

**ASSESSMENT OF STREET CHILDREN IN TANZANIA
A CASE OF DAR ES SALAAM REGION, TANZANIA**

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**A Dissertation/Thesis Submitted in (Partial) Fulfillment of the Requirements for
the Degree of Master of Business Administration in Corporate Management of
Mzumbe**

2014

CERTIFICATION

The undersigned certify that he has read and hereby recommends for acceptance by Mzumbe University a thesis/dissertation entitled **Assessment of Street Children in Tanzania: A case study in Dar es Salaam region** in (Partial) fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Business Administration in Corporate Management of Mzumbe University.

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DEDICATION

This work is dedicated to my beloved wife Asteria E. Ngowi and our children Monica and Kennedy. Without their support it would not have been possible to complete this dissertation.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ACPF	:	African Children Policy Forum
ASSTC	:	Arab Security Studies and Training Center
CBOs	:	Community Based Organizations
CPS		Child Protection Working Group
FHI	:	Family Health International
HIV/AIDS	:	Human Immune deficiency Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ICCPR		International Convention on Civil and Political Rights
KIWOHEDE	:	Kiota Women's Health and Development Organization
MCDGC	:	Ministry of Community Development Gender and Children
MVC	:	Most Vulnerable Children
SOSPA	:	Sexual Offences Special Provision
UN	:	United Nations
UNICEF	:	United Nations Children Fund
WHO	:	World Health Organization

ABSTRACT

Tanzania is facing a rapid increase of street children. Street children are the ultimate consequence of urban poverty. Street this study was conducted in Dar es Salaam region. The study was conducted in three districts of Dar es Salaam namely; Ilala, Kinondoni and Temeke. The study aimed at assessing street children in Dar es Salaam region. The main objective of the study was to find out the factors contributing to increasing numbers of street children in Dar es Salaam. The study was guided by the following specific objectives: to determine how family conflicts contribute to increasing number of street children, to find out how peer groups influence children to live in the streets, to what extent does economic hardship contribute to children to opt for the streets, also to determine the effectiveness of government in control of street children.

The study reveals that there are more than 5,000 street children living and working on the streets in Dar es Salaam. Most of these children come from rural village's upcountry, about 72% of the street children they come from outside the Dar es Salaam, whereby 28% hail from Dar es Salaam. This study found that children are driven to the streets by "push" and "pull" factors. "push" factors includes, poverty, domestic violence and abuse, lack of parental guidance and support, urban migration and orphan hood. "pull" factors are income on the streets, substance abuse, peer group influence, independence and street culture.

The study recommends that government should make effective legislation and ensure strict implementation of the laws concerning child rights, education system and awareness. All institutions, from top to bottom, should be activated to save children from un certainty and vulnerability .The government should establish rehabilitation centres where children addicted by drugs can stay until fully cured .Besides, awareness campaign should be launched as soon as possible to help people to realize the gravity of the situation of children who work and live on streets.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CERTIFICATION	i
DECLARATION	i
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	iii
DEDICATION	iv
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	v
ABSTRACT	vi
TABLE OF CONTENTS	vii
LIST OF TABLES	x
LIST OF FIGURES	xi
CHAPTER ONE	1
INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 introduction	1
1.2 Statement of the Problem	4
1.2.1 General Research Question	5
1.2.2 Specific Research Questions	5
1.3 Research Objectives	6
1.3.1 Main Objective.....	6
1.3.2 Specific Objectives.....	6
1.4 Statement of Hypothesis	6
1.5 Significance of the Study	6
1.6 Scope of the Study	7
1.7 Limitation of the Study	7
CHAPTER TWO	8
LITERATURE REVIEW	8
2.1 Introduction.....	8
2.2 Theoretical Review	8
2.2.1 Definition of key Concepts	10
2.2.1.1 Street Children	10

2.2.1.2 Children on the street:	11
2.2.1.3 Children of the street:	11
2.2.1.4 Definition of a Child in Tanzanian Context	13
2.2.2 Family	13
2.3 Empirical Review	14
2.3.1 Policy Review	16
2.4 Conceptual Framework.	20
CHAPTER THREE	22
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	22
3.1 Introduction:	22
3.2 Area of Study	22
3.3 Research Design.....	22
3.4 Sampling Techniques and Sample size	23
3.5 Population of the Study	23
3.6 Validity of the Survey Instrument.....	23
3.7 Data Collection.....	24
3.7.1 Primary Data	24
3.7.2 Secondary Data	24
3.7.3 Data Collection Procedures.....	24
3.7.4 Data Processing	24
3.8 Data Analysis	25
3.9 External Validity	25
CHAPTER FOUR.....	27
FINDINGS	27
4.1 Introduction	27
4.2 The Number of Children Living and Working on the Streets of Dar Es Salaam. 27	
4.3 Where street Children Hail From.....	27
4.4 Reasons why children Opted for the Street.....	30
4.4.1 Family factors contributing to the Street child Phenomenon.....	31
4.4.2 Poverty	34

4.4.3 Individual Reasons	35
4.4.4 Pull Factors-Peergroups,Glue,Food and Money	35
4.5 How Street Children Spend Their Time	36
4.5.1 Where do street children Sleep	38
4.6 Length of time in the Streets	38
4.7 Perception of the Street life.....	39
4.8 Children’s views on others’ perceptions	39
4.9 Street children’s self-description	40
4.10 Coping with street life.....	41
4.11 Food availability and source	41
4.12 A future on the street.....	42
4.13 Street children’s health and personal habits.....	43
4.14 Age and Education Status	45
4.15 Difficulties and hazards encountered by the “Children in Street situation”	46
4.16 Street Children’s Expectation of the Community	47
4.17 Barrier to leaving the streets	48
4.18 Institutions Participating in Fighting for the Rights of Street Children	48
4.19 Analysis of the Law Relating to Children in Conflict.....	52
with Law.	52
CHAPTER FIVE.....	61
CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.....	61
5.1 Conclusions	61
5.2 RECOMMENDATIONS	63
5.2.1 For the Government/State.	63
5.2.2 For Non Profit Organizations.....	65
5.2.3 For Print and Electronic Media	66
5.2.4 For Parents/Guardians	66
5.2.5 For Street Children.....	67
5.3 Limitations of the study and suggestion for further Studies	67
REFERENCES	69
APPENDIX 1: QUESTIONNAIRE FOR SOCIAL WELFARE OFFICERS ...	74

LIST OF TABLES

Table 4. 1 Home region of street children	29
Table 4.2.“Push” and “Pull” Factors Causing Children to Adopt Street Life in Dar es Salaam Region.	30
Table 4.3 .Income on the Street	36
Table 4.4 : Age range of respondents.....	45
Table 4.5:Children’s Expectation of the Community	48

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 2.1. Conceptual framework for street Life among Children in Dar Es Salaam.	21
Fig 4. 3: Incidence of falling Sick.....	44
Fig 4.2; How street children spend most of their time.....	37
Fig 4.4 :School attendance for street children in Dar es Salaam.	46
Fig 4. 5: Problems faced by Children on the streets.	47

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 introduction

‘Being poor is in itself a hazard; worse, however, is being urban and poor. Much worse is being poor, urban and a child. But worse of all is being a street child in urban environment’ (Ximena de la Barra, senior urban advisor, UNICEF, from UN Commission on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, General Comment on no.14, August 2000).

The recent decades have witnessed the growing concern for the rights and welfare of children. These concerns were marked by the adoption of the Convention on the Rights of the Child by the UN in November 1989 followed by the adoption of the Organisation of African Unity’s Charter. There is a real need for increased vigilance given the constant rise in the number of street children across the world, especially given their increased exposure to other hazards like HIV/AIDS, substance abuse, child labor, early pregnancy etc. Street children are considered to be among the MARPs (Most at Risk Populations) for the HIV/AIDS disease given their sexual behaviour and their vulnerability to various forms of abuse including sexual abuse and injection drug use among others. All of these are major predisposing factors to HIV infections or other STDs. In fact Dube (1997) found out that both street girls and boys have risky sexual activities that make them vulnerable to HIV infection. There is thus a need to focus on this category of children in the fight against HIV/AIDS because of their hard-to-reach nature coupled with their increased vulnerability.

By every standard, the street children phenomenon has multiple and interdependent causes; economic, social and political. The inherent dangers of being in the street situation: economic deprivation and lack of adult protection and inadequate socialization etc., make them extremely vulnerable. When pushed into the difficult street situations, they develop survival mechanisms to protect themselves from such

aggressions. The children mostly come to the limelight only when such survival mechanisms, such as pick-pocketing, prostitution drug abuse are noticed. That is when they become a nuisance to the general public. Unfortunately these symptoms of the phenomenon are often confounded with the root problem which is the underlying problem that made them escape from responsible adult control and support. The most common reaction is repression, further exclusion in the name of putting them into special reformatory institutions. The poor conditions of some of these institutions and poorly adapted programs only lead to further isolation, stigmatization and deprivation. A vicious circle is quickly formed as these lead to further poverty. Most authorities are quick to index poverty as being the main cause of the phenomenon, which is often wrongly tagged as a problem of the poor. Poverty is evidently not the only reason behind the problem. After all, not all are from poor families and many children from poor families are not in the street situation.

From a good number of official reports in Dar es Salaam, there is evidence that the recent years have seen an increase in the dislocation of family cohesion and consequently a decline in parental presence within the lives of their children.. This has partly been attributed to increasing divorces and high levels of economic hardship. In an effort to meet the material needs of members of the family parents have had to leave their families behind in search of economic El Dorados. This has led to an almost social dislocation. Some parents have practically resigned before their responsibility towards their children. Those who have had to move out into the wider world to fend for this very family, have at times had to leave the children either with family relatives or a single parent and thus leading to a decline in adult control/support. Some of the children from such families out-rightly fall victim to societal predators of all sorts and are at times pushed on to the streets in order to survive.

As was also described by Gilbert Vogt In de (1995), in cases where mothers are left to fend for themselves and for their children, they are often obliged to take refuge by a male companion often under conditions of duress. For the same economic reason some of the companions decline from taking charge of children that are not his. This

may lead to total rejection and outright brutality in some cases. The mother is thus put into a dilemma, having to make the choice between the children and her companion. Some of them resort to sending the children back to their grandparents when the latter are willing to receive them. In other situation, the children have no option than to fend for themselves in the streets. These children who are often left under conditions of uncontrolled freedom, consequently go everywhere except where they are supposed to go. They fail to attend school thus jeopardizing their chances of a better life in the future

From all of the above it is evident that the number of “children in street situation” is likely to increase as more and more parents (mostly men) are moving out, in search of jobs elsewhere, leaving their family behind. Poverty is evidently a key factor that pushes the children into the street situation. However more direct ones that immediately push the child out of the family bounds may include, family violence and hunger. The root causes thus lie with the factors that bring about pauperization of the families in the first place. Until the root causes are identified and dealt with, all interventions will be addressing just the symptoms and will consequently be short lived. In Dar es Salaam, there NGOs that are specifically dedicated to working with the population of children in street situations. Dogodogo is one of few and its mission is getting the children off the street situation for a start and later, either reintegrating them into their families, home/communities or finding other secure environments where their basic needs for physical safety, medical care, nutrition, counseling, education, recreation, and spiritual growth can be met.

There is no clear idea as to the amplitude of the problem or the mechanisms involved. In fact some authorities are in the state of denial as to the existence of street children on the region. The problem stems from the lack of consensus on the definition of street children. Many stakeholders reduce the definition to just one aspect of the street children problematic, which see below. Unfortunately there is a failure to recognize that street children is not a rigid category but a whole panel of situations related to the socio-economic and cultural realities of each country, characterized by a host of factors ranging from parental neglect, various forms of

child abuse, situations. The definition of street children in Tanzania is believed to be not different from those street children in other countries, but special attention has to be given to them as the number of children living in situations of social exclusion is on the increase.

It is thus evident that, more emphasis should be on the problematic of children which put them in situations similar to those of street living children elsewhere in the world. Like Gilbert Vogt In de (1995), and for the purpose of this study the more encompassing and less pejorative and irreverent terminology of “children in street situation” will be used interchangeably with “street children” to mean the same thing. Given the complex nature of the problem of street children or , it was thus necessary to carry out specialized studies on these children, if the factors and dynamics of the problem were to be well understood. This is an unavoidable prelude to determining correct strategies for the fight against HIV/AIDS, one of the many hazards that the “children in street situation” are exposed to under the conditions described above. As Anne Hatloy & Anne Huser (2005) rightly put it, determining who the children are is the first step in designing policies to identify them, understand their needs, improve their life in the cities, or reintegrate them into their home communities

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Tanzania's efforts to care for the less able members of our society and its poverty alleviation programmes have earned some admiration both at home and abroad. Even so, the problem of street children in Tanzania's major towns still remains to be solved in its entirety. Increasing numbers of children are often seen roaming about on the streets as well as in residential estates in most urban centres in Tanzania. Most of these children are involved in begging, pick-pocketing, drug trafficking, child prostitution, scavenging, directing motorists to parking spaces and hawking.

