Unknown Alignment: Left

HELP Since you came to the street has anyone been helpful?
79

Measurement level: Ordinal
Format: F8 Column Width: Unknown Alignment: Right

Value	Label
1	Yes
2	No

WHELP Who helped you and where are they now?
80

Measurement level: Nominal
Format: A30 Column Width: Unknown Alignment: Left

SCHOOL Do you attend school?
84

.. - - - . . .

	Value	Label
	1	Yes
	2	No

TYPESCHO 85 If at school what type of school do you attend?
 Measurement level: Ordinal
 Format: F8 Column Width: Unknown Alignment: Right

	Value	Label
	1	Private school
	2	Government
	3	Community
	4	Other

SCHOOLOT 86 Other type of school being attended
 Measurement level: Nominal
 Format: A8 Column Width: Unknown Alignment: Left

GRADEFOR 87 What grade or form are you in?
 Measurement level: Nominal
 Format: A8 Column Width: Unknown Alignment: Left

NOSCHOOL 88 If not at school, why aren't you at school?
 Measurement level: Nominal
 Format: A35 Column Width: Unknown Alignment: Left

EVERSCO 93 Have you ever-attended school?
 Measurement level: Ordinal
 Format: F8 Column Width: Unknown Alignment: Right

	Value	Label
	1	Yes
	2	No

NAMESCHO 94 If yes, give the school name, town, and country
 Measurement level: Nominal
 Format: A35 Column Width: Unknown Alignment: Left

SCHOOLYR 99 What year did you attend school?
 Measurement level: Ordinal
 Format: F8 Column Width: Unknown Alignment: Right

LASTGRAD 100 What was your last grade or form?
 Measurement level: Nominal
 Format: A8 Column Width: Unknown Alignment: Left

Measurement level: Nominal
Format: A16 Column Width: Unknown Alignment: Left

AMBITION What are your ambitions?
103

Measurement level: Nominal
Format: A35 Column Width: Unknown Alignment: Left

ACTIVITY What activities are you involved in?
108

Measurement level: Nominal
Format: A9 Column Width: Unknown Alignment: Left

SKILLS Do you have any skills training?
110

Measurement level: Ordinal
Format: F8 Column Width: Unknown Alignment: Right

Value	Label
-------	-------

1	Yes
---	-----

2	No
---	----

DSKILLS Details of skills training
111

Measurement level: Nominal
Format: A16 Column Width: Unknown Alignment: Left

USESKILL How do you want assistance to use your training?
113

Measurement level: Nominal
Format: A25 Column Width: Unknown Alignment: Left

WHYSTREE Reason for being on the streets/Leaving home.
117

Measurement level: Ordinal
Format: F8 Column Width: Unknown Alignment: Right

Value	Label
-------	-------

1	Sexual abuse from guardian
---	----------------------------

2	Physical abuse from guardian
---	------------------------------

3	Sexual abuse by guardian?
---	---------------------------

4	Physical abuse by parent
---	--------------------------

5	Death/abandonment by guardian/parent
---	--------------------------------------

6	Peer pressure
---	---------------

7	Ill treatments by parent/guardian
---	-----------------------------------

8	Pure mischief
---	---------------

9	to look for income (poverty)
---	------------------------------

10	Hostile environment
----	---------------------

11	Blind parents
----	---------------

STAYH
118 Whom were you staying with at home before?

Measurement level: Ordinal
Format: F8 Column Width: Unknown Alignment: Right

Value	Label
1	Parents
2	Sibling
3	Relative
4	Grand parents
5	Step parents
6	Alone
7	mother

STAYS
119 Whom are you staying with on the street?

Measurement level: Ordinal
Format: F8 Column Width: Unknown Alignment: Right

Value	Label
1	Parents
2	Sibling
3	Friends/peers
4	Relatives
5	Alone

TIMEONST
120 How long have you been on the streets (weeks)

Measurement level: Scale
Format: F8.1 Column Width: Unknown Alignment: Right

HOWCOME
121 How did you get to the city?

Measurement level: Ordinal
Format: F8 Column Width: Unknown Alignment: Right

Value	Label
1	Bus
2	Truck
3	Passenger train
4	Goods train
5	foot
6	Other
7	Resident

OHOWCOME
122 How else did you get to the city?

Measurement level: Nominal
Format: A15 Column Width: Unknown Alignment: Left

WCOME
124 Where did you come from?

Measurement level: Nominal
Format: A15 Column Width: Unknown Alignment: Left

LSTREET Do you live on the street all the time?

