SOUTHERN New Hampshire UNIVERSITY

&

THE OPEN UNIVERSITY OF TANZANIA

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PROVISION OF SUSTAINABLE EDUCATION, AND SUBSIDIZATION OF BASIC NEEDS FOR STREET CHILDREN OF ARUSHA REGION

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THE OPEN UNIVERSITY OF TANZANIA

PROVISION OF SUSTAINABLE EDUCATION, AND SUBSIDIZATION OF BASIC NEEDS FOR STREET CHILDREN OF ARUSHA REGION

A PROJECT SUBMITED IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF SCIENCE IN COMMUNITY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN SOURTHERN New Hampshire UNIVERSITY AT THE OPNE UNIVERSITY OF TANZANIA
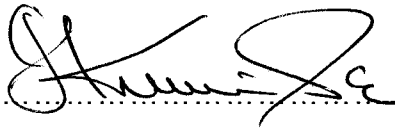
2007

BY

MRUMA ASHA RAMMA

SUPERVISORS CERTIFICATION

I, **Joseph Kiangi Mwerinde** certify that I have thoroughly read the project and found it to be in a form acceptable for submission.

Signature. ....

Date. ...... 9ᴿ August 2007

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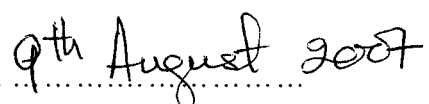
DECLARATION BY THE CANDIDATE

I, MRUMA Asha Ramma do hereby declare to the Senate of the Southern New Hampshire University at The Open University of Tanzania, that this project report is my own original work. It has not been submitted to any institution for award towards academic qualification.

Signature. ....

Date. ...9th August 2007

DEDICATION

This project work is dedicated to my beloved children Asia, Remmy, Beauty, Pendo and Malima. Not forgetting my sweet grandchildren who have sacrificed many of their life opportunities to simply be with me.

ABSTRACT:

This survey quantitatively characterized the topics of sustainable education, subsidization and basic needs for street children of CCF in Arusha City. The survey included the following criteria; type of task, size of application, question scoring, reliability, validity and survey duration.

Children for Children's Future (CCF) is a registered organization that serves children of Arusha City and Arumeru District under the "Street Children" Project. The situation of street children has been growing in size, whereby at every key location of street children, approximately 10 to 15 children are found. Dr, H. Rwegoshora (2002). The economic crisis of Tanzania has been described as a major cause of poverty which has destroyed family structures

The aim of the street children project has been to empower, protect, and provide basic needs to street children. The organization worked in collaboration with local government, religious leaders, institutions and parents. The interaction and involvement of stakeholders has been to identify root causes of problems, and have them participate fully in the project and decision making process.

On research methodology, the researcher used cross-section design, because data could easily capture accurate measurement at a given point in time. A sample was collected from selected areas of Arusha Municipal. Questionnaires were inserted face to face, and a group discussion was employed. The survey findings could be presented to the community, public, and readers who show interest in the precise phrasing of the street children inquiries.

The SWOT analysis from CCF organization revealed that significant training was needed e.g. proposal writing and managerial skills in order to capitalize and accomplish the mission and objectives. Moreover, Children for Children Future organization were a donor dependant. Consequently, CCF was facing problems of poor services rendered to the street children at their centers.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Provision of Sustainable Education and subsidization of basic needs to the CCF Street Children Project took place in three wards of Arusha Municipal; Kaloleni wards, Ngaranarok ward and Arusha Kati ward. The research was undertaken in March 2006 for the purpose of examining whether or not community members involved in the street children program would be ready to show support.

The project aimed to measure whether the participation of the community members involved in the project would be able to support the street children of Arusha. If the home environment of community members improved, it would in turn, change the situation of children. Many children are forced to live in town and cities due to the transformation of the social system. e.g. death to family members, and lack of inheritance rights all cause disastrous economic results. Moreover, poverty, family violence, and traditional cultural norms contribute to children leaving home and looking for work in urban areas.

The host NGO, CCF, was relevant in the strategic planning and goal setting of the project. Due to CCF supporting the advocacy of children's rights, the project results enabled CCF to help change the behavior of street children, and help them become a more positive generation of Tanzania.

The researcher discovered various findings in regards to the project. The findings provided guidance via an extensive data base of information and documentation to support the project.

First, the research could not establish the exact percentage of street children receiving support from the various centers throughout the Arusha region. Reason being, was that most of the organizations interviewed revealed that street children display behavior of shifting from one center to another. Some children simply end up on the streets.

Secondly, community members showed that they were willing to support the project if they could be involved in the programs that support the street children. In regards to street children education, it was agreed that the most beneficial education for street children (80%) was vocational training. Vocation training would assist the children in gaining employment, and supporting themselves when they decide to inevitably leave the center.

Thirdly, the stigmatization of street children, and children living at the centers was minimized. The street children who lived in the centre received twice as much support. Individuals increased their visits to the centers, and sent donations. The collective results of the CCF survey showed that by involving the community

members in the program would enable community members to financially contribute to the street children support. The results were obtained from distributed questionnaires to the community.

The street children of today can be the guerrillas and terrorists of tomorrow. The problem can no longer be ignored. It is clear that Tanzanians have no real alarm, or government outrage towards this issue. An increasing number of children on our streets will face starvation without our assistance. They are currently at the mercy of unscrupulous individuals, a brutal police force, and will die from preventable diseases.

Street children cannot be advanced in a situation of declining human development. Thus, government and the community members should introduce measures to offset the increasing excesses of the free market economy. In addition, the welfare and protection of children, and other vulnerable members of the society, cannot be ignored. We must speak and listen to the street children in order to assist them. We must find out more about their problems, and prospects before we can assist them.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT:

discuss any personal issues. She took consideration on my personal situation, and offered me valuable advice in order to accomplish my studies.

My sincere thanks are extended to all instructors who participated in the orientation process. They must have had difficulty in understanding the students thoroughly since we came from different fields of study. However, we appreciated their facilitation expertise.

I should not forget my sincere gratitude to my colleagues, CHAWAKUA staff and the Chairperson that has helped me in countless ways, and assisted me towards the success of my MSc degree studies.

I would also like to thank all the organizations, researchers and individuals who contributed their knowledge and expertise on the lives of street children.

Lastly, I send my heart felt regards to my children and grandchildren who sacrificed many opportunities in life to simply be with me.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATION / ACRONYMS:

AICC	-	Arusha International Conference Centre
AIDS	-	Acquire Immune Deficiency Virus
CBO	-	Community Based Organization
CCF	-	Children for Children Future
CED	-	Community Economic Development
CEDPA	-	Center for Development and Population Activities
CHAWAKUA	-	Chama cha Wanawake Kupambana na UKIMWI Arusha *(Women society Against HIV/AIDS in Arusha Region)*
DRC	-	Democratic Republic of the Congo
HIV	-	Human Immunodefience Virus
LFA	-	Logical Frame Approach
NFE	-	Non Formal Education
MC	-	Master of Ceremony
MIS	-	Management Information System
NGO	-	Non-Governmental Organization
NNOC	-	National Network of Organization working with Children
OVC	-	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
SCO	-	Civil Society Organization
SNHU	-	Southern New Hampshire University
STIs	-	Sexual Transmission Infections
UN	-	United Nations
UNICEF	-	United Nations Children's Fund
VET-C	-	Vocational Education Training – Center

CHAPTER I:

COMMUNITY NEEDS ASSESSMENT

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Arusha Region.

Arusha Region is located in the northeast Tanzania. The region comprises five districts; Arusha, Arumeru, Monduli, Karatu and Ngorongoro. The region lies between 2° and 6° latitude south of Equator and between 35° and 38° longitudes east of Greenwich Meridian.

Arusha Municipal is an attractive town which attracts many businesses; United Nations offices (UN), Tribunal court offices, Arusha International Conference Centre (AICC). The businesses have attracted young people from nearby regions, towns, and villages to search for jobs in order to survive.

Arusha Municipal serves two Regions: Manyara and Arusha. The mining activity takes place in the Manyara Region and the selling centre takes place in Arusha Municipal. Arusha region is a large international tourist base due its National parks and Safari destinations. It also attracts young girls who fall into the prostitution business.

Statistics of street children among youths in Arusha Municipal, with a population of 281,608, is estimated to be 876 (144 girls and 731 boys). Arusha has seen an increase in street children recently; 62% increase in female part-time street children, 40% increase in male part-time street children, who are in the streets during day time and at night they go back to their parents or guardian. 51% increase in female full-time street children, and 39% increase in male full-time street children. (Mkombozi Report 2005). The increase of street children in Arusha threatens many community members.

The community and the government are blamed for failing to address this problem. Individuals and the society have failed to take responsibility as parents and custodians of the youth. The community tends to hide its head in the sand hoping that the problem will be solved by itself.

Fig. 1: A map showing the location of Arusha Municipal.

Arusha Municipality
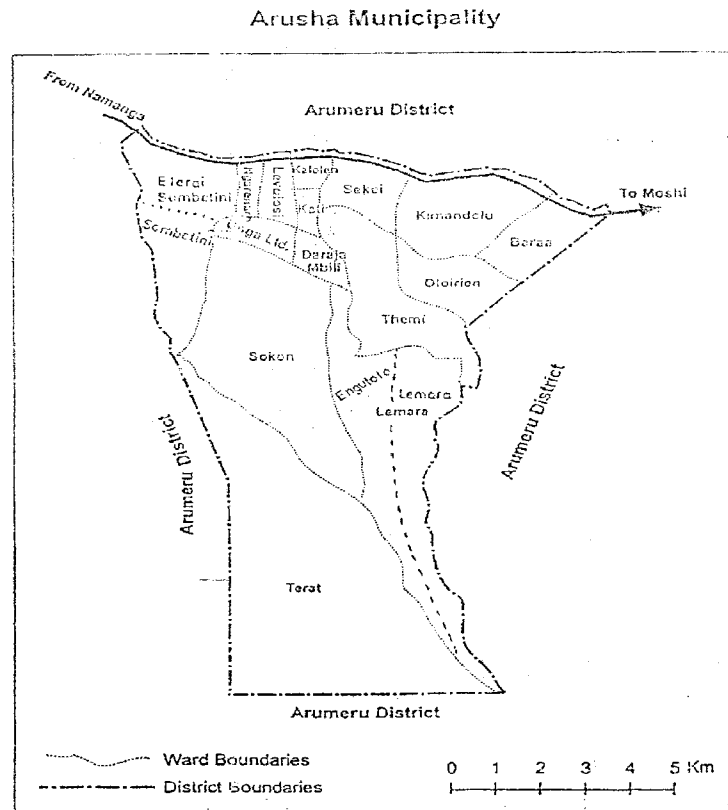
Source: Arusha Municipal Office

1.1.1: Community Needs Assessment

Community needs assessment (CNA) was done in three wards of Arusha Municipality; Kaloleni, Kati and Ngaranarok wards in order to bring the accessibility of sustainable education, subsidization and basic needs to street children. This assessment enabled CCF to acquire a better working environment and access to funding.

Community Needs Assessment was conducted in order to determine the strategies towards the street children project. Moreover, it helped involve the community members, and others stakeholders to participate in the decision making process to identify gaps that needs to be addressed. At the same time, help CCF focus on problems being done by the community members and stakeholders.

The target audience of the survey included community members, community leaders, religious leaders, parents of victimized children, primary beneficiaries above the age of 18, and individuals who were once street children.

1.1.2: Organization Profile

Children for Children's Future is a Non Governmental Organization established in 1994 and was registered in 1998 with the Ministry of Home Affairs. The organization is located in Arusha Municipal with a branch at Maji ya Chai in Arumeru District. Currently, CCF has 30 members, both males and females who are not very active. The organization is motivated by 10 staff members who are volunteering in activities which involve effective partnerships throughout the region.