Available information tends to indicate that these children are either from poor or broken homes or are orphans (Wainaina, 1977; Wainaina, 1981). Various categories of street children can be identified. These categories include children who permanently live and work on the streets, those who come to work on the streets but

go home in the evening and those who come to work on the streets on a part-time basis. It has been observed that some of these children live under more difficult socio-economic conditions than others. It has been stated that a large number of these children are from single-headed households (Wainaina, 1977; Wainaina, 1981). There are also those who depend entirely on their relatives and acquaintances. Information available highlights the exploitative situations these children find themselves in while on the streets.

The generation and care of street children is increasingly becoming a problem to the Tanzanian society and especially in urban areas. Therefore a need to identify alternative approaches to the phenomenon of street children became a necessity because the problem does not only have implications for the child but also for the country. Children on the streets may be faced with various problems. Firstly, they are separated from their families at a tender age to fend for themselves on the streets with no emotional support from their families. Secondly, street life itself is a major threat to a child's life. Therefore, the general purpose for this study was to determine the general situation of street children in Tanzania.

1.2.1 General Research Question

What are the factors contributing to increasing number of streets Children in Tanzania?

1.2.2 Specific Research Questions

How do family conflicts contribute to increasing number of street children in Tanzania?

What is the government effectiveness on control of street children?

How does Peer group influence children to move and live on the streets?

To what extent does economic hardship contributes to street children?

1.3 Research Objectives

1.3.1 Main Objective

The main objective of this study was to find out the factors contributing to increasing number of street children in Tanzania.

1.3.2 Specific Objectives

- i. To determine how family conflicts contribute to increasing number of street children in Tanzania.
- ii. To determine the effectiveness of government in control of street children.
- iii. To investigate how peer groups influence children to move out and live on the streets.
- iv. To examine how economic hardship contribute to street children.

1.4 Statement of Hypothesis

Streets children are caused by family conflicts of their parents and pressure from peer groups.

The effectiveness of government policies and economic hardship is directly related to street children in Tanzania.

1.5 Significance of the Study

The findings from the project will give solution on many questions asked by various stakeholders (government, community and households) on factors contributing to increasing number of street children.

The experience and findings will give new knowledge to the government, community and households on how to handle the problems of street children.

The policy makers on children rights will use the findings of the study to increase awareness on protection of children from family to national level.

1.6 Scope of the Study

- i. The study covers all categories of street children aged from 5-18 years from child with no fixed address, who often does not know where his or her parents are, to the child living away from familial structure without basic needs and eking out an existence alone typically in urban areas.
- ii. This study has been conducted within four month time.
- iii. Dar-Es-Salaam region was taken as case study area for the research.

1.7 Limitation of the Study

The major limitation to the project study was time and financial constraints. Time allocated to cover the course and field work, datacollection, data analysis and writing of the final report and presentation was limited.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This chapter reviews the literature of different aspects related to street children. The chapter is divided into three sections. The first section offers theoretical review, the second section reviews empirically and the third section reviews will cover conceptual framework.

2.2 Theoretical Review

The problem of street children is a world phenomenon. It has grown all over the world and particularly in developing countries. Many studies have addressed this issue, trying to focus on reasons behind it. It is certain not a new phenomenon, but because of the increased number of street children, we are under pressure to address it. Several factors contribute to the increase in number of street children, including the socioeconomic and living condition. Previous extended family life style provide voluntarily supporting and care for the children who lost their parents. But nowadays the spirit to assisting these children has deteriorated hence the children decide to migrate to town and streets.

Life in the street without protection exposes the children to a number of problems such as diseases, violence and sexual abuse, in turn leading to spread of HIV/AIDS to these children. Thus the magnitude of the street children problem continues to grow attracting more studies to investigate in detail and offers possible remedies. Despite the problem of street children increasing worldwide every day, it is more critical in developing countries, Tanzania being no exception. The existence of many factors in developing countries favours the increase in street children than in the developed countries. Some of the factors include HIV/AIDS, divorce, poverty, rural-urban migration and low use of family planning methods.

According to Chetty, V.R.(2001:24), the concept of homelessness or street children among African people is new because in the traditional cultures a child was perceived as everybody's child. Thus if a child were to lose his/her parents there would be someone to take care of that child. Each child was designated a guardian within a family. It is from this practice that the belief that "there is no orphan in the African family" originated.

HIV/AIDS, causes many deaths of parents in the community, sometimes which leaves children orphans. Normally these orphans are looked after by relatives such as grandmother, uncle and other relatives in the clan. Formally these relatives could manage to take care of the orphans because the problem affected only few people in the clan, but nowadays deaths of the clan members occur more than expected, causing sort of burden to relatives of the deceased, something which lead to the failure of caring for orphans hence the need for assistance from the community. These difficulties of life on their guardians cause some children to go to town to do child labour for survival. AIDS orphans substantially escalate the population of street children. In Africa, an increasingly common cause is AIDS. ([http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/street_children\(2006\)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/street_children(2006))).

Divorce, is another factor which cause street children in the community. These children lose direction of the life after their father and mother decides to divorce. The children decide to live under care of father or mother, but others send their children to their relatives such as grandmother. This again leads to difficulties in the lives of children in terms of food, shelter and other essential needs. These leaves the children vulnerable, and with the general absence of community and governmental support, they have few options in times of crisis other than life on the street.

Rural-Urban migration emanates street children because, in developing countries urban areas are more developed than rural areas. Urban areas have good infrastructures, good communication facilities, good social services and good recreation services compared to rural areas. These good service in urban areas encourage people in rural, including children to migrate from rural to urban areas

with expectation that they could get good life. Rural to urban migration may include entire families, nmen alone, or children. Children may migrate in order to support their poverty-stricken families. After reaching town their expectations become negative by realizing difficulties of life hence some children decide to engage in child labour and become street children.

([http://findarticles.com/p/articles/\(2006:2\)](http://findarticles.com/p/articles/(2006:2))).

Low use of family planning method also is another factor which generates large number of street children. Looking at the above factor the reasons of difficulties of life in the family and community is the increasing number of dependants in the family and community. For example, some families have 6 to 8 children, if father and mother die and these children decide to live with their uncle who has 4 children, the size of uncle's family will increase up to 10 up to 12 children. This increase burden to the uncle and hard life in the family. Hence some children decide to go to town to find child work and become street children.

2.2.1 Definition of key Concepts

2.2.1.1 Street Children

for whom the street (in the broadest sense of the word, including unoccupied dwellings, wasteland, etc.) has become her or his habitual abode and/or sources of livelihood, and who is inadequately -NGO, 1885). This definition was formulated by Inter-NGOs in Switzerland in 1983.

UNICEF as quoted in Mexico Child Link Trust has defined three types of street children:

Street Living Children: children who ran away from their families and live alone on the streets. Street Working Children: children who spend most of their time on the streets, fending for themselves, but returning home on a regular basis.

Children from Street Families: children who live on the streets with their families.

Amnest International categorizes street children as follows:

2.2.1.2 Children on the street:

Children on the street are those engaged in some kind of economic activity ranging from begging to vending of manufactured commodities of food. Most go home at the end of the day and contribute part of their earnings for the economic survival of the family unit. They may be attending school and retain a sense of belonging to a family or household. Because of the economic fragility of their families, these children may eventually opt for a permanent life on the streets.

2.2.1.3 Children of the street:

Children of the street actually live on the street. Family ties may exist but are tenuous and maintained only casually or occasionally. Most of these children have no permanent residence and move from place to place and from town to town.

Muchini (1994), quoted by UNICEF (2002) in a study on street children Zimbabwe, observed that even though the distinction between children on the street and children of the street is useful, some overlaps and grey areas still exist given that, from the definitions given, the same children can fit into 2 categories.

Opoku (1996) as quoted by Project Concern International Zambia (2002) children into 3 economic groups: children on the street, children of the street, and abandoned children. According to him, children on the street are those engaged in some kind of economic activity ranging from begging to vending of manufactured commodities or food. Like the “the street working children” by UNICEF definition or the “children on the street” by Amnest International definition, he found out that most of the “Children on the street” go home at the end of the day and contribute part of their earning for economic survival of the family unit. They may be attending school and retain a sense of belonging to a family or household. Because of the economic fragility of their families, these children may eventually opt for a permanent life on the streets. According to same author, the children of the street actually lived on the street. Family ties may exist but are tenuous and maintained only casually or occasionally. Most of these children had no permanent residence and moved from place to place and from town to town. He defined the abandoned children as those that were entirely without a home and had no contact whatsoever with their families.

Some of these were children abandoned at a very early age who had little or no knowledge of their families. There was therefore very rarely a successful way of reintegrating them into their original home environment

EDMH (2009) classified street children into 2 categories: street working children and street living children . These 2 categories of children were then analyzed separately. Zuberi (2005) in a study conducted in Eastern and Southern Africa in 65 towns and cities revealed that 87% of street children work on the streets during the day and return to their home at night; just over 8% of the children work and live on the streets.

UNICEF (2002) in a study on street children in Zimbabwe revealed that the majority of children interviewed were children of the street while 31.4% were found to be street working children. Around 12% were children who slept on the streets and their homes. According to UNICEF, the latter group represents the grey areas. UNICEF further states that this is a stage of transition which all street living children pass through; sleeping both at home and on the street, the child finally choose the street when home conditions were no longer supportive due to critical incidences like the death of a parent or guardian or due to increasing poverty or child abuse.

As stated in the introduction above, the problem of street children should not be held hostage by a polemic on the terminology used to name the phenomenon. There should be more emphasis on the problems of the children, the contributing, factors, the dynamics involved and how best to solve the problem. Gilbert Vogt Inde (1995) used a more encompassing terminology to talk of this category of children which pointed out, contrarily to the other terminologies like street children, children on the street, children of the street or street living children, this terminology does not only decriminalize the child, but also emphasizes the important role played by the surrounding situations that lead to the child moving onto the street as a preferred place of abode or survival. It focuses more on the causes of the phenomenon. So for the purpose of this study the terminology will be used to address the problem irrespective of whether children are sleeping on the streets or not.

Lewis (1998:17) defines a street child as someone younger than eighteen, who has decided to leave home to care for himself/herself on the streets, unassisted by an adult.

“Street children are those who have abandoned or have been abandoned by their families, schools and immediate communities, before they are eighteen years of age, and drifted into a nomadic street life” (Chetty, 1997:22).

2.2.1.4 Definition of a Child in Tanzanian Context

The United Nations Convention of the Rights of the Child defines a child to mean all human being whose ages are below 18 years. On contrary, the World Bank in its draft document known ‘Investigate Child and Youth: A Strategy to Fight Poverty, Reduce Inequality and Promote Human Development' defines children as age 0-14 and youth as 15-24. In Tanzania, the Law of Child Act, 2009 defines a child is any person under the age of the 18 years. The understanding of who is a child bring the concepts of the child’s right where the best interest of a child shall be the primary contemplation in all procedures regarding a child whether assumed by any institution whether public or private.

For the purpose of this study, the researcher defines street children as people who are eighteen years and under, who find themselves living in the street due to different factors that influenced them to do so.

2.2.2 Family

The White Paper for Social Welfare (notice 1108 of 1997:93) defines family as individuals who either by contract or agreement chooses to live together intimately and function as a unit in a social and economic system. The family is the primary social unit, which ideally provides care, nurturing and socialisation for its members, particularly children, and it seeks to provide them with physical, economic, emotional, social, cultural and spiritual security.

Kammeyer et al. (1994:367) differentiate between two family types, nuclear and extended family types. A nuclear family consists of a husband, wife and children living in the same household, while an extended type of a family consists of three or more generations living in the same household or very close together. For the

purpose of this study, a family will be any adult people, either biological parents, stepparents, guardians or significant others, who have any form of responsibility and authority towards a certain child.

Tanzanian Law of Child Act, 2009 under section 3 define "family" as parental father, mother and children, adopted or blood related and other close relatives including grandfather, grandmother, uncles, aunties, cousins, nephews, and nieces who live in a household.

2.3 Empirical Review

The problem of street children is generally on the increase worldwide. In 1981, United Nations pointed out about 40 million street children. Although the number of street children decreased to 30 million in the year 1986, the figure has risen up again between 80 to 100 million street children in 2005 as indicated by WHO, UNICEF and Child Hope. The above figures are according to Maha Ghobashi, Maissa Shawk, and Iman AlTahlaw.

[http://www.aucegypt.edu/src/pdr/Research_Briefs/014,\(2005:1\)](http://www.aucegypt.edu/src/pdr/Research_Briefs/014,(2005:1))

According to Dr John Chandler, PhD British Executive Services Overseas, monitoring report in June 2002, Romania has an estimated 6,000 children living on the streets. "Our team works daily with them to identify children at risk before they are irreparably damaged by street culture. Children are admitted to our safe house "Casa Pistruiatul". The aim is to integrate them back into mainstream education. We also work long-term with family support programmes to reunite children with their families - where this is possible". Transition to a free market economy has left Romania a staggering 8 times poorer than 10 years ago with 44 % of Romanians living in poverty. However, this figure rises to 80 % in rural areas of the North East where we work. This has had a devastating effect on family life. Facing extreme poverty, many parents resort to home-made alcohol. Their children face the resulting brutality and a life of enforced begging or stealing. More and more children are running away to escape these hardships.

