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MASTER OF SCIENCE IN COMMUNITY
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (CED)

RESCUE CHILDREN WHO ARE ON THE STREET:
CASE STUDY OF AMANI CHILDREN HOME AT
MOSHI MUNICIPALITY

A PROJECT SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL
FULFILMENT OF REQUIREMENTS FOR THE
MASTER OF SCIENCE IN COMMUNITY
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (2007)

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SUPERVISORS CERTIFICATION

I Dr. Sinda Hussein Sinda, hereby certify that I have read the project titled Rescue Children who are on the street: A case study of Amani children Home of Moshi municipality, Kilimanjaro region and found to be in form acceptable for review.

.....
Signature of the supervisor

.....
Date

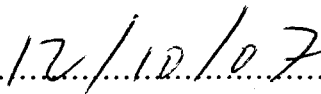
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DECLARATION

I **Novatus Andrew Urassa** declare to the best of my knowledge that this work originates from me and it has not been submitted for the similar degree in any other University.

Signature 

Date ... 

DEDICATION

To my beloved family: My wife Prisca, My sons Arnulfo Aikambe and Sebald Ahimidiwe, and my daughter Fridebald Gladness for the services rendered to me the whole period of my study morally and financially to make sure that I fulfill my study objective.

ABSTRACT

The number of street children is increasing on the street as well as on the children centres in Moshi municipality from day to day.

The purpose of this project is to explore why the number of street children is increasing in Moshi, what might be the root cause of the problem and what kind of intervention required in addressing the problem from community level.

This project examined Moshi response to the growing problem of street children taking Amani Children Centre as a case study and explored the kind of intervention which is in place and contribution of various stakeholders to address the problem of street children. Also aimed to explore the kind of policies and strategies that are in place in the community to mitigate the problem, how Tanzania is dealing with the increasing number of street children, how community structures could be empowered, to play their roles in care and protection of vulnerable children. The roles of Non Governmental Organisations (NGOs) in addressing the problem. Which measures have been in place so far by African countries to deal with the problem.

The study was conducted at Amani Children Home as starting point to explore different information and views from street children, Community Organisation staff, management and other stakeholders about the problem.

The methods used to explore the information from different sources were survey, Report reviews/documentary which were obtained at the children centers, Focus Group

Discussion, Transect walk, Observation method which took the author to the streets and observes the group of children.

The findings of the Community Needs Assessment shows that the root cause of the problem is existing poverty among the families, lack of adequate education on children rights, death of parents as result of HIV/AIDS and other death cause, separation of parent and children behavior influenced by peer groups.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

How a child is understood depends from one country to another and from one place to another. According to the United Nation Convention on Child Rights, a child is defined as any human being below age of 18.

The goal of the project is to see all vulnerable children are being protected and taken care by community members. The general objective is to contribute to the national effort on reducing the increasing problem of street children

The specific objectives: Advocating for community participation on care and supporting vulnerable children by straighten the traditional existing system.

Creating awareness and educating community members on income generating activities and child rights through capacity building to CBO staff by the end of November 2006.

To train and raising awareness to seventy (70) street children at Amani kids home on children rights by end of November 2006.

To guide community to formulate their own plan of actions and be able to implement, and monitoring and evaluating their street children activities.

Survey objective: Collection of information about street children problem as the baseline for intervention in Moshi municipal.

The research question. Why the number of street children is increasing on the street and at the children centers from day to day.

The questionnaires deep in to explore reasons why the children are on the street and what is the main cause and the kind of intervention needed. Which age and type of sex affected more by the problem, education level of the children targeted and went on to explore the education level the who were stayed with the children before left to the street, the economic status, the area which these street children comes from, the economic activities of their caregivers, and the regions where these street children are coming from.

The study was conducted at Amani Street Children Home as starting point to explore different views from children themselves, Community Organisation staff, management and other stakeholders about the problem.

At the time the author started working with this project the CBO has seventy (70) children while by the end of August 2006 number increased to 110, the situation indicating that the number of street children is increasing.

The methods used to explore the information from different sources were survey which used questionnaires and interviews. Report reviews/documentary which were obtained at the children centre and applied as baseline information to the study. The another method applied by the author was observation which took author to the

streets and observes the children on the streets during the day and nights times, their numbers and activities.

The community needs assessment conducted revealed that the root cause of this problem is existing poverty among the families, lack of adequate education on children rights, death of parents as result of HIV/AIDS and other death cause, separation of parent and children behaviour influenced by peer groups. Children become vulnerable and run to the streets and engage themselves in mischievous activities such as drugs, petty theft maltreatment forced to prostitution, child labour and kidnapping.

Street children worldwide are a scandal and it is a problem, which needs everyone's attention from all levels from micro to macro levels .The problem of street children in Kilimanjaro region is big and as other towns of Tanzania children are coming from different regions of country.

The author do feel that no much has been done to address the problem because many stakeholders are not addressing the root cause of the problem instead they are dealing with immediately problem by providing basic needs to these vulnerable children.

The author figured out and come up with some measures which could be applied to reduce the magnitude of the problem by dealing with root cause as a solution and some of the recommendation has been made available for more intervention.

The problem is getting high, children are affected, families and entire community are affected by the impact of street children and nation is being affected due to the increased number of illiterates, losing the manpower, deteriorating of peace and security due to the increased bad behaviour of this group at all levels. The number of children who are on the street day and night is alarming; the solution needs to be sought. The other institutions like social, political, religious and economic are being affected by the problem.

Children miss parental care and those who have the responsibilities of taking care deprived their properties and make them more vulnerable.

The intention of this project is to reduce the increasingly number of street children at Moshi through Amani children center.

To address the problem the author established in collaboration with Amani community based organization strategies to build capacity to organization staff because they are the one use to meet those families in the cause of their daily duties. The street children who are at Amani children center and other organization like Mkombozi children center are coming from various regions of Tanzania. Due to limited time and resources it has become difficult to author to visits all areas/places in where they coming from due to time and resources constraints.

The ultimate goal of this project is to reduce the number of children who are on the street and at the centers, and put down strategies, which will enhance the implementation of such project.

The training conducted was to enable CBO staff to have more tools how to discuss with families and community members/representatives on how to implement child rights and how to initiate income generating projects to reduce the existing poverty among them and creating the attractive/acceptable living condition for children at their localities.

The results obtained 60 children were sent back home during school holiday as a part of family visit, 36 of them managed to stay with their families for the intension of restoring family relation and agreed for family reunification. 26 families were trained on entrepreneurship on how to initiate and operating small income generating activities. Those families received simple loans from CBO (AMANI children home) and started small projects which ranged from Tanzania shillings 50,000 to 200,000 per family. Author conducted monitoring and evaluation in collaboration with CBO staff to observe the progress of those projects and activities within the project, the groups were progressing well although they are facing challenges of high competition in their business.

By the end of this project it is expected that the community and street children will understand how to establish small income generating activities and have knowledge on child rights put into the action and finally adhere to those children rights and improve their living conditions so that they could attract children to stay with their families or members of community.

It is important to implement this project because the big percentage of children is suffering and subjected to many problems.

Community members are being affected through loosing these children on the streets and the bad impact of mischievous action from these street children such as drugs using, theft, prostitution, and child labour affecting community as well. Author chose these street children at Amani as sample to represent all other street kids in Tanzania.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

A number of different actors made substantive contributions to my project work to be successfully.

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I would like to extend my gratitude to the CBO staff and management- Amani children center which is in Moshi Municipality for hosting me during my project work and rendering support to work with them, assisting on distribution and

collection of questionnaires, responding to questionnaires and joining author in the exercise of conducting monitoring and Evaluation of the project.

The word of thanks to go to my colleagues of CED who by one way to another make the study environment to be conducive by shares the same feelings.

How ever the above-mentioned persons are in no way responsible for the way in which the paper has been organized and interpretations contained therein. The views presented in this paper are from the author of this paper.

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ABBREVIATIONS

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
CBO	Community Based Organization
CED	Community Economic Development
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DCDO	District Community Development Officer
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IGA	Income Generating Activities
LGA	Local Government Authority
MKUKUTA	National Economic growth and poverty reduction
MKURABITA	Tanzania's Property and Business Formalization Program
MVC	Most Vulnerable Children
NGOs	Non Governmental Organizations
OASIS	Organization for Advanced of Structured Information Standard.
OUT	Open University of Tanzania
SEDA	Small Enterprises Development Agency
SNHU	Southern New Hampshire University

CHAPTER ONE: COMMUNITY NEEDS ASSESSMENT

This chapter presents the assessment carried out in the community to establish why the number of street children is increasing on the street as well as at the children centres. The purpose was to collect the information from the community on why the children are running from home to the street and their number is growing from day to day. In order to come up with those information this chapter also examine the background to the community organisation, the community profile and research methodology used for community needs assessment findings.

1.1 The Community Based Organisation Background.

Amani children Home is a small non governmental, not for profit organization that runs a residential home for orphans and street children on the base of Mountain Kilimanjaro, Tanzania East Africa.

Due to the poorest economies situation, migration to urban in the third world countries, family ties weakened and HIV/AIDS, the problem of street children in Tanzania is growing daily.

Amani tries to help these affected children by offering them safe of home, attempting to reunite them with their families and offering them a variety of educational opportunities. Amani was established and opened the door for children in August 2001.

The official areas of operation were Kilimanjaro and Arusha, but kids are coming from various angle of Tanzania.

1.1.1 CBO VISION

To see each child flourish in an environment of peace and stability.

Amani children's home is dedicated to the protection of Tanzanians most vulnerable population- street children and AIDS orphans.

Amani offering the following services to the children. Such as Street Education: Social Work Reunification, Education, and Health. Upendo ("Love ") Program:

In order to ensure that the children receive intentional, personal talk time with the staff, every Saturday afternoon the children meet in their "Upendo" small groups, which consist of three or four children being led in discussion by a staff member. Each week they discuss a different topic such as honesty, treating each other well, cleanliness, or how stay away from drugs.

Each staff member also serves as the "special guardian" to the kids in their Upendo group, meeting one-on-one with each of the children to hear how they are doing and what they are thinking about.

This is Amani's effort to make sure that each child gets personal attention and love, and that no child "falls thought the cracks."

"Amani" is the Swahili word for peace. This word has been chosen because it characterizes the CBO vision – to see each child flourish in an environment of peace and stability.

1.1.2 Community Profile

During the national census conducted in the year 2002 Kilimanjaro has total population of 1,500,000 while currently is estimated to have 2,000,000 people of which children is estimated to be 48% of total population. Kilimanjaro region is divided into 7 districts namely: Rombo, Mwanga, Same, Hai, Moshi Rural, Moshi Municipality and Siha. The districts are further divided into 26 divisions, 114 wards and 402 villages.

The community and organization which the study is taking place is at Moshi municipality Kilimanjaro region. Amani Children Centre is located in Moshi town near Moshi Cooperative University on the way to Uru and Kilimanjaro Christian Medical Centre.

The number of street children who have been received in this centre and assisted up to the time of community needs assessment was 270. Closer to this centre there is another big centre named as Mkombozi children centre offering the same services to the street children.

It is estimated that in Moshi town there is more than 1500 children who are on the street day and night. 25% of the children are believed to be at the different orphanage/ street children centres such as at Mkombozi centre for street children, Amani street children home, Moshi chapel children centre, Upendo welfare centre and Light in Africa at Moshi.

