

THE INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF BUSINESS & MANAGEMENT

Angola's Response to the Increase of Children on the Street: A Case Study of Luanda Town Center

Julio Eduardo Mateus

Attaché, Department of Protocol, Embassy of Angola, United Arab Emirates

Abstract:

The research presents a general view of Street children in Angola placing the issue in a historical context as well as comparing current situation of the phenomenon in the country. It specifically explains the danger of not putting in place proper mechanisms to handle the situation. It's important that all the working force of the Angolan society must come together in order to fight the phenomenon and minimize its effects. This can only be possible if improvement in political, social and economic affairs take place to determinant the child proper care to guarantee the good living for the all nation.

There is no guarantee that the problem of street children will end completely in the near future; in the end this is a social problem associated with other phenomena and even in the more developed countries, although its prevalence is defined in different ways, as well as its magnitude in different regions of the world. The Angolan institutions linked to children must present innovative and concrete programs and actions against the phenomenon of street children, involving civil societies and United Nations bodies - especially the International Organization for Childhood.

Keywords: Street children, children rights, crime, policies, family and war

1. Background and Introduction

This synopsis is based on a dissertation whose focus was on the Angola's Response to the Increase of Children on the Street: A Case Study of Luanda Town Center. For Angola's children in the streets, the war isn't over; a ruined economy offers little respite for the thousands of young survivors in Luanda, Angola; of the many thousands of victims of Africa's longest wars, perhaps none struggle harder or live rougher than the children set adrift to fend for themselves on this overcrowded capital city's streets.

Although poverty has been the norm here for decades, first because of Portuguese colonial rule, then because the economy was ruined by a civil war that followed independence the aftermath of the conflict has produced a new class of street children in Luanda who spend not only their days on the streets, but their nights as well. One can see them on any day, dusty from head to toe, clad in torn, too-large or too-small clothing, and bare feet. They scoot amid traffic, begging at the windows of motorists, or rubbing their stomachs as they approach pedestrians. They forage among garbage heaps for food to eat or material to build a dwelling. They commit acts of petty thievery.

Late at night, one can see the children at rest. Beneath plastic sheeting or anything else that can provide cover, they sleep on sidewalks. Or they sleep on the balmy beach. Some are orphans, while others are separated from their parents by circumstances or design. Many of them made it through the war by sheer force of will, managing--sometimes with their parents' guidance--to muscle or hustle their way onto relief supply flights between the city and the interior during the war.

The research focuses on the rise of orphans and vulnerable children (OVCs) or street children in the streets of Luanda capital of Angola, specifically Luanda Central business, and the Central Tourist Districts. The study also focuses on the social impact and how best the society (both Church and Government) can bring lasting solutions to the ever increasing number of orphans and vulnerable children in the street, considering that a lot has been done to curb this problem.

Soon after independence that was brought by the liberation struggle in the seventies the civil war took place and there was an influx of people going into towns in search of security and greener pastures and Luanda was the most eyed place. The rural-urban migration contributed immensely to the over population in urban centers especially Luanda as the major capital city of Angola. Husbands left their families to engage in the military service and others left their formal wives in the rural areas with families to fend for.

Whilst they were in Luanda, and because of this separation, they got involved in casual sexual relationships and/or in other marriages and the situation were not different with the abandoned wives; some of which resulted in children being born out of these relationships hence the population increased with limited resources. The war was violent, people were decimated, entire families were killed (in some cases both father and mother) and families were affected and children were orphaned and this forced the extended family members to take over the care of the children.

This approach has not yielded much desired results as Luanda Capital City of Angola has become a haven for young mothers bearing children on the streets thereby causing addition to the population of kids on the streets. Children are a gift from God and they have every right to shelter, food, education and freedom.

2. Need for the Study

This research has been necessitated by the rise in the number of vulnerable children on Luanda's streets particularly the Town Center with is also the Central Tourist District. Of concern is the number of young girls most of whom are below the age of 15 and are having babies. Therefore this study seeks to understand why children ended up being on the streets of Luanda. The need for the study (also known as the justification in alternative terms) understood from two important perspectives. The first one is the theoretical perspective which seeks to establish the contributions of the current study to the existing bodies of knowledge. The second one is the practical significance which seeks to establish the various stakeholders who stand to benefit from the results of the current study. These are all highlighted in the section below.