"The children migrate via the railway network and congregate in large city stations. Most children admitted to our house have a history of abuse at home. Historically, the state has only intervened once a child is in trouble with the police and has a criminal record. For the children to have any chance of a healthy future, this is too late". Since its inception, the project has rescued a total of 367 children from the streets of Bacau. The youngest of these was four years old. Of these children, 63 have been reunited with their families, 90 have been fostered with Romanian families, 18 have been adopted by Romanians and 70 have remained with us at the safe house until they have left with a job and accommodation. Sadly, 110 children have run away. The frequent "run-aways" are usually the older children who have been on the streets a long time and have migrated to Bacau from elsewhere. Their independence and often substance abuse, makes it difficult for them to adapt to a more regulated life. We have 16 children currently resident with us". (http://www.reliefundforromania.co.UK/romania_street_children_detailed.htm.2005)

Efforts have been done regarding this problem in different parts of the world. In Romania there is a charity organization engaged in helping a wide range of groups in need, such as street children the sick, elderly and destitute communities. "This project is run by a great team of dedicated young Romanians. Every day they patrol the streets of "Bacau" North - Eastern Romania, a major railway hub, looking for new faces among the homeless children. The aim is to intervene as soon as possible before the young runaways get used to life on the streets". Dr John Chandler, PhD British Executive Services Overseas monitoring report June 2002) in (http://www.reliefundforromania.co.UK/romania_street_children_detailed.htm.2005)

Ethiopia counts one of the largest populations of orphans in the world: 13 per cent of children throughout the country are missing one or both parents. This represents an estimated 4.6 million children-800,000 of whom were orphaned by HIV/AIDS. The country has seen a steady increase in the number of children becoming orphaned because of AIDS. In the past, famine, conflict and other diseases were the main factors that claimed the lives of parents.

In Nairobi, Kenya, "at least 30,000 homeless children roam the city. This destitute population is expected to grow at an estimated rate of 10 percent annually. In Nairobi, Street children spend their days begging, scavenging, sniffing glue and engaging in petty theft".

http://www.populationaction.org/securitydemographic/pdfs/SecurityDemographic_chapter6.pdf.2005.

In Arusha and Kilimanjaro Region, Tanzania there is a project which provides care and support for vulnerable children. The project is a new initiative for Mkombazi that combines its previous work of providing care services for street children with a new focus on testing different approaches to working with vulnerable children and HIV orphans. Working with children and youth on the streets, with their families and in a residential care setting the project documents what works well and with what groups of children. We hope that this study will contribute to improved social services provision to vulnerable children in Tanzania. Additionally, the support services provided by the project to street children and HIV orphans will relieve them from abuse and change behaviour to become responsible young adults.

2.3.1 Policy Review

All over the world there are a lot of policies related to the development of children. These policies help to protect children out of various problems which can affect them or the community. The policies help to control various issues related to the social, economic, and cultural life. For example, in China the policy lies on family planning; Poster of Chinese birth control policy with the slogan "sweet achievement"

What is commonly known as the One-child Policy in the West is a term used to describe the birth control policies by the government of the People's Republic of China. The term is based on a popular misconception that the birth control policy in China, (literally "planned birth") requires all couples in mainland China to have no more than one child. In reality, having one child has been promoted as an ideal, and the limit has been strongly enforced in urban areas; the actual implementation varies from location to location. In most rural areas, families are allowed to have two

children, if the first child is female. Second born children are subject to birth spacing (usually 3 or 4 years). Additional children result in fines, or more frequently the families are required to pay economic penalties, and can not receive bonus from the birth control program. Some children who are in one-child family pay less than the children in other families.

The policies are controversial, both inside and outside of China. Traditionally, the majority of Asian children have been subject to intense education, and in some cases, over-achievement. In the 1990's, urban children became more involved in extra-curricular weekend/after school activities such as piano, violin, drawing lessons, or some sort of a board game. To the cultural backdrop of an emphasis of achievement in education, many parents depend on their only child as their face-providing support in public.

To add to the problem, many parents of only one child were inadequately educated, and were often dissatisfied with their places in society, and naturally, pushed their children to do better, so that they would not have the same fate. Chinese education is highly standardized, and the workload is immense. The overall grades of students are often displayed for the entire class to view, often adding to the guilt and low self-esteem of those who are less proficient in academics. Their parents, in turn, fill up their weekend schedules with tutors and prep-classes, allowing no free time. (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/one_child_policy_2005:2)

American researchers, who traveled to China in the 1970's during the late Cultural Revolution (1966-1976), found that there were numerous conferences in factories and in health centers about the importance of family planning and uses of contraceptives. In the Cultural Revolution, the People's Republic of China began implementing women's health care policy. It is individualistic in each case but most people follow the one child policy. In some instances the male or female would be sterilized, or more commonly abortion was recommended (Wegman, 193:222). Healthcare was something that women workers are entitled to. It was required that

every female worker in China receives urinalysis and systematic vaginal examinations every year (Wegman, 1973:222).

Tanzania has implemented plans and taken certain steps aimed at promoting child development. These steps, to mention a few, include provision and strengthening of maternal and Child care, establishment of pre- school and provision of primary education for all. Other steps taken include ratification of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, signing the OAU charter on the rights of children; the enactment and review of laws aimed at promoting and protecting the rights and interests of children; the preparation and implementation of the National Programme of Action concerning child survival, protection and development.

The Government has created a special Ministry to coordinate child development programme and encourage non - governmental organizations and individuals to establish centres for children in difficult circumstances ; to set up special schools and institutions to cater for children with particular problems ; t o se t up voluntary associations to serve and defend children ; and to establish juvenile courts so that those suspected of breaking the law are dealt with in such a way that their status as children is not violated.

(Ministry of Community Development Women Affairs and Children (1996:2-3)).

The policies show that children in Tanzania constitute more than 46 percent of the population and those on average household in Tanzania has at least 6 children. Therefore, children are an important segment of society. The problems facing children are largely similar; they differ from rural to urban environment. In urban areas where there is overcrowding and a diversity of traditions and customs, children are faced by problems of early employment, lack of moral direction, and lack of communal responsibility for their upbringing, living on the streets , temptations to participate in illegal businesses , abuse , and involvement in drug abuse , poor living g conditions as well as problems of travelling to and from school. (Ministry of Community Development Women Affairs an d Children (1996:4)).

The implementation of child Development Policy in Tanzania is as follows:- Despite effort made by the Government to improve education, health services and household food security, many children in the country are still prone to diseases and malnutrition, which means that they do not grow physically and mentally as stipulated in the policy.

Child development is affected by gender biased customs and traditions . Children themselves are blindly adopting corrupt foreign behaviours because of the lack of any system to control these behaviours Parents prefer to educate boys than girls which lead to unequal distribution of power in the society.

The moral development of the child is affected by family conflicts, the use of abusive language by parents, marriage break down, adult involvement in harming children (defilement, harassment, abuse, rape) especially y girl children , overcrowding in homes which entails parents and children living in the same home or some children sleeping in the neighboring houses and parents having no time to pay attention to bringing up their children.

The above outlined theoretical, empirical and policy reviews show that the problem of street children exists internationally, nationally and locally. The problem escalates and has the impact of increased number o f street children, which can affect the communities and the nation in general. Deliberate measures must be taken to curb the situation. Some of the measures to arrest the problem are; To establish a system of caring for street children by identifying them and recognizing their needs and enabling them to engage in vocational training for their betterment; To encourage traditional system of care and support of children in difficult circumstances ; To educate and mobilize parents, guardians, communities and institutions to understand and prioritize the implementation of child right; and to revisit, review and abandon outdated laws , then pass appropriate laws and take stem action against violators of children's rights.

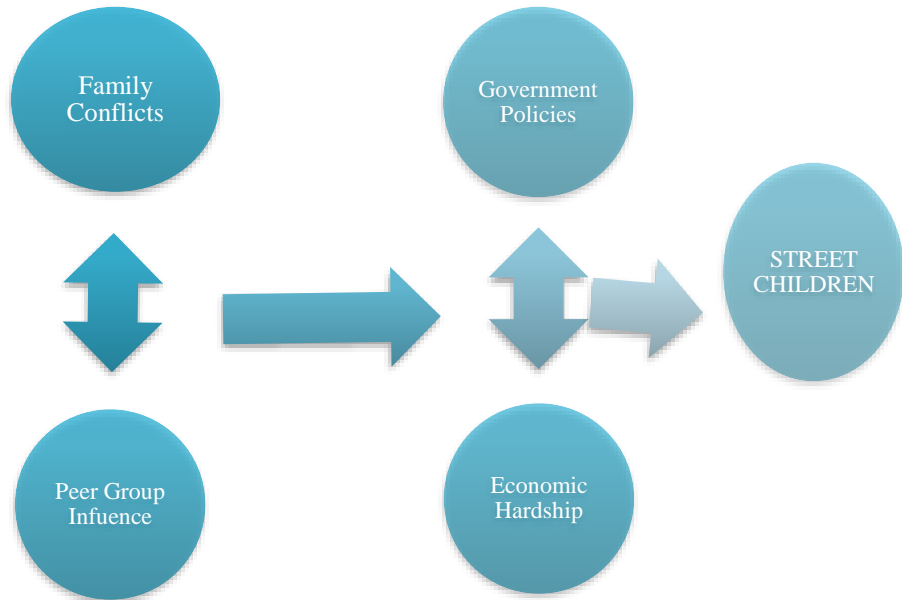
Thus this study look at the increase of street children in Dar es Salaam region and finding mechanism to help street children through such means as Vocational training in order to sustain the best of their life and identifying the existing traditional systems of caring and supporting of vulnerable/street children in the communities. The study aims at coming out with sustainable ways o f taking care and support of street children.

2.4 Conceptual Framework.

While most of Tanzania's population still lives on subsistence farming in rural areas, the country is becoming increasingly more urban. Dar –Es-Salaam is Tanzania's most rapidly growing city. As poor families move from rural areas to town, the rural poor in the villages are becoming the urban poor in the slums. The urbanization of poverty often results in children working or living on the street. While street children may be the ultimate consequence of urban poverty, the causal factors that contribute to street life are multi-dimensional, interconnected and dynamic.

Children often fluctuate between street life and home life “at different times of their lives and careers in the streets” (Aptekar,L(1994).

Figure 2.1. Conceptual framework for street Life among Children in Dar Es Salaam.



CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction:

This chapter presents an exposition of the research methodological procedures and techniques that has been used in this study. Procedures used in the gathering of the respondents' information and the techniques for analysis of the pertaining data are described.

3.2 Area of Study

The city of Dar Es Salaam, is Tanzania's largest and richest city, serving as a regionally important economic centre. The city is located within the Dar Es Salaam Region, an administrative province within Tanzania, and consists of three local government areas or administrative districts: northern Kinondoni, Central Ilala, and Southern Temeke. The Dar Es Salaam Region had a population of 4,364,541 as of the official 2012 census.

Literature suggests some important aspects to be considered in making the selection of a particular site particularly sound. The first consideration is that the researcher needs to select a place or place for study where the parameters of the interest are mostly likely to occur. Because Dar Es Salaam region is the leading region in Tanzania having problems on increasing number of street children, this region is assumed to have rich information about street children ,there fore fit for selection for this study.

3.3 Research Design

Descriptive research design was used in order to expound the situation of street children in the study area coupled with the causal factors present. Also a cross sectional research method was used to collect the data. In cross-sectional survey

design, data was collected at a single point in time(Creswell,1994).This type of design was favourable because of the limited time for collecting data.

An eco-social framework was used to guide the study, targeting data collection at each level of a street child's social environment-individual, family, peers, community, living and working environment. This was achieved through interviews with street children, family members of the street children and community members, social welfare officers as well as observation of street children and their families' living and working environment.

3.4 Sampling Techniques and Sample size

A sample of all three districts of Dar Es Salaam region was selected to conduct the study on street children. The selected districts were Ilala and Temeke and Kinondoni. Non-probability sampling method and a Purposive technique was used. Purposive sampling is preferred to select key informants who had rich information to the central issues being studied. The study comprises of a random sample of 98 street children, 6 Social Welfare Officers from all three districts, and 6 community members. Sample selection was carefully done to avoid bias

3.5 Population of the Study

The population of the study consists of all street children in all three districts and the community members in Dar Es Salaam region.

3.6 Validity of the Survey Instrument

Before administering the survey, the survey instruments were submitted to the municipal Social Welfare officers in all three districts to go through and make necessary recommendations and adjustments ready to be used. The validity of the survey instruments was evident during the execution of the exercise by the efficient and effective response of the people interviewed to the questions asked.

3.7 Data Collection

3.7.1 Primary Data

A structured interview schedule was used to collect primary data from respondents. The interview schedule consisted close ended questions for items like age, sex, marital status and educational level. Focus group discussion with community members and key informants were also sources of primary data.

3.7.2 Secondary Data

Secondary data were collected by going through relevant documents which were obtained from Ministry of Community Development, Women and Children, libraries, journals and official reports, NGOs, relevant government offices and other institutions. The electronic database such as CD-ROMs and Web sites were also explored.