Format: F8 Column Width: Unknown Alignment: Right

Value	Label
-------	-------

1	Yes
2	No

OLSTREET Where else do you sometimes stay?
127

Measurement level: Nominal

Format: A20 Column Width: Unknown Alignment: Left

INCOME Are you engaged in any income generating activity on the
str 130

Measurement level: Ordinal

Format: F8 Column Width: Unknown Alignment: Right

Value	Label
-------	-------

1	Yes
2	No

HINCOME How do you earn your income?
131

Measurement level: Ordinal

Format: F8 Column Width: Unknown Alignment: Right

Value	Label
-------	-------

1	Begging
2	Wash/Guard cars
3	Selling Phone cards
4	Sell fruits/sweets/cigarettes
5	other

OINCOME How else do you earn your income?
132

Measurement level: Nominal

Format: A15 Column Width: Unknown Alignment: Left

HMINCOME Approximately how much do you earn per day from this
activity 134

Measurement level: Scale

Format: DOLLAR11.2 Column Width: Unknown Alignment: Right

HSINCOME How do you spend your income?
135

Measurement level: Nominal

Format: A25 Column Width: Unknown Alignment: Left

SINCOME Are you able to save any of this money?
139

Measurement level: Ordinal

Format: F8 Column Width: Unknown Alignment: Right

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

PSAVING 140 If saving what are your plans for this money?
Measurement level: Nominal
Format: A20 Column Width: Unknown Alignment: Left

SPROBLE1 143 No 1 problem you face on the street
Measurement level: Ordinal
Format: F8 Column Width: Unknown Alignment: Right

Value	Label
1	Bullying
2	Harassment by Police
3	Lack of Shelter [Weather]
4	No blankets/clothes
5	Sexual abuse/harassment
6	none
7	kidnapping
8	Hit by cars
9	Hunger
10	illness/diseases
11	Theft (even from friends)

SPROBLE2 144 No 2 problem you face on the street
Measurement level: Ordinal
Format: F8 Column Width: Unknown Alignment: Right

Value	Label
1	Bullying
2	Harassment by Police
3	Lack of Shelter [Weather]
4	No blankets/clothes
5	Sexual abuse/harassment
6	none
7	kidnapping
8	Hit by cars
9	Hunger
10	illness/diseases
11	Theft (even from friends)

SPROBLE3 145 No 3 problem you face on the street
Measurement level: Ordinal
Format: F8 Column Width: Unknown Alignment: Right

Value	Label
1	Bullying
2	Harassment by Police
3	Lack of Shelter [Weather]
4	No blankets/clothes
5	Sexual abuse/harassment
6	none
7	kidnapping
8	Hit by cars
9	Hunger

12 bathing facilities

SPROBLE4 No 4 problem you face on the street
146

Measurement level: Ordinal
Format: F8 Column Width: Unknown Alignment: Right

Value	Label
1	Bullying
2	Harassment by Police
3	Lack of Shelter [Weather]
4	No blankets/clothes
5	Sexual abuse/harassment
6	none
7	kidnapping
8	Hit by cars
9	Hunger
10	illness/diseases
11	Theft (even from friends)

SPROBLE5 No 5 problem you face on the street
147

Measurement level: Ordinal
Format: F8 Column Width: Unknown Alignment: Right

Value	Label
1	Bullying
2	Harassment by Police
3	Lack of Shelter [Weather]
4	No blankets/clothes
5	Sexual abuse/harassment
6	none
7	kidnapping
8	Hit by cars
9	Hunger
10	illness/diseases
11	Theft (even from friends)

HPROB1 No 1 problem with access to health
148

Measurement level: Ordinal
Format: F8 Column Width: Unknown Alignment: Right

Value	Label
1	None
2	No access
3	Lack of money

HPROB2 No 2 problem with access to health
149

Measurement level: Ordinal
Format: F8 Column Width: Unknown Alignment: Right

Value	Label
1	None
2	No access
3	Lack of money

Measurement level: Ordinal
Format: F8 Column Width: Unknown Alignment: Right

Value	Label
-------	-------

- | | |
|---|---------------|
| 1 | None |
| 2 | No access |
| 3 | Lack of money |

SOLVEPR1 No 1 Way of solving the problems above?
151

Measurement level: Ordinal
Format: F8 Column Width: Unknown Alignment: Right

Value	Label
-------	-------

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 | Streets ahead |
| 2 | Begging |
| 3 | Mabhawu/Anglican Cathedral/other churches |
| 4 | Guarding cars |
| 5 | Cleaning |
| 6 | Running away |
| 7 | Stealing/from dustbins |
| 8 | piece jobs/carrying luggage/ buying and selling |
| 9 | Sleeping with man |

