

**PARENTAL ALCOHOL ABUSE AND CHILDREN
DETACHMENT TO THE STREETS IN KABALE MUNICIPALITY,
UGANDA**

ADEODATA AHIMBISIBWE

REG. NO. 1028237

**A THESIS SUBMITTED TO THE FACULTY OF ARTS AND
SOCIAL SCIENCES IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE
REQUIREMENT FOR THE AWARD OF MASTER OF ARTS
DEGREE IN COUNSELLING PSYCHOLOGY AT THE CATHOLIC
UNIVERSITY OF EASTERN AFRICA**

OCTOBER 2018

NAIROBI KENYA

DECLARATION

I, Adeodata Ahimbisibwe, the undersigned, declare that this thesis is my original work and has not been submitted to any institution for the award of any academic credit and all sources referred to here have been duly acknowledged.

Signed..... Sr. Adeot. Date 8/10/2018.....

Adeodata Ahimbisibwe

Reg. No. 1028237

This thesis has been submitted for examination by our approval as the University Supervisors.

1st supervisor:

Signed..... Okpalaenwe Date 8/10/2018.....

Sr. Dr. Elizabeth Ngozi Okpalaenwe.

Lecturer Department of Counseling Psychology,

Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences,

The Catholic university of Eastern Africa.

2nd supervisor:

Signed..... Thawale Date 8/10/2018.....

Fr. Dr. Patrick Thawale.

Department of Pastoral Theology,

Faculty of Theology,

Catholic University of Eastern Africa



DEDICATION

I dedicate this work to my parents, Henry Katirimo (RIP) and Yowanina Tibeyahura (RIP), whose tender loving care empowered me to be the person I am today. I also dedicate this work to my beloved Congregation, the Daughters of Mary and Joseph (DMJ), called by Christ to be instruments of mercy and compassion in the hand of God.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I thank the almighty God who inspired me and enabled me to do this study. I thank my Provincial, Sr. Patricia Pearson, and her team for giving me time and funding for this study. I acknowledge my supervisors: Sr. Dr. Elizabeth Ngozi Okpalaenwe and Fr. Dr. Patrick Thawale for their patience, guidance, expertise, and encouragement in this study. I thank Dr. Ndolo Urbanus and Dr. Njoroge Margaret my research proposal examiners for their comments which helped me to modify the proposal. God bless all my lecturers for preparing me to take on this study. I acknowledge Mr. T. Bwesigye, Rev. Fr. A. Beebwa Missionary of Africa, Fr. Joash CP, and Ms. M. Moran for their devotion in editing and proof reading the final document of the study. I acknowledge with gratitude Mrs. M. Murangi and Mrs. Sarah Kyomugisha Sendegeya for making sure I got the right contacts for the study. I thank the Kabale Municipality Town Clerk's Office for issuing me a research permit. I thank Ms. Ruth Kendegye Bahita and Mr. Patrick Tushabomwe as founders and administrators of the children-care centers in Kabale Municipality for allowing me to do the study at the centres. I am very grateful to all the participants in the study for their sincerity and openness in their responses. I thank Br. Peter Awoh Acho, and my friends and colleagues in the academic field, for their encouragement and sharing when the journey seemed tough. I thank Professor Ernest Beyaraza, Dr. M. Okuku and Mrs. Prudence Byambwenu, who encouraged and assured me I was on the right truck when I felt weary. Finally I thank my community, the DMJ St. Francis community in Mbarara - Uganda, for their understanding and provision of a space and conducive study environment to do this work. God bless all of you.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

DECLARATION	i
DEDICATION	i
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	iii
TABLE OF CONTENTS	iv
LIST OF TABLES	vi
LIST OF FIGURES	vii
ACRONYM AND ABBREVIATIONS	viii
ABSTRACT	ix
CHAPTER ONE	1
INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Background to the Study	1
1.2 Statement of the problem	8
1.3 Research Objectives	9
1.3.2 Research Questions	10
1.4 Assumptions of the Study.....	10
1.5 Justification of the Study.....	11
1.6 Significance of the Study	11
1.7 Scope and Delimitations	13
1.8 Limitation of the Study	14
1.9 Theoretical Framework.....	15
1.10 Conceptual Framework	19
1.11 Operational Definition of Terms.....	20
CHAPTER TWO	22
REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE	22
2.1.1 Parental-Alcohol Abuse and Children Detachment to the Streets	22
2.1.2 Challenges Faced By Children on the Streets.	27
2.1.3 Survival Strategies of Children Who Leave Home	32
2.1.4 Interventions for Controlling Parental Alcohol Abuse.....	34
2.1.5 Review of the Theory.....	37
2.2 Summary and Knowledge Gap.....	40
CHAPTER THREE	42
RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY	42
3.1 Research Design	42
3.2 Site Description, Study Population and Target Population.....	43
3.3 Sample and Sampling Techniques	44
3.4 Descriptions of Instruments and Methods of Data Collection.....	46
3.5 Credibility/ trustworthiness of the Study.....	48

3.6 Data Collection Procedures	48
3.7 Data Analysis Procedure.....	50
3.8 Ethical Considerations of the Study.....	50
Conclusion	52
CHAPTER FOUR.....	53
DATA PRESENTATION AND INTERPRETATION OF FINDINGS	53
4.1.0 Demographic Characteristics of Child participants	53
4.1.1 Influence of Parental Alcohol Abuse on Children Leaving their Homes.....	55
4.1.2 Challenges Children Faced on the Street	71
4.1.3 Survival Strategies for Children Who Leave Home.....	76
4.1.4 Interventions to Control Parental Alcohol Abuse	85
4.2 Chapter Summary.....	93
CHAPTER FIVE	96
SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	96
5.1 Summary of Results	96
5.1.1 Influence of Parental Alcohol Abuse on Children Leaving Home	97
5.1.2 Challenges Children Faced on the Streets.....	99
5.1.3 Survival Strategies of Children on the Streets	99
5.1.4 Suggested Interventions.....	101
5.2 Conclusion.....	102
5.3 Recommendation.....	103
5.4 Suggestions for Further Research	106
REFERENCES	107
APPENDIX A: INTRODUCTION LETTER FROM THE UNIVERSITY	114
APPENDIX B: RESEARCH PERMIT	115
APPENDIX C: CONSENT FORM.....	116
APPENDIX D: RESEARCH INSTRUMENT	119
APPENDIX E: MAP	124
APPENDIX F: PHOTOGRAPH OF LANDSCAPE OF KABALE DISTRICT.....	125
APPENDIX G: PLAGIARISM ANALYSIS REPORT	126

LIST OF TABLES

	Page
Table 1: Sample Framework.....	45
Table 2: List of Participants	46
Table 3: Demographic Characteristics.....	53

LIST OF FIGURES

	Page
Figure 1: Conceptual Framework	19
Figure 2: Landscape, Settlement, and Farming Systems in Kabale District	128

ACRONYM AND ABBREVIATIONS

ACTS	African Center for technology Studies
ANPPCAN	African Network for the Prevention and Protection against Child Abuse and Neglect
ANPPCANP	African Network for the Prevention and Protection against Child Abuse and Neglect Publication
AUD	Alcohol-Use-Related Disorders
BBC	British Broadcasting Corporation
CUEA	Catholic University of Eastern Africa
DMJ	Daughters of Mary and Joseph
HOD	Head of Department
HRW	Human Rights Watch
NGO	Non-governmental organization
NACA	National Association for Children of Alcoholics
NACADA	National Agency for the Campaign against Drug Abuse
NPHC	National Population and Housing Census
SJPC	St. Joseph Parenting Center
TV	Television
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
USA	United States of America
UYDEL	Uganda Youth Development Link
WHO	World Health Organization

ABSTRACT

This study investigated how parental alcohol abuse influences children leaving their homes in Kabale municipality, Uganda. The child's life journey was traced from home through the streets. Four research questions guided the study: How does parental alcohol abuse influence children leaving their homes? What challenges are faced by the street children? What survival strategies do children use to face the challenges on the street? What interventions would control parental alcohol abuse? The study was guided by Erickson's psychosocial development theory in view of the environment that would facilitate or hinder proper development. Phenomenological research design of the qualitative approach was used in the study. Children who left their homes due to parental alcohol abuse were the targeted population accessible at The Shepherd Center and Grace Villa children-care centers. A sample size of 15 participants consisted of 5 boys, and 5 girls living in children-care centers, 4 children caretakers from the children-care centers, and a Probation Officer was purposefully selected. Interview and observation methods were used to collect data. Colleagues and supervisors reviewed the research instruments for validity. Credibility was ensured by means of triangulation of participants and a voice recorder. The process of data analysis involved transcribing, coding, presenting, discussing, and interpreting in a narrative form. The findings revealed that children left their homes because their drunken parents neglected them by their absence and inadequate provision of basic needs such as food. Parents physically abused the children by beating and sending them out of the house at night. Some children experience unpredictability, insults, and rejection from their parents. Consequently children left home. Boys went to the streets while girls went either for early marriage, prostitution, and working in hotels or house girls. Challenges faced on the street included getting food, shelter, security, parental guidance, and medical care. In order to survive the street children engaged in stealing, begging, drug abuse, selling metal scrap, and child labour. The participants suggested community sensitization, laws and regulations regarding the production, marketing and consumption of alcohol, and ensuring children are in school as possible interventions to control parental alcohol abuse in Kabale municipality. The study recommends the government to implement the laws and regulations on alcohol abuse, church and other institutions to provision of professional family and individual counseling services, community to set up vocational schools, community and church to provide sensitization programs on alcohol abuse, and NGOs to set support services for street children.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

This chapter introduces the study of the influence of parental-alcohol abuse on children leaving their homes for a shelter-less and street life in Kabale Municipality, in South-West Uganda. It presents the background of the study, statement of the problem, research objectives, research questions, justification of, significance of, scope, delimitations and limitation of the study. Theoretical and conceptual frameworks, and operational definitions are included. Each of these was discussed to set a scene for the study.

1.1 Background to the Study

The phenomenon of children leaving parental homes and becoming homeless on streets is a worldwide concern and a global challenge given the growing numbers. Prem Singh and Ebenezer (2013) noted that according to a report published by the United Nations, there are 150 million children aged between 3 and 18 years on the streets. Who then are street children? This study adopted and use a 1993 UNICEF definition, as presented by Ennew, (2002), which defines street children as boys and girls under 18 years for whom 'the street' (includes unoccupied dwellings and wasteland) has become home and/or their source of livelihood. Whilst on the streets, the children are either inadequately protected or supervised by any authority which could be parents, guardians and community elders. Following on such a definition of street children, the concept of home as is generally and traditionally understood takes on additional and new meanings.

In her studies on the homeless in Ireland, McCabe (2013) defined the home in terms of physical and psychic space. Home is a physical space where one exists with a

sense of belonging whilst owning property. In this sense home as a concept may refer to a dwelling place in which physical needs are met. Additionally, McCabe describes home as the psychic space which means an environment where psychological needs such as love and security are found. Therefore, according to McCabe's description of home, street children are homeless while on the streets; parents or guardians will not be there to provide both physical and psychological needs needed for growth and safety. Children on the street improvise and fend for themselves in order to survive. Concretely, homelessness evokes notions of helplessness and vulnerability of children and their dependency and reliance on the existence of or lack of good will among the members of the general public.

The phenomenon of street children in Africa may be associated with a cultural revolution. It is an outcome of many and diverse forces which both question and undermine traditional norms and standard cultural practices and expectations. According to African Network for the Prevention and Protection against Child Abuse and Neglect Publication (ANPPCANP, 1991), family structure and parental background have contributed to the phenomenon of children moving from homes and migrating to the metropolitan. The United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF, 2007) reported that street children in Africa were estimated to be in the range of 40 million. This information generates a serious need to critically look into movements and changes in the family structure which prompt and accelerate children's decisions to move to streets in urban settlements like Kabale Municipality in South West Uganda. In several traditional African societies, parenting and upbringing of children was largely a communal affair requiring collective effort. In this family framework, children were

cared for and the phenomenon of street children would have been unheard of. In the recent past the African structure of the family and parental background has changed thus influencing the life of the children. Family is either fragmented or more of an independent unit.

In Kenya, Kinoti's study (2015) on family structure confirms that the dawn and the presence of processes of industrialization, urbanization and modernization have adversely interfered and reshaped the family institution. The instabilities and insecurities associated with these modern developments have broken and affected certain African cultural structures such as the traditional family fabric. It is not anymore the community but individual families which are expected to care for its young. The increased influx of children to the street is a result of the reduction of community in caring for the children. Kinoti noted that most young people on streets today are victims of family-related problems such as alcohol abuse. Such pressures lead to discomfort and a traumatizing environment which is, in the long run unbearable for children.

In Uganda, the number of children living off the streets increases daily. A study by the African Network for the Prevention and Protection against Child Abuse and Neglect (ANPPCAN, 2013), estimated that there were 10,000 street children in Uganda. According to the same study this was a 70 % increase since 1993, with 16 new children joining Kampala street life every day. This is an enormous social and anthropological reconfiguration on the family home and on the streets in Uganda. Kampala city is only one example. If this trend is similar to other Ugandan urban centres like Kabale Municipality, this would mean an overwhelmingly psychological and social crisis in many ordinary families. This shows a crisis and points to the urgency of this study. The

study should shed more light on the existence of children on the streets and its social and anthropological ramifications for Uganda's Kabale Municipality.

Parental alcohol-abuse is one of the things that can create uncomfortable environment for children in their homes. Alcohol-abuse can be fatal if it is not addressed in time. In case of parents dying, there is a possibility of leaving vulnerable orphans behind. World Health Organization (WHO, 2014) defined alcohol as a psychoactive substance with dependence-producing properties that has been widely used in many cultures for centuries. In many societies alcohol is a legal substance which is widely available and not prohibitively expensive. Its use is not only condoned by most communities, but regarded as an important feature of family and social life (Tunnard, 2002). Alcohol dependence and overconsumption however induces physiological, psychological and social problems which affect not only the person in question, but also the community. WHO (2014) reported that in the year 2012 about 3.3 million deaths, or 5.9% of all global deaths, were attributable to alcohol consumption. We can assume that among deceased some were parents who left helpless orphans. As orphans children would be vulnerable without appropriate parental guidance and care. The consequence of this is self-care which may lead children onto the streets.

According to National Association for Children of Alcoholics (NACA, 2001), an estimated one in four U.S children under the age of 18 is exposed to a family alcohol problem. This exposes the children to an uncomfortable and oppressive environment. Unless something is done to support them, this would bear unfavorable consequences on the children. One of the outcomes of parental alcohol abuse is the emergence of domestic violence with dire consequences primarily on the children. UNICEF (2006) found out

that children in United Kingdom (UK) who lived in homes where there was domestic violence were afraid that their parents would separate. Children need the assurance of their parents in order to develop and grow confidently. Separation and divorce sow fear in children and undermine children's growth and development in confidence (Erickson's psychosocial theory).

Problems related to alcohol abuse manifest themselves in differently in different contexts. In their survey, *Longitudinal Prediction of Divorce in Russia: The Role of Individual and Couple Drinking Patterns*, Keenan, Kenward, Grundy, and Leon (2013) observed that people who were seeking treatment for personal alcohol problems were often dealing with financial problems, separations and divorce, stress, and poor health. By way of comparing, we see that problems associated with fear of separation and divorce by children in UK are experienced in Russia. According to Laslett, Mugavin, Jiang, Manton, Callinan, MacLean, and Room (2015) heavy parental drinking is linked to negative behavior. This includes poor drinking habits, arguments, ruined family gathering, relationships, child injury, child neglect and abuse, and violence. Laslett et al would add that heavy drinking in families manifests itself in disharmony, divorce, and poor and inadequate performance. Parental alcohol abuse seems to create insecurity, tension and fear in homes, leading to the possibility that children will move away from violence to look for other peaceful alternatives which can mean leading a life on streets.

Mushumbusi (2012) states that excessive alcohol consumption can pose substantial risk and harm to an individual in particular and to a community at large. Alcohol can poison and damage the human body thereby provoking a malfunction of, and impairing the functionality of vital organs such as the brain, heart, memory lapses and

liver. It can lead to blackout, overdose, psychological dependence and death (United Nations, 2001). According to Corrao, Bagnardi, Zambon, & La Vecchia, (2004), Lau, Freyer-Adam, and Coder (2008), alcohol use is thought to be a causal factor in 60 types of diseases and injuries. It is also a contributory factor in 200 other personal, affective and social illnesses which include dementia, cirrhosis, respiratory and breathing difficulties, sexual dysfunctionality, violence, suicide, child abuse, anxiety, and absence from work. Such problems provoke disharmony starting in families and affecting society in general, often with children suffering the most. In spite of the problems experienced at the physical, social, family, and economic levels, alcohol consumption continues to grow and expand (Morgan, Hope, & Nelson, 2009). Parental alcohol abuse seems to create insecurity, tension and fear in homes, leading to the possibility that children will move away from violence to look for other peaceful alternatives which can mean leading a life on streets.

It is claimed that Uganda is the leading consumer of alcohol in the world with per capita consumption of 19.5 liters, and there has been no clear regulatory policy on alcohol use in Uganda (Kasirye and Mutaawe, 2010; cited in UAPA, 2014). Kabwama, Ndyanabangi, Mutungi, Wesonga, Bahendeka, and Guwatudde's study on the alcohol use among adults in Uganda revealed that:

Alcohol is available almost everywhere and is culturally acceptable. Many people learn and start drinking at their homes as early as during their teenage. The level of alcohol use among adults in Uganda is high such that the survey conducted in 2014 indicated that 9.8% of the adult population had an alcohol-use-related disorder (2016).

Building on such findings, the present study seeks to investigate how parental alcohol abuse impacts on children who are the most likely vulnerable members of the family.

Easy access to alcohol facilitates and hastens abuse when conditions such as peer pressure and social environment factor in to generate alcohol-related disorders in Ugandan families. According to the World Health Organization (WHO, 2014), Uganda's consumption of alcohol is 9.8 litres, per capita. This is way above the African average of 6.2 litres. Uganda is also one of the countries with the largest percentage of people with Alcohol-Use-related Disorders (AUDs) in the world. Over 15 year-old Ugandan drinkers consume 23.7 litres of pure alcohol per capita on average. 5.8 % of the total population of Uganda is diagnosed with AUDs, including either alcohol dependence or addiction (WHO, 2014).

In decent societies, careful child upbringing is an important and fulfilling aspect of parenthood. However, this may not be the case in families where there is parental-alcohol abuse. U N reports and alcohol related studies reveal that child rearing and upbringing are restrained by overconsumption of alcohol in the home. Alcohol abuse affects the poor and rich families alike and it impacts heavily on the parental child-care. Despite the fact that alcohol is a most harmful drug for individuals and in society (Nutt, King & Philips, 2010), there are no effective control measures for alcohol consumption in Uganda (Kasirye, 2013). There is need for research in order to get actual facts surrounding the immensity and urgency of addressing alcohol crisis and its related social and anthological consequences. Such a study would inform policy makers and government-related bodies who plan and lead Kabale Municipality. Up until now it not clear whether parents in Kabale Municipality are aware of how the imprudent use of alcohol affects their children. For those who are aware, it is not clear how they can redeem themselves and save their children. It is in this context that the researcher is keen

on investigating how parental alcohol abuse may be related to an increase of children resorting to street life in Kabale Municipality, Uganda.

1.2 Statement of the problem

A viable society should ensure their children are in school and colleges receiving education. Globally, the problem of street children has been documented as a menace for societies. For more than twenty years the researcher in this study observed children wandering about and many parents consuming alcohol in Kitumba village, a suburb of Kabale town. Some children reached the streets of Kabale town. It was alarming for the researcher when, during the month of January 2016, children from Kitumba were seen displayed on a BBC TV program as neglected and in child labour. Some of the children seemed to be as young as 6-8 years old. The researcher wondered why these children were not in school at a time when primary education in Uganda was said to be free. No child freely chooses and enjoys such a situation, but untold hard family living conditions drive them out of homes and lure them to the street.

The number of children out of homes (Kasirye, 2013) on the streets of Kabale town is a cause of concern to the residents in Kabale Municipality. With time, many of the children on the streets of Kabale town get involved in anti-social behaviour such as drug abuse, stealing, fighting, begging, to mention but a few. This further fragments the social well-being of the community. This phenomenon goes beyond Kabale Municipality. The ANPPCAN (2013) estimated that there were 10,000 street children in Uganda, which had a 70 percent increase in the number of children on the streets since 1993. Street children have disrupted public life, prevented some people from carrying out their duties, destroyed property and assets of unknown value, and a source of insecurity problems to

the general public. The children have, in turn been beaten and imprisoned at different points (HRW, 2014).

The observation of the researcher about alcohol abuse in Kabale has also been noted by other organs. A study conducted by the Catholic diocese of Kabale in 2005 to assess household poverty in the diocese also indicated alcohol abuse as a prime marker of impoverishment. In their 2011-2016 district five-year development plan, the Kabale local district administration identified alcoholism was ranked the highest nightmare to development and service delivery. The plan said that alcohol prevented most men and youth from participating in the development activities, and was a major force of poverty creation. It is fair to add that alcoholism in Kabale does not exist in isolation. It intersects with other social and human phenomena such as poverty, poor sanitation, illnesses such as HIV/AIDs, environmental deterioration, inadequate education especially for girls who drop out of school at alarming rates, and lack of social amenities in rural set ups (Kabale District Council 2011:7-8).

In 2017 the researcher gathered from a Kabale Catholic diocesan youth officer that many youth were facing different difficulties at home due to parental alcohol abuse. This phenomenon led the researcher to find out ways in which parental alcohol abuse impacts on children who end up on streets in Kabale Municipality, Uganda. The study findings may be a springboard for imagining and creating ways of improving family stability and enhancing social cohesion in the region.

1.3 Research Objectives

The broader objective was to examine parental alcohol abuse and children detachment to the streets in Kabale Municipality, Uganda.

1.3.1 Specific Objectives

1. To investigate how parental alcohol abuse influences children leaving their homes in Kabale Municipality
2. To inquire about the challenges faced by children on the streets in Kabale Municipality
3. To probe the street children survival strategies for the challenges in Kabale Municipality
4. To explore means of intervening and regulating parental alcohol consumption in Kabale Municipality.

1.3.2 Research Questions

The study was guided by the following questions;

1. How does parental alcohol abuse influence children leaving their homes in Kabale Municipality?
2. What challenges are faced by the street children in Kabale Municipality?
3. What survival strategies do children use to negotiate the challenges on the street in Kabale Municipality?
4. What interventions would regulate parental alcohol abuse in Kabale Municipality?

1.4 Assumptions of the Study

The researcher assumed that the participants would be willing to respond to the research questions. Secondly, researcher assumed that the study findings would indicate how parental alcohol abuse plays a role pushing children to leave home. It was assumed that the findings of the study would enlighten the researcher and the general public about the phenomenon of the children who wander about and through the villages and streets of Kabale Municipality. This enlightenment would help to modify public attitude towards

children on streets, and to call for their understanding and compassion of the plight of street children.