3.7.3 Data Collection Procedures

Fieldwork was conducted during the period of September-October,2014 by the researcher. Much care and foresight were given to legitimizing research in the eyes of the social welfare officers, children as well as government leaders in the Municipal. The approval and promised support of the Social welfare officers, Municipal council office, and street children were obtained prior to conducting interviews. All the interviews were conducted in Kiswahili, the language easily understood by both enumerators and respondents.

The researcher also reviewed the research records and other relevant information from KIWOHEDE and municipal community development files. It was also necessary to compile data from observation of some of participant home, bus stand, and market centre in surveyed wards.

3.7.4 Data Processing

A major concern in preparing data for analysis was to summarize the data from the bulky key informant's questionnaire, children questionnaire Social welfare officers questionnaire and community member questionnaire to single sheet of paper. To this, data were paraphrased while preserving the original details and original meanings as

accurately as possible. Data originally reported in Kiswahili were translated into English and those written with obvious grammatical mistakes were corrected.

3.8 Data Analysis

Qualitative Data analysis was used. Data was analysed based on themes or perspectives that were prepared. Thematic analysis approach will be applied, it emphasizes pinpointing, examining, and recording patterns (or “theme”) within data. The measure patterns across data sets that are important to the description of a phenomenon and are associated to a specific research question. It involves reading through the transcribed text of each interview which was conducted and identifying responses relevant to the main questions asked by the study.

Consultation with municipal social welfare officers helped to identify some of the information and data required. Preliminary analysis of data was done in the field. The record of each interview was inspected for its accuracy immediately after it was completed, that is, before proceeding to another respondent. The researcher himself immediately after the field data collection verified the data in order to make sure that the interview schedules had been filled accurately and completed. Open-ended responses were summarized; similarities as well as differences in responses were reviewed and noted. The completed interview schedules were coded for further analysis. The information collected through verbal discussion with different respondents such as views, suggestions was thus analysed in detail where the recorded dialogue broke down information into smaller meaningful units of information or themes and tendencies.

3.9 External Validity

This study was conducted in all three districts of Dar es Salaam region. However, the findings can be generalized beyond the districts studied and indeed beyond Dar es Salaam Region. This is because the situation from which the findings were derived is not unique to the three districts of Dar es Salaam region only. Specifically, with respect to street children:

1. The structure in the districts studied reflects the situation which is prevalent

in most districts all over Tanzania.

2. The methods applied in the study districts are not specific to the Dar es Salaam region but applicable all over the country.

Therefore it is considered that the implications drawn from this study will have direct reference to the studied municipals and beyond. In summary chapter three has described the methodology including location of the study area, research design, data collection and analysis. The findings of the study are presented in the fourth chapter.

CHAPTER FOUR

FINDINGS

4.1 Introduction

In this chapter, the results of the qualitative research will be discussed based on the in-depth interviews with children, parents, social welfare officers and community members. A total of 98 respondents were involved in the study, whereby 45 respondents were involved in the in-depth interview while 53 respondents took part in a group discussion.

4.2 The Number of Children Living and Working on the Streets of Dar Es Salaam.

The exactly number of street children in Dar Es Salaam region remain unknown. Concerned institutions have given varied estimations over time, based on the scope and coverage of their respective studies. What seems indisputable however, is the fact that the number of street children keep increasing as time goes on.

According to Rapid Assessment on the Situation of Street Children in Dar Es Salaam region in year 2012 supervised by the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare and conducted by UNICEF in collaboration with other stakeholders namely; KIWOHEDE, Dogodogo Centre and MAKINI, it was revealed that street children in Dar es Salaam region are estimated to be more than 5,000.

4.3 Where street Children Hail From

Strengthening child protection mechanism requires a wide range of intervention, including public awareness creation, institutional capacity building and community mobilization and strengthening referral mechanisms. Prevention and reintegration are also among the strategic measures in such mechanisms and which are associated with the question of specific localities where individual children come from.

It is generally understood that children on the streets mostly come from rural village's upcountry, and that the problem is sustained by rural-urban influx.

According to the Rapid Assessment findings on situation of street children in Dar Es Salaam region(August,2012) done by Ministry of Community Development Gender and Children, Dares Salaam region remains a key destination for children and youth migrating from up country with 72% of the street children hailing from outside the region. Dodoma is the leading “sending” region (9%), followed by Mwanza region (7%), Morogoro (7%) Tanga and Lindi regions each (6%).

The reasons for the Children's might be associated with social-economic conditions along with cultural factors in the areas and community they hail from. The overriding reason given by children is that they are on the streets due to difficult life conditions at home, meaning that they come to the city in search of better livelihood. This would suggest that long term preventive measures must address the perennial problem of rural poverty in terms of increasing rural incomes and improved social services, better education opportunities and employment creation.

In this regard, the study intended to establish what the home-regions of the street children in Dar Es Salaam were. The following Table 1 shows the home regions of street children.

Table 4. 1 Home region of street children

Region	Frequency 1006	% respondents
Dar Es Salaam	279	28
Dodoma	86	9
Mwanza	69	7
Morogoro	67	7
Tanga	65	6
Lindi	65	6
Iringa	46	5
Coast	45	5
N/A	45	5
Kilimanjaro	35	3
Mtwara	34	3
Arusha	27	3
Singida	21	2
Mara	21	2
Kigoma	21	2
Mbeya	21	2
Shinyanga	16	1
Kagera	16	1
Ruvuma	14	1
Lunyere-Malawi	4	0.4
Pemba	4	0.4
Kenya	4	0.4

Source: Rapid Assessment findings,2012.

4.4 Reasons why children Opted for the Street

Most research places urban poverty as fundamental reason for why children take to the street. This study found that, within the context of urban poverty, children are driven to the street by multiple of factors that comes from all domains of influence in a child’s social environment. These factors are overlapping and synergistic, but operationally, can be classified into “push” and “pull” factors. “Push” factors includes those directly related to poverty and economic necessity, as well as family-level factors such as domestic violence, lack of parental guidance, large family size and family disintegration. “Pull” factors operate by attracting children to the streets who are “pushed” out of their homes due to economic, family or other reasons. These include income from working on the streets, peer influence, substance abuse, and the hope of a better life on the street.

Table 4.2. “Push” and “Pull” Factors Causing Children to Adopt Street Life in Dar es Salaam Region.

“Push Factors”	“Pull Factors”
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poverty • Urban migration • Orphanhood • Domestic violence and abuse • Family dysfunctional and disintegration • Lack of parental guidance and support • Large family size • Lack of education; barriers to education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Income on the streets • Independence • Peer groups influence • Street culture • Substance abuse • Hope of raising living standard; hope for a better life

4.4.1 Family factors contributing to the Street child Phenomenon

(i) Divorce of parents

Lewis (2004:46) mentions that divorce is on the increase and, following their parents' divorce; children may opt for the street because they can no longer cope with their family situation. They need a father to identify with. Kilbourne (2004:28) adds that female single parents often do not realise how important it is for their sons to have such a father figure. They tend to think that if their brothers were able to grow up without a father or with a father working away from home, then their sons should also cope. The problem is they forget that, in the old extended family settings there were other men such as uncles and grandfathers who provided the father figure their brothers needed. "This is no longer the case with nuclear families today. As a result, the boys go to the streets in search of a father figure and often gang leaders provide this male figure to young ones" (Kilbourne, 2004:29).

(ii) AIDS/HIV

HIV/AIDS, causes many deaths of parents in the community, sometimes which leaves children orphans. Normally these orphans are looked after by relatives such as grandmother, uncle and other relatives in the clan. Formally these relatives could manage to take care of the orphans because the problem affected only few people in the clan, but nowadays deaths of the clan members occur more than expected, causing sort of burden to relatives of the deceased, something which lead to the failure of caring for orphans hence the need for assistance from the community. These difficulties of life on their guardians cause some children to go to town to do child labour for survival. AIDS orphans substantially escalate the population of street children. In Africa, an increasingly common cause is AIDS.

(iii) Lack of a father-figure

Whether men and women live together or not, it is not always possible for them to have their children with them, mainly because of lack of accommodation and childcare. Children who live apart from their parents especially boys who grow up without a much-needed father figure to identify with within their own homes. As a

result, when unable to find someone to imitate in their own environment, some boys will not hesitate to move out of their homes in search of a father figure elsewhere, including on the streets.

(iv) Step father/Stepmother

According to Plummer et al. (2007:157), children come to the streets because of maltreatment by a step-parent, and/or insufficient family discipline, supervision and attachment (Plummer et al., 2007:1521). On the same note, Le Roux (1996:97) argues that often, following a divorce, a boy will want to stay with his father but a stepmother will not accept him for all kinds of reasons or excuses such as “The boy eats too much, he is not well behaved, he steals, he is not co- operative, he does not look like the father”.

Le Roux (1996:98) adds that, if the boy stays with his mother, the stepfather may refuse to feel responsible for him just because he is not his biological child. At times, the boy will refuse to take the surname of the stepfather, who will then refuse to look after the child. Finkelstein (2005:44) concludes that at other times, the stepfather will say that it is the job of the mother to look after him and that the biological father has a duty to support him financially and educationally. The researcher is of the opinion that the extended family is not there to help find a solution. The child then gets frustrated and ends up in the street.

(v) Abandoned child

Ennew (2004:39) mentions that boys born out of wedlock often fall into the category of abandoned children. While they are still young, their mothers are usually able to look after them. However, as the boys grow up, problems start emerging up, such as bad friends, refusing to go to school, smoking or sniffing glue, fighting, stealing, and sleeping out.

Unable to control them any longer, their mothers give up and chase them away from home. The streets provide them with the ideal refuge to survive. Pardey (2006:138) explains that at times, grandparents will bring up boys born out of wedlock because their mothers are busy studying or working. When their mothers marry, the husband

sometimes refuses to have the children of another man. When the grandparents die, there is no one to take care of the children who then have to find a place to survive. The street welcomes children in need.

(vi) Alcoholic Parents

Children with alcoholic parents do not mind their parents' drinking as much as they fear its results. After drinking, parents are more likely to shout out at and to fight one another. They also become less patient with their children and beat them up, at times very harshly. They do not provide them with food, or they fail to cook for them, and do not give them the essentials they need, such as clothes, schooling, love and other basic needs. Under these situations there comes a time when children start giving up on their parents and decide to opt out, at first for a day or two, and then for longer periods, until eventually they settle on the street for good.

(vii) Abused Children

Beating in some homes has become a way of life. As a result, children grow up in fear whenever they happen to make a mistake. They know that if they are discovered, they will be in trouble. There comes a time when a child makes what he/she considers a "big" mistake and prefers to run away rather than face the violent consequences. Abused children also include those who are raped or abused sexually. As they grow up, unable to cope with such abuse, they prefer to run away to avoid being subjected to it again. The problem compounds itself when they are sexually abused on the streets as well.

(viii) Over-strict parents

Plummer et al. (2007:154) explains that many well-intentioned parents want their children to grow up the right way. However, they have little understanding of the psychology of how to raise children. Usually their point of reference is their own upbringing which could be summarized as follows: a hiding whenever there is a fault, little or no time for discussion with the children, and only 'do as I say', not allowing them to go anywhere except home, school or church. As a result, seeing other children given far more freedom than they themselves are able to enjoy, these

children do not understand their parents and end up deciding that being out of their family is a far better solution than being within it and they then move to the freedom of the streets. Lewis (2004:49) mentions that children brought up in authoritarian homes are more likely to become street children than children who have grown up in permissive homes, while the latter are more likely than those from authoritative or democratic homes are. “Before becoming street children, these adolescents lose confidence in their parents and develop suspicion for other adults” (Matchinda, 1999:248-250).

(viii) Prostitute Mothers

Goode (2005:356) explains that boys growing up with a prostitute mother tend to lose all respect for her. While young, they might have to call the men visiting the family/home ‘uncles’. As they grow up and start realising what is taking place, they lose respect for their mother who will often try to compensate for her behaviour by showering their children with gifts. Realizing that their mother is a prostitute usually engenders tremendous psychological problems in children.

(ix) Delinquent Children

Ennew (2004:48) mentions that many parents with delinquent children do not know what to do in order to put them on the right path. There comes a time when parents give up altogether and allow their children to do whatever they want, sometimes because they even fear them. As a result, these children will live on the street and occasionally visit their homes. They have complete freedom to do whatever they please and are well on their way to becoming first offenders and future criminals.

4.4.2Poverty

Poverty was the leading reason for both leaving school and adopting street life. A division of labor was seen in interviewed households, where children go to the street to ensure their own sustenance and survival. These families were unable to provide enough food for their children at home, or unable to afford the fees, supplies and uniforms for school.

4.4.3 Individual Reasons

It has been observed in this study that caregivers commonly reported that children simply refused school; many of these households also commonly reported reasons of poverty or family disintegration. A grandmother interviewed told us how she told her grandson to go back to school, that education is the only way to success. She said he responded, *“What is school? there are people who have gone to school who are doing nothing and there are people who have not gone to school who are rich, school is meaningless.”*

Three mothers expressed a very similar sentiment of “not understanding why their child went to street while there was enough food at home.

