

AN EVALUATION OF THE PROGRAMS IMPLEMENTED BY THE NGOS AND GOVERNMENT TO PROMOTE
CHILDREN`S RIGHTS: A FOCUS ON ILLEGAL CHILD MIGRANTS IN WARD 5 MWENEZI DISTRICT IN
ZIMBABWE.

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ABSTRACT

The focus of the study was to evaluate implemented program by the government and NGOS In trying to promote children`s rights on children on the move: A focus on illegal child migrants in ward 5 Mwenezi District Zimbabwe. The research was qualitative in nature and purposive sampling was used as easiest way of sampling the research participants` during this research .it focused on the group of people who once migrated illegal and they have got detailed information on the living experience. Government departments and NGOs which has something to do the children`s rights also participated in this research with relevant information. These key informants include those from social service, plan international, . The area of study was Mwenezi district ward 5 in Zimbabwe. The people in Mwenezi depend much on subsistence farming and cross border trade; it has been found that the sector of farming is being affected due to poor rainfall in the region. Mwenezi district is a semi –extensive rainfall region which receive poor rainfall hence follow by drought leading to poverty. This means that cross border trade is now dominant survival strategy in Mwenezi district ward 5.Poverty will not affect the elders but children are also being affected especial the most vulnerable children. The officer from social service postulate that orphans are the major group in Mwenezi which is most vulnerable to illegal child migration as they see their elders indulging in cross border trade. By so doing they have seen S.A as their messiah to dileunma at home not noticing that by illegal migration they will be undermined their rights.

DECLARATION

I Ncube Samukeliso declare that the research on “An evaluation of programs implemented by the NGOs and government to promote children`s rights: A focus on illegal child migrants ward 5 Mwenezi District Zimbabwe.” is my original work in design and execution that all sources have been acknowledged and has not been submitted to any other university.

Signed by.....

Date.....

Supervisor signature.....

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LIST OF ABBREVIATION

ACRWC	African Charter on the rights and Welfare of the child
CRC	United Nation Convention on the Right of the child
HIV	Human Immune Deficiency Virus and
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
IOM	International Organization for Migration
NGOs	Non-Government Organization
OVC	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
UMC	Unaccompanied migrant children
UNICEF	United Nation Children Education Fund
SA	South Africa
SC	Save the children

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.0 Introduction

According to UNICEF (2006) children become an important part of large scale population movement both within and between countries and are likely to be increasingly affected in the next decades as a result of globalization, socio economic shifts and climate change. Yet in debates on both child protection and migration, children who move are largely in-visible as a result, policy responses to support these vulnerable children are fragmented and inconsistent. Mwenezi ward 5 is traditionally a migrant community with most community members migrating to South Africa for several reasons. However most of the migration is illegally done by the young children, those children dropout from school migrating to South Africa to look for jobs without proper qualifications, and they end up working for little income.

Boarder jumping is as a result of multiple factors which include domestic violence. Unemployment, effects of climate change like drought, abuse of children`s rights. Children are getting influence from local role model. Mwenezi district is along the Masvingo, Beitbribge road that connects to the border of South Africa hence South Africa became a surviving place for the young one in Mwenezi district. Due to excessive practice of illegal migration by children NGOs like Plan international came with a program which has to do with promoting the right of children at ground level sideline with social welfare and government ministries. This research seeks to evaluate the works Plan International and government in promoting rights of children who practice border jumping. Children are also involved in this migration and the phenomenon has been dubbed child migration or children on the move or irregular migration. Children migrate for

several reasons and in most cases they migrant without requisite papers and unaccompanied. This chapter focuses on the background to the study, objectives of the research, definition of terms and statement of the problem

1.1 Background to the study

According to Child Migrants Trust (2014) ;the origin of the child migration go back to 1618 when a hundred children were sent to London to Richmond ,Virginia which is now of United States of America. The final part arrived in Australia in 1970 .It estimated that child migration programs were responsible for the removal of over 13000 children from United Kingdom of Canada, New Zealand and Zimbabwe (formerly Rhodesia).In the past war era approximately 33000 children were shipped to Australia while New Zealand, Rhodesia and Canada received from a combined total of about 1000 children. Government have not able to precise statistic concerning children in UK .In this context child migration refers to children generally between the age of 3-14 ,the majority between 7-10 .Those children were sent with expectation s that they will never return, to start a new life in a foreign land always without their families and often in harsh conditions .The Child migration trust also highlighted that during that time child migration was inspired by variety of motives ,none of which gave first priority to the needs of children ,involved consequently child migrants were viewed as a convenience source of cheap labor on the Canada farms. It postulates that child migration has been punctuated by the series of scandal, lack of educational provision and sexual abuse.

SAVE THE CHILDREN UK(2007) on its report on the children on the move reported that migration is not a new phenomenon ,there has been migration between countries in Southern Africa in the form of traditional and more recent grazing ,ethnic and labor migration patterns as well as flight from areas of conflict or unrest .As a result ,groups of people sharing ethnic

identity nationality and language can straddle several border .This means that many people in the region have extended family of friends on their side of borders, for some of their children ,therefore migration is perhaps a relatively logical and safe survival strategy.

According to Bulmer (2001) an estimated 214 million persons worldwide are international migrants, along with an estimate 740 million internal migrant. Youth makeup a large share of migrants from developing countries, about one third is between 12 and 25 years old. This includes millions of children under the age 18.In the coming years a huge number of young people are expected to follow this massive exodus and shift population dynamics further driven by economic disparities natural disasters and environmental pressure especially climate change .Amongother things they may be running away from violence and abuse at home and at school. However, once children move against their will, and or in the absence of protection services and actors they become more vulnerable to child labor, exploitation and other abuse, either during their way or once they reach the new destination.

But this is an issue which has not yet looked at through the crack of public concern in Southern Africa and around the world .linking commentaries fill in the details of the harsh realities so many children face on the continent. Scholted e tal (2014) highlighted that recently their child migrants crisis on the America`s Southern border, officials have watched for the past decades years as a trickle of children crossing the Rio Grande illegally without their parents .A secretary of homeland security John Johnson had to issue the emergency alert this month establish a shelter at Lockland Air force Base in Texas. This shows that it`s not only Africa facing challenges on child migration but other continents are also in a dilemma.

According to Janet Van Eeden (2008), there are approximately between 1.2 and 3.5 million Zimbabwean living illegally in South Africa. According to different sources, say Chris McIvor (2007) is introduction to his book Sunday Independent. Children are included in these figures although it is not possible to estimate exactly how many of them are in static in this country. The most of Zimbabwean children are trying to make their way into South Africa, the facts such as the state of the economy in Zimbabwe with 70 to 80 percent unemployment, high rate of HIV/AIDS family problem encouraged children to leave home in search of work. Sometimes the children are sent across with the blessings of their parents, but things do not go according to their plans. Sometimes the children's are abandoned, then there are magumaguma, thug who patrol the border areas, theft, rape, abuse are standards practiced of these men, when they encounter children on their own. When the children do make it to South Africa, they are confronted with the all too familiar xenophobia of the country.

Ngomane (2004) international migration where people move from one country to another has been going on in South Africa since the 1860s. With the discovery of gold in the Witwatersrand and diamond in the Orange Free State. The discovery of the precious stones led to high demand of cheap contracts, labor mining industries during the apartheid era. All when the apartheid ended in 1994, it was noted that there was an increase in migration in South African due to its social and economic and political the climate (McDonald 2000)

According to the population census of (1992) about 8 percent of Zimbabwe's population resided in Limpopo river basin, the estimated at 850 000 people, and currently estimated about a million. The Limpopo catchment area in Zimbabwe fall predominantly in Matabeleland South Province, as well as portions in Masvingo province (Mwenezi and Chiredzi). This estimations show that in Masvingo Province Mwenezi is also an outstanding district with a highest population of

immigrants who indulge in border jumping. Mwenezi is also a drought prone area which receives little rain and most of the families survive on farming for their living. This means that there are poor yields their livelihood is going to be disturbed, as a way of diversification people are migrating to S.A for work for them to improve their livelihoods lastly this will not affect the elders but even the children. Some of the children feel that they are responsible for taking care of their families during hardships, others blame themselves for problems at home Some they drop out of school looking for jobs abroad ,they think that dropping out school will reduce the burden at home, due to reduction of costs. Due to some economic constraints the government has been facing some challenges in promoting children`s rights, therefore some international organizations are complimenting government`s efforts .This research focus on the effectiveness of efforts of Plan international and the government in promoting children`s rights on irregular migrants.

1.2 Problem Statement

Despite various efforts made by NGOs and government children in rural set up continue practicing illegal migration .Illegal migration is still the order in of the in Mwenezi district. The challenge is that most children are being victimized on their way to S.A and they don`t have right to access that national children access. According Innocent Katsande in the article “stop harmful practices against youth” (2014) the communication advocacy officer for Zimbabwe Youth Council he reported that boarder jumping was reported as a significant problem in the border areas such as Mwenezi. He highlighted that border jumping is driven by the search of economic opportunities in South Africa and other neighboring countries .Innocent Katsande noted that upon completing seventh grade most of the young boys cross the border in search of job in S.A. The challenge is that most of the children are being victimized in route to South Africa. Given the extent of the problem the research seeks to evaluate the services offered by Plan

international and government in dealing with the rights of children on the move, guided by the United Nation Convention on the rights of children. According to Save the children UK report on children on the move(2007),the lawyer of human rights(2003) highlighted that efforts should be made by social workers to reunite the child with his or her family or to hand over the child to an agreed authority in the country of origin. This also contributes in dealing with the issue of protecting rights of children on the move when social workers take effective ways in reuniting those children.