The 'street children' project of Children for Children's Future organization is one which seeks to provide equal opportunities to children where vulnerable children and youth are holistically empowered. CCF carries out the socialization process at the centre in Arusha Municipal, whereby street children can spend three to six months, and then are taken to a residential centre of Maji ya Chai. CCF serves 100 children including those living in the streets. The target group of CCF is street children of Arusha region and members of the community who support the children.

Fig 2: CCF Organization Gant Chart
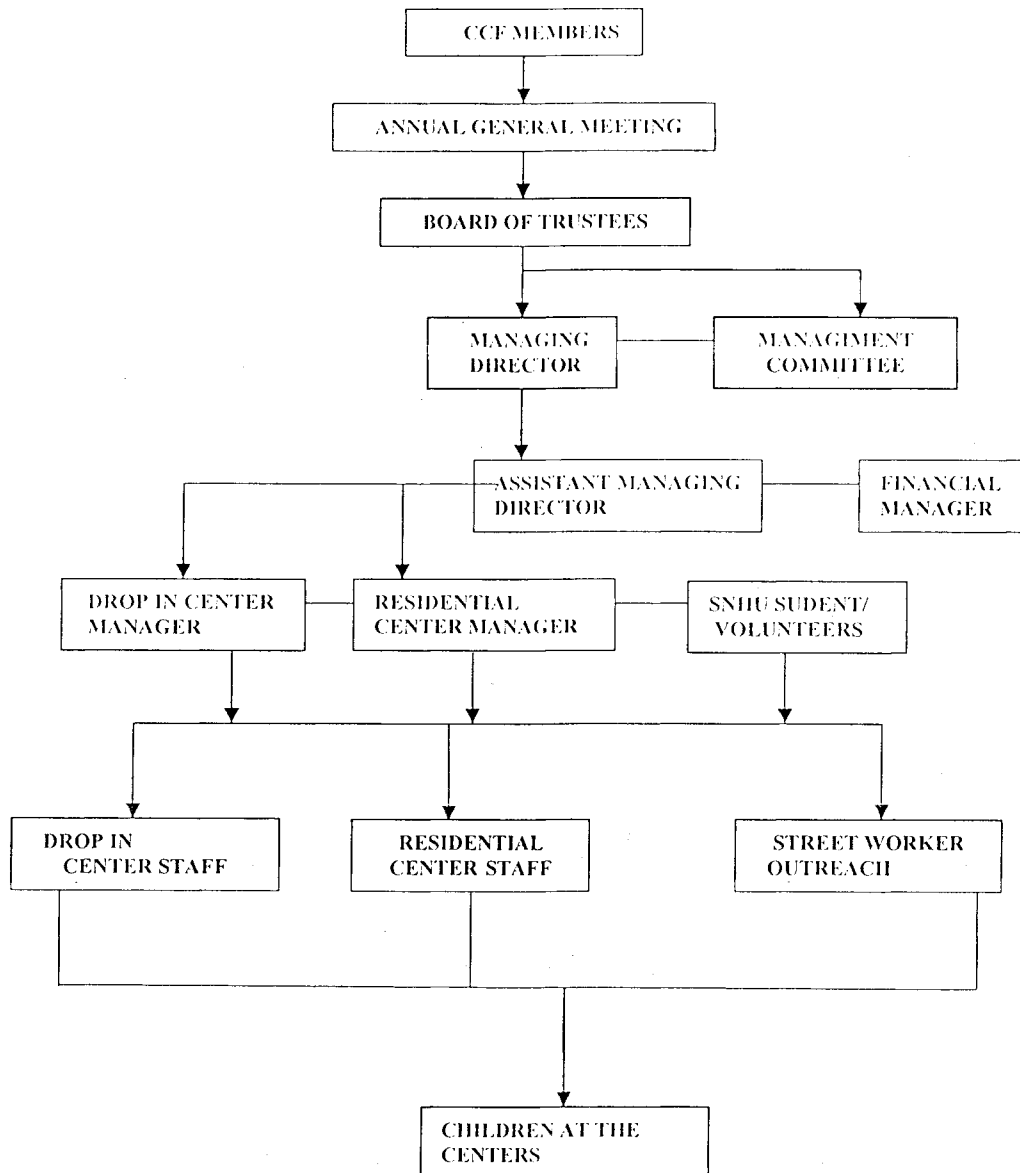
1.2: The objective of Community Needs Assessment

The objective of the Community Needs assessment was to determine the situational analysis of whether or not CCF members, staff, and the community were able to contribute towards the provision of sustainable education, subsidization and basic needs of street children in Arusha Municipal by;

  i.   Involving empirical investigation of a subject matter using life context, and multiple sources of evidence. A simple single study would focus on a specific person, and multiple studies would focus on several/group of individuals

 ii.   Aiming to find out why street children left their families to live on the streets of Arusha Municipal.

iii.   Ascertain why street children were thought to be a problem within the community.

 iv.   Identify how communities and external donors were set to contribute towards sustainable education, and subsidization of basic needs for street children of Arusha Municipal and Arumeru district.

  v.   Determining the capacity building gaps within the CCF organization and address strategies to address it.

Community Needs Assessment steps was designed to get CCF members, staff, and stakeholders' commitments which was done by;

a) Developing questions for interview and focus group

b) Organizing a work committee

c) Developing a work plan

1.2.1: A Developed work plan consists of;

a) Focus group method, Interview method, Questionnaire administration, Observation method and Documentation review.

b) Schedule interview and focus groups

c) Collect selected documents

d) Development of an action plan

e) Community mobilization

f) Soliciting funds for the centre through fund raising

g) Enhance capacity building in proposal writing to CCF members and staff.

The implementation was carried out by a team of CCF management and the researcher. Questionnaires were given to the beneficiaries with the aim of getting quick and thorough information from the community. Focus group methods were used to explore the topic in depth through discussion with community leaders,

beneficiaries, NGOs and other stakeholders. A sensitization meeting was convened which involved the community leaders, parents, religious leaders and different stakeholders in order to discuss and identify the needs of the street children. The method used was participatory approach aimed at lobbying and advocating support for the street children's project.

Secondary information was also obtained through the documents. The observation research method was used to get the information.1

1.2.2: Research Methodology

i. Cross data survey

During the survey, both primary data, and secondary data were used. A cross-sectional survey method was used due to the ease of data collection within a short time frame. A cross-sectional approach provided input at a single point in time. It was easier for the researcher to communicate with a random selection of people at one time. The survey was conducted using self-administered questionnaires and structured interviews. However, before survey questionnaires were administered, a meeting was made with the NGO members and staff to inform them of the purpose of survey questionnaires.

A cross-sectional survey was utilized which gave a variety of data analysis and presentation. The cross-sectional surveys were simple to implement since a high level of professionalism was not needed

ii. Observational survey design

Observation method was used to gather accurate information about the project performance. Visits were done in three selected wards order to have enough information about the ongoing project activities. The observational survey was a direct survey. The survey process did not ask individuals about their views, feelings or their attitudes. The method was used to simply observe the spoken context. (Oskamp, 1977; Hanson, 1980). In other words, this method was purposefully selected because it can gather information which could not be revealed by respondents through interviews and questionnaires. In addition; it was easy to conduct.

The observational survey collected information from various groups of varying ages (18 years of age and older). Street children were involved in the observational survey and the information gathered included their actions and words. Similarities were found amongst the reasons why street children fled to the towns and cities.

iii. Focus group discussion

Focus group methods were used to explore topics in depth through discussion with community leadership, beneficiaries and leaders of the NGOs/CBOs. A meeting was convened which involved the community members and the different stakeholders in order to discuss and identify their needs using participatory approach.

iv: Interview

Interview method was used to the community leaders and beneficiaries to find out whether they all had a full understanding of the project. Participants needed to realize their role and responsibility during project implementation.

iv. Record Review

- Record review method was used to review findings from data collected by the researcher. Information was collected to determine how knowledgeable the community members, NGOs, CBOs and other stakeholders were on street children problems and how they would be involved in the project.

- CCF and other similar initiative documents were reviewed in order to gather some information about street children

v. Literature review

Literature review methods presented a critique of the academic and welfare of street children in developing countries. Literature review methods helped provide supporting evidence from various studies done on homelessness children in industrialized nations.

1.2.3: Questionnaires

Questionnaire method was used in order gain an understanding of community members knowledge of street children. Questionnaires were given to the beneficiaries and non beneficiaries in order to gain information from the community on the solutions of assisting street children.

Designed questionnaires were answered by CCF organization, members of the community (leaders and government), and religious leaders. In addition, other questionnaires were employed to street children both at the centre and in the streets. The questionnaires provided to members of the community were categorized in three sections, whereby the respondents were asked to put a tick or a circle in the respective box.

The focus of the questionnaires was on the following points:

a. Four questions based on the personal status of the respondent

b. Four questions based on the root cause of street children in towns and cities

c. Four questions based on whether or not the community was ready to support street children's future.

The questionnaires aimed at determining whether or not the community members would support street children with further provision of education, subsidization and basic needs. This was geared towards street children and the community members. It was categorized in three sections: a) Personal b) Family Composition c) Education.

1.2.4 The Internal Validity

The internal validity of the survey conducted was reliable to the project of street children. It helped raise awareness of community members and other stakeholders. The reliability was established from the fact that the questionnaire was reviewed by the researcher in collaboration with CCF members and staff. Moreover, questions were typically related to the research questions and the research hypothesis.

1.2.5 External Validity

Validity was established by instrument triangulation in order to ensure diversification of data collected. Observation, focus group discussions, record review, and surveys helped to collect data from various target groups. The survey findings were presented to the community, public, and readers interested in the details of the inquiries. Readers would be invited to consult in the copies of the survey findings.

1.2.6: Administration

The characteristics issue of survey administrators was given attention by looking into the educational background and experience of the survey team. The team was comprised of the researcher, the NGO staff, counselors, and CCF members who possess basic education and knowledge to administer a survey. The volunteer researcher explained the survey objectives to the team in order to have members on the board aware the items to be accomplished.

1.2.7: Survey sampling

The sampling consisted of 168 respondents. Information was collected regarding the reasons behind why street children run away from their parents and guardians and choose to live on the streets.

i. The target population survey included the stake holder's willingness to fight violence of street children in the ward of Arusha Municipal. This target involved various groups in the community; parents, community members, employers and policy makers.

ii. The random sampling was done using various tools to a diverse group within a selected area whereby everybody participated and represented the areas they lived. The results received from the surveys were recorded for those interested in the problems of the street children. The findings were recorded in bar charts in order to differentiate age, sex, individual opinions etc.

1.2.8: Hypotheses

The following hypotheses of the survey were established to be tested:

1. Community members would take ownership of the CCF project and give long term support to street children.

2. The government would make the living conditions more conducive to community members so the likelihood of children running to the streets would be reduced.

3. Improving the standards of centers and increasing the skills and incentives offered to the staff would make more street children prefer to live in the centers

1.3: Research Design

The survey included the type of task, size of application, questions scoring, reliability, validity and duration of survey. The research collected necessary information with regard to the street children's background and their needs. Approximately 100 community members and 68 street children were given questionnaires to complete.

1.3.1: The research survey was implemented as follows:

i. The research survey was a cross-sectional design. Data could be easily captured with an accurate measurement at a given point in time.

ii. The street children project sampling was in selected areas with individual representative samples chosen from three wards of the 17 wards of Arusha Municipal - total population of 281608 people.

iii. The questionnaire results were collected using face to face interviews and random sampling.

iv. The data provided a measurable qualitative and quantitative analysis.

v. The survey reports were presented in bar and pie charts to clearly outline the data given in term of age and sex.

