

**ANALYSIS OF SELECTED NON-STATE ACTORS' INTERVENTIONS ON THE
PROBLEM OF STREET CHILDREN IN LUSAKA
DISTRICT**

BY

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**A DISSERTATION SUBMITTED TO THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA IN PARTIAL
FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE AWARD OF THE DEGREE OF
MASTER OF ARTS IN DEVELOPMENT STUDIES**

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

LUSAKA

2024

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DECLARATION

I, **Buchizya Badat** declare that this dissertation titled “**Analysis of Selected Non-State Actors interventions on the problem of Street Children in Lusaka District**” was written by me under the supervision of Dr. Vincent Kanyamuna. The information derived from this literature has been duly acknowledged in the text and a list of references provided. It has not been previously submitted for a Degree at this or any other University.

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CERTIFICATE OF APPROVAL

This dissertation of Buchizya Badat has been approved as fulfilling part of the requirements for the award of the Degree of Master of Arts in Development Studies by the University of Zambia.

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ABSTRACT

The aim of this study was to analyse selected Non-State Actors' interventions on the problem of Street Children in Lusaka District. The problem of Street Children in Lusaka has become a growing concern over the years, which necessitated many Non-State Actors taking up interventions to address the problem. The research focused on the interventions of Non-State Actors working with Street Children in Lusaka District. The study focuses on the different approaches taken by Non-State Actors, such as Non-Governmental Organisations, Community-Based Organisations, and Faith-Based Organizations. The purpose of the research was to establish the initiatives used to address the problem of Street Children, the challenges faced when addressing the problem of Street Children and finally to establish measures applied to address the challenges they faced. The study adopted a qualitative study approach which used in-depth interviews and Focus Group Discussions. Data was collected through interviews using a Recorder. The data which was collected through in-depth interviews with key informants and Focus Group Discussions with other participants was analyzed using a thematic approach. The main findings of this study revealed that there are several initiatives used by Non-State Actors to identify Street Children, get them from the streets and house them in their centres for rehabilitation. These initiatives include: the process of making initial contacts with the Street Children in their dwelling places, offering health care services, education, provision of food, clothing and nutritional programmes, offering sports and recreation services and hastening the process of family reunification. Several challenges were found to limit Non-State Actors to effectively meet their goals. Some of the main challenges in addressing the problem of Street Children were financial limitations, lack of coordination, cultural barriers, resistance from the Government, stigma and discrimination, outbreak of COVID-19, unclear identities of Street Children, security risks, inadequate infrastructure, family tracing, limited capacity and almsgiving to Street Children. Finally, the study findings established the measures for addressing the challenges faced when addressing the problem such as: sponsorship, building partnerships and networks and empowerment in addressing the problem of Street Children. The paper concludes by emphasizing the need for collaborative efforts between the Government and the Non-State Actors in implementing the problem of Street Children programmes for improving the effectiveness of Non-State Actors' interventions on Street Children in Lusaka.

Keywords: *Interventions, Monitoring, Evaluation, Lusaka, Non-State Actors, Street Children, Zambia*

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I thank God for helping me through the journey from the beginning of my studies up to the end.

Special thanks go to my supervisor Dr. Vincent Kanyamuna for his support, who restlessly went through my work at various times to ensure the successful completion of the study.

Special thanks also go to my family, for the financial, material, moral and spiritual support during the period they endured interruptions of family life due to this work.

I wish to also thank the Ministry of Water Development and Sanitation for their material and financial support rendered to me during my studies.

I acknowledge all the lecturers and staff in the Department of Development Studies for their guidance, encouragement and support.

Colleagues in the MA- DS class of 2021 for the interesting interactions and sharing of information during the study period.

I am sincerely grateful to all the people who agreed to be part of my research, your responses made this research possible.

To those I have not mentioned but played a role in the success of this research, I salute you all.

TABLE OF CONTENT

Copyright Declaration	i
Declaration	ii
Certificate of Approval	iii
Abstract	iv
Acknowledgments	v
Table of Contents	vi
List of Figures and Maps	ix
List of Tables	x
List of Abbreviations and Acronyms	xi
CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Introduction	1
1.2 Background to the study	1
1.3 Statement of the Problem	3
1.4 Purpose of the study	4
1.5 Research Objectives	4
1.5.1 General Objectives	4
1.5.2 Specific Objectives	4
1.6 Research Questions	5
1.7 Scope of study	5
1.8 Importance of Study	5
1.9 Structure of the dissertation	6
CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW	7
2.1 Introduction	7
2.1.1 Non-State Actors	7
2.1.2 Street Children	7
2.1.3 Child	8
2.1.4 Non-State Actor's Interventions on the problem of Street Children	8
2.2 Global Perspective	9

2.3	Sub-Sahara African Perspective.....	12
2.4	Zambian Perspective	15
2.5	Conceptual Framework.....	20
2.6	Theoretical Framework.....	23
2.7	Knowledge Gap.....	24
2.8	Chapter Summary.....	25
CHAPTER THREE: METHODOLOGY		26
3.1	Introduction	26
3.2	Research Design	26
3.3	Study Location and Population.....	26
	3.3.1 Lusaka District.....	27
3.4	Sampling Techniques.....	29
3.5	Sample Size	31
3.6	Data-gathering Procedures	31
3.7	Data-gathering Instruments	31
3.8	Data-analysis Strategies	32
3.9	Ways to ensure reliability.....	33
3.10	Ethical Considerations.....	33
3.11	Limitations to the Study	33
3.12	Chapter Summary.....	34
CHAPTER FOUR: RESEARCH FINDINGS.....		35
4.1	Introduction	35
4.2	Demographic Characteristics of the Respondents.....	35
	4.2.1 Gender of Respondents	35
	4.2.2 Age of Respondents	36
4.3	Initiatives undertaken by Non-State Actors.....	36
4.4	Challenges faced by Non-State Actors.....	40
4.5	Measures to overcome the challenges	45
	4.5.1 Sponsorship programs.....	45
	4.5.2 Partnerships and Networks	46

4.5.3 Empowerment and long term support.....	47
4.5.4 Working with Communities	47
4.6 Chapter Summary.....	48
CHAPTER FIVE: DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS	49
5.1 Introduction	49
5.2 Initiatives of Non-State Actors.....	49
5.3 Challenges faced by Non-State Actors to address the problem of Street Children.....	50
5.4 Measures in addressing the problem of street children in Lusaka	52
5.5 Chapter Summary.....	54
CHAPTER SIX: CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.....	56
6.1 Introduction.....	56
6.2 Conclusion.....	57
6.3 Recommendations	58
6.3.1 Policy Recommendations.....	58
6.3.2 Recommendations for future research.....	58
6.4 Chapter Summary.....	59
REFERENCES	60
APPENDICES	64

LIST OF FIGURES AND MAPS

Figure 1: Conceptual Framework.....	23
Figure 2: Map of study area.....	28
Figure 3: Age of respondents	35

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Study sample distribution	30
Table 2: Pseudonyms used in the study.....	32

LIST OF ACRONYMS

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
CAMFED	Campaign for Female Education
CBOs	Community-Based Organizations
CHIN	Children in Need Network
CPU	Child Protection Unit
FBOs	Faith Based Organisations
FDGs	Focus Group Discussions
HIV	Human Immune-deficiency Virus
LCC	Lusaka City Council
MCDSS	Ministry of Community Development and Social Services
MYSCD	Ministry of Youth, Sport and Child Development
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
8NDP	Eighth National Development Plan
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
OVC	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
SAPs	Structural Adjustment Programmes
STIs	Sexually Transmitted Infections
UNICEF	United Nations Children’s Fund
UNZA	University of Zambia
YWCA	Young Women’s Christian Association
ZAMSTATS	Zambia Statistics Agency
ZP	Zambia Police

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

This chapter gives background information on the current study. The chapter further presents the statement of the problem, the purpose of the research, research objectives, and research questions, the importance of the study, the scope of the study and the structure of the dissertation.

1.2 Background to the study

Street Children are among the most vulnerable and marginalised members of society who lack access to basic needs such as shelter, food, health care, clean and safe drinking water, sanitation and educational facilities among others. Mostly, these Street Children make their way through life impoverished, abandoned, uneducated, malnourished, discriminated against, neglected and vulnerable (UNICEF, 2006:6). For them to survive, they resort to stealing, begging and selling drugs (Menon, 2015). Street children are exposed to HIV/AIDS and sexually transmitted diseases because of premature sexual activities on the street. Most professionals remained divided on how to quantify and define these children, especially since they seemed to fall into many classes and their numbers are challenging to establish, statistics on Street Children are rare because of the challenges of surveying an enormously mobile population (Strobbe et al, 2010:6).

The increase in the number of Street Children was caused by several factors including the Structural Adjustment Programmes (SAPs), whose outcome left many families in poverty in the early 1990s. In Zambia, SAPs led to the privatization of many state-owned firms, the withdrawal of Government subsidies and the introduction of cost-sharing policies among others. SAPs also resulted in a reduction in social spending and non-payment of pensions (MCDSS, 2006). This affected several families, who were pushed into poverty, hence, affecting their capacity to support their children. Other factors include parental mortality, largely due to HIV/AIDS, lack of access to education and limited alternatives to meet their basic needs. The most common reason for being on the streets was economic as children tried to make money themselves or were sent by their parents to help with the household income (UNICEF, 2013:170). It also robbed sole breadwinners in the family, and many households in urban setups were struck with severe hunger and poverty, family breakdown, education crisis, rape cases, torture and urbanization among others. In the fullness of time, children from such dwellings started flocking to the streets for survival and these children are known as Street Children.

Although essential and instant causes of the Street Children phenomenon differ, the range of problems that children suffer once on the street have some similarities across regions such as poor education status, low self-esteem, emotional disorders, violence, exploitation by peers or adults, early and unwanted pregnancies, sexually transmitted diseases, HIV/AIDS, and drug abuse (Volpi 2002:7).

While preventive interventions were essential, the children were already facing the hardships of street life which needed immediate opportunities for human development through special protection programs (Volpi 2002:1). The National Child Policy for Zambia had a specific objective of strengthening programs for children living and working on the street. The policy had two key broad strategies of economically empowering families with children working or living on the street and promoting rehabilitation and re-integration of Street Children. Each of the two strategies had sub-activities aimed at achieving the specific objective highlighted above (MYSCD 2015:30-31).

Several other programs existed, particularly in Lusaka through organisations that worked directly with Street Children to address the situation of Street Children, but there was little documentation and analysis of successful interventions with Street Children and lessons learned in the field were mostly not available for learning and replication (MYSCD 2004: 15).

Street children are among the vulnerable categories of children, who are unable to meet daily basic needs such as quality health care, food, shelter, education, water and sanitation and are largely exposed to early sexual activity without contraception, high partner change, and highly exposed to HIV and STIs (Menon, 2015). Their situation deteriorated at a time when Zambia's development conditions had worsened in the early 1990s (United Nations, 2017).

It was approximated that around 1000 children were living on the streets of Lusaka, of which 90% are HIV positive and the majority of the children are young and are addicted to 'Stiker' a jet fuel that they sniffed to blot out the misery of their situation and survived their lonely and desperate existence. They also concluded that more girls were turning up on the street, some with their babies and some with borrowed babies so that they could seek alms on the street (Footprint, 2019).

It was estimated that there are over one million orphans in Zambia. Most of these orphans are as a result of the death of one or both parents.

The life conditions of these children were desperate, exposing them to the dangers of the streets, which rendered them helpless victims such as abuses, including violence, trafficking, prostitution, alcoholism, drug addiction and exploitative labor (Ozturk, 2020). Pickpocketing, stealing in gangs, and breaking into cars are some of the criminal activities that Street Children are involved in and early childbearing. In addition, begging for Street Children was identified as one of the main sources of income, especially money. Manual work was a common source of resources for older Street Children as they did not possess skills that could help them acquire decent jobs. Trading in substances such as the use of substances was another strategy that some children used to acquire resources to take care of themselves on the street. The most common substance sold was commonly known as “sticker” (jet fuel). Sex for survival was one of how girls survived on the street such as sex for protection from older and powerful Street Children, sex for shelter and sex for food (Nosiku, 2021).

1.3 Statement of the Problem

For many years, Non-State Actors have been implementing interventions to address the situation of Street Children in Zambia by operating as drop-in centers to provide basic needs such as shelter, food, medical care and education, rehabilitative programs and reintegration (MCDSS, 2014).

Some of the interventions implemented by Non-State Actors are weak, hence, many Street Children remained on the streets and continued with their day-to-day activities of being victims of unwarranted vices such as violence, trafficking, prostitution, alcoholism, drug addiction, exploitative labour, stealing in gangs, early childbearing, begging, manual work which was a common source of resources and selling drugs commonly known as “sticker” (jet fuel) (Kisumu, 2018).

Non-State Actors have attempted several interventions such as providing safe shelter, access to necessities, healthcare, education, and counseling services to Street Children has proven effective in helping them reintegrate into society to address the problem of Street Children who find themselves living on the streets. Many of these interventions have worked effectively to help children living on the streets, but there are several interventions such as interventions that focus primarily on law enforcement and punishment for Street Children often exacerbate the problem. Instead of addressing the root causes of child homelessness, these approaches have led to increased stigmatization, further marginalization, and a cycle of reoffending. Interventions that provide

temporary solutions without addressing the underlying causes of Street Children, such as poverty, family breakdown, or lack of access to education, tend to have a limited impact. Sustainable interventions should consider long-term strategies, including poverty alleviation, social protection, and education reforms that have not worked well, some of which worsened the problem of Street Children in Lusaka district. Therefore, the research sought to analyze the Non-State Actors such as Non-Governmental Organizations, Community-Based Organizations, Civil Society Organizations and Social Enterprises who work with Street Children. These have a diversity of interventions to address the challenge of assisting children who find themselves living on the streets. Many of these interventions have worked effectively to help those living on the streets, but there have also been a number of interventions that have not worked well, some of which exacerbated the Street Children challenge as opposed to lessening it. Organisations such as Fountain of Hope, City of Hope, Vision of Hope, St. Lawrence Children's Home, Jesus Cares Ministries, Chisomo, Mthunzi Centre, Kavumbu shelter, Action for Children Zambia, Nsansa Village Community Development Mission, Barefeet, Footprint for children in Zambia, Generation Alive and Lukundo are addressing the problem of Street Children in Lusaka. Further, the study sought to find out what other measures these adopted in their strategies and quest to increase chances of providing meaningful and sustainable solutions to the problem of Street Children in Lusaka District.