SOLVEPR2 No 2 Way of solving the problems above?
152

Measurement level: Ordinal
Format: F8 Column Width: Unknown Alignment: Right

Value	Label
-------	-------

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 | Streets ahead |
| 2 | Begging |
| 3 | Mabhawu/Anglican Cathedral/other churches |
| 4 | Guarding cars |
| 5 | Cleaning |
| 6 | Running away |
| 7 | Stealing/from dustbins |
| 8 | piece jobs/carrying luggage/ buying and selling |
| 9 | Sleeping with man |

SOLVEPR3 No 3 Way of solving the problems above?
153

Measurement level: Ordinal
Format: F8 Column Width: Unknown Alignment: Right

Value	Label
-------	-------

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 | Streets ahead |
| 2 | Begging |
| 3 | Mabhawu/Anglican Cathedral/other churches |
| 4 | Guarding cars |
| 5 | Cleaning |
| 6 | Running away |
| 7 | Stealing/from dustbins |
| 8 | piece jobs/carrying luggage/ buying and selling |
| 9 | Sleeping with man |

ORGANTSA Which organisations give assistance to children?

Format: A8 Column Width: Unknown Alignment: Left

Value	Label
1	Streets ahead
10	Zinatha
11	social welfare
2	Rhema
3	Just Children
4	Melfort fam
5	Simukai (Mutare)
6	Mabhawu
7	Trinity/Anglican Cathedral/ Upenyu Utsva
8	New life
9	none

ASSISTAN 155 Are you receiving assistance from any organisation?

Measurement level: Ordinal

Format: F8 Column Width: Unknown Alignment: Right

Value	Label
-------	-------

1	Yes
2	No

RASSISTA 156 Reason for not receiving assistance from organisations

Measurement level: Nominal

Format: A8 Column Width: Unknown Alignment: Left

OHEALTH 157 Organisations that help when you are sick

Measurement level: Nominal

Format: A8 Column Width: Unknown Alignment: Left

Value	Label
-------	-------

1	Streets ahead
2	Just children foundation
3	Dr Mwazha
4	None
5	Social welfare
6	Anglican Cathedral
7	none

HOWHELP 158 How were you helped when you were sick?

Measurement level: Nominal

Format: A25 Column Width: Unknown Alignment: Left

PREGNANT 162 Have you ever been pregnant? [girl child]

Measurement level: Ordinal

Format: F8 Column Width: Unknown Alignment: Right

Value	Label
-------	-------

1	Yes
2	No

163

Measurement level: Ordinal
Format: F8 Column Width: Unknown Alignment: Right

Value	Label
-------	-------

1	Yes
2	No

NPREGBIR What happened to the pregnancy (if you did not give birth)?
164

Measurement level: Nominal
Format: A8 Column Width: Unknown Alignment: Left

YPREGBIR What happened to the child/ren (if you gave birth)?
165

Measurement level: Nominal
Format: A20 Column Width: Unknown Alignment: Left

TASSISTA If given assistance what type would you prefer?
168

Measurement level: Ordinal
Format: F8 Column Width: Unknown Alignment: Right

Value	Label
1	Schooling
2	Employment
3	Birth registration
4	Children's home/Institutionalisation/place to stay
5	food
6	Clothes
7	Capital to start a business
8	Reconciliation with parents
9	food and clothes
10	Birth registration/shelter

COMMENTS Child's other comments
169

Measurement level: Nominal
Format: A60 Column Width: Unknown Alignment: Left

INTERCOM Interviewer's Comments
177

Measurement level: Nominal
Format: A70 Column Width: Unknown Alignment: Left

INTNAME Interviewer's name
186

Measurement level: Nominal
Format: A20 Column Width: Unknown Alignment: Left

ORGONA Name of Organisation
189

Measurement level: Nominal
Format: A8 Column Width: Unknown Alignment: Left

INTERLOC Place of Interview

Format: A35 Column Width: Unknown Alignment: Left

DATEINT Date of interview
195 Measurement level: Ordinal
Format: DATE11 Column Width: Unknown Alignment: Right

TIMEINT Time of interview
196 Measurement level: Scale
Format: TIME5 Column Width: Unknown Alignment: Right

AGE * No label *
197 Measurement level: Ordinal
Format: F8.2 Column Width: Unknown Alignment: Right

AGECATE Age group
198 Measurement level: Scale
Format: F8.2 Column Width: Unknown Alignment: Right

Value	Label
1.00	missing age
2.00	0 - 6
3.00	6 - 11
4.00	11 - 14
5.00	14 - 18
6.00	18+