2.0: Data analysis and Presentation

Characteristic of respondents

2.1: Personal status by education

Table 1: (fig. 3) indicates all but four of the participants attended some level of education. One of the interviewees admitted that one of her children was living in the streets. Out of the 91 respondents, 25 individuals (27.5%) both male and female had informal education; 14 individuals (15.4%) male and female completed their primary school education; 39 individuals (42.9%) both male and female had reached secondary school level; 13 individuals (14.3%) both male and female completed University level. Hence, due to the respondent's level of education, acquiring answers to the questionnaires were simplified.

Table 1: Education level of the respondent

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Informal education	25	27.5	27.5	27.5
	Primary education	14	15.4	15.4	42.9
	Secondary education	39	42.9	42.9	85.7
	University level	13	14.3	14.3	100.0
	Total	91	100.0	100.0	

Source: C N A survey data – year 2006

Fig. 3: Education Level of the respondents

Education level of the respondent

Education level of the respondent
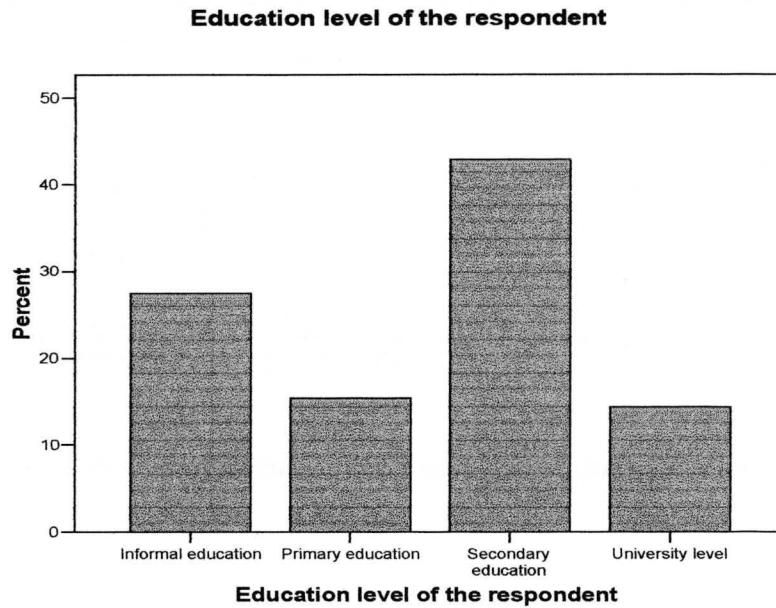
2.1.1: Personal status by marital status

Table 2: (fig. 4) Data showed that 42 individuals (46.2%) both male and female were married; 20 individuals (22%) both male and female were unmarried; 12 individuals (13.2%) both male and female were divorced; 17 individuals (18.7%) both male and female were widows. The survey showed that divorced couples and widows understood the reasons why children flee to town and cities.

Table 2: Your marital status

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Unmarried	20	22.0	22.0	22.0
	Married	42	46.2	46.2	68.1
	Divorced	12	13.2	13.2	81.3
	Widow	17	18.7	18.7	100.0
	Total	91	100.0	100.0	

Source: C N A survey data - year 2006

Fig. 4: Personal status in marital status of the respondents.

Your marrital status
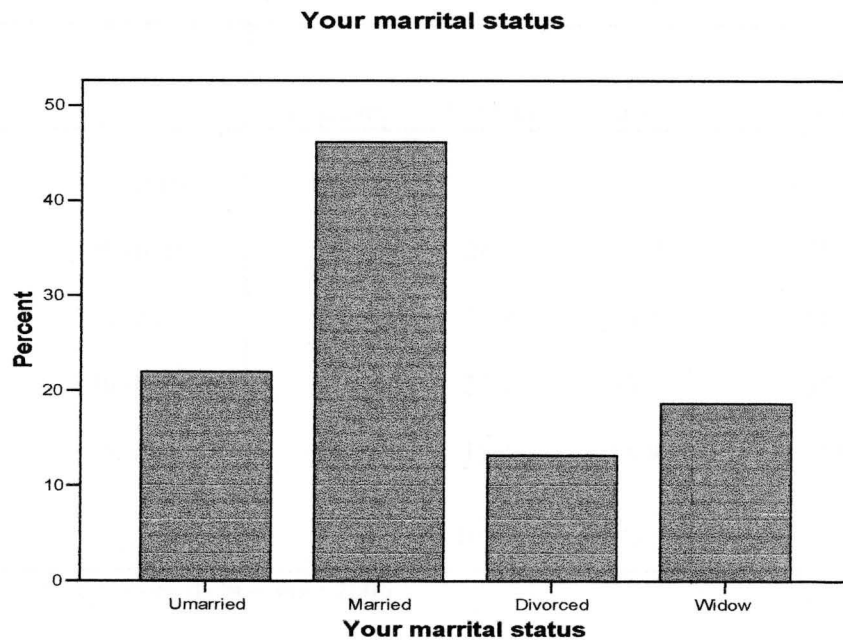
2.1.2: Personal status by age

Table 3: Shows the age status of the individuals interviewed. The survey was conducted with community members, and those sensitized in the leadership meetings attended by ward leaders, religious leaders, and parents. Amongst 91 individuals interviewed, 13 males and females (13.2%) were between the age of 12 to 19; 22 males and females (24.2%) were between the age of 20 to 25; 22 males and females (24.2%) were between the age of 26 to 35; 21 males and females (23.2%) were between the age of 36 to 45; and 14 males and females (15.4) were above 45 years of age.

Table 3: What is your age?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	12 to 19	13.2	13.2	13.2	13.2
	20 to 25	22	24.2	24.2	37.4
	26 to 35	22	24.2	24.2	61.5
	36 to 45	21	23.1	23.1	84.6
	Above 45	14	15.4	15.4	100.0
	Total	91	100.0	100.0	

Source: C N A survey data – year 2006

Fig. 5: Personal status by age

Your age?
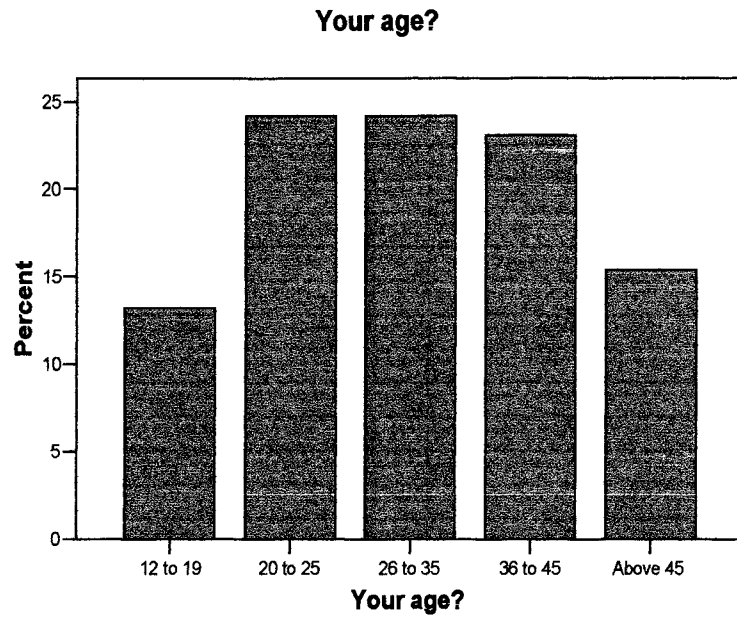
2.1.3: Personal status by occupation

Table 4: (Fig. 6) The occupation of those interviewed, approximately 32 individuals (35.2%) indicated they were businesses people which businesses varied in size and profitability; 23 individuals (25.3%) were civil servant workers from different sectors; 19 individuals (20.3%) both male and female were housewives; 17 individuals (18.7%) were casual workers.

Table 4: what is your occupation?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Civil servants	23	25.3	25.3	25.3
	Housewives	19	20.9	20.9	46.2
	Businesses	32	35.2	35.2	81.3
	Casual labor	17	18.7	18.7	100.0
	Total	91	100.0	100.0	

Source: C N A survey data – year 2006

Fig. 6: Personal status by occupation.

What is your occupation

What is your occupation
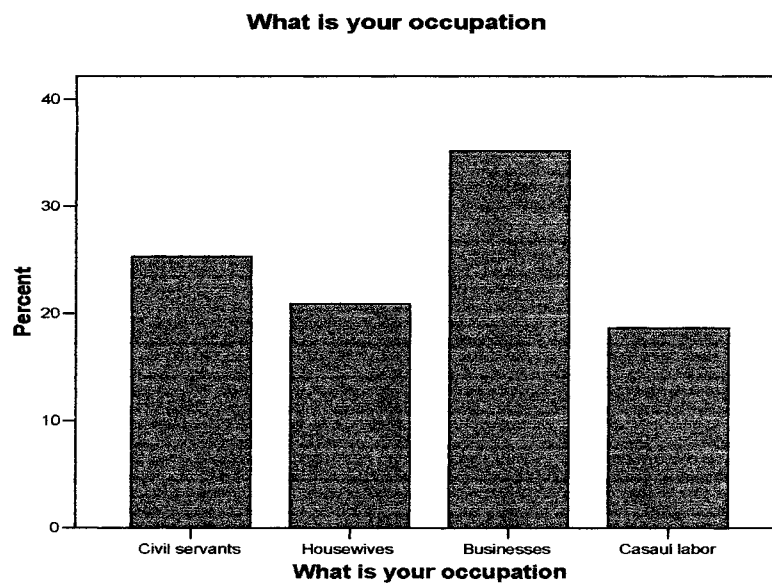
2.2: Findings

2.2.1: Awareness of the community members to street children's problems.

The majority of community members interviewed were aware of the impacts of street children in Arusha Municipal, and their movement. The movement of these children was caused by searching for food through begging and working for "mama lishe" (street food vendor) so that they could be given food. Many children were carrying luggage from markets to the bus stand for a living. Hence, their movements exposed them to community members to understand their problems. The results of the survey showed that 61 individuals (67%) stated that they were more aware of street children problems; 20 individuals (22%) were semi-aware of the problems of street children; 10 individuals (11%) were not aware of the problems of street children.

Table 5: Awareness of the community members

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Much aware	61	67.0	67.0	67.0
	Aware	20	22.0	22.0	89.0
	Somehow	10	11.0	11.0	100.0
	Total	91	100.0	100.0	

How much are you aware with street children
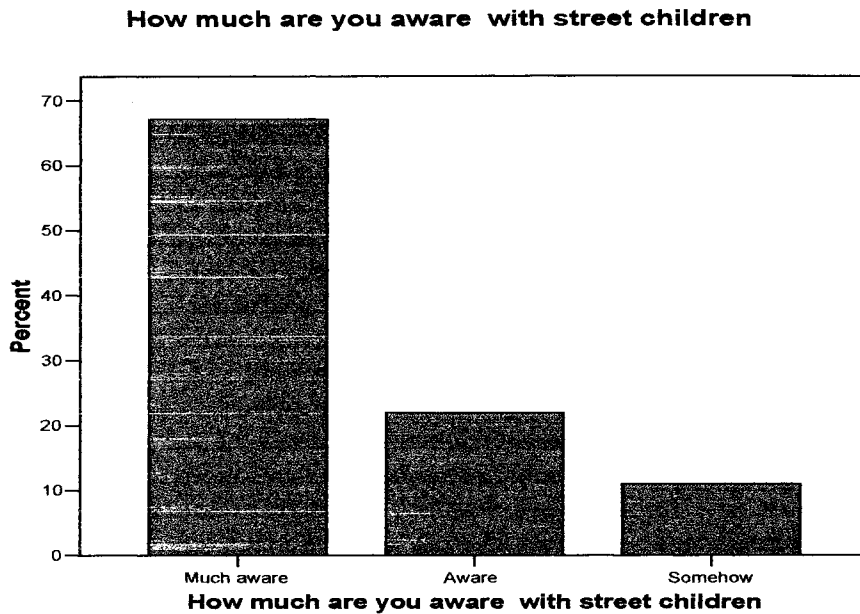
Fig. 7: How much are you aware with street children?