The numbers of children who are being getting services at the centres use to change from time to time due to various reasons such as new arrivals into the centres and outgoing of children out of the centres for family reunification. Others use to escape back to the street scavenging and looking for more freedom and practice whatever they think it is better to them. Other children enter the centres after the awareness and good mobilisation job from CBO street educators.

1.2 The Community Needs Assessment.

The community Needs Assessment was conducted during October and November 2005. The Community Needs Assessment indicates that children are running from home to the street looking for refuge due to the following reasons. The existing poverty among the families, lack of adequate education on children rights, death of parents as result of HIV/AIDS and other death cause, separation of parents due to various reasons and children behaviour influenced by peer groups. Children become vulnerable and run to the streets and engage themselves in mischievous activities such as drugs, petty theft maltreatment forced to prostitution, child labour and kidnapping.

1.3 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY APPLIED

The research methods employed by the author to conduct Community Needs Assessment were survey, focus group discussion, observation and reports review. Survey was conducted using questionnaires and interview techniques to collect various information from participants.

The information was on why children are running from home to the street, the problems they encountered on the street, how did they manage to enter the centres, kind of services, obtained from centre and their future expectations.

The questions were directed to the children, organisation management and staff and community members. Other questions were what is the magnitude of the problem, how the big problem is and if no any measures taken what is going to happen.

1.3.1 Survey Design

The survey applied on the street children was both Cross sectional and longitudinal.

1.3.2 Cross sectional

This involved the collection of data/information in the single time. This design helped to described things as they are, revealed directly the general feeling of the stakeholders, it was easy to the survey due to the time allocated for the exercise and at the same time it was cost effectiveness.

1.3.3 Longitudinal Design.

This design need to repeat/data collection over a time, for verification and test stability. This was applied very rarely but useful during Community Need Assessment and the time of monitoring and evaluation period as some of the information was still collected to accomplish the task.

1.3.4 Internal and External validity of this survey

Internal validity.

This was ensured by carefully and systematic interviews and questionnaires constructed pre-tested and distributed to the respondents. Any doubts and unclear sentences were cleared and become easy to respond. Before distribution of the questionnaires and interviews exercise, participants were explained the purpose of this particular exercise.

External Validity

The external validity of the results of the author survey was guaranteed by respondents' participation and results obtained over the question distributed. Also the validity was proved by the techniques of data collection applied such as questionnaire and interviews which involves confidentiality and convenient of time given to the respondents.

1.3.5 Reliability.

The reliability was determined by the sample used by the author which was 27.5% which was enough and representative.

1.3.6 Administration of the survey

Self-administered questionnaires require much preparation and monitoring to get a reliable response rate. Questionnaires and interviews were applied as key data collection techniques.

The several numbers of questions were constructed administered and distributed to the respondents. Structured and semi structured interviews were also applicable most of the time to get feedbacks from children, organisation staff and family member.

The author who is knowledgeable and skilled on the subject matter composed self-administered questionnaires and semi structured interviews. The pilot testing of questionnaires was conducted to the selected CBO staff before distributed to the respondents. The CBO staff who was assistant to the author was oriented on how to administer questionnaires and assisting to collect responses. The staff was initially have skills on subject matter and it became easy to be part of the process without formal training from the author. The author conducted the interviews to various groups selected while CBO staff administered questionnaires.

1.5 Other methods of data collection

Observation

The other research method employed was. Observation From observation the author went around Moshi municipality streets and observed the larger number of children on the streets scavenging, some of them in groups while others were walking alone on the street vendors. Also the author witnessed a number of children at children centres in Amani and Mkombozi.

Focused group Discussion

This was another method which the author applied to the community members who were grouped and asked some question to discuss about street children problem, their feelings and views, what will be their contribution in participating to solve street children problem at their localities.

Documentary/report review method was applied several times the reports made available to the author by organisation and act as baseline study to the problem.

The reports indicates the numbers of children who are being received and attended by the organisation at the centre as well as on the streets, type of services given to them such as food, shelters, health services, education and family reunification.

1.5.1 Method of data Presentation

The reproduction of summarised data/information was made by using table and bar charts which involve descriptive attributes to the respondents such as sex, areas comes from, and education level.

1.5.2 Population and Sample

Sample size

The population under this study conducted by author was too big and scattered all over the Tanzania, the street children under this study are coming from almost three quarters of the country, the author was obliged to apply a sample. The study population include street children at Amani, their caregivers, CBO staff and students totalled 253. Sample size was 70 respondents which is equal to 27.5% of the total population

Type of sample chosen

Non-probability sample (accidental to community members and purposive to the CBO staff and children at the centre) was chosen.

For the street children who were at the centre were chosen in the condition that they knew how to read and write so become easy to respond to the interviews and questionnaires. Organisation staff chosen were social workers as they are dealing with day-to-day children activities and monitoring their behaviours at the centres. Another group included in the sample were family members who visited the centre to see their children in five days of that particular period of October 2005.

The reason for preferring this type of probability

Due to limited time, difficulty to meet the families and distance involved from Moshi, lack of sufficient resources, type of data needed and how soon these data were required by the author. Street children were divided into simple cluster of those who know to read and write responding to questionnaires, while the other sample was just interviewed.

Community Based Organization staff were interviewed and in the other occasion were given questionnaires to respond. Students from secondary school were chosen as cluster while members of community were selected to represent other cluster of parents.

1.5.3 Sampling Techniques

Respondents were selected from any individual who has possibility to respond to the question provided that he/she knows how to read and write for questionnaires and be able to ex members press and respond questions for interviews.

The accident sample and purposive sample was chosen due to difficult of meeting family and relatives of these children to the reason that the street children in the project are coming from different areas of Tanzania and became difficult to meet all of them.

Forty (40) street children were selected out of seventy 70 because they know how to read and write. Twenty (20) community members were selected randomly to respond to the questionnaires due to their availability. Ten (10) staff from CBO were selected to respond to the questions, this were chosen because they are one dealing with the daily services of these children at the centre and also on the street.

The rate of responding in relation to questions distributed was 100%. Twenty (22) Questionnaires were constructed, pre-tested and distributed to different respondents such as organisation staff, family members of street children, street children and school student as a control group. Several interviews were conducted to CBO staff, street children, family members, community members and stakeholders.

The contents of survey done were related to the objective of the project and the problem to be solved by this project. The project looked at reducing the number of children who are running from home to the street by introducing various measures.

The monitoring was the follow up of the project implementation from the beginning to the stage where the project was to measure if the plans and activities are being performed accordingly.

The contents of the survey based on those above assumptions and at the same time questionnaires and interviews were applied to obtain more information other than those given during the community need assessment conducted.

Education on child rights to the families and community members and small income generating activities were proposed as strategies to alleviate abuse and exploitation and poverty which seems to be the root cause of the problem, the ultimate goal is child protection free from abuse and exploitation.

The questionnaires and interviews aimed to explore information on poverty in relation to street children, poverty and poor living condition of the families, poverty and income-generating activities and the poverty in relation to increasing number of street children on the street and at the children centres. The cause of poverty in the families, the abuse and exploitation of children in relation to the increased number of street children, families attitudes towards street children and Street children attitudes towards their care givers.

The education levels of the children who are at the centre and those who are on the streets to measure their understanding on their rights.

The education level of their caregivers/parents/relative, also to measure if they understand the street children problem, the magnitude of the problem and existing solution for the problem at their localities.

- **Number of questions**

Total of twenty (22) main questions were composed and distributed to seventy (70) respondents these were questionnaires. Other questions were structured interview which were composed and asked to various stakeholders. Few of the questions were given to group of community members to be discussed.

The respondents were of five (5) categories as follows: CBO staff, management. Street children at the centre, students and community members.

The questions basically were inquiring the age of respondents, Sex of respondent, education level of respondents in relation with the cause of children being on the street. Income level of the respondents, marital status of the respondent to find out if it has any influence to the children being on the street. Economic activities of the area where street children comes from in relation to the increased number of street children. The Community Based Organisation staff questions were related to the children's life at the centres.

Why the children who are on the street use to resist going to the centres.

Why some children used to come back to the children centre after all efforts done to reunite them with their families/care givers.

The questions to the children and families were directly related the increasing number of street children, the existing poverty in the families in relation to street children and how poverty influencing the increasing number of street children.

Also some question were finding out if there is local ways of dealing with vulnerable children in the community and in the past what punishments were in place for irresponsible parents. Generally the questions based on street children social life, community poverty and children rights in relation to abuse and exploitation and the durable solution to the problem.

1.6 RESULT OF COMMUNITY NEEDS ASSESSMENT.

▪ The age affected by the problem.

Study revealed that 70% of the age which affected most by the problem is between 10 and 20 years. At the same time the highest respondent were between ages of 10 to 20. (See table bellow and chart No 1, Appendix P, 108).

Table 1 The age

How old are you					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	2 to 10 years	3	4.3	4.3	4.3
	10 to 20 years	49	70.0	70.0	74.3
	20 to 30 years	11	15.7	15.7	90.0
	30 to 40 years	3	4.3	4.3	94.3
	40 to 50 years	4	5.7	5.7	100.0
	Total	70	100.0	100.0	

Table 1: Source : Research Survey, 2005/2006.

- In responding to the question which sex affected most by the problem?

The Study revealed by 74.35% that boys are more victims while 25.7% confirmed that girl are victim of the problem. The big number of children were observed and are on the street are boys. These does not mean that girls are not forced by the situation but most of girls are been taken by people as domestic servants. (See table bellow and graph no.2, in Appendix, P 109).

Table.2:

Sex of respondent

	Frequenc	Percen	Valid	Cumulativ Percen
Valid mal	52	74.3	74.3	74.3
femal	18	25.7	25.7	100.0
Total	70	100.0	100.0	

Table 2: Source : Research Survey, 2005/2006.

- **Responding to the question on level of education of respondents and children caregivers**

The study revealed that majority of the respondents did not complete primary school standard 7 by 42.9% and 11.4 percent of the respondents were university graduates.

The use of such information was to find out which group forced children to drop up from school due to various reasons.

Those who don't know the importance of school forced children not to attend school as results they end up on the street. (See table bellow and chart No.3 on appendix, P 110).

Table 3

Level of education					
		Frequenc	Percen	Valid	Cumulativ Percen
Valid	primary incomplet	30	42.9	42.9	42.9
	primary school 7	15	21.4	21.4	64.3
	Secondary incomplet	3	4.3	4.3	68.6
	Form 4	10	14.3	14.3	82.9
	Collag	4	5.7	5.7	88.6
	Universit	8	11.4	11.4	100.0
	Total	70	100.0	100.0	

Table 3: Source: Research survey, 2005/2006

- In responding to the question why children are running from home to the street responses are as follows.

The Study revealed that 34.3% of respondent confirmed that children are on the street as result of abuse and exploitation they met at their homes due lack of adequate child rights education to the family members, Further more study revealed that 32.9% of the children are on the street due to existing poverty in their families.

Parent separation contributing to 11.4 % of the children who are on the street in Moshi municipality. 10% of the children who are on the street contributed from parent death.

Children behaviour influenced by peer group contributing 7.1% of the children who are the street.. (See table bellow and chart No. 5 appendix p 111).

Table 4.