1.5 Justification of the Study

Globally, alcohol abuse has harmful consequences cut across personalities, families and societies (Morgan, Hope, & Nelson, 2009). Alcohol abuse in Kabale Municipality is rampant and has been going on for a long time with increasing dire and enduring consequences in families. Too much dependence on alcohol undermines the well-being and confidence of children, forcing many to leave home. In spite of all this, there are no interventions put in place by government to address alcohol abuse in Kabale. Parental alcohol abuse and alcohol abuse on the whole await planned addressing in Kabale Municipality.

This study gave children an opportunity and space to voice out and articulate the memories of the relationship between their alcohol abusing parents and their eventual detachment to the streets and their life experience on the streets. Children were able to freely express how parents treated them when they were drunk. This study becomes a forum for the voiceless children of the alcoholic parents. Its findings will be available in a written form, and anyone who will access them will learn more about the phenomena of street children in Kabale Municipality. The study was justified because of the underlying potential and possibilities of addressing parental alcohol abuse and street children within Kabale Municipality.

1.6 Significance of the Study

The study revealed how children are faced by unpredictability, neglect, and abuse from their parents when they are drunk. These findings are an enlightenment of the

dangers of parental alcohol abuse to parenting. Such knowledge is helpful to alcohol abusers and other people who may access this work to make informed choices with regard to alcohol consumption. It is hoped that some choices would orient people to get more involved in innovations meant to make them more productive and manage their families better. Those who are already addicted may also be encouraged to get treatment in rehabilitation centers.

The findings of this study call for the need for robust counseling services in Kabale Municipality. The establishment of therapy and counseling centers for people from all walks of life, but especially children and women, may help address the challenges they meet. This is so that people who may be stressed may have a place to go for respite. The findings in this study could provide resource knowledge which may be used by different development organs such as faith communities, government leaders, and other NGOs in addressing parental alcohol abuse and the crisis of children running away from their homes. Such institutions and organizations may also design programs to support children of alcohol abusing parents of Kabale Municipality. The fruits of their intervention should be aimed at the wellbeing of families and children.

Using the findings of this study, policy makers in Kabale Municipality may make policies to regulate parental alcohol abuse and parental child care. Once this is done, children would also have a better environment in which to develop and grow up into responsible citizens of the country. The population of Kabale Municipality has a big percentage of young and able people who waste their lives and talents through alcohol mismanagement. Some of these are parents of the children who spend time wandering in the villages and the streets of Kabale Municipality. The implementation of the study

recommendations may help this generation to offset the destructive phenomenon of parental alcohol abuse and find concrete ways of investing their time in improving their situation and working for the common good of society.

Alcohol abuse impairs parenthood. The findings of the study may stimulate parents to be free from alcohol dependence in order to better care for their lives and their families. It is hoped that this in turn means that with better parental care, children will opt less for street life. The findings will help teachers to understand why children of alcohol abuse parents may be facing challenges at school. Teachers would benefit from taking time to listen to children so that viable solutions are found to aid them cope with their studies and in improving behaviour. Teachers will also be encouraged to seek ways that will enable them to handle children using counseling skills. The public has often misjudged and treated homeless children unfairly for lack of understanding their plight. The findings may help the public to be more compassionate towards vulnerable children and others who leave their homes. The security personnel may also understand and treat shelter-less children better than they have done in the past.

This study is an academic and practical contribution to the pool of knowledge of how parental alcohol abuse affects children and families in Kabale Municipality. This knowledge may well be applicable to contexts which are beyond this locality. It will hopefully support other researchers in better appreciating the lives and stories of children who are forced to leave home and live on dangerous streets.

1.7 Scope and Delimitations

The study took place in Kabale Municipality. The focus of this study was children aged between 10 and 18 who left home due to negative experiences with their alcohol-

abusing parents. The study sample was chosen from children-care centers. There are 11 children-care centers in the area but the research was limited to only 2 of them, namely; The Shepherd Center and Grace Villa located in Kabale town. The study did not include young people who are actually on the street and those who are back in their parents' homes. The participants in the study were recommended and chosen by the probation office and staff at the children-care centers. Parents were not part of the study because the researcher's focus was on the experiences of children. The study was limited to 15 participants, 10 children and 5 adults.

1.8 Limitation of the Study

It is a cultural norm for members of the family to keep confidentiality about family matters. Alcohol consumption and its associated problems are often kept as secrets by families (Tunnard, 2002). This norm was bound to limit the freedom of the participants, especially the children, from talking about their parents. Aware of such a norm the researcher opened each interview session with an assurance that whatever was shared would be kept confidential. Having done this, the research participants shared freely their not so good experiences both at home and on the street, for those who had been on the street.

Another limitation for the study was the initial suspicion held by the children centers' administrators. This was overcome by prior visiting the centers and being introduced by the people who were known to the administrators. The Municipal office offered the researcher a research permit with an official stamp and this facilitated the researcher access to the centers. This procedure built the confidence of the participants for the research.

Bias and prejudice of the researcher were other limitations. The researcher held a personal bias that street children were not friendly and they could be harmful. In order to ensure that the personal bias would not interfere with the work, the study was carried out at children-care centers with former street children. The researcher felt safer and more confident in this environment. She was able to ask questions, and listen to opinions and views of the participants with confidence. In due process, the researcher learned that her previously held ignorance, fears, biases and assumptions that children who had lived a street were unfriendly and harmful were outfoxed. Connolly (2000: 170) correctly points out that to overcome ignorance, fear, prejudice, and misunderstanding in social fields, it is crucial that individuals get in contact, meet and learn from the others. Meeting with the former street children reduced tensions and increased positive and forward-looking and human attitudes in the researcher and it lead to a positive change.

1.9 Theoretical Framework

This study was guided by Erikson's Psychosocial Theory (1950, 1963) of Human Development. This theory demonstrates that parental or care-giver relationship in the early stages of one's life marks a person's life. The theory describes how a psychosocial environment is important in the personality development of the child in stages.

Erikson's psychosocial theory explains that human development progresses in eight psychosocial developmental stages (Fabricant, Linn, and Linn, 1988). The psychosocial environment facilitates progress from one stage to the next. While nature provides the ingredients that are potential for the growth and development of a person in all ways, the environment provides the nurture ingredients to facilitate the process. Along the path of human growth and development the nature/ innate (psycho) ingredients of an

individual interact with the social environment. This interaction is in form of conflict (crisis) at different stages. Fleming (2018) illustrates these fluid stages as follows: Trust v Mistrust (first year or so), Autonomy v Shame and Doubt (1 to 3 years), Initiative V Guilt (3 to 6 years), Industry v Inferiority (7 to 11 years), Identity v Role Confusion (11 to 18 years), Intimacy v Isolation (late teens to early twenties), Generativity v Stagnation (defining ages vary greatly), Integrity v Despair (defining ages vary). Friendly environments facilitate an individual to work through the crisis and to move on to the next stage with positive outcomes, while harsh environments present an individual with challenges that may lead to delayed and negative outcomes of development. This was the situation of the children who lived in the harsh environment of the streets in Kabale Municipality.

Normally parents provide an environment for children where both physical and psychological needs are met. Bonding and attachment are emotional needs for a child to ensure healthy psychological development. These are communicated to the child from the parents or caregivers by the manner they communicate the love for the child. According to Erickson's psychosocial theory, children develop a sense of trust when loved and made to feel they matter, and they mistrust when they do not experience love and security from parents. Linn, Linn, and Fabricant (1988) say that trust develops from the time of conception through infancy. The environment the mother undergoes during pregnancy and in the early stages of a child's life influences the level of trust the child develops. The loving parental touch from both parents communicates security to the child. The child then knows that it is safe but if this is jeopardized, mistrust creeps in. The early years of a child's human and worldly development require the warm-watchful care of the parent or

guardian. Availability of a parent in terms of time and state of sobriety are essential factors that facilitate bonding. Parental alcohol abuse impairs the capacity for the parent to perform their parenting roles in a manner that would ensure effective attachment and bonding. The findings of the study indicated that natural bonding of a child and parents was undermined by the way alcohol-abusing parents mistreated their children.

1.9.1 Strengths of Erickson's Theory

The strengths of this theory lie in the comparison it makes in the outcomes where there is proper parental nurturing and improper parental nurturing. For example at a tender age, during the first eight months, the theory presents the stage of Trust versus Mistrust. The ideal is Trust. If the conditions in the environment are not conducive for the child to trust, then the result is mistrust. The same comparison is carried out through the eight stages. In cases of parental alcohol abuse, where the parent is often drunk, the environment for a child is not ideal for the child's proper development through the psychosocial stages as presented by Erickson. Therefore, Erickson's psychosocial theory acted as a yardstick and a basis for evaluating and explaining the phenomenon of children leaving home for the streets is influenced by their parental alcohol abuse.

1.9.2 Weaknesses of Erickson's Theory

This theory would not have been satisfactory where situations may have been as a result of social-cultural factors. Social –cultural factors can also create differences in the proposed sequence of development that the theory proposes. Besides this, different cultures have different expectations at different development stages. The theory assumes a given age-gap for the different levels of development. Some may move faster than the

proposed age while others may be slow in their development. Therefore, aware of such weaknesses of the theory, the researcher put them under consideration during the study in explaining the phenomenon of the children leaving their homes due to parental alcohol abuse.

1.9.3 Relevancy of Erickson's Theory to the Study

This theory provided the basis for the challenges that children with alcohol abusing parents faced. The kind of personality and behaviours a child develops is generally influenced by the early childhood environment. The styles used by parents and caretakers to nurture their children influence their whole life. The family environment of a child with alcohol abusing parents is often times unsafe as the parent or parents can neglect or be over demanding on the child. The study investigated the kind of nurturing children of alcohol abusing parent received and how this influenced the children to leave their homes for the streets. The theory was helpful in explaining the reasons that led children of alcohol abusing parents to leave their homes.

In this study the researcher undertook to look at parental-alcohol abuse and children's relocation to the streets basing on Erickson's psychosocial theory of human development. Focus was put on how alcohol-abusing parents related with their children. This theory was helpful when investigating the reasons that led children of alcohol-abusing parents to move to the harsh streets of Kabale Municipality. The research participants narrated experiences of parent-child relationship of an alcohol-abusing parent. There were similarities with insights from the above theory which included mistreatment which undermines trust and bonding of a child to a parent. Eventually this culminated into children detaching to the streets.

1.10 Conceptual Framework

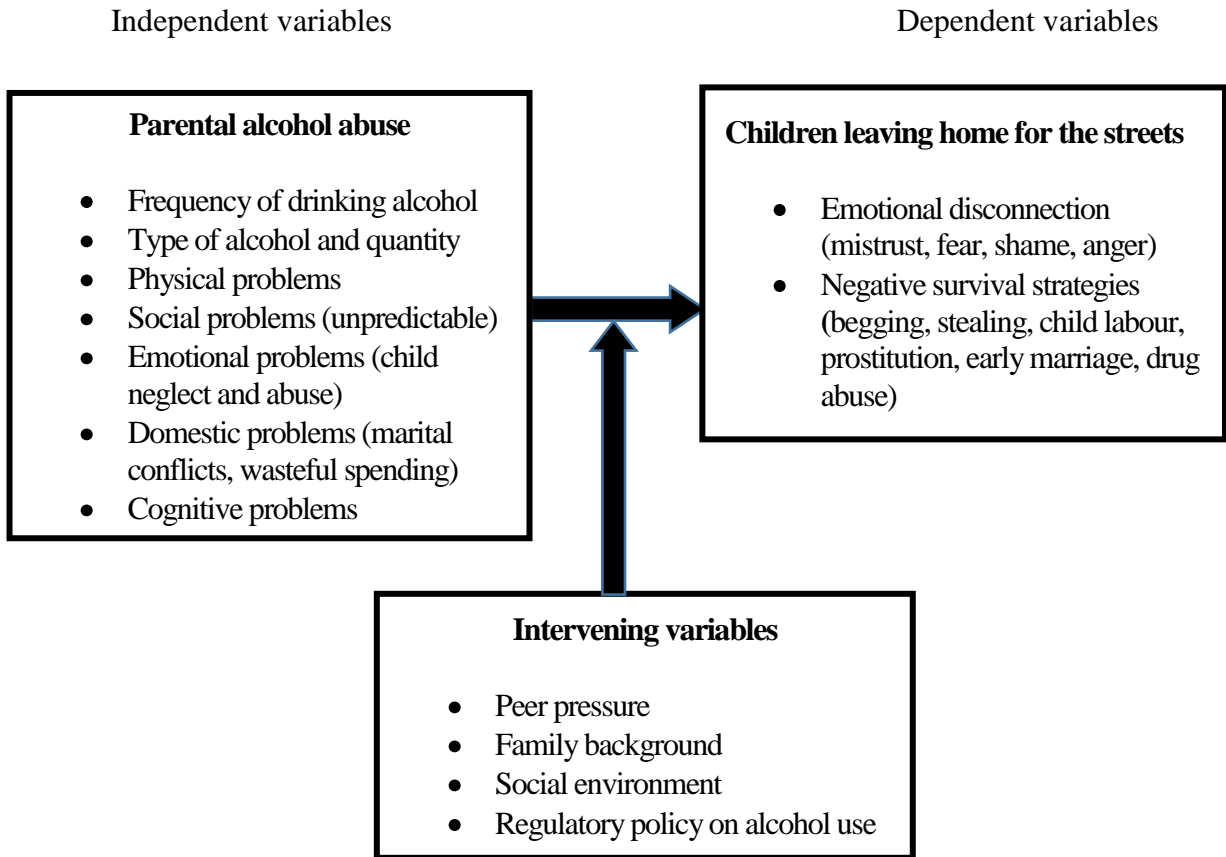


Figure 1: Conceptual framework

Source: Researcher 2018

Figure 1 illustrates how the study was conceptualized. Parental alcohol abuse affects the abuser physically, socially, emotionally, economically, and domestically, like any other substance abused. Once effected in such away, the parenting process also gets impaired in many different ways including the manner parents treat their children which may not favor adequate child development. The result of such performance in parenting reflected in parental child abuse and neglect including marital conflicts witnessed by the children. An alcohol-abusing parent becomes inconsistent and unpredictable in dealing

with the family and children. The alcohol-abusing parent frequents bars and spends most of the income on alcohol at the cost of domestic requirements including food. Consequently, such home conditions and environment became uncomfortable for some children and they leave to fend for themselves on the streets.

Away from home children got deprived of parental care and they resolved to self-care. Life for children on their own on the streets presented challenges such as means of getting food, shelter, security and medical care. Children then developed negative survival strategies which included begging, child labour, drug abuse, stealing, early marriage, and others as children could imagine without parental guidance and monitoring. Some of the survival strategies such as drug abuse and stealing are not socially admirable, and other challenges, such as medical care, remained unresolved.

Parental alcohol abuse and the phenomenon of children leaving home for the streets in Kabale Municipality are influenced by the social environment, peer pressure, family background, and the government laws and regulations. The study revealed how directly or indirectly these factors impacted on parental alcohol- abuse and children leaving home. Consequently they formed a background for the proposed interventions.

1.11 Operational Definition of Terms

Children-care centers in this study are homes where former street children are under the care of children caretakers

Children caretakers in this research study refers to the staff at the children-care centers

Child self-care in this document is a process by which a child finds ways of coping with life without parental care

Detachment in this study refers to when children leave home due to challenges of

parental alcohol abuse. Implied in this term is detachment from home and attachment to the streets.

Parent in this document refers to either a biological mother or father, or foster parent including grand parents

Parenting roles are all those activities that parents deliberately perform in answer to physical and psychological needs of their children. Physical needs include food, shelter, clothing, and scholastic materials while psychological needs are love, security, sense of belonging, connection, and relationship

Parental-alcohol abuse in this research study refers to when parents drink alcohol in excess

CHAPTER TWO

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter presents a review of comparative literature from across the globe related to parental-alcohol abuse and children's complex decisions to resort to life on the streets. The literature was reviewed and organized according to research questions. This chapter ends with the summary and conclusion.

2.1.1 Parental-Alcohol Abuse and Children Detachment to the Streets

Parental alcohol abuse raises global concerns. Alcohol is a legal substance which is widely available and not prohibitively expensive, and its use is not only condoned by most communities, but regarded as an important feature of family and social life (Tunnard, 2002). Tunnard carried out a study basing on studies in USA, Australia and Europe in order to address the definition and extent of parental problem drinking, its impact across important dimensions of children's lives, its impact on children as they become adults, and some messages for practice including suggested service specifications. Tunnard's study indicated ways in which alcohol-dependent parents undermine family life in various ways. For example, money which would be used for basic human needs such as clothes, food, health, and other bills, are allocated to alcohol-related needs, it was a trigger of family and domestic conflicts. These conflicts damage relationships between parents and children, and distort roles especially in cases where children see the need to act as if responsible for the wellbeing of both parents and siblings. These findings put a child in a situation that is far beyond what is expected of a growing child. Similar sentiments were shared by the participants in the current study to

be happening in Kabale municipality.

Stephens (2016) carried out survey in the US which summarized and reported on empirical research. The survey looked at how parental substance abuse intersects with domestic violence, and their impact on children in Florida, USA. The technical report was based on the 2002–2007 data of the National Survey on Drug Use and Health. According to the survey, there were 8.3 million children below 18 years of age who lived with at least one substance- dependent or substance-abusing parent. The National Survey for Children and Adolescent Well-Being estimated that 61 percent of infants and 41 percent of older children in out-of-home care were from families with active alcohol or drug abuse. The report suggests that it is not only harmful for children to witness violence, but in some states it is considered a type of child maltreatment. Given such findings there is need to generate a solution that would protect children from such a situation.

Ghimire (2014) in Kathmandu, Nepal, explored the reasons why children leave home for the streets. The study was conducted using interview and observation methods of a qualitative design. The survey found that children left home for various reasons which included; domestic violence, food, just wandering, abuse and exploitation and deprivation of schooling. The findings of the study show that the majority of the children left home due to domestic violence with 30%, followed by seeking food and just wandering each with 20% of the respondents. Domestic violence included harassment, overwork, beatings from step mothers or step fathers, etc.

On a regional level, an explorative and descriptive qualitative research study by Ncube (2015) in Zimbabwe found that different circumstances and factors drive children

away from home to the street in Bulawayo city in increasing numbers. Set in a naturalistic environment, the research was carried out at Thuthuka Street Children's project. Focus group discussions and interview guides with open-ended questions were used to collect data. Purposive sample selection was used to select the dozen participants. The study found that children went onto the street because they suffered abuse, they wanted freedom from parental dominance, and wanted to acquire wealth quickly. The survey neither gave the kind of abuses unleashed on the children nor the conditions of the parents at the moment of mistreatment. This study looked at how alcohol abuse impacts on children to the point of leaving home.

A case study by Birech, Misaro and Kiruiki (2013), on alcohol consumption in the Nandi community in Kenya, established that alcohol abuse negatively impacts on marriage. The most prominent reasons were fights and quarrels among couples which were rated at 57.3%. The emotional wellbeing of the children had also been affected with 89.5% of children dropping out of school due to alcohol-related reasons. Another study by Kinyanjui, Waithera, and Ndunge (2016) investigated the effects of Parental Alcohol and Drug Abuse on Children and Adolescents in Murang'a County (Kenya). The study covered 540 students and examined the traumatic effects of parental substance abuse affected adolescents' growth, learning and development. The descriptive survey used simple random and purposive sampling techniques. The findings showed that in 9 out of 10 families, children and adolescents were affected and traumatized by parents due to alcohol and substance abuse. 37.4% of the adolescents were emotionally unstable, while 20.7% experienced psychological trauma. Parental mistreatment and adolescents' trauma manifested openly themselves through frustration, education discontinuation, avoidance

of the home, and psychological illnesses. At other times, negativity sips into the lives of the children unconsciously and subtly, only to show later on in life. Children accept more from outside to survive but not from their parents. The current study suspected that such outcomes were likely however study was carried out among children who had left home due to parental alcohol abuse in Kabale municipality in Uganda.

Alcohol abuse to a greater extent affects the parents' ways of nurturing their children. According to Keller, Cummings & Davies (2005) as cited by Mathenge, (2016) parental-alcohol consumption leads to inconsistency in behavior. From care, love and entertainment when sober, adults become emotionally unavailable, violent, argumentative, and or withdrawn when under the influence of alcohol. At any one time children do not know what to expect which in turn frightens and confuses resulting into children's loss of trust in and attachment to parents (Mulaudzi, 2003 as cited by Mathenge, 2016) Inconsistency causes split personalities, undermines trust, makes decision-making difficult for parents and affects children's predictability. As parents' demands and expectations constantly shift, parenting style waver. They are likely to either adopt excessively authoritarian or permissive styles (*laissez-faire*) of parenting, shown by indifference, contradictory disciplining and unrealistic expectations of children's abilities (Mayes & Truman, 2002, cited in Mathenge, 2016). It is indeed confusing for a child to know what to expect from a parent who is an alcohol abuser and this can bring about stress on a child. Similar sentiments were shared by the children of Kabale municipality.

From December 2013 to February 2014, Human Rights Watch (HRW, 2014), examined the plight of children who live on streets in Uganda. HRW sampled, visited

and carried out a survey in six locations: Mbale and Soroti in the east, Lira and Gulu in the north, Kasese and Masaka in the west, and Kampala in central Uganda. It interviewed over 130 current and former street children aged between 8 and 18, and 45 service providers and organizations assisting children. The Non-governmental Organizations (NGOs) which assist children and the children themselves said that domestic violence, neglect, and mistreatment by parents were the main factors driving children away from home to the streets.

Ordinarily parents do all they can to provide the best of needs for their children. It is the parents' primary duty to nurture children and ensure proper growth of their children as responsible beings in society. The parental duty of nurturing a child is irreplaceable. To enable a nurturing process, parents ensure a safe environment in which to support the children which includes meeting their physical, psychological, social needs, economic security and well-being. These efforts can be jeopardized and undermined by different factors such as parents' misuse of drugs and alcohol (NACADA, 2011). Parents may love and provide for the family, but they can also curtail family well-being (Laslett et al., 2015). Parental-alcohol abuse can turn the parenting path into a myth, thereby making the home unsafe for children. The phenomenon raises questions about law, leadership, poverty, divorce, and domestic violence because of their influence on children's lives in the stressful homes. A healthy environment facilitates the nurturing of a child. The results of the studies that have been reviewed suggest that the children's experience of home was unfavorable for them with parental mistreatment. Among other problems arising from parental alcohol abuse that have been highlighted by different studies and reports as affecting children are parental child mistreatment, violence in homes, parenting

inconsistence, parental child neglect and abuse. the current study investigated how parental alcohol abuse influenced the children to detach to the streets.

2.1.2 Challenges Faced By Children on the Streets.

Once on the street, children become vulnerable to many difficulties like exploitation and abuse. Their daily lives are bound to differ from an ideal childhood as stipulated in the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Nieminen, 2010). This section reviews some studies linked to the challenges which children encounter on streets.