1.3 Aim

The main aim of the study is to evaluate various efforts made by Plan International and the government in dealing with the rights of children who practice illegal migration.

1.4 Objectives

In this research and absence of future economic opportunities motives individuals to migrate towards countries of better opportunities .In this view are particularly likely to migrate. Zimbabwe is one of the African country which has got unstable economy, due to that there is high rate of unemployment. The issue of lack of stable economy in Zimbabwe is now motivating children to drop out of school. Children end up not valuing education at the end of the day, practicing illegal migration.

The objectives of the study are:

- 1 To identify the challenges faced by children on the move.
- 2 To identify the role of government and Plan International on the rights of child migrants.

3 To identify the challenges faced by government and Plan international in trying attain and promoting children`s rights

1.5 Research Questions

- 1 What are the challenges faced by children who are involved in illegal migration?
- 2 Identify the role and contributions of government Plan International in dealing with the protection of children who practice illegal migration.
- 3 Evaluate the programs rolled out by Plan International order to ensure the holistic attainment of children`s rights

1.6 Justification of the study

The purpose of the study is to explore the effectiveness of the government and Plan International in ensuring the holistic attainment of children`s rights of children who practice illegal migration in Mwenezi district ward5 .Children as rights holder are still violated their rights during child irregular migration all this is not recognized, the government and NGOs are looking much on children`s rights at community level not at a broad perspective. It will also act as a force to discourage illegal migration to the young stars. According to UNICEF (2009) all children have the right to care and protection .Violation of these rights do however occur worldwide and are often unrecognized and underreported, creating massive barriers to the development and wellbeing of children .But this is an issue slipped through the policies in Southern Africa. Children ,in the same manner of their parents ,are rights holders and are entitled to the wide set of rights enshrined in the United Nation Convention on rights of the child CRC(1998) This research will benefit the researcher, the community, policy makers and the country at large.

1.7 Delimitation

This research will be carried out in ward 5 (Mwenezi District). According to the map of Zimbabwe, Mwenezi is a small district situated in Southern part of Zimbabwe. It is bisected by the Mwenezi River and the A4 highway, the main thoroughfare that connects the town of Beitbridge, on the border with South Africa. This research serves as a follow up by Social Service and Plan international and by the district stakeholders. The study highlights that illegal migration is still the order of the day by children in Mwenezi district, children migrate to South Africa. There are certain pull and push factors which drive the neighboring country for work. These challenges must be tackled since they led to undermining of children's rights.

1.8 Theoretical Framework

1.8.0 Push pull framework

This research is informed by the push pull framework which illustrates that push and pull factors are the main contributing factors to migration. They also determine migration decisions. By pull factors these are encouraging factors which are being found in the destination country, and by push factors are factors which encourage children to leave their home to the neighboring countries. This means migrants compare and contrast living conditions in the foreign land with their own before they decide to migrate. The push and pull framework holds all factors into a broad concept, this means that all factors are being bound in one framework. These factors might include unstable economy of the country, unemployment, drought and employment in the foreign land etc.

Lee (1966) revised Ravenstein's 19th century law on migration formed a new analytical framework for migration. In this view the decision is determined by the following factors associated with area of origin, factors associated with the destination and personal factors. Lee

(1966) argued that migration tends to take place within well-defined streams from specific place at the origin to the specific place at the destination and not only because opportunities tends to be highly localized but also cause the flow of knowledge back from destination facilitates the passage for later migrates .

Most researchers who have applied the push –pull framework have assumed that various environmental, demographic and economic factors determine migration decision .The two main forces are typically distinguished (i)rural population growth ,causing pressure on natural and agricultural resources and economic conditions (higher wages)luring people in cities of industries .This migration model highlights push and pull factors are major drivers of migration in order to curb with the issue of excessive illegal child migration organization with the child protection society should look at the push and pull factors first. This model gives a background in dealing in the protection of children on the move.

In supporting the concept Mwenezi district is mainly caused by push and pull factors. Drought is the push factor, this region is a semi-extensive region it receive low rainfall and the people there relied much on agriculture .At the end of the day they opt to practice boarder jumping at nearest borders especially to South Africa in search of work. Drought as the pushing factor Zimbabwe `s unstable economy affects most young one to migrate. The issue of lack of stable economy in Zimbabwe is now motivating children to even dropout of school practicing illegal migration, also the absence of future economic opportunities motive s individual to migrate towards countries of better opportunities.

Focusing on the push-pull model there a fundamental weakness is that migrants are being encouraged to migrate to foreign land because of the high wage as the pull factor. Most of the

boarder jumpers migrate with the aim of earning high wages but because will not have passports South Africans take it as an advantage to pay them low wage .therefore the wage will be for survival only.

In conclusion, it can be discerned that illegal children migration creates massive challenges to the development and well-being of the child. Policies were formulated in order to protect children`s rights worldwide but illegal child migration is still taking place, this shows that they might be loopholes in those policies .It is now the intention of the researcher to propound on the main causes of children migration and evaluating the effectiveness of the works of the government and Plan International a non-government organizations in promoting the rights of children on the move.

1.9 Definition of terms

Illegal immigration –is the migration of people across national borders or the residence of foreign nationals in a country, in a way that is illegal according to the immigration laws of the destination country.

Child –according to the African charter a child means every human being below the age of eighteen. United nations convention of the rights of children ,article number 1 a child means every human being below the age of eighteen years unless under the law applicable to the child.

Children on the move-children whomove from one country to another often in search of security and survival, improved living conditions or freedom from exploitation and abuse.

Rights-defined as international human rights applicable to children set out primarily in the UNCRC but also to be found in other human rights convention .(www.save the children .org .

CHAPTER 2

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Introduction

This chapter is a review of the relevant literature. Under this chapter is allows the research to identify the gap in how children on the move are denied their rights. This chapter also involves the push and pull factors that encourages children to migrate, how does child migration undermine children`s rights. What programs are being implemented by government and NGOs in promoting children`s rights on illegal child migration.

2.1 Policies dealing with children`s rights

2.1.0 The United Nation Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC)

Www2.OHCHR.ORG highlighted that the UNCRC is a human rights treat which sets out the civil, political, economic, and social, health and cultural rights of the children. The convention defines a child as a human being under the age of eighteen, unless the age of majority is attained earlier under a state`s own domestic legislation. The convention it has to do with specific needs and rights of the child .The convention oblige the state to allow the parents to take full parental responsibilities. Under the issue of child migration scholars like Whitehead (2005) some parents sent children cross as a matter of economic relief from the financial burden of raising a child and for the child to send remittances, which means a parent shares his or her responsibilities with a child undermining the child `s right to education or exploitation and even sexual abuse .Parents do not look at t the trauma the child will face throughout the process (Www, child conwales .org)

. According to Peru (2005) girls and have the right to be heard in all decision affecting them article 12 places an obligation on government to ensure that boys and girls views are sought and considered. Those rights are set out in UNCRC of children`s rights are as follows under the UNCRC:

- **PROVISION-** Children have the right to adequate standard of living, healthcare, education and service to play and .Balance diet is also included.
- **PROTECTION-**Children has got the right be protected from abuse, neglect and exploitation
- **PARTICIPATION-**Children have got the right to participate in communities and programs and services for themselves. These include the involvement in youth voices activities and involve children as decision maker.

The CRC is sometimes criticized as being .Eurocentric in its approach and not always relevant to children living in Africa. According to Farrow (2007) says, national and international focus has instead been on other issues such as child trafficking asylum seeking and refugee children.

2.1.1TheAfrican Charter

Save the children UK (2007) also criticize the 1999 African charter on the rights of children and the welfare of child (ACRWC).The charter provides for the rights of children living in Africa .It was created in an effort to contextualize children ` needs based on where they come

from. Some of the provided children`s rights which are being undermined though irregular migration are as follows:

Article:5 each and every child has got the right to life.

Article: 6 a child has got right to name and nationality, which means the child must registered immediately after birth.

Article: 11 children are being deprived their right to education, every child has got a right to education for the promotion and development of the child personalities.

Article: 14 state parties should ensure the provision of necessary medical assistance and health care to all children.

Article: 15 child labor every child shall be protected from all forms of economic exploitation and fro performing any work that is likely to be hazardous.

Article: 16protections against child abuse and torture.

Article: 19 every child shall be entitled to enjoyment of parental care

Article: 23 state parties to the present chapter shall take all appropriate measures to ensure that the child who is seeking refuge in accordance with the applicable international and domestic law shall; states parties assist the child in tracing the children relatives and reunify them.

Article: 27 sexual exploitation state parties shall undertake to protection the child from all forms of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse and shall in particular take measures to prevent.