4.4.4 Pull Factors-Peergroups, Glue, Food and Money

These “pull” factors, namely peer influence, glue use, and the presence of food and money in the street, perpetuate and sustain street life among children from poor households and broken families. Peer influence was one of the most commonly cited reasons for why children go to the street. *“You walk with a thief, you become a thief”* one mother told us. Adopting “bad behaviors” with street peers was commonly cited as reason for progressing to life on the streets.

Sniffing or huffing glue is a commonly known and commonly observed behavioral norm among street children in Dar es Salaam. Children obtain food and money on the street. The presence of food and money on the street is important for three main reasons: (1) Children coming to the street from poor households and broken families are able to fulfill their own basic survival needs; (2) Children eating and earning money on the street, whether they bring home food and money or not, provides economic relief to their families; and (3) The presence of food and money on the street is a strong barrier preventing children from returning home and returning to school.

Table 4.3 .Income on the Street

Income Source:-	
	Unique Responses(%)
Begging	35
Recycling(Metal,plastics,Paper)	20
Carrying luggage for people(market,bus stand)	13
Selling general Merchandise	5
Car Washing	15
Gambling/Playing Cards	10
Doesn't know	2
How Income Spent	
To eat	63
Bring home	12
Glue/Drugs	10
Video	9
Doesn't know	6

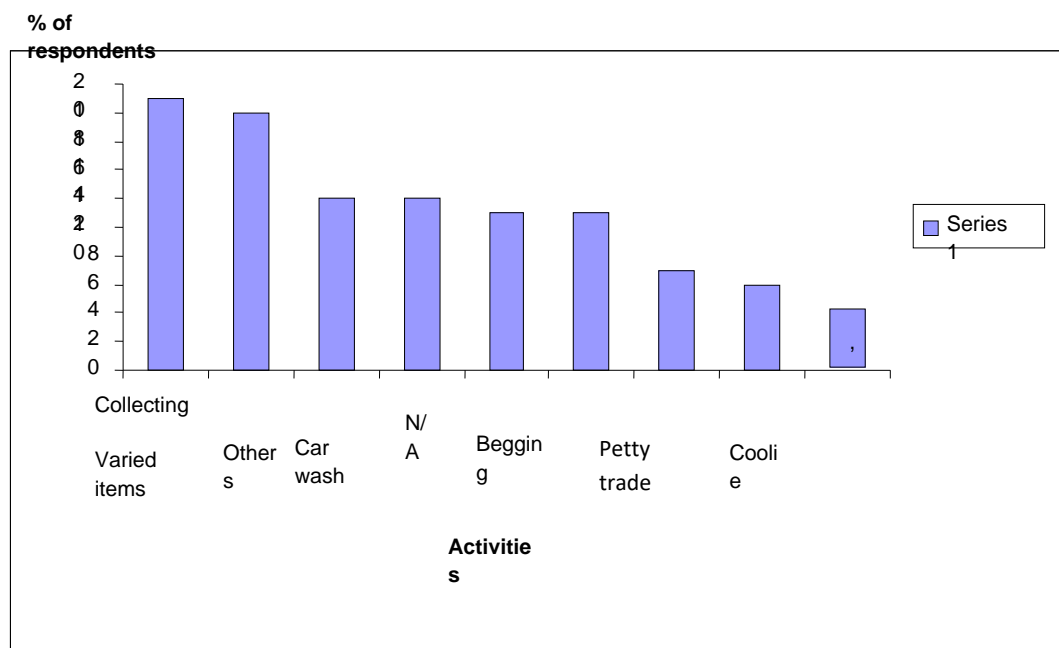
4.5 How Street Children Spend Their Time

An understanding of the living conditions of the street children including the activities they engage in is necessary for the conceptualization of the difficult circumstances in which they live, and also a basis for appropriate packages of interventions ,including advocacy for their rights as children. The study sought therefore, to find out how the target children spend their time both during the night

and day time. As shown on Fig.1,street children are engaged in diverse informal sector activities including collecting and selling empty cans, bottles and metals, car washing, selling general merchandise such as groundnuts, cigarettes, plastic carry-bags and water, while others go begging or work as coolies. Some children were on the streets to lead and support their blind/destitute parents in begging especial in road junctions and in traffic lights of Ubungo, Tazara, Magomeni, Chang'ombe in Temeke, Fire, Akiba, Moroco in Kinondoni as well as Posta Mpya at city centre of Dar es Salaam.

When asked what they did at night only 27 out of the 98 children (28%) indicated that they sleep while (55%) mentioned that they just moved around or went scavenging. A few children (7%) indicated that they still begged at night. The study also found that some children are kept in bondage for child labour exploitation by traders. In the Mchikichini areas for example, such bonded children were involved in drug peddling and/or worked in food-stalls.

Fig 4.2; How street children spend most of their time.



Source: Rapid Assessment Findings,2012.

4.5.1 Where do street children Sleep

As it has been explained earlier in this study, street children are can be categorized into three types as follows:

- **Street Working Children:** children who spend most of their time on the streets, fending for them selves, but most go home at the end of the day. These group of children sleep at their homes with parents or guardins.
- **Children from street Families:** are children who live on the street with their families whereby both with their parents work on the street looking for income to survive and at the end of the day go to sleep. This group of children in Dar es Salaam have been observed to be sleeping outside Indians temples and mosques in Kitumbini areas, “MakukuJumba la Starehe”, outside the verandah of *alias* Mzee Kiziwanda and Mama Kizungu near Mnazi Mmoja Hospital.
- **Street Living Children:** children who ran away from their families and live alone on the streets. Most of these children have no permanent residence and move from place to place. The study find out that these children sleep at Ubungo bus stand, fish market at Ferry, outside verandah of various shops and businesses at Kariakoo Market and others sleep near Tanzania Breweries Comband where there there ia open space overlooking “mto Msimbazi”

4.6 Length of time in the Streets

The time stayed or worked in the streets stretched from just a few months to 10 years, with a mode of 1 year and an average period of 2 years. The study found out that about 16 percent of the sample had stayed on the streets for at least half a year. Another 23 percent reported to have been there for at least one year and about 24 percent and 40 percent reported to have been on the streets for at least 2 and 3 years respectively. Another 13 percent had been in the streets between 4-5 years. On the basis of the above finding, we can infer that better alternatives do not exist for street children. Even after working and staying in the streets for a whole year, 52 percent of the street children could not find a better alternative to street life and consequently continued to stay and work in the streets.

4.7 Perception of the Street life

A casual observation suggests, the majority of the children described street life as hard, taxing and/or challenging. About 66 percent of the sample shared this view. Interestingly, almost one-third of the sample (28 percent) described street life as easy and/or interesting. This suggests that not all children hated street life. Those who found it to be easy and interesting may be reluctant to abandon it even when better alternatives are provided. This may explain why a good number of these children have been in the street more than 4 years (16 percent).

Among the 65 cases that described street life as hard (66 percent of the sample), 28 percent stated that street life was hard due to the tiresome activities one had to engage in for survival. Another 24 percent explained hardship in terms of lack of food and/or shelter while police and other authorities were also cited as sources of hardships (15 percent). At the same time, city conveniences were cited as a major factor that made life easy in the streets. Probably, the various ways of getting money contributed to making life easy for some street children. Such conveniences were cited by 48 percent of those who described life as easy.

Existence of good friends was also a key factor that explained easy street life. This was cited by 18 percent of the sample as a factor that made life easy in the streets. Other minor factors cited to explain easy street life included the availability of varying daily occupations that generated money (20 percent) and freedom from parents (13 percent). This probably confirms the observation that the phenomenon of street children is both an economic as well as a social problem.

4.8 Children's views on others' perceptions

Street children seemed to be well informed of the various labels that are given to them by other people. Such labels suggest how the 'others' perceive the street children.

The most popular label given to street children was chokora, which was cited by 45 percent of the sample. Chokora is a Kiswahili word meaning 'clearing out a hole or

working at a hard substance with a pointed instrument.' The label therefore tries to summarize the nature of activities in which the street children are engaged to sustain their survival. They use their fingers as pointed instruments to clear out dustbins and composite heaps in search of food.

Other labels that were reported used to describe street children included parking/street children, prostitute, mtotomalaya, dustbin kid or pickpocket/thief. All these labels suggest that other people look down upon street children. Indeed, most people view street children as social misfits or as social deviants or juvenile delinquents. Such perception could make street children change their normal behaviour in order to match it with the labels used to describe them, since labels have been known to influence peoples' behaviour. When asked to reveal how they felt when described using the aforementioned labels, three distinct categories of feelings emerged. The majority of the children (62 percent) reported that they felt bad and offended when such labels were used to describe them. Others (9 percent) reasoned that they did not mind since the public was justified in using such labels. Finally, about 14 percent of the cases stated that they were not bothered and displayed a don't care attitude.

4.9 Street children's self-description

When the street children were requested to describe a parking/street boy/girl, most of them attempted to do so by giving the activities in which such boys/girls are engaged. About 18 percent reported that those who collected waste paper in the street were the street children. Another 15 percent described them as those who dwell /sleep on the street. Those who assist motorists in parking cars were cited by 6 percent while 9 percent described them as those who eat from the dustbins and/or garbage.

Further, the study asked the respondents to say what they considered themselves to be. It was interesting to note that 21 percent considered themselves to be chokora. This shows that they had internalized the label that the public had already assigned them. Another 13 percent reported that they considered themselves to be

street/parking children, while 15 percent considered themselves to be like any ordinary children of their age. This suggests that not all children on the streets had internalised the labels.

4.10 Coping with street life

To be able to stay on the street, the respondents reported to behave and/respond in different ways. The majority (41 percent) of the cases reported that they were able to stay on the street due to their dedication to their activities on the streets. Others (17 percent) reported to have managed to stay in the street due to lack of an alternative. Patience and toughness was another aspect that was cited by 28 percent of the cases. What all this implies is that street life is not easy.

4.11 Food availability and source

Food is one of the basic needs of man. Lack of food is associated with many other problems such as malnutrition, poor health and sometimes death. The way food is secured and its adequacy or inadequacy is a good indicator of the level of living that has been attained.

Unlike what casual observation would suggest, the majority of the street children reported to be purchasing food from Local street food vendors known as “mama ntilie” (80 percent). Only a small proportion (12 percent) relied on left-overs that they collected from dustbins. Food donations from well-wishers were cited by another 8 percent.

As has been earlier indicated, the street children are no better than the urban poor, they are not able to ‘buy adequate, nutritious food. This suggests that the problem of being under-fed and malnourished could be widespread among this group of children. This condition could be observed in their physical appearance.

Getting food was described as a difficult task by the majority of the sample; 98 of the cases (69 percent) reported that getting food was difficult. Reasons given to explain

this view include inadequate income, proximity of source of food, difficulty of getting food itself and existence of too many recipients.

Further analysis of food-related behaviour confirmed the observation that the street children have difficulties in obtaining food. When asked to give the number of times they eat per day, a large number of them (43 percent) reported that they ate any time that food was available. This normally happens when the source of food is irregular. About 25 percent and 7 percent reported eating twice and once in a day respectively. Only 25 percent confirmed that they were eating three times in a day. In summary, about 75 percent of the street children were being under-fed since they were eating less than three times in a day. The nutritional status of these children may demand attention.

The study further looked at the type of food these children usually ate. The most popular types included ugali, bread, chips, fruits, maize and beans, among others. Accordingly, the food reported lacked adequate protein nutrients. Coupled with the obvious irregular eating habits of these children, this suggests that most of these children could be suffering from nutritional-deficient diseases.

Food was also reported to be shared with friends by 80 percent of the children. Most of these children were living and moving in groups (70 percent). Only 30 percent of the children reported living alone. The frustrating and challenging life of the street demanded assistance from each other. The fact that sources of money and food were irregular suggests that friends could be of great use, especially, in times of scarcity. Hence, tough street life unified the street children. It seems life was probably easier when living in groups.

4.12 A future on the street

The majority of the children would not wish to continue with street life if given an alternative; 77 percent reported that they would not wish to continue with street life, while only 23 percent wished to continue with street life. The number, although small, poses implications for rehabilitation programmes. Various reasons were given

to justify why the majority of them would wish to discontinue with street life. They included the fact that street life is bad/tiring, desire for better life, desire to go to school and to enjoy other conveniences elsewhere.

4.13 Street children's health and personal habits

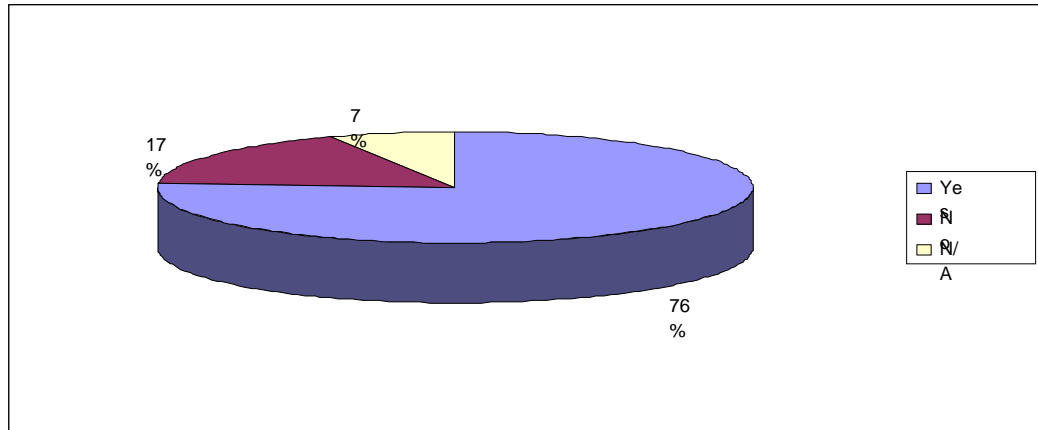
The health status of street children has been of major concern to advocates of child rights. Similarly, research highlights the negative behaviour these children acquire while on the streets. Therefore this study made an attempt to look into the health status and personal habits of street children.