Reasons why children are running from home to the street					
		Frequenc	Percen	Valid	Cumulativ Percen
Valid	No specific	3	4.3	4.3	4.3
	Family	23	32.9	32.9	37.1
	Abuse and (lack of child understandin	24	34.3	34.3	71.4
	Parent	7	10.0	10.0	81.4
	Parent	8	11.4	11.4	92.9
	Children behavior peer group pressure	5	7.1	7.1	100.0
	Total	70	100.0	100.0	

Table 4: Source: Research survey, 2005/2006

- In responding to the question of marital status of the caregivers of these children, study come up with findings that 65.7% of the parents/relatives/caregivers of the children who are on the street are single, 12.9% of the caregiver are married and living together, 7.1 are widow while 7.1 are separated. The findings give an indication that children who are taken care by only one parent are vulnerable and most of the time are forced to the street due to bad condition of their living status (see table bellow and chart No.9 appendix P, 112)

Table 5

Marital status of caregivers					
		Frequenc	Percen	Valid	Cumulativ Percen
Valid	marrie	9	12.9	12.9	12.9
	separat	5	7.1	7.1	20.0
	divorse	2	2.9	2.9	22.9
	widow	5	7.1	7.1	30.0
	widower	3	4.3	4.3	34.3
	single	46	65.7	65.7	100.0
	Total	70	100.0	100.0	

Table.5: Source: research survey, 2005/2006

- On responding to the question where does these children coming from in Tanzania regions.

The Study revealed that 20% of the children who are at the street in Moshi are coming from Kilimanjaro region, 12.9% of street children in Moshi municipality are coming from Manyara region while Singida, Mara, and Arusha regions carry the same weight of 11.4% each.(have the equal number of the children who are on the street in Moshi.

Tanga and Kigoma regions have 8.6% respectively of the children who are on the street in Moshi municipality, Mwanza contributing to the 5.7% of the children who are on the street in Moshi. Other regions contributing 4.3% of street children under study. (See table no.7 appendix p, 113).

Table 6

Region where the respondent comes from					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Kilimanjaro	14	20.0	20.0	20.0
	Arusha	8	11.4	11.4	31.4
	Manyara	9	12.9	12.9	44.3
	Tanga	6	8.6	8.6	52.9
	Singida	8	11.4	11.4	64.3
	Mara	8	11.4	11.4	75.7
	Dodoma	4	5.7	5.7	81.4
	Kigoma	6	8.6	8.6	90.0
	Mwanza	4	5.7	5.7	95.7
	others	3	4.3	4.3	100.0
	Total	70	100.0	100.0	

Table 6: Source : Research survey, 2005./2006

- **Where does these children resided before came to the street.**

Studies revealed that 54.3% of these children are coming from rural areas while 30% of these children are coming from semi urban, while 15.7% of them were from town. (See table bellow and chart No 20.appendix P, 114).

Table 7

Areas Where the street children come from

		Frequenc	Percen	Valid	Cumulativ Percen
Valid	Rura	38	54.3	54.3	54.3
	urban	11	15.7	15.7	70.0
	semi	21	30.0	30.0	100.0
	Total	70	100.0	100.0	

Table 7 : Source: Research survey, 2005/2006

- **In responding to the question about the occupation of the caregivers.**

Study revealed that 27% of care givers are doing small business, 21.4% have no specific jobs, 20% of the respondents are public servant while 10% of the respondents were farmers and 21.4 of the respondent were student. The use of such information is to find out if caregiver they are really failed to take care of those children or they are forcing children to the street purposely. (See table bellow and chart No. 4 appendices P,115).

Table 8

Occupation of the respondent

		Freque	Perc	Valid	Cumulat Perc
Vali	No specific	1	21.	21.	21.
	farm	7	10.	10.	31.
	public	1	20.	20.	51.
	enterpre	1	27.	27.	78.
	secondary	1	21.	21.	100.
	Tot	7	100.	100.	

Table 8: Source: Research survey, 2005/2006

- **On responding to the question about their understanding on children rights.**

The study revealed that 51.4% of the respondent confirmed that they just heard from various medias communications about child rights.

24.3% of the respondent revealed that they don't understand children rights while 24.3% responded that they understand children rights. (See table and chart no 11 appendix, p, 116)

Table 9

Knowledge of child rights					
		Frequenc	Percen	Valid	Cumulativ Percen
Valid	Yes	17	24.3	24.3	24.3
	No	17	24.3	24.3	48.6
	I just	36	51.4	51.4	100.0
	Total	70	100.0	100.0	

Table 9: Source: Research survey, 2005/2006

- Responding to the question if they are practicing child rights at their localities.

The study revealed that 27.1% do practice children rights according to their culture but not the same as what is being advocated in the various mass communication. 25% of the respondents indicate that they don't practising child rights because they don't understand them. 47.1% of the respondent confirmed that they don't understand if they practice or not. (See table bellow and chart No.12 Appendix P,117)

Table 10

Practice of child rights at home/living place					
		Frequenc	Percen	Valid	Cumulativ Percen
Valid	Yes	19	27.1	27.1	27.1
	No	18	25.7	25.7	52.9
	I dont	33	47.1	47.1	100.0
	Total	70	100.0	100.0	

Table 10: Source: Research survey 2005/2006

- On responding to the question about their income per day. The study revealed that 32.9% of the respondent they are living below 500 Tanzania shillings.
- Which is not even one third of USA dollar per day. 7.1% of the respondents are living without expecting any single Tanzania shillings. The use of this information is to show compare the families with low income in relation the children who are on the street. (See table bellow and Chart no. 16 appendix on P ,118)

Table 11

Expected income level per day					
		Frequenc	Percen	Valid	Cumulativ Percen
Valid	Bellow 500 TZS per	23	32.9	32.9	32.9
	500 TZS per	13	18.6	18.6	51.4
	Above 500 TZS per	21	30.0	30.0	81.4
	1000 TZS per	5	7.1	7.1	88.6
	Above 1000 TZS per	3	4.3	4.3	92.9
	No any	5	7.1	7.1	100.0
	Total	70	100.0	100.0	

Table 11: Source: Research survey, 2005/2006

- On responding to the question if they have idea on how to establish and operating IGA. The study revealed that 74.3% of the respondent they don't have idea while. 15.7% acknowledged that they have knowledge on how to operate small income projects but they lack initial capital to establish projects. (See table no. 14 appendix P, 119)

Table 12

Establishment & preparation of small income projects.

		Frequenc	Percen	Valid	Cumulativ Percen
Valid	yes	11	15.7	15.7	15.7
	no	52	74.3	74.3	90.0
	small	7	10.0	10.0	100.0
	Total	70	100.0	100.0	

Table 12 Source: Research survey, 2005/2006

- On responding to the question if they are interested to attend training on how to establish and operate IGA. The study revealed that 90% shows interest to attend training while 10% hesitated that they will not catch up trainings due to their level of understanding. (see table bellow and chart no. 15 Appendix on P, 120).

Table 13

Interest on attending training on IGA?

		Frequenc	Percen	Valid	Cumulativ Percen
Valid	Yes	63	90.0	90.0	90.0
	I will not catch	7	10.0	10.0	100.0
	Total	70	100.0	100.0	

Table 13: Source: Research survey, 2005/2006

- Responding to the question if there is committees dealing with children problems in the community they are coming from , 65.7% they respond that they don't know if such committees exist or not. 34.3 responded acknowledged that no such committees which dealing with specific children problems in the community/villages. This give and indication that vulnerable children have no place to express their problems in case they were deprived their rights. (See table bellow and chart No 8. Appendix on P,121)

Table 14

Existance of committees dealing with vunerable children

	Frequenc	Percen	Valid	Cumulativ Percen
Valid Dont	46	65.7	65.7	65.7
No such	24	34.3	34.3	100.0
Total	70	100.0	100.0	

Table 14: Source: Research survey, 2005/2006.

- Responding to the question what do they expect to be future of the children who are on the children centres. Findings indicate that 31.4% want to live independently after being discharged from centres. 48.6 of the children they prefer to go back home after completing their studies and some of them they prefer to go back living situation in their homes improve soon. 20% of the respondents they suggested that they prefer to stay at the centre for the rest of their life because some of them they don't have parents and centres living condition is better than where they came from and free of abuse and exploitation. (see table bellow and chart on appendix, p 122).

Table 15

Future expectation on street children

		Frequenc	Percen	Valid	Cumulativ Percen
Valid	Independent	22	31.4	31.4	31.4
	Go back	34	48.6	48.6	80.0
	to request to	14	20.0	20.0	100.0
	at the				
	Total	70	100.0	100.0	

Table 15: Source: Research survey, 2005/2006

CHAPTER TWO: PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION

This chapter presents the factors identified by the community members which they feel that are root cause of the street children and one way or another contributing to the increasing number of street children on the street and at the children centres. Community feel that by intervening those problems they will reduced or eliminate the street children problems in Moshi and other areas of Tanzania. The problems identified were lack of adequate education on child rights, existing poverty in the community, parents separation, parents death, children behaviour and peer group pressure influence. The author guided community member representatives to prioritise those problem by using pair wise ranking and finally came up with two main problems which they need immediately intervention as solution to the problem.

2.1 PROBLEM STATEMENT

Lack of adequate education on children rights lead to abuse and exploitation of children, and existing poverty among the family members are the contributing factors of the children being on the street as well as on the children centres.

The result of community need assessment indicates that children are on the street due to lack of adequate education on children rights among community members contributed 34.3% of street children.

Some of the community members lack understanding on the children rights such as right to living, attending schools, playing, have basic rights and are not supposed to be mistreated and deprived their rights which lead to abuse and exploitation. The existing poverty in the family which score 32.9%, creating difficult living conditions to the children. Most of the children, parents and community members who were interviewed on poverty issue as main contributing factor, they explained that due to poor conditions children have to work in order to contribute to the family living as result they have to drop out from schools and work on the town streets as beggars while others run from home to escape the difficult situation.

Also results indicated that Children are on the street because of the parent separation.

Children are supposed to be taken care of by both parents (mother and father) if separation occurred children are subjected to difficult situation. Some single parent become overburden and irresponsible as result abandoned children into the street or in the village and children become beggars. Other children are on the street due to parent death, When death overtook both parents most of the children in these areas find themselves in very difficult situations, relatives deprived children properties left to children and forced them out of houses to the difficult circumstances.

The parents who were poor and properties less when they died no one bothers to take care of the orphans as a result the children have to take care of themselves and the easy way is to become beggars into the streets. Some of the children due to their bad behaviours, they failed to match up with the relatives/community as a result drop out from schools and escape to towns.

Other children have been influenced by peer groups that, in town there is good life and jobs which will give them income and be able to meet their needs and in this way they managed to be convinced to join them in town and as a result they find themselves in more miserable life in town and start wondering on the street scavenging.

The problem of street children needs attention and intervention from all stakeholders and permanent solution need to be sought. More delays in finding the solution will increase the magnitude to the problem and the violation to the right of the children will persist and hence more suffering to the children and entire community.

Number of street children will keep on increasing on the street as well as at the children centre, in the long run crimes will increase in the community, illiterate number of children and community will be increased, number of early pregnancies will be increased, HIV and AIDS infection will be increased, the number of drug user will be increased and it will become big burden to the government.

2.2 THE INFORMATION GATHERED TO PROBLEM STATEMENT

As it was mentioned before that two main problems were selected by the community members by voting and these are the really existing problems: the existing poverty among the families/community members and lack of adequate education by families, relatives and community members.