1.4 Purpose of the Study

The purpose of the study was to analyse Non-State Actors' interventions towards Street Children in the Lusaka District.

1.5 Research Objectives

1.5.1 General Objective

To analyse the interventions made by selected Non-State Actors in addressing the problem of Street Children in Lusaka District.

1.5.2 Specific Objectives

- i. To establish the strategies and approaches employed by Non-State Actors in addressing the issue of Street Children in Lusaka.
- ii. To find out the challenges that Non-State Actors face when addressing the problem of Street Children.

- iii. To establish the measures used to overcome the challenges experienced by Non-State Actors in addressing the problem of Street Children in Lusaka.

1.6 Research Questions

- 1) What are the strategies and approaches undertaken by Non-State Actors to address the problem of Street Children in Lusaka?
- 2) Why do Non-State Actors fail to adequately address the problem of Street Children in Lusaka?
- 3) What measures would Non-State Actors use to overcome the the problem of Street Children in Lusaka?

1.7 Scope of the study

This study was confined to Lusaka District, therefore, the findings are not generalised to other districts in Zambia. Similarly, the study was only concerned with Non-State Actors' interventions on the problem of Street Children namely; Fountain of Hope, City of Hope, Vision of Hope, St. Lawrence Children's Home, Jesus Cares Ministries, Chisomo, Mthunzi Centre, Kavumbu Shelter, Action for Children Zambia, Nsansa Community Development Mission, Footprint for Children in Zambia, Lukundo Foundation, Generation Alive and Barefeet. Lusaka District was selected because it was one of the districts having about 1,200 Street Children (MCDSS, 2014). In addition, children reached out in the research were those found in some areas of Lusaka city including the Post Office under the bridge, Manda Hill Traffic Lights, Town Center, Kamwala Traffic Lights and Kafue Road.

1.8 Importance of the study

The findings of the study may help relevant authorities and various stakeholders such as line Ministries, Local Authorities, Public Policy makers, and Non-State Actors involved in implementing interventions to address the problem of Street Children in Lusaka to improve on their planning, development and implementation of sustainable strategies. It may in turn reduce the number of Street Children leading to a safe country, an educated society and a developed country. In addition, the study would contribute to the body of literature that exists on Street Children in Zambia and Lusaka city in particular. Further, the findings would enable Street Children to realise their potential as they develop into completely important persons and would be prepared for adult life. Not only that, the findings of the study would help promote desired attitudes, values,

knowledge and skills including ways of behavior acceptable in society. Furthermore, the findings of this study may form the basis for further research on the topic.

1.9 Structure of the Dissertation

This dissertation has six chapters. The first chapter introduces the study and gives a background to the study. It gives the statement of the problem, research objectives, research questions, scope of the study and importance of the study. Chapter two provides the literature review which presents the conceptual framework, theoretical framework and empirical studies conducted globally, regionally and nationally. The third chapter gives full details of the methodology that was used to undertake this study. It contains the research design, scope of the study, target population, sample size, sampling techniques, data gathering strategies, data gathering instruments, data analysis, reliability, ethical considerations and the limitations to the study. Chapter four presents the findings of the study. It looks at the demographic information of the participants, thereafter; the findings of the specific objectives are presented. Chapter five presents the discussion of the findings of the study and will share similarities between the findings of the empirical literature in chapter two. Chapter six gives the conclusion and recommendations based on the findings.

CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This chapter discusses the concepts, studies, and theories on the subject matter of the present study. The literature will be reviewed at the global, sub-Saharan African, and national levels respectively. This chapter further presents the empirical review of the concept of non-state actor interventions, global perspective, sub-Sahara African perspective, Zambian perspective, a conceptual framework that provides a diagrammatical presentation of the relationships between and among the concepts in this research study, a theoretical framework which provides that theory underpinning this study and the knowledge gap and chapter summary.

2.1.1 Non-State Actors

Non-State Actors are individuals, groups, or organizations that are not part of the government or state structure but can exert influence and power in various ways such as Non-Governmental Organisations, Civil Society Organisations, International Organisations and Religious Groups. Several Non-State Actors work towards the betterment of Street Children such as Non-Governmental Organisations, Community Based Organisations, Faith Based Organisations, Social Enterprises and Youth Organisations. These Non-State Actors often work in collaboration with the government and other stakeholders to provide comprehensive support to Street Children (Schmid, 2003).

2.1.2 Street Children

The concept of Street Children refers to minors who spend a significant amount of time living, working and surviving on the streets of urban areas. They may come from a variety of backgrounds, including poverty, family dysfunction or social exclusion. Street Children may engage in various activities to support themselves such as begging, scavenging or selling goods and they may have limited access to education, healthcare and other basic services Children who live in residential institutions such as orphanages or shelters (UNICEF, 2001) or children who live on the streets and are denied family care and protection. Worldwide the average age of such children varies between 10 and 14 years, while in Africa it is below 18 years.

2.1.3 Child

The definition of a child was shared among many organisations and countries in the world. One child was aged under 18 years. Starting school at the age of seven and progressing steadily for twelve years until completion of secondary school means that the child was 19 years old. Many orphans and vulnerable children do not progress steadily and may reach grade 12 much later. This was becoming common as youths beyond 25 years still depend on their parents due to lack of employment (Mwangi, 2018).

2.2.4 Non-State Actors' interventions on the problem of Street Children

Non-State Actors are recognised by the diverse development programs they are undertaking. They are simply referred to as the civil sphere of society (Ulleberg, 2009). Several studies have been carried out about Non-State Actors' around the world, also in Zambia as the prime aid deliverers', especially in developing states. This was anchored on their ability to solicit donors globally, regionally and sub-nationally compared to the government. According to Nestor (2015), Non-State Actors' can position themselves before the donor community as credible institutions that champion the interest of vulnerable people in their quest to gain a voice in the social, political and economic discourse of a nation.

There are many Non-State Actors' ranging from international, local organisations to Community-Based Organisations (CBOs), and Faith based Organisations (FBOs) working with Street Children by providing financial support and technical assistance to raise their capacity to work with these children, creating government awareness on streets and promoting cohesion and coordination at the national level to devise more effective and sustainable programmes for Street Children (Volpi, 2002).

These Non-State Actors increase communication skills in families and build parenting skills so that parents develop more positive interactions with their children through family tracing and counselling. Family tracing was an important process for Street Children who were separated from their families or caregivers. Many families required intensive family counselling and instruction before being reunited with their children.

2.2 The Global Perspective of Non-State Actors interventions on the problem of Street Children

Non-State Actors working with Street Children have been present for several decades with the emergence of such organisations dating back to the mid-20th century. The specific timing and development of these organisations may vary depending on the location and context. One of the earliest organisations working with Street Children was the Salaam Baalak Trust, founded in 1988 in India. The organisation aimed at providing shelter, education and healthcare to Street Children in Delhi. Another well-known organisation was the Consortium for Street Children which was founded in the United Kingdom in 1992 and works to promote the rights of Street Children around the world.

Over the years, many other Non-State Actors' emerged to address the needs of Street Children, including Non-Governmental Organisations, Community-Based Organisations and Faith-Based Organisations (Ennew, 2004). These organisations often work in partnership with governments and other stakeholders to provide services and support to Street Children, including shelter, education, healthcare and protection from exploitation and abuse.

In most developing countries these organisations implement various interventions to address the needs of Street Children at a global level. Some of these interventions include; outreach and engagement as Non-State Actors often work to identify and reach out to Street Children to engage them in services and support such as street-based outreach, where outreach workers make contact with Street Children in their environments, community-based outreach, where outreach workers engage with Street Children through community centres or other venues (Oberoi, 2011).

In India, Non-State Actors provided shelter and residential care for Street Children who were homeless or at risk of homelessness and such included short-term emergency shelters, long-term residential care facilities or transitional housing programmes that supported Street Children as they were transitioning to independent living (Bryman, 2014). Owing to rampant migration from the hinterlands, India's Street Children population was growing steadily in urban areas and urban India's population was increasing, thereby increasing the number of at-risk children in slums and about 27.4 percent of children (between the ages of 7-18) lived in slums, yet they lacked access to infrastructure. For example, only 17 percent of Indian schools set up base in these areas. It was only

awareness and interventions by Non-State Actors' and aid workers that translated into actual change. For example, they were talking to Street Children in a positive tone and inquired about their well-being (Nestor, 2015).

Volpi, (2002) explains that Street Children were only taught to communicate while begging and thus expect a harsh refusal or give them a kind voice by asking them their name, background and other particulars as a way of helping them and getting to know them. However, they did not give them food or alms instead they donated online to organised child welfare initiatives like the campaigns run by India's most trusted child rights NGO, Save the Children. Their details were used to introduce them to a kind NGO system that aimed to give them nutrition and health care services.

Jason, (2018) alluded that using the rapport that was built with the child, one could inquire about how their parents or caretakers were treating them. If the child mentions abuse or shows signs of violence, drug addiction and malnutrition one could immediately report them to the relevant authorities such as the local Child Welfare Committee or the police. The relationship built by the donor and the child was very important as certain couples could adopt the homeless children living in the facility or centre provided by the non-state actor.

Therefore, (Boyden, 2012) noted that after money was donated, time was the most valuable resource one could gift these children. Save the Children runs centres in Delhi, Kolkata and Mumbai to provide these children with education, relaxation, psycho-social support and counselling. For example, in Mumbai (home to a very large number of street and slum children), Save the Children takes learning directly to India's marginalised children through a 'Ride to School' program, using a Mobile Learning Centre to give them the experience of a classic school environment, benches, blackboard, a library, games, and a television/Digital Versatile Disc player as an attractive proposition to motivate them to leave behind their life on streets.

Donating was the easiest, and fastest act of support one could participate as it was equivalent to a cup of coffee or the next movie one was watching could go towards giving a child a better future. Non-State Actors' had various fundraising initiatives for Street Children and individuals, companies could participate either on social media or in on-ground activities such as malls, kiosks and public places. It was the ordinary people who were seen as the most sincere voices of children

and their needs. Through social media, as well as reaching out to people in their network to drive awareness of non-state actor campaigns, their goals are to the general public (Volpi, 2021).

Non-State Actors' often provided education and vocational training opportunities for Street Children to help them acquire the skills and knowledge they needed to become self-sufficient and independent such as formal education programmes, vocational training programmes or apprenticeship programmes that provided on-the-job training or internship. Non-State Actors offered healthcare services and counselling support to Street Children to address the physical and mental health needs of their population such as basic healthcare services through vaccinations and medical check-ups as well as mental health counselling and support services (Joachim, 2018).

However, (Volpi, 2021) explains that Non-State Actors may advocate for policies and programmes that support the rights and well-being of Street Children such as lobbying governments and international organisations to prioritise the needs of Street Children as well as conducting research and policy analysis to inform policy development and implementation. Non-State Actors working with Street Children often had limited financial and human resources which makes it difficult to provide comprehensive support to Street Children also limiting their ability to reach out to a large number of children in need. These organisations lack co ordination among different Non-State Actors working with Street Children, leading to duplication of efforts, inefficient use of resources and gaps in service provision and making it difficult for Street Children to receive the support needed.

In some countries, there are legal and policy challenges that hinder the work of Non-State Actors working with Street Children. For example some countries may have laws that criminalize Street Children or make it difficult for Non-State Actors to work with them. Street children are often stigmatised and marginalised, hence making it difficult for Non-State Actors to gain their trust and provide them with the support they need raise awareness about the plight of Street Children and mobilise support or raise funds and advocate for the rights of Street Children. There are several safety concerns due to the environments in which the Non-State Actors work. For example, some Street Children are involved in criminal activities, vulnerable to exploitation which puts the safety of Non-State Actors at risk (Nestor, 2015).

Non-State Actors are typically entities that operate outside traditional state structures. They face a range of challenges in achieving their goals and they use a variety of strategies to address them by engaging in advocacy and lobbying efforts to influence policy and decision-making. They work to persuade policymakers to adopt policies or laws that align with their interests or change policies or laws that are detrimental to their goals. Also collaboration and networking with each other to amplify their impact and achieve their goals. They may form alliances and networks to share resources, expertise and best practices (Lewis, 2014).

Nevertheless, (Volpi, 2021) stated that investing in capacity-building efforts to strengthen their organisations and build the skills and knowledge they needed to achieve their goals such as training, education and mentoring programmes. Non-State Actors' often relied on fundraising and resource mobilisation efforts to secure the resources needed to carry out their work. For example seeking funding from donors, applying for grants and engaging in crowdfunding campaigns. Communication and awareness-raising efforts to build support for their causes and educate the public about the dangers of children remaining on the streets such as public campaigns, social media outreach and educational programmes.

2.3 Sub-Sahara African's perceptive of Non-State Actors interventions on the problem of Street Children

Non-State Actors such as Non-Governmental Organisations, religious organisations, and Community-Based Organisations and charities are actively involved in interventions aimed at improving the lives of Street Children. The interventions include the provision of basic needs such as shelter, food, clothing, healthcare, education and vocational training.

Non Governmental Organisations such as Street Child and Save the Children implemented programmes to provide educational opportunities for Street Children. These programmes aim to reintegrate Street Children into formal education systems, providing catch-up classes, educational materials, vocational training programmes that equip Street Children with skills to enable them to earn a livelihood and reduce their dependency on the streets (Nelson, 2000).

Benitez, (2007) pointed out that religious organizations such as churches and mosques set up programmes to provide basic needs and education to Street Children and community mobilisation

efforts aimed at addressing the root causes of the problem in Kenya. International organizations such as UNICEF and Save the Children are active in addressing the issue of Street Children in Kenya by providing financial support to local NGOs and CBOs as well as advocating for policy changes to address the issue of Street Children. There has been a considerable increase in the number of Non-State Actors dealing with the problem of Street Children for the past decades in Africa. According to data from the government of Kenya the number of Non-State Actors in Africa concerned with Street Children increased 6 times during the period 1999-2000 and was anticipated to be higher in the subsequent decades.