2.2.2: Who is to blame for the children to be in the streets?

This question was heavily debated among participants, often the two sides blaming each other. Different reasons were given by members of both sides who attended the meeting and those individuals visited at home or work. The results are presented in Table 6. Results show that 22 mothers (24%) stated fathers are the major source of street children; 37 fathers (40.7%) stated mothers contributed to the problem; 23 individuals (25.3%) stated that both parents were to blame; 9 community members (9.9%) stated that they did not know why children were leaving their homes to go to the streets.

Table 6: Who is to blame for children to be in the street?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Fathers	37	40.7	40.7	40.7
	Mothers	22	24.2	24.2	64.8
	Both parents	23	25.3	25.3	90.1
	Community	9	9.9	9.9	100.0
	Total	91	100.0	100.0	

Source: C N A survey data – year 2006

Fig. 8: Who is to blame on children being in the street?

Who is to blame for children to be in the street?

Who is to blame for children to be in the street?
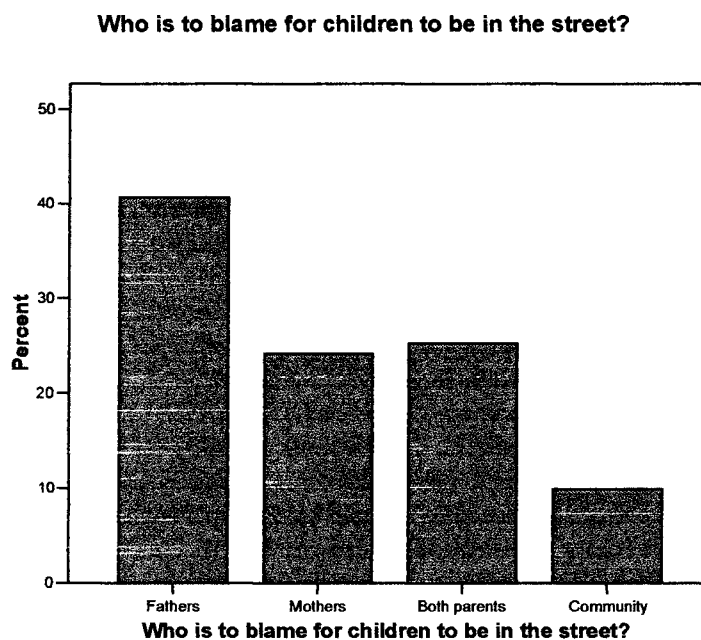
2.2.3: Causes of street children to live in the streets

The established patterns of social relationships and social institutions transformed the structure of a social system, and forced people to face traumatic changes in their lives. Furthermore, population pressures, HIV epidemic, and urbanization contributed to increased levels of poverty. Table 7 shows how the majority of interviewees responded: 55 individuals (60.4 %) both male and female stated that poverty was a contributor to street children, 13 individuals (14.3%) stated that domestic violence was a contributing factor, 14 individuals (15.4%) stated that death of parents was a contributing factor, and nine individuals (9.9%) stated that drug use was a contributing factor.

Table 7: What causes children to live in the street?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Poverty	55	60.4	60.4	60.4
	Domestic violence	13	14.3	14.3	74.7
	Death of parent	14	15.4	15.4	90.1
	Drug addiction	9	9.9	9.9	100.0
	Total	91	100.0	100.0	

Source: C N A survey data – year 2006

Fig. 9: What causes children to live in the street?

What causes children to live in the street

What causes children to live in the street
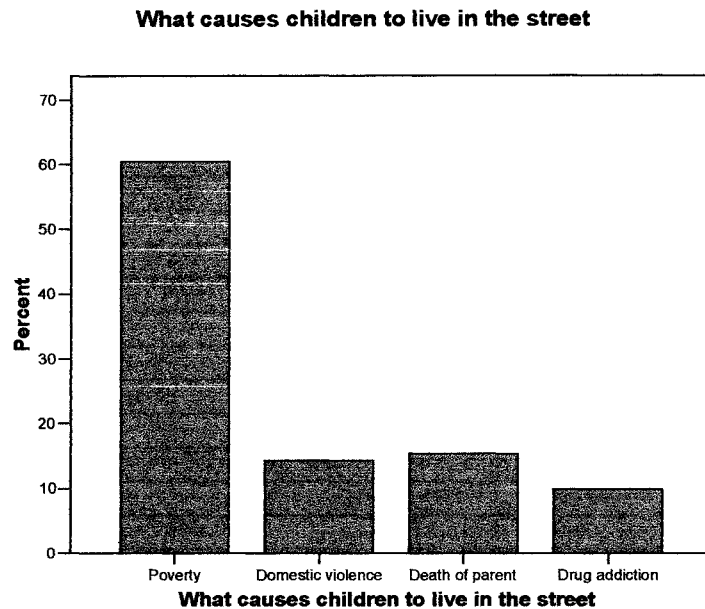
2.2.4: Regions Where Street Children come

The findings observed that 52% of the street children came from Arusha region, 25% from Kilimanjaro, 11.2% from Singida, 5% from Tanga and 6.6% were not identified. (Forum for child concerned NGOs in Arusha 2000). This observation was due to street children having the freedom to travel from one place to another. In regards to education, the majority of the children had minimum education, and some had zero education

Despite the fact that the situation of street children seemed to be growing in size, the research was not able to determine the exact percentage of street children who have received support from different centres of Arusha region. The finding revealed that most of the street children in the centres were boy's aged 14 to 22. The older age was due to the fact that few of them were still schooled in secondary schools and vocational centres.

The research provided the following lessons learnt:

a) Though members of the community were aware of the problems of street children, they were not fully involved in the projects initially initiated.

b) Adults were sexually abusing fulltime street children living in the streets.

c) Street children received their daily bread by begging or stealing. Often, they ate unhygienic foods from leftovers thrown in the dumps. The youth were involved in drug use (bhang- marijuana) and glue to relieve life tensions.

2.2.5: The different between children in the centre and those in the streets

The results indicated that there was a great difference between street children living on the street and those living at the centre. After the survey, community members and other stakeholders, discussed and analyzed how street children

should be assisted. Survey results showed that street children living on the street enjoyed begging, stealing, using drugs, and freedom, but were faced with many problems.

During interview with the researcher, street children confessed that living in streets was something no one should ever experience. The children admitted that for days they may had no money, food or shelter. There were days when they preferred to die. Many were harassed by police, municipality, and community members. Fig. 10 shows how street children in the centre benefits support at the same time change the behaviors to become the generation of the Nation

Fig 10: The different between Street Children in the centre and those who live in the streets.

Infected with STI's/HIV's
Unwanted by the community
Access to Education
Unwanted Pregnants
Hope for employment
Infected with diseases
Eating unhygiene food
Receive care & love
Death
Injuries
Not exploited to cheap labor
Supported by the community
Rape both boys & girls
Receives daily meals
Cared when sick
Drug Addict
Beggers
Sleeping in the street
Sleep at the centre
Cheap labor
Disadvantages
Advantages
Faster care or Re-unification
Pick Pockets
Hunger
Prostitution
No Education
Police Brutality
No Medication
Homeless
Sexual Harasment

Street Children in the street
Street Children cared at the centre

Divorces
Alcoholism of Parents
Child Abuse
Death of Parents
Domestic Violence
Unemployment
Inequity
Poverty
Traditional Culture
Peer Pressure

Source: Designed and prepared by the researcher

The above model showed the causes which make street children run away from their families. However, the difference was that those who were at the centre got most of their basic needs met, and they were loved by the community. Although, children living on the streets faced many problems compared to problems they faced at home.

2.2.6: Attitude of community members towards street children

There was a strong response of community members toward children in streets and the children hosted in the centres. As shown in table 8, those who were very positive, 53 both males and females (64%) showed females being more positive than men; 22 individuals (24.2%) were indifferent. Furthermore, there were four individuals (1.1%) who were negative as they thought street children were not their problem.

Table 8. The attitude of the community to street children

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Positive	53	58.2	58.2	58.2
	Indifferent	22	24.2	24.2	82.4
	Negative	15	16.5	16.5	98.9
	4	1	1.1	1.1	100.0
	Total	91	100.0	100.0	

Source: C N A survey data – year 2006

Fig. 11: The attitude of the community to street children

The attitude of the community to street children
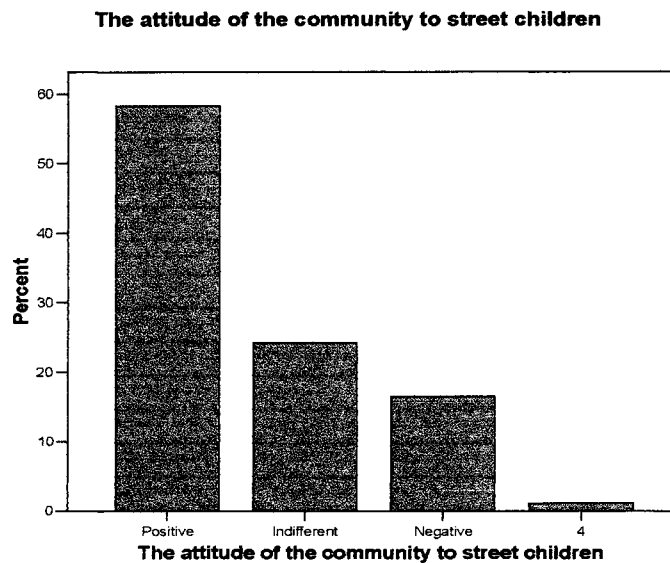
2.2.7: Who is to support the street Children?

The level of education varied from non-formal education to university level. The correlation between this information in Tables 8 showed interesting results in regards to people's attitudes and their ability or willingness to support the project. The majority of the community members thought that such problems should be tackled by the government, NGO, CBO, or CSO since these organizations would have money to support such problems. Table 9 shows the community's expectations of donors are to support organizations that take care of street children.

The respondents, 25 males and females (27.5%), stated the community had to support the children in the streets, 37 individuals (40.7%) thought external donors had to support the project; 24 individuals (26.4%) stated NGOs are responsible for the project, and five individuals (5.5%) didn't know who was to support the project.

Table 9: Who is to support the street children?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	The community	25	27.5	27.5	27.5
	External donors	37	40.7	40.7	68.1
	NGOs	24	26.4	26.4	94.5
	I don't know	5	5.5	5.5	100.0
	Total	91	100.0	100.0	

Source: C N A survey data – year 2006

Fig. 12: Who is to support the street children?

Who is to support the street children?