2.1.2 The South Africa Legislation

Clacherty (2003) in the save the children UK report (2007) postulates that according to the South Africa legislation children may not be detained at the same time with adults. Detention of a child should be a last resort. According to save the children report (2007) detention with adults could traumatize these children and put him or her in genuine danger of being abused by the elders.

South Africa law commission (2001) it has been argued that the South African Refugees Act of 1998 provides extensive protection for refugees children in South Africa. However, there is continuing debate in S.A as to whether child migrants from neighboring countries most particularly Zimbabwe are refugees or economic migrants, this according to William Saunderson (2007). Save the children UK (2007) highlighted that currently, there is no legal protection for illegal child migrants.

2.1.3 Child Act (Previously called the children's protection and adoption act)

The Child Act chapter (5:06) is Zimbabwe's most relevant and comprehensive statute governing the rights of abused and neglected children to protection. The act is relevant silent on the children to express themselves in the child protection proceedings. Juvenile courts are established which represent children, part V11 of the child act mandates that the court shall appoint a probation officer to act as a guardian, with the duty of representing the interest of the minor before the court www.law.yale.edu/rcw/rcw/jurisdictions/afe/Zimbabwe. The Child Act is a crucial tool in dealing with issues of abuse threats and neglecting of children most vulnerable children (orphans) are the most children who are neglected their rights since there is no one to stand for them. At the end of the day you find out those children will opt to move to the nearest country illegally, not knowing that there are going to face many

challenges. This shows that Child Act is a weapon in protecting the rights of the children only if the children are aware of the juvenile court. Some children are aware but they don't have access to the offices

2.1.4 Millennium Development goals

According to Usher (2005) it argued that migration can influence each of the goals either directly or indirectly. These include goals which advocate for the reduction of poverty, gender equality, prevention of HIV/AIDS, it's for environmental sustainability. Usher further elaborated that people migrate to the nearest neighboring countries being forced by poverty as a push factor .He highlighted that by migration poverty will be mitigated in the sense that the number of people to be taken care of at home will be reduced. The link of migration and poverty will be also the other way round development will affect development at home since they will be lack of human capital to participate in developmental programs. This means that while poverty may affect rates, migration also has an impact on poverty. Goal 6 is for the prevention of HIV/AIDS. Usher (2005) postulate that by irregular migration HIV/AIDS is spreading, due to issues of being stranded irregular in a foreign land, migrants especial women they are being abused and they exchange with sex for help or even work. Migrates are also particularly vulnerable to health risks, this might be due to travel conditions in some cases migrants may be forced to travel hidden in cargo containers closed compartments lack access to air and water. All this harsh conditions go against the millennium development goals therefore migration especially irregular migration affects progress in MDG.

2.1.5 Zimbabwe Constitution

Zimbabwean constitution also promote children`s rights, although it does not focus specifically for migrant children .Many scholars highlighted that children practice illegal migration because they have found it as an escaping root to problems at home such as child abuse etc. By so doing

the Zimbabwe plays a vital role in promoting its citizen`s rights starting at national level since it is the base of all problems. According to the article “Harmonizing of children`s law in Zimbabwe”(2014) there are some laws in Zimbabwe that attempt guarantee that children grew up in an environment of their family of origin ,child Act, Education Act etc.

According to the constitution of Zimbabwe defines a child as anyone who is 16 and below. This contradicts with the children`s protection and adaptation, it defines a child as anyone who is below the age of 18. The Marriage Act chapter (5:11) which sets the minimum age of marriage to be 18 years of boy and 16 years, this shows that the definition of a child in the constitution contradicts with other policies, this means some international policies which advocates for the protection of children`s rights are being affected by are national policies, since they don`t match

2.2 Reason which cause children to leave their homes and migration illegally to S.A (Push factors)

According to UNICEF (2009) , generally the ability to migrate ,or migrate legally unaccompanied by adult is quite limited for children ,especially internationally .This means that children migrating alone are more like to do so irregularly ,increasing the risk of exploitation or a abuse. The research into in dependent child migration suggests that migration is more widespread amongst older children; child migration is usually highest in region where adult migration is high. Tsheda (2008), Globalization has resulted in making push factors stronger and people in large number to S.A.

Many come from societies where the cultural norm about labor starts and compulsory education end at the earlier age of 13.According to Whitehead (2005) some parents sent children cross as a matter of economic relief from the financial burden of raising a child and the opportunity for the

child to send remittances .Professor Bhabha sees independent child migrants who cross borders separately from their parents, as well as those who migrate internationally with their families. Economic opportunities may motivate children with variety of circumstances. Children migrate to help address family livelihood problems and to pay back or to support parents. The professor`s view is being supported by McKenzie (2006) he alludes that the decision to migrate is often a family decision particularly in developing countries ,where imperfect credit and insurance create a rationale for diversity risk and finance costly household investment activities. Households can send one of their members and count on remittances to help cope with unexpected events such as financial crises and natural disasters .In many societies parents exert greater control over daughters than sons increasing the likelihood that young women are sent away .Further ,community factors make it likely that once some young people have migrated ,other will follow.

Looking at the factors which contribute to the practice of children`s rights, according to SSRC (2008),development economists mainly applies neoclassical theory which emphasized the individual decision to migrates based on rational comparison of the relative costs and benefits of remaining home and moving, it also alludes that neoclassical theory assumed that potential migrants had excellent knowledge of wage levels for employment opportunities in destination .regions and that their migration decision s were overwhelmingly based on these economic factors based on these economic factors ,According to the neoclassical theory the more existence of economic disparities between various areas should be sufficient to generate migrant flows.

Farrow (2007) noted that those who migrate including children, migrate for many reasons ,to find work ,to improve their personal situation or to explore the world ,Despite the fact that

research suggest that children are much involved with these diverse migration processes, policy makers have paid little attention to broad question about the factor prompting children to move.

Google .com /political –summary postulate that around out of the 13 million people in Zimbabwe live in object poverty this might be the push factor which drive children to migrate to South Africa for job to sustain their family needs .The unemployment rate in South Africa is 24% compared to Zimbabwe `s 94% in 2009.

According to the Zimbabwe Humanitarian Situation report (2006) since the turn of the century there has been increased instability in Zimbabwe and the economy has declined .Many Zimbabweans do not have adequate food, which is partly attributed to a decrease in local agriculture production as well as recurrent drought. Illegal migration by Zimbabweans into South Africa has been on the increase since the 1980s .In the beginning illegal migrants were from Western and Southern districts of Zimbabwe .The areas are said to be prone to drought and severe food shortages (Tevera etal 2002).

Unemployment is another push factor which encourages children to migrate illegally to S.A .FSMP (2007) Zimbabweans are said to be a largest group of foreigners in S.A with 80% of deportation .According to, the free encyclopedia S.A is home to an estimated ten million authorized immigrants, including some 3 million Zimbabweans. There is a current unemployment rate estimated at between 70% and 80%.Social service, including health care and education programs, have been severely degrade. In 2005, the HIV/AIDS infection rates which is one of the highest in Sub Saharan Africa .As a result of all these factors and others many

Zimbabweans have left the country some acquiring work in neighboring countries ,others living illegally in search of better lives for them and their families Zimbabwe.

Clacherty(2003)in the Save the children UK report(2007)illustrated that the study showed that for migrant children living along the border of S.A the main push factor in their own countries ,were mainly Zimbabwe and Mozambique is poverty, hunger ,the lack of educational opportunity and death of caregivers .This reinforces the findings of a study commissioned by SC UK in Musina in 2003 which interviewed children who crossed the border from Zimbabwe and were living in and around Musina including on S.A farms. The key push factors were identified as poverty, hunger and death of the caregivers. According to report these migrant children were some of the poorest and most vulnerable households in Zimbabwe .Other children cited abusive or unstable home environment as an additional push factor. Save the children UK (2007) revealed that children `s levels of autonomy when migrating can differ. It acknowledges that children can migrate as a result of wide range of decisions. At sometimes, families pressurized children to seek work across the border and the children will comply with various reasons, including strong desire to fulfill familial duty.

According Innocent Katsande (2014) the communication advocacy officer for Zimbabwe Youth Council he reported that boarder jumping was reported as a significant problem in the border areas such as Mwenezi. He highlighted that border jumping is driven by the search of economic opportunities in South Africa and other neighboring countries .Innocent Katsande (2014) noted that upon completing seventh grade most of the young boys cross the border in search of job in S.A. The challenge is that most of the children are being victimized in route to South Africa.