The growth in the number of Non-State Actors was a direct response to the negative impacts of certain government policies that had no wide attention (Nestor, 2015). In most developing countries, Non-State Actors' both international and national are collaborating with the state in advancing its rightful mandate of taking action to combat the problem of Street Children. Non-State Actors' although independent work closely with the government and are attributing their success to their partnership. There are consistent street officers who visit children on the streets more often to gain trust. Non-State Actors have social workers who are consistent with street outreach for the continuity of service delivery to the street population. The consistent presence on the streets makes a critical understanding of the ever-changing dynamic on the streets and to be able to identify new children on the streets.

However, these Non-State Actors provide weekend and weeklong visits to a child's home. As a child nears the completion of their rehabilitation, the institution takes the child home for short visits (day, weekend, and weeklong) to accomplish the following: For those children who are returning to their original homes, to acclimate the child to being back with the family again. For those children being reintegrated into new homes, to introduce the child to the family members. To acclimate the family to being around the child again. To identify potential issues not previously identified in the institution's assessment process with the child or with the family, before full reintegration (Maposa, 2013).

Therefore, Sorre (2009) explains that partnerships between institutions and government entities were forged to work in the best interests of children who were living on the streets. If an adversarial relationship existed between the institution and the government, then the street child would suffer.

Rehabilitation institutions and government are not in competition, but instead they are partners that must work together to meet the needs of these vulnerable, at-risk children. Private sector companies have also intervened to support Street Children. For example, the South African company Nando's Chicken Run programme, provides education and other services to Street Children in South Africa.

According to (Musau, 2014) organizations face a range of challenges among others limited resources and they struggle to provide adequate support and services to Street Children. In some areas they faced restrictions or limited access to certain populations of Street Children which could make it difficult for them to assist. Many Non-State Actors' struggled to sustain their programmes and services over the long term due to funding issues, changes in leadership or staff, cultural barriers in certain areas where traditional beliefs or practices interfered with their efforts to support Street Children. These Non-State Actors also faced security risks such as violence, theft, or other forms of harassment which was difficult for them to operate and provide assistance.

Onwongá, (2013) stated that Street Children were almost the exclusive preserve of the private sector in many of the worst affected countries, notably Nigeria, NGO projects, executed mostly by religious groups and mostly all underfunded and overworked, had developed new ways to help Street Children. Their programmes are less expensive, more human and more effective alternatives to institutionalisation. Whether the political will existed to duplicate these innovative programmes was another matter. While Non-State Actors' were to be applauded in their efforts to address the problem of Street Children there was a need to scrutinise the role of many of these Non-State Actors and the extent to which they contribute to solving the problem of Street Children. There are increasing numbers of international and locally based Non-State Actors with the supposed aim of helping and protecting Street Children. The welfare of children and their rights is a fast-growing industry attracting huge amounts of money aimed towards improving the welfare of children in Africa. The reality was often one in which many of these Non-State Actors' did not advance the interests of children. Money was often diverted to other activities instead of addressing the needs of children. For instance, Non-State Actors solicit and receive money to help Street Children or disabled children but end up using most of the money for administrative services. There was a need to clearly define the role of Non-State Actors in addressing the problems of Street Children and the welfare of children in general. A code of conduct based on ethical considerations for children was necessary if Non-State Actors' were to assist in the advancement of children's welfare.

Furthermore, Ulleberg (2009) argues that Street Children face stigma and discrimination, which could make it difficult for Non-State Actors to gain their trust and provide effective support. They also face challenges in obtaining accurate and up to date on several needs and circumstances of Street Children in certain areas which were difficult to plan and implement effective interventions. It was argued that most Non-State Actors' worked with the community to support Street Children by partnering with local organisations, businesses and individuals to provide resources and services. Also, these Non-State Actors advocate for the rights of Street Children by engaging in policy development, lobbying for increased funding, and raising awareness about the challenges they face. The study further revealed that Non-State Actors' provided legal assistance to Street Children who are exploited or abused by helping them to access justice and protection.

2.4 Zambian perspective of Non-State Actors interventions on the problem of Street Children

The Zambian Government has a legal duty to care for children and should lead the process, of initiating Non-State Actors to get involved as appropriate. In 1993 Children in Need was established (MSYCD: 2004) as an umbrella organisation to oversee all Non-State Actors. At the time of its inception, Children in Need had 102 listed members. By 2004 the total number was estimated to be over 500. Since 2001, the Government has been providing funds to Non-State Actors that carry out Street Children programmes channeled through the Department of Child Development in the Ministry of Community Development and Social Services. The collaboration between the government and Non-State Actors strengthens the benefits for Street Children (Lemba, 2002).

Mtonga, (2011) stated that several Non-State Actors work to address the problem of Street Children by conducting outreach programmes to educate Street Children and their families about their rights and the services available to them such as basic hygiene, health, education and protection. They also provide temporary shelter and rehabilitation services to Street Children in Zambia. These services include food, clothing, shelter, medical care and counselling. Stakeholders observed that the role of NGOs, CBOs, FBOs and other stakeholders such as private-sector institutions in responding to the problem of Street Children was critical, especially in an environment like Zambia where the government was struggling to meet the needs of its citizens. It was a widely held view that Non-State Actors' should complement the government's efforts in improving Street Children's

situation. Already, a significant number of Non-State Actors are responding to the plight of Street Children in Zambia.

Ventimiglia, (2002) states that the majority of organisations currently providing services relevant to street children such as providing interventions that specifically target street children were increasing in numbers. These Non-State Actors' recognised the importance of addressing the underlying problems that caused children to leave their homes as it was meant to help such children who were living on the street. Interventions in this area were tailored to reintegrating children into their own families. If both parents were deceased, a child was placed with his or her extended family instead or fostering and adoption were also considered.

Mtonga, (2011) explains that beyond those providing services specifically to Street Children, others conducted general Orphans and Vulnerable Children (OVC) programmes that were relevant to the well-being of Street Children. These provided services that included the following; Household Economic Empowerment by enabling impoverished families to help themselves in the long term was the main objective of organisations working in such a field.

However, the good practice revealed that it was vital that the immediate needs of a poor family (i.e. food, clothing, shelter, medical care and education) mostly not be overlooked as some households simply needed direct assistance, at least in the short term. Households were empowered economically by providing seeds and fertilizer in rural areas and small loans for income generation in urban areas. Micro-finance initiatives have been successful, especially where they had targeted groups rather than individuals. It appears that group members were able to support each other during the process of learning how to produce an income and carefully use it. Several Non-State Actors were working to provide legal services to vulnerable categories of the community, including Street Children. These initiatives include lobbying to highlight the fact that the protection of children is not embedded in Zambia's legal framework (ibid).

It was observed that in formalising children's rights, it was important for all organisations that work with children to be properly registered with the appropriate authorities, to safeguard children's interests. The Young Women's Christian Association (YWCA), which was deeply involved in developing the Victim Support Unit, was a good example of a non-state actor which was able to

help the victims of family crime to seek legal redress. The two main types of interventions in this field are bursary schemes, such as those offered by the Campaign for Female Education (CAMFED) and community schools that combine teaching with feeding programmes. Bursaries may be offered to vulnerable children who would otherwise be unable to attend school. Although Zambia's free basic education policy means that a child should be able to attend a government school without paying fees, however, there are other requirements such as uniforms, books and examination fees that make school an unaffordable luxury to the poorest families (Mtonga, 2011).

Therefore, Chella (2002) highlighted that most bursary schemes target basic education levels, but more are now supporting children (especially girls) at high school, and some schemes help children to attend community schools instead. It was common for such community schools to offer feeding programs, as many of the pupils came from households where the availability of the next meal was uncertain. A school such as the one at Bauleni compound in Lusaka was an example of a community school initiated and managed by the community and that provided alternatives to conventional education. Various organizations aim to increase the access of Street Children to health services such as the Family Support Unit at the University Teaching Hospital in Lusaka offers psychosocial support to children and their families living with HIV and AIDS. Another example is the provision of mobile clinics targeting Street Children in their communities, such as the one run by the railway clinic.

However, it was noted that unless medical care was provided free of charge, Street Children were unable to access it. Institutional care was usually provided in the form of orphanages and transit homes. These are not intended to be permanent places for children to live and the ultimate aim was to return children to families, whether biological or adoptive. Where possible, help was also offered to families who took back a child but lacked the means to do so. Through linkages with other organisations, poorer households were economically empowered to be reunited with their children. Projects providing institutional care to children were encouraged to register with the Ministry of Community Development and Social Services, through the Department of Social Welfare, and should have written minimum standards of service provision. It was observed, that some Non-State Actors were not interested in working with the government as they thought the government was obstructing them (Mtonga, 2011).

As it was widely accepted that the best place for a child to grow up was within a family (or at the very least, within their community), several organisations are encouraging community-based programmes to respond to the problem of Street Children. Effective responses in the area were taken into consideration and the integration of various services that might be provided for all ages within a particular community such as a community school, an adult literacy programme, feeding programmes, improved access to health care, skills training and income-generating activities might be the part of such an approach. This was a new type of intervention for Street Children programming in Zambia, which had risen from the findings that the lack of emotional support when their parents die was important as the lack of financial and material support was making children vulnerable. Approaches to psycho social support include counselling, education, health, economic empowerment and community mobilisation. These forms of support are ineffective if offered to children to the exclusion of their parents or guardians. The snapshot of the kind of interventions currently implemented by Non-State Actors' in Zambia clearly shows that there are many ways in which Street Children need to be (and could be) helped. What is also clear is that due to the interrelated nature of most problems faced by Street Children, interventions aiming to help their situation took a holistic approach to address the needs of its target group by providing integrated services. For instance, a project designed to empower households needs to apply a twin-track approach that balances immediate needs (for food, clothing, education, shelter and medical care) with the long-term need for a sustainable steady income. UNICEF supported a series of training sessions on psycho social support for social welfare officers at national and district levels who are now conducting training in selected communities (UNICEF, 2006).

Non-State Actors in Zambia, such as NGOs and community-based organisations, faced several challenges in addressing the problem of Street Children. Some of the challenges they face include:

- I. **Limited resources:** Many Non-State Actors in Zambia struggle with limited resources, including funding, staff, and infrastructure making it difficult to provide comprehensive support and services to Street Children.
- II. **Lack of coordination:** There was often a lack of coordination between different Non-State Actors working on the issue of Street Children in Zambia. This resulted in duplication of efforts, gaps in service provision, and confusion for Street Children and their families.

- III. **Stigma and discrimination:** Street children in Zambia often face stigma and discrimination from broader society, including government officials, police, and the general public. This made it difficult for Non-State Actors to gain the trust of Street Children and provide them with the support they need.
- IV. **Legal and policy frameworks:** Non-State Actors in Zambia may struggle with navigating complex legal and policy frameworks around child protection and welfare. It could limit their ability to advocate for the rights of Street Children and to push for systemic change.
- V. **Limited community engagement:** Non-State Actors may struggle to engage with local communities and build relationships with families and caregivers of Street Children. This can limit their ability to address the root causes of the issue and provide sustainable solutions (Anthony, 2016).

(MCDSS, 2014) pointed out that stakeholders argued that Non-State Actors' should continue to work together with government departments to provide for the basic needs of Street Children. Non-State Actors are also well-placed and "in touch" with ground-level issues. Many stakeholders said that Non-State Actors should continue offering services to Street Children through their many interventions which the government cannot provide. Non-State Actors should take advantage of the fact that they are placed at the community level. In reaching out to Street Children, Non-State Actors' should aim to empower their families as well. Some commented that Non-State Actors' must focus on the families the Street Children come from rather than on giving handouts to the children on the street. Many stakeholders felt that targeting the homes where the children come from or those likely to produce Street Children was the most sustainable way to counter the problem of Street Children.

In addition, many stakeholders believed that Non-State Actors' should carry out community mobilization activities and capacity-building in communities to foster community ownership, responsibility and sustainable interventions. They should inform communities and the Street Children themselves about the needs and rights of Street Children. It was commented that Non-State Actors should also address society's negative attitudes towards Street Children if these children are to be accepted in society. Street Children are often perceived to be thieves, trouble-makers, and an embarrassment to the country and regarded as perpetrators of injustice rather than its victims. Stakeholders also noted that Non-State Actors had a duty to hold the government

accountable while also being accountable themselves. Non-State Actors' should help build genuine political will by engaging the government through advocacy and lobbying activities, representing the interests of Street Children (Lemba, 2002).

Non-State Actors should network and coordinate their activities to be more effective and reach a wider target group. It was observed that Non-State Actors had the privilege of sourcing funds from the international community and that they should complement the government in mobilizing resources and ensuring that resources reach Street Children. It was suggested that Non-State Actors working with children should be registered and information about them documented, and Non-State Actors' should take an active role in researching, monitoring and evaluating the situation of Street Children in their areas of specialisation. Non-State Actors' also received criticism from some stakeholders who recommended that Non-State Actors should follow the guidelines put in place by the government, and fill the gaps where the government was failing rather than launch their parallel activities. As such, Non-State Actors should find it easy to enter into collaborative partnerships with government institutions rather than being opposed to their approach. There was a need for a cooperative interaction, as many stakeholders observed, it would be very difficult to “even make a dent in the problem of Street Children in Zambia” (Chella, 2002).

