

BINDURA UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE EDUCATION
FACULTY OF SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING
DEPARTMENT: SPORTS SCIENCE
MASTER OF SCIENCE DEGREE IN SPORTS SCIENCE
SM505: SPORTS FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

DURATION: 3 HOURS
(Plus 15 Minutes for case reading)

TOTAL MARKS: 100

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Section A is compulsory.

Answer three questions from Section B.

SECTION A

Invisible Children Beg, Sell on Zimbabwe's Streets to Aid Families in Economic Turmoil:
by Gamuchirai Masiwa-Senior Reporter Global Press Journal

HARARE, ZIMBABWE — Amid growing unemployment, thousands of children are on the streets, and the number is increasing. Government programs have been reuniting a few with their families, and some mothers have been arrested in the capital, Harare, for using kids to beg. According to a 2014 survey by Zimstats, the Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency, half of all children between the ages of 5 and 17 were engaged in child labour, and 55 per cent of these children lived in households where the head earned between \$1 and \$100 per month. According to the report, the number of children engaged in economic activities represents an 8 per cent increase since 2011. Zimbabwe's Constitution protects children from economic exploitation, but the current economic environment makes it impossible for people to survive, says Sandra Muyengwa, projects coordinator for Justice for Children, a local advocacy organization. Muyengwa says there is a need for a multi-sectoral approach to deal with the problem of child street vendors and beggars. The government alone cannot solve the problem, she says. But without more recent and accurate data, it is hard to coordinate a meaningful response to the problem, she says.

"The lack of meaningful research is a challenge because if there are going to be interventions, there is a need for statistics to know how to strategize and invest in the interventions. Zimbabwe has done so well in terms of qualitative research but has a long way to go in terms of quantitative research," she says.

In a written response to GPJ's query, an official with Zimbabwe's Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare says the government has taken note of the trend of children vending and begging on the streets and has been providing social protection programs that entail removing children from the streets, finding their families and reunifying them.

According to data provided by a 2014 government survey, 4,701 children were living and working in the streets in Zimbabwe, including 2,050 in Harare, the capital city.

Between January and August, the government removed 78 children from Harare's streets.

Muyengwa says parents often watch their children beg or sell on the street.

"There [are] usually children begging and vending along Samora Machel Avenue and Leopold Takawira Street, while their parents are watching them from a distance," Muyengwa says because many believe children alone are more successful. That viewpoint can lead to corruption, she says.

The ministry says it has set up multi-sectoral task forces to monitor the situation of children living and working on the streets. In May 2016, the task force in Harare facilitated in the arrest of 20 mothers who were using their children to beg on the streets.

Vivian's mother, Memory Karemba, holds her 20-month-old twins as she describes her family's situation. Karemba has four children. Vivian is the oldest.

"Vivian has to sell so that we raise money to buy food," she says.

Karemba says her family's financial situation deteriorated when her husband, the family's breadwinner, died in 2006 after suffering from complications related to HIV. They were evicted from their home in 2009 and haven't had a permanent place to stay since.

Karemba says she knows Vivian faces hardship and abuse, but adds that they have no other choice.

And Vivian is not alone. Perseverance Mateta, a 12-year-old boy, says he is in a similar predicament. He begins at the intersection of Harare's Samora Machel Avenue and Enterprise Road every day. He was kicked out of school earlier this year because he didn't pay his fees, he says.

Perseverance says he works 11 hours a day, and on a good day goes home with between \$4 and \$6. Sometimes his mother, who doesn't have a job, begs with him on the street.

"I come here to beg because I want to raise money for school fees and food," he says.

Task:

Design strategies that can be used to improve the socio-economic lives of the children and prepare them for the future. {40 marks}

SECTION B.

2. Drug abuse has become a problem among youths in Zimbabwe, so dire is the situation that more than half of the youth population, approximately 57% in Zimbabwe are involved in drug abuse. The statistics on youth drug abuse in Zimbabwe increase yearly despite measures implemented by various stakeholders to fight the pandemic (Maraire and Chethiyar, 2020)

Task:

Design sports-related intervention strategies to reduce or curb drug abuse among the youths in Zimbabwe {20 marks}

3. The chief findings of the United Nations' Inter-Agency Taskforce on Sports Development and Peace is that well-designed sport-based initiatives are practical and cost-effective tools to achieve objectives in development and peace.

Task:

Design strategies guided by the recommendations of the United Nations Taskforce on Sport to show how sport can be used to complement the existing activities in achieving objectives of Development and maintenance of Peace in Zimbabwe {20 marks}

4. While sport is essential to human development it is also essential in economic development.

Task:

Prepare a paper for presentation with recommendations on how sport should be used as a tool to achieve economic development in Zimbabwe as is happening in selected countries, with specific examples. {20 marks}

5. In the Zimbabwean National Development Strategy 1, Chapter 9 focuses on Health and Well-being. This is so because good health and well-being are essential if the country is to realize its full potential in terms of development.

Task:

Prepare a paper about what needs to be done to realize the objectives of the National Development Strategy 1 goal of Good Health and Well-being in Zimbabwe, to present at a sports symposium. {20 marks}

6. Despite all the efforts being made and advocacy for inclusivity in sport, the physically challenged athletes in Zimbabwe face a lot of challenges in accessing and experiencing sport.

Task:

Design strategies to increase participation of the physically challenged persons in both recreational and competitive sports. {20 marks}

END OF PAPER