2.1. Theoretical Significance

This study contributes with empirical dimensions to the work that has been carried out by other researchers in the same field of study. Although the phenomenon has been studied in depth, there are new developments around the subject that were not touched by previous researches. Thus, this research is based on the new developments on street children in Angola.

The study emphasizes the need to understand complexity and institutional challenges in combating the phenomenon. For if we consider that children are the future of any society, it poses a threat to the future of the country if children are not protected and directed towards a future that offers hope. Therefore institutions should put all the efforts to deal with the challenges that phenomenon presents.

2.2. Institutional Stakeholders

There are several institutions engaged in pursuit of strategies to deal with the challenges that the phenomenon of street children presents. These efforts are to find solutions that offer the children safety and a better life. Although this fight is for everyone, the institutions we want to highlight here are: the Angolan National Children's Institute "INAC", the Ministry of Family and Women's Promotion, the United Nations Children's Fund, UNICEF, and academic institutions. These institutions continue in search of new knowledge that feed their organizational learning for a better understanding about the phenomenon

2.3. SADC Countries and Governments

The African institutions should create effective mechanisms for child protection in Africa. The continent has the advantage of having the world's youngest population. Although it has many good laws on paper in the general context, it has lack pragmatism in the implementation of these laws. Institutions such as SADC, the African Union and many others have much to benefit if they create institutions that can indeed respond to the child's protection on the Continent.

3. Review of Related Literature

Since the study makes use of other people's works, the following is a review of the previous works on the subject matter from various scholars who have committed time to write on orphaned and vulnerable children. These write ups will help the researcher to find missing gaps in the field of research. It's important to underline that it is significance of review related literature; according to Leedy (1980:67) literature review is an essential part of the scientific research whether in the physical, natural or social sciences. Literature review provides the basis of arguments revealed in the investigation of the study.

4. The origins of Street Children

The origin of street children several and has several reasons, as it is not limited only to developing countries, although these are the most notorious and the effects tend to be worse. In Angola the reasons are varied, although there are cases that are similar to those of other countries, in the country in particular we have to highlight the problem of the civil war that devastated the nation after independence and led the populations to leave their areas of origin to the big cities where life was not easy and led to the breakup of many families. Therefore war has been one of the main causes that stimulated the phenomenon.

Evgenia Berezina 1997, Argues that some street children, particularly in more developed countries, are part of a subcategory of children who have been expelled from the home. These children are more likely to come from single parent households. Street youth are often subjected to abuse, neglect, and exploitation or, in extreme cases, death by "clean-up squads" who were hired by local companies or police. In Angola the

According to EBC, ed. (August 1, 2012). In Brazil, the Human Rights Secretariat of the Presidency of the Republic carried out a survey of 75 cities in the country and found that about 24,000 boys and girls live on the street, and the main reasons for living in this situation are: discussion with parents and siblings (32.3%); domestic violence (30.6%) and use of alcohol and drugs

According to the report of UNICEF in its report on follow-up of the World Summit for Children, at the Constitutional level, the Angolan State gives priority to the child and establishes the principle that protection of the family and promotion of the harmonious development of the personality of the child and of the young is a responsibility of the

State, the Family and Society. November 1990, the Angolan Parliament ratified the Convention on the Rights of the Child, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on November 20, 1989.

5. Street Children and Child Labor

In their condition of innocence, children are often used to hard labour and dangerous work and in some cases are also used for crime. The criminals found in the child the means to escape security institutions, because children are not taken into account in the practice of crime and in some countries the law protects minors when they are caught committing crimes. On the other hand, the networks of people who exploit the children know the defenceless condition and fragile nature that characterizes them, child are forces to hard work without being paid and without proper care and not in a position to argue for their rights. Douglas (2003:17) argues that a bifurcating labour market in a country creates a structural demand for unskilled people.

According to United Nations, there are around 218 million working children around the world, some of whom are full-time, especially those who do not go to school and have little or no time to enjoy what children have to offer. More than half of these children are exposed to the worst types of work and extremely hazardous environments, slavery or other forms of forced labour, illicit activities, including trafficking in children, drugs and prostitution, as well as involvement in armed conflict.

It is considered crime all the worst and unconditional forms of child labour; such as slavery or any practices similar, the use of a child for prostitution or for any kind of illicit activities performed by children under the minimum age for this type of work, as defined by national legislation, in accordance with international standards.