In its report on children, their street life and their need for protection in The Philippines in particular, and globally in general, Kidsreport (2012) stated that the main challenges were lack of health care, dangerous working conditions (in places such as damp sites), violence from both civilian and government officials, and the inability to access adequate standards of living. With regard to health services, the report stated that it may simply be that children lack the knowledge of what public health care is available, or they may need to be accompanied by adults such as parents and social workers to access public healthcare. If there are no adults to assist, children on the street are rendered helpless and thus vulnerable to a life of endurance and pain. The children in the current study revealed that they endured the sicknesses because of difficulties to access easy medical care.

In a descriptive research design and a cross-sectional survey covering 260 children, 130 boys and 130 girls, in India, Pratibha, Mathur, and Ansu (2013) collected data and explored the difficulties and problems of street children. They found out that the children lacked human basic needs: school, food, shelter, protection and health. The problems children face on the streets in India as revealed by this study are the human

basic needs. One can only imagine how such children manage to continue living in such conditions. The current study investigated the problems of the street children of Kabale municipality. Similar conditions were reported by the participants in the current study.

Abdul (2014) also highlighted the predicament of children street life in Dhaka city of Bangladesh. Using focus group discussions in 9 case studies as qualitative methods, Abdul reached 74 respondents. His findings indicated uncertainty and risks associated with the struggle for food, drinking water, shelter, bathing, and toilet facilities. The children also faced fear, insecurity, oppression and torture as they negotiated for survival. Another study by Chowdhury, Huq, Jahan, Ahmed, and Rahman (2017) in Bangladesh discovered that 87.2% of the street children were suffering from different diseases while 12.85% did not mention about the existence of any disease. As per the respondents, 44.0% were suffering from accidental injury, 17.4% from skin disease, 13.8% from gastrointestinal (GIT) problem, 10.1% from fever, 5.5% from hearing problem, 5.5% from respiratory tract infection and 21.1% from fever with respiratory tract infection. From their study they deduced that the poor living and working conditions of the street children and their hazardous occupations make them highly vulnerable to injury and illnesses. The study brings out the diseases and causes children on the street suffer from. The other challenge is how to get treated when these children get sick. The current study investigated challenges children encounter on the streets of Kabale. Insecurity and torture were some of the outcomes of the investigation.

On the African scene street children also meet with challenges of survival. In an ethnographic experiment in Balawayo, Zimbabwe, Ndlovu had this to say:

It can be argued that street children are nobody's concern until something comes to light and the authorities spring into action, usually by implementing removal

strategies which have in the past inflicted misery than giving assistance to the needy children in society. They are perceived as a public nuisance and treated with contempt as in the case of a security guard across the street from Thuthuka Contact Center. Street children tend to resist attempts to exclude them from sources of food and income. Being a street child is a unique childhood experience hidden to the public in general as street children are usually seen from a distance due to their marginal identities (2015).

This study brings out how children feel about being left out at public functions. The authorities tend to notice them when there is an interesting event going on. Resisting the source of food shows how much they are in need of food. They are not understood unless one takes the time to be close to them, they are generally marginalized. The current study provided an opportunity to the researcher to understand while listening to their stories.

Street children bear with discrimination from the general public. In most cases, people tend to drive them away and sometimes have to use force and violence to capture them and to move them to other areas. They are never allowed to go to some places where everyone else has freedom to access (Windle, 1999). Sometimes they become the victims of government crackdown or security responses in situations of unrest or uprising, ending up being blamed for things that they took no active part in (Hartjen & Priyadarsini, 2012). A reported of HRW (2014) on street children in Uganda stated that the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development regularly order police to ‘clean the streets’ which includes getting children off the streets as if they were rubbish. The report indicated that these roundups of street children usually occur ahead of national events, formal visits, global conferences, or when communities express being tired of them.

Street children in Uganda encounter challenges of all kinds. Weber (2013) carried out a study to investigate the challenges affecting street children in Gulu and examine the

effectiveness of the interventions by NGOs with emphasis on services offered by the Charity for Peace Foundation (CPF). The participants purposively selected were 19 made up of 11 street children under rehabilitation in Gulu, 4 NGO workers from CPF, 2 district leaders, and 2 Police Child Protection Unit. A case study design was used. The study used focus group discussions, observation, face-to-face interviews and documentary review methods to carry out the study. The findings of the study were that street children faced the following problems; their basic needs which included shelter, food and water, medical attention, clothing, schooling, proper hygiene, and family support are not met. They also faced peer pressure to get involved in drinking, taking drugs and stealing. They faced stigma by community and authorities. Their lives were threatened by physical abuse from the police, the community, and other older street children. For girls, on top of the other problems, they suffer rape, forced prostitution, defilement, child and early pregnancy, as well as unwanted pregnancies. Such are problems the children on the streets of Gulu face.

Life of the street children was surveyed by HRW (2014) in Uganda, some street children narrated their experience of being arrested and seriously tortured (beating on the joints) for no reason by the police while they were sleeping on the street in Kampala. The children said that other times they were suspected to have committed crimes and were taken into prison and tortured. They also mentioned that many times the police demanded a ransom from the street children equivalent to the money they had begged for during the day which may be as little as Uganda shillings 500 (US \$.20) so that they may stop beating them and get released. The findings in these studies reveal a sense of insecurity and abuse for the street children. The security personnel are the ones who harass and lead

them to prison without any hearing. The current study children similar experiences interviewed had experienced this kind of inhuman treatment.

Life on the streets seems to strip children of their human dignity and identity. Street children are usually treated with utmost negligence as nobody smiles at them, cuddles them, protects them and gives them comfort (Chowdhury, et al. 2017). In many countries street children are referred to by very demeaning names and labels which discriminate them from the general public. In Uganda the term street children has a negative connotation. Children living on the streets are seen as an eyesore, a pollution of the cities and towns and called names such as *Muyaaye* which literally means hooligan, idler, criminal or deviant (UNHCR, 2014; Najjuma, 2014). Without any hearing and respect, street children are labeled as delinquents involved in sexual activity, substance abuse and theft on the street. These stereotypes reflect public attitudes towards street children more than the reality of individual children's lives and such representations are problematic because they fail to capture diverse realities of children's lives (UN, 2012). The label and the manner the public treats street children calls for a more understanding of who these children are.

These studies and reports reveal the many challenges that children face on the street. In spite of the challenges children face on the street, they endure them and the number continues to increase year after year. Unless what influences the children to be on the streets is researched and rectified, children will continue to flock to the streets hoping life would be better only to find they are faced with all forms of challenges to which they have to adjust and cope with in order to survive. The current study explored the challenges children on the streets of Kabale face.

2.1.3 Survival Strategies of Children Who Leave Home

Street children encounter different challenges some of which have been mentioned above. Nevertheless children continue to live through the challenges they encounter. The question one would ask is how they manage. This section reviews the strategies they use to face such challenges.

Abdul (2014) carried out a study in Dhaka city of Bangladesh about the problems faced by street children. The aim of the study was to shed light on the predicaments of the street children in their street life, their coping mechanisms in response to innumerable problems and survival status. He used a focus group discussion of the qualitative methods. 4 groups were used and 9 case studies. There were 74 respondents. The findings indicated that children on streets face oppression, torture and insecurity in order to survive. Most of the children had no fixed and permanent place to live and sleep. At night boys could sleep on the pavements, footpaths, public parks, under and over bridges, etc. In spite of the housing conditions children keep to the street. The study also revealed that children's mode of survival included engaging in conforming activities such as mini jobs such as vending flowers, and wage labour. They also engaged in clandestine activities such as drug dealing, theft, drug abuse, prostitution and begging. In this study, Abdul describes the strategies children use to survive as conforming and non-conforming. The need to survive drives children create coping means of different shades. The participants mentioned that they opted for non-conformable means of survival whenever the conformable means failed to deliver.

Boakye-Boaten (2008) carried out a qualitative study to examine the experiences of street life in Ghana. He explored how children ended up on the street, how

they survived, and how they suffered. All the interviewees spent nights outside and had undergone harsh experiences: physical, emotional and sexual abuse. The younger ones felt insecure because the older ones beat them and took their money away. In order to survive, the children either found petty jobs for which they were paid, or got some money by pickpocketing. The girls traded in sex, and for security purposes engaged in relationships with stronger boys. The boys in their turn banded together or paid someone stronger for protection. Boakye-Boaten concluded that there is no safe place for children on the streets, as they are, especially the girls, always prone to abuse.

A survey by Cummings (2006) on street children in Sierra Leone revealed that a large number of street children in major towns survive begging, gambling, stealing, and child labour. These findings reveal the exploitative economic activities that street children endure to survive. Street children are compelled to beg, work, steal and prostitute in order to survive

A study involving 260 participants from different towns in Zimbabwe was conducted by UNICEF (2001). 135 participants were street children who spoke about life on the street. The findings indicated that children do some economic activities to earn some money. These activities included begging (45.7%), vendors – selling ware (14.7%), guarding cars (21.2 %), washing cars (13.1%), and other minor activities. Most children (62.3%) reported that they bought food using their income. Slightly over 18.2% ate leftovers from restaurants and bins, while 8.2% ate from a drop-in Centre, and 9.1% ate at home. This study revealed the different forms by which street children in Zimbabwe earn a living.

According to Human Rights Watch (2014) children look for metal scrap and

plastic bottles at garbage heaps which they sell in exchange for either money, food, or petrol to sniff. Children reported working as vendors, porters, domestic helpers, or labors in homes, restaurants, and other businesses in order to get money for food. Some use sex work for survival. The report quotes children saying that sniffing petrol helps them feel less hungry when they are unable to find food. They also use the money they would have begged for the day to pay the police to stop beating and release them when they are arrested.

The means the street children use to survive are just simple. They live one day at a time. It is challenging to know that children suffer this. Most of them it is not their choice. The current study investigated the conditions of the street children in Kabale. The findings are not far removed from those reviewed here.

2.1.4 Interventions for Controlling Parental Alcohol Abuse

The preceding information demonstrates how parental-alcohol abuse affects children negatively through neglect and abuse. Research to Practice Notes (2006) suggested that since alcohol misuse occurs in contexts while intersecting with other issues, any attempts to address the issues need to recognize and address the complexities. According to Prevent Child Abuse (2003), effective prevention programs that promote safety and well-being of children and families can reduce the suffering of children, assist parents in developing better parenting skills and reduce economic costs on society. Parental child abuse and neglect can be viewed from the point of view of parent-child relationship which hinges on parenting.

Children-care centers have been used to rescue children from alcohol-abusing parents. Cousins and Milner (2006) carried out a study on drug abuse, parenting in

Northern Ireland. The study examined the family backgrounds of a group of young children (n=388) who were looked-after by social services. The study specifically looked at a group (n=162) whose family lives had involved adults who misused drugs. Their findings suggested that parental drug abuse 23 (5.9%) was the main reason for the child being taken into care centers. In Northern Ireland children care centers act as interventions to help children from parental drug abuse. According to a survey conducted in Australia about children who called the helpline, 'Child line', parental-alcohol misuse was connected to a broad range of phenomena. They included the violence in the home, physical and sexual abuse, neglect and breakdown of relationships and children running away (Tomison, 1996, cited in Laslett, 2013). Whilst the children in Australia had a possibility of calling for help, children in Kabale, Uganda on whom this study focuses do not have the luxury of such a facility, therefore have to manage on their own.

Public sensitization intervention programs on alcohol abuse were deployed in Greece among the youth. Dritisas and Theodoratou (2017) termed these interventions Universal prevention programs which would address large groups with the intention of deterring or delaying the onset of a disorder by providing everyone with information and skills possible. This intervention was carried out in Greece in schools whose teachers were willing to cooperate with the pilot program. An interdisciplinary scientific committee selected data from a variety of school-based interventions and adjusted some to the Greek context and sensitivities. The intervention included life skills and competences in intrapersonal and personal domains. In addition there were substance-specific skills and knowledge, and a skill to reduce the likelihood of substance use as a pseudo-mature behaviour or coping strategy. 100 students aged between 15 and 17

agreed to participate in the intervention programme. The clinical setting was a classroom in each school specially adjusted for the intervention during the academic year. The purpose was to reduce or to postpone substance use and abuse in schools in Greece. The 100 students were interviewed at end of the intervention program. 83% of them talked of the positive emotional and interactive climate generated in the small groups. 77% said that they were glad to participate in the intervention and appreciated the life skills that they learnt. 33% were skeptical of the interventions. The intervention was found to be effective in disrupting drug use and preventing drug experimentation.

A popular intervention on alcohol and drug abuse is residential rehabilitation centers where both medical and psychological services are given to the client depending on individual need. Many countries of the world have such centers run either publically or privately or both ways. There are a number of treatment centers in Kenya, and one of such centers run by the government is at Mathale hospital in Nairobi. According to Ndege (2009) most of the treatment centers in Kenya are privately run.

As far as Uganda is concerned, Kalema and Vanderplasschen comment:

Uganda has only one public alcohol and drug unit found in the Butabika national psychiatric referral hospital. Other specialized rehabilitation services are provided by 7 centres mainly concentrated in Kampala. In residential treatment centres clients are offered various psychological activities and are kept in settings that limit their contact with external environment to restrict access to alcohol. They are also given education about chemical dependency emphasizing the benefits of treatment and coping skills (2015).

The treatment centers take care of those who have become very dependent on alcohol. The other treatment is done in the hospitals. According to the WHO (2010) report on Uganda on the availability of treatment on alcohol use disorders there was inpatient and outpatient medical detoxification for less than 10% of the population and no long-term

residential rehabilitation. The facility which is near Kampala is miles away from Kabale District. This makes it both inaccessible and unaffordable to many families and children of Kabale Municipality.

Kasirye and Mutaawe (2010) on their work on alcohol policy, regulation, production, marketing and consumption in Uganda, noted that on one occasion, over 300 people died and over 40 people went blind due to adulterated and unregulated local alcohol. They raised the issue, among others, of small packaging of alcohol in the lowest quantities of 30ml as one of the easiest ways for the industry to lure minors into drinking hard stuff. Against this background preventive measures against alcohol abuse such as; increase of alcohol tax, instituting a Central Licensing Board, government ensuring that the alcohol industry observes the minimum regulatory standards (in terms of packaging, advertising, marketing) have been put in place. These developments show the concern people have regarding alcohol abuse and the desire to improve the situation. This in part is the reason for this study.

Parental-alcohol abuse causes immense suffering to children who eventually leave home in search for safety. The few interventions named above and many others show that there could be chances of improving the status-quo for families. Since there are no such interventions in Kabale Municipality, the researcher envisages that some interventions which are successful elsewhere in the world could be applicable in Uganda's Kabale Municipality.

2.1.5 Review of the Theory

The Erickson's Psychosocial Human Development Theory guided the study. This theory works under the premise that any particular social environment may favor or fail

to encourage a child's psychosocial development. The family with parents and caregivers are the first social beings a child comes in contact with in the early years of development. At this point the parent takes the responsibility to socialize the child giving the norms and values of the life of the society to which they belong. A favorable social environment encourages a child to develop successfully as parents and caregivers would provide promotes early bonds of attachment which promote a healthy development of a child. For example, the children found their residential homes unfavorable and unpredictable for their survival and left in search for better and peaceful places from out of home where they could find or seek some possible comfort. This implies that the children found some family cohesion among their colleagues and that at the time were more favorable compared to their previous homes. This has made us understand how home or environment contributes to the general growth and development of human person. When the environment pose threat upon our lives hence people could not stand the negative pressure that support conflict hence forcing the children to ran way and seek peaceful areas. An environment which is conducive and healthy promotes growth and sustainability.

McLead (2013) commented on Erickson's psychosocial development stages emphasizing the role of a child's caretaker (parent) and the outcomes at each stage. The outcomes would be positive or negative depending on whether the child received appropriate or inappropriate care from the caregiver. The success of the childhood psychosocial stages of development requires parental monitoring. The parent would encourage and reinforce the child's efforts in what the child is doing with the loving presence in order to ensure that what is required in such a developmental stage is attained

and a smooth transition to the next stage takes place.

Similarly, IJzendoorn (2012) basing on attachment theory states that a relationship with primary caregivers is the most influential in children's lives. The same author adds that secure parent-child relationship helps children to regulate their emotions in stressful situations, explore their environment with confidence, and foster their cognitive and language development. Children are predestined to display positive social behaviours which help them to develop future positive relationships. Insecure relationships put children at risk of problem behaviours and psychopathologies. Following on to this Potter and Sullivan (n.d), states that insecure children display behaviours such as avoidance, resistance and they are also disorganized. Emotionally unavailable, abuse and neglect, substance abuse, and prolonged absence of a parent to a child were among contributors to insecure attachment. Grossmann and Grossmann (2009) conducted two longitudinal studies of children's social and emotional development in not-at-risk middle-class two-parent families started in the mid-and late 1970s. One project started with infants at birth and the other when the infant was 11 months old. Parents were interviewed at many occasions using semi-structure interview guides and the same when children were able. Representations of attachment were assessed at ages 10, 16, and 22. The study concluded that young children's experiences of sensitive, accepting, supportive mothers and fathers, experiences of attachment, start a pathway of positive psychosocial development for the child. Such experiences are at the root of secure models of close relationships and healthy self-reliance in the academic domain. Changes in parental acceptance or disruption of family can alter the pathway in either direction, temporarily or permanently. Kronstadt (1991) points out that bonding and

secure attachment enables infants to explore the world with confidence and that it is related to later self-esteem, empathy, persistence on tasks, and problem-solving abilities.

Grossmann and Grossmann (2009, cited in Jzendoorn, 2012) explored the positive development of attachment and its outcomes. Their conclusion incorporated the idea that changes in what bring out positive outcomes can alter the pathway. One such possibility that can alter the pathway of positive attachment is parental alcohol abuse. Under the influence of alcohol parents are impaired at different levels such as emotionally and physically and may not be able to respond appropriately to their children. The treatment alcohol driven parents give to the children creates fear and insecurity for them. In such cases children follow their own designs resulting into increased risk for behavioral difficulties later in life which may include detachment to the streets.

An environment where there is parental-alcohol abuse can cause trauma for the child. The manner alcohol-abusing parents treat children threatens and hinders bonding and forging of relationships. As a result of broken promises, harshness and threats, children learn the “Don’t Trust” mantra all too well with silence and isolation as constant companions (NACA, 2001). This reflects both Erickson’s psychosocial theory of development and Bowlby and Ainsworth’s theory of development.

2.2 Summary and Knowledge Gap

The highlights of the reviewed literature reveal how alcohol misuse has had a negative impact on the children. Children bear the burden originating from the consequences of parental alcohol abuse. Families with alcohol abusing parents meet challenges which include low provision of physical needs, domestic violence, divorce, and premature loss of a parent when alcohol abuse leads to fatal diseases or injuries

among others. In most cases children have suffered child neglect and child abuses of all kinds from their parents under the influence of alcohol. The challenging thing is that in spite of all the dangers that alcohol abuse causes to the individual, their family, and society, alcohol continues to be consumed by alcohol abusers.

Studies done on street children indicate parental alcohol abuse as one of the reasons that caused some children to escape from their homes. Life for a street child reflects a lot of suffering and pain too. Children survive the hardships on the street using simple strategies such as begging. In some countries the public and security personnel harass and torture them.

In order to address parental alcohol abuse different interventions have been employed in many parts of the world with the view of helping alcohol abusers as well as children who become victims of their alcoholic parents' behaviour. These efforts include alcohol treatment centers, child-care centers, public sensitizations, and regulations concerning alcohol abuse.

To the best knowledge of the researcher there seems not to have been a study carried out on how parental alcohol abuse influence children leaving their homes in Kabale municipality. This study used existing studies that have been done on parental alcohol abuse of street children as benchmarks. The findings of the study provide information on which to build effective interventions that would assist in the wellbeing of the parents and children of Kabale municipality

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

This chapter is about the research design, site, study and target population, sample size and sampling techniques, data collection instruments, validation and trustworthiness of research instruments, data collection and analysis procedures, and ethical considerations of the study. The description shows how each of these concepts was an instrument in the study.

3.1 Research Design

According to Kumar (2014) a research design is the road map that one chooses to take on a research journey in search for as much relevance, validity, objectivity, accuracy and feasibility as possible. A research design is a procedure of inquiry (Creswell, 2014). In this study, a qualitative approach was chosen because of its flexibility and ability to consider crucial aspects of human phenomena such as emotions and attitudes which cannot be directly observed under laboratory-like research conditions. Qualitative approaches focus on a few participants' experiences to describe, reflect and explain existing phenomena in order to highlight insight and expand knowledge while addressing the research questions (Baskarada, 2014; Creswell, 2003; in Asiamah, Mensah, and Oteng-Abayie, 2017). According to Mugenda & Mugenda (2003), qualitative research includes design, techniques and measures that do not produce discrete numerical data.

This qualitative study used a phenomenological design approach for a research method. Creswell defines a phenomenological research as a qualitative strategy where the researcher pointedly focuses on human world views and experiences as they emerge from the natural context of the participants. In this survey, the researcher chose the

phenomenological design as an appropriate vehicle of exploring and gaining participants' insights into the phenomenon of children leaving parental homes for street life in Kabale Municipality. The phenomenological and interpretative qualities embedded in qualitative methods enabled the researcher to collect data, understand and explain the questions immediately, deeply and exhaustively, a process which is highlighted by (Mugenda & Mugenda, 2003). Using a face to face interviews in this study, the researcher understood some of the dynamics surrounding parental-alcohol abuse and its role in creating teenage homelessness in Kabale Municipality.

3.2 Site Description, Study Population and Target Population

3.2.1 Site Description

Kabale Municipality in Kabale District is located in South-West Uganda and shares a close border with the Republic of Rwanda. It is approximately 420 kilometres (260 miles) from Uganda's main city, Kampala. Kabale District is at a high altitude area of Uganda, with a height ranging between 1,200 to 3,000 metres above sea level. As of 2009, the population density was believed to be 318 people per Square Km. It boasts of a green relief, interlocking landscapes, and densely populated hills and valleys, with a culture of intense cultivation. The two yearly rainy seasons give it a cool and friendly climate. The off shoot to the mountainous nature of Kabale and its surroundings, means that it is difficult to construct road networks needed for the transportation of agricultural produce and the delivery of other services such as health and education (Langan and Farmer 2014; Kabale District Council 2011: 9-13).

According to the Kabale Municipality Statistical Abstract of 2012, the municipality was 33 square kilometres and was expected to expand. It is divided in three

local administrative divisions, Northern, Southern and Central. It is within these Kabale Municipality administrative zones that children who leave homes for diverse reasons finally establish themselves a new type of citizenship and residence.

3.2.2 Study and Target Population

A target population is defined as a group of individuals/participants with specific areas of interest and relevance to the study (Bartlett et al., 2001; Creswell, 2003; cited in Asiamah, Mensah, and Oteng-Abayie, 2017). In this study the target population were children of Kabale municipality who left their homes due to parental alcohol abuse and were living in children-care centres. The concept of target population is clarified further to an accessible population such that the actual study takes place with the accessible population. In this study the accessible population was former street children from The Shepherd Centre and Grace Villa children-care centres. The children had left home due to parental-alcohol abuse, lived on the streets before their redemption and relocation to The Shepherd Centre and Grace Villa children-care centres. According to the administrators, The Shepherd Centre cared for between 48 and 54 children, while Grace Villa took care of over 100 children, 24 of whom were residents. Up to 50%-60% had alcohol-abusing parents. The long term aim of the centres is to resettle the children with their families or relatives.