Who is to support the street children?
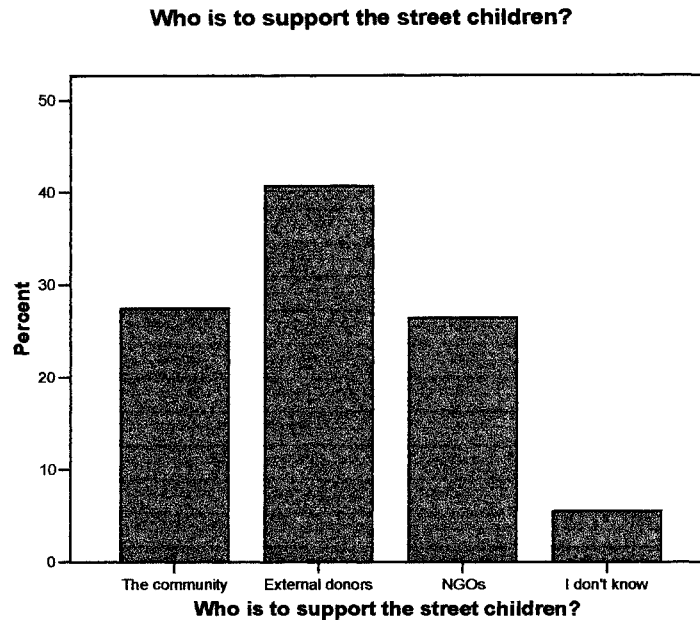
2.2.8: Do street children need to be educated?

The conclusion is that the majority of those interviewed was that if one wanted to live a normal life and have a family, then education is the key. The findings showed that 47 individuals (51.6%) both female and male wanted street children to be trained in vocational training skills; 25 individuals (27.5 %) stated that Primary education should be basic learning for the children; 15 individuals (16.5%) thought street children had the right to get an education like any other children in the family. However, four individuals (4.4%) believed it was nonsense to help street children.

Table 10: Do you think street children need to be educated

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Pr. education to University	15	16.5	16.5	16.5
	Primary education only	25	27.5	27.5	44.0
	VET	47	51.6	51.6	95.6
	Leave them in street	4	4.4	4.4	100.0
	Total	91	100.0	100.0	

Do you think street children need to be educated?
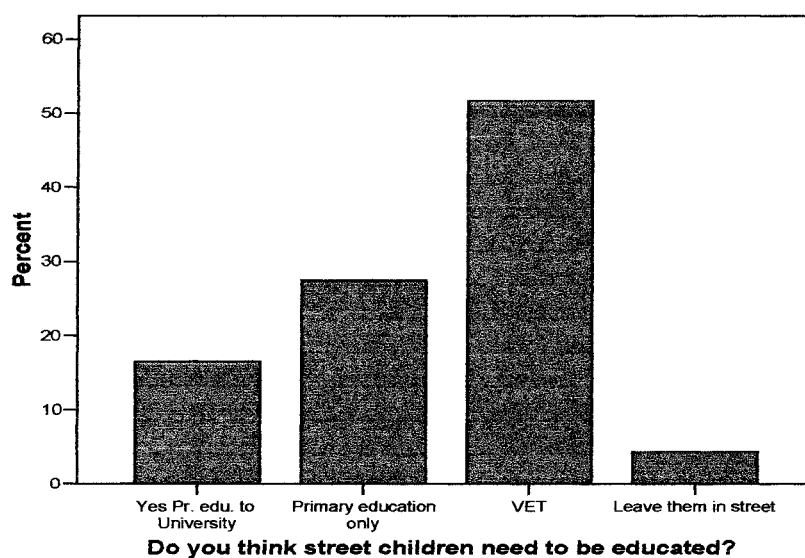
Fig. 13: Do you think street children need to be educated?

2.3: Support the street children program if involved fully

Most of those interviewed seemed to feel distanced and alienated from NGOs, CBOs. They believed that these organizations were organized by people who were more educated than themselves. Additionally, they thought that the rich people should run projects, and that experts were needed in soliciting funds from external donors. The results of Table 10 showed that 25 individuals (27.5%) thought children in the street have to be educated with formal education; 48 males and females (52.7) agreed that street children had to get vocational educational training. Whereby 13 individuals (14.3%) stated that food support was very important, and five individuals (5.5%) thought street children had to be hosted in shelters where it would be easier for them to get support.

Table 11: If involved in the project are you ready to support in:

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Education	25	27.5	27.5	27.5
	VET	48	52.7	52.7	80.2
	Food	13	14.3	14.3	94.5
	Shelter	5	5.5	5.5	100.0
	Total	91	100.0	100.0	

Source: C N A survey data

Fig. 14: If involved in the project are you ready to support in VET-C

If involved in the project are you ready to support in:-
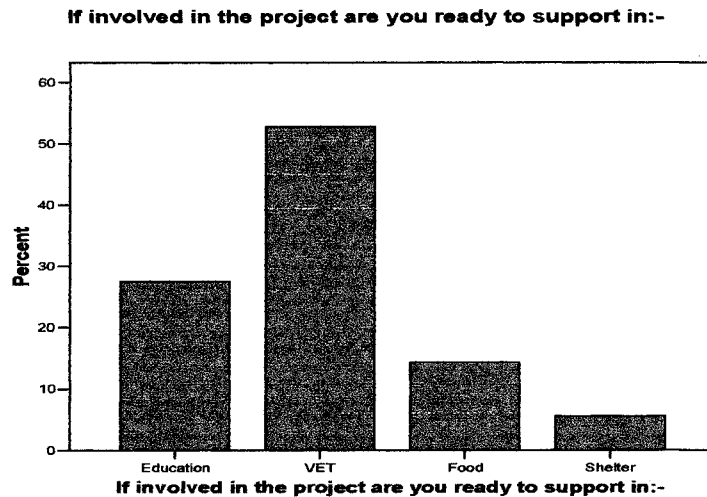
2.3.1: Supporting VET-C project for street children if it is a sustainable one

Table 11 shows that many respondents believed that without a donor, nothing could be done to have a successful project. However, it seemed to indicate that these people, if properly informed about the project's sustainability, were ready to support it. 42 females and males, (46.2%) were more likely to support the construction of VET-C project for street children' 29 individuals (31.9%) were just willing to support the VET-C project, and 20 individuals (22%) didn't know if children in the streets needed any assistance.

Table 12: Would you support construction of VET-C for street children

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	More willing	42	46.2	46.2	46.2
	Willing	29	31.9	31.9	78.0
	I don't know	20	22.0	22.0	100.0
	Total	91	100.0	100.0	

Source: C N A survey data

Fig. 15: Would you support the construction of VET-C for street children?

Would you support the construction of VET-C for street children?
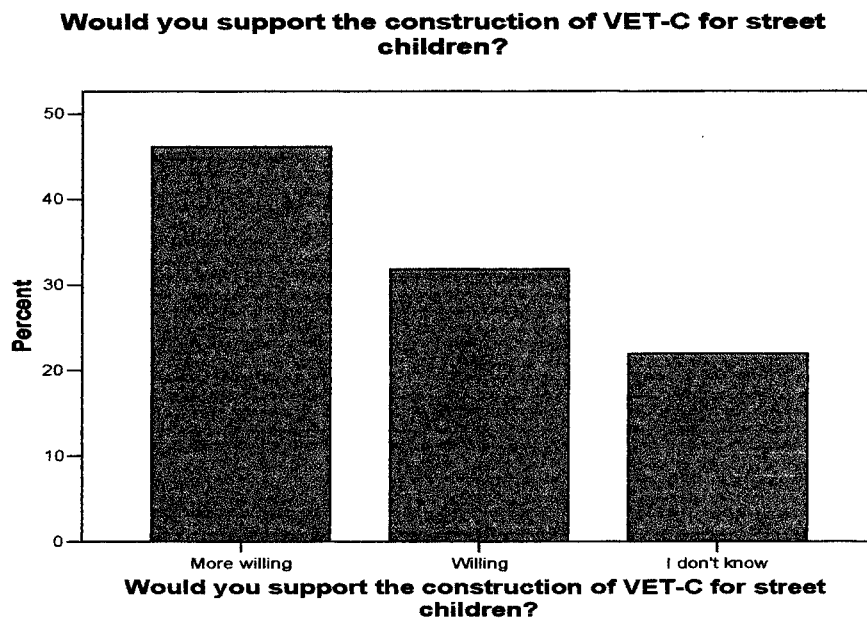
2.3.2: Summary of Finding

A survey was conducted using a cross section design with open questionnaires. The questionnaires were designed to collect qualitative and quantitative data. Face-to-face interviews were used to collect qualitative data. In addition, focus group discussions were conducted to ward leaders and street children at the centre and the streets. Literature review was done to collect information from previous studies. The survey design was easier for the researcher to communicate with a random selected people at one time, and for a measurable amount of time.

The research was conducted to 100 community members and 68 street children. The age of the respondents in the street children questionnaire ranged between the age of five and above forty five years of age. Out of 168 community members and street children interviewed, 91 community members, and 68 street children (52 were from the CCF centre) responded on their attitudes and knowledge towards street children. Most of the attitude of the community members was positive. Community members were aware of the street children and the problem they were facing. However, they thought the needs should be addressed by the non-governmental organization and the government.

The results showed that most of street children come to urban areas because they were fleeing from the following:

   i.   Poverty families

   ii.   Family pressures

   iii.   Peer pressures

   iv.   Traditional mechanisms of their tribes

   v.   Orphans of parents who died of AIDS.

The low illiteracy rate among young people caused them to become drug addicts, beggars, pickpockets, and prostitutes. Consequently, there was a clear link between young people's newfound freedom and other entertainments.

When community members were asked about the reasons behind street children fleeing to cities to live on the street, the community members said poverty (55%) was a major issue. Furthermore, street children agreed that poverty was a major problem which made them turn to the streets and the possibility of relief in life. Both groups added that poverty was a problem to most families due to the consequences of broken marriages, violence, child labor, and family death.

Community members showed that they were willing to support the street children if they could be involved in programs initiated for street children. However, the

majority of the members doubted whether or not the program could succeed without the help of donors or the government. In regards to education, most agreed that they should be treated like other children in the family. However, they insisted that the donor funding was going to be the main source of help. The validity indicated that the education of street children (80%) should be in the area of vocational training. This training would help the children learn skills for future employment and to live on their own.

2.3.3: Conclusion and Recommendations

i. Conclusion

The important point observed from the research in three wards of Arusha Municipal was:

a). People knew about the street children problem, however, they thought it was the responsibility of government or non-government organization to take care of them

b). Street children were mistreated by the community as the majority thought that they were pickpockets, drug addicts, beggars and did not deserve to be helped.

c). Community members thought Non-government organization were responsible to solicit funds from external donors so that they can take care of the street children

d). Community members were using street children for cheap labor, and the international and national policies on child rights were not well known.

e). The founding members of CCF did not involve the community members during the initiation of the project.

f). Street children found better to live on the streets versus living at home.

ii. Recommendation

There is a necessity to involve community members when initiating street children projects in order to make the community a fully participating decision maker of the project

- The problems of street children need to be taken seriously by all stakeholders and the community members to reduce the number of street children on the streets.

- The government has to consider the economic crisis of Tanzania which has been described as a major cause of poverty and has destroyed the family structure of the Tanzania.

CHAPTER II

PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION

Problem statement.

2.0: Street Children Worldwide

Traditionally, African societies had a social security system which provided a safety net for their children through extended family system and rural urban linkages. Street life was found very insecure and hazardous. Everywhere in the world, street children are exploited, persecuted, and in some countries, killed by death squads. In other cases, their families or schoolteachers have abused them and caused them to flee to towns.

Children living and working on streets of big cities or towns regularly were rounded up by police and held in crowded detention centres. In centres and camps, their heads are shaved and they were often beaten. More and more children were forced to live on the streets where they come across many problems such as torture, rape and abandonment by their community members.

2.1: Situation of Street Children of Tanzania

Tanzania, like many other African countries, has undergone a number of traumatic social changes in the established patterns of social relationships and

social institutions such as family, religion and economic life. Social changes refer to the transformation of core institutional structure of a social system i.e.; elderly care givers, young cares givers, illness, orphaned children. If a father in the family dies first, the inheritance laws prevent the mother to inherit land which can cause disastrous economic consequences for the family. Consequently, running away from home to look for work on urban streets is seen as a potential survival strategy.