6. Street children and Health Problems

It is inevitable that street children live without disease because they are exposed to all kinds of conditions that lead them to be infected with various types of diseases. The lack of food security, lack of proper water for human consumption, poor living conditions and other basic social conditions, places street children in a position of disadvantage against all kinds of diseases and infirmities.

There is a very limited understanding about the relationship between diseases and street children, although many of them fall victim to great epidemics that devastate even the most protected people. Although the outbreak is indirectly associated with human kind, because where there is people there is a danger of contamination, street children are greatly affected by the devastating effects of disease because of lack of protection and care. The prevalence of health problems is high among the street children because of some practise such as the use of unprotected sex, early pregnancy and limited access to health institutions due to the poor mechanisms and policies of the health system. However, we cannot deny the government efforts even though still more to be done.

7. Objectives of the Study

To achieve the aim of the research the following objectives will be followed:

- To analyze the situation and social impact on the issue of street children
- To find out to which extent the government institutions and Society in Luanda are dealing with the issue through literature review.
- To explore the reasons and causes of streets through data collection methodologies.
- To analyse and interpret the data collected during the research in order to foster a way forward
- To evaluate, summarize, make recommendations and conclude to the relevant stake holders.
- To look at whether the control mechanisms of Angolan institution in combating Illegal Immigration is successful

8. Operational Definitions

8.1. Classification of Street Children

Based on the relationship of the child with its family, the United Kingdom Committee for UNICEF (1988) and the World Health Organization who distinguished between three categories of street children, namely:

- Street children are a term used to refer to children who live on the streets. They are basically deprived of family care and protection. Most children on the streets are between the ages of about 5 and 17. According to Sarah Thomas of Benitez (February 23, 2009). Asserts that street child is a term for homeless victim's children who live on the streets of a city, town or village. The definition of street children is disputed, but many professionals and policy makers use UNICEF's concept that persons below the age of 18.
- D'Souza, article: 2002:9 Children of the street comprises of children working on the street but maintaining more or less regular ties with their families. Their focus is home, to which they return at the end of the working day and have a sense of belonging to the local community.
- Children on the street are homeless children who live and sleep on the streets in urban areas. They are totally on their own, living with other street children or homeless adult street people. They see the street as their home where they seek shelter, food and companionship. Also children on the street" earn their living or beg for money on the street.

This distinction is important since "Street children" are a term used to refer to children who live on the streets; they are basically deprived of family care and protection. "Children on the street" have families and home to go to at night, whereas "Children of the street" live on the streets and probably lack parental, emotional and psychological support normally found in parenting situations.

9. Delimitations of Study

This study is delimited to Luanda, the Angola Capital City. Where most of the vulnerable Street children are concentrated in the Town Center; for obvious reasons that most of the businesses are transacted there and shoppers flock in and out of town for their day to day businesses hence the lucrative business. Also most traffic flow through the Town Center of Luanda and these kids capitalize on that. The researcher has chosen to the Town Center of Luanda for its proximity and accessibility due to the researcher's wide knowledge about the place and also due to insufficiency of financial resources and security reasons which could not allow him to go to other cities of Angola.

10. Design of the Study and Techniques Used

The researcher chosen a qualitative design because qualitative research focuses on describing, understanding, exploring, and interpreting to understand social situations and/or how participants in a social setting perceive the world around them. It important also to underline that qualitative research is based upon a premise that there is no single measurable concrete truth, but multiple social dimensions that emerge from complex societal interactions (Patton 2002). Moreover, in order to look in depth at the multiple perspectives, becomes significant the observing, asking questions, and interacting with the participants extensively in the field. This research will also use the case study approach, which is to probe deeply and analyse interactions between factors that organize, explain, and present social data for the Purposes of viewing social reality.

A case study is the study of particularity and complexity of a single case in coming to understand its activity within important circumstance, (Stake, 1995:11). The researcher in a case study collects data on the individuals on which the research is focused. Since, a case study is especially suitable for learning about a known situation (Leedy&Ormrod, 2001); it fits appropriately for understanding the complexities of the illegal immigration phenomenon. Qualitative research takes place within a socio-cultural context, which makes the dynamism of the researcher an important tool in the field.

11. Sampling Technique

Participants were chosen intentional and critically. The sample was appropriate for the purpose of the study and obeyed the criteria. Although there were some difficulties in finding the participants who had the required profile, because in some cases those who had the requirements were unavailable because they did not feel safe to have their names and positions publicly exposed, which they could according to them cause unfavourable situations. But despite the difficulties, since the purpose of the study was to obtain an understanding of a particular phenomenon "Street Children in Angola", the participants who were chosen were appropriate and relevant to the research.