3.3 Sample and Sampling Techniques

According to Kumar (2014), in a qualitative study, a sample is composed of a few individuals from whom the required information is collected. Creswell asserts that a small number characterizes a qualitative study and for a phenomenological study recommends a sample size of a typical range from 3 to 10. At the time of the study

records in the Kabale probation office indicated that there were 11 children-care centres run by NGOs which were taking care of children who left their homes for different reasons, or who had been abandoned by their parents. The current study was carried out at 2 of these children-care centres; one of the girls and the other of the boys. Purposeful and simple random sampling techniques were used in the study. Table 1: presents the sampling framework.

Table 1: Sample Framework

Site	Participant	Population	Sampling	Sample size
The Shepherd Center	Children	48	Purposive & simple random	5
The Shepherd Center	Caretakers	5	Purposive	2
Grace Villa	Children	24	Purposive & simple random	5
Grace Villa	Caretakers	7	Purposive	2
Probation office	Officer	2	Purposive	1
Total				15

The sample for the study was a combination of children and adults. There were 10 children participants; 5 boys and 5 girls between 10 and 18 years old. The choice of boy and girl children participants was done in order to investigate how the different sexes experienced and reacted to their drunken parents. The adults were 5, who were either taking care of the children at the care centers or had been mandated by the government (probation) officer to see to the wellbeing of children in the area. This made the study sample size of 15 participants. Table 2: presents a list of the research participants showing their age and status.

Table 2: List of participants

	Participant code	Age	Status
1	KC 1	17	Female
2	KC 2	16	Female
3	KC 3	17	Female
4	KC 4	16	Female
5	KC 5	15	Female
6	KC 6	17	Male
7	KC 7	15	Male
8	KC 8	16	Male
9	KC 9	15	Male
10	KC 10	12	Male
11	SH 1	Adult	Male
12	SH 2	Adult	Male
13	GV 3	Adult	Female
14	GV 4	Adult	Female
15	PO 5	Adult	Male

3.4 Descriptions of Instruments and Methods of Data Collection

A phenomenological research design has a strong philosophical underpinning and typically involves conducting interviews (Georgi, 2009; and Moustakas, 1994; in Creswell, 2014). According to Creswell (2014) a qualitative researcher is a key instrument for collecting data through examining documents, observing behaviour, interviewing and documenting. Therefore the methods of data collection were in-depth interviews (questioning, listening), observation and recording. Interview guides, a voice recorder and the researcher herself were the data collection instruments. All the instruments in data collection operated simultaneously. While the interview was going on, it was voice recorded, while researcher listened to and observed the interviewee attentively.

Kumar (2014) described an in-depth face-to face interview as a useful method of

data collection that provides freedom in terms of content and structure. Kumar adds that the researcher has the freedom to choose the order of asking questions and keeps in mind the context, the choice of the words, and the explanations to the respondent. Flexibility played a role in the study especially because of the need to translate the interview guide into the local language. The flexible quality allowed the researcher to adjust the questions and to clarify them when appropriate.

These interview guides were made up of open-ended questions designed by the researcher according to the research questions. There was an interview guide for the 10 children and different ones for the care-takers and the probation officer. The interview guides were designed in English by the researcher. There was a direct translation into the local language as was judged necessary when the interviews were going on by the researcher. This was possible since the researcher spoke the language (Rukiga) of the participants.

The researcher carried out the observations as well. Kumar (2014) explains that observation is a method for collecting primary data. It is a purposeful, systematic and selective way of watching and listening an interaction or phenomenon. While the conducting the interviews the researcher observed and took note of the non-verbal communication cues of the participants in order to gather a more comprehensive collection of data regarding the experiences of the participants. The researcher observed and took note of the body movements, behaviours, emotions, and tone of voice of the participants as forms of communication.

Each of the interviews was recorded with an audio recorder and transcribed later. At the very start of every interview the researcher sought consent from the participant to record

the interview. Recording the interview enabled the dialogue to continue without interruption as well as having all the data intact at the end. The recorded data was later transcribed in preparation for analysis, presentation, and discussion.

3.5 Credibility/ trustworthiness of the Study

To ensure credibility of the findings multiple approaches were used (Creswell, 2014) to collecting data. These approaches were interview and observation. Data was also collected by triangulation (Creswell, 2014). In triangulation the data collection instruments were designed for three categories of participants from different walks of life; the children (5 boys and 5 girls), the caretakers, and the probation officer. Although each category had their own interview guide, the formatting and the issues explored were similar thus driving at similar required response. The guiding questions were posed according to each category and the responds came from different stand points.

A voice recorder was used to record the interviews to ensure quality information and quality field notes. At the transcribing and analysis stage, regular cross checking was done by playing back the recorded information. This was to ensure that all the relevant information given was well captured (Creswell, 2014). At this stage the responses were inter-rated (Carole, Kimberline, Almut, & Winterstein, 2008; Li, 2015) in order to find the common themes given by the respondents. Furthermore, when the data from the interviews was compiled, it was crossed-checked by some of the participants to enhance accuracy. Peer debriefing was done for the same purpose (Creswell, 2014). Having done this, a detailed report was made as is recorded in chapter four of this study.

3.6 Data Collection Procedures

At the reception of the study, the researcher made inquiries from the probations

officer about the existence of children-care centers within Kabale Municipality. She learnt that there were 11 of them. Having explained the intention of the research to the probation officer, two children's care centers were recommended for the study. The researcher made a pre-visited the centers, met the administrators of the centers and presented her intention of carrying out a research. The idea was well received by the administrators and the preparations for the study proceeded.

Prior to going to the field for data collection in Uganda, the researcher sought and obtained written research permission from the head of department (HOD) of Counseling Psychology at the Catholic University of Eastern Africa (CUEA) in Nairobi, Kenya. The letter was addressed to the office of the Town Clerk, Kabale Municipality. In turn, the office of the Town Clerk issued a research permit authorizing the research to conduct the study in the area. The issuing of the research permit by the town clerk's office signified consent and approval for the research to be carried out within the municipality. The researcher visited the children-care centers and met the administrators. She explained the purpose and procedures of the research. The administrators consented to the study, and signed a consent form on behalf of the children who were to take part in the study on the premises. Appointments were also secured during the visit.

Data was gathered from the participants by a face-to-face interview lasting between 45 minutes to an hour. At the onset of each interview the researcher explained to the participant personally the procedure it would take which included assurance of confidentiality. The interviews were conducted in a private space and environment to ensure maximum confidentiality. The researcher personally administered the interviews. A voice recorder was used to capture the information which was later transcribed.

3.7 Data Analysis Procedure

Data analysis is the process of bringing order, structure and meaning to the collected information (Mugenda & Mugenda 2003). In this study such a process started with the researcher transcribing each of the interviews from the voice recorder. This was followed by “winnowing” the information to retain what was relevant (Creswell, 2014).

During this process of “winnowing” material of the same content from the different participants was brought together. Coding using significant statements from the participants, as Creswell (2014) suggests, was done for content analysis and organized manually. Through this process, themes from research questions emerged. The presentation of themes and discussion of the findings were done in a narrative form. The researcher included direct quotes where it was found appropriate from the transcribed and recorded data.

3.8 Ethical Considerations of the Study

When carrying out a research, ethical practice is the professional practice undertaken in accordance with the principles of accepted codes of conducts for a given profession or group (Kumar, 2014). Ethical practice in psychological and counseling research demands that we avoid any harm on the research participants (American Counseling Association; ACA, 2014). In this survey, the researcher took different measures to protect the interviewees; develop trust in them; promote the integrity of the research; guard against misconduct and impropriety that might reflect on their organization or institution (Israel & Hay, 2006; cited in Creswell, 2014). The researcher adhered to the research ethical considerations regarding confidentiality, informed consent, and privacy. To ensure this, the interviews were carried out in a private space on

the premises. The names of the participants replaced by identification codes to ensure privacy and security in the study. Additionally, all the authors cited in this study have been acknowledged.

Before going to the field to collect data the researcher sought clearance from CUEA postgraduate authorities and it was granted by the HOD of psychology. The clearance introduced the researcher to the administration of the research site, Kabale municipality. In turn the Kabale municipality administrator (town Clerk) issued a research permit authorizing the researcher to carry out the research in the area. The research permit from introduced the researcher to the children-care centers administration to seek permission to carry out the study. The issuing of the research permit by the administration of Kabale Municipality to the researcher signified consent and approval for the research to be carried out within the municipality.

The research permit introduced the researcher to the administrator of the children-care centers. The researcher took time to explain the nature and purpose of the study to each of the administrators and sought their formal consent to carry out the study at the premises with the children. The researcher promised confidentiality during and after the study. The consent was granted and the administrators signed a consent form on behalf of the children since they were minors under their care.

At the beginning of each interview the researcher explained the nature and purpose of the study to each participant and assured them confidentiality. Consent was sought and each adult participant signed the consent form. The executive directors of the centers gave formal consent and signed the consent form on their behalf of the under age children, and use of the premises for the same.

Conclusion

This chapter has presented the phenomenological approach as a guide in studying how parental-alcohol abuse influences children who leave their homes for a precarious street life in Kabale Municipality. The study was guided by a set of ethical considerations and procedures. To ensure confidentiality each participant was given an identification code instead of the real name. Interviews were conducted in private spaces for maximum confidentiality. The qualitative character of social research allows the study a small number of interviewees to offer accurate and reliable insights in social phenomena in a given social and natural context. Let us now turn to chapter four.

CHAPTER FOUR
DATA PRESENTATION AND INTERPRETATION OF FINDINGS

This chapter presents the data, discusses and interprets the findings of the study on the influence of parental alcohol abuse on children leaving their homes for the streets in Kabale Municipality in Uganda.

4.1.0 Demographic Characteristics of Child participants

From the interview with the children was gathered regarding the following areas; their age, family size, birth order, status of parents, age when the child left home, and years spent on the street. Table 3: presented a summary of the findings.

Table 3: Demographic Characteristics

		Boys	Girls	Total	Percentage
Family size of children	1-3	0	2	2	20
	4- 6	1	3	4	40
	7- 9	4	0	4	40
	Total	5	5	10	100
Birth order	Only child	0	1	1	10
	First born	0	2	2	20
	Middle born	5	2	7	70
	Last born	0	0	0	00
	Total	5	5	10	100
Parental Status	Only mother alive	3	0	3	30
	Only father alive	0	0	0	00
	Both parents alive	2	0	2	20
	Both parents dead	0	5	5	50
	Total	5	5	10	100
Years spent on the street	0	0	5	5	50
	1 – 2	2	0	2	20
	3 – 4	3	0	3	30
	Total	5	5	10	100

The researcher sought to find information about the relationship between the

demographic characteristics of children and parental alcohol abuse. This was important because it would provide the study with some practical insights on the type of children who reacted to the alcohol-abusing social environment of the family by leaving home. The findings indicate that most boys were from families of siblings between 4 and 9, of middle birth order, and all had at least one parent alive. The girls were from family sizes that were either small (1-3 members) or medium (4 -6 members). Their birth order ranged from only-child to middle born, and all were orphans. Except for two who had both parents, the rest of the children had no fathers. If children of such tender age had no father this implied that their fathers died young. Dying young is one of the effects of alcohol abuse (WHO, 2014). All the boys in the study were from the middle birth order. There seems to be a relationship between birth order and children leaving home. This could be associated with the Adlerian theory of personality and characteristics of middle born children, developed from their interactions with the parents (Birth Order Bulletin #4359). According to Gustafson (2010) the middle-borns are considered more rebellious and more likely to challenge authority. They often have a more difficult time finding their place of significance in the family. Consequently there might be a correlation between middle born boy-children, unhappiness at home, and running away to the streets.

The findings also indicated that the girls left home between the ages of 11 and 14, and did not spend time on the streets. Further inquiries informed the researcher that there were no street girls in Kabale town. According to participant GV 3 all the girls in the child-care center were brought by their guardians, except 2 who had been left on the street by their mother and the Probation Officer brought them to the center.

Participants KC 10 who had spent more than 2 years on the street said that there were

never girls seen or even heard of on the streets of Kabale town. Most of the participants said that girls who get mistreated by their drunken parents and they get on the street stay a short time because either kind people quickly take them off to offer them jobs as house girls or they go to work as prostitutes, or get married young. This is contrary to the studies done by HRW (2014) in other towns of Uganda which indicated that there were boys and girls on the streets.

4.1.1 Influence of Parental Alcohol Abuse on Children Leaving their Homes

The researcher sought information about the influence of parental alcohol abuse on children leaving their homes. This was important since it would offer good and effective insights about the main causes of children leaving their home to join the street life families. The field findings generated diverse views and thoughts about this issue and the majority of the research participants, (specifically the children) narrated their home and family experiences with sorrow in their voices. They described what their alcohol-drinking parents did or did not do for their children. Children shared what they noticed their parents doing before them that were not pleasant and this in a way influenced their departure from home. Child caretakers at the child-care centres and the Probation Officer gave their views about how children were treated by their parents from the dimension of their work. The findings hinged around physical and psychological abuse, domestic violence, parent-child relationship inconsistency, parental sexual misconduct, and neglect. The following are the findings in a more detailed presentation of the responses to the interviews.

Most parents drank alcohol daily

Responding to the question about how often parents drank alcohol, the general

response was that it was daily. The parent that drank was either the mother, both mother and father, or guardians depending on who the child was staying with. For example participant KC 2 lived with an aunt whose husband drank daily.

After my mother died my aunt brought me to her home so I may continue school. My uncle who is a teacher drank alcohol daily and would return home in the night drunk as late as 1 or 2 am (2018).

Participant KC 5 came from a family of heavy drinkers, the uncles and aunts drunk heavily daily. Participant KC 8 lived with a grandfather who drank heavily daily.

My grandfather would be very drunk daily. He would go to work in the morning a return in the evening drunk (February, 2018).

Participant KC 9 had a mother who drank daily.

My mother drank daily. She would leave us at home very early without food and return late in the night drunk (February, 2018).

Participant KC 10 had both parents who drank heavily some days. Most participants said that parents would arrive home late in the night.

While parents would be out drinking, children would be left at home. Children dreaded their parent's arrival from drinking because they were never sure of how they would be treated. The participants said that parents would mistreat their children by beating, insulting, chasing them out of the house into the open cold air, or a combination of the three. Such treatment the children found very difficult to endure all the time.

Parents earned the money they spent on alcohol

The findings from the participants about how parents got money which they spent on alcohol revealed that it was earned through a variety of ways. For example, participant KC 2 stayed with an aunt whose husband earned a government salary but spent most of it on alcohol. The uncle of participant KC 3 raised the money from a monthly salary. The

father of participant KC 6 worked as a herdsman and the money he was paid was spent on alcohol. Participant KC 4 was not very sure how the money was raised but noticed that the neighbours would leave their homes in the morning and return drunk in the evening.

Participant SH 1 also mentioned that some sell family property. SH 1 said with a voice full of sadness, “*One child reported to me that her mother had bought alcohol by selling half the little Christmas package that had been given to the child to celebrate with the family*”. Participant KC 7 said that the parents raised the money by selling their farm produce when it was in season and other times it was from casual labour. Participant GV 4 gave the following response, “*Some women grow whatever and sell it. Or women can grow crops and husbands steal them and sell them in order to buy alcohol*”. To the same question the response of Participant GV 3 went as follows;

I have no idea. But men get money from women to drink. Did you know women work and men take the money? Women would rather be with a drunken husband than alone. That is what I do not understand. They say if you are alone nobody respects you. They would rather respect you with a drunken man (February, 2018).

The response of participant PO 5 was as follows;

For your information most men (husbands) just grab anything from home like what the wife will have harvested. They just take and sell. We have had such cases where family property was sold by the man, such as harvests, even land. To investigate it was for alcohol. It is difficult to imagine parents selling food while their families, especially children, are suffering (February, 2018).

Then Participant SH 2 commented thus, “*Most of the children stay with their grandparents who are frail. Surprisingly, though frail, they still spend the little income they get on alcohol*”.

The findings indicate that the sources of the money parents spend on alcohol were

casual labour, sale of farm produce, government salary and sometimes sale of family property including land. The participants, especially, children shared that they could not imagine how the parents spent money on alcohol when they were having little food in their homes. Spending money on alcohol undermined the possibility of parents providing food for the children.

Home Experiences

With parents earning money and spending it on alcohol, participants were asked to describe children's home experiences. Different experiences were shared. The following were the findings:

Neglect and Abuse

To most children, alcohol abusing parents neglected them and this deprived them from accessing their basic needs. Children are vulnerable. Child neglect included poor provision of food as well as leaving the children unattended.

Participant GV 3 had this to say about parents neglecting their children;

When both parents drink, children are left unattended. When a mother drinks the spirit of parenting is abandoned. She never cares whether children eat or not. She goes to the bar and comes home late. Some would return as late as 10 pm or even 2 am. Many will think of going home when there is no more alcohol in the bar for sale. This is child neglect (February 2018).

Participant SH 2 shared an experience of a child who experienced neglect from the mother.

One child had a mother who would take a mat to the bar and sleep there. For some days the children would not see her. The days the mother would be gone children would have to take care of themselves. What they did to care for themselves was not investigated. Most likely they wandered around begging (February 2018).

With the mother away from home, children took care of themselves. In such cases not only do the children miss out on the basic physical needs such as food, but they also they

miss out on parental guidance and monitoring. In such instances children simply guess what to do and how to behave.

With sadness detected in the voice participant SH 2 exclaimed, “Children have faced a lot, a lot! When they share you can cry. When parents return home drunk, all they do is to beat their children. Children are beaten so badly that they get scared of their very homes”.

Participant PO 5 said that children from homes where there was parental alcohol abuse had terrible, violent and stressful experiences. Participant PO 5 shared the experience of talking to a child on the street thus;

Those who are not violent will share. One child told me, ‘ah, at home it was really terrible. My father used to beat me. My parents could beat me now and then especially when they would be drunk. Even at home I used to sleep outside’. Family environment was violent and stressing for the child. The child ended up looking for an alternative environment which became the street (February 2018).

Participant GV 3 also presented an experience of two boys whose mother drank alcohol.

A case of a boy we take care of who has a mother only. She was the problem. She drank too much. She even had a mat that she would go with in the bar and sleep there. The boy had worked and bought a goat, and his mother sold the goat for alcohol. That is when he came to me crying. And he had a little brother with him. So he was also a mother to his little brother though he was a child. So we get a lot of it (February 2018).

Here “*So we get a lot of it*” seems to indicate the kind of shared stress that children of alcohol abusing parents face from their parents. The mother of the two children neglected them and frustrated them by selling the goat one had worked hard to purchase. The elder boy had taken on the parenting role over his young brother. This affirms what NACADA (2011) who pointed out that parental alcohol abuse jeopardizes the care of children. In the case of the two boys, the elder one took over the role of mother (Tunnard, 2002).

The following are the lived experiences children shared. Many of the experiences shared had a complexity of issues such as neglect, abuse, parental inconsistency, and rejection. Such experiences combined to generate confusion and stress for the children.

Participant KC 6 had both parents who drank every day. The description of parental experience was;

Our parents were tough especially my dad. Every time he came home drunk he would beat us children. He would beat me more than others saying, "You are not my son". This was because my skin is darker than the rest of the children. Whenever he was sober it was fine but when drunk it would be tough (February 2018).

Participant KC 6 experienced a combination of inconsistency, abuse and rejection. It was bad enough to be beaten like other children in the family were beaten, but being disowned made the situation worse; a rejection by the father. Yet the participant explained such mistreatment happened when the father was drunk and never when he was sober. Such a swing from one extreme of child care to abuse and rejection demonstrates inconsistency. This inconsistency can bring confusion in the mind of a child. This kind of treatment reflects the work of Mayes & Truman (2002) cited in Mathenge (2016).

Participant KC 2 said;

There was no peace at home. I used to stay with my aunt and her husband. I would do most of the domestic duties and go to school as well while my cousins did very little. Many times my aunt would insult me. I was never given the basic needs for school. The aunt's husband would drink too much daily. Their son had also become a drug and alcohol addict and he and his father would sometimes fight. I was never happy there. I prayed and I was very happy when I was brought here to the centre (February, 2018).

Besides feeling neglected and abused the living environment was abusive by having father and son drunk and fighting in the home. Such an environment in a home where there is child abuse and neglect, with physical fights between family members may be

frightening and uncomfortable for a child.

After a pause and with a deep breath participant KC 9 continued;

I used to spend time wandering around the trading centres. If my mother would see me she would punish me when we got home. Often she threatened to kill us children saying we were many for her to take care of. One day she beat me heavily. I remember it very well. I was about 9 years old. She tied my both hands, hung me up in the house and beat me while hanging. It was at this time when she mentioned she was going to kill us that I told my elder brother that I was leaving home and I did so. (February 2018).

The experience of KC 9 represents a situation of parental neglect with poor provision of food, psychological and physical abuses through quarrels and beating that left children traumatized. The person that a child calls mother, who would be security for that child, was the one inflicting torture on the children as described. Where the child hoped for love and care there was a contrary and horrifying experience of being tied up, hanged and beaten, a condition of helplessness with no means of escape. The child sought an alternative secure place by moving to the streets. Participant KC 6 with the face down said, “*Life was difficult*”. This participant said no more. Even with a long pause nothing more was said. This seemed to say it all. The expression seemed to indicate a lot of painful experiences that the participant could not express at the time.

Participant KC 10 recalled and narrated one experience and shared it almost in tears;

My parents used to drink alcohol every day and would come home late. As children we remained at home but with no food. The day I left home I remember there was a lot of darkness. It was around 8 or 9 pm. I used to go at a lady's work place whose name was Munyankole during the day and peel Irish potatoes for her and she would give me chips. I would return home before my parents. This day I returned home after my parents. My father beat me very much. He put a brick on my chest and stepped on it as he beat me. When he released me I ran away. My mother followed me and found me. And when she found me she cut me by the elbow (showing the scar). This made me very angry and I left home for the streets. My father died when I was already here (the child-care centre). When he died I

felt angry and sad. (Pauses: lost in thought) I feel sad now when I remember him (February 2018).

The sharing of participant KC 10 brings forth stressful and traumatizing experiences that are highlighted in parental neglect, physical and psychological abuse. The parent was absent to the children most of the day and did not provide the basics such as food. This is neglect. It also points out to physical and psychological abuse where both mother and father physically beat the child. Mothers are normally sympathetic and protective of their children. It was not so with KC 10. Both parents administered serious torture and left the child helpless.

On the other hand one would imagine life would be better for vulnerable children in the care of grandparents. This did not seem to be the case for some children. Participant KC 8 said; *“Life would be bad some days when grandfather would come home drunk and throw us children out of the house at night to stay in the open”*. This was said without much emphasis as if it was a normal thing to happen. After a long pause Participant KC 8 shared with sadness in the voice the following experience of staying with a grandfather who drank alcohol;

I had regular beatings and verbal abuses from my grandfather when he would be drunk which made me uncomfortable. He would beat me and abuse me saying ‘that is why you left your home’. There was a time he beat me and I bled from the nose. This happened when I had returned from collecting water and he found me sitting on the veranda. When he came and saw me there he pounced on me and beat me for nothing and I started bleeding. That day I left home and went on the street (February 2018).