As would be expected of such a vulnerable group, 22 percent of the sample reported having health problems that needed some attention. This percentage could possibly be higher if medical examinations were carried out on these children. Among the health problems that were identified by the children included bronchitis and cough (12 percent), skin infections (14 percent), malaria (7 percent) and abdominal problems (8 percent). Bronchitis/cough and skin infections were the most common diseases reported to be affecting them. There was one case of venereal disease reported. However, as will be shown later, the incidence of venereal diseases among female street children is common.

Period of suffering from the specified health problems ranged from one week to 48 weeks (almost 1 year). However, the majority of them had suffered from such problems for an average period of 8 weeks. This suggests that such problems/diseases could have reached their chronic stage.

Respondents were therefore asked whether they had encountered sickness while living on the streets and in that case how they got medical treatment. As shown on Fig.3, up to 74 out of 98 children 76% admitted that they had fallen ill while 17% said they have not been sick. For those who had been sick, 31% reported that they had bought medicine and treated themselves, while 25% said that they sought treatment in public hospitals. Some 4% indicated that they were treated by people who had sympathy for them.

Fig 4. 3: Incidence of falling Sick.



Source:Rapid assessment Findings,2012.

Investigation into personal habits revealed that 28 percent of the children knew a street child who was taking alcohol, 36 percent knew those who sniff glue, 31 percent knew those who sniff petrol, 23 percent knew those who smoke bhang, 55 percent knew those who smoke cigarettes and 20 percent knew those who were stealing.

Further investigation as to whether the children themselves participated in what they reported others doing, 41 percent answered in the affirmative. Thus 32 percent of these children reported sniffing glue, 9 percent taking alcohol, 5 percent sniffing petrol, 2 percent taking bhang, 50 percent smoking cigarettes and 2 percent stealing.

It is evident from the findings that street children indulge in risk-taking behaviours. Thus a large number of them admitted smoking cigarettes and bhang. These reported activities may further jeopardise the health of street children as well as compromising their future lives.

4.14 Age and Education Status

The study reveal that the dominant age category of the street children interviewed ranged from 11 to 15 years of age 64%.Children aged 16-18 years were (25%) while younger children aged 7-10 years were 10% as indicated on Table 4.

Table 4.4 : Age range of respondents

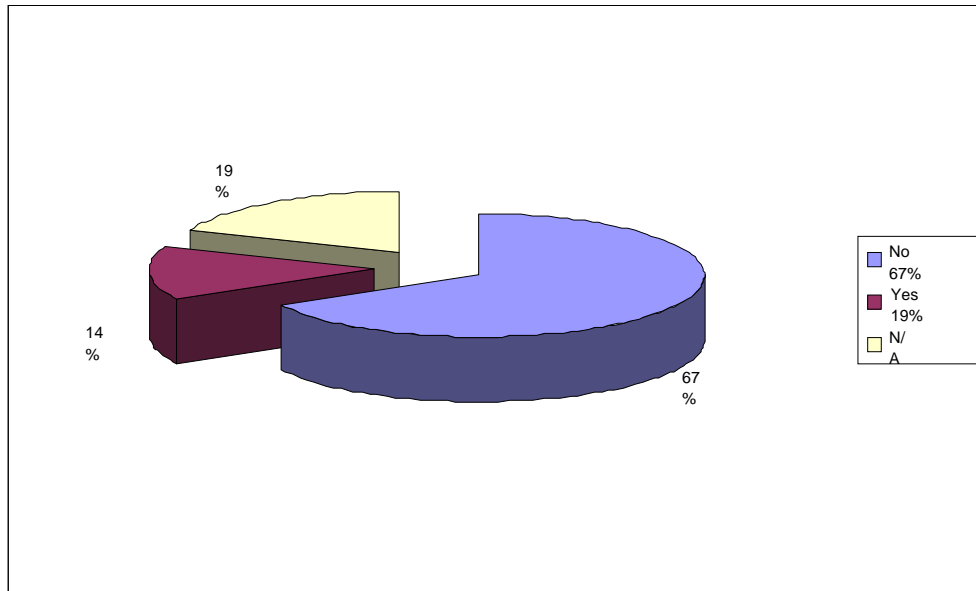
How old are you?	Frequency: 98	% of respondents
Years 16-18	28	25
Years 11-15	45	64
Years 7-10	17	10
Years 0-6	8	1

Source:Research Findings.

Education

Although much has been done in Dar es Salaam region in increasing children access to education by varous programs introduced by government such as Complementary Basic Education in Tanzania (COBET),Primary Education Development Program(PEDP) and Secondary Education Development Program (SEDP),as many as 67% of the street children interviewed in Dar es Salaam revealed that they were not attending school. Only 14% of the chold respondents admit that they were attending to school as shown in Fig.4.

Fig 4.4: School attendance for street children in Dar es Salaam.



Source: Rapid Assessment Findings,2012.

4.15 Difficulties and hazards encountered by the “Children in Street situation”

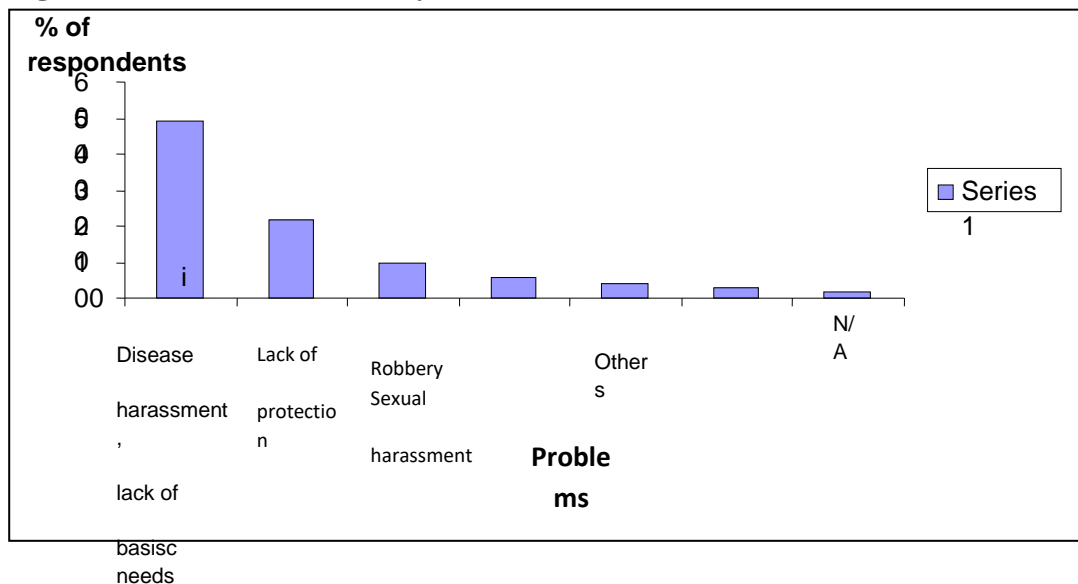
Life on the streets is difficult. Children are faced with very difficult and dangerous circumstances on a daily basis. They are in danger of injury, murder, violence, rape, sexual exploitation, drugs, HIV/AIDS and other diseases, hunger, solitude, contempt and forced labour. This was revealed by majority of street children interviewed. They said that diseases, harassment, lack of food and shelter were the major problems they faced in their everyday life in the street.

Street is not safe environment for a child growth and development. Children who live and work on the street lack access to basic needs such as food and shelter.49% of the interviewed children complained of harassment and diseases, while 22% mentioned lack of protection as big problem they faced in the street. According to them, they experience sexual harassment like sodomy and rape. Sexual harassment was cited as a challenge by 6% of the respondents while 2% did not respond. Girl-children are especially vulnerable to sexual exploitation. Several street girls who were encountered

mentioned the locations which they said were the meeting points of an unspecified number of streets girls.

Another problem mentioned by most of the street children is the threat of being robbed. According to them this is done by adults during the night with the belief that street children have money in their pockets. Also in some cases street children have been assigned certain tasks without payment.

Figure 4. 5: Problems faced by Children on the streets.



Source: Rapid Assessment,2012.

4.16 Street Children’s Expectation of the Community

It is clear that despite all the difficulties they face, children want and need support from the community to build their futures. The street children to whom i have spoken show interest about future and desire to get education and permanent shelter. Many of the children expressed their expectations from the community to provide them with the following; 35% education and guardianship, 9% shelter, food and employment, 14% Vocational training, 4% capital for starting business as shown on Table 5 below:-

Table 4.5: Children’s Expectation of the Community

What would you like the community to do for you?	Frequency:98	% of respondents
Education and guardians	43	44
Enrolment in school	18	19
Provide Vocational skills, food and shelter	13	13
Help get employment and shelter	10	10
Employment and food	7	7
Start-up capital and business premises	4	4
Not Sure	3	3

Source: Research Findings.

4.17 Barrier to leaving the streets

Children when asked what was keeping them on the street ,or what was preventing them from leaving the streets, this study reveal that the “pull factors” of peer influence, glue use, and the presence of food and money in the street were the most common responses given when the question was framed in terms of barriers. Reasons of poverty were also states, but family factors that may have contributed to the adoption of street life were rarely cited as barriers preventing children from leaving the streets.

4.18 Institutions Participating in Fighting for the Rights of Street Children

Previous and on going initiatives.

Service providers have been supported by government and other partners including the UN and NGOs/CBOs/FBOs to set up drop- in centers/homes that have been caring for vulnerable children, including street children. Through such initiatives many children have received basic needs like shelter, clothing, food, education and health care. On the request of the Child Protection Working Group (CPWG), KIWOHEDE did conduct in February 2011, a rapid assessment of the different NGO providing services to MVCs in Dar Es Salaam who assist children living on the

streets and other vulnerable children, with the aim to get a better understanding of who is doing what where and for whom. Up to 31 organizations were covered by the assessment, each working with 50 – 200 children. The assessment revealed the existence of various challenges including a) inadequate professional skills within most NGOs, b) weak or non-existent referral mechanism and c) inconsistent service provision occasioned by limited funding in the face of increasing numbers of target children.

Concern over vulnerable children including street children bring together several stakeholders. The MCDGC has established a National Task Force for Street Children consisting of representatives from key ministries and departments and a few NGOs representing the civil society with the aim to develop a strategy on how to best street children can be supported. The CPWG is involved in the planning of a complementary assessment of violence against street children in Tanzania by the government in collaboration with the African Child Policy Forum (ACPF) and MCDGC.

The USAID and its partners is on the other hand, supporting the implementation of the Most Vulnerable Children (MVC) programmes, looking also into how they can expand their interventions to not only target children in home settings, but also children out of a family environment, and especially to prevent children from vulnerable families entering street life. This initiative will be clearly spelt out in the new National Costed Plan of Action (NCPA) for MVC's. In addition, FHI 360, one of the USAID partners responsible for supporting MVCs in the coastal regions of Dar Es Salaam and Pwani have develop a proposal on strengthening and establishing Child Protection Teams in Kinondoni and Ilala districts, in close collaboration with the UNICEF, Save the Children and the Institute of Social Work (ISW) to scale up CPS from Temeke to the two districts. The joint street children project will closely be linked to this initiative, with the active support of UNICEF.

The following institutions were cited for their big contribution in fighting for the rights, care, protection and well-being of street children in Dar es Salaam region;

KIWOHEDE

KIWOHEDE has since 1999 been fighting for the rights, care, protection and well-being of the most vulnerable children and rehabilitated more than 47,000 children victims of commercial sexual abuse and exploitation, child domestic workers, trafficking and street life. The organization has promoted public awareness raising and constant dialogues with different actors in the communities involved in child protection interventions, with service providers including social welfare officers, the police, NGO's/FBO's/CBO's, media houses and street/community leaders.

KIWOHEDE has been providing a point of contact and safety for these children, shelter, family re-unification, medical care, reintegrating them in schools, vocational skills training, and loans/support for them to start up business and trained them on theatre . Through the established community child rights committees, KIWOHEDE has been able to formulate strategies and measures to prevent and rehabilitate children. KIWOHEDE is a member of the National Network of Organizations working with/for Children (NNOC), steering committee member for Tanzania Movement for Children (TMC) and the Implementing Partners Group (IPG) on MVC, among other networks. Through the community established child rights committees, KIWOHEDE has been able to formulate strategies and measures to prevent and rehabilitate children

DOGODOGO

Dogodogo has been advocating for the rights of street children from 1992 to date. During all these period Dogodogo has interacted with more than 3,500 street children and reunified more than 500 with their families. Dogodogo has been raising awareness and empowering the community on child rights with a special focus on street children. The community members including the SWO and CDO personnel, the police force, magistrates, advocates, lawyers, Local Government Authority (LGA), influential community members and street food vendors. Over the last five

years, Dogodogo has strengthened its outreach programme and conducted a research on the best ways of working with street children without institutionalizing them. For many years, Dogodogo sheltered boys and provided them with their basic needs, rehabilitation, non-formal education, and some were enrolled into primary and secondary school as well as students at the Dogodogo vocational training centre. Today Dogodogo continues its outreach work on the streets through mobile education and sports and the vocational centre. Dogodogo was one of the founder members of the then National Network of Organizations working with/for Children (NNOC) and Tanzania Child Rights Forum (TCRF) and is a frequent attending member of the IPG, CPWG and CA.