A population sample is a group of people involved in the research. Data gathered from a population sample is to provide information from within the population the sample is obtained. The sample of this research is made of Police officers, Representative of Government institutions, Members of Civil Society, Representatives of NGOs and Street Children.

The total sample size was 63 people. The breakdown is as follows:

- 11 Police official from Angola National Police
- 12 Representatives of government Institutions
- 20 Member of the Civil Society
- 10 Representative of Non-Government Organization (NGOs)
- 10Street Children

Thus the study was informed by data from these respondents.

12. Tools for Collecting the Data

12.1. Interviewing

Holstein & Gubrium(Weinberg, :112-113) define interviewing as delving into the social world, as well as being collaborative, interactional, and meaning making: Interviewing provides a way of generating empirical data about the social world by asking people to talk about their lives. According to Patton 2002:348, interviewing is design to capture how those being interviewed view their world, to learn their terminology and judgments, and to capture the complexities of their individual perceptions and experiences.

12.2. Questionnaires

Questionnaires in this study were used only for adults and not for the children; the reason being that the level of understanding among the children was so limited and most of them did not have any written skills. They would not feel comfortable by feeling in questionnaires and these children do not trust people around them. The advantage of the researcher was that some of them are known and because of the sympathy the researcher won their hearts.

13. Evaluation

The main reasons for being on the streets include earning an income, some are running away from abuse by stepfathers, grandmothers, relatives and parents and guardians and some of it is mere peer pressure. Some of the children do not even know who their biological parents are. Such children usually opt to move onto the streets rather than stay with their step parents.

On one side the research discovered that orphaned children can be very difficult to take care of. They feel rejected and have the mentality that if their parents where around, these things could have been better. They do not seem to

appreciate the problems faced by and the effort their guardians show. Orphans can be so rude and stubborn just to draw attention and usually the supporting families end up giving up on them.

The study reveals that majority of the children interviewed were either single orphaned or double orphaned. These children did not have anywhere to go except to come to the streets for begging. The results of the study show that the major problems cited were to do with poverty, seeking and employment and being orphaned drove these children to the streets. Social and economic factors are the primary causes for this phenomenon. Poverty and disability also appear to be key resulting in families sending their children to come and beg on the streets.

Driving around the Central Business District one is likely to come across a blind mother or father with the assistance of their children begging. Street children are living under squalid conditions and others lack parental care, the affection, education and opportunity to health services.

In Luanda most of these children have been portrayed, especially in the electronic media, as being criminals and prostitutes. Even during the interviews, the researcher noticed that passersby would look surprised as to how one would accommodate these dirty children and speak to them freely and openly. The moral values and behaviors of street children are perceived as different from those children in the homes. These children lack parental guidance and protection. If only they could get this support they would become well-disciplined children. Street children risk the dangers of contracting the HIV-infection given their sexual behavior. There is very little information or education on this deadly disease.

From this study, the girls interviewed knew that there was this disease but they have developed an "I don't care" attitude. The girls interviewed had knowledge of the Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome but they did not take preventive measures or at least use contraceptives. Violence within the small groups of children in the streets, either by their peers or older street children, especially when they take alcohol or drugs is very much rife. They fight the younger boys and harass the girls. Most of the children interviewed say that they spend most of their money on food, entertainment or buying drugs much rife. They rarely save money because there is not enough money for them. The girls usually think back home and they keep some of the money for their mothers and children.

13.1. Society's Response

The Society both the law and public look at these street children with mixed views, some sympathies with them, some view them as vagrants and illegal.

Speaking to the generality of the population about the plight of street children, their response is that these children are irresponsible people who run away from their homes preferring the streets. They view them as thieves and causing chaos in the streets. Some of them run away once they find a home preferring the streets. Others react angrily when they are confronted by these children. They give a blind eye and label them names. Not all the street children are vagrants, some have genuine causes for being on the streets.

Exodus (22: 22-24) KJV quotes: "ye shall not afflict any widow, or fatherless child. If thou afflict them in any ways, and they cry at all unto me, I will surely hear their cry. And my wrath shall wax hot, and I will kill you with the sword and your wives shall be widows and your children fatherless".

Not everyone has responded negatively, some communities and people have accepted these children in their homes and even established small homes to take care of them but the bottleneck is when it comes to funding these small homes. The general public sometimes helps these children by offering them money or asks them to guard their cars.