Underpinned in the narration of participant KC8 is Erickson’s psychosocial theory of human development as does attachment theory. The treatment received from the parent (grandfather), beating accompanied by insults communicated a sense of rejection, thus mistrust and confusion. Being beaten by the grandfather seemed to be a regular

experience. One can only imagine the confusion this child had when beaten without explanation. The grandfather who would have been the refuge and protection beat the grandchild to bleeding point. This did not meet the expectations of the child. The point to note is that the grandfather was drunk when he beat the grandchild. The culture demands the child to accord respect to grandparents and has no provision of self-defence for such a child. The only way out was to leave home and go on the streets.

Domestic conflict and violence

Many of the things that happen to children in the family resulting from alcohol abuse may become public while others hardly ever get told. Domestic violence was of such things implicated in the findings of the study. This study echoes the finding in Ghimire (2014) studies in Nepal where domestic violence is explained to include beating. Participant GV 3, a child caretaker, shared the following about parental alcohol abuse and family;

Kabale has the highest prevalence of alcoholism. Some kids do not bring it up as an issue because the problem is so common that nobody thinks it is an issue. For example one day the kids came running to me and asked me to come running because the mother of Anne (pseudo name) was bleeding on the road just above our house. (Anne was one of the children in the care centre at the time. Her mother's husband was a step father of Anne). Anna's mother had been beaten badly by her husband when she asked him for salt at night when he was drunk. He got angry and started bashing her, and jumped up and down on her abdomen. When we got her into hospital we were told that he had burst her spleen and intestines. She died (February 2018).

One can presume that it was not the first time Anna's mother was beaten. This study did not have any other reference to prior incidences of such beating. However her death was as a result of being beaten recklessly by her drunken husband. One can only imagine what went on through the mind of Anne as she watched her mother dying having been beaten by a step-father. The case of Anne's mother presents a typical example of

domestic violence and the many other associated problems due to parental alcohol abuse.

Participant KC 9 had both parents alive but not living together. The lived experience was with the mother especially her behaviour towards the children and the neighbours. There was great sorrow in the tone of voice as the experience was being shared. The experience went thus;

It was hard; there were quarrels at home and with the neighbours initiated by my mother. She would arrive late about 11pm drunk and begin to quarrel and throw us children out of the house. Besides she used to bring men in the house (February, 2018).

Participant KC 7 narrated the experience of witnessing the parents fighting and it was unpleasant and difficult to watch. The experience of what happened went as follows;

It was late in the evening when my parents returned home drunk and started fighting. This made the neighbours to gather around and they started looking on and laughing at them. I got upset, uncomfortable and angry. I disliked the fact that they were fighting and people were laughing at them. I could imagine how people would be laughing at me because they had seen my parents fighting. I did not like it. So at that moment I left home (February 2018).

Parents fighting in public made participant KC 7 feel so ashamed. It was uncomfortable imagining how the neighbours would be referring to this incident. This was the reason that finally made KC 7 to leave home. The reaction of KC 7 reflects what Windle (1996) says that prolonged marital conflict, influenced by parental alcohol use, contributed to the child's running away from home.

Parental Sexual Misconduct

Parents could be insensitive of their sexual behaviours before their children.

Participant SH 2 said that there were many experiences children whose parents abuse alcohol shared. One such experience was associated with the separation of parents. The sharing went thus, “*Single parenting (mothers or father) creates a situation where other*

men or women are brought into the (house) home. Such parental behaviour confuses children". Experiences of children witnessing such things from their parents scandalize children. Participant SH 1 shared an experience of one child;

The child was living with the mother in a house which was a single room. The mother was bringing home other men every night. The child was tired of seeing such acts. 'One day', the child said, 'I decided to leave home and never to go back again'. Under such circumstances the child had limited options (February 2018).

No matter the behaviour of the parent, children bear it without commenting but it is obvious it affects them psychologically. The reaction of this child is an indicator that the behaviour of the mother was not appreciated. The reaction of the child by moving out of the home is a separation whereas there would have been a behaviour that would bring about attachment (attachment theory) for the positive development of the child.

The following was an experience of Participant KC 10;

My father used to bring some food at home whenever he got money, like matoke and posho. But my mother would bring men in the house and say that they were the ones who had brought the food. This was very bad (February 2018).

Participant KC 7 responded thus;

Both our parents drank but did not harass us. We used to have one meal a day, supper. But our house was not big enough. Our parents had one room and us children another. In our room as children there were two beds, girls shared a bed and boys shared the other bed. I did not find it comfortable (February, 2018).

A shared small space within the small house made participant KC 7 uncomfortable. If one was to visualize the housing condition that this participant described there seems to be a sense of stress that such environment can generate. It is as if the sleeping space was not enough leading to an invasion of privacy within the house for both children and parents.

Food shortage

Most participants shared their experiences of never having enough food at their homes. After a pause and with a deep breath participant KC 9 said, “*Ah! No food! There would be one meal a day which my mother would prepare in the morning before going to work and ask us to have it for supper and she would return late at night drunk*”. This experience was shared with anguish. Many other children shared the same. On the other hand those who may not have shared did not consider it a big deal as it was almost normal to have just one meal a day for them.

Parental inconsistency

Some children also mentioned that they experienced parental inconsistent behaviour towards them. When parents were sober they treated them very well. Children felt loved and cared for by their parents, but when the parents were drunk the children felt treated harshly. The treatment moved from loving and caring to physical, verbal and psychological abuse.

The experience of participant KC 10 was that the father would be caring when he was sober but a different person when drunk. The experience was described as follows;

When my father got money he would use some of it to buy food for the family, but when he was drunk he became tough. Yeah! One day he put a brick on my chest beat me badly standing over the brick. When he released me, my mother did not help. She ran after me and cut me at the elbow. That day I decided to leave home and go to the street (February 2018).

Participant KC 5 described the experience as follows;

I liked my home when my aunt and uncle were not drunk because they would take me to be a daughter at home. It was cool! Because I was the only child I got anything I wanted. But when they were drunk they abused me and took me to be nothing. My aunt would even throw me out of the house at night and I would stay in the open for the whole night. It was confusing. I did not know she was not my mother. One day when she came home drunk I asked her for food and she abused

me and asked me to go and ask my mother yet she knew my mother was dead. She also abused my uncle when she was drunk and he stopped paying my school fees. I left living with her and went to the village where my grandfather started paying fees for me. However, because of jealousy of my other paternal uncles who drank heavily, my grandfather also stopped paying fees for me (February 2018).

Usually girls are protected by family and society, the experience of participant KC 5 of being thrown out of the house at night for a girl of a tender age, all by herself, was unusual. This just shows how much alcohol can make the alcohol abuser so unreasonable. The comments the drunken aunt made to the child when she asked for the basic need such as food were unusual too especially to a child whose mother had died. Yet in her sober state the aunt would not give such a response to a child with such a history. KC 5 also experienced inconsistencies in parental care. She felt spoiled with loving care on one hand, when her guardian was sober, and on the other hand, neglected without being provided with food, and abused (like throwing her out of the house at night) when she was drunk. Such inconsistencies all together can be categorized under physical and psychological child abuse. Mulaudzi (2002) as cited by Mathege (2016) describes such inconsistencies as ways of parenting viewed in parents' emotional status swinging from caring, loving and entertaining to being violent, argumentative and withdrawn, which frightens children.

A close look at the experiences of children in their homes revealed that there were many challenges at home. Participants expressed the different stressful experiences children had gone through when their parents were drunk. Parents beat their children, insulted them, ordered them out of the house at night, neglected them by being absent a lot of the time, were inconsistent, and did not provide them with food. Children also witnessed the sexual activities of their parents, and parental domestic conflict sometimes in public. Such living conditions made the home uncomfortable for the children. Children

endured those experiences until such time when they left home in search for an alternative environment.

The Eventual Decision to Leave Home

There was an investigation about what made them to leave their homes. The researcher wished to understand what finally happened that children left their homes. The participants shared what finally made them to leave home.

Ah! Alcohol would cause many problems at home.

Participant KC 6 explained his experience as follows;

Ah! Alcohol would cause many problems at home. I did not like it. I left home because of poverty resulting from drinking alcohol. Such as there was never enough food at home. Whenever my parents would get money they would not buy food they would instead spend it on alcohol and some days we would sleep on empty stomachs. We did not even have clothes. I felt neglected. Some days I would be wandering in the village searching for something to eat. However, being on the street was better than being at home (February 2018).

Participant KC 6 highlighted how parental alcohol abuse brings about poverty. The parental income, no matter how small, when spent on alcohol the family is driven into poverty. Comparing the suffering at the home to the suffering on the street, for participant KC 6 the suffering on the street could be tolerated better than life at home. The researcher realised that children choosing the street to home, as was the case with participant KC 6, indicated that there were more difficulties experienced in their homes. In such families where children would have nothing to eat during the day, and parents returning home late in the night drunk, insulting, beating, and driving children out of the house, would leave children wondering what that could mean. Children could not comprehend how their parents would find money to buy alcohol but no money for food and other basic needs.

Participant KC 7 had the following to say in relation to detachment from the

family and running to the street;

I wanted to go to school and my parents were not able to send me. Actually one day when I asked to go to school they said to me in a harsh voice, 'You cannot go to school'. Then I left home and went to the street. (February 2018).

What participant KC 7 received from the parents as a response to the request to go to school seems to have been frightening. The harsh voice with which the refusal to the request was communicated was frightening. The studies of Birech, et al, (2013) among the Nandi of Kenya, and Pratibha, Mathur, and Ansu (2013) in India also indicate that children had left school because of their parental drug and alcohol abuse.

The experience that made participant KC 5 to leave home was shared with sadness in the voice as follows;

Influenced by my uncles who drank a lot, my grandfather stopped paying fees for me. There were other problems after my parents died such as my uncle attempting to rape my elder sister and her running away from home and disappearing. My other sister was accused by my aunt of befriending her husband. She too left home and got married at a young age. She is unhappy in her marriage. Ah! I was relieved when my grandmother brought me to this centre (February 2018).

For this child one problem was added to another problem. Listening to the tone of voice with which the experiences were shared communicated the kind of deep pain that could not be put into words. The tone of voice low and slow as the sharing went on.

Participant KC 2's shared a similar experience thus;

There was no peace at home. My uncle and aunt did not keep the promise to take care of me when both my parents died. They stopped paying my school fees after a short time and did not give me the requirements saying they had no money yet every day my uncle would be drunk. What upset me most was when I asked for a roll of toilet paper and plate and they refused to give them to me. Then my aunt threw a cup at me but it did not hit me (February 2018).

Participant KC 2 expressed what one would consider a betrayal as well as an abuse. The participant looked very frail and sad at the time of the interview. The researcher detected

a deep seated pain from the tone of voice as the experience was being shared, an experience of neglect, as well as of emotional and physical abuse. There was also disrespect and violence in the throwing of the cup. Listening to the participant the researcher detected a sense of shock and helplessness from the participant having been mistreated and let down by people in whom trust had been invested.

The findings of the study about children leaving their homes revealed a multiplicity of experiences encountered when their parents were drunk. Alcohol abusing parents raised money either by earning a salary or by doing casual work or from the sale of agricultural produce. Most of the money which these parents raised was spent on alcohol and for most of these parents hardly any amount was used for the welfare of the children at home; not even for food. At the same time children were harshly treated by their parents when they were drunk. Children experienced neglect, psychological, physical and verbal abuse from their drunken parents. Children felt threatened and they were sent into confusion by such treatment from their parents. For the children, home, the place where safety would be ensured, became unsafe. Children ended up in a state of dilemma. Consequently, children left home in search for an alternative environment better than they had experienced at their homes.

The findings are in agreement with NACADA (2011) which says that children depend on their family to meet their physical, psychological, needs all of which can be jeopardized by parents misusing drugs and alcohol. In spite of small and irregular incomes, alcohol abusing parents spent most of what they earned on alcohol and the basics such as food were given very little attention. The findings also agree with the survey done by an Australian (Tomison 1996, cited in Laslett, 2013) on children who

called the telephone help service 'Childline' most of whom calling were living with parents who abused alcohol. From the survey parental alcohol misuse was identified by children as connected to a broad range of problems, including the child running away, violence in the home, physical abuse, sexual abuse, neglect and poor family relationships. These findings highlight problems requiring a solution which would address parental alcohol abuse. Ideally, according to Erickson's psychosocial development theory (McLead, 2013) children require affirmation and guidance from their parents as they negotiate the different stages of development. However, from the findings in alcoholic families, parents hardly gave quality time to their children and consequently some went to the streets into a social environment where they faced other kinds of challenges.

4.1.2 Challenges Children Faced on the Street

Children finding life at home difficult they leave in search of a better alternative. The study findings revealed that the boys went on the street and girls went elsewhere. GV 3 commented that girls stay only a few days on the street when they leave home. GV 4 said that if girls go on the street it is for one or two days only, and then they get taken by adults in need of house help, or perhaps by social workers or other care givers and in the worst case scenario by pimps wanting to use them as prostitutes. Whatever the case it is unlikely for a girl to be on the streets unless she is mentally disordered.

PO 5 said the following about girls leaving home:

Girls have community favour more than boys. I see this from my work of helping children to be adopted. People prefer girls to boys. It is rare to find a girl child on the street. They rather go for early marriage, prostitution, or as hotel workers. You find a girl of 15 years when she is pregnant (February 2018).

This information suggests that asking girls about the challenges they faced on the streets would be irrelevant. Therefore, the responses about the challenges encountered on the

street were basically from boys.

I liked nothing on the streets. It was also suffering

The participants reflected on what they liked on the streets as street children. The responses to this question give a general impression that the participants did not find life interesting on the street. The response of KC 6 was;

I liked nothing, because it was also suffering. I actually never saw anything on the street that was good. The conditions there made me worse. I do not want to recall or imagine my experience on the street. There is nothing I liked there (February, 2018).

Some of the participants responded comparing their home experience with that on the street. For example, participant KC 9 paused a while and commented;

There were many problems which I encountered on the street. In spite of all the difficulties on the street I still considered it better than home. While on the street I could eat the little I got without being insulted. At home my parents used to insult me for no reason while I was eating and it would hurt me very much (February, 2018).

After a moment of reflection as if searching for what was interesting, Participant KC 7 said, *“I liked the fact that I was able to make friends who would help me especially in time of need. It happened like this, ‘waba oyinemu omutekamu nawe yaba ayinemu iwe otinemu akutekamu. Baso, baso”*. The translation is, *“If I did not have anything my friend would help me and I would help my friend if I had something and my friend did not have anything, like that, like that”*. This was strength for participant KC 7, a means that reflected a supportive relationship on which to build solidarity.

The response of participant KC10 after a moment of reflection was, *“Some days were good when I got someone to help me and some days were bad when policemen beat me for nothing”*. In that case KC10 presented a balanced response of the experience on the street, but most other participants did not express the experience on the street in this

manner.

Life was hard on the street

The participants shared their reflection about the difficulties encountered on the street. The findings included difficulties in finding food, shelter, health, and security.

Participant SH 2 as a child caretaker responded;

Life was hard for the street children. When I asked them, how life was on the street, they told me that life was hard. They had no work so that they were not sure they could earn a living. They had no food. Their sleeping conditions were poor. They slept either in the drainage pipes or abandoned / unfinished houses or in abandoned trucks / vehicles. They were harassed by police or fellow street children or by ordinary people wishing them to go home. Then there was sickness and death: they gave testimonies in which some of them died and were buried by the others. (February 2018).

This response gives a summary of the difficulties street children met and endured. The response of participant SH 2 corresponds with the findings of the study by Abdul (2014) carried out in Dhaka city of Bangladesh where the sleeping conditions were in the open.

The children shared their personal experiences of the difficulties on the street. Participant KC 7 shared thus;

Staying out in the cold was difficult. We kept walking about to get warm. But then walking about created other problems for us. The security personnel would chase us wanting us to stop moving about in the night. Getting food was also difficult. Without money to buy food we would resort to finding food in the garbage or going to the hotels at the times food was being thrown away and asking for it (February 2018).

Participant KC 9 shared the following about the challenges on the street;

Being arrested and imprisoned by police, especially having committed no crime, and being kept in unhealthy, dirty prison wards for months was unfair and difficult. Five times I was arrested and imprisoned. Being beaten for nothing by security guards was the other problem. It was not good of the security guards to beat the children. Parental direction and guidance was also missing. We lived without someone to advise us (February, 2018).

Participant KC 10 echoed the problem of being taken to prison as a challenge faced on

the street saying;

The police used to beat children. Take them to prison for nothing. There was a man up there in Makanga, for us we used to call him a thing. We called him a thing because he used to beat children. He used to put them in prison. But there was a man called Serukale, who used to go to bring them back from prison and help them, and some of the young ones he would take them and pay their school fees (February, 2018).

The sharing of participant KC 10 brings across the suffering inflicted on the street children by the security personnel. It also reflects Serukale's kindness and understanding of the plight of these children when he rescued them from prison. The same kind of treatment was found in the survey of HRW (2014) in towns of Uganda especially in Kampala whereby Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development regularly ordered police to 'clean the streets' which included getting children off the streets as if they were rubbish.

Other challenges

Medical care was another difficulty the children on the streets encountered. Participant KC 6 said, *"If we fell sick there was nobody to provide treatment. It was very hard unless someone had a friend to help"*. A similar idea was reflected by Kids Report (2012) for street children not getting medical treatment because they had no one to take them to the hospital.

Participant KC 5 never lived on the street. However, having observed children on the streets he shared the following;

I think it is the worst life because I see those on the street asking for so little money, as little as Uganda shillings 200 (\$ 0.05), or even 100 (\$ 0.025); this cannot purchase a sweet. I just wonder what that is going to do for them. Life would be very hard especially if you are a girl on the street. Many could be raped, as I see those girls wandering around, and getting pregnant while on the street. It is surely a bad life. I see the street children dirty and smelling, picking food from the garbage heap (February, 2018).

Participant PO 5 resonated with KC 5's reflection. The response was;

Street children are vulnerable due to the difficult environment they live in. Street children facing such a difficult environment can get addicted to some behaviour such as stealing and drugs. These addictive behaviours become an added problem for the children (February, 2018).

As it were children would beg for this money no matter how little it was to be able to buy some food or drugs. Unfortunately, this money sometimes would be used to redeem them from being beaten by the security personnel who would demand it otherwise they would be taken into prison (HRW, 2014).

Participant KC 6 lamented, "*On the street there is nobody to advise the children*". This lamentation expresses a vital need for children in a society as they grow. It was not so for the street children. Children need to be instructed, monitored, as well as see a role model for their proper psychosocial development (McLead, 2013). Lambert (17th of March 2018), auxiliary bishop of Mbarara archdiocese in Uganda said, "*Children by nature are vulnerable. They need to feel loved and supported by their parents and or guardians to be able to grow up properly.*" Participant KC 6 expressed a longing for parental guidance. It is normally expected of parents to initiate and socialize their vulnerable children into the ways of their society. The children who end up on the street miss out on parental nurturing in this area. While on the streets there is no one to advise and guide them. They just go through life for survival and come up with any behaviour.

The manner in which the public treated the street children was another difficulty. The public did not care much about them. Participant KC 6 said that street children are referred to as 'maibobo'. This is a word and label that has no roots in Kabale, yet has discriminative implications. Children seem to be always on the alert to run in case they

are chased away from where they may be settling. They are discriminated against in many ways. Participant KC 8 said that they could not freely join public functions such as weddings. This situation agrees with (WHO, 2014, Najjuma, 2014, and Panter-Brick, 2002) where the street children are labeled *muyaaye* in Kampala and they feel this discriminates them.

The findings in this section of the study reveal that children encounter challenges on the street such as lack of shelter, medical care, security, respect, and food. Street children are harassed and imprisoned by the police, chased from areas where they would want to sleep or when they are walking about by security personnel and they are not welcomed in public gatherings. Street children faced problems in their homes and left in search for a better environment. The findings show that street children encounter problems on the street just as there are problems in their homes.

4.1.3 Survival Strategies for Children Who Leave Home

The findings revealed that in spite of the challenging conditions on the street children stay there. These tough conditions included lack of shelter, food, security, and medical care. Survival on the street means that the children would lay strategies to use in order to face the tough conditions on the streets. Some strategies may not be the socially accepted ones. This section presents the findings of the survival strategies as well as messages for a child who has not yet left home in spite of having to live with parents who abuse alcohol.

Shelter

While on the street children were homeless and had neither shelter to sleep in nor permanent space to live in. For shelter they lived mostly in the open and wandered

around from place to place. They slept in different places. Here are the findings of the survival strategies for shelter.

SH 2 responded that the street children's sleeping conditions were very poor. They either slept on verandahs of buildings, water channels (within drainage channels; pipes), abandoned or unfinished buildings, or under abandoned trucks. For example participant KC 7 used to sleep in an unfinished building together with many others. Participant SH 1 added that sleeping conditions would be more challenging in a rainy season when water channels are filled with water and the general environment is wet and cold. Participant KC 8 responded;

We used to get old papers and lay them under the culvert in the drainage channel as our sleeping bags. If the rains would come we would collect the papers carry them to shelter until the rain would stop. Then we would go back again. Or we would go to old trucks near the garage and squeeze in them and sleep. However, the security guards (ba afande) would beat us and send us away sometimes, thinking we wanted to steal (February, 2018).

To keep warm participant KC 6 mentioned that they spent the night moving about, and or took drugs such as smoking marijuana and sniffing gum. Keeping warm by taking drugs is one of the means of survival that would be condemned by society.

Security

Children felt insecure on the street. The public security system had no interest in protecting them. According to Human Rights Watch (2014) the public sees them as a security threat that can be picked and thrown into prison any time. "*Street children are aware of this public attitude towards them*" (SH 2, 2018). The children in the study said that while they were on the street they lived and moved in different groups as a security strategy for themselves. Some groups were for the young and others for the older ones. In this way they were able to protect and defend themselves. A group gave each one of them

a sense of security.

Participant SH 2 shared the following;

The conditions on the street harden street children such that children on the street can be hostile. This would mean that they can also attack other people. If they have a knife they hit you with it. If you checked each of them you would find that about 80% are equipped with tools for defense, either a metal bar or a knife. This is so that if there was anyone who would disturb them they would defend themselves. Carrying defense tools indicated that they would be feeling unsafe in their environment. They would be ready to attack or defend themselves at any one time (February 2018).

Participant KC 10 stated that street children do not disturb people but if they are disturbed they beat the one who disturbed them. They cannot beat people for nothing. They beat them in self-defense. The experience of KC 8 was that sometimes the street children can treat people badly if they are disturbed when they are in a group. He gave an example that if street children were sleeping on the verandah and someone pours water on them the street children would fight back by running after and throwing stones at those who poured the water. Being in group is a source of security for the children.