The existing poverty in the community deprived the ability of families and community to take care of children as a result children seek refuge into the streets.

Lack of understanding of children rights by families and community lead to abuse and exploitation of children forced children run to the streets looking for protection.

The information needed from the community was why street children exist in their community, what caused them run to the street and how this problem could be addressed.

Other problems which were mentioned out of main problems which are also a challenge in day-to-day organization operation were, lack of enough area to conduct the administrative activities and children recreations,. lack of reliable support/donation from well-wishers to run the organization and children behaviour of escaping during family reunification to unknown areas The author of this report decided to work on this project because the numbers of children on the streets is alarming and solution is highly required to minimize and if possible to eliminate the problem. Children are the ones who are being affected by the problem, community suffering the effects of street children behaviour as they engaged in bad practices such as drugs using, prostitution and theft.

By understanding the children rights, community expected to take the leading role to formulate committees, to deal with day-to-day problems of children. Community Based organization staff were interviewed and in the other occasion were given questionnaires to respond wherever author need a certain information. Student from secondary school were chosen as cluster while members of community were selected to represent as other cluster of parents.

The child rights training had been conducted to street children and small-scale income generating activities to CBO staff and 26 members of families whom were identified as the real need group as a starting point due to their vulnerability (situation). It was expected that people will change behaviour and the number of street children would be reduced.

2.3 TARGET COMMUNITY

The whole community is targeted with this project as problem affects all. The project is in Moshi but the street children are from various areas of Tanzania.

Community members are not well participating as they lack understanding why they should participate because most of them they don't understand the problem yet and they saw the problem as of the individual families. Due to existing poverty among the community members they feel that they have nothing to contribute to solve the problem. Hence education, awareness, mobilization and participation are vital to this particular project. Problem has affected children as they are living out of their families and lack their basic needs rights. The problem has not yet been resolved as no one has concentrated on the root cause of the Problem. Amani organisation took further steps trying to address the problems by assisting families with ration of food but yet this is not sustainable solution to the street problem.

2.4 STAKEHOLDERS

- Children (main actors)
- Community (Participation and Support)
- Amani Community Based Organisation (Care and Support)
- Government – (Coordination/ leading role)
- Well wishers (donors) moral and material support
- SNHU (Facilitation)
- Author (Facilitation role)

Table 1.1.6: Stakeholders Participation.

S/N	Stakeholders	Participation	Evaluatio	Impact of Participation	Rate	Plan
1	Amani CBO	High	High	Kids are taken care of their Basic rights	100%	Looking for permanent solution to the street kids problem
2	Donors	Moderate	Good	Donation enabled children to get their immediately basic needs	75%	More donation to eradicate root cause of the problem

3	Community	Poor	Poor	Lack of participation cause increased number of street kids. community participation is emphasised in this problem	10%	Due to poverty and Lack of adequate education on child rights caused Community member to be seen as observers. They need to be aware and being supported on IGA.
4	Government	Poor	Poor	Poor Participation of government in this project slow CBO effort to solve street kid's problems.	10%	They know existence of CBO and the services it render to the vulnerable children, but no support.

						Government need to play a leading role on this problem.
5	Street kids	High	High	They are the one who suffered most with the problem .Their participation in solving this problem is highly needed.	100%	They need to Collaborate more to ensure that their problems are being resolved.
6	SNHU	Medium	Medium	Support author by Provides technical and facilitation skills to the author	50%	More support techniques from supervisor how to conduct those trainings.
7	Author	Medium	Medium	Facilitate CBO to solve th Challenges.	50%	Time is not sufficient to stay with CBO other responsibilities.

Stakeholders and their roles on street children problem in Amani children centre Moshi (Source: the survey, 2005).

2.5 PROJECT GOAL

The goal: All vulnerable children to be protected and taken care by community members.

2.6 The Project Objective

The general objective is to contribute to the national effort on reducing the increasing problem of street children.

2.7 The specific objectives:

- Advocating for community participation on care and supporting vulnerable children by straighten the traditional existing system.
- Creating awareness and educating community members on income generating activities and child rights through capacity building to CBO staff by the end of November 2006.
- To create awareness to 70 street children at Amani kids home on children rights by end of November 2006.
- To capacitate community with the skills to formulate their own plans and be able to implement, monitor and evaluating their street children activities.

Survey objective: Collection of information about street children problem as the baseline for intervention in Moshi municipal.

The above objectives will be implemented by CBO staff, the author's duty is to facilitate the CBO staff by increasing their understanding so that they will be able to impact the knowledge to the community.

The number of staff targeted are 8 CBO staff and knowledge required to be increased was on children rights and small income generating activities by the end of November 2006.

The research question was why the number of street children is increasing on the street and at the children centres from day to day.

2.8 HOST ORGANISATION

Amani home for street children is an organisation which hosted the author, it is located in Moshi municipality and dealing with taking care for street children rendering services like, street education, social services, food, accommodation, formal education, health services and spiritual education.

The role of author in this organisation was to work close with staff and street children, sharing work experiences on child rights education and income generating activities with the staff and at the same time in collaboration with CBO staff conducting training and discussions on IGA to the children caregivers.,

Also the author used to meet with street children at the centre, training and discussing with street children on their rights, such as rights and importance of staying with their parents and relatives, rights, to education, rights for their protection (free from abuse and exploitation) from community members and all basic needs.

CHAPTER THREE: LITERATURE REVIEW

Review of the existing literatures provides an essential data and information as regarding conceptual framework, background and statement of the problem as a comparative tool for other authors. It helps to reveal the gaps and strengths of other writers. This part is divided into three main parts: Theoretical, Empirical and Policy Review.

3.1 THEORETICAL LITERATURE REVIEW

The problem of street children has been growing steadily in the last two decades. An estimated 10 million children in Africa live without families, mostly in towns as street children (UNICEF, Report 1984:39). One main characteristic of the children of the street is that they live alone in streets. About 100 million children worldwide are believed to live at least part-time on the streets and work in the urban informal sector. The situation of children globally is characterized by extreme disparities in terms of economic, social and cultural resources, which vary enormously across regions, countries, localities and population groups (Lugalla, and Mbwambo,.(1996).

The definition of street children adopted by this paper is that of children under the age of eighteen who spend most of their life on the streets. There are those who live permanently on the streets "children of the street" (Lugalla, 1995). These live and earn their 'living' on the streets.

There are also those who earn their living on the street but do not necessarily live on the streets. These spend most of their time on the street but usually return to some form of a 'family' unit where there is some kind of supervision or control.

Our society's progress among other things is determined on how mechanisms are in place to care support and protecting the children especially vulnerable children. In many countries, protection and care of children who are living in difficult circumstances varies and has become more difficult in the recently years due to the fact that the responsibility of taking care and upbringing children has been left on the hands of parents only no body else/community feel irresponsible(Hodgkin, . and Newell, . for UNICEF, 1998).

The effect of this has been seen when the parents died and children have been humiliated, mistreated, deprived of all the properties left by their parents. The problem has become a burden to the children and the situation forced them out of homes to the street. Traditionally, the study of street children has proceeded by locating these kids in social categories such as the poor, the destitute, the vulnerable population or the population at risk.

Other scholarly traditions have advanced the view that street children belong with the socially excluded groups. However, both approaches treat these children as if their life experiences are not linked to the general class structure and the State.

The argument I advance in this article is that an improved understanding of street children's everyday existence is to include them in a social class, namely: the socially excluded class. I argue that the class and exclusion paradigms are well suited to one another insofar as some excluded persons participate in the division of labour. The proposed approach leads us to focus upon a set of empirical dimensions related to the lives of street children: their commonality of experience, their exploitation of social capital as a means for survival, their participation in the division of labour, their relational experience and the nature of the collective action they engage in to defend their interests.

I conclude by arguing that this approach constitutes a comprehensive analytical framework that allows us to better organize and obtain knowledge concerning the social life of street children. **Augusto De Venanzi** Faculty of Economic and Social Science, Central University of Venezuela (2003)

STREET CHILDREN IN MOSHI

The people in Moshi where the project is being implemented defined street children as those run from homes to the streets for several reasons such as misbehaviour at home and make decision to escape. Their families and relatives mistreated others, while others defined street children as those who are being deprived of their rights by relatives/caregivers after death of their biological parents.

Another response given by one of the member of community (adult) during the interview with the author responded that street children are those children who were born out of wedlock living with single parents who are poor and irresponsible to take care as result they are running to the streets looking for a casual work/labour for their survival.

STREET CHILDREN IN TANZANIA.

In Tanzania street children are of two categories: the first group are those who stay on the street day and night and their lives depend entirely on the streets. The second group of street children are those who stay on the street during the daytime and return back where they come from in the evening and the following day return to the street for begging activities (Ministry of Youth and Social Welfare Policy Document 1999).

“According to Human rights watch, the term street children refer to children for whom the street more than their family has become their real home. It includes children who might not necessarily be homeless or without families, but who live in situations where there is no protection supervision or direction from responsible adult”.

(Human Right Watch (Feb2003) posted report)

A Global tragedy

A street child is any individual under the age of majority whose behaviour is predominantly at the variance with community norms for behaviour and whose primary support for his/her developmental needs is not the family or family substitute (UNICEF, 1985:3, 4)

STREET CHILDREN IN BRAZIL

Estimates suggest that between 7 and 8 million children, ages 5 to 18, live and/or work on the streets of urban Brazil. Widespread abuse of inhalants, marijuana, cocaine, Valium and also ca paste is common among street children. Risk of exposure to HIV is rapidly becoming an area of concern because of the large number of street youths engaging in unprotected sexual acts, both remunerated and non-remunerated. Because of their drug use, predatory crimes, and general unacceptability on urban thoroughfares, Brazilian street children are frequently the targets of local vigilante groups, drug gangs, and police "death squads." Although there have been many proposals and programs for addressing the problems of Brazilian street youth, it would appear that only minimal headway has been achieved.

POVERTY

Poverty is a major cause of street children. Africa is today a continent characterized by extreme poverty. It is poverty that is resulting in children being forced to work on the street to support themselves and their families.

It is poverty that also causes many families break up with parents being unable to support their children. It is rural poverty that is making rural population including children to move to urban areas with the hope of better future. Poverty causes malnutrition and poor health and reduces a family's ability to work thus creating conditions for children to move to the street.

Death of parents causes many suffering to the children in this community. Relatives and caregivers deprived heritance rights and properties from children, denied their right to education, mistreat children and forced them to the street looking for survival.

Parent separation is another problem which is contributing to bigger number of children on the street. After they separate children left with single parents whom sometimes he/she is unable to take care of or become irresponsible and negligence and left children to care for themselves.

Children misbehaving and disobeying their parents/relatives/caregivers

Some of the children for their own interests and influence of peer groups or unknowingly ignored what they have been told and advised by the adults and take their own ways to the street looking for what they believed to be better for their lives and end up in miserable condition.

"According to the International Labour Organisation and United National Children Fund's, Street children are at high risk, they may ending up in hazardous and exploitative child labour" the state of the world's children. Poverty and lack of understanding on children rights contribute to exploitive and abuse of children.