The Government under the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare support the underprivileged by giving allowances every month but the money is not sufficient to cater for the needs of these people. Should the economy improve, Government should beef up the Social Welfare fund. There is need for more intervention of Non-Governmental Organizations, Churches, Organizations and individuals to assist where they can to curb this desperate situation. The children on the streets say they don't receive any help from the Government or Churches. If Government would increase their rehabilitation centers, the situation on the streets would change.

13.2. Church's Response

The Church today, is overwhelmed by problems facing the society when it comes to the under privileged and children in the streets and those abandoned. As a social and moral obligation, some Churches have provided shelter to these children whenever they can. However the Church is also constrained owing to the underfunding by donors. The Mana Church in Angola has a home that caters for vulnerable and orphaned children. These children are brought from broken families; some are abandoned or dumped in the streets. The Home was established by the late. The home was established many years ago and they also depend on donor funding. They offer boarding facilities.

The Indigenous Churches have also come in with programs to take care of these children. Unity Apostolic Church also caters for the vulnerable and orphaned children. One of the visions of the Church is to construct centers for these children should funds become available. Right now they are given shelter, food, clothes at the Church. The Church does not discriminate on the basis of denomination or faith. It is a home for all. Street children are also rehabilitated there.

Abused women also come to this center for counseling shelter. Men who are also destitute come to the Church for shelter and after rehabilitation some of the children go back to their homes. The Church has dealt with cases of girls who were raped even by their fathers and others were grossly abused by guardians. They do not only receive physical help but also spiritual help through the Word of God.

14. Experimentation and Field Work Details

According to Paul D. Leedy (2005: 95), they assert that detailed data collection procedures should also include that other researchers can replicate our methods exactly if necessary. Therefore, on presenting the information through

the collected data, the criteria requires by a research must be obeyed in order to produce results that are suitable for future investigations. For this study, the qualitative research methods were the most appropriate, using the local field method, individual and structured interviews.

According to Patton (2002: 227), qualitative methods generally produce a wealth of detailed data even with fewer people and cases. It was found convenient not to generalize but to obtain information that can generate a deep understanding about the problem. Again, Glesne and Peshkin (1992:27) argue that, Qualitative researchers do not need to depend on a particular numerical basis for generation of generalizations.

15. Fieldwork Procedures

These were the steps taken by the researcher in data collection; as the study noted earlier, this is a phenomenological study, and the research sampled in five different parts "National Police officers, Government Institutions, Civil Society Members, Home Centers Staff and Street Children.

One of the most important parts of the study was the interview process with the consent of the participants. The interviews had their normal course because they were carried out in the places with few interruptions and the consensus of the interviewees. The places used were the streets, the offices for the officials of the government institutions and the homes of the host.

During the interview process, the researcher ensured confidentiality by using pseudonyms for participants. Members of the community society were interviewed at the premises of a church in Luanda.

The parties interviewed fit perfectly into the requirements because they are directly involved with phenomena in Angola, those street children are part of this society, which for reasons well identified are on the streets but little has been done to get them out of the streets.

For the success of the research the interviewees were advised to be in the chosen places, in order to provide reliable information for the success of research. Therefore, participants were very organized with sense of responsibility even though some of them didn't come on time or simple they did not shown up at all.

16. Tools for Analysis and Statistical Techniques

Methods used in analysing data for a case study includes categorization and interpretation of data in terms of common themes, and the synthesis of data into an overall portrait of the case. The data was organized around the perspectives of the respondents on the phenomenon of street children in Angola. The researcher employed analytic noting, coding and highlighting as the techniques for analysis.

Using the processes suggested by Strauss & Corbin (1998:102), it became easy to use open codes by uncovering, naming and developing concepts in the gathered data. Strauss & Corbin contend that events, happenings, objects, and actions or interactions that are found to be conceptually similar in nature or related in meaning are grouped under more abstract concepts termed categories. Because the study is a phenomenological study, analysis using a phenomenological framework included;

- A focus on understanding people's perceptions, perspectives, and understandings of the street children phenomenon.
- The final result was a description of the phenomenon of street children, as seen through the eyes of people who have experienced the consequences in the firsthand, which is the street children's the choice of the methodology was based on the nature of the study. Understanding a phenomenon of street children required the researcher to dialogue with all who have a stake in the issue. The researcher used the proposed methods and procedures as much as possible, but also remained open minded, and followed the directions of the data as much as possible.