According to the population census of (1992) about 8 percent of Zimbabwe`s population resided in Limpopo river basin, the estimated at 850 000 people , and currently estimated about a million .The Limpopo catchment area in Zimbabwe fall predominantly in Matabeleland South Province ,as well as portions in Masvingo province (Mwenezi and Chiredzi). This estimations show that in Masvingo Province Mwenezi is also an outstanding district with a highest population of immigrates who indulge in border jumping. Mwenezi is also a drought prone area which receives little rain and most of the families survive on farming for their living. This means that there are poor yield their livelihood is going to be disturbed, lastly this will not affect the elders but even the children. Some they drop out of school looking for jobs abroad due to lack of school fees. According to article 26 of the UDHR it is very crucial for protecting children by giving them adequate right to education .this is also supported by the African Charter article 11 .By respecting the right to education of the child this will their development and empowerment. Importantly respect for this right in the countries of origin will create possibilities that will render migration less attractive ,article 29 of the CRC recognizes the right to education in enabling the development of the child`s personality, talent ,mental, physical abilities to develop to their fullest potential

2.3 The pull factors that encourage children to migrate

According to Save the children UK report (2007), the main pull factor for most of the unaccompanied migrants children living in South Africa stem from the belief that they have more chance of finding work or other income earning opportunities and of going to school than if they remained in their home country .For Zimbabwean children living in neighboring countries for example the opportunity to make money in a currency much stronger than their own is attractive.

An increase in economy is one of the pulling factors highlighted in the Zimbabwe humanitarian Situation report (2006), since the turn of the century there has been increased instability in Zimbabwe and the economy has declined .Many Zimbabweans do not have adequate food ,which is partly attributed to a decrease in local agriculture production as well as a recurrent drought .As a result of all factors and other many Zimbabweans have left the country some acquiring work from neighboring countries, others leaving illegally in search of better lives for them and their families

According to the opinion and analysis by Innocent Katsande (2014), he highlighted that border jumping was reported as a significant problem in the border areas such as Mwenezi etc. Border jumping is driven by the search of economic opportunities in S.A .The challenges are that the children are being victimized on their route to S.A.

2.4 Ways in which children's rights are being undermined through child migration.

Illegal immigration that when potential immigrants believe that the chances of successfully migration are greater than risks and cost, illegal immigration become an option .The costs may include restrictions on living as an illegal immigrant in the destination country, leaving family and the probability of being detained. This means that children might practice illegal migration looking at how advantageous will be in solving their inequities than how the practice will harm them in future.

According to Palmary (2007) in SC UK South Africa (2007), all the migrants' children living along the borders interviewed by the SC indicates that they mostly crossed the border using an irregular channel. In so doing children make themselves more vulnerable to a range of abuses

including physical and sexual abuse, theft. It continues to highlight because the children are not documented, they are very unlikely to report the incident or seek assistance.

Clacherty (2008), Palmary (2007) in SC UK (2007) noted that in many cases, the children living on the borders intended to save money to send back to their families. However the majority were struggling to survive in the money they earned, let alone being able to save money. They frequently went without meals and other necessities in order to save the little money.

UNICEF (2004), there is inherent insecurities, risk and dangers in the migration process, to which children are especially vulnerable. These, may include being targets for violence, theft and exploitation this being the case particular and those who are poor, inexperience or undocumented, frequently they cannot avail themselves of the assistance of local authorities.

According to Farrow (2007), it is often assumed that children who migrate with their parents are a more secure situation than those who migrate independently. This is however not always the case. Children have been found working in exploitative situation with their parents, many migrant children help in the family business, working longer and more regular hours than their national counterparts. Arrow noted that this can led to negative effects of their health, education and integration into the new country.

According hhp: /www, ohch.org/ moreover, barrier to the health care can relate to unaccompanied migrant children's bid of information on the health system, their fear of being reported to the police their fear of deportation, on the basics of their undocumented status language, or logistical barriers, discriminative attitudes among health staff or the lack of

information among health providers on migrants children`s entitlement. The issue of return is also important as unaccompanied migrant children receiving medical treatment for chronic diseases.

Murimba (2009) alludes that when children cross to South Africa they often make their way through game reserves and the cross they cross the Limpopo River Beitbribge. According Staunton (2011) noted that Zimbabwean child talks about crossing the Limpopo river at Beitbribge so that they do not go through the border post, She alludes that children talks of crossing the border like a belt holding hands, hence risking their lives since others will be swept away or drawn. By using that risk way, migrant found out that crossing the river into the reserve is a better way of getting in to South Africa illegally. The reserve is full of animals which are very dangerous like lions which means that children as part of immigrates they risk their lives .There are many cases by where most of the people are being missing when the leave their families going to South Africa.

Stauton (2007)in February 2007 45 Zimbabweans were drowned as they held hands as they tried to cross the Limpopo river the police .he also highlighted that Salopek (2007) noted that in 2006 about 60 people died the same way. This illustrates that children on the move are being deprived their right to live. According to the African Charter (1999), postulates that every child has got the right to life and this right should be protected by law. This shows that not all the laws under the African charter are being protected by the law, the African charter is not specifying on protection of the rights of children on the move.

According to Staunton et al (2007), children n who arrive Beitbribge often having nowhere to stay and a little or no money to pay accommodation while they are planning to cross the border

to South Africa. According to UNICEF (2014) the convention on the rights of the child under category of survival and development rights to shelter, some rights include right to formal education. It also reported that these rights required not only the existence of the rights but also access to them. Specific articles address need of child refugees, children with disabilities and children of the minority.

Xenophobia is one of the challenges which undermine the rights of the foreigners in South Africa .According to McDonald et al (2005) Xenophobia is a deep dislike of foreigners. Which illustrate that South Africans try by all means to drive away foreigner out of their country? This happens due to overpopulation there will be also high pressure on jobs, which led to unemployment. South Africans are seen as generally xenophobic with immigration policies, based on control based on control measures which are said to be cruel and unsuccessful Crush (2002) .Taking for example the xenophobia violence that erupted in May 2008 the areas of Alexandra and Soshanguve. There was competition over resources and employment between the foreigner and the South Africa citizens. Other scholars Crush (2008), alludes that South Africans feel that foreigners bring diseases, crimes and steal jobs. Harris (2001) noted that the culture of violence of violence in S.A is said to be entrenched in the apartheid legacy. This being supported by the event in 2000 of six white policemen who set dog on the black foreigners, this is an indication of how violence in South Africa can be (Crush 2001).

Whitehead et al (2005) alludes that notwithstanding the issue of child protection ,the danger faced by migrant children are worth considered ,there are inherent insecurities, risks, dangers in migrating process ,to which children are especially vulnerable .These may include being targets for violence ,theft and exploitation. This being the case particularly for those who are poor and

undocumented .Farrow noted that it is often assumed that children who migrate with their parents are more secure situation than those who migrate independently .This is however ,not always the case children have been found working in exploitative situation with their parents ,many migrants children help in family business working longer and more regular hours than their national counterpart .This lead to negative effects to their health ,education and integration into the new country. This issue of migrant children being exploited goes against the African charter article; number 15 every child shall be protected from all forms of economic exploitation and from performing any work that is likely to be hazardous or to interfere with the child `s physical, mental, moral and social development.

Many come from societies where the cultural norm about labor starts and compulsory education end at the earlier age of 13.According to Whitehead (2005) some parents sent children cross as a matter of economic relief from the financial burden of raising a child and the opportunity for the child to send remittances .Professor Bhabha (2012) noted that independent child migrants who cross borders separately from their parents, as well as those who migrate internationally with their families. Economic opportunities may motivate children with variety of circumstances. Children migrate to help address family livelihood problems and to pay back or to support parents. The professor `s view is being supported by McKenzie (2006) he alludes that the decision to migrate is often a family decision particularly in developing countries ,where imperfect credit and insurance create a rationale for diversity risk and finance costly household investment activities. Households can send one of their members and count on remittances to help cope with unexpected events such as financial crises and natural disasters .In many societies parents exert greater control over daughters than sons increasing the likelihood that young women are sent away .Further ,community factors make it likely that once some young people

have migrated ,other will follow. According to professor Bhabha children may be the most vulnerable today in that they have very limited access to basic social service, such as education, health care and protection system. He later postulates that treatment of unauthorized children differs considerable among government, Argentina, a southern destination country, passed a 2004 law that recognizes the right to education and health care for unauthorized migrant children.

2.5 Condition for detention.

Staunton et al (2007) illustrated that lawyers for human rights which recommends that the immigration bill shall include the set of minimum standards for the detention of undocumented .The constitution and international legislation on detention standards ,the latter of spread importance as children have constitutional rights not to be detained only for a short time .children should be separated from detained person over the age of 18 years and treated in a manner and kept conditions that these provisions are not always respected, ,this underlines that need for the inclusion of these provision in the immigration bills.

Clacherty(2003) in the save the children UK report(2007) postulates that according to the South Africa legislation children may not be detained unless as a last resort and certainly not with adults. However children in S.A do relate stories of being detained sometimes with adults' .According to save the children report (2007) detention with adults could traumatize these children and put him or her genuine danger of being abused.

2.6 Gender and vulnerable

Many aspects of children`s migration are gendered, according to O`Connell and Farrow (2007) a strong gender aspects

of unaccompanied children's vulnerability can be identified at the point of the border crossing for example Zimbabwe boys and girls often cross the border in ways that are linked to the services they can provide SC studies from (Clacherty, 2003) shows that many girls Described crossing to S.A by having sex with border guards the South Africa National Defense. Clacherty, postulated that many of the boys crossed by walking or swimming across the river and then across the fence being led by the magumaguma (scavengers) and many of the girls have become sex workers although this was not part of their initial plan .Most of these children are living in shacks informal settlements .with inadequate water and electricity. Others mostly boys are living on the streets even in bush.