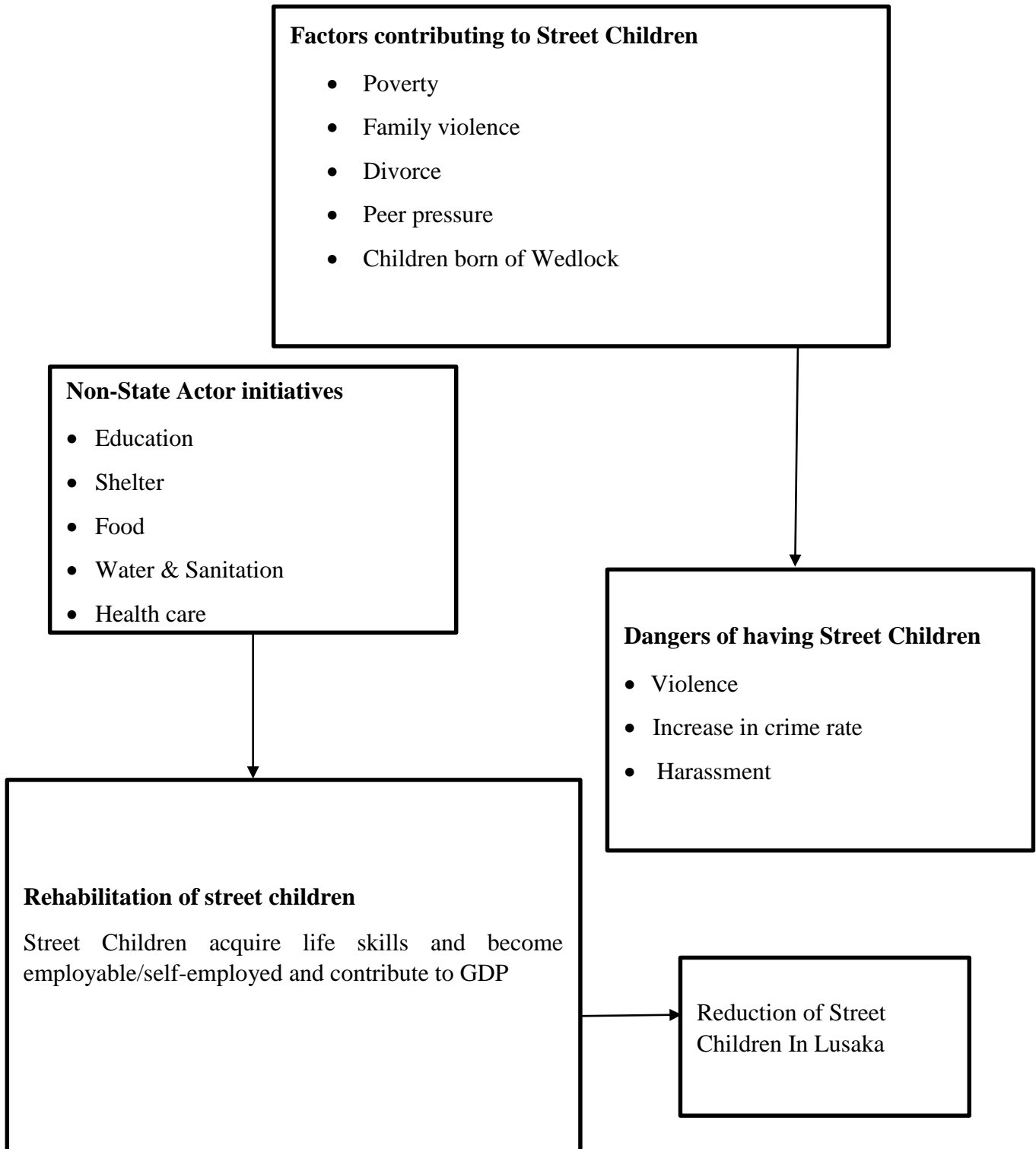
2.5 Conceptual Framework

Over the years, Street Children have emerged as a major issue in most countries around the world (predominantly among developing countries). There have been discussions on the best ways to provide interventions. However, despite these interventions, the solution should be about reducing the number of Street Children or best eliminating the negative phenomenon from the city.

The conceptual framework used in this study was proposed and developed by Debora Nyambane. The framework provides a comprehensive understanding of the factors that contribute to the reduction of Street Children in Lusaka. The framework highlights the crucial role of Non-State Actors' interventions and identifies key factors that influence their effectiveness. The framework encompasses several features to address the problem of Street Children. Firstly, the factors that cause the problem of Street Children include; poverty, family violence, divorce, peer pressure and children born of wedlock among others. Having Street Children in a city poses numerous dangers, both to the children themselves and to the broader community. These dangers had far-reaching

social, economic, and public health implications. Some of the key dangers include: exploitation and abuse, including physical, emotional, and sexual abuse as Street Children are extremely vulnerable. They may be forced into child labor, begging, or involved in criminal activities by unscrupulous individuals or organised gangs. Without proper guidance and support, Street Children may become involved in criminal activities, such as theft, vandalism, or drug trafficking. Large populations of Street Children can contribute to social disorder and increase crime rates in certain areas of the city. The presence of numerous Street Children in prominent areas of the city could negatively impact tourism and local businesses, deterring visitors and customers. Street Children living in unsanitary conditions can become a public health concern, especially during disease outbreaks, as they may serve as vectors for spreading infections. Addressing the issue of Street Children requires a comprehensive approach that involves government authorities, NGOs, communities, and individuals. Providing access to education, healthcare, shelter, and social support services is crucial in safeguarding the well-being of Street Children and offering them a chance for a better life. Additionally, measures should be taken to prevent children from ending up on the streets in the first place, such as strengthening child protection systems and addressing the root causes of homelessness and poverty.

Figure 1: Conceptual Framework for the Study



Source: Debora Nyambane, 2017

2.6 Theoretical Framework

Social Capital Theory

The theoretical framework for this study is anchored on the Social Capital Theory, an interdisciplinary theory that combines theoretical and empirical angles of economists, political scientists, sociologists, social anthropologists and social psychologists in analyzing the importance of social capital. The concept of social capital became very prominent in the 1980s in the works of Pierre Bourdieu, James Coleman and Robert Putman. “Social Capital Theory sees social relationships as resources that can lead to the development and accumulation of human capital”. The theory was centred on the concept of social capital.

Lin, (2001:16) asserted that to understand social capital, it was necessary to see capital as both a concept and a theory. As a concept, it represented an investment in certain types of resources of value in a given society. As a theory, it describes the process by which capital is captured and reproduced for returns. Therefore, social capital was defined as resources embedded in one’s social networks, resources that can be accessed or mobilized through ties in the networks. Through such social relations or through social networks in general, an actor may borrow or capture other actors’ resources (e.g., their wealth, power or reputation). These social resources can then generate a return for the actor. The Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) defined social capital as “networks together with shared norms, values and understandings that facilitated co-operation within or among groups”. Networks were real-world links between groups and individuals for example a network of friends, a network of former schoolmates, etc. (OECD 2001: 41).

The Social Capital Theory provides a useful framework for understanding how Non-State Actors can intervene to support Street Children. Social capital refers to networks, norms and trust that exist within a community, which can be mobilised to address social problems. Non-State Actors play a key role in building social capital among Street Children. For example, creating safe spaces such as community centres or drop-in centres where Street Children can come together and form relationships with each other and with caring adults (ibid).

These spaces can help build trust and foster a sense of community among Street Children which can in turn facilitate access to other resources and support. Providing mentoring and support to Street Children by helping them build relationships with caring adults who can provide guidance and advice. These relationships can help build social capital by providing Street Children with access to information, resources and opportunities (Lin, 2021).

Non-State Actors can facilitate peer support among Street Children, encouraging them to form their networks of support and sharing. Peer support can help build social capital by fostering a sense of belonging and connectedness among Street Children, which can in turn promote resilience and well-being. Non-State Actors can also engage with families and communities to build social capital among Street Children such as working with families to address the root causes of Street Children's homelessness such as poverty or family break and building relationships with community leaders and stakeholders to create a supportive environment for Street Children (Mwangi, 2018).

2.7 Knowledge Gap

The revealed studies in the literature mostly focused on different aspects and the various interventions that Non-State Actors employed that work and those that don't work. However, the study focuses on the interventions that help address the problem of Street Children. One of the gaps despite the many interventions for Street Children by Non-State Actors' was the lack of rigorous empirical research demonstrating the effectiveness of these interventions. Most studies relied on subjective evidence, case studies or small-scale reviews, which limits understanding of what works and what does not work. For example the study by Nestor on factors influencing sustainability of Street Children rehabilitation programs managed by Non-Governmental Organisations.

It further explains the limited focus on the long-term outcomes of these interventions, there was a lack of research on the long-term outcomes of these interventions. The short term outcomes of the interventions include immediate shelter and basic needs, healthcare and medical services, community engagement and outreach. This was particularly important given that the ultimate goal of interventions was to help street children transition to a more stable and fulfilling life.

The studies showed a lack of attention to the heterogeneity of Street Children as they are a diverse group with different backgrounds, experiences and needs. The study by Ennew explores how

intervention programmes often neglect the varied backgrounds and experiences of Street Children, potentially leading to ineffective or insufficient support. It advocates for a more comprehensive and individualised approach. However, most studies on Non-State Actors' interventions for Street Children did not take into account the heterogeneity, which limited the effectiveness of the interventions.

Non-State Actors' interventions for Street Children involve power dynamics that can affect the success of these interventions. For example, interventions that involve religious organisations may impose certain beliefs or cultural backgrounds. Similarly, interventions that involve government agencies may be subject to political pressures, which can affect the implementation of the interventions. There was a need for more comparative studies that examine the effectiveness of different types of interventions for Street Children. This would help identify best practices and inform policy decisions.

2.8 Chapter Summary

This chapter reviewed literature on Non-State Actors' interventions at global, regional and Zambian levels as a strategy to address the problem of Street Children prevailing in countries worldwide. The chapter outlined the interventions that Non-State Actors employed to address the problem of Street Children in Zambia. The chapter further discussed the challenges faced by Non-State Actors such as NGOs, FBOs, CBOs and religious organisations in addressing the problem of Street Children. The chapter discussed the measures put in place by these organisations to manage the problem of Street Children and lastly the knowledge gap.

CHAPTER THREE: METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the methodology and procedures that were employed in carrying out the study. It described the research design, target population, sampling techniques, sample size, data-gathering procedures, data-gathering instruments, data analysis strategies, ways to ensure reliability, ethical considerations, limitations and summary of the study.

3.2 Research Design

A qualitative approach was used for this research. The qualitative research design has its philosophical assumptions and methods of inquiry (Dawadi *et al.*, 2021). This study was anchored on interpretivism which had qualitative data that helped the research findings be meaningfully explained. It gave rich information into the research phenomena that could not be fully understood.

The research design used in this study was a qualitative approach. It offered the research access to qualitative data for descriptive aspects of the data collection. On the other hand, focus group discussions and key informant interviews were used to collect qualitative data. The study was concerned with collecting data on the interventions of Non-State Actors in addressing the problem of Street Children in Lusaka district.

3.3 Study Location and Population

The study was conducted in Lusaka District, the capital city of Zambia. Zambia is a landlocked country found in the southern part of Africa. Lusaka city was selected as it is the largest city in Zambia and was considered to be among the cities with more Street Children according to literature and had the highest population density of 140.1 persons per square kilometer and the largest population (3,079,964) (ZAMSTATS, 2022). Lusaka is the largest city in Zambia, with a large number of around 1,000 children living on the streets of Lusaka. The target population included the Ministry of Community Development and Social Services, Non-State Actors', Lusaka City Council, Zambia Police (Child Protection Unit), and an Academician (MCDSS, 2014) the information was also cross-checked with Street Children.

3.3.1 Lusaka District

In the study conducted, it was important to note that it did not encompass the entirety of Lusaka District. Instead, it focused on specific selected areas within the district. The Ministry of Community Development and Social Services provided valuable input by identifying locations where Street Children are commonly found within these selected areas. Additionally, the study also involved an extensive list of stakeholders involved in addressing the issue of Street Children in Lusaka District. These stakeholders were identified through collaboration with the Ministry, local organizations, NGOs, community leaders, and other relevant entities actively engaged in the field.

Figure 2: Map of Zambia showing the location of the study areas

3.4 Sampling Techniques

The study utilized two (02) sampling methods namely purposive sampling and convenient sampling.

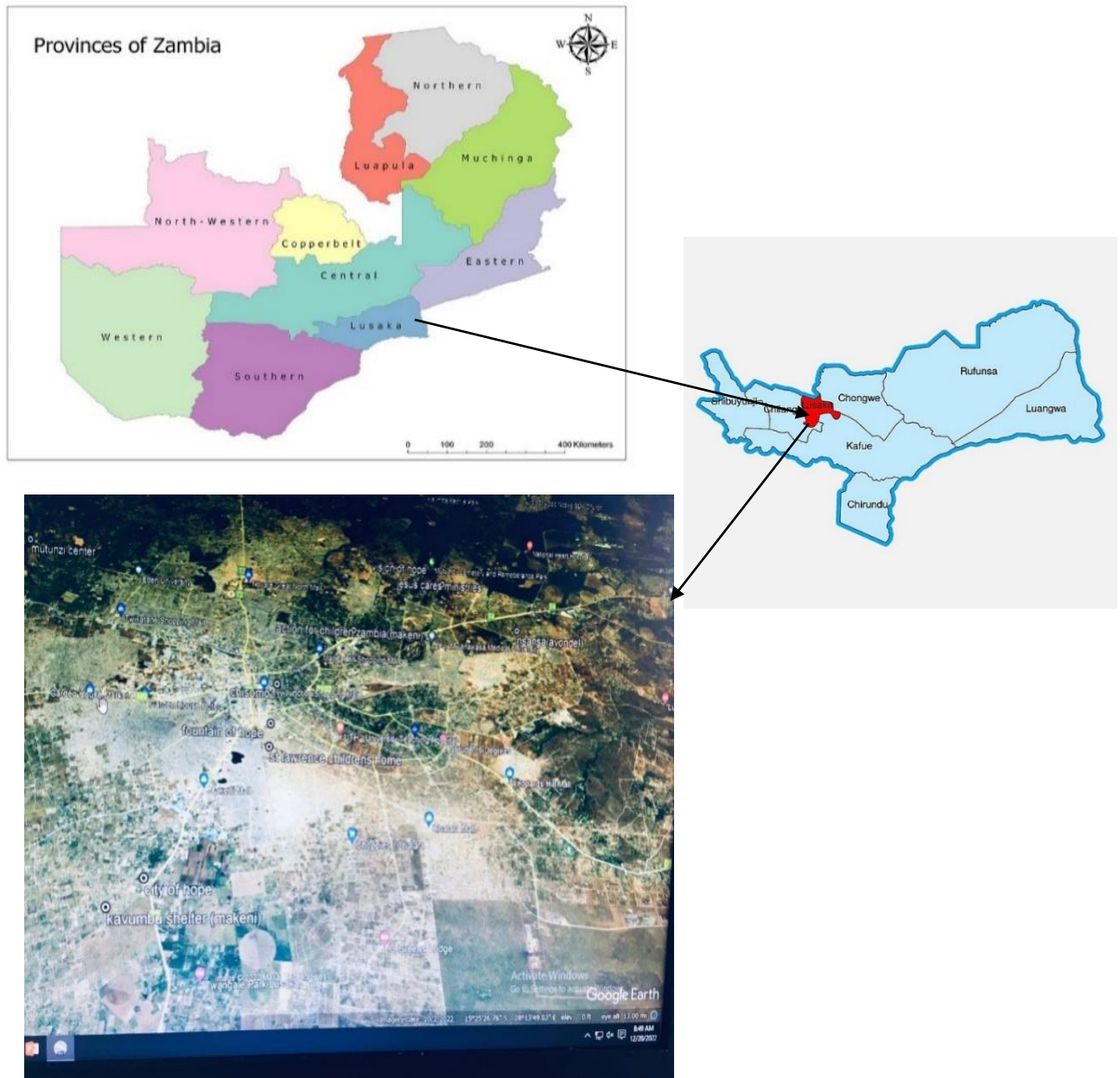
3.4.1 The purposive sampling method was used for specific Non-State Actors who had experience working with Street Children. The selection criteria included factors such as duration and type of intervention provided and the level of interaction with Street Children. This technique was the most appropriate because it ensured the dependability of the sources of information as it accorded the researcher an opportunity to include people who were directly involved in dealing with the subject area hence anticipation of rich case information to allow for in-depth analysis of the central issues in the study. Purposive sampling involves purposely targeting a group of people believed to be reliable and possessed the required information, relevant to a study. (Cohen, 2007).