POVERTY AND STREET CHILDREN IN TANZANIA

Widespread poverty is forcing 50% of Tanzania's population to live on less than \$ 1 per day, while poor service provision and infrastructure means that only 38% of Tanzanians have access to safe water. Children make up 46% of the country's population which is more than 33.8 million people (2002 Census data). A mere 38% of children complete their 7 years of compulsory basic education, while children with disabilities are excluded from the education system altogether because of stigma towards them in the community and in school. Boys and girls who live and work on the street are vulnerable to wide and extreme violations of their rights. They have difficulties accessing basic services and are verbally, physically, and sexually abused. Few trust adults. Many perpetuate abuse on their weaker peers. Although these boys and girls may have a range of skills related to survival and informal income generation, these strengths remain unarticulated and unrecognised by mainstream society. This combined with the fact that few of them have benefited from sustained formal education, means that these children generally find it very difficult to earn money legally (ILO and UNICEF 1997).

Mechanisms, which are on place to assist street children

The numbers of non-governmental organizations, charity groups and home based care services have been established to assist street children by providing some basic needs such as shelters, food, counselling and general education. These services are being provided on the street as well as at the centres.

These services have been carried on for numbers of years but the problem has been increased as number of street children has become bigger and bigger from time to time. The author of this project feels that the approaches which have been used to intervene the problem encourage more children to be on the street and to the centres. It is important for the community to be aware of children rights and on the other hand to be equipped with the skills on how to rescue themselves from poverty situation by creating income generating activities and improving their living standards to attract children to stay at home with their families.

3.2 EMPIRICAL LITERATURE REVIEW

The studies undertaken by Mkombozi children centre in northern zone of Tanzania indicate that there are links between poverty, HIV/AIDS, and barriers to education, based on the first-hand experiences of ‘street children’ in northern Tanzania. Within the context of national levels of poverty ‘Cost-sharing’ in health and education sectors, the HIV/AIDS epidemic, poor families in Tanzania are under considerable pressure. The increasing numbers of girls and boys who are seeking living and independent on the streets of towns and cities are consequently of the problem. They are exposed to considerable risks of abuse, sexual violence and HIV within the street environment. (Mkombozi children centre country report (2000)).

The number of orphans mostly from AIDS is estimated at almost 2 million in Tanzania. (Mkombozi children centre country report (2000).

The process surrounding rapid urbanization has compounded problems of poverty, poor education and ignorance on the rights of women and children.

Children end up on the streets for a number of related reasons: Children in rural villages believe a better life is easily available in urban areas. There are only limited economic opportunities and services in rural areas. There is little protection or intervention in cases of domestic violence and abuse.

Children are treated as property and can be subject to aggression and violence during domestic disputes. Children can feel dis-empowered by their lack of participation in decisions affecting them and run away to the streets to taste 'freedom' 22% of children came to the streets after being excluded from school (Mkombozi Review, 2000).

Since the early 1990's, Tanzania has witnessed a visible increase in the number of children living and working on the street, predominantly as a consequence of poverty acting on the family unit and the HIV/AIDS pandemic.

In 2000, Mkombozi, an NGO based in the Kilimanjaro Region, responded to almost 400 different girls and boys living on the streets in Moshi and Arusha towns. (Mkombozi Review, 2000).

In Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)" *Many children are on the streets, their situation is precarious. Street kids live in dirtiness and insecurity"*. They have no access to education, healthcare or security. They are victims of different types of violence – they are beaten and kicked, they are victims of sexual violence, both girls and boys and they are at risk of economic exploitation. Bandits and gangs, the police and the military use and abuse these children. Girls are especially vulnerable to rape and sexual assault by military and security guards who guard offices and buildings at night.

STREET CHILDREN IN SOUTH AFRICA

All the street children involved in the present investigation were of African origin and all were boys. According to Ross (1991, p. 70), the street child phenomenon in South Africa is merely the outcome of the political system of racial segregation that has been in place since the 1948. Street children are simply described as the victims of the former policy of apartheid. Ross illustrates her statement as follows: "The vast majority of an estimated 9,000 street children in South Africa are black. There are virtually no white street children in South Africa, but there are 10,000 white children in 160 state-registered and subsidized children's homes. In contrast, there are no state-administered children's homes for African children in the urban areas. The 12 existing private homes accommodate just under 1,000 African children. Although the existing 11 places of safety for African children can accommodate 1,400 children, only 700 children were harboured there during 1991" Ross (1991, p. 70), the street child phenomenon in South Africa.

Information about Street Children - Tanzania

Children under 15 constitute about 46% of the population. The urban population is estimated at about 26%. There has been an increase in street children numbers since the early 1990s due to the impact of poverty on households and the effect of HIV/AIDS.

In a 2000 survey by Mkombozi, 22% of children migrating to the streets were the result of school exclusion linked to inability to pay school fees.

The case study from DogoDogo Centre Street Children Project

“Increasing poverty and migration from the countryside to towns are the reasons for the disbandment of traditional family structures followed by a loss of support to children from the extended family. Street children are left alone, undernourished and under constant pressure to find food and a place to sleep. Theft, robbery and prostitution are their daily strategies of survival”.(The poverty, HIV and AIDS and barriers to education: street children's experiences in Tanzania. Within the context of national levels of poverty, (2002)

AMANI KIDS HOME MOSHI (2004) EXPERIENCE

The studies conducted by Amani children home revealed that in Moshi Municipality children are being seen day and night on the street begging from one corner to another.

“During the daytime street kids are many in numbers, while in the night they look for temporary shelters at different corners of town such as around the shops, garage, hotels and semi finished buildings.

The boys are many in numbers on the street and at the centres the reason is that girls are easily taken as house girls and maid in various places soon they arrived on the streets.”

Children find themselves living on the streets for many reasons, but conflict in the home is often the root cause. A common problem is stepparents who do not want the burden of a stepchild, while conflict can be exacerbated by corporal punishment, poverty and alcoholism.

Poverty can mean that children literally do not have a roof over their heads; some in rural communities sleep under trees. It means that there is more emphasis on trying to earn some money than in attending school.

Community response to the problem of street children

Traditionally in an African society, a child was normally a member of a community and could not be separated from it. This meant that even the entitlement that a child deserves was community matter Shorter (1974) observe that in traditional East Africa societies, the child was educated by the community for membership into the community.

The child in Africa used to be the responsibility of each individual member of society and therefore children had no need to defend themselves. They were loved and cared for by society. Today children are the responsibility of individual parents and are ignored by the rest of the community.

The main ideas pointed by various writers are that: -

- Urbanization has become a pulling factor to children from villages to town due to development disparities.
- Impact of HIV/AIDS, death of parents, separation of parents and poverty of household pushing factor of children from house to the streets looking for their basic needs.
- Inability of children and their parents to pay the school fees cause children to drop out of schools to the streets.
- Children are lacking protection from homes as a result they escape from homes to the street seeking for protection.
- Due to difficult experiences these children meet while they were at home they resist to go to the street rehabilitation centres expected that they would meet the same problems as at their homes they escaped.
- Government has done little to assist abandoned children due to poverty, diseases and lost of parent.
- Most of the direct action to help street children is being undertaken by non-governmental organizations and charity organizations. Children in Tanzania constitute 48% of population.

while children living in difficulties circumstances are more than two millions. (Tanzania country report by Human right watch Tanzania mission to help street children).

3.3 POLICY REVIEW

The key players who are supposed to play a leading role in finding a solution to the problem have become the major source of the problem. Government policies that embrace liberalization and free market economy (globalization) are contributory factors to the persistent state of poverty and increased hardship with children being affected most. The families which are supposed to be the bedrock of children's welfare and protection are today becoming a major cause of the problem of street children.

Parents are sending their children into the street to beg, steal or engage in petty trade, children are leaving their homes to escape domestic violence because of breaking up family structures. Government policies directed by structural adjustment programmes are responsible for putting more children on the streets as a result of increasing poverty instead of devising policies that will ensure the welfare of children and the society in general.

African government appears incapacitated or slow to address the problem of street children. This is true to the reason that little is known about street children. Even the Ministry for community development, gender and children lacks comprehensive and reliable data on street children. A study carried out by UNICEF in the year 1999 revealed that literature on street children in Tanzania are relatively small and repetitive (UNICEF, 1999).

The United Nations offices in Arusha, Tanzania regard street children as an eyesore.

The local authority in town in the year 2000, used a 1944 ordinance to clear the children from the town off the streets. For example, when the German president visited in 2004, 18 street children were rounded up off the streets and taken to court. When a local judge ordered their immediate release, the police still took the children back to the police station and beat them, before releasing them with more threats if they were seen on the street again. To fight this, Mkombozi has formed an alliance with 10 other non-governmental organizations (NGOs) seeking to apply to the courts for the repeal of this ordinance as contrary to other legislation, including the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (ratified by Tanzania). They intend to raise £5,000 for the litigation.

In order to achieve appropriate legal reforms in line with the United Nation Convention on the rights of the Child and the African Charter on the Rights and welfare of the child the Government formed a special Task Force in 1996 to review the legal framework and make relevant recommendations to amend it. The Task Force is comprised of representatives from the Attorney General Chambers, the Ministry of Community Development, Gender and Children and the Tanzania women Lawyers Association. The Task force is coordinating its work with the Law Reform Commission.

The areas of intervention are protection of female child domestic workers, the rehabilitation and reintegration of working street children. Efforts have been made to systematically identify and register vulnerable working street children for the rehabilitation and reintegration into primary schools.

Legislative reform in line with CRC – especially for juvenile justice and child labour; institutionalization of child participation in NGO and government programmes; develop minimum standards of quality in CSOs; Arusha CSOs need better networking at national and regional level and more exposure to trends in social development; more work needed with street girls; establishment of permanent secretariat of NNOC and database on street children needed; capacity building of government personnel to ensure effective collaboration; improvement in financial and programming sustainability.

“A Civil Society Forum for East and Southern Africa on Promoting and Protecting the Rights of Street Children”, 11- 13 February 2002, Nairobi, Kenya.

The Committee on the Rights of the Child, summarizes the records of the 706th meeting CRC/C/SR (June 2002)

The ICCPR Guarantees all person deprived of their liberty the rights to be treated with humanity and aspect at all times and for accused persons to be segregated.

The convention on the right of the child specifies that deprivation of liberty of children *“shall be used only as a measure of last resort and for the shortest appropriate period of times” and that every child deprived of his or her liberty shall have the right to prompt access to legal and other appropriate assistance as well as the right to challenge the legality of the deprivation of his or her liberty before court or other competent, independent and impartial authority and to a promptly decision on any such action”.*

ILO- IPEC January (2003) Programme in United Republic of Tanzania. Report on children who work on the street:

The traditional response to the street children by most governments

According to International Labour Organization (ILO) and International Programme on the elimination of Child Labour (IPEC) report of children working in the street in Tanzania, 2003, children were found scavenging in very unsafe conditions. Many were reported to be barefoot and without gloves or other protective clothing. Over sixty parents of the children interviewed in Arusha and Dar es Salaam reported that they work every day of the week some for more than eight hours daily.

The risks that street children face are varied and often serious. These include traffic accidents, breathing of vehicle exhaust fumes, fatigue due to long hours, violence at the hands of adults or street gangs or even drug addiction. Scavenging on the streets or from garbage dumps is one of the most hazardous type street works.

“Something needs to be done about this needs children, multilateral efforts and guidelines must be in place the sooner the better on street children to acquire uniformity regardless of region physical variations”.

(ILO-IPEC Tanzania (January 1997) Programme in United Republic of Tanzania Growing well in Dar es Salaam.