MAKINI

MAKINI is a newly established NGO based in Dar es Salaam identifying children and youths on the streets providing them with emergency assistance, support in dealing with different service providers, basic education and the opportunity to realize their potential through life skills, fine and performing arts training and vocational skills opportunities; tailoring, catering, cosmetology. MAKINI has also supported children and youths to link up with their families, reunited and supported a group of children unable/unwilling to go home with group accommodation.

In Jangwani slum area, MAKINI is working with families and community members to prevent vulnerable girls from entering street life and prostitution. Through the artistic trainings to children living on the streets, to increase their skills and make them realize their potential. Children have been involved in different events where they have shown their talents to different audiences.

In order to respond to the urgent need of the situation of children in the streets of Dar es Salaam, the government in collaboration with KIWOHEDE, Dogodogo, MAKINI and other stakeholders, with support from UNICEF, has initiated a joint street children project, with the aim of strengthening child protection mechanism in Dar es Salaam, with focus on improving the situation of urban street children and other vulnerable children such as those trafficked and working in Dar es Salaam. This

partnership is particularly looking into strengthening children's access to services that will better protect them, including emergency and long term care solutions, in collaboration with the Children's Department (MCDGC), the Department of Social Welfare and other key stakeholders in Dar es Salaam city.

The three partners have already laid the foundation work in these locations and through this collaboration with UNICEF, they will apply a more systematic approach to the interventions in line with the planned National Child Protection System building, with focus on referrals and service provision for street children and other vulnerable children in Dar es Salaam. Through this collaboration, UNICEF will be piloting a model with clear mechanisms and tools on identification, referrals, emergency care, rehabilitation and long term care solutions with focus on family and community reintegration with linkages to government and community support and service provision.

4.19 Analysis of the Law Relating to Children in Conflict with Law.

The term 'Children in Conflict with the Law' refers to anyone under 18 who comes into contact with the justice system as a result of being suspected, accused or convicted for committing an offence. Some children commit crimes like Theft, Rape and homicide, but most children in conflict with the law have committed petty crimes or such minor offences as vagrancy, truancy, begging or alcohol use. Some of these are known as 'status offences' and are not considered as crimes when committed by adults. In addition, some children who engage in criminal behavior have been used or influenced by adults. Too often, prejudice related to race, ethnicity or social and economic status may bring a child into conflict with the law even when no crime has been committed, or result in harsh treatment by law enforcement officials.

According to the Law of Child Act the meaning of the Child is a person below the age of eighteen years. Under The Young Person's Act, the Child means a person below the age of twelve. The Minimum Sentence Act of 1972 S.3 defines Juvenile to mean any person under the apparent age of eighteen years. Generally the child is a

person below eighteen years. But the law treats them differently according to the field, example in Law of Marriage Act the child is considered to be under 15 years and in the Penal Code the child under 10 years is not criminally liable for any crime but under 12 years can be responsible if he/she understood what he/she doing this is according to S. 15 of Tanzania Penal Code. The researcher discovers that there should be the demarcation for these differences in handling children.

Historically there was no distinction between adult criminals and child criminals but later in 19th century they started to draw a distinction between the two in the world. Despite having all laws the number of juvenile crimes still increase in Dar es Salaam region.

Domestic Laws

Domestic law or Municipal law, these are the laws operate within a nation, in this the researcher will consider the law govern the child in conflict with law in Tanzania as a country. The researcher will look to The United Republic of Tanzania Constitution, The Law of The Child Act, The Tanzania Penal Code, Sexual Offence Special Provisions Act, Child and Young Persons Act, Child Development Policy. All these will be observed in context of children in conflict with Law.

The United Republic of Tanzania Constitution of 1977

Constitution as the fundamental law of the country in which all other law get they legality from this constitution or grundnorm or others call it mother law. The Constitution of Tanzania provide that *“All persons are equally before the law and are entitled, without any discrimination, to protection and equality before the law”*. So even children as minors are entitled for the protection of the law and should not be discriminated may be because of their family status, tribe, region or sex. The constitution also show some protection to the children in conflict with law.

The Law of child Act of 2009

This is an Act enacted to provide for reform and consolidation of laws relating to children in Tanzania, to stipulate rights of the child and to promote, protect and

maintain the welfare of a child with a view to giving effect to international and regional conventions on the rights of the child, to provide for affiliation, foster care, adoption and custody of the child also to further regulate employment and apprenticeship and to make provisions with respect to a child in conflict with law and to provide for related matters.

As the whole law relate to the protection of children but there some provisions which cover children in conflict with law, the law provide for the establishment of juvenile courts, provide for it's jurisdiction of the court also the rights of the children who are in conflict with law and the law provide for procedure on handle juvenile cases. The court has to follow all procedures and rules provided in this Act, the law provide all rights include right to bail and legal representation to the children who are in conflict with law.

The law has also provide some guidance to the children when appear as witness. Also the law provide for the children to be given probation orders instead of imprisonment, The Law of The Child Act also provide that in case the court see that for the best interest of the child the offence has to accompanied with fine then the court has the power order that such fine to be payed by parents of child. The laws also prohibit imprisonment to the child, also it propose that imprisonment to be the last resort and in case the imprisonment punishment is given then the child has to be sent to approved school. From above the law enacted so that it can protect the child who are in conflict with law.

The Tanzania Penal Code (Cap 16)

This is the law applied in Tanzania and it's the law which introduces criminal offences and their punishments, but the law has some provisions concern children. Also explain about capability of children to commit crimes and age limitation in these offences. The law also considers their mental and physical immaturity also the cultural of Tanzania. Tanzania Penal Code explain that person under the age of twelve years is not criminally responsible for an act or omission, unless it is proved that at the time of doing the act or making the omission he had capacity to know that

he ought not to do the act or make the omission. And finally The Penal Code provides that, a male person under the age of twelve years is presumed to be incapable of having sexual intercourse; this is how the Penal Code treats minors in Tanzania.

Sexual offence special provisions Act of 1998

Sexual Offence Special Provision Act of 1998(SOSPA) this was an act enacted for the aim of dealing with sexual offences the act also explains about criminal responsibility to the minors. Hence it is very important to analyze this law as to see how it deals with children in conflict with law it explains that, A male person below the age of ten years is not criminally responsible. The law on sexual offence explains more about a male person as when below 12 years is capable of having carnal knowledge. S.15 (2) of Penal Code, explains that a young person below 12 years can not be criminally responsible until proved that at the time of doing the act he was capable of understanding what he/she was doing or he/she was ought not to do or omission. This is how SOSPA deals with children who are in conflict with law.

Tanzania child development policy of 1996

The child development policy of 1996 was taken as among of the programs implemented by Tanzania government to deal with children, government realizes that number of children are higher than adults hence it's important to protect children include children who are in conflict with law. The aim of the policy is to protect the rights of the children in conformity with United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child and under African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Children of 1990.

Under paragraph 10 of the policy stipulates among the problems which face children is poverty of their parents, this makes dealing with children's rights become a big problem. The policy also explains about the objectives of the policy which include to educate the community on the basic rights of the child, but this education includes rights of the children who are in conflict with law. Also to enable the community to

understand the source of the problem facing children also to ensure that there are laws which can be used to deal with the child abuse.

The policy also identify basic rights of the children under para 20 of the Child Policy, the policy also stipulate factors affecting the provision of the child rights in Tanzania, under para 21 of the policy that these rights are most violated by the community, parents and guardians who have been left to bring up children and care them .Also para. 22 identify another problem in deal with child rights that a deficiencies in the enforcement of the laws concerning child rights have also contributed to the denial of these rights. Generally the policy was introduced in order to protect the development and the rights of the children include the children who are in conflict with law.

International Law on Child Protection.

International Laws are laws govern among nations and they are base in treaties and customs among nations, In Tanzania it is important to analyze these International Laws, the following are International Laws which govern child who are in conflict with law.

Convention on the right of the child of 1989

Articles 37 and 40 of the Convention ensure the rights of children within, and in interaction with, State judicial systems. The researcher notes with concern that incarceration of poor children is often disproportionately high and in some instances may be attributed to systemic discrimination from within the justice system and/or society. To address these high rates of incarceration, the traety draws the attention of States parties to article 40(3) of the Convention requiring States to undertake measures to deal with children alleged as, accused of, or recognized as having infringed the penal law without resorting to judicial proceedings, whenever appropriate. The Child Committee, in its general comment No. 10 on children's rights in juvenile justice (2007) and in its concluding observations, has consistently affirmed that the arrest, detention or imprisonment of a child may be used only as a measure of last resort.

States parties are encouraged to take all appropriate measures to support indigenous peoples to design and implement traditional restorative justice systems as long as those programmes are in accordance with the rights set out in the Convention, notably with the best interests of the child. The Committee to the treaty draws the attention of States parties to the United Nations Guidelines for the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency, which encourages the development of community programmes for the prevention of juvenile delinquency. States parties should seek to support, in consultation with indigenous peoples, the development of community based policies, programmes and services which consider the needs and culture of indigenous children, their families and communities. States should provide adequate resources to juvenile justice systems, including those developed and implemented by indigenous peoples.

States parties are reminded that pursuant to article 12 of the Convention, all children should have an opportunity to be heard in any judicial or criminal proceedings affecting them, either directly or through a representative. In the case of indigenous children, States parties should adopt measures to ensure that an interpreter is provided free of charge if required and that the child is guaranteed legal assistance, in a culturally sensitive manner.

Professionals involved in law enforcement and the judiciary should receive appropriate training on the content and meaning of the provisions of the Convention and its Optional Protocols, including the need to adopt special protection measures for indigenous children and other specific groups.

International convention on civil and political rights of 1966

In this convention provide wide rights for the children under art 24 of ICCPR explain that “The rights for children (status as minors, nationality, registration and name)”. to some extent the convention intend that children has to get the status of been recognized as minors and get that respect as minors and get all the rights guarantee to the minors without any kind of discrimination like family status, religion, sex, tribe or any form of discrimination. Even those children in conflict with law has to get that status of being minors and respect their rights without discrimination.

United Nations standard minimum for administration of juvenile justice (Beijing rules) of 1985

United Nations standard minimum rules for the administration of juvenile justice, these rules were adopted by General assembly in its resolution of 29th November 1985. Upon recommendations of the seventh Congress. The committee on Crime Preventions and control had contributed to the development of these rules. The rules has further elaborated by the interregional preparatory meeting for the seventh congress on “Youth Crime and Justice” held at Beijing China in 1984.

The rules take into consideration diverse national setting , cultural and legal structure, reflect the aim and spirit of juvenile justice and set out desirable principles and practice for the administration of justice for juvenile. They represent minimum conditions international accepted for the treatment of juvenile justice are to enhance the well-being of juvenile and to ensure that any reaction to juvenile offenders shall always be in proportion to the circumstance of both the offender and offence.

The rules contain specific provisions covering various stages of juvenile justice. The rules emphasis that placement of juvenile in an institution should be always a last resort and for the minimum necessary period, also call for the promotion of research , planning, policy formulation and evaluation by state parties. The rules guarantee all rights during the case of juveniles these include presumptions of innocence, the right to notify about charges, the right to remain silent, the right to counsel, right to appeal in higher authority, in these Beijing rules we have can see how the international law treaty children who are in conflict with laws.

United nations guidelines for the prevention of Juvenile delinquency (The Riyadh guidelines) of 1990

The United Nations Guidelines for the prevention of juvenile delinquency, these rules were first elaborated at a meeting held by the Arab Security Studies and Training Center (ASSTC) in Riyadh thus name it as Riyadh Guidelines. The rules set forth standard for the prevention of juvenile delinquency, including measures for the

protection of young persons who are abandoned, neglected, abused or in marginal circumstances i.e at “ Social Risk”.

These rules cover pre-conflict stage with the law i.e before juveniles come into conflict with law, they have a “Child Centered” orientation are based on the premises that it is necessary to offset those conditions that are adversary influence and impinged on the healthy development of the child. The comprehensive multi-disciplinary measures are suggested in order to ensure to the young life free from crime, victimization and conflict with law. the rules focus on early preventive and protective intervention modalities and aim at promoting in a concerned effort a positive role on the part of various social agencies ,including the family, the educational system, the mass media and community as well as young persons themselves.