3.4.2 A convenient sampling method was used to select the Street Children to be included in the study sample. Convenience sampling involves collecting samples that are easily available as well as participants who are agreeable to partake in a study. This method of sampling was used in this study due to the mobile nature of Street Children (Teddlie & Yu, 2007).

3.5 Sample Size

A sample size is a subset of the total population that is used to give the general views of the target population (Kothari, 2004). The study had a sample size of 50, in this case, the list of organizations

Map of Zambia



Source: ZAMSTATS (2022)

was used to pick the participants. Twenty (20) key informants were selected from different

organizations and these include Ministry of Community Development and Social Services (03), Lusaka City Council (01), Zambia Police (CPU) (01), UNZA (01), Fountain of Hope (01), City of Hope (01), Vision of Hope (01), St. Lawrence Children's Home (01), Jesus Cares Ministries (01), Chisomo (01), Mthunzi Centre (01), Kavumbu shelter (01), Action for Children Zambia (01), Nsansa Village Community Development Mission (01), Barefeet (01), Footprint for Children in Zambia (01), Generation Alive (01) and Lukundo (01). The information collected was crosschecked with thirty (30) Street Children of which 15 were girls and 15 were boys. The field work was undertaken in April, 2023.

Table 1: Study Sample Distribution

Interview Summary			
Category	No. of Interviewees	Data Collection Method	Research Instrument
Ministry of Community Development and Social Services	3	In-depth interviews	Interview Guide
Non-State Actors	14	In-depth interviews	Interview Guide
Academician from the University of Zambia	1	In-depth interview	Interview Guide
Zambia Police Service (Child Protection Unit)	1	In-depth interview	Interview Guide
Lusaka City Council	1	In-depth interview	Interview Guide
Street Children	30	Focus Group Discussions (FDGs)	Interview Guide
Various secondary data sources (non-state actor reports, government reports, policy documents, scholarly articles, books, etc.)	Assorted literature	Document reviews	Document reviews
TOTAL	50		

3.6 Data-Gathering Procedures

This study used interview guides to collect data for the study from key informants and policy assessment. Policy documents and their relevant policy analyses were also utilized as sources of both primary and secondary data. Primary data was collected through interviews and focus group discussions (FGDs) while secondary data was derived from reviewing existing literature on the topic of study. The literature reviewed included books, policy documents, analytical scholarly articles, research reports, programmes reports and evaluation reports (Creswell, 2011).

3.7 Data-Gathering Instruments

3.7.1 Interview Guides

The researcher used in-depth interviews. In-depth interviews are face-to-face encounters between the researcher and the informant focused on understanding the informants' perspective on their experiences or situations as expressed in their own words (Creswell, 2011). This was interpersonal and allowed the researcher to establish rapport with the respondents thereby collecting adequate information. Interview guides were appropriately designed for each of the categories of participants that is the Ministry of Community Development and Social Services, Lusaka City Council, Zambia Police, University of Zambia, Fountain of Hope, City of Hope, Vision of Hope, St. Lawrence Children's Home, Jesus Cares Ministries, Chisomo, Mthunzi Centre, Kavumbu shelter, Action for children Zambia, Nsansa Village Community Development Mission, Barefeet, Footprint for Children in Zambia, Generation Alive, Lukundo and the information was cross-checked with the Street Children (ibid).

3.7.2 Focus Group Discussions

Focus Group Discussions (FDGs) were also conducted with groups of children using an in-depth guide. FDGs method provided possibilities for a deeper understanding of the problems examined and the attitudes influencing human behavior, getting to know various phenomena and the analysis of collected opinions, attitudes, and beliefs. Focus group investigation provides a detailed and thorough exploration of the area examined (István Ágoston et al 2015). Two (2) focus group discussions of 15 children were constituted. One FGD of females only and one with males only of mixed age categories. This was with a view of obtaining a gender perspective of the subject area.

3.8 Data-Analysis Strategies

The data collected for this research were analysed using the following procedure;

Step I: Data Transcription

The first step in the data analysis process was transcribing the recorded interviews. Transcription involves converting the audio recordings into written text. This allows the researchers to immerse themselves in the data and gain a deeper understanding of the participants' perspectives and experiences. Transcription provides a foundation for further analysis and helped the researcher to identify connections and emerging themes within the data.

Step II: Coding

After transcription, the coding process was conducted. Coding involved systematically examining the transcribed data, identifying key quotations, and assigning descriptive labels or codes to them. This process enabled the researcher to categorize and organize the data based on the major themes or topics that emerged. Coding allowed for the identification of patterns, similarities, and differences in the data and facilitated the extraction of relevant information for further analysis. In this regard, Table 2 below shows the coding of those interviewed during data collection.

Table 2: Pseudonyms used in the study

Respondent Category	Pseudonyms Used
Female Respondent	FR ₁
Male Respondent	MR ₁
Focus Group Discussant	FGD ₁

Source: Researcher's illustration (2023)

Step III: Grouping and Aligning Data

In this step, the coded data were grouped and aligned according to the research objectives and the emerging thematic areas. The researcher organised the data under specific themes or topics, bringing together all relevant information related to a particular area of investigation. By aligning

the findings with the research objectives, the analysis ensured that the collected data directly addressed the research questions and objectives.

Overall, the data analysis strategy employed in this study involved transcription, coding, grouping, and aligning the data with research objectives. The strategy aimed to provide a comprehensive and insightful analysis of the collected data, allowing for meaningful interpretations and conclusions to be drawn. (Cohen, 2007).

3.9 Ways to ensure Reliability

Both the use of note-taking and voice recording was used to ensure the accuracy of the information provided by participants. During and after each interview, cross-checking was conducted with participants to ensure that what was noted down represents the confirmed, participants' real views and words. To ensure the reliability of the data to be collected, the research did not just rely on interviews but also employed desk reviews to ensure accuracy (Creswell, 2014).

3.10 Ethical Considerations

The University of Zambia's research ethics standards were applied. Permission was sought from the School of Humanities and Social Sciences Research Ethics Committee. Before conducting the interviews, the purpose of the study was explained to the respondents. They were assured that the study was purely for academic purposes. It was further explained to them that the information given would remain within the confines of the University of Zambia. Informed consent was obtained from the respondents. Participants were treated with respect; they were given the latitude to stop the interview at any point during the interview. They were also made aware of their right to decline to answer questions they deemed intrusive. Permission was sought from the key informants to have the interviews recorded (Beauchamp, 2019).

3.11 Limitations to the Study

Some participants were reached by phone and this was challenging, especially in qualitative research, the researcher needed to read some of the unsaid communication. Street Children were highly mobile and had a very short attention span therefore getting very detailed information that needed much time and follow-up was not possible. Street Children lie when they see new faces with the outreach team. Outreach programmes are best done at night when they are in one place

sleeping after moving around during the day to make money. This was, however, risky for the researcher. Some Street Children showed some expectations of help during and after the interviews despite repeatedly making it clear that the information that was being collected was purely for research. This might have given room for some biasness in the information provided. However, to minimise the biasness, information was not only collected from one particular group and place but was collected from different places of Lusaka with different focus group discussions and data triangulation was also in place for cross-verification from different sources mentioned in the methods section (Creswell, 2014).

3.12 Chapter Summary

This chapter looked at the methodology of the study and described and analysed specific research methods and techniques used for the study. It had various sections which include the research design, study population, sampling techniques, sample size, data gathering procedures, data gathering instruments, data analysis strategies, ways to ensure reliability, ethical considerations and limitations of the study. The study used a qualitative research design. The study used purposive sampling to select key informants and convenient sampling was employed for Street Children due to their mobile nature. A total of 20 key informant interviews were conducted. Interview guides were used to collect primary data. Secondary data was collected from already existing literature such as books, journals, the internet and articles which helped in carrying out a comparative analysis of its findings and already existing truths. The next chapter will present the findings as collected from different respondents which were guided by specific research objectives and research questions.

CHAPTER FOUR: RESEARCH FINDINGS

4.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the findings of the study from the data that was collected. The study was based on a qualitative research approach. Findings were obtained using interview guides, focus group discussions, primary data and secondary data. The findings were guided by the following specific research questions:

- 1) What are the initiatives undertaken by Non-State Actors to address the problem of Street Children in Lusaka?
- 2) Why do Non-State Actors fail to adequately address the problem of Street Children in Lusaka?
- 3) How would Non-State Actors overcome the challenges of addressing the problem of Street Children in Lusaka?

4.2 Demographic Characteristics of the Respondents

This research captured a total of fifty (50) respondents broken down as follows: Thirty (30) Street Children, as primary respondents and data was to be collected through focus group discussions. 20 key informants (secondary respondents) by conducting interviews. These include officers from Government institutions, specifically, respondents from the Ministry of Community Development and Social Services. Other secondary respondents included the Child Protection Unit (CPU), of the Zambia Police Service (ZP), which is involved in Street Children programming in conjunction with the Ministry of Community Development and Social Services. Non-State Actors working in the field and provide services to Street Children. An Academician from the University of Zambia, School of Humanities and Social Services, Department of Sociology and Social Work, who had done work around issues of Street Children.

4.2.1 Gender of Respondents

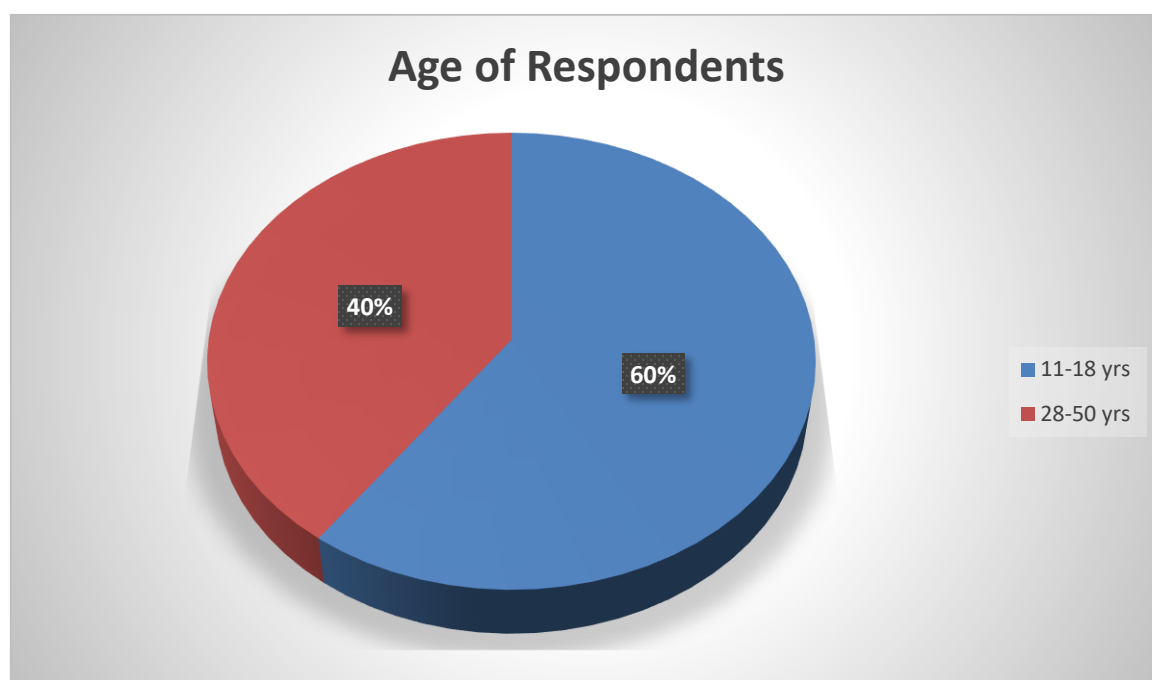
The distribution of the respondents in terms of gender was as follows: eight (8) females and six (6) males from organizations that worked with Street Children (2) females and one (1) male from the Ministry of Community Development and Social Services. One (1) male respondent was from the University of Zambia, one (1) male respondent was from Zambia Police Service (Child Protection

Unit), (1) male respondent was from Lusaka City Council and for Street Children fifteen (15) respondents were male and fifteen (15) respondents were female.

4.2.2. Age of Respondents

The respondents whose ages ranged from 11years to 50 years. A total of 50 people were interviewed out of which 30 were between 11years – 18years old and 20 were between 28 -50 years old. The Pie Chart shows that 40% of the primary respondents were 18years and below and 60% were 28 years and above respectively. Figure 3 shows the age of respondents.

Figure 3: Age of Respondents



4.3 Initiatives undertaken by Non-State Actors in addressing the problem of Street Children in Lusaka

Objective one aimed at evaluating initiatives undertaken by Non-State Actors in addressing the problem of Street Children in the Lusaka District. The study sought to first establish the programmes and services offered by Non-State Actors that are relevant to rehabilitation of Street Children in Lusaka. However, close monitoring from the government institution was necessary to ensure the steady and efficient provision of the programmes and services. Non-State Actors are

responsible for establishing shelters for Street Children, providing them with a safe and secure environment to live in. Organizations in Lusaka have established shelters and drop-in centers that provide Street Children with necessities such as food, clothing, and shelter, health care. The study revealed that Lusaka District had several organisations that were working directly with Street Children. Non-State Actors have also established initiatives aimed at providing social services to Street Children, such as counselling and rehabilitation services. Overall, Non-State Actors' in Lusaka have undertaken various initiatives aimed at addressing the problem of Street Children. These initiatives provide necessities such as education, shelter, health, and social services, and are essential in improving the lives of Street Children and reducing their vulnerability.