African Governments Response to the Problem of Street Children:

With each passing day, it is becoming increasingly clear that many African Governments of countries where the problem is most acute have been unable to give it the attention it deserves, and have unintentionally contributed to its continuation.

While it is true that most governments have formulated child development policies, set up departments and sometimes ministries dealing with youths and some dealing with women and children, effective action to address the problem is yet to be taken.

While one can speak of some kind of political commitment on the part of many African governments, very little is being done to address the problem of street children. For instance, Tanzania's political commitment to children has been visible for some time now. Major benchmarks of this commitment include the ratification of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) and the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC). Others include holding of National Summits for children and establishment of Ministries responsible for children and women's affairs in Mainland and Zanzibar.

However, most of the direct actions to help street children are African governments appear incapacitated or slow to address the problem of street children. This in part stems from the fact that little is known about street children. Even with a Ministry for women and children, government departments often lack comprehensive and reliable data on street children.

A study carried out by UNICEF in 1999 indicated that the literature on street children in Tanzania is relatively small and repetitive (UNICEF, 1999). It is therefore in our view very difficult if not impossible for effective government action without reliable and up-to date data.

National Child Development Policies and strategies are a necessary requirement. Tanzania has been able to formulate and put in place a Child development Policy that was adopted by the government in 1996. This document is however very generalized and fails to identify street children as a special category requiring special attention.

The little that is being done by the government appears too little to make a difference to the plight of street children. Street children tend to fall between various jurisdictions with neither providing real assistance. The emergence of the problem of street children may itself point to gaps in coverage. Typically, each Ministry may have far more urgent problems on its hands than street children, and none will be prepared to take overall responsibility. Departments tend to determine and shape their programmes in accordance with the policies they are given. These policies are usually aimed at aiding families and are rarely flexible enough to cope with exceptions.

The Ministry of housing, for example, has nothing to offer the street children. Moreover, relocating families into cigarette packet-sized apartments does not necessarily reduce the incidence of street children, as Western experience shows. From the standpoint of Ministries of Education, street children are dropouts lacking familial background necessary for them to benefit from education.

For education bureaucrats, street children had better leave the field free for those who can benefit from education. Youth and sport ministries see them as unruly spirits liable to damage precious equipment reserved for middle-class children.

Tanzania political commitment to children has been visible for some time now, the benchmarks of this commitment include the rectification of the convention on the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women and children, Convention on the Rights of the child (CRC). Others include holding summits for children.

The United republic of Tanzania has introduced various strategies to ensure that all Tanzanians have better lives. Government has been introduced programmes on MKUKUTA and MKURABITA as part of millennium development goal which is aiming at poverty alleviation and economic growth geared to good governance and better life to all Tanzanians.

During the orientation with Ministers, The President of United republic of Tanzania in March 2006 the Honourable President ordered ministry of Community Development Gender and Children to look ways of assisting street children as a government measure and not to leave those matters with NGOs.

The author feels that the government and the community in general need to put in place viable policies or strategies that will ensure the plight of street children is urgently addressed. It is argued by different scholars that street children in Africa are victims of short-sighted policies or lack of policies. They are victims of an uncaring community that is increasingly being characterized by poverty, family breakdowns, violence and economic hardship (Andy Sexton (2005) director for children at risk ,OASIS).

CHILD DEVELOPMENT POLICY IN TANZANIA

The Tanzania laws provide different interpretations of a child. Define child accordance with the United Nations Convention of the Rights of the Child and National Constitution and the one used to protect the rights and interests of the children, particularly in regard to employment and marriage contracts, protection against abuse, punishment and care by parents or guardians. In recognition of this, Tanzania has implemented plans and taken certain steps aimed at promoting child development. These include provision and strengthening of maternal and child care, immunisation and preventive health, establishment of pre-schools, and provision of primary school education for all.

Other steps taken by policy include ratification of the UN Convention on the rights of the child signing the OAU charter on the Rights of the children, the enactment and review of the laws aimed at promoting and protecting the rights and interests of the children; the preparation and implementation of the national programme of action concerning child survival, protection and development in the 1990s.

Furthermore the government has created special ministry to coordinate child development programmes and encourage non-governmental organisations, and individual to establish centres for children in difficult circumstances to set up special schools and institutions to cater for children with particular problems to set up voluntary association to serve and defend children.

The definition of a child differs from one law to another, for example, while the UN CRC stipulates that a child is any one below the age of 18, the marriage act allows a girl to get marriage at the age of 15 and the Employment Act also talks of employing children at the age of 15. This means that a child is some times taken as an adult and therefore deprived of his or her basic rights.

In principle all children should be born and brought up in a family based on a legal marriage. Weakness in the administration and enforcement of laws concerning child rights have also contributed to children being deprived of their rights.

Implementation of the child development policy in Tanzania

Child policy will help to reduce and even eliminate problems facing children and provide direction on the best way of bringing up children by inculcating in them the principles of responsibility, trust, creativity, self esteem and sense of pride in their families and their nation. The policy will be implemented alongside other policies, plans and programmes which are directed at promoting child survival, protection and development with the aim of fully implementing the convention on the rights of the child.

CHAPTER FOUR: PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

This chapter comprises both planned and actual implementation of the project. It gives the original plan of the project, the implementation process, output and products as well as inputs. It also narrates the implementation plan, budget reports and staff pattern.

In order for this project to take off different activities have been created to comply with goal and objectives formulated to meet needs assessment from the community. Activities planned for this project were to meet requirements of project implementation as follows:

- Presentation of project proposal to the University panel;
- To meet with CBO management and other stakeholders, presenting trainings proposal and agreed the modalities of trainings;
- Preparation of training manual according to the targeted groups in a particular of trainings;
- Preparation of trainings on child rights and small income generating activities;
- To conduct training on child rights and income generating activities to CBO staff;
- To conduct training on child rights education to street child at Amani Kids home;
- Preparation with CBO staff modalities /Plans of trainings in the community;
- To conduct field visit to the nearby villages;
- To conduct debriefing meeting with management and CBO staff;
- Monitoring and evaluation of planned activities and
- Production of final report and submitting to the University (SNHU).

Table 4.1: Activities Implementation Plan JANUARY 2006 TO FEBRUARY 2007

Activities	PROJECT MONTH												Resources Needed	Person Responsible
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
1. Presentation of project proposal to the University panel.	X												Report and Power point	Instructor, students and author
2. To meet with CBO management and other stakeholders, presenting trainings proposal and agreed the modalities of trainings.		X											Stationeries, Internet and com	Author
3. Preparation of training manual according to the target groups.			X										Stationeries and training manuals	Author, and CBO management
4. Preparation of trainings on child rights and small			X										Venue/venue and training man	Author and Supervisor

Income. generating Activities.															
5. To conduct training on child rights/discussions and income generating activities to CBO staff				X	X									Trainings plans and procedures	Author and CBO staff
6. To conduct training and discussion on child rights education to street child at Amani Kids home					X	X								Venue and Stationeries	Author and participants
7. Preparation With CBO staff Modalities Plans of trainings in Community							X		X					Stationeries and venue	Author/CED and CBO staff
8. To conduct Field visit to the nearby village.								X		X	X				Author, CBO staff
9. To conduct debriefing meeting with management and CBO staff.													X	Findings and Observation	Author
10. Monitoring of activities and														Objectives, activities, plan to	Author and CBO staff.

plans.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	measure performance through indicato	
11. Evaluation											X	X	Objectives, activities and indicators	Author and CBO staff
12. Production of final report and submitting to SNHU							X					X	Stationeries and Reports	Author

NB. The plan and activities are tentatively, changes will be accommodated.

4.2 ACTUAL IMPLEMENTATION

The project proposal was presented to the University panel with title “Rescue Children Who Are On The Street The Case Study of Amani Children Home In Moshi Municipality.”

.The second planned activity by the author was to meet community based Organisation and government authority to present training proposal, discussed and come up with the modalities of conducting of how to carry out those activities.

The author third step was to prepared simple training manual on child rights education as training guide to be used by staff to community and children.

Also the author planned to conduct training on income generating activities to street children family members. CBO managed to hire a trainer from SEDA who came with training manual and conducted training to 26 families in collaboration with author and CBO staff.

4.2.1 STAFFING

During the implementation of this project the author was allowed to work with three staff who were particularly working with daily social life of the street children.

No limitation was imposed to other staff as wherever any information and clarification needed all CBO staff was available and ready to assist through the management channel.

4.2.2 BUDGET

Always CBO staff were using the organisation budget as the project follow up and implementation was integrated and implemented in their daily routines. The CBO staff incurred costs during the income generating activities training which involved 26 participants from Kilimanjaro, Arusha and Manyara regions.

Also the CBO supported this group with soft loan ranging from 50,000 TZ shillings to 200,000 TZ shillings per one family member depending on the size of the project.

The author used own budget during the whole period for transport, lunch, internet materials, stationeries and sometimes entertainment to some groups to get more assistant and support.

4.3 Products and outputs

- a) Producing training manual on child rights for the street children and community members to be used by CBO staff.
- b) Training manual for Income Generating Activities produced by SEDA consultant.
- c) Meetings and discussion on child rights education was done by author of this report and Community Based Organisation staff April and May 2006.
- d) Discussions and meetings conducted by Community Based Organisation staff in collaboration with the author and street children in May and June 2006.
- e) Street children were advised to go for family visits during the school holidays in July 2006 to orient themselves to the families/caregivers during the school holidays.

4.3.1 OUTPUT

- The author started by conducting knowledge, attitudes and practice(KAP) to CBO staff measure level of their understanding on children rights and how to work with street children as starting point and their after discussion on child rights was conducted on daily basis to strengthen their understanding and practice in the community. Technical advice and share of experiences had been done all the time the author visited the Community Based Organization such as discussion on how to solve some challenges during the day to day implementation at the community levels such as facilitation skills and interview skills at deferent levels.
- Child right education has been impacted to the street children at the centres through their guardians and volunteer and author of this report.

- Meetings, discussion and exchanging of experiences with Amani organization staff were made with author on day to day duties and how they dealt with street children, what are their plans general activities, and what are challenges in day to day implementation.
- 60 children were sent home during the holidays as family visiting program to restore family relationship. Among them 34 were ready to be reunified with their families after completing their studies.
- Two children were willing and ready to be reunified with their relatives/community members but the efforts were to look for someone who is interested and able to take them.
- From January 2006 to September 2006, 36 children were reunified with their families/relatives/caregivers.
- To address the problem of poverty among street children and their parents/caregivers, Amani children centre conducted the following activities: -
- Entrepreneurship training was conducted to 26 families who have children at the centre on how to establish and operate small income generating projects. Also the training was aimed to enable the group to be able to secure loans from the existing financial institutions and to link those trained and interested families with the existing credit facilities and existing projects and groups.

- The trained 26 families selected some projects to start with and received simple loans/support range from 50,000 to 200,000 Tanzania shillings from Amani centre.
- Provision of small loans to the members of families who were trained on income generating activities to capacitate them to improve their living conditions and take care of their children who initially were at the street the recipients proposed to run projects like gardening, tailoring and embroidery, selling of used clothes (Mitumba), selling of wrap up materials like Khanga and vitenge, others requested to run retail shops and food selling business.