According to McKenzie (2006) in UNICEF (2009), postulated that the decision to migrate is often a family decision, particularly in developing countries, where imperfect credit and insurance markets create a rationale for migrating to diversify risk and finance costly household investment activities .Household can send one of their members and counts remittances to help them cope with some to help them cope with some unexpected events such as financial crises and natural disasters. They will select that be the member based just upon who will benefit most from migration .but also upon the house hold functions the member performs. In many societies, parents exert greater control over daughter than sons. increasing the likelihood that young women are sent away. Further, community factors make it likely that once some young people illegally migrant other will increase the benefits of migrant social network.

2.7 The government and NGO`s efforts in promoting children`s right irregular child migrants.

2.7.0 International Organization of Migration (IOM)

According to I. Staunton et al (2007), the International Organization of Migration it is deeply concerned to return to their countries .IOM assist rejected asylum seeker, trafficked migrants, stranded students and labor migrants. Organize the transportation of refugees and migrants for the purpose of settlement is the core activity of IOM in Southern Africa.IOM also works hand in glove with United Nation Refugee Agent in medical assessment.

.Barcelona (2010) noted that IOM activities benefits unaccompanied migrant children and health assistance is one of its core element of destination. IOM illustrates that there are phase of migration cycle thus pre-departure, movement and employment in a country of destination and return can expose unaccompanied migrate children to travel health threat s and particularly if they are undocumented. Unaccompanied migrant children are often not informed about health situation the destination country, HIV/STIs prevalence they often lack the means to undergo proper health assessment for the departure. Due to lack of inadequate accommodation UMC often live in overcrowded setting, and they may be forced into work that exposes them to unsafe working environment including exposure to chemicals heavy agriculture labor even sexual exploitation.IOM provides with healthcare for chronic diseases such as tuberculosis and reintegration assistance access to education or job training, grant for the establishment of a small business and availability training courses. This provision shows that IOM also focus on the future of children. Children way opt to practice migrate illegally not because they are in poverty but because of some other issues like domestic violence and forced marriage .children in such issues find their way back to South Africa.

The ministry of Child Welfare and Probation services has got a special role in protecting all children in the country .According to Dhlembeu et al (2006) the ministry as a custodian of all

child welfare issues as provided by the Children's (chapter 5:06) Act has legal mandate and constitutional responsibility to provide social protection to all children in the country. It has got also the responsibility of coordinating the National Action Plan for orphans and most vulnerable children (OVC). The program is of government social protection programs, it seeks to intensify the implementation of existing policies and programs on protection and provision of basic services to all disadvantaged children. Scholars have highlighted that orphans are the most vulnerable to abuse and poverty, at the end of the day children found on their way to South Africa looking for a job. NAP for OVC has something to do with providing services which protect children's rights. This program is an important tool in limiting vulnerable children in migrating illegally. This research one of its objectives is to look at how effective in trying to protect children under their program (NAP FOR OVC).

2.7.1 Social Service's Activities under (NAP FOR OVC)

Mildred T et al (2008) highlighted some of the role of Social Service in trying to protect children rights for the most vulnerable children in the minimum quality standards for OVC programming in Zimbabwe implementer guide.

The formation of child protection committees 'Empowering children to participate CPC activities. training children in children's rights, encourage the formation of children's peer groups, advocating for the incorporation of child's rights issues in school curricula, making more resources available for CPCs.

-Social services also lobby for community family reunification and integration of children living outside the family environment.

-family tracing

- identifying the children receiving them for unification.
- Hold regular meetings amongst all stakeholders to empower the guardian to take care of the children
- providing with follow up support for reunified children and linking them to the community support structure
- continuously monitor and evaluate through.

Most of the children who practice illegal migration

2.7.2 Save the children.

This is a non-government organization which has to do with protecting children from Child abuse. According to www.savethechildren.org, there are 215 million children who are Engaged in child labor 115 with millions of children in hazardous work.

The organization launch advocacy campaigns, looking at case of the World cup of 2010 the was an excessive of child trafficking and unsafe child migration .To help to protect children during this time and raise a community awareness of the dangers. Save the children in Mozambique has launched an advocacy campaign called (open your eye) with radio and television and also support the public policy and training (www.savethechildren.org).

www.savethechildren.org.uk highlighted that the major challenge in Africa is to support a huge number of orphans and vulnerable children within their own communities but due to lack of funds most of the programs are not being monitored hence the don't even reach the evaluation stage .this means that most of the programs are being implemented and are being left at stand by without an end due to lack of funds.

2.8 General challenges faced by NGO`s in complimenting government efforts.

According to Anusha T (2011) ,non- profit organization often face a number of issues In the difference phase of its growth, some of these are lack of management lack of resources lack of volunteer and fund. He also noted that challenges faced by NGOs differ from country to country. Some cultural belief might be a problem in program implementation in Zimbabwe. Taking for example the issue of children`s rights protection at community level (corporal punishment)is very crucial in disciplining the child while NGOs postulate it as a crime to be stop.

2.9 Procedure for handling deported Zimbabwean children.

According to Staunton (2007), Undocumented migrants are taken to a holding center in South Africa for example Lindela. The police should be required to separate children from adults. The Children should be handed over to the department of social service so that they are referred to place of safety. This will check the status of the children, sex age and place of origin. When children are deported will be Communication with the Zimbabwean counterpart such as police and immigration to make preparation to receive the children.

The center Government departments are present to oversee the process .The IOM educates Children on safe Migration and the role of the support center children are then being registered Into their database. Save the children Norway provides with safety, they also assist in reunification with their families. Safe one, interim care is also provide, food, medication and Counseling. In trying to safe migration and child protection in Zimbabwe IOM together with UNICEF managed to launch three months campaign nationwide among communities in Zimbabwe. The main objective was to sensitize Zimbabweans on key protection issues On impact of irregular migration and human trafficking. (www.safemigration.zim.com)

Although data on the exact numbers of Zimbabwe adults and minor migrating irregular are unknown, it has helped nearly 8,500 Zimbabwean unaccompanied minors deported from South Africa and Botswana with essential humanitarian assistance at the Beitbridge and Plum tree reception and support center since May 2006 in partnership with the government Save the children and UNICEF.(www.safemigration.zim.com.)

2.10 The link between migration and development.

According to n SSRC(2008) to take globalization into account, Rains opened the closed model internationally in order to identify in order to identify from which sector international migrants depart as unskilled and skilled workers and to analyze the contribution resource that they transfer back home particularly remittances, can have on development in focusing on resources between international and national productive center. As it identifies a series of questions for future research that can illuminate not only the impact of migration on national economic but also its contribution in reducing poverty. According to many scholars the major contributor to illegal migration is poverty, Murimba (2009), alludes that since the return of the century, they has been increased instability in Zimbabwe and its economy has declined. Many Zimbabweans do not have adequate food which is partly attributed, in local agriculture production. Looking at the case of Mwenezi district, it has a history of receiving low rainfall it is called a semi-arid region. By so doing drought can led the community to poverty, migration will be another strategic way of diversifying to improve their livelihood through remittances which migrants send home. Looking at child headed households, due to some difficulties faced by the elder children after the death of the parents illegal migration will be seen as a go through for the young ones to survive out from remittance, they can be paid their school fees, have food and even clothing etc.

In supporting the view that remittance from migration, according to (Abadon Unat 1988, Martin 1991, Pane 1974), the government of countries like Morocco, Turkey and shared this view in 1960s and 1970s, the encouraged their nationals to migrate to Western Europe or the USA and for Gulf oil economies such government claimed that labor export would facilitates economic benefit for the country of origin as shown in particular by the series of studies on Turkey. This shows that migration had effective results in the past in other country before.

2.11 Theoretical Framework

- **Push Pull Framework.**

This research is informed by the push pull framework which it illustrates that push and pull factors are the main contributing factors to migration. They also determine migration decisions. By pull factor these are encouraging factors which are being found in the destine country, and by push factors are factors which encourages children to leave their home to the neighboring countries. This means migrants compare and contrast living conditions in the foreign land with their own before they decide to migrate. The pull and push framework holds all factor into a broad concept, this means that all factor are being bound in one framework. these factors might include unstable economy of the country, unemployment, drought and employment in the foreign land etc.

Lee (1966) revised Raven stein's 19th century law on migration proposed a new analytical framework for migration. In in this view the decision is determined by the following factors associated with area of origin, factors associated with the destination and personal factors. Lee (1966) argued that migration tends to take place within well-defined streams from specific place at the origin to the specific place at the destination and not only because opportunities tends to be

highly localized but also cause the flow of knowledge back from destination facilitates the passage for later migrates .Although Lee didn't apparently invent or employ the term himself ,his analytical framework is commonly referred(push-pull) model Passaris (1989).The push-pull model has enormous popularity in migration literature and has become the dominant migration model in secondary and university .