Non – state actors' focused on relationship building and trust with Street Children. Street Children are living on the streets due to many reasons among others broken relationships at home and trauma. One of the ways Non-State Actors' demonstrated to Street Children that they were cared for and valued was by providing basic needs such as shelter, education, healthcare, clothing, counseling services, and vocational training to help Street Children become self-sufficient. endeavored to rescue children living on the street by building relationships and trust with those children. Any attempt that was made to provide long-term beneficial assistance to a street child was hopeless without first establishing a foundation of trust and relationship with the child. Below is an excerpt from one of the respondents from the organizations:

FR₂ said "Our organisation believes in the power of education to break the cycle of poverty and provide a better future for Street Children in Lusaka. Through our 'Education for All' programme, we provide access to quality education, vocational training, and life skills development, empowering these children to reintegrate into society and lead productive lives."

The study revealed that Non-State Actors' had consistent street officers who conducted street outreach regularly as children on the streets easily trusted familiar faces. These organisations maintained consistent street outreach staff to ensure continuity of service delivery to the street population. Similarly, the regular presence on the streets was critical to understanding the ever-changing dynamic on the streets and enabling them to identify new children on the streets. It was also revealed that Non-State Actors' approached their work from a place of empathy and understanding. In doing this they took time to listen to the experiences and perspectives of Street Children and worked collaboratively with them to identify their needs and develop solutions.

The study revealed that Non-State Actors employed family tracing for Street Children such as identifying and locating the families of children living on the streets, to reunite them with their families whenever possible. Many families required intensive family counseling and instructions before being reunited with their children. Family counseling occurs within the institution or the family home, based on the capabilities of the institution and the ability and willingness of the family. Non-State Actors' played an important role in preventing children from ending up on the streets again by providing support to families in crisis such as providing access to health care, education, and resources to start up a business.

Non-State Actors provide Drop-In Centres as a way to intervene and support vulnerable populations. Drop-In Centres offer a safe and welcoming environment for Street Children to access a range of services including food, clothing, shelter, counseling and health care to the street population. These centres also had open-door policies where Street Children could go and wash their clothes, eat, and go back on the street with no intention of staying at the center. The study revealed that in Lusaka city, Non-State Actors' are carrying out a public awareness campaign against giving arms to street children as the money they are given keeps them away from their families. The study revealed that the general public should channel the support for Street Children to children's care and orphanages

Non-State Actors' offered street feeding programmes as a way of enticing Street Children to leave the streets and go back to their families or go to a centre or orphanage. Providing basic needs (like food) for children on the streets was the best way to help the child. These programmes are designed to provide meals to children living on the streets who don't have access to meals or a stable source of food. These programmes aim to address the issue of hunger and malnutrition among Street Children and provide them with a basic level of sustenance. The programme typically involves the distribution of food either at a central location or through mobile feeding vans that travel to different areas where Street Children congregate. In addition to providing food, these programmes also offer other services such as health check-ups, hygiene education and referrals to other services such as shelter, and education.

The study also revealed that Non-State Actors work with families and communities to provide support and resources to prevent children from becoming Street Children such as financial assistance and other forms of support. Non-State Actors work with communities to provide

education and outreach programs to provide education and outreach programmes to raise awareness about the risks and consequences of children living on the streets and help families understand the importance of providing a safe and stable home environment for their children. Another respondent in the study had the following to say relating to this theme:

"Through our collaborative efforts with local businesses and community leaders, we have launched a skills training programme for Street Children in Lusaka. This initiative equips them with marketable skills such as carpentry, tailoring, and agriculture, enabling them to earn a livelihood and escape the cycle of poverty. By fostering entrepreneurship and self-reliance, we strive to reintegrate these children into society as productive members" (MR₃, 2023).

Non-State Actors met the child's needs while on the streets by feeding the child and greeting them as this built trust one participant reported to the researcher: MR₄ *"This is the most difficult stage. These children are suspicious of the people around them therefore getting to establish cordial relationships where they can commit to share their deep secrets without being motivated by the goodies you bring to them was not easy. I remember how it was easy to give them food and clothes but when I mentioned my desire to get rid of their streetwise life some began running away from me. I had to change my tact. I began dressing, talking and almost acting like them until I built the lost trust."*

Non-State Actors provide recreation programs for Street Children and are essential in providing them with safe and constructive activities that help them develop their social, emotional, and physical well-being. Some recreation programmes that can be implemented for Street Children include sports activities such as soccer, basketball, and athletics that provide Street Children with opportunities to develop their physical skills and abilities. Sports activities also help in building teamwork, communication skills, and leadership skills.

They organise creative arts programmes such as music, dancing, and drama that provide Street Children with opportunities to express themselves creatively. Creative arts programmes help in building self-esteem, confidence, and communication skills. Non-State Actors organise cultural exchange programmes that provide Street Children with opportunities to learn about different cultures and traditions. Cultural exchange programs help in promoting tolerance, diversity, and understanding among Street Children. Recreation programs for Street Children are essential in

providing them with constructive and safe activities that promote their overall well-being. Recreation programs can help in building self-esteem, social skills, physical fitness, and cognitive development among Street Children.

4.4 Challenges faced by Non-State Actors in addressing the problem of Street Children in Lusaka

The objective was to analyse the challenges faced by Non-State Actors in addressing the problem of Street Children in Lusaka. The objective was very important and saved as a backbone for the other objectives. Knowing the challenges was important as it could help to know how to address them. The Street Children and key informants from the MCDSS, Zambia Police, UNZA, and LCC were asked to provide their perception on some of the challenges that the Non-State Actors faced in addressing the problem of Street Children and the majority revealed that there were complaints from the Non-State Actors' that there was lack of coordination amongst Non-State Actors, inadequate resources to conduct outreach programmes, shortage of food, lack of space to accommodate many Street Children, lack of transport, lack of human resource to counsel Street Children and failure to involve MCDSS and ZP in their activities.

The Non-State Actors cited several challenges that they faced such as:

- i. **Limited funding:** Non-State Actors' often relied on donor funding to carry out their work, and funding for programmes addressing Street Children in Lusaka was limited. It was difficult for Non-State Actors to provide comprehensive services to Street Children, including education, healthcare, and shelter. Financial resources are paramount in the progress of any organisation. Most organisations in Zambia are donor-funded while others rely on individual well-wishers, who are quite unreliable. There was more financial sustainability in donor-funded organisations, however, the consequence of donor aid was to control the beneficiaries. Many organisations involved in child welfare lacked resources and were vulnerable to control by donors and some merely to take advantage of donor funding. The lack of support made it difficult for Non-State Actors to access resources, such as land for building shelters or funding programmes. Some Non-State Actors work in silos due to competition amongst themselves. Another respondent in the study had the following to say relating to this theme:

"One of the major challenges we face is the lack of sustainable funding for our programmes. Without consistent financial support, it becomes difficult to maintain the resources needed to provide comprehensive assistance to Street Children in Lusaka. We rely heavily on donations and grants, but it's a constant struggle to secure long-term funding to sustain our initiatives." (FR5, 2023)

- ii. **Resistance from the government:** In some cases, Non-State Actors face resistance from the government which may view activities as interfering with state responsibilities or as a threat to their authority. They face resistance from governments in trying to address the problem of Street Children. The resistance may take various forms, including bureaucratic hurdles, funding restrictions, and outright hostility. Street Children are viewed as a symptom of larger societal problems such as poverty and homelessness and addressing these issues can be politically challenging. The other reason for the resistance was the perception that Non-State Actors were encroaching on government responsibilities.

- iii. **Stigma and discrimination:** Street Children are often stigmatised and discriminated against by society. Street Children in Lusaka are often hard to reach due to their transient lifestyles and the stigma attached to their status. The stigma and discrimination faced by Street Children presented a range of challenges for both children and Non-State Actors. The lack of access to education for Street Children due to stigma and discrimination as schools were not willing to admit them and they lacked the necessary documentation of resources to attend school. Also, Street Children are at greater risk of health problems, such as malnutrition, substance abuse and mental health issues. Street Children are socially isolated due to status and lack of stable relationships for example feelings of loneliness, depression and anxiety. Due to stigma Street Children face limited opportunities for employment and vocational training leading to perpetual poverty. The following is an interview quote from one of the researcher participants in response to the question:

"Changing public perception and stigma surrounding Street Children is a significant challenge. Many people in society hold negative stereotypes and misconceptions, which hinder the efforts to reintegrate these children into their communities. Raising

awareness, conducting advocacy campaigns, and promoting empathy and understanding are crucial in challenging these perceptions and fostering a supportive environment."(FR₁₀, 2023)

- iv. **Cultural barriers:** Cultural beliefs and practices may prevent Street Children in Lusaka from seeking or accepting help from Non-State Actors, which can further exacerbate their situation. Language barriers between the Street Children and the Non-State Actors make communication difficult hence creating a barrier to building trust and developing meaningful relationships. There are different cultural norms and practices. Street Children come from different cultural backgrounds with different values, beliefs and practices. Non-State Actors should be aware of and respect these cultural differences to establish effective relationships.
- v. **Lack of coordination:** The respondent from one of the organizations also indicated that there was a challenge of not working together as a team. This led to duplication efforts and inefficient use of resources. Each of the Non-State Actors carried out activities in isolation from other organisations resulting in less impact on the lives of Street Children. As a result of weak coordination, Street Children ended up not benefiting from some of the programmes that could assist them. Each organisation needed to play its role to contribute to addressing this problem as a team. FR₁₅ said *"One of the biggest challenges we face is the lack of comprehensive data on Street Children in Lusaka. Without accurate information about their numbers, demographics, and specific needs, it becomes difficult to design targeted interventions and allocate resources effectively. Obtaining reliable data requires extensive research and collaboration with local authorities, which can be time-consuming and resource-intensive."*
- vi. **Outbreak of COVID-19:** The emergency COVID-19 brought about many challenges not only to the health sector but to the economic landscape of the country. As a result, measures introduced to curb the spread of the pandemic such as the lockdown of borders had debilitating effects on economic activities. Further, there had been a significant loss of income due to the closure of some businesses, loss of employment especially in those employed in the informal sector. Less organisations and people were willing to help the Street Children due to the impact of a strained resource base.

- vii. **Unclear identities of Street Children:** Street Children are fond of lying about their identities by giving false names and residential addresses. One of the respondents stated that when Street Children lie about their identity it would be difficult for Non-State Actors to gather accurate information about their background and needs hence making it difficult for Non-State Actors to provide targeted support leading to misallocation of resources. If Street Children are lying about their identity, they may not feel comfortable sharing personal information with Non-State Actors this may create safety concerns as Non-State Actors may not be aware of the risks or dangers that Street Children are facing.

- viii. **Difficulties to reach out to Street Children/security risks:** Outreach was done very late at night or very early in the morning which was not safe for outreach officers as they could be attacked by street kids who were criminals, harassment or intimidation when working with Street Children in certain areas or contexts. Timing for reaching out to Street Children was difficult for Non-State Actors to carry out their work effectively for several reasons such as safety concerns as working late at night or early in the morning was dangerous, particularly in areas that are known to be high-risk. Non-State Actors face risks such as violence, theft or sexual harassment when working during these times, which makes it challenging to carry out their work safely. Street Children are accessible during late hours or early mornings and may be sleeping or hiding from potential danger making it difficult for Non-State Actors to reach out to them and provide support or services.

- ix. **Resistance from local authorities:** Non-State Actors face resistance from local authorities who may see them as interfering with their jurisdiction. The council views Street Children as a nuisance or problem that they would rather ignore than address. Local authorities may impose regulatory barriers that make it difficult for Non-State Actors to operate effectively. For example, they may require permits, licenses or certificates that are costly or time-consuming to obtain. In some cases, local authorities may actively oppose the work of Non-State Actors' viewing them as a threat to their authority or interests.

- x. **Inadequate infrastructure:** Non-State Actors face a range of infrastructure challenges that make it difficult to provide essential services to Street Children including inadequate shelter facilities for Street Children to sleep. Most facilities are too crowded without proper ventilation which is a health hazard to the children. Most Non-State Actors' had limited access to clean water and sanitation which was vital for maintaining hygiene and preventing the spread of diseases. Non-State Actors may lack adequate healthcare facilities, equipment or trained personnel to provide appropriate care to these children and lack appropriate facilities resources or trained staff to provide educational opportunities to children.

- xi. **Family tracing:** Family tracing involves finding and reconnecting Street Children with their families or other supportive adults in their lives. However, Non-State Actors face challenges when conducting family tracing such as limited information for Street Children who do not have any identification documents or do not remember the names or locations of their family members. Street Children may come from families who migrated or were displaced due to conflict or other reasons. Some parents are not cooperative and unwilling to cooperate with Non-State Actors especially when conducting family tracing or are not willing to reunite with their children. Caregivers or parents are not willing to help Non-State Actors and sometimes lie about the reasons for children being on the streets.

- xii. **Limited capacity:** Findings revealed that some organisations dealing with Street Children could not handle them. There are instances where some childcare facilities could not deal with Street Children, they mixed them with other children and treated them the same way as "ordinary children" or non-Street Children. "Children from the street needed to be treated differently with special skills so that they were adequately reformed". This resulted in many Street Children shunning going to these institutions or ending up running away because of the way they were treated. Some children failed to complete some of the programmes run by such organisations because they were mishandled- and were ill-prepared to undergo such programs. The negative outcome was that some children who were given start-up capital such as start-up tools sold them, and others opted to go back to the street as some childcare facilities don't make follow-ups. Some respondents narrated that they did not wish to go to childcare facilities

because they felt that they were not understood and were not treated in a manner that they were happy with.

- xiii. **Alms giving to Street Children:** In addition to working small jobs, many children survived on the streets by begging for money. Many people give money to children on the streets, especially when they perceive that the individual is hungry. Some of the dangers of almsgiving include perpetuating the cycle of poverty as Street Children depend on handouts to survive. Instead of helping children break free from poverty, almsgiving reinforces the idea of begging or relying on others for survival. Almsgiving exposes danger to children who are often vulnerable to abuse and exploitation and almsgiving would put them at greater risk. Children who are begging attract the attention of criminals, traffickers or other predators who see them as easy targets for drugs, alcohol, or sex. For those with addiction problems, money always goes to drugs and alcohol first and food last.