Tanzania has a population of 36.3-million people; 19 million are children less than 18 years of age (National census 2002) and among them 300,000 live in the streets (East African Report of Street Children 2004). Tanzania faces serious problems with street children. The number of children in the street aged 5 to 14 is increasing in big cities and towns.

The CNA survey showed that street children came to urban since they were freed from their traditional mechanisms of their tribes, family pressures, peer pressures, and poverty. In addition, many are AIDS orphans. The low illiteracy rate among young people caused them to become drug addict, beggars, pick pockets, and prostitutes. There was also a clear link between young people's newfound freedom and other entertainments.

A great number of street children face different risks while in streets. These children fail to meet financial needs for their daily meals, let alone to pay for their health services. Adults have been abusing street children sexually by raping them (girls and boys), and infecting them with venereal diseases including HIV/AIDS. A few have been subjected to hard work like carrying luggage from the market to individual homes or elsewhere within the city. On several occasions, street children were rounded up and taken into police custody on charges of loitering. They got locked up, and were beaten or given harsh punishment by police before they were released.

Another problem observed with children aged 5 to 14 years was lack of love due to poverty within the family, broken marriages, lack of communication between parents and children, alcoholism and domestic violence. In addition, a few schools were turned into centres involving violence and crime, thus creating an environment which forces more children on the streets.

2.1.1: Street children status in Arusha districts

The research conducted by Dr. Rwegoshora from the Institute of Social Work in Dar Es Salaam (July – August, 2000) found that 350 to 450 street children were estimated to be in Arusha begging or working in different places. The main causes of children living on the streets included poverty, family conflicts, single parent

households, prostitution and sex work, and unexpected pregnancies. Additionally, the numerous children who became orphans due to being victims of family members dying of HIV/AIDS.

Street children in Arusha are aged between 5 to 18 years old. Children on the streets are free to move around, and do cheap labor or pickpocket to earn their daily bread. Children have the habit of walking in groups and helping each other, despite the older children always beating the younger ones. In Arusha Municipal, the children are found along Sokoine Road (Shopping centre), clock tower, Bamboo café, and Goliondoi road (business offices). They beg or steal money from tourists and other people coming from offices. Furthermore, they are found around the market areas doing cheap labor, begging and stealing.

Street children suffered health wise due to the many types of activities and the environment for which they were involved. Children on the street look impoverished wearing dirty second hand clothes, and sometimes wearing no shoes. Frequently, street children were attacked with various diseases jeopardizing their hopes of survival since receiving medical attention was a problem.

NGOs host street children and support them with basic needs such as shelter, food, clothing, medication, schooling, and social entertainment. The research states that street children have the tendency to come and go from the centre and return to the streets. When asked why they return to the street, they state that they prefer to beg because they receive money and can spend it as they choose. However, the experiences of street children showed that younger boys were vulnerable to rape and abuse from older street youth, night watchmen, police and other men. Young girls experienced higher levels of discrimination, verbal and physical abuse from members of the public.

2.1.2: Target community

The target community was identified with regards to all community members under 18 years old. The key informants, who assisted in the research, were selected due to their positions, expertise, and experiences in the area of street children issues. These include ward leaders, teachers, businessmen/women, NGOs parents, religious leaders and community members.

2.1.3: Stakeholders profile analysis

The target served the influential stakeholders in Arusha ward who ultimately had direct or indirect influence to street children problems. These are as indicated at table 13

Table 13: Stakeholders profile analysis

Stakeholders	Described Participation	Evaluation	Impact	Rating	Plan
Community members.	Secondary beneficiaries	High	Supported the project	Positive	Awareness raising
Ward leaders	Advocacy	High	Adherence to policies	positive	More advocacy
Religious leaders	Advocacy	High	Supported project	positive	Soliciting funds
Teachers.	Collaborators	Medium	Support in education	positive	Involved.
Non Government organizations	Collaborators.	High	Moral esteem	positive	To be involved.
Parents	Secondary beneficiaries	High	Awareness	positive	To be linked.
Businessmen /women	Advocacy	High	Supported project	positive	To be involved.
Media	Advocacy	High	Project area coverage	positive	Consulted

Source: Prepared and analyzed by the researcher

2.1.4: CED goals for street children project.

The overall goal of the project was to bring accessibility of sustainable education, subsidization and basic needs to street children of Arusha Municipal. This was done by involving community participation and capacity building to CCF

members in order to acquire a better working environment and accessibility to funding for the street children project.

The expected results of the street children project were to achieve its goals as stated in Table 13. The stakeholders profile analysis indicates that a favorable response was given from the community members, NGOs and other stakeholders due to the involvement in the entire process of the project implementation.

2.1.5: The Objectives of the project

- To mobilize and sensitize community members, local government leaders, religious leaders, parent and other stakeholders in order to lobby and advocate the support for street children's' project.

- To enhance the capacity building on proposal writing on sustainable education, subsidization and basic needs for street children of Arusha Municipal.

2.1.6: Host organization

Children for Children's Future is an NGO established in 1994 and registered in 1998. The organization is located in two districts within the Arusha Municipal with a branch at Maji ya Chai in Arumeru District. CCF has 30 members, both males and females and is motivated by seven staff members involved in activities

which provide effective partnerships throughout the region. CCF carries out socialization process at the centre in Arusha Municipal, whereby street children spend three to six months, and then are taken to a residential centre of Maji ya Chai. CCF serves 100 children including those living in the streets. The target group of CCF is street children of Arusha region and members of the community who support the children.

The objectives of CCF organization was to provide social service to street children of Arusha Municipal and Arumeru District, integrate the children into society, and prepare them to be a responsible Citizens of Tanzania

My roles and responsibilities as a researcher to this project were to provide technical support to in the form of capacity building. Below was my job description;

a) To identify problems dealing with street children with community members and come up with solutions.

b) To find out gaps within CCF organization, and build capacity to CCF staff and members in order to smoothly run organizational activities

At CCF, I was given the responsibility as a public relations officer so I could communicate with various stakeholders and NGOs to provide collaboration on street children issues.

CHAPTER III

LITERATURE REVIEW

3.0: Theoretical Issues

3.1: Definitions of Street Children

i. Street kids are homeless children who live on the street in particular those that are not taken care of by parents or other adult. Street children live in abandoned buildings, containers, automobiles, parks or on the streets. (UNICEF - Wikipedia's quality standards – 2007)

ii. Full-time street child: A child who lives, sleeps, works and eats on the streets without adult supervision and care. (UNICEF)

iii. Homeless street children work, live, and sleep on the street. They lack any contact with family members.

iv. Part-time street child: A child who comes to the street environment for part of the day often to beg or to work as a vendor, and then return home at night. (UNICEF)

3.2 Africa

The problem of street children is growing worldwide, more so in African Countries. Today, Africa is a continent characterized by extreme poverty. Poverty has forced to work on the streets in order to support themselves and their families.

An estimated 10 million children in Africa live without family, mostly in towns as 'street children' (UNICEF, 1984:39). One main characteristic of "children of the street" is that they live alone on the streets without proper or reliable shelter. They have lost contact with their parents, and do not enjoy parental protection, love and care (Lugalla, J & Mbwambo, J, 1995).

There are two types of street children; those who live permanently on the streets and those who earn a living on the street, but do not live on the streets. (Lugalla, 1995). Children living on the streets are the highest risk group of murder, consistent abuse and inhumane treatment. They often resort to petty theft and prostitution for survival. They are vulnerable to sexually transmitted diseases including HIV and AIDS. They are addicted to inhalants drugs such as glue and bhang (marijuana) which causes kidney failure, irreversible brain damage, and death. Some street children earning a living on the streets return to some form of a 'family' unit where supervision or control is provided.

3.2.1: Poverty

Poverty has caused many families to crumble with parents being unable to support their children. Rural poverty is pushing populations, including children, to move to urban areas for hope of a better future. Poverty has caused malnutrition and

health, and reduces a family's ability to work. Hence, poverty has created conditions for children to flee into the streets.

Few children have stable and loving family environments. Many families have broken up with children left to fend for themselves. Many children run away to the streets to avoid violence and abuse at home. It is now a common occurrence to hear terrifying stories of child abuse by parents or family members. Children as old as three years of age are increasingly being sexually abused, starved and ignored by their family and community. It is not surprising to see parents or guardians using force or threats to send their children out to beg, steal and work in order to earn income for the family.

Adults are increasingly using children as sources of income, thus violating, and denying children their basic rights as human beings. Worldwide, Africa in particular, we have witnessed rapid and wide-ranging socioeconomic and political changes. There has been rapid urbanization, population growth and increasing disparities in wealth.

Traditionally, African societies have had a social security system providing a safety net for children through extended family networks and rural urban linkages.

The street life is very insecure and hazardous. Street children have been exploited and persecuted worldwide, and in some countries, brutally killed by police. In other cases, families or school teachers have abused children.

Street children in different countries have been given nick names. In Tanzania, they are known as 'watoto wa mitaani'. In Kenya, they are known as 'chokoraa'. In the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) they are called moineaux or 'sparrows'. The sad fact that children living and working on the street are ignored, scorned, mistreated and misunderstood by society and government.

3.2.2: Challenges of children in the streets

In many African countries, street children have faced the same problem; "People don't love us" says Tigiste a 12-year – old girl, from Ethiopia. The girl sells roasted barley and at the same time begs for change at stoplight in the capital of Addis Ababa (UNICEF 1985). The observation made by the young girl illustrates the attitude of most of us. The Society tends to view these children as troublemakers, a nuisance or menace that needs to be taken off the streets. (Peter Anthony Kopoka, - University of Dar es Salaam Published on the Internet by the SAP – Project at http://www.fiuc.org/iaup/sap Electronic Publications from the University of Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania).

In Angola (Children Hounded by Poverty and the Effects of War by Santos), the main factors that have forced thousands of children onto the streets of Angola's capital are war, poverty and violence.

In Zambia, the 51 organizations managed to support street children did not have the capacity to take care of the growing numbers. "According to research, there are 45,000 street children in Zambia. The problem is a critical one which needs the attention of everyone – professionals, NGOs and government. The Zambia Red Cross Society runs a drop-in centre for street children, whereabouts each day, 100 children dropping in at the centre" (Mail & Globe 21 August 1997).

Child abuse is seen as a feature of other social phenomena or situations, rather than as a phenomenon in its own right. The following are the areas where child abuse is commonly evidenced:

    i.   Child labor

    ii.   Children in prison

    iii. Handicapped children

    iv. Battering of children

    v.   Children under psychological stress

    vi. Abandoned children and

    vii. Children in war situations (ibid, p. 104)

In Kenya, for "Sebastian", one of a growing number of children who live on Nairobi's streets, the "City of the Sun" is a dangerous and foreboding place. Estimated number between 30,000 and 150,000, are children-whose parents have died of AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis, traffic accidents, or some other calamity. They are (more frequently) simply 'no longer able to care for them and they become the targets of many cruelties, both brutal and casual. Furthermore, street children face sexual abuse by strangers, and older or stronger street dwellers. Police sweeps occur in which the children are rounded up and sent to homes where overcrowding, malnutrition, and disease (such as scabies) are rampant.

For example, in January 1994, the police raided the Kariakoo centre for street boys, rounded them up, and made them lie motionless in the scorching sun for hours before taking them to the Kamukunji Police Station. The next day, in the compound of the juvenile court, they were asked to sit in rows on the ground where they were interrogated and systematically beaten. Police have also descended upon the children as they wash their clothes in the filthy Nairobi River, beating them and confiscating their clothes.