Most researchers who have applied the push –pull framework have assumed that various environmental, demographic and economic factors determine migration decision .The two main forces are typically distinguished (i)rural population growth ,causing pressure on natural and agricultural resources and economic conditions (higher wages)luring people in cities of industries .This migration model highlights push and pull factors are major drivers of migration in order to curb with the issue of excessive illegal child migration organization with the child protection society should look at the push and pull factors first. This model gives a background in dealing in the protection of children on the move.

In supporting the concept Mwenezi district is mainly caused by push and pull factors. Drought is the push factor, this region is a semi-extensive region it receive low rainfall and the people there relied much on agriculture .At the end of the day they opt to practice boarder jumping at nearest borders especially to South Africa. Drought as the pushing factor Zimbabwe `s unstable economy affects most young one to migrate. The issue of lack of stable economy in Zimbabwe is now motivating children to even dropout of school practicing illegal migration, also the absence of future economic opportunities motive s individual to migrate towards countries of better opportunities.

Focusing on the push-pull model there a fundamental weakness is that migrants are lured to foreign land because of the high wage as the pull factor. Most of the boarder jumpers migrate with the aim of earning high wages but because will not have passports South Africans take it as an advantage to pay them low wage .therefore the wage will be for survival only.

- **Bronfen Brenner`s ecological systems theory**

This theory illustrates that the children`s behaves according to his or her surrounding environment this ids biologically proven .the environment is occupied by the family (parent, sisters and brothers) ,community (friends ,teachers, neighbors) and the culture. This shows that as the child grow up she or he adopt some l the systems in the surrounding environment. This theory also link to child migration in Zimbabwe most area whereby children practice child migration even the elders are doing it. This means children cope want surrounds them.

According to D .Paquette (2000), this theory looks at a child`s development within the context of the system of relationship that form the children`s environment, It defines layers of environment and each having seen effect in the development of a child. The first layer is the Microsystems under this layer, it is the layer closed to the child and is whereby there is interaction and relationship of the child to the mediate surrounding (family, school, neighbors).he further highlighted that the interaction from the outer level can still affect the outside structure. There is also the mesosystem this layer bring out the connection between structure of the child`s Microsystems (parents/ teacher) .under this system a child does not function directly .The structure in this layer impact he child`s development by interacting with some structure in her/his Microsystems (Berk 2000). He further noted that Macro system this layer is compromised by cultural values, customs and laws. After this layer there is last layer which is named chronosystem D .Paquette (2000) postulated that this system encompasses the dimension of time

as it relates to the child`s environment eg timing of a parent`s death or as children get older they might react differently to the changes in the environment and they will want to show how the environment change influencing them.

Looking at child migration as an current challenging issue international you found out that Bronfenbrenners`s systems theory has something to do in explaining the influx of children in neighboring countries illegal .focusing on this theory the environment in which the child is leaving has got an effect in encouraging the child to migrate illegally. According Innocent Katsande (2014) the communication advocacy officer for Zimbabwe Youth Council he reported that boarder jumping was reported as a significant problem in the border areas such as Mwenezi which means that children are being influenced by the environment; they migrate because they see their elders doing it. This illustrates that children can be influence by immediate surrounding people, which means they cope what others do, even the cultural belief in there are .Taking for intense Mwenezi district if a child travel a long distance unaccompanied they believe that the child is grown up, so if the child migrate unaccompanied there is no problem about it. When looking at the chronosystem time is related to the child`s environment ,taking for example the timing of the parents` death ,during this time the child fell to be responsible .you found out that is when an elder child felt like protecting the young ones. By so doing in an environment where migration is the survival strategy for their living they end up partake in irregular migration.

2.12 chapter summary

This chapter sought to review literature relevant to the topic under the study .In so doing it has discussed the theoretical framework based on push and pull factors under migration .There are also discussions on programs implemented by the government and NGOs in promoting

children`s rights on move. It has become imperative for the researcher to undertake this study as there are many research gaps

CHAPTER 3

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction

The chapter discussed the research methodology which was used in collecting and analyzing data. The research design, research instruments, data collection and data analysis procedure have been described and justified. Population and sampling procedures have also been discussed. The next chapter will present, analyze and discuss the data collected during interviews and questionnaire methods. Data collected from the key informant of organization which has something to do with children on the move.

3.1 Qualitative

Qualitative research method has been used in this research. Qualitative research method of inquiry is employed in many different academic researches traditionally in social research, qualitative researcher aimed at gathering an in depth understanding of human behaviour. It investigates reason and ways of decision making where and when.

3.2 Sample of participants

Purposive sampling was done in various selected organizations that include Ministry of Social service, Plan international in Mwenezi rural district in Masvingo province and the main target will be 4 officers and 25 children in the community from 50 children and 6 officers in the ward. Also purposive sampling technique was applied on children and community that once migrated illegally to S.A. According to dissertation.laerd.com/purposive sampling, the main goal of purpose sampling is to look at particular characteristics of population that are of interest, which

will best enable to answer your research question. The number of population targeted to participate is twenty from a population of fifty in each organization. Above all the research also targets 6 individuals for interviews like officers of mentioned organization, teachers and traditional leaders etc.

3.2.0 Advantages of using purposive sampling on this research

- The researcher quickly reaches the targeted sample
- It saves time and effort.
- It enables the researcher to select a sample based on the purpose of the study and knowledge.

3.3 Research instruments

Data gathering techniques to be used are as follows:

- **Focus group Discussions (FGDs)**

In order to capture qualitative rich data, the collective views of the community on illegal child migration and to seek clarity when in cases of controversial issues, the researcher carried out 3 focussed group discussion with the help of the social services officers. The best way of curbing the group the researcher seek help from the local leadership to mobilise people for the group discussion. The groups were divided into children who are under the age of 18 mixed boys and girls who once migrate, those who are rich with information and experience, parents alone and the community at large. Focused group discussions gave the researcher in-depth information on the gaps with regard to illegal child migration and children`s rights at community level. The

researcher had an opportunity to capture rich qualitative data and get a combined community perspective of children`s rights responses.

- **Interviews with key informants**

According to Cohen and Marion (2003), interviews are conversations between the interviewer and the interviewee with a purpose of obtaining relevant information for the research. The researcher w carried key informants' interviews with project officers from NGOs working in the selected district. These are the people who can be reliable sources of information on interventions that have been carried out so far and who can speak on behalf of their organisations. Officials from key line ministries at district level, traditional leadership and local authorities were also interviewed to get a balanced perception of the interventions that have been introduced.

The interviews with key informants enable the researcher to have one on one interaction with the service providers at community level. Personal views can also be discussed during these interviews and the researcher managed to lobby for recommendations from various organisations. It was an effective way of collecting data from authorities who cannot be gathered for focus group discussions but have valid information on the status qou.

- **Ethics**

The researcher seek permission from the authorities to conduct the study .The researcher explained the purpose of the study to both the participants and the authorities as to abstain informed consent from the participants. According to Bulmer (2001) informed consent means that participants are provided with sufficient and accessible information about the project so that

they can make an informed decision whether to be involved or not gaining informed consent can yield important positive spin-offs for research projects as participants are likely to have more confidence in research and be more open and frank in their this research.

- **Questionnaires**

According to Fowler (1984) a questionnaire is a systematically prepared document or form with a set of questions deliberately designed to elicit responses from respondents or research informants for the purpose of collecting data or information. It is a series of questions asked to individuals to obtain statistically useful information about a given topic. In developing the questionnaire the researcher shall consider that it should be adapted to the problem and attention shall be paid to the length and clarity of questions. In this study the questionnaires with both open ended and closed questions were used to elicit information on children with disabilities. The open ended questions allowed the researcher to cover a wide range of areas regarding access to basic social services by children with disabilities. Open ended questions also allowed respondents to express their views independently. The advantage of these questions is that they allow more freedom of response (Fowler 1984). To validate the questionnaires a pilot test was carried out. This is referred to as the pretesting of a questionnaire (Polit & Hungler 1995). It is a trial administration of the questionnaire to identify its strengths and flaws. The researcher pre-tested the questionnaire on six respondents from a different community. This preliminary analysis was done to establish the clarity, validity and reliability of the questionnaires. This pretesting was necessary to determine whether questions and directions are clear to subjects and whether they understand what is required from them. After this pilot testing the researcher proceeded to collect data.

- **Advantages of Questionnaires**

The researcher used a questionnaire as a data collection instrument because of its applicability to the survey research design (Laborite and Haledon 1976). When using questionnaire responses are gathered in a standardized way and information is collected in a more objective way. According to Fraenkel and Wallen (1996) the major advantage of this instrument is that it can be administered to a large number of people at the same time. The researcher was able to gather a wide range of information given ease of administration. Responses can be analyzed systematically meaning responses in the same category can be grouped together enabling comparison to be made easily. Generally it is relatively quick to collect information using a questionnaire. Questionnaires also guarantee to get written information which can be easy to store for historic references.