17. Findings and Discussions

- The research revealed that there are many factors that have contributed to the surging of street children into Angola from other countries, especially from Luanda and the neighbouring provinces since the years 1980s. Instability, Civil wars, Economic problems, and poverty, are partly causes and progression of the growth of street children in Angola.
- The needs for a better life are obvious since the remote times of human history. Yet street children who appeared on the street in the first decades after the outbreak of the civil war had completely different needs and reason from those who appear on the streets these days. The main reason of the first group was mainly security and survival, because some of those kids were orphans they have lost their parents, but those who came after want to get rid of the control mechanisms and education of their families therefore they choose the street, a place where they are free to do what they want, that why many become addicted to drugs, thefts, robberies, and other less decent practices.
- In the streets there is also a considerable group of female children. And they are much more exposed to the danger of rape and sexual abuse by older men and their own male street mates. Prostitution is encouraged because of the difficulty and vulnerability that characterizes them, and thus many smaller ones become, before they are prepared for the purpose
- Many citizens complain of these street children as people who endanger the good image of the city but also cause disturbances and confusion. Sometimes they fight between them and the results of these fights are completely serious. It is in this environment where many have become homosexual without first-hand their free choice. These children are concentrated in different areas of the city, highlighting in the center of the city

where they have the facility to find food in the containers and the leftovers of restaurants. Security seems to be better than the peripheral areas of the city.

- In the last ten years, Angolan economy reached acceptable levels; however the street children phenomenon still increasing in big numbers, and it has grown to the extent that children trafficking and the crime against children has also grown. Some evildoers started establishing their network organization using children as shield for easy money purpose.
- During the research period, the majority of respondent single out the lack of strong control mechanism of the government institutions in helping the families, lack of Jobs and family resources for the parents to provide for their children. The street children a result of economic problems since in their homes the situation is not easy to get a single meal per day, so the run to the street.
- Abandoning children on the street alone it's a crime according to some respondents and they believe that the poor government laws and the family's insufficient resources are the causers of children on the street. However there are some respondents who believe that the government is doing its effort to deal with the phenomenon but some families they have many children that they cannot provide for. They are so many reasons contributing to the increase of the phenomenon.

18. Recommendations for Further Research

From this research a number of short term and long term recommendations emerged, such as follows:

18.1. Recommendation one

The Government must support the institutions and NGO programs that aim to provide shelter, education and skills training to rescue the children from the dangers of the street, including children in the families without surviving means and orphans. Apart from partial funding, the Government must provide land to encourage those institutions to build infrastructures for social work, school and shelter.

18.2. Recommendation Two

The Government must participate in creating programs and funding solutions to combat the worst forms of child labour, running programs that help poor families and singles mothers to keep their children in school. In addition government should put aside a fund to cater for women and grandmothers who are carrying the burden of orphans as a result of death of both parents. Programs need to be based on a clear understanding, gained from participatory research, of the experiences of different subgroups of street-involved children, the environments in which they live and the people with whom they interact.

18.3. Recommendation Three

Improved methods for researching, monitoring and evaluating the outcomes of interventions program on children, including unintended negative outcomes, need to be developed. A body of policy research needs to be developed to inform engagement with policy makers on policy development related to street children. There needs to be greater collaboration among and between development practitioners and academic researchers to coordinate research efforts and ensure that they are used to inform practice.

18.4 Recommendation Four

We believe there are no easy solutions to the problem of street children. However providing School and services to these children is essential, we also need to address the root causes, and this is a complex challenge. We have to fight the cause of poverty and establish the role of the family in Angolan society, empowering the family leaders with resources for business and jobs." That will require a much greater effort on the part of the Angolan government, church the entire society and the donor community, because at least now with peace we can start rebuilding the lives of these children. Sooner or later if this trend continues, these vulnerable children might end up on the streets because that's the place they know and call home. The mothers might engage in prostitution in order to raise money to fend for the children since some of them have no other income elsewhere. In this instance, the Central and Provincial Government of Angola should come in and help these women and allocate them places where they can sell their goods or products.

18.5. Recommendation Five

The board of the ruling government or party in power, they must implement programmers' for street children and youths, through the local institutions and NGOs.

This programs must be supervised by an appointed organism or provincial committee, to make sure its accomplishment and for its support if it is necessary, to accommodate all children who for various reasons are scattered in the streets.