- xiv. Rehabilitating Street Children was very expensive especially when restoring those who had been abusing drugs and other substances on the streets. Other organisations never considered children addicted to drugs. MR₇ reported to the researcher that: *“Many organisations have developed a selective scheme of admitting Street Children into their centers where violent drug-addicted Street Children are left out. It is mainly due to the time spent and the expense incurred in rehabilitating these isolated cases from the effects of drugs and substance abuse and sexual exploitation.”*

4.5 Measures to overcome the challenges

The objective was to establish the measures employed by Non-State Actors in addressing the problem of Street Children in Lusaka. The objective was very important and saved as a backbone for the other objectives. Knowing the measures was important as it could help to know how to address the problem.

4.5.1 Sponsorship Programme

Non-State Actors are constantly soliciting sponsors to fund children’s education and training fees. They prefer in-kind donations as opposed to financial donations. The sponsorship programmes also

include alumni or former Street Children who were rehabilitated would help get more sponsors nationally and internationally. The programme typically involves identifying and connecting sponsors to organisations that take care of Street Children by meeting their basic needs such as food, shelter, clothing, education and healthcare. Sponsors may also provide additional support such as mentorship, counseling and skills training to help the children transition from street life to a more stable and secure future. The study revealed that the sponsorship programmes for Street Children were typically run by Non-State Actors' who worked closely with local communities and government to identify and support Street Children and their families and to develop programmes and initiatives that address the root causes of child poverty and homelessness. MR₉ said *"To overcome the challenge of limited funding, we are actively pursuing diverse fundraising strategies. We are establishing partnerships with local businesses, seeking corporate sponsorships, and organizing fundraising events to generate sustainable income for our programmes. Additionally, we are actively engaging with potential donors and grant-making organisations to secure long-term financial support for our initiatives."*

4.5.2 Partnerships and Networks

Non-State Actors partner with other organisations, clubs, projects or groups, and foundations that have expertise in working with Street Children. This has helped to share resources, knowledge and expertise in addressing the needs of these children for example Non-State Actors can partner with a local church or community center, or chain stores to provide shelter and food to Street Children. Non-State Actors can leverage partnerships to access resources such as funding, equipment and supplies. Non-State Actors collaborate with government agencies to improve service delivery to Street Children. For example collaborating with social welfare and child development departments or juvenile justice agencies to provide access to education, health care and legal representation. Non-State Actors' may prefer in-kind donations and financial donations and the partnership also involves former Street Children who have been rehabilitated and working in society. The partners are in the form of proposal writing to other donor communities who work with Street Children around the world. Partnerships with community-based organisations that work with Street Children are a valuable source of support to Non-State Actors. These organisations can help to identify Street Children provide shelter and care and offer educational and vocational training. FR₁₁ said *"To address the lack of coordination among stakeholders, we are actively working towards*

establishing a platform for regular information sharing and collaboration. We are initiating dialogue with government agencies, other Non-State Actors, and community leaders to create a coordinated approach to addressing the issue of Street Children. By fostering partnerships and establishing clear communication channels, we can leverage collective expertise and resources more effectively."

4.5.3 Empowerment and long term support

Non-State Actors can empower Street Children by involving them in the decision-making process and providing them with opportunities for self-expression. Programmes such as music, art or other creative outlets. Non-State Actors provide ongoing support to Street Children to ensure that they can successfully transition from the streets to a stable home or community such as providing education, job training and ongoing counseling services.

4.5.4 Working with Communities

The study sought to establish measures Non-State Actors had put in place to address the problem of Street Children. Non-State Actors are working with communities to enlighten people on child rights, the effects of neglecting children and the penalties infringing these rights. Non-State Actors conducted family planning seminars to emphasise the need to use contraceptives for controlling childbirths and the consequences of having so many children when resources could not allow them. Sensitizing communities to stop sending their children on the street to beg. Begging for Street Children was identified as one of the main sources of resources especially money, which enable them to get food and other basic needs. Most of the Street Children who participated in this research said that they used begging as a way of earning money to help them buy food. From interaction and observation, begging takes many forms and Street Children employed many strategies to make sure that they received support from the members of the public. Both girls and boys begged that was the case on Independence Avenue. The following are interviews and focus group excerpts to that effect. FGD₂ had the following to say relating to the theme: *“Non-State Actors visit us on the streets to remove us from the street, they visit our home for family tracing not helping our families with resources to set up a business as we are many. When I wake up, I have to make sure I go to the traffic lights to beg. We cannot eat if we do not go to beg. I go to the traffic lights to clean cars and*

beg when I have some money I buy food to take home because my parents don't work and I go on the street to beg so that I can take care of my siblings and parents at home”.

4.6 Chapter Summary

This chapter looked at the findings of the study as collected from different respondents which were guided by specific objectives. The data collected was in line with the interventions carried out by Non-State Actors in Lusaka. The role of selected Non-State Actors working with Street Children; the challenges faced by Non-State Actors in addressing the problem of Street Children in Lusaka and the measures employed to address the challenges they faced in addressing the problem of Street Children. The next Chapter will discuss the findings of the study presented in the previous chapter in line with the study-specific objectives. The discussion of the findings will highlight similarities between the drawn findings and those of the empirical literature.

CHAPTER FIVE: DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

5.1 Introduction

This chapter discusses the findings of the study presented in the previous chapter four in line with the study-specific objectives and research questions. The discussion of the findings will highlight similarities between the drawn findings and those of the empirical literature.

The study states that Non-State Actors were involved in carrying out interventions aimed at addressing the problem of Street Children. The interventions took various forms, including advocacy and awareness-raising campaigns, provision of basic needs such as food, shelter, education and vocational training, rehabilitation and reintegration programmes. Research has shown that the involvement of Non-State Actors in addressing the problem of Street Children yielded mixed results. On the one hand, some interventions were successful in improving the lives of Street Children by providing them with access to basic needs.

On the other hand, some interventions were criticized for being short-term and unsustainable. Non-State Actors have been accused of providing Band-Aid solutions that did not address the root causes of the problem of Street Children. Additionally, some interventions were criticized for perpetuating a culture of dependency and paternalism, which hinders the long-term development of Street Children.

5.2 Initiatives undertaken by Non-State Actors in addressing the problem of Street Children

The study aimed to evaluate the initiatives Non-State Actors carried out in addressing the problem of Street Children in Lusaka. The findings established that Non-State Actors provided shelters or safe houses for Street Children. The facilities provided necessities such as food, clothing, healthcare, education, counseling and psychological support to help reintegrate the children into society and reunite them with their families when possible. NGOs and community organisations work to provide access to education for Street Children. The findings established that Non-State Actors operated non-formal education programmes or bridge schools that catered to the specific needs of Street Children, helping them acquire basic literacy and numeracy skills. Some organisations offered vocational training programs to equip Street Children with employable skills,

enabling them to earn a living and break the cycle of poverty. Non-State Actors advocate for the rights and well-being of Street Children, raising awareness about the challenges they face and the need for collective action. They often worked to change public perceptions and influence policies in favor of Street Children. The findings also established that Non-State Actors offered reintegration programmes to reintegrate Street Children with their families whenever possible and appropriate. These programs involved family tracing, counseling, and support to ensure a safe and stable reintegration process. Street Outreach and Drop-in centers: NGOs and other groups conduct outreach activities to connect with Street Children directly on the streets. They offer basic services, such as food, medical care, and hygiene facilities, and build rapport with the children to encourage them to access support services. Networking and Collaboration: Non-State Actors collaborate with government agencies, international organizations, and other stakeholders to strengthen their efforts and achieve a more comprehensive impact on the issue. Research and Data Collection: Some Non-State Actors conduct research and collect data on Street Children to better understand their needs and challenges. This information informs the design and implementation of effective interventions.

The findings were in agreement with the studies in India by Oberoi (2011) and Bryman (2014) respectively who reported that Non-State Actors' often worked to identify and reach out to Street Children to engage them in services and support such as street-based outreach, where outreach workers make contact with Street Children in their environments, community-based outreach, where outreach workers engage with Street Children through community centres or other venues. The study also revealed that Non-State Actors provided shelter and residential care for Street Children who were homeless or at risk of homelessness and such include short-term emergency shelters, long-term residential care facilities or transitional housing programs that supported Street Children as they were transitioning to independent living. Owing to rampant migration from the hinterlands, India's Street Children population was growing steadily in urban areas and urban India's population was increasing, thereby increasing the number of at-risk children in slums and about 27.4 percent of children (between the ages of 7-18) lived in slums.

5.3 Challenges faced by Non-State Actors in addressing the problem of Street Children in Lusaka

The study sought to assess the challenges faced by Non-State Actors in addressing the problem of Street Children in Lusaka district. The Non-State Actors faced several challenges as they tried to

carry out their tasks effectively. With regards to inadequate infrastructure for Non-State Actors to accommodate several children it was observed that most centers in Lusaka accommodated 60 children at a given time and only one could accommodate 300 children this however, was a serious problem as removing Street Children would be meaningless due to inadequate space in the centres. This led to Non-State Actors only accommodating boys or only girls in a centre. It was suggested that the government should consider giving Non-State Actors working with Street Children priority when securing land to enable them to build shelters for the children. The study by Bryman (2014) identifies lack of access to infrastructure that India's Street Children population was growing steadily in urban areas and urban India's population was increasing, thereby increasing the number of at-risk children in slums and about 27.4 percent of children (between the ages of 7-18) lived in slums, yet they lacked access to infrastructure. For example, only 17 percent of Indian schools set up base in these areas. It was only awareness and interventions by Non-State Actors and aid workers that translated into actual change.

During the focus group discussion in the study area, it was seen that Street Children were not interested in staying at the centres as they felt like it was a cage. Most Street Children had freedom on the streets and some were sent by their parents and could go back home. Non-State Actors who had an open-door policy posed a serious challenge as Street Children could just go and eat or wash clothes and go back on the streets. This did not help out in any way as children refused to stay at the center. In addition, some Street Children were not willing to transform despite telling them of the dangers of being on the streets on the negative side, some interventions have been criticised for creating a dependence on charity and reinforcing the marginalization of Street Children. For instance, providing free food and shelter may discourage children from pursuing other opportunities or engaging with their families. There was a concern that interventions by Non-State Actors may not be sustainable in the long term the interventions often rely on external funding and once that funding dries up, the programs may not be able to continue creating a situation where Street Children become independent on the support that may disappear, leaving them worse off than before. The findings were not in agreement with the studies by Nestor (2015) who reported that Street Children are often stigmatized and marginalized, hence making it difficult for Non-State Actors to gain their trust and provide them with the support they need and raise awareness about the plight of Street Children and mobilise support or raise funds and advocate for the rights of street

children. There are several safety concerns due to the environments in which the Non-State Actors work.

From the information given by the respondents, challenges such as those of Government policies and restrictions. In Zambia, few policies are catering to Street Children. These policies are still largely expressed in terms of law rather than in terms of the different needs of children in the country. It was reported that there was very minimal support from the Government in all processes for Street Children rehabilitation. Among the policies that were reported included the National Child Policy (2006) which was reviewed in 2015 and most respondents believed that the government greatly contributed to the increase in the number of Street Children and also had a solution to the problem. The government registration processes were faulted on corruption issues. For instance, some organisations that could not meet the minimum registration fees were not registered and could not operate effectively due to a lack of registration and other requirements to set up an organisation.

The study sought to analyse the challenges faced by Non-State Actors in addressing the problem of Street Children in Lusaka. The Non-State Actors' in Lusaka faced several challenges as they tried to carry out their interventions effectively; Non-State Actors' felt that they did not work together as a team. Each of these Non-State Actors carried out activities in isolation from other organisations resulting in less impact on the lives of Street Children. Weak coordination among Non-State Actors working in the sector was one of the environmental challenges identified by this research. Findings revealed that carried out activities in isolation of other organisations or involved them in a minimal way resulting in less impact on the lives of Street Children. Weak coordination resulted in duplication of efforts and continued implementation of activities that may work or were not appropriate for the targeted beneficiaries. This was in agreement with the views of (Volpi, 2001) these organisations lack coordination among different Non-State Actors working with Street Children, leading to duplication of efforts, inefficient use of resources and gaps in service provision and making it difficult for Street Children to receive the support needed.

5.4 Measures used to address the challenges Non-State Actors faced

The study sought to establish the measures used to overcome the challenges experienced by Non-State Actors in addressing the problem of Street Children in the Lusaka district which included

sponsorship programs, partnerships and networks, Empowerment and long-term support, and working with communities.

Most Non-State Actors' indicated that they were constantly soliciting sponsors to fund children's education and training fees and preferred in-kind donations as opposed to financial donations. The sponsorship programmes are in the form of alumni or former Street Children who are rehabilitated and are working and independent and would partner with the organisations or help get more sponsors nationally and internationally. The program involved identifying and connecting sponsors to organisations that took care of Street Children by meeting their basic needs such as food, shelter, clothing, education and healthcare. Sponsors would provide additional support such as mentorship, counseling and skills training to help the children transition from street life to a more stable and secure future. The study revealed that the sponsorship programmes for Street Children were typically run by Non-State Actors who worked closely with local communities and the government to identify and support Street Children and their families and to develop programmes and initiatives that address the root causes of child poverty and homelessness. The findings are not supported by Onwaong'a (2013) who reported that many organisations working with Street Children networked with other organizations to equip children with skills that helped them to be economically independent and self-reliant as they are reintegrated into society.

Non-State Actors' partnered with other organisations, clubs, projects or groups, and foundations that had expertise in working with Street Children. This helped to share resources, knowledge and expertise in addressing the needs of these children for example Non-State Actors partnered with a local church or community centre, and chain stores to provide shelter and food to Street Children. Non-State Actors leveraged partnerships to access resources such as funding, equipment and supplies. Non-State Actors' collaborated with government agencies to improve service delivery for Street Children. For example collaborating with social welfare and child development departments or juvenile justice agencies to provide access to education, health care and legal representation. The partners were acquired in the form of proposal writing to other donor communities who worked with Street Children around the world. Partnerships with Community-Based Organisations that work with Street Children are a valuable source of support to Non-State Actors. These organisations can help to identify Street Children, provide shelter and care and offer educational and vocational training. The findings are in line with studies in Kenya by Sorre (2009) who reported

that Non-State Actors partnered with other organisations like the government and others organizations to improve the well-being of Street Children.