Street kids have problems other than drug abuse, and many of those hazards affect street girls. Many of the girls have been sexually abused-either in their homes (prompting their flight to the streets) or on the streets and in the chuoms (alleyway

homes) which street kids establish in groups similar to family units. Girls' are often horrifically abused and those raped by their fathers or other male relatives are often threatened by these men that they will be killed if they tell anyone about the abuse. Sexual exploitation has continued in the streets, too. Street girls have been denied the economic opportunities available to boys living in the streets e.g. parking cars, collecting scrap waste. Street girls have been forced into prostitution, and have been provided cash from strangers and other male members of the Chuoms.

In the May 1994 meetings at the African Development Bank in Nairobi, police conducted a sweep that netted more than 800 street children. The children were taken to two "camps" outside of Nairobi in Lorian and Kayole. Within weeks, the vast majority were back on the city's streets.

3.2.3: Street Children in Tanzania

In Tanzania, like any other country in the world, street children constitute a marginalized group society. They do not have what society considers appropriate relationships with major institutions of childhood, such as family, education and health.

The continuous exposure to harsh environments and the nature of their lifestyles have made them vulnerable to substance use. This threatens their mental, physical, social and spiritual wellbeing. In many towns and cities, most of these children have used alcohol and other psychoactive substances. In addition, these children have been confronted with discrimination and view health and social services with suspicion. Street children live a transitory life style and are vulnerable to inadequate nutrition, physical injuries, substance use, and health problems including sexual and reproductive health problems. These factors reduce the effectiveness of interventions that target street children.

The economic crisis of Tanzania has been described as a major cause of poverty which has destroyed the family structure. The traditional mechanism of some tribes, family pressure, and other children becoming orphans contributes to children running to the streets.

Children in low-income families were at significant risk, and girls were more vulnerable than boys since girls were considered more of an economic burden on their families. Girls who completed primary school, but did not enter secondary school were at particularly high risk because some parents were using their daughter to raise funds through prostitution. Tanzania experienced a boom in the number of child-headed households as more adults succumbed to HIV/AIDS-

related disease and death, leaving their dependents at very high risk for street children.

Family violence victimizes children causing them to leave their homes to escape violence, and leave to rural life. Some children were transported by someone who had offered to help them find work in the city, legitimate or otherwise, and once they were mistreated, they moved to the streets. Children living and working on the streets of big cities or towns were sometimes forced to domestic labor and sexual exploitation.

3.2.4: Street Children in Arusha.

Arusha has children in the streets faced with physical and emotional challenges, due to a lack of basic needs. These needs consist of an unhygienic living environment which made them susceptible to illness, harassment, verbal and physical abuse, street violence, drug use, and sexual abuse. (Ruth Evans, Ph.D)

Street children, like other children, are a highly differentiated group of individual's e.g. differences with age, gender, ethnicity, class, disability, life experiences, self-perceptions, and treatment by others. Street children are forced to adopt strategies for survival such as stealing, commercial sex work, cheap labor and drug addiction.

Street children hosted in the centre are different than full time children in the streets. Children in the streets are free to move around, and do cheap labour for earning their daily bread. These children have the habit of walking in groups and helping each other, despite the older children always beating the young ones. In Arusha city, the children are found along Sokoine Road (Shopping centre), clock tower, Bamboo café, and Goliondoi road (business offices). They beg or steal money from tourists and other people coming from the offices. Furthermore, they are found around the market areas.

There are NGOs which host street children and support them with basic needs, such as shelter, food, clothing, medication, schooling, and social entertainment. The research states that street children have the tendency to come and go from the centre and return to the streets. When asked why they return to the street, most of them state that they like begging because they receive money and can spend it as they choose with no one controlling their choices. However, the experiences of street children showed that younger boys were vulnerable to rape and abuse from older street youth, night watchmen, police and other men. Young girls experienced higher levels of discrimination, verbal and physical abuse from members of the public.

3.2.5: Mongolia

In Mongolia, like many countries in the world, life has been very difficult. Families have a difficult time managing finances and many children fled to the streets. Officially, there are 4,100 street children in the country. The number speaks to the economic problems which have besieged Mongolia in the past years. Economic hardships as well as divorce and single parent families are reasons behind children leaving parental homes to live on the streets.

The Casey study in Mongolia had shown that the "holes" that many Mongolian street children call home during long winters. These homes are maintenance chambers in the steamy bowels of Ulaan Baataar's sewer system. Children in Mongolia spend their winters nestled up to hot water pipes. They foray above ground to steal money or food, and the girls sell their bodies. Therefore, some children prefer to tough it out above ground during the long, very cold winter.

UNICEF's report on the social conditions in Mongolia state it is a depressed economy with increased alcohol abuse and increased violence against women and children. Most of the street children are from single-parent families and many of them have siblings with different fathers.

A 12-year-old boy Naranbat, talked about his situation. "My stepfather always hit my mother, my brother and me," he said. "So we ran away. My brother and I went

to live with our aunt and my mother went back to my stepfather. However, my aunt's son always hit us so we left and went to live on the street. It is rough but it is better than being beaten". All of the children's stories were similar – stepfather, sibling or grandparent's violence forced the child out of the house.

3.3: Empirical Literature

In Kenya, non-governmental organizations work to help governments in different countries combat the problem of street children. In Kenya, the Tunza Dada project works closely with street children. The project research states that it is so difficult to get street girls to open up," says Consulata Muthoni, a social worker at Tunza Dada, a Nairobi-based project working with street girls. "They are not like the boys. A boy will come in and immediately tell you what he feels. As for a girl, you have to establish a relationship. Sometimes I think it is the culture which forbids girls to react in front of boys. While boys are allowed to get angry; girls are just supposed to take what comes their way and be quiet."

For street children of both sexes, organizations like Undugu Society and Tunza Dada can only do so much. However, their outreach shelter, counseling, and training programs help some individual children substantially. Their limited resources prevent them from making a real dent in the larger population of street

kids. However, the fact remains that most of the problems facing street kids go beyond those that can be addressed through such organizations.

The case study of Kenya reveals that the government-sponsored violence against street kids has escalated. On August 11, 1994, a police reservist spotted a street boy, later identified as Simon (or Samuel) Kanampiu Kamande, stealing the side indicator of a car in Ngara, a Nairobi neighborhood. The reservist shot the boy five times, killing him, then kicked his body into a gutter and spat on it. This event became a national scandal, in part because Joseph Kamotho, minister of education and secretary of KANU (Kenya's ruling political party since independence in 1963), criticized initial press reports for "blowing the issue out of proportion, " asserting that "this is not a matter of national importance."

A member of the police force left Kenyans to wonder what could be of national importance if not the killing of an unarmed person. Soon they found out that the publicity of the event brought to light the news of five other unarmed street dwellers killed by police in the previous month. Subsequent investigations indicated that more than one reservist was involved in their deaths.

The case study reveals that street children face violence in the street, not only by community members, but in the hands of police men who were regarded as

protectors of the community people and vulnerable people. It is high time the governments worldwide become serious with child law implementation.

3.3.1: Tanzania's Efforts to Street Children

However, in Tanzania, most of the direct action to assist street children has been taken by non-governmental organizations, and religious organizations.

'No education, no life'. These English words are often said by street children who are served by Mkombozi, a local NGO in Arusha and Kilimanjaro. They use this phrase to encourage others who tend to take school easy and play truant. Mkombozi gives education to street children in Non-Formal Education Programme and Formal Education at Government Schools. Street children are determined not only to attain basic education, but to pursue secondary and vocational training education. Due to the attitudinal change among the children living at Mkombozi, approximately 90 children participate daily in various studies which include primary, secondary and vocational training.

Mkombozi's NFE provision attends to the particular educational and emotional needs of street children under their care. In addition, they take mainstream children into state schools. However, the decision is made after assessment of the child's learning needs and what's in the best interest of the child.

Mkombozi also has a project which develops and strengthens community-based interventions that address the cause of child and youth migration to the streets. The project develops an information guide on service providers in the Kilimanjaro Region. Mkombozi has a drama troupe made up of street children. The group develops awareness raising materials on the rights & causes of street children. The drama troupe is very popular to the community, District and Regional Government. The troupe also performs at workshops and meetings internationally and at national events.

Research conducted on 1st, May 2005 to June 20th, 2005 by Alexander Joseph on Street Children of Arusha, aimed at focusing on the needs of street children from the Maasai community. The Maasai street children, like other street children, have the same future. They have been provided with no protection, accommodation, education and health access. The study assessed the situation of street children in Arusha, identifying current government and NGOs activities targeting the street children. The findings assessed the vocational training needs among street children and how they can be met.

The study resulted in similar findings of children in living in the streets. The study recommended that a VET-C is strongly needed in Arusha and Tanzania. An organization dealing with services for vulnerable groups should be established to

partner (networking) with other institutions. They should include VETA since a gap exists between the needs of street children and services available.

Dr. H Rwegoshora's (2002), research observed that children in the streets face a lot of challenges. Despite the problems of street children, they still have hope for their bright future. The research shows that since children are powerless and helpless, the community members are a key hope in the ability to act. In addition, well coordinated concerted efforts coupled with monitoring and evaluation mechanisms are needed.

Dr. H. Rwegoshora (2002), recommendations are based on the following:

a. The problem of street children should be approached in the rights of the children and not for their welfare approach.

b. Data should be established in the municipal council to serve as a base for planning.

c. Capacity Programmes for street children should be established by focusing on research at the governmental and NGO level. Particular reference in service training to those engaged in direct work with street children.

Tanzania formulated and put in place a Child Development Policy that was adopted by the government in 1996. Children rights as citizens need to be recognized as well as their capabilities to enact change in their own lives.

3.3.2: The Action of Mongolia to Street Children

The AMURTEL is an international relief organization. Dowling and her group of Mongolian volunteers have worked with street children in Ulaan Baatar. They feed and wash the children and administer to them. In spite of the government's reformation and the creation of a new constitution, the communist bureaucracy in post-Soviet Mongolia remains intact and communist politicians have retained power.

Many Mongolians believe this new government has done little to improve the lives of the people. In fact, government services have seriously degenerated over the last five years. The government runs home and school for homeless children in Ulaan Baataar the Trust Centre. However, both services and staff are questionable according to some activists and government social workers. Many of the children lived at the Trust Centre at one time or another but decided that streets were a better option. The reasons most commonly cited were due to beatings and sexual abuse by both teachers and students.

"We're tough," said 12-year-old Batbayar with a mannish grin. "We sleep in the stairwells even in the winter. It's better than the hole. The kids in the hole get sick, but not us. We're tough." In mid-July the city is crackling with anticipation for the biggest annual festival in Mongolia. The street children at Dowling's house get excited. They get chance to steal new clothes to wear for Nadam.

3.4 Policy Review

Although the Kenya's Child Law Project is currently seeking to bring the country's child protection legislation (crafted in 1972) into line, the declarations of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, fighting a losing battle. Brutality toward street children is routine, particularly amongst the police and public servants. The events pertaining to the killing of street children produced enough outrage amongst Kenyans that the August killings were kept current in the news.

The government's punitive attitude toward the children goes well beyond the brutalities committed by the police. Joshua Angatia, the minister of health, recently told Kenya's parliament: "It is not right to let our children go wild in the streets. They should be collected and put in centres where they are made to work hard?'

3.4.1 Children Rights in Tanzania

National Child Development Policies and strategies in Tanzania are a necessary requirement. Tanzania formulated and put in place a Child Development Policy that was adopted by the government in 1996. The document stated that Tanzania has failed to identify street children as a special category requiring attention.