National Non-Governmental Organizations must be given space to care on their job, since they are capable to exercise the task of caring for the street children with all responsibility.

Researcher recommends that local Governments NGOs and other organization may concern, work closely in order to come up with plans to curb this menace that is they are not already engaged in discussions.

18.6. Recommendation Six

The street children specifically must have building or an institution with dormitories to house street children and offer schooling, and also is important to bring up programs to provide a rehabilitation facility and courses. Government

must embark on a program to assist the underprivileged in terms of acquiring birth certification and national identification. Mobile centers must be set up around the country to continue with the program in helping to alleviate the problem of these children.

18.7. Recommendation Seven

The government should re-introduce a program, to empower those street children economically by getting employment or giving them a kith of work material, which can do their work. These children need freedom of movement and they must be given the platform to raise their voices. The Churches and well-wishers who are willing to adopt these children must be given the chance to get pieces of land for them to be able to build structures and grow crops in order to take in some of these children. Such programs require proper supervision by the authorities lest criminal elements might set in. Concerted effort is required from all stakeholders. Doors must be opened to all donors both locally and internationally.

18.8. Recommendation Eight

All children should have security. They should be able to play games and have fun. They should be improving themselves at school. Children should not have to earn their own living. They should be clean and have a bath regularly. They should be healthy, and get help immediately when they are sick. These are regarded as fundamental rights of children and street children appear to be denied these rights. In another hand government must provide space for more recreational and entertainment facilities and training centers must be offered to the girl child and their babies. They need time to learn, reflect and take care their life.

There could be hidden talents in these children; footballers and athletes inter alia can come out from these children. Leaders of tomorrow both in government and churches can be borne out of these children.

18.9. Recommendation Nine

Society must give these children the same love they give their own children. Street Children and Orphans have always been part of the society and will remain part of it. More girls should be sent to school as these can be the future leaders of the Society. The government must punish each and every one who promote prostitution, child labour or any kind of practice which affect children

19. Limitations of the Study

19.1. Proximity

The limitations facing the researcher are due to distance problems, since the researcher is living in Zimbabwe, at the time of the undertaking of this research and he cannot travel to Angola every time it is needed because of expenses. The researcher does not have ample time to carry out the research in full as he needs to be travelling or is always at work most of the time.

19.2. Limited Research Material

Other limitations facing the researcher are to do with research materials. There is limited published literature on this topic in Angola so the research had to rely on information posted on internet, UN reports, newspaper, journals and any published articles. In certain cases, the institutions that could provide the information would complicate things and the information becomes inaccessible. Most organizations like Angolan Embassy in Zimbabwe, and the social Civil Institution are closed and business people are unavailable during weekends thus limiting the researcher from accessing them, and travelling to Angola is costly.

19.3. Sampling Group Availability

Moreover the other limitation have to do with the availability of sampling group who are not in one place, are not in one Province and not all of them they will be in the agreed research place on time or they will not be there at all. Therefore if the size is small, it will be difficult to collect significant material data from the sampling group, therefore the research requires a larger number of sampling group to cover up those who will not be reachable, to ensure a considered representative results.

19.4. Lack of Prior Research Studies on the Topic

Angolan citing prior research studies forms the basis of your literature review and helps lay a foundation for understanding the research problem you are investigating. Depending on the currency or scope of your research topic, there may be little, if any, prior research on your topic. Before assuming this to be true, consult with a librarian!

20. Conclusion

This research was dealing with issues pertaining to the increase of the children on the streets and the Society and Church's response to this phenomenon. The study is not conclusive of what is on the ground and is merely complementing what the other researchers have already covered. In most cases and if not all the causes and reasons for these children to be in the streets are synonymous. Therefore this research recommends that further studies be undertaken until a lasting solution will be found. Industry has to get back to its wheels for the economy to grow and thereafter there could be more players willing to assist in the programmes for street children.

The research commends Government, Non-Governmental Organisations, Church Organisation and individuals for taking the initiative and responsibility to run these institutions.