Non-State Actors can empower Street Children by involving them in the decision-making process and providing them with opportunities for self-expression. Programmes such as music, art or other creative outlets. Non-State Actors provide ongoing support to Street Children to ensure that they can successfully transition from the streets to a stable home or community such as providing education, job training and ongoing counseling services.

The study sought to establish measures Non-State Actors had put in place to address the problem of Street Children. Non-State Actors are working with communities to enlighten people on child rights, the effects of neglecting children and the penalties infringing these rights. Non-State Actors conducted family planning seminars to emphasize the need to use contraceptives for controlling childbirths and the consequences of having so many children when resources could not allow it. Sensitising communities to stop sending their children on the street to beg. Begging for Street Children was identified as one of the main sources of resources especially money, which enable them to get food and other basic needs. Most of the Street Children who participated in this research said that they used begging as a way of earning money to help them buy food. From interaction and observation, begging takes many forms and Street Children employed many strategies to make sure that they received support from the members of the public.

5.5 Chapter Summary

This chapter discussed the findings of the study in line with the study research questions. This study argues that Non-State Actors' in Zambia remain very effective. Non-State Actors have a critical role to play in addressing the problem of Street Children in Lusaka. Our discussion has highlighted various initiatives that Non-State Actors can undertake, including the provision of shelter, education, healthcare, and recreation programmes. Non-State Actors can also collaborate and network with each other, engage in advocacy and lobbying, build their capacity, diversify their funding sources, seek legal recognition, and develop robust monitoring and evaluation systems to overcome the challenges encountered in addressing the problem of Street Children. It is only through collective action that we can effectively address the problem of Street Children and provide them with the opportunities and support they need to reach their full potential.

Furthermore, the study revealed that some of the challenges faced by Non-State Actors in addressing the problem of Street Children included financial constraints, lack of coordination, inadequate infrastructure and limited capacity. The study also revealed the measures used to address the challenges faced. The next chapter highlights the conclusion and recommendations to the study in line with the results attained.

CHAPTER SIX: CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 Introduction

This study has analysed the interventions Non-State Actors employ in addressing the problem of Street Children in Lusaka. There are several initiatives used by Non-State Actors to identify Street Children, get them from the streets and house them in their centers for rehabilitation. These initiatives include: the process of making initial contacts with the Street Children in their dwelling places, offering health care services, education, provision of food, clothing and nutrition programs, offering sports and recreation services and hastening the process of family reunification. Several challenges were found to limit Non-State Actors to effectively meet their goals. Some of the main challenges in addressing the problem Of Street Children were financial limitations, lack of coordination, cultural barriers, resistance from the government, stigma and discrimination, outbreak of COVID-19, unclear identities of Street Children, security risks, inadequate infrastructure, family tracing, limited capacity and almsgiving to Street Children. Finally, the study findings established the measures for addressing the challenges faced when addressing the problem such as sponsorship, building partnerships and networks and empowerment in addressing the problem of Street Children.

6.2 Conclusion

It has been noted that Non-State Actors' played a crucial role in providing support and services to Street Children in Lusaka. These organisations provide essential services such as shelter, healthcare, education, and vocational training, which are critical to improving the lives of Street Children.

Non-State Actors' also worked towards addressing the root causes of Street Children in Lusaka, including poverty, abuse, neglect, and family breakdown. They do this by providing support to families to prevent child abandonment, providing parenting skills, and advocating for policies that protect the rights of children.

However, it is important to note that Non-State Actors' often operate with limited resources and face significant challenges in providing support to Street Children in Lusaka. The government has a crucial role to play in supporting and collaborating with Non-State Actors to ensure that the needs of Street Children are met effectively.

In conclusion, the involvement of Non-State Actors' is essential in addressing the issue of Street Children in Lusaka. These organisations provide critical support and services to Street Children and work towards addressing the root causes of the problem. However, effective collaboration between Non-State Actors and the government is needed to ensure that the needs of Street Children are met sustainably.

6.3 Recommendations

This study makes the following recommendations:

6.3.1 Policy Recommendations

The study makes the following recommendations:

1. Strengthen collaboration and coordination: Non-State Actors' should work closely with government agencies, other NGOs, and local communities to ensure that efforts are coordinated, resources are shared, and duplication is avoided.
2. Address root causes: Non-State Actors' should focus on addressing the root causes of Street Children, such as poverty, abuse, and neglect. This could involve providing support to families to prevent child abandonment, providing parenting skills, family planning, and advocating for policies that protect the rights of children.
3. Provide holistic services: Non-State Actors' should provide a range of services that meet the diverse needs of Street Children, including shelter, healthcare, education, and vocational training.
4. Involve Street Children in decision-making: Non-State Actors' should involve Street Children in decision-making processes, including the design and implementation of programmes and policies that affect them. This can help ensure that their needs and perspectives are considered and can also promote their sense of agency and empowerment.
5. Monitor and evaluate impact: Non-State Actors' should regularly monitor and evaluate the impact of their programmes and interventions to ensure that they are effective and achieving

their intended outcomes. This can also help identify areas for improvement and inform future programming.

6. Raise awareness: Non-State Actors' should raise awareness about the issue of Street Children and advocate for policies and practices that protect their rights and promote their well-being. This could involve conducting public education campaigns, engaging with the media, and working with policymakers and other stakeholders.

6.3.2 Recommendations for Future Research

The study makes the following recommendations for future research:

- To fully understand issues that were not addressed in this study, more research is required to be conducted especially in the area of government interventions on the problem of Street Children in Lusaka. This will help to improve and consolidate the achievements made by Non-State Actors in addressing the problem of Street Children.

6.4 Chapter Summary

This chapter has made conclusions to the study, suggesting the minimisation of the challenges and maximisation of the opportunities identified, to address the root cause of Street Children in Lusaka to contribute to sustainable development. The chapter has further made policy recommendations and recommendations for future studies on how best to address the problem of Street Children. It is hoped that the implementation of the measures proposed for Lusaka will bring sanity and more environmental and socio-economic benefits which will in turn, help improve livelihoods.

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Annex I: List of Interviewees

S/N	ORGANISATION
1.	Ministry of Community Development and Social Services
2.	Barefeet Theatre
3.	Jesus Cares Ministries
4.	Vision of Hope
5.	Mthunzi Children's Home
6.	City of Hope
7.	Kavumbu Home for Girls
8.	Action for Children Zambia
9.	Chisomo Full proof Mission
10.	St. Lawrence Home of Hope
11.	Fountain of Hope
12.	Generation Alive
13.	Foot Print
14.	Lukundo
15.	Nsansa Village Community Development Mission
16.	University of Zambia
17.	Zambia Police (Child Protection Unit)
18.	Lusaka City Council

Annex II: Budget

No.	Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	Total Cost (ZMW)
1.	Note Books	10	2	20
2.	Reams of Paper	60	2	120
3.	Pens	2	10	20
4.	Stapler	25	1	25
5.	Staples	35	1 box	35
6.	Perforator	50	1	50
7.	Scientific Calculator	100	1	100
8.	Box File	35	1	35
9.	Field Bag	100	1	100
10.	Flash Disk	100	1	100
11.	Voice Recorder	1000	1	1000
12.	Research Proposal printing	120	5	600
13.	Research Proposal binding	6	5	30
14.	Research Report printing	300	5	1,500
15.	Research Report binding	150	5	750
16.	Transport during Study	21.960	60litres	1,400
17.	Lunch Allowance for the researcher	50	x 14 days	700
GRAND TOTAL				6,585

Annex III: Interview Guide for Non-State Actors

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES & SOCIAL SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

RESEARCH TITLE: Analysis of selected Non-State Actors' Interventions on the Problem of Street Children in Lusaka District

Interview Guide for Organisations

Date of Interview:

Location of Interview:

Name of Interviewee:

Position of Interviewer:

Name of Organisation:

Years of Operation:

Areas of coverage:

Type of Organisation:

Objectives	Questions	Responses
Objective 1: To analyze the initiatives undertaken by Non-State Actors in addressing the problem of Street Children in Lusaka.	Q1. What is the mandate of your Organization? Q2. What major activities does your Organization implement? Q3. Why did you decide to implement these activities? Q4. Does your organization carry out sensitization activities on Street Children?	

	Q5. What have been the outcomes of your activities? (Achievements and/or positives)	
Objective 2: To find out the challenges that Non-State Actors face when addressing the problem of Street Children.	Q1. What have been the main challenges encountered in implementing these activities in the Lusaka district?	
Objective 3: To establish the measures used to overcome the challenges experienced by Non-State Actors in addressing the problem of Street Children in Lusaka.	<p>Q1. What measures have you put in place to address the problem of Street Children in Lusaka?</p> <p>Q2. In what ways should the government support your work?</p> <p>Q3. What recommendations do you propose on how to improve the problem of street children?</p> <p>Q4. Anything else to add to what has been discussed?</p>	

Annex IV: Interview Guide for Government Officials

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES & SOCIAL SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

RESEARCH TITLE: Analysis of selected Non-State Actors' Interventions on the Problem of Street Children in Lusaka District

Interview Guide for Government Officials

Name of interviewee

Date of Interview

Location of the interview

Position of interviewee

Objectives	Questions	Responses
Objective 1: To analyze the initiatives undertaken by Non-State Actors in addressing the problem of Street Children in Lusaka.	Q1. What is the mandate and objective (s) of your Department in addressing the welfare of Street Children? Q2. Are there any initiatives implemented by the Government on Street Children? Mention some of the initiatives Q3. What is the purpose or objective of these initiatives? Q4. What have been the outcomes of these initiatives?	

	<p>Q5. How sustainable are the initiatives being implemented by Non-State Actors to address the problem of Street Children?</p> <p>Q6. How is your working relationship with Non-State Actors?</p> <p>Q7. What should be done to ensure that Street Children leave the streets?</p>	
Objective 2: To find out the challenges that Non-State Actors face when addressing the problem of Street Children.	Q1. Are there any challenges encountered by the Government in implementing these initiatives with Non-State Actors?	
Objective 3: To establish the measures used to overcome the challenges experienced by Non-State Actors in addressing the problem of Street Children in Lusaka.	Q1. What has been done to address these challenges?	

Annex V: Interview Guide for the Local Authority (Lusaka City Council)

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES & SOCIAL SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

RESEARCH TITLE: Analysis of selected Non-State Actors’ Interventions on the Problem of Street Children in Lusaka District

Interview Guide for Lusaka City Council

Name of interviewee

Date of Interview

Location of the interview

Position of interviewee

Objectives	Questions	Responses
<p>Objective 1: To analyze the initiatives undertaken by Non-State Actors in addressing the problem of Street Children in Lusaka.</p>	<p>Q1. What is the mandate and objective (s) of your Department in addressing the problem of Street Children?</p> <p>Q2. Are there any initiatives implemented by the Council to address the problem of Street Children? Mention some of the initiatives</p> <p>Q3. How is your working relationship with Non-State Actors?</p> <p>Q4. How is your working relationship with Non-State Actors?</p>	

	Q5. What should be done to ensure that street children leave the streets?	
Objective 2: To find out the challenges that Non-State Actors face when addressing the problem of street children.	Q1. Are there any challenges encountered by the Council in implementing these initiatives with Non-State Actors?	
Objective 3: To establish the measures used to overcome the challenges experienced by Non-State Actors in addressing the problem of street children in Lusaka.	Q1.What measures have been put in place to address these challenges highlighted above?	

Annex VI: Interview Guide for Street Children

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES & SOCIAL SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

RESEARCH TITLE: Analysis of selected Non-State Actors' Interventions on the Problem of Street Children in Lusaka District

Interview Guide for Street Children

Name of interviewee

Location of interview:

Date:

Objectives	Questions	Responses
Objective 1: To analyze the initiatives undertaken by Non-State Actors in addressing the problem of Street Children in Lusaka.	Q1. Do you know about Non-State Actors? Q2. Do you know about their initiatives towards improving your well-being? Q3. In your view do you think the initiatives can make you leave the street?	
Objective 2: To find out the challenges that Non-State Actors face when addressing the problem of Street Children.	Q1. What are some of the challenges you encounter working with Non-State Actors?	

Objective 3: To establish the measures used to overcome the challenges experienced by Non-State Actors in addressing the problem of Street Children in Lusaka.	Q1. What are some of the best practices Non-State Actors can employ to satisfy your needs and make you leave the street?	
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Annex VII: Interview Guide for Academicians

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES & SOCIAL SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

**RESEARCH TITLE: Analysis of selected Non-State Actors' interventions in the
The problem of Street Children in Lusaka District**

Interview Guide for Academicians

Name of interviewee

Location of interview:

Date:

Objectives	Questions	Responses
Objective 1: To analyze the initiatives undertaken by Non-State Actors in addressing the problem of street children in Lusaka.	Q1. Do you think the current initiatives are adequately addressing the needs of street children in Lusaka?	
Objective 2: To find out the challenges that Non-State Actors face when addressing the problem of street children.	Q1. In your view what are some of the challenges Non-State Actors face in addressing the problem of street children in Lusaka? Q2. What can be done differently to enhance the current initiatives by Non-State Actors?	

<p>Objective 3: To establish the measures used to overcome the challenges experienced by Non-State Actors in addressing the problem of street children in Lusaka.</p>	<p>Q1. How can street children be assisted in adopting sustainable livelihood activities?</p> <p>Q2. In your view, do think that the initiatives of the various Non-State Actors have been effective?</p>	
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Annex VIII: Data Analysis Strategies

Step 1	The first step in qualitative research coding was to transcribe the data from interviews, focus groups, or other sources into written or digital format. This could include audio recordings, field notes, or other forms of data.
Step 2	Next, the researcher read and familiarized herself with the data to gain an understanding of the context and content of the material.
Step 3	In this stage, the researcher identified and labeled meaningful sections of the data with descriptive codes. These codes were single words and short phrases that captured the essence of the data.
Step 4	After identifying initial codes, the researcher grouped them into broader categories or themes that reflect the underlying patterns or themes in the data.
Step 5	When the codes and categories are identified, the researcher will refine and clarify them, making sure they accurately reflect the data and are relevant to the research question.
Step 6	Finally, the researcher analyzed and interpreted the data, looking for patterns, themes, and insights that emerged from the coding process. This involved comparing and contrasting different codes and categories, identifying relationships between them, and drawing conclusions based on the data.