Food

Food is a basic human need. The findings about how street children got food are varied. In order to survive children have to eat. Most of the activities the street children did were connected with how to get food.

Begging

Begging was a form of survival that the participants highlighted. By observing, SH 2 had noticed that for children on the street begging is a common practice even though it disturbs people and brings about discomfort for the public. This was affirmed by all the child participants who had lived on the streets. They said that they would beg from people for some money in order to get what to eat. This was mostly done at the

hotels or supermarkets. They said that they would mostly target tourists whom they believed were kind and would provide for them. Since they did not have a language to communicate with the tourists, the street children would approach them with pitiful and expectant eyes, and outstretched hands saying, “*musungu, I am hungry.*” Many children would be doing this at the same time and this would be disturbing for people around. SH1 said that children usually beg at market places or bus parks, places where there is a lot of activity by nature of the work done there. According to Cummings (2006) begging is one of the survival strategies of a large number of street children in major towns in Sierra Leone besides gambling, and child labour. SH 1 said that they would buy food using the money they got from begging.

Working

Another alternative is searching the dumps for food, clothes or scraps. Street children raise money by doing some petty jobs. This is also child labour. Participant SH 2 mentioned this; “*Street children do some petty jobs such as emptying rubbish bins at hotels and supermarkets. With this they may be paid either in kind or in cash such, as food or some little money*”.

The child participants said that they used to do some work in order to raise money which they would use to buy what they needed but basically food. The common activity that all the children referred to as a means of raising money was to collect and sell metal scrap. For example participant KC 7 used to work for a certain man in *Makanga* by cleaning the compound and in turn the man gave food, water to wash and sometimes a place to sleep for some days.

Metal scrap and garbage search

All the child participants mentioned that they would collect and sell scrap as a means of raising money for food. Participant KC 10 explained how scrap was helpful in getting the children some food thus; “A kilogram of metal scrap would be sold for Sh. 3,000 (\$ 0.75) and there was a man who was very kind from Selukale’s hotel. For Sh. 1,000 (\$0. 25) we would get a lot of food”. Children added that they got food by begging for it, or they begged for money to buy food, or got the leftover food from the hotels.

Other times they get the leftover food from the hotels. Participant KC 8 narrated how they received leftover food;

We used to get leftover food from Miani hotel near the bank. We would go there in the morning, help to throw away the rubbish and the same for the evening while the food was being warmed. In the morning we would eat, and some would be packed for us to have for lunch. That made me very happy because I had what to eat (February, 2018).

This was a humanitarian support received from this hotel. Street children treated in this manner would children go to get food such as Zimbabwe (UNICEF, 2001) where they have drop-in centres.

Stealing

The other identified means of survival for street children is stealing. Participant SH 2 mentioned that they can steal from gardens. Participant KC 10 explained thus;

We used to steal when we were hungry. On unlucky days, when we failed to find something to eat, the other street children who had would provide or simply we would stay without food. Other times if we knew that there was scrap available (even sauce pans if they were left in an accessible place) in a certain location we would break in and steal it (February, 2018).

According to participant SH 1, street children steal from the vendors like those selling bananas, or roasting maize – they come snatch a bunch of bananas or roasted maize from

the fire and speed off and disappear in the crowd. As explained by participant KC 10, they stole not to get rich but rather when they were hungry when the other means they used to get food had failed.

Participant SH 2 responded;

Street children survive by grabbing. They grab food or money from each other. Once the older children know that a younger child has money they get it away by force. They created insecurity for women especially on Makanga road where they would beat and steal from women and run away. Some of them are used by thieves to steal. The thieves give them the plan and they just move innocently but participate in the stealing hoping they will get a share but they get very little (February, 2018).

Where street children are used for stealing, it reflects the UN (2016) report where it states that street children are used in extensive criminal networks such as smuggling, stealing and the distribution of drugs and weapons. When it comes to this level, children in their struggle to survive are stretched into something beyond looking for what to eat. They are led into criminal action.

From the finding children did all they could to ensure they had food even when it meant stealing. These findings are similar to the findings of a study in Zimbabwe by UNICEF (2001) which revealed that street children bought their own food using their income, ate leftovers from restaurants and bins, ate from a drop-in Centre, or ate from home. All in all street children use humbling means to get the food they eat. The only difference is that there are no drop-in centres in Kabale and all the children in the study did not eat at home.

Medical Care

Health and sickness were not what children would care much about. Participant KC 8 said that there would be times when children would be full of wounds and scabies

or rashes but they would not seek treatment. Life would go on as if everything was fine. Health care services are not provided for street children. Children rely on the kindness of someone or they rough it through their sicknesses to recovery or death. Some children shared their experience of being sick. For example when participant KC 9 got injured by other kids, it was the good spirited ‘*maibobo*’ called Serukale who took him to hospital. Later on a kind white man by the name of Isaac, who was his friend, took him to his home and nursed him from there until he was better and returned to the street.

Child participants said that to cope with their sickness they hardened themselves with drugs. They got involved with drug abuse which numbed them such that they could not know when they were sick. For example participant KC 7 said;

How one would know when they are sick; you smoke marijuana, drink alcohol, sniff gum, eat anything you may get. In such a state of being drugged how would you know you are sick? You would never hear that the Maibobo were sick even when they would be bitten by mosquitoes. (February, 2018).

The survival strategy of taking drugs is one example of the not socially accepted strategies. Not only does this strategy help the children to numb them from feeling the sickness, it also destroys their health and creates other problems for the society. Street children got hardened by the tough environment. They said that they had got used to dirt and smell that they could no longer consider it a problem. Participant KC 7 said that they could not even consider washing their bodies or their clothes for many months. They slept out of doors and got bitten by mosquitos but they had developed immunity such that they could not get sick easily. From the tough conditions they had developed immunity. They mentioned that they could not get sick and if they did they would endure it since they had nobody to take them to hospital. A study by Pratibha, Mathur, and Ansu (2013) in India also found out that street children have no access to public health services. A

similar study by Nieminen (2010) on the street children situation in Tamale, Ghana reveals that access to healthcare services for street children is rare and yet majority of them are exposed to conditions that lead to illness while on the street such as extreme weather conditions and mosquito bites.

The experiences of the child participants informed the study about how children manage the challenges they encounter when they leave home. When street children steal or beg it is not that they may accumulate wealth, but so they may get what to eat. When they look dirty, and uncared for it is an indicator that they lack parental care and guidance.

Advice to a Child Living with Alcohol Abusing Parents

In Kabale parental alcohol abuse goes on all the time and children continue to fall victim of its consequences. Faced with parental alcohol abuse, children can be in a dilemma wondering what they can do when they face parental mistreatment. The participants reflected on the situation of a child in a home where there is parental alcohol abuse. Using their own experiences as well as observation they shared what they would say to a child in such a situation that has not as yet left home.

Do not leave home; persevere

From the findings none of the participants suggested advising a child to leave home as a good solution to the problems children face at home due to parental alcohol abuse. Backed with their lived experiences of both home where there was parental alcohol abuse and life on streets, as well as observations, the participants shared what they would say to the children whose parents abuse alcohol.

Participant KC 7 suggested advising the children to love school, and telling the

children to persevere in the situation. *“Life on the street was not easy. I would tell them not to move to the streets”*. Participant KC 10 suggested encouraging those who had land to work on it and develop that way, and others who had no land to find other work like working on building sites, but not to move to the street.

Participant KC 8 said,

I would encourage the children to reflect on the life of their parents who drink and plan to behave differently such as learning to save money. Alcohol abuse affects a family by creating poverty, failing to raise money for school fees (February, 2018).

Participant KC 9 after a deep sigh said, *“For parents I would tell them to take care of their children. For children I would tell them to respect and obey their parents. For children I would recommend that they leave and go to their grandmothers’ home”*.

Participant KC 9 presents the ideal situation in the home if it were to work. The sighing that went on before saying the suggestion communicated a deep seated stress that was not verbalized. Participant KC 6 acknowledged how a child living with alcohol abusing parents would be in a challenging situation wondering whether to leave home or stay and said;

It is difficult either way. It is hard to advise a child to stay at home when there is no food and parents abusing and beating him often, and it is hard to advise the child to go to the street where there are all kinds of challenges including having no food. There is no benefit either way (February 2018).

This participant did not have a definite suggestion for these children. This revealed the dilemma of a child faced with the knowledge of the suffering in both places and left to take a decision. Participant GV 3 proposed that children should be encouraged to persevere and focus on bettering themselves especially through education. Since there is nothing children can do about their parents, they would be encouraged to persevere

through the challenges encountered with their drunken parents. The participant further said that for those whose lives are endangered, their problem would be reported to the probation officer.

I am very much convinced that education is the way to escape the poverty cycle. Children would be told not to leave home because this puts them in more danger; girls would be abused and boys get into bad company (February 2018).

The ideas of participant GV 3 were affirmed and complemented by participant SH 2 who proposed that a direct support should be given to children by providing them with schools fees.

The findings on the survival strategies reveal that children have had to find ways to survive on the streets. These strategies included begging, abusing drugs, taking petty jobs, stealing, picking food scraps and clothing from rubbish heaps, and collecting and selling metal scrap. The participants, basing on their past experiences and observations, suggested that children who had not left home would be advised to remain at home and persevere. However, while at home the suggestion would be to reflect and not imitate the parents' ways of abusing alcohol. Going to and loving school was also proposed for children as a way to manage at home in such an environment.

4.1.4 Interventions to Control Parental Alcohol Abuse

The participants of the study reflected on the situation of parental alcohol abuse and how it affects children leading them to leave their homes to the streets where they would meet with further suffering. The participants proposed some interventions with regard to parental alcohol abuse. The suggested interventions included what could be done for the children and what would be done for the alcohol abusing parents. They also proposed the manner through which such interventions could be carried out. The findings

included government legislations, public sensitization, counselling for children and parents, family dialogue, family empowerment projects, living far from where alcohol is sold, support groups, prayer, and safe home for women. The following is the presentation of the findings.

Government legislations

Most participants also proposed that the government should intervene with laws to regulate alcohol production, marketing and consumption. The varied proposals by the participants suggested that the government intervention should include working directly with the alcohol producers and putting regulations on how to manufacture and produce alcohol. They were particularly concerned with some brands of alcohol which were packed in plastic sachets, locally known as “*Mujakure*”, and being sold cheaply in shops within the area. (*Mujakure* literally translated means *kill me quick*). This name is indicative of the fact that the consumer gets knocked off quickly by the alcohol. Participant SH 2 had noticed that alcohol abuse had increased owing to the way it was packaged in sachets. Packed in plastic sachets alcohol is easily accessible and affordable by anybody at any time. The participants said that currently alcohol packed in sachets was being consumed along the path even as people are going to work or as they ride on motorcycles (boda-boda). The concern for the participants was that the way alcohol was packaged in sachets and priced encouraged drinking. They condemned this and proposed a ban on packing alcohol in sachets.

Participant KC 6 proposed with anguish in his voice, “*Higher taxes should be put on alcohol which would raise its prices instead of raising prices for sugar*”. In addition, participants KC 1, GV 4, SH 1, SH 2, KC 6, KC 5, and KC 4 proposed that the

government should put laws and regulations against alcohol production, selling, and drinking. They mentioned that the regulations should be in relation to the hours of buying and selling alcohol. The observation by participant KC 1 was that there were some people who spent the whole day in bars, and others would be there for days and nights. Both participant KC 1 and participant KC 5 suggested that there should be laws and regulations about when to open and close bars which would be strictly enforced and monitored. The purpose of setting up regulations and laws about selling and buying alcohol would be to reduce on alcohol consumption and expenditure.

Public sensitization

The other suggestion was public sensitization. They suggested that there should be community and family sensitization. According to participant SH 2 the main objective of sensitization would be to communicate to the society the bad effects of alcohol on health, how it can lead to domestic violence, divorce, children running away, to mention but a few. The participant added, *“Although it is claimed that alcohol is for social relations, socially it is still bad. People need to know these facts. Unless they know, they will keep drinking, and unless they are told they will not know”*. On the other hand participant PO 5 suggested that there should be family sensitization on parental roles and responsibilities. This concern arose from the experience of the unsuccessful efforts put into resettling street children before families were sensitized. No sooner are children resettled in their return home than they return to the street because they find the same alcoholism, violence, no food just the same as they left it.

Most participants were of the view that people did not seem to know about the dangers of alcohol abuse and it would be helpful to let them know. The suggestions made

about the methods of letting the public know included radio programmes, posters, church and community leaders talking against alcohol abuse, organizing conferences to address alcohol abuse, setting up NGO's to work on prevention of alcohol abuse, and also encouraging modeling to be done by those who had improved their life styles after leaving alcohol abuse.

Participant SH 2 said that there used to be programs for community sensitization which could be revived and restored. He saw community sensitization as very, very vital as people needed to know the truth.

I have noticed that there are new brands of alcohol on the market, and more brands produced every day. People need to know facts about the abuse of alcohol. Unless people are told, they may not know. If people got to know some may see the need to change (February 2018).

The suggested public sensitization programs are similar to the Universal Prevention Programmes by Dritisas and Theodoratou (2017). They were found effective on secondary school students in Greece. The intervention sounds to be of great benefit for the public.

Separate children from parents

Participants suggested moving the children from a home environment where there is parental alcohol abuse to where they could be cared for. Different places were proposed. Participant KC 3 suggested that children whose parents abuse alcohol could be helped to attend boarding school to be away from the daily maltreatment of their parents. Participants KC 4, KC 6, KC 8, and KC 9, proposed that children be taken away from parents to child-care centres or to be under the care of some organizations such as "Compassion" or grandmothers so that they might not suffer.

Participant KC 7, almost in tears, suggested that children should be removed from

the parents saying, *“If one can help children, do you hear? Let them help. Separate children from their parents so that children are alone and parents are alone”*. This was a cry from one with a personal experience of both home where there was parental alcohol abuse and life on the street. Participant SH 1 also proposed that parents should send their children to school. This would be enforced by the revival of community leaders following up parents to make sure their children are in school as it was in the country some years past. It was considered illegal then if a child of a school-going age was not in school. The parent of such a child would pay a fine.

Counselling children

Participant GV 3 suggested that child counselling can help by talking to them to have proper plans,

Since kids may never hate their parents whichever way their parents are, kids should never be like their parents. A child should be helped to focus on having good friends. I wish there would be more mentoring and counselling. People do not have someone to talk to. Even if they did, people do not talk to them in the right way (February 2018).

Participant SH 2 also added that counselling should be extended to parents. In the same line participant SH 1 suggested that there should be psychosocial support for parents who abuse alcohol. Psychosocial support would help them to talk about their problems and to make decisions with professional guidance. There is no such thing organized in Kabale for alcohol abusers.

Participant KC 4 affirmed counselling as a helpful intervention but suggested that it should be done by older people because alcohol abusing parents may not respect young people. Participant KC 6 also proposed counselling as a suitable intervention and suggested that it could be reinforced with modeling. Modeling would be done by those

who will have left alcohol and look better. They would be invited to give testimony to the public.

Family dialogue

Family dialogue is another tool that was suggested by both participants SH 2 and participant GV 3. They proposed that community leaders would gather together parents and children and facilitate a dialogue between parents and children. With dialogue there would be listening to each other as the community leaders act as facilitators for the dialogue. They commented that change works for people who dialogue. However, this kind of intervention works best where the facilitator is qualified in handling group dialogue using specialized techniques to bring about the desired results. The proposed community leaders as facilitators would rely on their innate abilities and cultural norms.

Family empowerment projects

Creating employment opportunities and family empowerment projects was another proposal. The participants suggested that the government could have a hand in this by establishing factories in this area or it could also be individuals' initiatives. Participant SH 2 and participant KC 4 noted that because people have no work to do they tend to go and spend time at the bars. They explained that employment opportunities would help people of this kind to use their time productively and generate income for the family. In this way there would be reduction of poverty and the basic needs such as food would be provided. Participant KC 2 and participant KC 3 suggested that other ways of spending time productively could be proposed for alcohol abusing parents. Such ways as getting involved on some projects and similar activities would be a means of using time productively. Such means could enable alcohol abusing parents to stay away from

alcohol and raise money to care for their families.

Living far from the bars

The participants also proposed to move alcohol abusing parents to places far from where alcohol is easily accessed. Participant KC 7 and participant KC 10 explained that if parents who abuse alcohol would be far from where alcohol is sold, it would require from them a special effort to go to drink and this could discourage them from daily consumption of alcohol. The distance may discourage them from drinking very often (daily). This may not be realistic, however for children's imagination it would work in theory. It make it work it would be the family to take a stand as a means of helping discipline against daily alcohol abuse.

Support groups

Participant GV 4 suggested forming associations of "no alcohol". The members of these associations would support each other in reducing on alcohol consumption. There is one already known as "No Drinking Alcohol". The members of these associations would also go to villages to teach other people about the effects of alcohol, because some people are not informed of the dangers of alcohol abuse.

Prayer

Prayer for alcohol abusing parents was another suggestion the participants proposed. Participant GV 3 suggested that pushing for religion and fellowships would help a lot. Participant KC 5 also recommended prayer. Having watched a movie entitled "War Room" where prayer had caused change on the one that had been prayed for made a deep impression on participant KC 5 about the power of prayer. This was reason enough to propose that parents who drink alcohol be encouraged to go to church and

learn from the testimonies of others. The same idea of praying for parents who drink was suggested by participant KC 1 and participant KC 2 and added that the parents who drink alcohol would share in the testimonies of those who used drink. This could be done at the church. Church leaders need to be sensitized also in order to help other people.

A safe home for women

On the other hand Participant GV 3 suggested that there should be a safe home for women where women could take refuge when mistreated by their drunken husbands. This should be a place men cannot easily access. GV 3 said that these men were harsh and impolite when they were encountered on two occasions at the children's centre looking for their wives whom they had badly abused and mistreated and had this testimony;

One of the two women who had been picked from the roadside bleeding and taken to the hospital died there. She had an injured spleen from her husband's beating when he was drunk. Sadly the husband was harsh and could not admit that the woman died as a result of his beating (February 2018).

In general from the cultural point of view, the public does not seem to have support structure that would defend and protect women and children. It is within these cultural measures that the woman participant GV3 encountered had been beaten by the husband and she had not defense. The husband had no case to answer too. Therefore, a women and children protection center would be a help in this area.

The participants had a concern that parental alcohol abuse was affecting negatively a parent-child relationship therefore the need for interventions. They proposed government interventions about laws and regulations with other bodies to monitor the implementation of the laws and regulations as in agreement with the NACADA in Kenya. The participants proposed child-care centres as interventions. A similar intervention was reflected in the study of Cousins and Milner (2006) in Ireland. Child care centres act as

homes away from home where children get better care than they would get from home. The participants added a proposal of community sensitization to ensure that the public is informed of the dangers of alcohol and how it affects parenting and consequently the children. The participants also proposed community empowerment programs which in a way are in agreement with what Romero (2009) proposed, i.e. programmes for training both substance abusing parents and neglected and abused children in different skills. They also proposed economic empowerment projects for parents to get involved in and thus make them use their time more productively.

4.2 Chapter Summary

Presentation of the study finding was done following the research questions. The factors that influenced the children to leave home were mainly neglect and abuse. Parental alcohol abuse was seen as the main cause of parental child neglect and abuse as children noticed they were treated abusively when the parents were drunk. Children could not comprehend how their parents could not provide the basic needs such as food and scholastic requirements yet afford daily drinking of alcohol. Under the influence of alcohol, children expressed how their parents subjected them to verbal, physical, and emotional abuse. Some children experienced horrifying physical abuses such as being tied up, hanged up and beaten, or having a parent place a brick on a child's chest, stand over it as he administered a beating which was further aggravated by a mother with more beating leaving the child physically injured and bleeding. The confusion for the children was that when sober the parents could be good but when drunk the children did not know what to expect. Most times, at the return of their drunken parents, children would be thrown out of the house at night besides being insulted, a treatment that left them feeling

overwhelmed. Such conditions and experiences made the children leave their homes. The findings revealed that there were no street girls in Kabale. While boys left home and went on the streets, girls went to child-care centres or into early marriages, prostitution, or work as house girls.

Departure of children for the street did not solve their problems. Instead they met with other street hardships which they had to endure in order to survive. These hardships included public and security personnel harassment, homelessness and no shelter, uncertainty about food, and medical care. The children could not join in the public gatherings such as weddings. In order to survive children begged for food or for money from well-wishers mainly at the supermarkets or hotels. If they got money they would buy food. When they did not succeed to get food by begging they searched for it in the garbage or stole. They could also snatch (steal) food from those selling it or bags from women to get money for food. They also collected and sold metal scrap or did some petty jobs such as cleaning compounds or helping to throw away rubbish at hotels to get money for food. They never saved money for anything except for food. They hardly washed their bodies or clothes. The conditions they lived in were dehumanizing.

They slept in the open and during very cold nights they would walk about to get warmth. In walking around at night they created a sense of insecurity which landed them into trouble with the security personnel. Some got arrested and imprisoned for walking about. On the street they got into other bad habits such as drinking alcohol and abusing other drugs such as marijuana and sniffing gum. The older “*Maibobos*” could also rape women. Reflecting on their lives at home and on the street, none of the child participants recommended leaving home for the streets as a good solution for children. However, one

of the children commented that although the street was very bad his experience at home was worse.

The participants were of the impression that there should be some intervention on parental alcohol abuse in order to reduce on the phenomena of children leaving home. Suggestions included community sensitization, counselling for both parents and children, government involvement in enforcing children to be in schools, family empowerment projects, and enacting laws and regulations about production (including packaging), marketing, and consuming of alcohol. The participants were very concerned about the packaging in plastic sachets, and selling in any shop of some brands, such as “*Mujakure*” (*kill me quick*) that encouraged alcohol abuse. The packaging and marketing of this product made it easily accessible. For that reason they proposed that the government should get involved at the factory to monitor the production of alcoholic drinks.

Participant PO 5 was of the view that children should not access the street as an alternative environment when home became unbearable. The remand home which was constructed would help children to be in a place where they would have some counselling as well as learn some survival skills. The implementation of the other interventions would also normalize the family set up which was seen as a system where each member had roles. The participant noted that the system was being eroded by parental alcohol abuse. However, well intentioned as it may be, the connotation of a remand home gives the impression that children are at fault. It is unimaginable that children would leave home to take shelter at a remand home.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This chapter presents the summary and conclusions of the findings of the study on the parental alcohol abuse and children detachment to the streets of Kabale municipality. The study followed a phenomenological design in a qualitative paradigm. The following four research questions guided the study: How does parental alcohol abuse influence children leaving their homes in Kabale municipality?

What challenges are faced by the streets children in Kabale municipality?

What survival strategies do children use to face the challenges on the streets in Kabale municipality?

What interventions would control parental alcohol abuse in Kabale municipality?

Interview and observation methods were used to collect data. The summary, conclusions and recommendations are presented basing on the research questions.