- **Disadvantages of Questionnaires**

According to Labovitz and Hagedorn (1976) one disadvantage of this method is that it has got a very low response rate if the questionnaire is too long. Respondents may answer superficially especially if the questionnaire takes a long time to complete. The common mistake of asking too many questions will be avoided. Questionnaires can generate large amounts of data that can take a long time to process and analyze. Sampling is the process by which inference is made to the whole by examining a part (csgmu.edu/cne/modules/dau/stat/data/sample_frm.html). According to Hughes (1994) it describes the process of selecting a sample of elements from a target [population](#) in order to conduct a survey. The rules of sampling procedure are that the system calculates the sample

size and an inspection characteristic must be evaluated. The purpose of [sampling](#) is to reduce the cost and the amount of work that it would take to survey the entire target population.

The researcher used purposive sampling to select key informants because they have knowledge of the subject under study. According Paul Oliver (2006) Purposive sampling is a form of non-probability in which decisions concerning the individual to be included these might be specialists' knowledge of the research issue. Which means that the selected people should be able to provide with sufficiently rich data according to Bernard (2000) entails the researcher to decide the purpose he/she wants informants to serve, and then go out to find it. Key informants in this study were people who are knowledgeable on child migration and children's rights, these are special needs social worker, a psychologist, a church pastor, a village health worker and a nurse and children who once migrate.

3.4 Data Collection Procedures

Prior to collection of data researcher first obtained an introductory letter from the Faculty of Arts at Midlands state university. The researcher asked for permission from the responsible authorities and the Ministry of Public Service, Labor and Social Welfare were approached for the permission. After getting the authority the researcher proceeded to Provincial and District authorities and notified them of the intended research. The researcher then proceeded to community gate keepers, the Chief and Councilor and notified them of the study and then proceeds to the respondents. Consent and permission was sought from the respondents after explaining the purpose of the study. The researcher ensured that anonymity and confidentiality are maintained and this was explained to the respondents. This study was therefore grounded on the moral principles of respect for persons, which captures the notion that participants voluntarily participate in the study with no coercion. After getting individual consent then the actual data

collection started. During data collection the researcher ensured respect of participants and ensured that there was no harm. Questionnaires were completed and the researcher took notes during interviews with key informants.

3.5 Data presentation, analysis and discussion.

Collected data was presented in form of tables, graphs and charts. Data was presented and analyzed in line with the objectives of the study and it was done manually because it was a small sample. Manual analysis is cheap but it was applicable for this small research which has little information to be analyzed though it is time consuming and tiresome. The gathered data was analyzed using thematic analysis which, according to Braun and Clarke (2006) involves identifying, analyzing and reporting patterns (themes) within data, and even interpreting. The researcher started the process by noticing, looking for patterns of meaning and issues of potential interest in the data, notably, this may be during data collection. The end point is the reporting of the content and meaning of the patterns (themes) in the data. Analysis involved a constant moving back and forth between the entire data set, the coded extracts of data being analyzed and the analysis of the data being produced. It was discussed descriptively.

3.6 Chapter summary

This chapter sought to discuss the methods of research employed. As such there has been a focus group discussion approach employed at community level, the method of sampling adopted as well as the data collection methods used. The researcher therefore to qualitative research and made use of purposive sampling. Questioners and interviews were used to collect data.

CHAPTER 4

DATA PRESENTATION, DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

4.0 Introduction

The purpose of this chapter is to present the research findings, analysis and interpretation of results. The purpose of this research was to evaluate the programs implemented by the NGOs and government to promote children's rights: focus on child migration ward 5 of MWENEZI district. The presentation of the research will follow two routes: information obtained from (government department and NGOs) and children and parents who have a life experience of irregular migration.

4.1 Biographical information

Under the biographical information, the age and sex and number of years of people who have been in S.A illegally. The rationale of checking the age of respondent was to find out the age group which is likely to migrate illegally into S.A.

A total of 25 subjects were served with questionnaires on children migration and children's rights. The questionnaires were distributed to the subject and then collected after they had completed. According to the research findings, more men than females migrate illegally, the reason for the male number participation in the study may be due to the fact that it is their cultural belief in Mwenezi that males should work for their families while women are being left behind, looking after the family doing household chores. Furthermore, problems which are being faced by people who go to S.A illegally have spread. By so doing, men sacrifice to protect their sisters and risk their lives. Many women highlighted that due to some circumstances they opt to be married at an early age than risking their lives in irregular migration. Some of the respondents postulate that in

Mwenezi traditionally believe that a boy child must have asserts to show maturity, you found out the issue of child labor is also prone in the area. Most of the young boys are dropping out of school herding cattle so that they will be given a beast at the end of the year. This contributes in man having the largest percentage migrating to South Africa.

4.2 children migrate without passports.

The study shows that most of the respondents who answered the questionnaire highlighted that they migrate without passport .one of the social worker of the department of social service highlighted that poverty is the major contributing factor in child migration in Mwenezi district .He postulate that due to poverty parents or guardians only sacrifice for the bus fee of the child .This shows that most of the guardians in Mwenezi district ward 5 doesn't know how child migration undermine children`s right ,they think that children`s rights protection works only at community level.

The research finding shows that child migration at an early age of 8 -15 years ,most of them highlighted that they migrate due to orphan hood ,at end of the day illegal migration was their last option and child labor. They felt that they do not have a person to stand for them in time of need. It further indicates that a large proportion of illegal child migrants falls between the age group of 16-18.This illustrates that an age group that is young unemployed who had finished secondary school (form 4 and 6) facing the challenge of unemployment due to economic hardship in Zimbabwe.

4.3The main causes of child migration ward 5 Mwenezi district

Respondents indicated that they migrate due to poor economic conditions, they migrate to South Africa looking for employment .They further highlighted that most of children are migrating

illegally to S.A dropping out of school ,they see the Zimbabwean economy without future of job creation . Since they see their brothers and sisters struggling for employment Seeking for employment as a major factor for child migrants to migrate illegally to S.A contradicts with Perberd and Crush (1988) view says majority of people migrate to pursue small businesses .In this study the majority come to seek employment ,this is being supported by Mc Donald et al (2000) .

Drought as a challenge was mentioned by many respondents as a major cause of child migration in Mwenezi district .they highlighted that Mwenezi is semi- extensive region with little rainfall and the majority based their livelihood in agriculture .this means little rainfall poor yields followed by disturbance on their livelihood sense children end up dropping out of school due to lack of school fess ,the next step they indulge in illegal migration to support their guardians in alleviating poverty at home .They further postulate that when children migrate not all of them migrate without acknowledgement of their parents ,some they got support from their parents ,they provide with bus fees for the passport application fee will be expensive for them. This shows that most of the parents do not know how child migration undermines children `s rights.

4.4 Challenges encountered by child migrants in Mwenezi district ward 5when illegally migrate.

When children are on the move they face different challenges .The respondents highlighted that they faced some challenges mainly because they had no travelling documents these are passports, asylum and passports. Below are the challenges which were consistently mentioned by children who once migrated to S.A illegally:

They cross the border across the Limpopo River which is full of crocodile and sometimes flooded by floods. They don't go through the border due to fear of being caught at the border post .this undermines children`s rights in the sense that according to the African charter number 5 which alludes that each and every child has got the right to life .

Respondents postulate that they didn't have access to access to medication ,due to lack passports ,also the fear of being detained by the S.A police officers .By so doing the end up suffering from different diseases like sexual transmitted diseases. They further highlighted that when they are on their way especial girls are being sexual abused by magumaguma (man who escort child migrants to S.A illegally) on their way to S.A, this is how they got all the STI infection.

The issue of child labor also mention as crucial issue in child migration .Respondents highlighted that child migrate often get jobs at farms of the whites .they mentioned that they worked on harsh conditions ,long hours given little payments sometime without payments. They alluded that white farm owners in S.A has got the tendency of reporting irregular migrants to the police in order avoid them their money .due to fear of being arrested they escape without being paid

Lack of a good accommodation is another challenge mention, children who once migrated postulated that when they got to S.A they do not have accommodation to stay .By so doing they sleep in bridges during the day they just loiter around looking for job .Another mentioned that they stay in the forestry were they built shanty houses using card box papers.

4.5 Programs implemented by Plan International and Government in promoting children`s rights on irregular child migrants.

- **Social service**

The department of social service plays a crucial role in promoting children`s rights community level. It has got also the responsibility of coordinating the National Action Plan for orphans and most vulnerable children (OVC).the program is of government social protection programs ,it seeks to intensify the implementation of existing policies and programs on protection and provision of basic service to all disadvantaged children .Scholars has highlighted that orphans are the most vulnerable to abuse and poverty ,at the end of the day children found on their way to South Africa looking for a job. NAP for OVC has something to do with providing services which protect children`s rights .This program an important tool in limiting vulnerable children in migrating illegally. This research one of its objectives is to look at how effective in trying to protect children under their program (NAP FOR OVC).under this program they give money to the most vulnerable children in the community ,some of them are orphans .Scholars highlighted that orphans are the most vulnerable children in practicing child migration. The money given to the most vulnerable children support them in buying food and cloths if not miss used or taken by the elder relatives.