Family as the basic unity and essential for protection of child in conflict with law hence under Rule 11, 12, 13 and 14 family should be given education about child in conflict with law and the duty is for the state to provide education, under rule 23 young persons and their families should be informed about the law and their rights also responsibilities under the law, as well as the universal value system include United Nations instruments. Also these rules emphasis during the time of legislation as under part VI of rules govern legislation procedure. As per rule 52 Government should enact and enforce specific laws and procedures to promote and protect the rights and well-being of all young persons. These rules are very important in Tanzania as to ensure protection of children in conflict with law.

African charter on the rights and welfare of the child of 1990

In African charter on rights and welfare of the child under Article 17 concern Administration of Juvenile Justice Under art.17(1) of the charter it explain that, Every child accused or found guilty of having infringed penal law shall have the right to special treatment in a manner consistent with the child's sense of dignity and worth and which reinforces the child's respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms of others. Also art 17(2) it give responsibility to the state parties as States

Parties to the present Charter shall in particular ensure that no child who is detained or imprisoned or otherwise deprived of his/her liberty is subjected to torture, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment and to ensure that children are separated from adults in their place of detention or imprisonment and lastly ensure that every child accused of infringing the penal law, shall be presumed innocent until duly recognized guilty, shall be informed promptly in a language that he understands and in detail of the charge against him, and shall be entitled to the assistance of an interpreter if he or she cannot understand the language used, also shall be afforded legal and other appropriate assistance in the preparation and presentation of his defence and shall have the matter determined as speedily as possible by an impartial tribunal and if found guilty, be entitled to an appeal by a higher tribunal and also shall prohibit the press and the public from trial. also art17(3) The essential aim of treatment of every child during the trial and also if found guilty of infringing the penal law shall be his or her reformation, re-integration into his or her family and social rehabilitation also the convention insist that .There shall be a minimum age below which children shall be presumed not to have the capacity to infringe the penal law.

CHAPTER FIVE

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Conclusions

A number of conclusions can be derived from this study.

The phenomenon of street children is real in Dar es Salaam. The incidence of street children in the region is on the increase.

Most of the street children (72%) hail from upcountry regions notably from Dodoma (9%), Mwanza (7%), Morogoro (7%), Tanga (6%), and Lindi (6%). Children come from virtually all over the country. A finding shows also that 28% of the children come from Dar es Salaam region.

The phenomenon is strongly associated with economic, social and environmental factors. Thus, majority of families are characterized by (a) single parenthood, (b) low incomes, (c) unemployment, (d) large family sizes, (e) overcrowded and hostile environments.

Socialisation and up-bringing featured as a major problem, reflected in the behavior of street children. Some children were stealing, taking drugs, smoking cigarettes, taking alcohol and even indulging in premature sex. The primary socializing agent for these children seemed to be peers.

Up to 70% of the street children covered by the study are below 18 years of age, including 10% who are below 10 years of age.

Street children are involved in begging and petty business as predominant activities. Whatever little they earn is inadequate for livelihood and life for them is inherently precarious.

Street children are faced with difficulties including lack of basic needs and general insecurity occasioned by protracted harassment including sexual assault. They lack protection of any kind and most of them do not have contact with relatives or family members.

Street children have complained that the service-centres are not providing sufficient quality services, something which may be attributed to the generally limited resources available to most centres on the one hand, and the big number of street children in need of the services on the other.

The vulnerability of street children is compounded by poor nutrition and ill health, with limited or no access to health services.

Most of street children (62%) have either not attended or did not complete primary schooling. They were not enrolled or dropped out for various reasons.

However, children were coping with street life reasonably well due to the fact that they were organised in supportive groups.

Programmes to address street children problems exist, and most of them are run by NGOs. The majority of these programmes are remedial and hence supportive. There are few preventive programmes and they too tend to be supportive rather than developmental. Above all, they only serve a few families.

The Education sponsorships of most programmes are not very effective as they are highly centralized and resources are limited. Most of these programmes are dependent on external sources. Above all, the selection procedure seems tedious and subjective as the local leaders who are charged with the task of selecting recipients, they use it for patronage.

There seems to be no co-ordination among the NGOs themselves or between the NGOs and the local authorities and central government. This has led to occasional demolition of some NGOs community-based shelter programmes.

There is growing general awareness of the phenomenon of the street children among the Tanzanian public. Street children are viewed as a problem to the public and the state. The public sees parental responsibility as prerequisite to elimination of the phenomenon. However, in government circles, the phenomenon is viewed as potential threat to the security of the state, thus the emphasis on parental responsibility.

The formulation of policies and development of programmes to redress the phenomenon are expected to be multi-faceted, involving the parents, the community, NGOs, central government and local authorities, focusing on economic deprivation of these children, education, urban planning and social service policies in the country.

5.2 Recommendations

5.2.1 For the Government/State.

Children, back bone of a nation, are insecure at homes as well as on the streets. The government should make effective legislation and ensure strict implementation of the laws concerning child rights, education system and awareness. All institutions, from top to bottom, should be activated to save children from uncertainty and vulnerability.

The study indicated that existing number of street children are extremely vulnerable and their lives are at stake for various types of risks, they are facing physical, sexual abuses and harassment. In this regard rehabilitation and skill development centres for street children may be established to change their life and save them.

Research analysis indicated that street children are living in difficult circumstances; they cannot meet basic needs, food to survive, clothes to meet seasonal needs, treatment to themselves from diseases, and space to live. In this regard all the government departments may be activated to do the job of their part and save the lives of these future stars.

The study reveals that street children were involved in drug abuse, sexual abuse and other deviant behaviours; even they misused by law enforcement agencies, and other adults. In this regard existing rules and laws may be implemented and drugs, ingredients like glue may be prohibited, awareness trainings may be arranged to traffic police and other law enforcement agencies to save street children's lives.

Foreign funding projects of all types of children may be utilized properly and according to an assessment.

To keep children away from streets and let them to live with their families or guardians, a strong political will is needed. In this regard humanitarian activists and political leaders can play a vital role by discussing street children issues at a various platforms. In addition, government should make more efforts to diagnose the causes and out solution of phenomenon of street children in Dar es Salaam as well as in the country.

There are hundreds of children born and bred on streets. They are deprived of food, clothes, medicines, shelter and most importantly education. In awake of a sheer sense of deprivation and helplessness they eventually confront society and the rich with hatred. After quite a young age, most boys fall easy prey to bandit groups and terrorist organizations that provide them with life necessities while the girls are taken away by nefarious people who use them as sex workers. By neglecting this enormous population our government has been instrumental in promoting bandit group and terrorism in the country and adding to the strength of the bandit groups as well as terrorists. It is recommended that a special department be established in president's house or adjacent to it where street children can be educated and trained to become useful members of the society.

The use of drugs is increasing day by day. Drug takers aged between eight and 19 use glue, which is easily available. They spread on a thick paper or a piece of cloth, roll it and then light up or pour it into a shopping bag, hold it near their noses and inhale. Some addicts simply eat the glue to get high. Glue-sniffing is considered to be the most popular form of addiction after tobacco and alcohol. These sniffers live

in places like footpaths, public parks, and shopping centres. The main problem is that there are no rehabilitation centres that would encourage children to completely kick off the deadly habit.

The government should establish rehabilitation centres where addicts can stay until fully cured. Besides, awareness campaigns should be launched as soon as possible to help people to realize the gravity of the situation.

Government should provide some support to NGO's deal with children who are in conflict of law, as most of these NGO's face with the problem of fund in due cause of work with the aim of reduce number of children who are in conflict with law. some of NGO's provide evn legal aid to the children who are in conflict with law so government support will be important to reduce number of children who are in conflict with law. Also government must establish centers for training and homes for street children this will reduce number of children who are in conflict with law.

5.2.2 For Non Profit Organizations

NGOs and Non Profit Organizations can play vital role in addressing the issues of street children and protect other children from being street child .In this regard there is need of sincerity, identifying the issue at base level, planning and implementation of the projects.

The study reveals that there is lack of awareness among the community and the children. In this regard, NGOs may start programs for awareness building in the society, parents, teachers, children, and even government institutions about problems of street children and their solutions

Street children need professional skill development to change their lives.In this regard, NGOs can initiate small projects of single or multiple skill development for street children in different areas of urban cities.

Study revealed that a huge number of street children are involved in garbage picking. In this regard, NGOs can provide them awareness and life skill training to protect

them from infected diseases. For this purpose they may be provided with Hand Gloves.

5.2.3 For Print and Electronic Media

The study reveals that street children are mostly involved in watching films, dramas, and TV shows. Most of them like different characters of heroes and villains presented in different programs. Therefore, utilizing electronic media, we may address issues of street children in positive way, give awareness about issues and solutions, and give messages to street children by their liking personalities and characters and promotion of positive behaviors. Print media can take useful part in the lives of street children.

At the Net-Café's sex movies and photographs are easily accessible on different websites which promote negative behaviors among the youth. Therefore, such websites may be blocked.

In newspapers and TV news channels problems of street children may be highlighted and solutions may be proposed. It is advisable to invite organizations and individuals working for street children to speak in such TV shows.

5.2.4 For Parents/Guardians

The study reveals that the number of street children is increasing. The parents are directly related to their children whether they are parents of the existing street children or those who can save their kids from becoming street children. Parents of street children are requested to please find out their children and get them together with families, fill social and inter-actional gap, find out problems and issues of their children, make it possible to solve them, increase interaction and communication with kids, and also get help of existing government and non governmental institutions for their rehabilitation.

Parents who wants to save their children from becoming street children are also suggested that interaction with children plays a vital role in personality development;

therefore they should give time to their kids, find out their problems, give them awareness about social problems and various social phenomenon, keep them away from excessive use of internet, films, video games, TV programs and keep them away from unknown persons.

5.2.5 For Street Children

Street Children should recognize themselves at individual level and build capacity among them to enhance awareness about their rights, increase their knowledge and develop a sense to bring positive change in their status.

Street Children have also chances to improve their lives, they must interact themselves with those organizations who are working for them and act on their suggestions, keep away from drugs and sexual activities and use life saving measures in day to day activities.

5.3 Limitations of the study and suggestion for further Studies

Street children are social phenomenon and problem caused by failure of the society standards and principles, and it is an extensive area of study. The present study is not end in itself rather it shows some of its aspects ;most probably focused on problems of street children, there is massive need of further studies in this area. After completion of present study, following are recommendations and suggestions for individuals, institutions at various levels who want to work and research to unearth more realities in the area. Because this study could not complete this due to some limitations.

In present study it was revealed that failure of family institution is one of the major cause behind the street children phenomenon, therefore it is needed to conduct the studies on cause, problems and consequences of failure of family institutions.

There exist no complete program for rehabilitation of street children; therefore it is needed to study and design a complete program for street children phenomenon.

Moreover, there is need to develop a universal tool kit to find out differences between street children phenomena of various cultures and countries.

Present study is about assessment of street children in Dar es Salaam, further there is need of studies in different areas of the country.

Present study found out that a number of street children are involved in drug abuse, sexual abuse and in crimes. It is needed to study on cause of these deviant behaviors among the street children.

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APPENDIX 1: QUESTIONNAIRE FOR SOCIAL WELFARE OFFICERS

MUNICIPAL SOCIAL WELFARE OFFICERS

A. DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

1. Who is Street Children?

2. Where do they come from? Where do their parents come from?

3. Where do street children live, sleep, spend most of the day?

B .STRESS

1. What kind of tragedies have street children been exposed to?

2. _____

2. What disasters or major changes has the local community been exposed to?

3. How was the community affected? How did the community respond?

4. What do they have to do to survive on the streets each day?

C. OTHER GENERAL QUESTIONS

1. Is there any Laws in Tanzania for protecting rights of children?

2. To what extent does the government in Kinondoni/Temeke/Ilala District deals with the problem of increasing number of street children? What measures have been taken?

D. STATISTICAL DATA

Is there any recently/current statistical data or information in Kinondoni/Ilala/Temeke District concerning Street Children on the following area?

1. Available number of street children (by age and sex)
 - (a) Those who live in Orphanage Centres
 - (b) Those who do not live in orphanage centre and have no where to go or sleep.
2. Trend Analysis of number of street children for the past four years.
3. Name and total number of Orphanage Centres in Kinondoni District.

E. DETAIL OF SOCIAL WELFARE OFFICER

1. Name.....
2. Sex(male/female).....
3. Numbers of years working as Social Worker officer.....
4. Signature.....
5. Date.....
6. Mobile Phone
7. No.....
.....
.

PART A: QUESTIONS TO STREET CHILDREN THEMSELVES

1 Yes and No Questions(Closed questions)

These types of questions will be formulated to give a simple yes or no answer.

QUESTION ONE

“Do you like living on the street?”

QUESTION TWO

“Do you go to the market to buy food?”

QUESTION THREE

“Do you feel good about yourself?”

2 Open ended questions

These type of questions encourage further conversation and more information can be gathered about street child.

QUESTION ONE

How do you manage to get food on daily basis?

QUESTION TWO

How old are you? Or what year were you born?

QUESTION THREE

Where are your parents? Who raised you?

QUESTION FOUR

What don't you like about living on the street? What don't you like about living with your family?

QUESTION FIVE

What are the main reasons street children use substances? What effects do they get from using substances such as cannabis, alcohol ,tobacco, glue,e.t.c?

QUESTION SIX

What are the most important problems that you have in your life at the moment, other than finding food, shelter and clothing?