5.1 Summary of Results

The issue of alcohol abuse has been documented to cause a tremendous problem in Uganda. The studies that were done in the past demonstrated that abuse of alcohol in Kabale district hinders the achievement of development plans and cause domestic violence and poverty in families. Children get neglected and they struggle to find ways to survive. The main concerns of the public are the ongoing swelling numbers of street children in our streets of Ugandan towns including Kabale. The children on the streets get involved in antisocial behaviours at an early stage such as abuse of alcohol and drugs. There are also issues of indiscipline like theft and as such they create much confusion and difficulties among the general public at large. The purpose of the study was to examine

parental alcohol abuse and children detachment to the street in Kabale municipality, Uganda. The study consisted of 15 individual participants including children and adults who presented their views about the phenomena investigated by the researcher. The target population included former street children in children-care centers in Kabale municipality, the caregivers who were directly working with the children in the centers to integrate them back to the societal norms and values, and the probation office.

5.1.1 Influence of Parental Alcohol Abuse on Children Leaving Home

The study investigated how parental alcohol abuse influences children leaving their homes in Kabale municipality. The findings revealed that parental alcohol abuse influenced many children leaving their homes for the towns/streets. The research participants explained the manner in which parents treated their children or behaved before them when they were drunk which created a stressful home environment for the children causing them to search for an alternative environment away from home. Most parents drank alcohol daily. Almost all the money they earned would be spent exclusively on alcohol. Many of the participants reported that the money was earned by doing peasantry work. However, some parents sold farm produce or even family property such as land. Others had regular incomes from their salaries such as teachers. It was also mentioned that some men grabbed money from their wives and mothers sold their children's belongings to buy alcohol.

Children expressed that they experienced mistreatment, abuse of all kinds and neglect from their drunken parents or guardians. The kind of mistreatment children received from their parents left them in a state of trauma and the home environment became unsafe for them. Some children endured frequent verbal abuses. One participant

for instance, had to endure being told he was not a legitimate child just because he had a darker skin than the rest of the children. Parents behaved inappropriately in the presence of their children such as fighting in public. In some case mothers were bringing sexual partners into the house. Children dreaded the arrival of their parents in the night because of the abuses that would be inflicted on them including being sent out of the house. Children were traumatized by the kind of beating they were subjected to *which included being beaten to bleeding point and beaten while tied up and hanging in the house*. The participants were not able to justify the treatment children went through from their drunken parents. Children observed that their parents treated them harshly when they were drunk and tenderly when they were sober. At one time a parent would love and kind and the next time be harsh. This inconsistency of parents confused the children.

The participants expressed parental child neglect as one of the reasons that made children detach to the streets of Kabale municipality. The study revealed that most parents left their homes in the morning and returned late in the night drunk having spent most of the money on alcohol. Some spent days away from home drinking. Children lamented missing the provision of basic domestic needs such as food as well as parental guidance and monitoring because parents spend money on alcohol and were away most of the time. The common practice was to have one meal a day but there would be times where there would be no food for some days at their homes. With the lack of food at home, some children developed a habit of doing little jobs in their trading centers to be given some food. It was also mentioned that parents did not make provisions for those who wanted to go to school. Consequently children were stressed by such things they had to endure. They lived in a state of uncertainty and anxiety. In a state of frustration and

helplessness children left their homes in search for alternative environment. Boys went on the streets but girls got into early marriage relationships, worked in hotels or got jobs as house girls, and some simply became prostitutes. These are surely very unfortunate situations for the children and consequently for the future of the society.

5.1.2 Challenges Children Faced on the Streets

The study also explored the life experiences of the children who detached to the streets. Life on the street was a life of homelessness. *“Life was hard”*, many of the participants said. The basic challenges on the street were getting what to eat, where to take shelter, clothing, safety, parental guidance and monitoring, and medical care. Often, children on the streets would be mistaken for thieves, be arrested by the police and imprisoned for days. Other times they would be driven out of the places they would have taken shelter and beaten by the security personnel. They had nobody to defend them at any level because it were the police and other security personnel who used to chase after them, beat them, arrest them and take them to prison. They said that they never appreciated the way the police treated them. While on the street children lost their human dignity. The public had no respect for them and mistreated them in many ways such as excluding them from public functions, and beating them. Street children in Kabale municipality are labeled *“Maibobo”*, a label with negative attributions such as the thief, disorderly, idler, and hooligan. Such was the condition to which parental alcohol abuse made children get into.

5.1.3 Survival Strategies of Children on the Streets

The findings indicated that children employed different strategies in order to survive on the streets. To get food they begged at supermarkets, hotels, and from anyone

they thought could help them. Other times they stole (grabbed) food from vendors or from the gardens. In some cases they got what to eat from the garbage. They would also do some petty jobs for some people and they would be paid or be given food for the work done. The jobs found at the hotels and supermarkets or shops were to throw away rubbish in exchange for food or some money which they would later use to buy food. Another way they would get money would be to gather metal scrap and sell it to buy food. They spent cold nights on verandahs of people's houses and shops, or in drainage channels, or in abandoned houses and vehicles. They used cardboards for sleeping mats, and if they were lucky to find a thrown away blanket they used it to cover themselves. To keep warm they would walk about for some hours. Dressing up or washing was not a big issue for the street children. They never washed for months and they would wear the same outfit dirty and ragged for many months until they found something in the garbage.

There was no strategy for medical care. When some fell sick it was very difficult to get treatment. They depended on the kindness of someone who would come-by to take the patient to the hospital. Some got sick and died without ever getting treatment and their fellow street children buried them. Most of them endured the sicknesses and recovered. Some participants said that street children actually rarely got sick despite the harsh conditions of life they were exposed to almost daily. Furthermore, they would not even know whether they were sick because they were drugged most of the time. The conditions on the street hardened them and they could act wildly. They would fight among themselves recklessly. To defend themselves each one carried a tool such as a knife or metal bar. Initially they took drugs marijuana and gum to make themselves brave to face the challenges they met on the street, then they became addicted.

An analysis of living conditions at home and those on the streets indicates that children faced suffering in both places. One participant mentioned that the only thing they appreciated was the freedom to eat or not without being insulted by anyone. Nonetheless, having reflected on the life experiences at home and away from home, none of the participants suggested they would recommend a child to leave home for the streets. There were problems at their homes just as there were away from home especially on the streets. The participants suggested instead that it would serve better to encourage the children faced with the problems of parental alcohol abuse to persevere and focus on a life different from that of their alcohol abusing parents. Education was one option that would open a bright future for the children.

5.1.4 Suggested Interventions

The manner in which drunken parents treat their children and the challenges encountered on the streets aroused concern for each of the participants. They reflected on what could be done to help the situation and proposed some interventions. They suggested that besides encouraging the children to persevere with the challenging conditions at home, additional measures could also be undertaken by the government to address alcohol production, marketing and consumption as well as assisting parents to refrain from alcohol consumption. The proposed interventions included community sensitization on the dangers of alcohol abuse, counseling for both children and parents, dialogue between children and parents, and encouragement to parents to settle far from places that have easy access to alcohol. The government also should enforce laws and regulations on production, packaging, marketing, and sales timings for alcohol. In addition, the government should insist on and monitor having parents send their children

to schools. In extreme cases, the government can consider taking children away from their alcohol abusing parents to children-care centers or families where children would feel safe. Prayer and joining or forming alcohol free support groups was also mentioned as possible interventions. All these interventions visualized restoring an ideal home with harmonious conditions which parental alcohol abuse jeopardizes. These interventions called for the involvement of both government and community with a commitment to bring about change for the better in families for the good of the child.

5.2 Conclusion

In connection with the findings of the study, it can be concluded that alcohol abuse among parents has serious and tremendous effects on children and siblings. The general influence of alcohol on the lives of the family, more so children in Kabale municipality in Uganda, has serious implication on their general development and psychological well-being. The study set out to investigate parental alcohol abuse and children detachment to the streets in Kabale municipality in Uganda. The findings revealed that under the influence of alcohol, parents subjected their children to neglect and frequent physical, verbal, and psychological abuse including sending them out of the house in the open at night. The neglectful and abusive conditions to which these children were subjected include beatings, insults, rejection, lack of food (basic needs), limited guidance and monitoring, parent-child inconsistent relationship, various kinds of mistreatment, parental sexual unfaithfulness and parental conflict before the children. These conditions created a stressful environment for the children. Some wandered about in their trading centers searching for their needs until a time they could not cope anymore and so they left their homes. The boys went to the streets and girls got into early marriage

relationships, prostitution, working in hotels, or as house girls.

The investigation of the phenomena of parental alcohol abuse and detachment of children to the street has revealed that the children seen wandering about in the villages and on the streets in fact do so as they search ways of survival. Often times they are looking for what to eat. They appear a nuisance to the public who cannot tolerate them and they are mistreated. Children on the street are judged without hearing the reasons that brought them to the street and how life goes on for them. Very few people question the presence of children on the streets away from their homes. They seem to be increasing by the day. If the trend that leads children to detach to the streets is not arrested, there will be a generation and a big population in Kabale municipality who will be living in dehumanizing conditions. Their presence and way of life will endanger public freedom of movement and other businesses to be carried out. Therefore, there is a need to intervene with different programs focusing on parental alcohol abuse in order to improve the parental-child-relationship for proper development of children and the well-being of the people of Kabale municipality and beyond. Street children ought not to be judged for being on the street and for their socially unaccepted manner of survival. A holistic approach to dealing with this problem where parents would also be addressed would be an effective approach. The study has provided information on which to build the effective interventions for parental alcohol abuse in Kabale municipality.

5.3 Recommendation

Having interacted with the research participants and cross-checked the views of other authors regarding the topic of the study, the study proposes various recommendations. The main focus of the interventions is the prevention of children

detaching to the street resulting from parental alcohol abuse. The proposed approach is preventive and it includes programs that would assist in the process of controlling and managing parental alcohol abuse in Kabale municipality. It is the assumption of the researcher that when parents are less involved in alcohol abuse they are more likely to take keen interest in nurturing their children. Therefore, the study proposes the following recommendations by way of interventions;

1. Concerning parental alcohol abuse influence children leaving their homes, the finding of the study revealed that alcohol impairs parents leading them to mistreat their children with varied forms of abuses and neglect. Basing on these findings the study recommends the community and church leaders to carry out community programs to sensitize the people on the dangers of alcohol. The programs may be held in public places, including but not limited to churches. It can also be done through organized seminars, posters, and the media especially radios and televisions.
2. The study examined the problems children encounter on the street and established that mostly the human basic needs of shelter, food, medical-care, and security. Any child detaching to the streets encounters such challenges. The study recommends that the community should provide alternative services for the children that would prevent them from getting into the street such as vocational schools, and counseling services.
3. The study probed into the survival strategies of street children in Kabale municipality and established that they survived using varied ways. These ways include assaulting people on the way, stealing, eating food from the dustbins,

sleeping along the building corridors or under culverts and abandoned house within the town, begging for help along the roadside and at supermarkets, and abused drug. Such strategies had proved to be a security threat to the community and the public. In turn children were being beaten, arrested, and imprisoned by the security personnel. Therefore, the study recommends that NGOs provide programs for supporting and rehabilitating street children with the support of the government in view of resettling the children in their families. However, these programs would also involve the parents thus making them holistic by nature. The services would include rehabilitation centres and schools to help children learn survival skills and competencies to enable them to become effective people who can contribute meaningfully to their society at a later date of their life.

In addition NGOs may provide open street-children service centers where street children would be free to go and get food, water, sleep, as well as be and receive counseling services.

4. Concerning the exploration of interventions of controlling parental alcohol abuse in Kabale municipality, the study found that there was little or no legislative intervention working in the region and the country at large. Because of this there was alcohol with very high alcoholic content that was being easily accessible parked in plastic sachets that would be picked from shops and sold cheaply to anyone at any time. The people of the area nicknamed it “*mujakure*” translated to mean “*kill me quick*”. The participants detested this type of alcohol and mentioned that it had destroyed many people. Therefore, the study recommends that the government should set up regulatory policies to govern alcohol

production, marketing, and consumption. These interventions should include; monitoring the alcoholic content, limiting alcohol outlets, and the time limit of selling and buying alcohol. The study also recommends a rehabilitation center to be set up for alcohol abusers that is easily accessible, run by professional counselors to provide effective counseling services for alcohol abusers.

5. The study strongly recommends the provision of counseling services in Kabale municipality provided by either private or governmental organs to handle the distress that alcohol abuse brings to families. Such services may be made available at churches and other institutions such as hospitals and schools. Up till now the awareness of the strength and healing capacity of counseling has not made known to many people in Kabale municipality. the counselling services would also take on the task of making it known.

5.4 Suggestions for Further Research

Basing on the findings of this study the researcher recommends further study in the following areas;

- i) The forces that drive the people of Kabale Municipality into alcohol abuse
- ii) The life of the girl-child who leave home because of parental alcohol abuse
- iii) Protecting women and children from the suffering they endure due to family alcohol abuse.

REFERENCES

- Abdul, H. (2014). Problems Faced By the Street Children: A Study On Some Selected Places In Dhaka City, Bangladesh. *International journal of scientific & technology research volume 3, issue 10, ISSN 2277-8616*
- American Counseling Association Code of Ethics, (2014). Available at <http://www.counseling.org/knowledge-center/ethics>
- Ansu, Mathur, & Pratibha, A. (2014). Difficulties and problems of Street children. *International Journal of Science and Research. 6.611 2319-17064.*
- Asiamah, N., Mensah, H. K., & Oteng-Abenyie, E. F. (2017). General, Target, and Accessible Population: Demystifying the Concepts for Effective Sampling. *The Qualitative Report, 22(6)*, 1607-1621.
- Birech, J., Kabiru, J. Misaro, J., & Karuiki, D. K. (2013). Alcohol Abuse and the Family: A Case Study of the Nandi Community of Kenya. *Department of Sociology and Social Work University of Nairobi. International Journal of Humanities and Social Sciences. Vol. 3 No.15*
- Birth Order Bulletin #4359. Family Issues Facts. A Fact Sheet for Families and People Who Work with Families. Retrieved Sept. 20th 2018 at file:///C:/Users/Sr.%20A/Desktop/Birth_Order.sflb_.pdf
- Boakye-Boaten, A. (2008). Street Children: Experiences from the Streets of Accra. *Research Journal of International Studies – Issue 8 P. 76-84.*
- Boglut, A. & Tudoran, D. (2015). Child neglect. *Research journal of Agricultural Science, 47 (1)*
- Carole, L. Kimberline, Almut, and Winterstein, A. G. (2008). Research Fundamentals: Validity and Reliability of Measurement Instruments used in Research. *American Society of Health-System Pharmacists, inc. 1079-2082/08/1201-2276. DOI 10.2146/ajhp070364*
- Chowdhury, S., Chowdhury, A.S., Chowdhury, R., Huq, K.E., Jahan, Y., Ahmed, T., & Rahman, M.M. (2017). Life Style and Risk Behavior of Street Children in Bangladesh: A Health Perspective. *Health, 9, 577-591.*
- Connolly, P. (2000) “What Now for the Contact Hypothesis? Towards a New Research Agenda” in *Race. Ethnicity and Education*, Vol. 3, No. (2) 169-193.
- Corrao, G., Bagnardi, V., Zambon, A., & La Vecchia, C. (2004). A meta-analysis of alcohol consumption and the risk of 15 diseases. *Prev Med. 38:6139.*

- Cousins, W., & Milner, S. (2006). Drug Abuse and Parenting: The Impact on Young Children in the Social Care System in Northern Ireland, 7(1), 95-108
- Creswell J.W. (2014). *Research design. International student edition (4th ed)*. Los Angeles: SAGE Publication, Inc.
- Cummings, C. (2006). Factors related to the street children phenomenon in major towns of Seirra Leone: A Comparative Study of the City Street Children and Normal Family Homes. *Dissertation in Philosophy (doctoral dissertation)*. St. Clements University, Seirra Leone.
- Dritisas, I., & Theodoratou, M. (2017). Findings from a Large-scale Empirical Research on substance abuse prevention in Greece. *Glob J. Add & Rehab Med.*2(5): DOI: 10.9080/GJARM.
- Ebenezer, W. D., & Premsingh, J. G. (2013). Homelessness and Residential Care. *IOSR Journal of Humanities And Social Science*. Volume 9, Issue 1 PP 46-52
- Ennew, J. (2002). "Outside Childhood: Street Children's Rights". 388- 403 in B. Franklin (ed.), *The New Handbook of Children's Rights: Comparative Policy and Practice*.
- Fabricant, S. Linn, D. & Linn, M. (1988). *Healing the Eight Stages of Life*. New York : Paulist Press
- Fleming, J. S. (2018). 9. Erickson's psychosocial development stages.
- Ghimire, L. B. (2014). *Being on the Street; Causes, Survival Strategy and Social Perception. An Empirical Study of Street Children in Kathmandu*. Thesis in Comparative Social Work (master's thesis). University of Nordland, Norway
- Grant, B. (1997). Prevalence and correlates of alcohol use and DSM-IV alcohol dependence in the United States: results of the National Longitudinal Alcohol Epidemiology survey. *J Stud Alcohol Drug*. 58:464–73.
- Grossmann, K., & Grossmann, K. E. (2009). *Encyclopedia on Early Childhood Development. The Impact of Attachment to Mother and Father and Sensitive Support of Exploration at An Early on Children's Psychosocial Development through Young Adulthood*. University of Regensberg, Germany.
- Gustafson, C. (2010). The Effects of Birth Order on Personality. *A Paper in Adlerian Counseling and Psychotherapy* (Master's paper). Alfred Adler Graduate School
- Hartjen, C. & Priyadarsini, S. (2012). *The Global Victimization of Children: Problems and Solutions*.

- Human Rights Watch, (2014). *“Where Do You Want Us to Go?” Abuses against Street Children in Uganda*. Human Rights Watch, New York.
- IJzenboorn, M. V. (2012). *Encyclopedia on Early Childhood Development. Attachment*. Leiden University, Netherlands
- Kabale District Council (2011) *Kabale District Local Government: Five Year Development Plan 2011/2012 -2015/2016*, Volume I.
- Kabwama, S.N., Ndyabangi, S., Mutungi, G., Wesonga, R., Bahendeka, S.K., & Guwatudde, D. (2016). Alcohol use among adults in Uganda: findings from the countrywide non-communicable diseases risk factor cross-sectional survey. *Glob Health Action* v.9; 2016 PMC4974493
- Kalema, D., & Vanderplasschen, W. (2015). Features and challenges of alcohol abuse treatment in Uganda. *African journal of drugs & alcohol studies*, 14(2), 124 – 135. *CRISA Publications*.
- Kasirye, R. & Mutaawe, R. (2010). The Road Map to Alcohol Policy & Regulation in Uganda: NGO Perspective. *Kampala, UYDEL*
- Kasirye, R. (2013). Uganda Alcohol Policy Alliance. State of Alcohol and Substance Abuse in Uganda: Policy and Practices 2nd ed. *UYDEL Publication*
- Keenan, K., Kenward, M. G., Grundy, E., & Leon, D. A. (2013). Longitudinal prediction of divorce in Russia: The role of individual and couple drinking patterns. *Alcohol and Alcoholism*. ; 48(6):737–742. doi: 10.1093/alcalc/agt068.
- KidsReport (2012). Street children have rights too! Problems faced by street children globally and in the Philippines and why their rights need protection. *Developed by KidsReport Foundation in Cooperation with the Child Law Department of Leiden University*.
- Kinoti, K.E., Jason, L.A., & Harper, G.W. (2013). Determinants of alcohol, khat and bhang use in rural Kenya. *African Journal of Drug and Alcohol Studies*. 10(2):107–18.
- Kinyanjui, M. W., Waithera, W. N., & Ndunge, N. F. (2016). *Effects of Parental Alcohol and Drug abuse on Children and Adolescents*. In Adhiambo, J. M., & Kang’ethe, N.S. (Ed), *Reorienting the Curriculum for Sustainability*. Nairobi: CUEA Press.
- Kombo, D. K., & Tromp, D. L. A. (2006). *Proposal and Thesis Writing; An introduction*. Nairobi. Paulines publications.
- Kroll, B., & Tylor A. (2003). *Parental substance misuse and child welfare*. Jessica

- Kingsley Publishers Kronstadt, D. (1991). *Complex Developmental Issues of Prenatal Drug Exposure: The Future of Children*.
- Kumar, R. (2014). *Research Methodology: A step-by-step guide for beginners. Fourth edition*. Sage publications.
- Langan, C. and Farmer, J. (2014) *Profile of Kabale District, Uganda*. (June). Cf: (<https://drfarmerjen.files.wordpress.com/2017/09/kabale-district-profile-june-2014.pdf>). (Unpaged). Accessed: 30/09/2018
- Laslett, A.M.L. (2013). *Alcohol and Child Maltreatment in Australia through the Windows of Child Protection and a National Survey. Dissertation in Philosophy (Doctoral dissertation)*. The University of Melbourne, Australia.
- Laslett, A.M., Mugavin, J., Jiang, H., Manton, E., Callinan, S., MacLean, S., & Room, R. (2015). *The hidden harm: Alcohol's impact on children and families*. Canberra: Foundation for Alcohol Research and Education.
- Lau, K., Freyer-Adam, J., & Coder, B. (2008). Dose response relation between volume of drinking and alcohol related diseases in male general hospital inpatients. *Alcohol*. 2008; 443:34–8.
- Li, Y. (2016). How to Determine the Validity and Reliability of an Instrument. Retrieved July 8th 2018 from <https://blogs.miamioh.edu/discovery-center/2016/11/how-to-determine-the-validity-and-reliability-of-an-instrument/>
- Mathenge, T. W. (2016). *Patterns and effects of women's alcohol consumption on family cohesiveness in Kirinyaga County, Kenya. Thesis in gender and development studies (master's thesis)*. Kenyatta University, Nairobi, Kenya.
- Mburu, G., Mwai, G. W., Torpey, K., Frost, P., Ford, N., & Seeley, J. (2013). Role and outcomes of community health workers in HIV care in sub-Saharan Africa: A systematic review. *Journal of the International AIDS Society*, 16
- McCabe, E. (2013). *Experiences of home in homeless individuals living in supported accommodation: A qualitative account. Dissertation in Clinical Psychology (doctoral dissertation)*. University of Dublin, Trinity College Dublin, Dublin, Ireland.
- McLeod, S. A. (2013). Erik Erikson. Retrieved December 31st 2016 from www.simplypsychology.org/Erik-Erikson.html
- Morgan, D. Hope, A. & Nelson, M. (2009). Social consequences of harmful use of alcohol in Ireland. *HRB Overview Series 9. Dublin: Health Research Board*.