Social service in Mwenzi district plays a crucial role in the reunification process .Social worker highlighted that when children are being detained at Lindela they are then sent to the department of social service at Beitbribge .The social workers their will then collect the information on the

origin of the child, name and his or her age, lastly they will call the social service department of the child`s origin. Social workers under this department they collect the child from Beitbridge to their center .due to lack of receiving shelter ,children are being accommodated to the shelter in the ministry of health and child welfare(NESHURO HOSPITAL).Before escorting the child to his or her family ,they interview the child on what might be the main causes of migration and found solution ,if the vulnerable child was not included in receiving money she or he will be included to benefit .they provide with food hampers .They mentioned that reunification process involve the nation police of Zimbabwe especially when escorting the child to the family. The department of social service plays a vital role in reunification of the child. They provide with full support in the development of the child. They eluded that to make sure this process is effective there is do some follow ups on the children whom they managed to reunite with their families.

- **Plan International Zimbabwe**

Plan international is one of the organizations which complement the works of the social service in promoting children`s rights, this organization protects the rights of then children at the community level. Many scholars highlighted that child abuse is one of the pressing facto to irregular child migration in trying to deal with issue of abuse of children`s rights key informants under this organization highlighted that they promote children`s rights through awareness campaigns on children rights. They use of road shows with popular drama actors (Kapfupi and Vharazipi) these dramas highlighted the dangers of child migration in the development of the child .They also come out the possible solutions on the issue of drought in Mwenezi as one of the driving factor in child migration .during the awareness campaign key informs under this organization postulate that they also encourage the community to

grow drought resistance crop in order to alleviate poverty. Since the whole district is facing challenges in rain receiving little rainfall.

4.6 Challenges faces by government and Plan international in trying to promote children`s rights on children on the move

Social service

- They don't have receiving shelter to accommodate child migrants when tracing their families
- They are facing the challenge of children who are being reunited by their families but they escape going back to S.A without a passport and unaccompanied.
- They have challenges in transport; the ministry has got one vehicle to cater for all off office activities.

Plan International Zimbabwe

- Lack of fund for monitoring and evaluation of their projects.
- Repeating of the same activities by both the NGOs and the government, taking the issue of child protection committees' .both social service and NGOs are doing the same activities in the same area, which means there is need of coordination between organizations dealing with children to avoid wastage of resources.

4.7 The sustainability of the efforts of the government and NGOs in promoting children`s rights on children on the move:

- Some of the legislation adopted by the government does not look at children on the move specifically they focus on children`s rights generally. These include the African charter on the welfare of children and the CRC.

- National Action Plan for orphans and vulnerability also deals with the reunification of children with their families, social service provides with basic needs starting kit .Many respondents highlighted that the hamper will be for short term assistance .this means child migration will remain a challenge in Mwenezi district Zimbabwe.
- Lack of coordination between stakeholders, most NGOs their programs is not sustainable is due to lack of funds to practice monitoring and evaluation of program on the issue off its infectiveness of the programs. One of the key informants highlighted there is lack of coordination between stakeholders between the government stakeholders and NGOs .They postulate that they can do the same programs in the same area wasting resources rather than assessing the other area to cater for the program. In this case both Plan International Zimbabwe and social service they also indulge in the creation of child protection committee.

4.8 Suggested solutions by the respondents

- Children protection awareness campaigns must not include the issue the negative impact of child migration and children`s rights. Children must participate in that campaign especial those who have life experience on irregular migration.
- NGOs and government should deal with the challenges, thus the factor which encourages the children to migrate .Respondents postulated that poverty due to drought is the major pressing factor in child migration (Mwenezi District) therefore they should suggest solutions to drought as challenge to be dealt with. There is also undertaking the needs assessment on what exactly are the need of the children who partake in irregular migration.

- The community should support the works of the government and NGOs in promoting children`s rights on child migrants.

4.9 Chapter summary

In this chapter an analysis of the research findings was presented. Data was being collected from ward 5 Mwenezi district in Zimbabwe from 25 respondents excluding 4 key informants from the government and NGOs (Plan International Zimbabwe, Social Service, etc). The main aim of the study was to look at the challenges faced by children on the move. How does migration undermine children`s rights. What are the programs implemented by Plan International and government in promoting children`s rights on children on the move, finally suggested solutions.

CHAPTER5

SUMMARY TO THE STUDY, RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSION

5.0 Introduction

This chapter draws conclusions based on the research findings and literature review on the effectiveness of programs implemented by NGOs and government in promoting children's rights on children on the move. Recommendation based on the findings and literature review will also be made, it also show summary of the whole research.

5.1 Summary to the study

Child migration as a problem which has spread the world wide this research focuses at the effectiveness of the programs implemented by the government of Zimbabwe and NGOs (Plan International) in trying to promote children's rights on children on the move. The main objectives were to look at how child migration undermine children's rights and how effective are the works of the NGOs in trying to compliment government's efforts. The area of the study was Mwenezi district ward 5 Zimbabwe. The researchers also included literature review from different scholars who once research on relating research to support her arguments. The researcher use different research methods, these include qualitative research, purposive sampling, data analysis, data interpretation, and interviews, questionnaire and group discussion to collect data from the respondents.

5.2 Recommendations

- Child migration issues must be addressed starting from school, community, till it reaches the broader sphere.
- NGOs and the government should find solution on factors encouraging children to move.
- Police maker should form laws which specifically cater for the rights of children on the move.
- Build receiving shelter for the children on the move.
- Children should be involved in decision making programs especial those which has something to do with their rights.
- Children protection awareness campaigns must not include the issue the negative impact of child migration and children`s rights. Children must participate in that campaign especial those who have life experience on irregular migration.
- NGOs and government should deal with the challenges, thus the factor which encourages the children to migrate .Respondents postulated that poverty due to drought is the major pressing factor in child migration (Mwenezi District) therefore they should suggest solutions to drought as challenge to be dealt with. There is also undertaking the needs assessment on what exactly are the needs of the children who partake in irregular migration.
- The community should support the works of the government and NGOs in promoting children`s rights on child migrants.

5.3 Conclusion

In conclusion the literature review illustrates that child migration is not a new phenomenon, it was a problem in Western countries, and till it reaches the Africa due to different pressing issues some of them include the issue of poverty and unstable economy of the country due to bad governance. According to the research findings unstable economy of Zimbabwe is the major pressing issue on the migration the children in Mwenezi district ward 5. Followed by poverty which is being said to be mainly caused by drought Mwenezi district is semi-extensive region which receive little rainfall, to them child migration a way of diversification. Due to poverty parents they cannot afford to give their children passport application fee. Therefore many children migrate illegally without passport, thus irregular migration. This form of migration undermines the rights of the children in the sense that children are being sexual abused, work on harsh conditions and risk of being killed by animal on their ways. In trying to promote children's rights on children on the move, government and NGOs play a pivotal role but their programs seem not to be sustainable and they don't deal with the issue of child migration specially. Therefore there is the need policies which has something to do with children's rights to be reviewed and revised so that children are not be deprived their rights in the foreign land. The issue irregular child migration should not be excluded from the broader framework to protect national vulnerable children. Policies should benefit the child at both at home in the foreign land.

APPENDEX: 1

QUESTIONNAIRE: KEY INFORMANTS

1 WHO DO YOU THINK ARE THE MAJOR POPULATION OF CHILD MIGRANTS FEMALE /MALE

2 DO THEY HAVE A PASSPORT TICK: YES/NO

3 DO YOU HAVE A PASSPORT /DO YOUR CHILD HAVE A PASSPORT? YES /NO

4 WHAT MIGHT BE THE MAIN FACTORS ENCOURAGING CHILDREN TO MIGRATE TO SOUTH AFRICA?

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5. WHAT CHALLENGES ARE BEING ENCOUNTERED BY CHILD MIGRANTS?

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6. HOW DOES CHILD MIGRATION UNDERMINE CHILDREN'S RIGHTS?

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7. WHAT ROLES AND PROGRAMS IMLEMENTED BY GOEVERNMENT INPROMOTICCHILDREN`S ON IRREGULA MIGRATION

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8. IF ANY HOW EFFECTIVE ARE THEY?

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9. WHAT DO YOU THINK ARE SOLUTIONS TO THE CHALLENGES?

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APPENDIX: 2

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS WITH CHILDREN WHO MIGRATED TO S.A

1 .SEX: FEMAL/ MALE

2. AGE:

3 DO YOU HAVE APASSPORT TICK: YES/NO

3. WHAT DO YOU UNDERSTAND ABOUT

- CHILD MIGRATION

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.....

- CHILDREN`SRIGHTS.....
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5. DO YOU HAVE A PASSPORT /DO YOUR CHILD HAVE A PASSPORT? YES /NO

6. WHAT MIGHT BE THE MAIN FACTORS ENCOURAGING CHILDREN TO MIGRATE TO SOUTH AFRICA?

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7. WHAT CHALLENGES ARE BEING ENCOUNTERED BY CHILD MIGRANTS?

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8. HOW DOES CHILD MIGRATION UNDERMINE CHILDREN'S RIGHTS?

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9. WHAT ROLES AND PROGRAMS IMPLEMENTED BY NGOs AND GOVERNMENT IN PROMOTING CHILDREN'S RIGHTS ON CHILD MIGRANTS?

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10. IF ANY HOW EFFECTIVE ARE THEY?

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11. WHAT DO YOU THINK ARE SOLUTIONS TO THE CHALLENGES?

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