The purpose of the project is to reduce the increasing number of street children on the street as well as at the centres. Research questions were composed and distributed to various stake holders: - (see appendices II, p 96)

CHAPTER FIVE: MONITORING, EVALUATION AND SUSTAINABILITY

Monitoring, Evaluation and Sustainability are three main pillars of project design and management. Monitoring enables a project to be on right track while deviations are immediately corrected. Monitoring ensures the progress of the project in terms of performance, quality and quantity. Monitoring is the process of routinely gathering information on all aspects of the project. The monitoring enabled author to analyse current situation of the problem and assist to find solution and show the trends, patterns and keep project activities on schedule, it measures progress towards objective. It is inbuilt in the project and its on going throughout the life span of the project.

Evaluation is critical assessment on the surveillance of the project to situation its appropriateness, acceptability and impact. Hence evaluation is a work oriented to impact. Sustainability refers to continual survival of the project, through exploiting resources, but without comprising the users of tomorrow. In other words sustainability means viability.

5.1 MONITORING OBJECTIVE

The objective of monitoring exercise conducted by author was to gather the necessary information and keep the project on track towards goals, objective and planned activities. To monitor progress of the project activities if they are in accordance to the initial plan, to monitor plans against specific objectives of the project, to monitor the utilization of resources, which resources are available locally and those which need to be supported by the organisation and government.

Monitoring was used also to find out if the CBO staff have started initiating discussion with community and children on child rights and also if those families trained on IGA and received loans from Amani organisation has started operating their projects and how are their progress and difficulties so far.

The author went on to see if there was any committee's formulation to attend vulnerable children problems and how community is participating on care and protection of vulnerable children. Field visit was planned in the nearby villages where street children are coming from as part of monitoring activity. The street children are coming from various parts of Tanzania, and it was difficult for author to visit all the areas

For the monitoring purposes the plans and activities were monitored to observe if they are going in accordance to the initial plans. Such as meetings which were supposed to be held with organisation management, staff and community members, awareness to the children and staff on child rights education, awareness to the community members on children rights and income generating activities.

- **Benefits of monitoring**

- To identify problems/ weaknesses and provide quick response;
- To realize existing gaps in the process of implementation;
- To enable author and other stakeholders/actors to respond to the need arises and unforeseen changes and
- Monitoring allows flexibility and adjustments of resource, activities and plans according to the existing situation;

SAMPLE

During the monitoring the author applied a sample. The sample carried out during the monitoring was different from the one taken during Community Needs Assessment conducted at the beginning of the project. On monitoring the author dealt with those families received training and loans from organisation to follow up their progress. The children who are at the centre were directed to go back home during school holidays for family visits were interviewed for the feedback. The families trained and received loans were 26 while children who went back home for restoration of family relationship were 36. Community Based Organization staff were given questionnaires to respond. Student from secondary school were chosen to act as control group to measure the difference between children who are on the street and at the centre, at the streets 35 street children were interviewed to compare if they have difference with those who were at the centres .

How sample size was chosen

Respondent were selected from children who are being intervened, families which has been assisted, and randomly form one student from secondary school who were willing to respond to the questionnaires. The sample was chosen due time available, difficult to meet family members and relatives of these children to the reason that the street children in the project are coming from different areas of Tanzania and became difficult to meet all of them.

Potential biases

Bias was eliminated as participants were just picked regardless they knew how to read and write.

For the case of staff social workers and street educators who are dealing with day-to-day mobilization of street children and rendering daily services to the children were picked to participate. The author didn't know any body in that particular exercise as result bias was minimised and make sure that no interviewer participated in that exercise in voluntary bases without asked to do so by the author.

5.2 METHODOLOGIES APPLIED DURING MONITORING

Research methods and tools applied

During the monitoring the author applied the following methods to collect the various information. Transect walk, Observation, Focus Group Discussions, Survey and Reports from field and families visits conducted by NGO staff as part of their duties.

Focus group discussions: Community members were given questions to discuss about the situation of street children at their localities, general living standards of families, the traditional structures of care and protection of children at the community levels and necessity of having those structures.

- The community members who received loans from organisation were grouped and asked to discuss about their projects established achievements and difficulties in relation to the loan objective.
- The reports from field collected by the CBO staff were used by the author as monitoring tool to assess the progress of the project.

- Interview checklist: A set of questions related to project were prepared and asked to the family members to obtain information about current status of the street children, project established and committee formulation.
- **Observation:** During monitoring exercise the author visited the areas where children use to stay and observed the big number of children on the street as it was during the Community Needs Assessment.
- Field visit enabled the author to observe some of the projects initiated by the loan obtained from the organisation. During the monitoring the team discovered that some of the loan recipient (5 families) were just consuming the interest accrued from the loan for domestic purposes and just relying on the capital received to operate the project without further expansion.
- Also the study finds out that some of the members have already started utilising part of the loan given for domestic consumption (three families).

The author applied in personal interview to the people, were ready and able respond face to face without feeling shy. Children at the Amani centre who were ready to discuss were interviewed by the author about their lives, families and the situation that forced them to the street. CBO staff and Management were interviewed

- Interviews were also applicable to some of the community/families members met by author at the centres and at their localities.
- Children were interviewed at the centre to give feedback of task given to visit home to re-establish family link and restore relationship for family reunification.

- Out of the 60 kids 36 had positive response and are ready for family reunification any time from November to January 2007.
- **Transect walk:** this method was applied as supplementary to observation, the author was directed to some areas which these kids use to hide day and night, asked them some questions, verified the areas given and held discussion. In some areas children refused to respond to the questions so they were just observed by the team and proceeded to the walk.

- **Reliability and Validity**

The reliability is best if the object is studied or surveyed several times to observe reliability, which involves Test reset to measure the stability of responses over time typically in the same group respondents. The data and information techniques used during monitoring were well prepared by the author and collect reliable and valid information. The monitoring was done by trained staff from CBO and the author, at the same time pre testing was done before hand as a result the information collected is reliable and valid.

5.2.1 Participants involved in monitoring

The author of this project, facilitator from SEDA together with the trained staff of host organisation(AMANI children centre). Selected stakeholders members of family who received loan from organisation (this was specifically for income generating activities).

For the child rights implementation the author was collaborating with the CBO staff to in conducting the monitoring. The field reports from the staff were part of monitoring and indicates some progress to the areas intervened by the staff. The author visited the nearby villages of Pasua, Longuo Rau and Mabogini to see those children who went back home for family reunification and also to observe the condition of families and street children at their homes.

The project is in the infant stage and more effort is required to speed up the process and staff needs to participate and devote more their time to keep project running also it needs enough time to notice the outcome.

The facilitation skills impacted to the CBO staff need to be extended to the community where street children comes from. Newly recruited staff need to be trained on how to facilitate discussion and awareness to the community on child rights education and IGA. Staff need to devote more of their time to discuss and get community opinion on how to deal with the problem of street children and seeking of community participation to make the project sustainable.

Monitoring Indicators

The project used the monitoring indicators to ensure daily smooth operation.

Monitoring Indicators for the Project performance

S/N	Activity	Monitoring indicators	Responsible
1	Capacity building to CBO staff	Number of CBO staff Capacitated per month	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The author
2	Awareness and training on children rights	Number of children met for discussion and training on their rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The author ▪ CBO staff
3	Training on income generating activities	Number of family members attended Entrepreneurship Training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ SEDA facilitator ▪ The author ▪ CBO staff
4	Facilitation establishment of income generating activities	Number of IGA Established and Operating	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ SEDA facilitator ▪ The author ▪ CBO staff ▪ Members
5	Family reunification	Number of children reunified	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ CBO staff

		with their families	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Author ▪ caregivers
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Source: Survey findings Moshi 2006

Limits on internal and external validity

- Wherever dealing with human behaviour limitations are unavoidable. During the monitoring the author encountered the following limitations.
- Children use to change information from time to time as result reduces reliability and validity of information
- The number of questionnaires distributed and responses received varied. To solve the problem new respondents were selected.
- Some of the questions were skipped without responses. The forms and questions were sent back to be completed.
- Time allocated for survey was too short to collect enough and reliable information.
- No enough resources to conduct survey and it need more preparation to reach larger population.
- During the implementation of the project the author fell sick and had been admitted at Hospital for surgical operation, this delayed implementation and expected output. Amani CBO hired facilitator to trained families on entrepreneurship as immediately solution to the problem.

5.3 EVALUATION

5.3.1 EVALUATION PLAN

Evaluation is the periodic assessment and review of the activity or programme with the medium and long term to measure if objectives have been reached. The input , activities which are immediate, medium and long term and in the final analysis to observe the output.

The author applied formative evaluation because the project is on going and was done by the author it was just a starting point of the project. The project aimed at building capacity among CBO staff to be able to facilitate community throughout the cause of their implementation.

- . Evaluation of activities planned to be done twice in a year. One in July 2006 Formative and the second evaluation scheduled in November 2006.
- Some indicators were sets to act as base to the evaluation and to measure the progress of the project either positively or negatively.
- **Plans were evaluated against objectives set**

Project was evaluated against the objectives to project to test achievement. The indicators sets were number of trainings to be conducted, number of participants to be trained/facilitated on child rights education, number of participants to be trained on small income generating activities, number of projects established, Number of meetings conducted with the community members and number of participants attended the meetings. Number of children reunified with their families, caregivers and relatives as a results of training and awareness..

▪ **The purpose of evaluation**

- To know the level of success of the project if it has achieved the set objectives.
- Is the impact assessment of the project and acceptability by community members.
- To know the number of existing linkages between skills providers and Amani children centre. Especially on income generating activities.
- To know the number of families trained and been linked to the financial institutions for loans (Income Generating activities)

Timeframe

- The time frame for evaluation was July and last week of November 2006.

Reason for evaluation

- The evaluation was done to assess the progress of the project. July 2006 assess the direction of the project while November 2006 evaluation was done to assess the performance of the project, achievement or failure and improvement for the future.
- Based on the findings author gave recommendation for the future implementers to solve the existing indicated problems. The author indicates the areas which needs more attention, where to improve more and what to be done in the future by other parties as strategies to solve the street children problem. The author indicates where the project started what was being done and what need to be done more for continuation of the project.

- Those two areas were evaluated by the author and being part of the final report which is now being shared.

5.3.2 RESEARCH METHODOLOGIES USED DURING EVALUATION

Focus group discussions: Community members were organised in groups and asked some questions to respond. The question was inquired about the current situation of the street children at their localities, living situation at their community and existing structures for care and protection of children at the community levels and if they see any necessity of having those structures at their places.

The families which received loans used to meet together in every month and were asked to give feedback of their project. This group was asked to explain the general progress of the project. Some of them indicates some progress while others groups indicates fears and the same situation as it was before starting the projects, while others show worried as they had started to consumed part of their loans due to life hardship..

- **Observation**

This was done on the street and at the children centres to observe children situation and their numbers(qualitative and quantitative) .Family members were observed at their villages with their projects and during the feed backing meetings.

▪ **Interview techniques**

To get feedbacks from children, organisation staff and family members, key informant interviews were applicable.

- The number of children who understand their rights and implement during their school holidays through family visits conducted.
- The number of street children managed to restore family relationship.
- The number of children who are ready for family reunification
- The number of children who are being reunified with their families/caregivers.
- The numbers of family participated on the entrepreneurship training.
- Numbers of families shows interest on initiating small income generating projects.
- Numbers of families applied for small loans to operate small projects.
- Numbers of project established and smoothly operated.
- Number of children benefited as results of the income generating projects initiated by their families.