21. Tentative Structure of Thesis (Brief Descriptions of the Chapters)

Given below is a diagrammatic sketch of the research project report structure

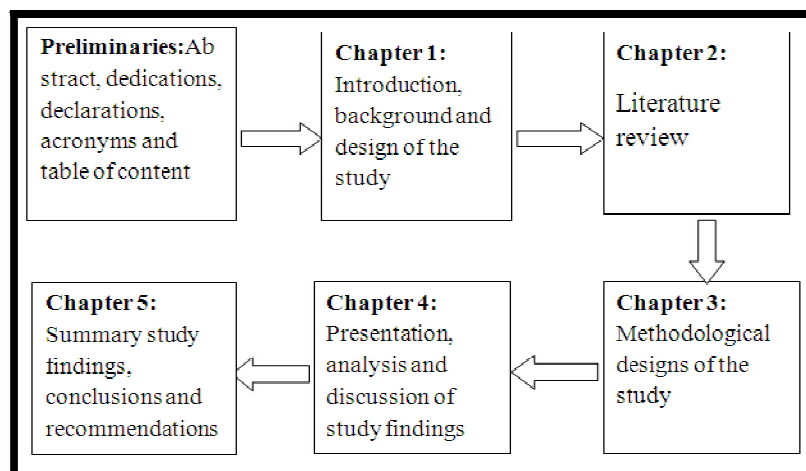


Figure 1: Research Project Report Structure

22. References

- i. Barnabe D'Souza et al 2002. A Demographic Profile of Street Children in Mumbai. Mumbai: Matunga
- ii. Barry F.R. 1966. Christian Ethics & Secular Society. London: Hodder & Stoughton.
- iii. Carlson D. E. 1938. Counseling and Self-Esteem. London: Word Publishing
- iv. Christiansen L. 1971. The Christian Family. Great Britain: Compton Printing
- v. Creswell, J. W. (2008). Educational Research: Planning, Conducting, and Evaluating
- vi. D'Souza et al 2002. A Demographic Profile of Street Children in Mumbai. Matunga: Mumbai
- vii. EBC, ed. (August 1, 2012). "Brazil has 24,000 street children and adolescents." Retrieved March 25, 2016
- viii. Evgenia Berezina (1997). Victimization and Abuse of Street Children Worldwide (PDF). Youth Advocate Program International Resource Paper. Yapi. Retrieved on November 30, 2012
- ix. Geisler N L. 1973. The Christian Ethic of Love. Michigan: Zondervan Publishing.
- x. <http://www.colorado.edu/journals>. Girls: The Less Visible Street Children of Zimbabwe. University of Zimbabwe - R Rurevo
- xi. <http://www.cyc-net.org/cyc-online/cycol-1201.bourdillon.l.html> 7/11/2011.
- xii. http://www.colorado.edu/journals/cye/13_1/Voll3_Articles/CYE_Curernt
- xiii. http://www.colorado.edu/journals/cye/13_1/Voll3_Articles/CYE_Curernt
- xiv. <http://www.enscw.org/documents>
- xv. <http://www.kubatana.net/html/archive/chiyou/06051>
- xvi. http://www.unicef.org/egypt/protection_144.html
- xvii. Issue Article Girls Ruvimbo/ Bourdillon.htm09/06/2011
- xviii. <http://thirdworldorphans.org/gpage.html16.html26/01/2011>
- xix. Muchini B & Nyandiya-Bundy S. 1991. Street Children in Zimbabwe. Struggling to Survive Unicef. Zimbabwe
- xx. Quantitative and Qualitative Research. Upper Saddle River, NJ. Pearson Education, Inc.
- xxi. Shuttle worth, Martyn (2008:14). "Definition of Research". Experiment Resources. xperiment-Research.com.
- xxii. See Cynthia Palacios, "Crece la población de chicos en las calles," La Nación (Buenos Aires), July 29, 2003; available from www.lanacion.com.ar.
- xxiii. http://www.unicef.org/china/protection_community_489.html
Source: IRIN, reported by Reuters, 05 May 2005.
- xxiv. Source: U Soe Soe 2002 (as reported in Andrew West, "At the margins - Street Children in Asia and the Pacific", Asian Development Bank, October 2003:
http://www.adb.org/Documents/Papers/Street_children_Asia_Pacific/SCfinal.pdf
- xxv. Source: Child hope Asia News Bulletin 11 (1-2), from the Straits Times (as reported in Andrew West, *ibid*)
- xxvi. Sarah Thomas of Benitez (February 23, 2009). "State of the World's Street Children: Violence Report." Retrieved on November 30, 2012
- xxvii. SIDEBAR: Africa's Children (Sources: UNICEF, The Guardian, Associated Press)
- xxviii. Timothy Bancroft-Hinchey, Pravda, Russia, 2 August 2002.