- Mugenda, O. M., & Mugenda, A. G. (2003). *Research Methods: Quantitative & Qualitative Approaches*. Nairobi, ACTS Press
- Mushumbusi, Z. L. (2012). *Prevalence of alcohol abuse among police officers at the major barracks, Dar es salaam, Tanzania. Dissertation in Clinical Psychology (Master's dissertation)*. Muhimbili University, Dar es salaam, Tanzania.
- National Association for Children of Alcoholics (NACA, 2001). *Children of Alcoholics: A kit for Educators, (4th ed)*. Rockville, Maryland.
- NACADA (2007). Rapid situation assessment of drug and substance abuse in Kenya. *Nairobi*.
- NACADA (2011). Authority for a Drug Free Nation, Promotion of Evidence-Based Campaign. *National Alcohol and Drug Abuse Research Workshop*, Nairobi
- NACADA (2011). *Alcohol use in Central Province of Kenya. A baseline survey on magnitude causes and effects from the perspective of community members and individuals*. Nairobi.
- Najjuma, A. (2014). *Understanding the impact of societal stigmatization on the survival of street children: Creating a pathway for effective intervention of addressing the plight of street children in Kampala city, Uganda. A Research Paper in Development Studies (Master's Research Paper)*. The Hague, the Netherlands.
- Ncube, S. (2015). *Factors that drive children from their homes to the streets: Bulawayo suburban experience. Thesis in public health (Master's thesis)*, University of South Africa.
- Nieminen, E. (2010). *The street children situation in Tamale, Ghana. Thesis in social services (bachelor thesis)*. Diaconia University of Applied Sciences, Diak South, Järvenpää unit, Ghana.
- Nutt, D. J., King, A., & Philips, L.D. (2010). Drug harms in the UK: a Multicriteria decision analysis. *Lancet* 376(9752).
- Odejide A.O. (2006). Status of drug use/abuse in Africa: A review. *Int J Ment Health Addict* 4(2):87-102. DOI: 10.1007/s11469-006-9015-y.
- Onen, D. & Oso, W.Y. (2011). *A General Guide to Writing Research Proposal and Report: A Handbook for Beginning Researchers. (Revised Ed.)*. Nairobi, The Jomo Kenyatta Foundation.
- Panter-Brick, C. (2002). Street Children, Human Rights, and Public Health: A critique and future directions. *Annual Review of Anthropology*, (31) 147-171

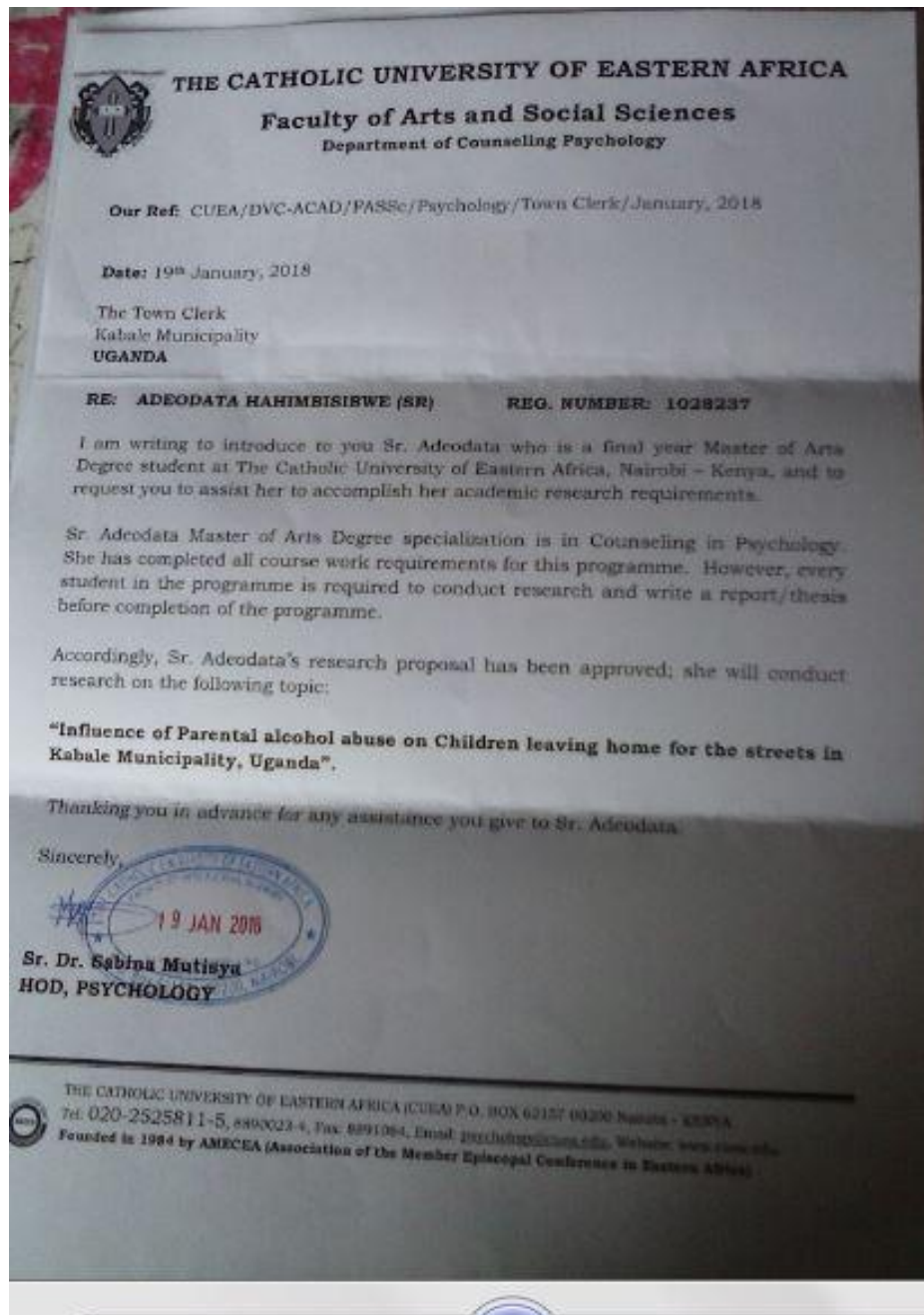
- Potter, D. Sullivan, K. (n.d). Attachment Difficulties, Childhood Trauma, and Reactive Attachment Disorder: Clinical Guidelines for Assessment, Diagnosis and Treatment. *Center for Child and Family Health and Duke University Medical Center*
- Prevent Child Abuse, (2003). *The Cost of Child Abuse and the Urgent Need for Prevention*. New York.
- Research to Practice Notes (2006). Parental Alcohol Misuse and Impact on Children. *Center for parenting and research NSW Department of community services*
- Romero, V. (2009). Parental substance abuse and child neglect: A Controlled Trial of a Developed Treatment Manual. *UNLV Theses/Dissertations/Professional Papers/Capstones. Paper 41*.
- Stephens, G. S. (2016). *The intersection of substance abuse and domestic violence within families involved with child welfare systems. Technical report*. Florida State University College of Social Work. Tallahassee.
- Tunnard, J. (2002). Parental Problem Drinking and its Impact on Children. *Research in Practice*.
- Uganda Alcohol Policy Alliance (UAPA, 2014). Underage Alcohol Consumption in Uganda. *UAPA Publication*.
- Uganda Bureau of Statistics, (2017). *The National Population and Housing Census 2014 – Area Specific Profile Series*. Kampala, Uganda.
- UNICEF, (2006). Behind Closed Doors: The Impact of Domestic Violence on Children. *The Body Shop International plc, West Sussex, United Kingdom*
- United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) (2012). *The state of the world’s children in an urban world*. New York, NY.
- United Nations Commission on Human Rights, (1993). The Plight of Street Children, *Res. 1993/81, 1993. UNICEF, (2001)*.
- United Nations (2016). World Day against Child Labour. *Available at <http://www.un.org/en/events/childlabourday/background.shtml2>*
- Weber, A. (2013). Challenges Affecting Street Children in Post-Conflict Northern Uganda: Case of Gulu Municipality. *Independent Study Project (ISP) Collection. 1685*.

Windle, M. (2003). Alcohol use among adolescents and young adults. *Alcohol research & health*, 27(1), pp.79-85.

WHO (2010). ATLAS of Substance Use Disorders Resources for the Prevention and Treatment of Substance Use Disorders (SUD) Country Profile: UGANDA

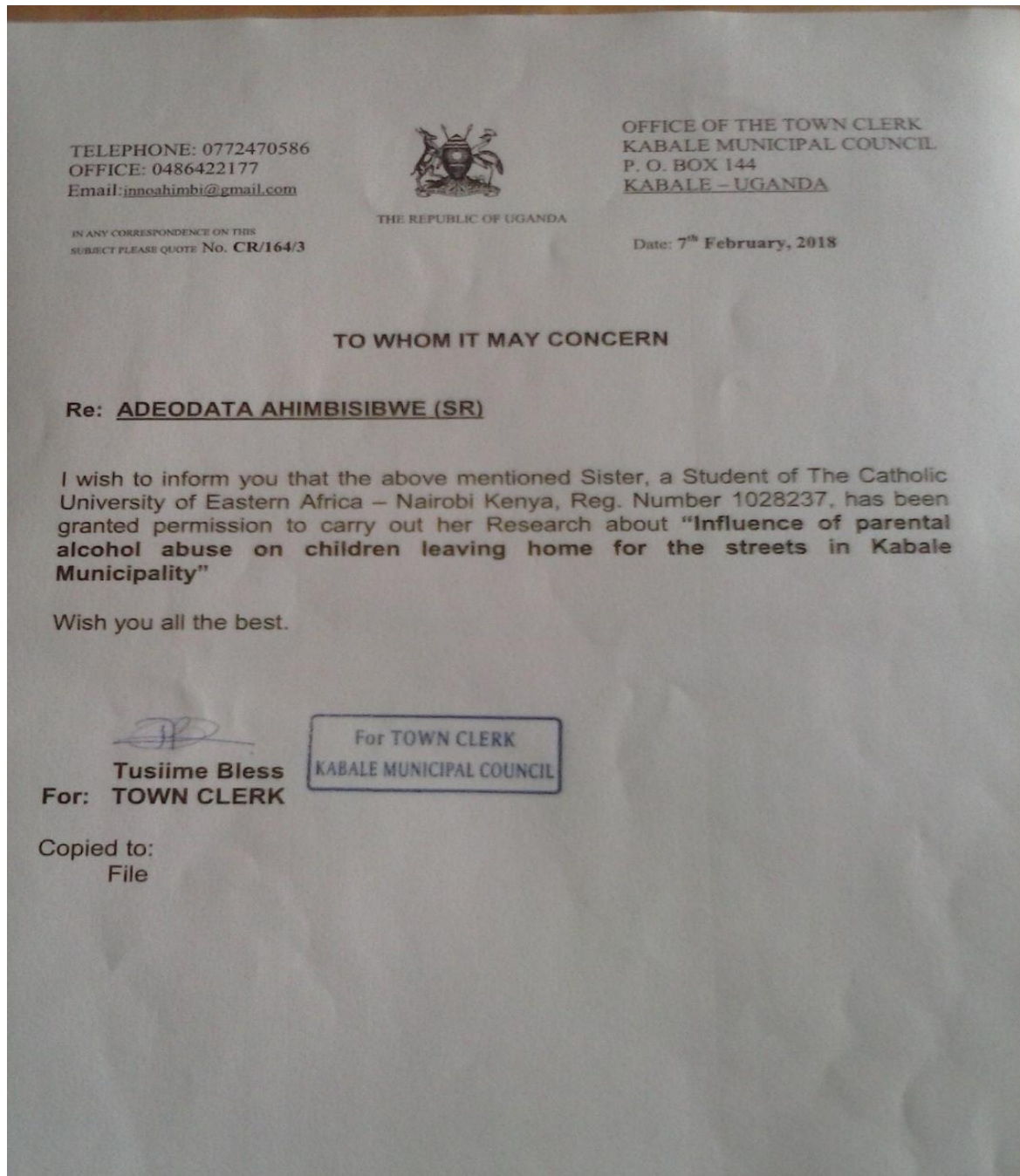
World Health Organization (2014). Global status report on alcohol and health. At http://www.who.int/substance_abuse/publications/global_alcohol_report/msb_gsr_2014_1.pdf Retrieved 30/12/2017

APPENDIX A: INTRODUCTION LETTER FROM THE UNIVERSITY



APPENDIX B: RESEARCH PERMIT

RESEARCH PERMIT FROM THE TOWN CLERK



APPENDIX C: CONSENT FORM

CONSENT FORM

To the programme directors

Kindly provide consent to use your facility and children to conduct the academic research.


Topic: INFLUENCE OF PARENTAL ALCOHOL ABUSE ON CHILDREN LEAVING HOME FOR THE STREETS IN KABALE MUNICIPALITY, UGANDA

Researcher Name: ADEODATA AHIMBISIBWE

REG. No. 1028237

It has been explained to me that the purpose of the research is to examine the influence of parental alcohol abuse on children leaving home for the streets in Kabale Municipality, Uganda. The aims and procedures of the study have been explained to me and I have been made to understand that I am free to withdraw from the research at any point if I so wish, during the study or at any other time without penalty due to me. The risks of partaking in this research have been explained to me. I have been informed that the interview will be audio recorded and I have been assured that the recordings will be secured in safe place that will be only accessible to the researcher and supervisors or research assistants who may be engaged to transcribe and who will have to sign a letter to retain confidentiality. I, therefore, understand that the information that I am going to share will be kept confidential and my actual name will not appear on any documents and reports that will be published. I have had the chance to ask questions which were well answered and clarified. I therefore hereby consent to participate in the research.

Name of participant..... AHUMUZA ANDREW.....

Signature..... ..... Date..... 19th / 02 / 2018.....

The Game Collector
www.GameCollector.org
Made in Uganda

If you have questions about your rights as a research subject, you may contact Sr. Dr. Sabina Mutisya, who is the head of department of Psychology in the Catholic University of eastern Africa Nairobi.

The head of department email: smutisya@cuea.edu

The researcher email: adeodataa@yahoo.com

CONSENT FORM

To the programme directors

Kindly provide consent to use your facility and children to conduct the academic research.

Topic: INFLUENCE OF PARENTAL ALCOHOL ABUSE ON CHILDREN LEAVING HOME FOR THE STREETS IN KABALE MUNICIPALITY, UGANDA

Researcher Name: ADEODATA AHIMBISIBWE

REG. No. 1028237

It has been explained to me that the purpose of the research is to examine the influence of parental alcohol abuse on children leaving home for the streets in Kabale Municipality, Uganda. The aims and procedures of the study have been explained to me and I have been made to understand that I am free to withdraw from the research at any point if I so wish, during the study or at any other time without penalty due to me. The risks of partaking in this research have been explained to me. I have been informed that the interview will be audio recorded and I have been assured that the recordings will be secured in safe place that will be only accessible to the researcher and supervisors or research assistants who may be engaged to transcribe and who will have to sign a letter to retain confidentiality. I, therefore, understand that the information that I am going to share will be kept confidential and my actual name will not appear on any documents and reports that will be published. I have had the chance to ask questions which were well answered and clarified. I therefore hereby consent to participate in the research.

Name of participant TUSHABOMWE PATRICK
Signature..... [Signature] Date. 20.2.2018



If you have questions about your rights as a research subject, you may contact Sr. Dr. Sabina Mutisya, who is the head of department of Psychology in the Catholic University of eastern Africa Nairobi.

The head of department email: smutisya@cuea.edu

The researcher email: adeodataa@yahoo.com

Dear respondent,

I am Adeodata Ahimbisibwe, a student at Catholic University of Eastern Africa (Nairobi, Kenya). I am undertaking this study as a requirement for the Degree of Master in Counselling Psychology at the above mentioned University. This questionnaire is meant for academic purposes only under the topic, **Influence of Parental Alcohol Abuse on Children Leaving Home for the Streets in Kabale Municipality, Uganda**. I kindly ask you to assist me with the needed information for this study. I would like to assure you that this study will not affect you in any way and your name will remain anonymous and will be treated with respect and confidentiality. Thank you.

By signing here below you consent to participate in this study.

Signature of respondent

Date

APPENDIX D: RESEARCH INSTRUMENT

INTERVIEW GUIDES FOR CHILDREN

Section A. Demographic information

Name Identity code.....

Sex: Male Female

Age:

Mother alive? No..... Yes Father alive? No Yes

How many children are you in your family? What is your birth order?

How old were you when you left home? How long were you living on the streets?

Section B. Interview guide

(i) How does parental alcohol abuse influences children leaving home?

1. How often did your parents drink alcohol?
2. How did your parents get money they spent on alcohol?
3. Can you describe what life was like for you at home before you came into town?
4. What made you to leave home?
5. What do you remember about the day you left home?

(ii) Challenges on the street

6. What did you like about staying on the streets?
7. What are the difficulties you met when you lived on the street?

(iii) Survival strategies

8. What did you do to survive on the streets?
9. What would you say to a child who is living with alcohol abusing parents?

(iv) Proposed interventions for parental alcohol

11. Suggest ways that would control parental alcohol abuse.

(V) Other comments

12. What else would you say about parental alcohol abuse and children leaving home?

INTERVIEW GUIDES FOR CHILDREN CARETAKERS

Section A. Demographic information

Sex: Male Female

Age:

Name **Identity code**.....

Name of children-care centre..... **Identity code**.....

Section B. Interview guide

(i) Background

1. How long has this center existed?
2. How long have you been working in this center?
3. What do you do at the center?
4. How many children are you taking care of?
5. What is their average age?
6. What percentage of the children have parents who drink alcohol?

(ii) Influence of parental alcohol abuse on children leaving home

7. In your opinion how do parents who abuse alcohol get money they spent on alcohol?
8. How do children of alcohol abusing parents describe their life experience at home?
9. What made the children to leave their homes?

iv) Challenges children face on the street

- 10 Describe the life of children you have here while they were on the streets?

v) Survival strategies

11. What did they do to survive on the streets?
12. What would you say to a child who is having problems from parents who drink alcohol?

vi) Proposed interventions for parental alcohol abuse.

13. Suggest ways that would help families where there is parental alcohol abuse.

(VI) Others comments

14. What else would you say about parental alcohol abuse and children leaving home?

INTERVIEW GUIDES FOR PROBATION OFFICER

Section A. Demographic information

Sex: Male Female

Age:

Name Identity code.....

How long have you been working in this office?

What is your experience of street children?

Section B. Interview guide

Influence of parental alcohol abuse on children leaving home

1. In your opinion how do alcohol abusing parents get the money they spend on alcohol?
2. How would you describe home life experience of children whose parents abuse alcohol?
3. What influences children of alcohol abusing parents to leave home?

(i) Challenges children face on the street

4. What can you say about the life of children on the streets?

(ii) Survival strategies for children on the street

5. What do children do to survive on the streets?

(iii) Proposed interventions for parental alcohol abuse

6. Suggest ways that would help families where there is parental alcohol abuse.

(v) Others comments

7. What else would you say about parental alcohol abuse and children of those homes leaving for the streets?

OBSERVATION GUIDE

During the interview watch for:

1. Body language: observe the general behavior and posture
2. Tone of voice
3. Pauses

APPENDIX E: MAP

Map 1: The districts of Uganda (2009) [Showing Kabale district]



Kabale District

APPENDIX F: PHOTOGRAPH OF LANDSCAPE OF KABALE DISTRICT

Figure 2: Photograph of Landscape, settlement, and farming systems in Kabale

District



Retrieved Dec. 26th 2016 from <https://www.citypopulation.de/php/uganda-admin.php?adm2id=009>

APPENDIX G: PLAGIARISM ANALYSIS REPORT

Results of plagiarism analysis from 2018-08-30 10:53 UTC

Thesis august 2018-ADEODATA.docx 2.7%

Date: 2018-08-30 10:31 UTC

All sources 29
 Internet sources 15
 Own documents 3
 Organization archive 11

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	[0]	https://docplayer.net/24411-Anne-marie-l...lean-robin-room.html	0.5%	7 matches
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	[1]	https://www.hrw.org/report/2014/07/17/wh...reet-children-uganda	0.4%	4 matches
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	[2]	https://quizlet.com/33766871/kumar-rsresearch-methodology-flash-cards/	0.3%	5 matches
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	[3]	uir.unisa.ac.za/bitstream/handle/10500/18758/dissertation_ncube_s.pdf;sequence=1	0.3%	6 matches
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	[4]	https://juniperpublishers.com/gjarm/GJARM.MS.ID.555598.php	0.3%	5 matches
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	[5]	https://quizlet.com/215607079/rm302-chap...lection-flash-cards/	0.3%	4 matches
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	[6]	https://www.researchgate.net/publication...haka_City_Bangladesh	0.2%	4 matches
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	[7]	www.ijstr.org/final-print/oct2014/Proble...-City-Bangladesh.pdf	0.2%	4 matches
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	[8]	"Noreen Kimuthia.docx" dated 2018-06-18	0.1%	9 matches
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	[9]	https://file.scirp.org/xml/75283.xml	0.2%	10 matches 1 documents with identical matches
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	[11]	"SR_IDONGESIT edited proposal current ch 1-5.docx" dated 2018-06-20	0.1%	10 matches
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	[12]	"FINAL THESIS-FINAL NOREEN.docx" dated 2018-06-21	0.1%	8 matches
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	[13]	"scanned work.docx" dated 2018-08-29	0.1%	8 matches
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	[14]	"JOHN PRINCIPAL transformational le...ot; dated 2018-07-17	0.1%	5 matches
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	[15]	"Ekitela Eather Complete Dissertation 18 June 2018.docx" dated 2018-06-18	0.1%	6 matches
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	[16]	"Hilda Kigen Thesis.doc" dated 2018-05-09	0.0%	8 matches
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	[17]	"PhD thesis, JUNE 2018.docx" dated 2018-06-21	0.0%	7 matches
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	[18]	"DISSERTATION EDITED 15TH JUNE 2018-gaba.docx" dated 2018-06-20	0.1%	5 matches
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	[19]	https://core.ac.uk/display/43176990	0.1%	1 matches
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	[20]	docplayer.net/20690743-A-study-on-street-children-in-zimbabwe.html	0.1%	4 matches
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	[21]	"Kyaligonza_Rose_Modern_contracepti...ot; dated 2018-08-01	0.0%	6 matches
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	[22]	https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Mid_Hai	0.1%	1 matches 2 documents with identical matches
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	[25]	"adeqa Ache.docx" dated 2018-05-04	0.0%	5 matches
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	[26]	"Maranga_Walter_Utilization_of_Mode...ot; dated 2018-07-26	0.0%	5 matches 1 documents with identical matches

- ✓ [28] ■ "Asatsa stephen.docx" dated 2018-06-29
0.9% 3 matches

- ✓ [29] ● https://www.researchgate.net/publication...n_Alcohol_And_Health
0.1% 1 matches

- ✓ [30] ● <https://jamanetwork.com/journals/jamapsychiatry/fullarticle/210523>
0.9% 1 matches

- ✓ [31] ● <https://www.afro.who.int/health-topics/alcohol>
0.8% 2 matches

- ✓ [32] ■ "A Report Submitted to the Tangaz...ot; dated 2018-05-08"
0.9% 1 matches

This report is in the account of victor.murage@dimensioneducation.net

95 pages, 33812 words

PlagLevel: selected / overall

74 matches from 33 sources, of which 18 are online sources.

Settings

Data policy: Compare with web sources, Check against my documents, Check against my documents in the organization repository, Check against organization repository

Sensitivity: Low

Bibliography: Bibliography excluded

Citation detection: Reduce PlagLevel

Whitelist: --