5.3.3 SECOND EVALUATION WAS DONE IN NOVEMBER 2006

WHAT WAS EXPECTED FROM THE EVALUATION

Focus group discussion, Observation and Field visits were used to evaluate the project

To review the achievement of the project objectives set. The project objective is to reduce the increasing number of street children. The planned activities were advocacy, meetings and trainings to CBO staff on child rights and Income generating activities so that they could be able to facilitate the community the same. Also training to street children at Amani centre on child rights education, this was planned to be conducted concurrently with daily discussion with children.

The project emphasis was community participation by using their traditional system of care and support for vulnerable children. Evaluation conducted aim to observe number of trainings conducted to community members during staff routine field visits and the impact of Income Generating Activities training conducted to 26 families members and loans received by the families to initiate the projects.

Evaluation findings.

The formative evaluation findings

Total of seventy (70) street children were trained on child rights education.

The total of thirty six (36) children were reunified with their families during the project period while twenty six (26) families were trained on entrepreneurship and been supported with simple loans and initiates the projects.

The project evaluated was progressing well although they were some challenged facing the members such as high competition from experienced business and farmers.

To measure the differences between the children at the centres who were trained on children rights and other children who are on the streets, interview was conducted to measure the difference between these groups, those who were trained on child rights issues were noted to be more knowledgeable. and their behaviour is different from those who are on the street.

Up to the evaluation period centres had 120 children, 30% of the children were reunified during the year but due to new inflow of children at the centre the number remained range from 90 to 110 children at the centre. The number of families initially benefited in that first round of training were 26 which gives 37% of the group in that particular time.

During the last evaluation it was noted that 3 staff who were participated on child rights and income generating projects left the organisation to elsewhere. Also it was noted that 10 more staff were newly recruited to undertake various position in that organisation.

No committees formulated up to the evaluation period due to lack of budget at that particular period to conduct trainings at community levels.

Up to January 2007 the trainings at community level on child rights and income generating activities were not effected pending to budget revision which they are waiting the response from donors.

5.3.4 DIRECT AND INDIRECT INDICATORS

- Number of existing financial institution and groups linkages for support;
- Number of students involved in IGA;
- Number of loan applicants to the various moneylenders;
- Number of loan recipient. Number of project initiated and operating;
- Number of beneficiaries in the various project established (multiplier effect),
- Drop in number of street children from street to the children centres,
- Increase in number of children registered for family visits and reunification,
- Number of community members willing to receive and take cares vulnerable children and Number of Income Generating Activities established.

5.4 EVALUATION FRAMEWORK

Information source

WHERE	TOOL TO USED	RESPONSIBLE PERSON	TIMING
Amani centre	Interviews, Questionnaires Focus group discussion, Reports from staff	Author \CBO staff Management Stakeholders Facilitator	July and November 2006
Community members	Focused group	Staff, management	November 2006

	discussion, interviews reports and feedback field visit and observation.	Author	
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Source: Survey Finding, 2006.

Institutional Plan

- Organization agreed with the plan presented by the author and released staff to work with during the whole period of the stay with the CBO.
- Organization used to invite the author to participate on meeting and workshop all the period given the availability of author.
- The organization gave fully support to the author by hired the facilitator to conduct trainings on entrepreneurship.
- Organization provided loans to the groups trained to initiate small projects as initial step to address existing poverty in the families which was observed to be a main factor of increased number of children on the street.
- Organization staff assisted on follow up monitoring and evaluation of projects.

5.5 SUSTAINABILITY OF THE PROJECT

The project is expected to be sustainable even after the author left the task to CBO and other implementers. Community participation guaranteed the sustainability of this project to the reason that the problems were identified by community themselves and

solution were belong them given that they will be capacitated. As it was observed and revealed by the study that the increasing number of street children contributed by lack of adequate education on child rights which lead to abuse and exploitation. The existing poverty among the family members, death of both parents, separation of parents and influence of peer group pressure are among the factors mentioned as the reasons for children been on the street.

The proposed solutions were capacity building to the community members, strengthen their traditional system of care and protection of children and particularly more effort to the vulnerable children. Community should be able to formulate their own street children plans, implement, monitoring and evaluation and be able to solve the existing problem. Through community participation, guidance and support from different actors such as organizational staff will assure the sustainability of this project.

The organization staff should integrate this project in their daily schedules of their activities in order to reduce costs and make it more practical ways of intervene the street children problems. The organisation to seek for the ways of motivating the staff to carry out the extra duties to ensure the continuation of the project and sustainable solution to the problem.

The committees to be formulated in all areas at the community levels to deal with children problems and ensure that they follow up and solve children problems in collaboration with village and district authorities.

The Community Based Organisation staff to produced field detailed reports contained the street children information the magnitude of the problem in the areas visited and the measures which has been taken to solve and step forward.

Other stakeholders are encouraged to take part in solving the street children problem at community level by capacitate community and assisting children in the village instead of concentrating efforts at the centres. The government and other stakeholders to commit themselves and give their time to educate community and offering the necessary support to the committees to enable them to play their roles in attending vulnerable children.

The community members who will participating on trainings to be able to advocate for the importance of the community participatory using their traditional ways of care and support to needs children and changing abusive behaviour of the family members.

Given the availability of funds and support to carry out initial activities of the project such as training of the community members on child rights and income generating activities will address the problem of poverty and children abuse and exploitation.

The CBO staff needs funds for logistics support in order to be able to meet community members at their areas. Also the children who are at the centres need fund to support their transport during the family visits as continues program in order to restore family relationship. To ensure sustainability, community must be facilitated to take part on this project using their own traditional system and cultures of care and support vulnerable children.

Community to be facilitated and capacitated to be able to plan, implement, monitoring and evaluating their street children activities and in the final analysis to solve the problem of increasing number of street children.

The community participation is important in order to ensure sustainability of the project.

In consideration of the above mentioned factors the author feels that the project will be sustainable and community owned.

The author and the CBO staff asked themselves the following questions for project sustainability.

Do we have a long-term vision and goals for the project and community involved?

Do we have written commitments describing the financial and intellectual contributions of and timelines for collaborations?

Do we have a depth chart that lists individuals who can step in and contingency plans for key personnel and partnership changes?

Do we have specified methods and a timeline to use to collect data about the project to use with project staff and collaborators?

Do we have strategies to obtain additional funding and support for the project beyond the time of the CBO funds?

- Do we have mechanism of monitoring and evaluating the project, feedback mechanism to the community, updating and shared the impacts?
- Those questions highlight and give the author and a staff strategy to consolidate effort wherever is possible to ensure the sustainability of this project.

- Who are other implementers who could step in to the project and join the efforts to alleviate the problem of street children.

The end of the author study is not the end of the project given the community participation project will be sustainable.

CHAPTER SIX: CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This chapter consist of two main parts, Conclusion and Recommendations. It gives an overall summary of what were the main findings from the survey and proposed feasible and viable solution.

The project started by identification of CBO to work with during the study and for the case of the author of this project Amani children home was chosen. The next steps were to conduct the Community Needs Assessment and problem identification, which enable the author to apply various research methods and come up with the required results. Apart from the research methods applied literatures from various writers were reviewed to make project more realistic and supportive.

6.1 Conclusion

To solve street children problem we need to deal with effects as immediately intervention and at the same time digging the root causes of the problem.

The project needs to work in both side symptoms and causative, advocacy should base on creating awareness to actors and community as whole to invest efforts in solving root cause and working at community level in participatory way.

Multilateral solution should be sought to deal with the street children problem from the individuals, family, and community, working with local authorities, street children themselves, governmental and intergovernmental agencies. Therefore, author took decision to deal with this particular project on street children to build better future government and citizens free of abuse and exploitation.

The author experience will play the facilitation role and concrete guidance to implement a right-based approach in this project at micro level, and the methodologies applied intend to produce the good results in this project.

The project started by Community Needs Assessment which conducted October and November 2005. The research methodologies applied such as survey, reports review, Observation, Focus Group Discussion and transect walk. The research methods enabled the author to come up with required findings of the main cause of children seeking refuge on the street. Questionnaires and Interviews were part of this study as data/information collection techniques which facilitate the gathering of data and information, there after were processed and been analysed and make use in this study

The study revealed that the existing poverty in the families contribute to the 32.9% of the children who are on the street.

Also study conducted by the author revealed that lack of adequate education on children rights contributed 34.3% of street children hence lead to abuse and exploitation.

Findings also indicates that death of both parents contributing to 10% of the children who are on the street while parent separation contributing 11.4 of the street children in Moshi. Children behaviour influenced by peer group pressure, while 4.3% of the children surveyed had no genuine reason why they are on the street.

The author in collaboration with different stakeholders initiated intervention starting from advocacy to children themselves, community leaders, and capacity building to

CBO staff to enable them to facilitate community on children rights issues and income generating activities.

Also the author put down some recommendations as way forward to the different actors who wish to address the problem in the near future.

More advocacies needed to be done to the community by government and other actors emphasising the rebirth of traditional systems of care and support vulnerable children at the community level. Legal action to be taken to the abusers and irresponsible parents who after being educated and capacitated continue to deprive children properties and their rights.

It was further revealed by respondents that families lack ability to explore the existing opportunities hence failed to fight poverty. Others even if they have economic abilities they lack understanding on children rights and keep on abuse and exploiting children, deprive their rights and properties after the death of their parents. Some of the parents and relatives use to send their children to the street to work and begging for the survival of the entire family.

Challenges are many in the implementation of such project as it touches community poverty which by all means community need to be capacitated socially and economically to reduce their poverty so that they could adhere to the child rights issues.

The project started been implemented in low profile by the author and CBO, and as result thirty six (36) children were reunified with their families as a step to reduce the increased number of children on the street.

On the other hand twenty six (26) families were trained on income generating activities and received simple loans from Amani organisation and established small project for the purposes of creating good environment as condition to attract children to stay with their families.

The families need to be reminded with their roles, duties and responsibilities on care and support of vulnerable children, being given adequate education on child rights. Punishments to be proposed by community to the abusers and appropriate action to be taken as soon as abusers identified.

6.2 RECOMMENDATIONS (NEXT STEPS)

- Committees at villages, wards and districts to be established and trained on how to identify, care support and follow up the vulnerable children and their problems. To understand their roles and responsibilities at their levels, how to explore their local available resources and how to solicit the external support as response to street children problems.

- Ministry of Community Development gender and children affairs need to order local government from village levels to formulate vulnerable children committees which should be dealing with day to day vulnerable children problems and integrate their plans in the village authority plans.
- The areas where vulnerable children committees exist to be capacitated and be able to plan, implement and monitoring the vulnerable children problems, look for collective intervention and permanent solution.
- Government and charity organisation to support community to revival the traditional system of care and support vulnerable children strengthen their capacity and be able to play the active roles in solving the increasing number of street children in participatory way.
- Any actor who wish to assist street children problem, to start on advocating for community participation and build their capacity to act themselves by coming up with their own plans of action, implementing and be able to monitor and evaluate.
- Using of community based Theatre groups may play very big roles in education and information delivering at village levels, where such groups exists to be capacitated, straightened and disseminate appropriate information about street children problem to the community, to mobilise community to come up with Plans on care and support of vulnerable children. The areas where they lack such groups and no good ways of

disseminate information to establish theatre groups to play such roles of mobilising, lobbying and advocacy.

- The community plans on vulnerable children problems to be participatory and using bottom up approaches. Those plans to be part of the district developments and implementation which use to received support from central government.

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