Traditionally, the Tanzanian Government and NGO have relied on institutionalization and relocation of street children without ongoing support to address the underlying cause. This review presented a critique of the academic and welfare of street children in developing countries, with supporting evidence from studies of homelessness in industrialized nations.

This review examines five star criticisms of the category "street child"

i. The focus on the identifying characteristics of the lifestyles of the children rather than on the children directly

ii. The change of approach to a powerful human rights discourse.

iii. The legal and conceptual framework provided by the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child.

iv. The rights of children as citizens and to recognize their capabilities to enact change in their own lives.

v. The health risks associated with street or homeless lifestyles.

This review highlighted some of the challenging academic and practical questions regarding current understandings of street children. The National Network of Organization Working with Children (NNOC) was a key factor in consulting children as a preliminary to drafting a child-friendly version of the Children's Statute. This was submitted to the Government's legislative and has made its way through Parliament before it becomes a law.

Moreover, the government passed a number of agreements such as the marriage Act No. 5 of 1971. This act governs all matters related to the children's rights to have a family. National Education Act No. 25 of 1978, states that every child has the right to have access to free education when reaching the age of seven. However, the economic changes of the country have affected the opportunities for the children. Children below the age of seven are exempt. The Employment Ordnance cap 366, provides that no child under the age of 18 should be engaged in employment which is injurious the health. All of these agreements have been established to protect the children rights.

3.4.2 The Government of Mongolia and Street Children

Mongolia is a very small country, and the communists control the government and the media. Although a great deal of aid has come from foreign countries, the bureaucrats used it for their own use and not for the use of the people.

The government has set many programs for children. They received high-level support from abroad as well as financial assistance. However, the money which was supposed to support poor children was being used to hold meetings and seminars. At worst, it was being put in the government pockets. In Mongolia, no laws or policies have been set regarding the rights of neglected children. Currently, the parliament is discussing this issue, and laws for children's rights may arise someday.

CHAPTER IV

IMPLEMENTATION:

4.0: Introduction

Soon after my project planning stages which involved the CNA, the community was willing to support the street children's project on provision of sustainable education, subsidization and basic needs to street children of Arusha. Moreover, identification of gaps within CCF organization, and plans for addressing those gaps were identified.

4.1: Products and outputs.

During the preparation of an implementation plan a day sensitization to community leaders, dinner fund raising and a capacity building on proposal writing was indicated as the inputs. The output here was a project plan in hand, number of community leaders sensitized, fund raised conducted and knowledgeable of CCF members and staff on proposal writing. Table 14 shows the products and outputs of the project by the end of 18 months

Table 14: Project Planning

Activity	Time	Output indicator	Impact/product indicator	Responsible Person
Preparation of the project work	One day meeting	Project work plan	Project activities implemented according to plan	CCF management team, Researcher, Selected stakeholders
Preparation of the project budge	One day meeting	Budget	Budgeted recourses used as planned	Technical advisor, Researcher, CCF staff
Conduct sensitization workshops to ward leaders	One day sensitization meeting	20 leaders attended and sensitized	Sensitized ward leaders on street children issues, (awareness raised)	CCF management, Researcher, community leaders and invited stakeholders
Prepare capacity building on proposal writing	Five day training	20 CCF staff and members	Trained CCF staff and members on proposal writing	Researcher, hired one facilitator management team
Prepare monitoring and evaluation strategies	One day meeting	Report	Availability of information on project implementation activities	Researcher, CCF staff and management team and selected stakeholders
Prepare project progress reports	Monthly & quarterly meetings	Reports	Availability of data on street children project and project implementation	Researcher CCF staff

4.1.1: Project planning, budget and staffing

The implementation of the street children project started in October 2005, the date it was accepted by the CCF organization. They agreed to work with me during my CED studies - September 2005 to January 2007.

- A work plan was prepared for the street children project

- Meeting with ward leaders, stakeholders and collaborating NGO

- Sampling ward leaders to be sensitized

- 20 ward leaders were sensitized

- 20 CCF members and staff were trained on capacity building on proposal writing

(A complete written proposal and the budget are attached as appendix II)

Table 15: Work Plan – September 2005 to January 2007

OBJECTIVE	KEY ACTIVITIES	Time Frame Years – October 1st. 2005 to January 2007																OUTPUT INDICATOR	RESPONSIBLE PERSON
		1ST, Quart			2nd, Quarter				3rd, Quarter				4th, Quarter						
		O	N	D	J	F	Mr	A	My	J	Jy	A	S	O	N	D	J		
To plan for the expected project activities	Prepare a working plan		ж															Project activities implemented as scheduled	CCF staff and researcher
To learn more about the experience of street children project	Meeting with management team	ж	ж		ж	ж	ж	ж	ж	ж	ж	ж	ж	ж	ж		ж	Good communication between CCF management and CCF members	CCF staff, management team and researcher
Identifications of CCF problems	Preparation of questionnaires for CCF members		ж															Increased knowledge on communication between CCF and the community	Researcher and CCF management
Identifying if community members adhere ready to support street children	Conducting group discussion,, giving questionnaires to members if the community and street children					ж			ж									Increased knowledge on communication between CCF and the community	CCF staff and researcher

Work Plan – September 2005 to January 2007 – Continue

OBJECTIVE	KEY ACTIVITIES	Time Frame Years – October 1st. 2005 to January 2007																OUTPUT INDICATOR	RESPONSIBLE PERSON
		O	N	D	J	F	Mr	A	My	J	Jy	A	S	O	N	D	J		
		1ST, Quart			2nd, Quarter				3rd, Quarter				4th, Quarter						
Community mobilization Sensitization meeting to 40 leaders	Preparation of w/shop. Identification of key people

A day meeting with community leaders | | | | Ж

Ж | | | | | | | | | | | | | Increased knowledge if the important of street children to the community leaders

Increased support from the community leaders and other stake holders | CCF management and researcher |
| Soliciting funds for street children at CCF organization | Preparation for strategies for fund dinner raising Selling invitation cards for fund raising | | | | | | | | Ж | | | | | | | | | Availability of funds to rung the street children project | CCF management and researcher |

Source: Prepared and analyzed by the researcher

Work Plan – September 2005 to January 2007 – Continue

OBJECTIVE	KEY ACTIVITIES	Time Frame Years – October 1st. 2005 to January 2007																OUTPUT INDICATOR	RESPONSIBLE PERSON
		O	N	D	J	F	Mr	A	My	J	Jy	A	S	O	N	D	J		
		1ST, Quart			2nd, Quarter			3rd, Quarter			4th, Quarter									
Capacity building on proposal writing to 20 CCF members and staffs	Preparation of the training on proposal writing Training on proposal writing to CCF management and members												ж					Increased knowledge on proposal writing Increased number of fund raising conducted Adequate funds at CCF organization.	Researcher
Whether the schedule was followed in each event	Prepare a monitoring and evaluation plan					ж												Important aspect of the street children project were assessed	CCF management and researcher
Documentation of the project	Writing the final report											ж	ж	ж	ж	ж	ж	Useful to entire community	Researcher

Source: Prepared and analyzed by the researcher

CHAPTER V

MONITORING, EVALUATION AND SUSTANABILITY

5.0: Introduction:

Monitoring and evaluation is utilized by the organization or project researcher to evaluate the project against its objectives. The monitoring and evaluation should determine whether the project is having an impact and working efficiently. It helps provide input on lessons learned and improvements needed. Monitoring and evaluation can provide:

a) Review and evaluation

b) Problem identification in planning and/or implementation;

c) Needed adjustments

In many organizations, monitoring and evaluation is something that is seen as a donor requirement rather than a management tool. Donors are certainly entitled to know whether their money is being properly spent, and whether it is being well spent. Monitoring and evaluation are both tools that help a project or organization know whether plans are working or not working, and when circumstances have changed. It gives management the information needed to make project decisions and make appropriate changes.

5.1: Monitoring Definition

Monitoring is the systematic collection and analysis of information as a project progresses. It is aimed at improving the efficiency and effectiveness of a project or organization. It is based on targets set and activities planned during the planning phases of work. It helps to keep the work on track, and can let management know when things are going wrong. If done properly, it is an invaluable tool for good management, and it provides a useful base for evaluation. It enables you to determine whether the resources you have available are sufficient and are being well used, whether the capacity you have is sufficient and appropriate, and whether you are doing what you have planned. (Janet Shapiro email: nellshap@hixnet.co.za)

Monitoring and evaluation is part of the planning process whereabouts it can:

a) Help you identify problems and their causes.

b) Suggest possible solutions to problems.

c) Raise questions about assumptions and strategy.

d) Push you to reflect on where you are going and how to get there.

e) Provide you with information and insight.

f) Encourage you to act on the information and insight.

g) Increase the likelihood that you will make a positive development difference. (Janet Shapiro email: nellshap@hixnet.co.za)

i. Monitoring Questions

Monitoring questions were developed and administered to the community leaders and stakeholders in order to bring awareness to the issues being monitored. Issues to be monitored included:

a) How much the community members understood the street children's problems.

b) How knowledgeable the CCF members and staff are on soliciting funds for street children e.g. proposal writing, fund raising.

c) How many street children were enrolled in formal and non formal education

5.1.1: Monitoring Methodology

Participatory monitoring was used to help everyone involved in the progress of the project. Monitoring questions were developed and administered to community leaders and stakeholders in order to raise awareness of the issues being monitored. The issues to be monitored included; the level of knowledge understood by community members on the problems of street children; the level of knowledge gained by CCF staff and members on soliciting funds and support for street children. Furthermore the methods used included focus group discussion, observation, review of participant's record books, attendance register and quarterly reports.

5.1.2: Tools used in Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring and evaluation procedures were conducted by using the following tools:

a. Focus Group Discussion

b. Observation

c. Record Review (MIS)

i. Focus group discussion

The discussion was conducted with CCF board members, management team staff, local government leaders and other stakeholders of the organization in order to understanding the progress of the activities aimed at achieving the goal of street children project.

ii. Observation

Observation was done in order to access how the community members actively participated in different activities during the project implementation. Observation methods were used to access a number of people visiting the centre, either to get more information about street children or to bring donations This was to see how members participated in the decision making process, like visits paid at the two centers of CCF organization. The Management Information System (MIS) was developed for data collection in order to record accurate data. This occurred during the research implementation stage.

iii. **Review of records**

Record review was used to gain an understanding of the usefulness of the material offered during training and the trainee's ability to understand the contents. However, the attendance register helped the monitoring team to monitor the number of people providing visits to the centers per week and the donation rate. Quarterly reports assisted all stakeholders and donors to understand the decisions needed in order to achieve the desired goal.

5.1.3: Monitoring results

Monitoring of project activities was done on weekly basis using qualitative method. Data was manually analyzed and the results showed that about 95 % of all the planned activities were timely done.

a) 20 ward leaders sensitized on street children issues (100%)

b) 200 people reached during fund raising function 80%

c) 20 CCF members and staff received capacity building on proposal writing (100%)

84

Table 16: Monitoring Summary

Objective	Activity	Indicator	Status	Decision made
To enable preparation of the sensitization workshop	Sensitization meeting with wards leaders and other stakeholders	20 ward leaders attended a day meeting	Overall objective, goal and the planned activities were emphasized to ward leaders	General agreement was to help street children of CCF centres
Control the costs and other expenditures	Controlling the running expenses as planned in the budget.	Fair release of the budgeted resources.	At least every budget category was being funded.	The budget sticks to the emergent occurrences.
Enable to raise fund through fund raising	Dinner fund raising involving community members and stakeholders	200 people attended a fund raising function	Availability of funds to run street children activities	General agreement was to help street children of CCF centres
Training facilitation and its outcomes on capacity building	Five days training held to CCF staff and CCF members.	20CCF members and staff attended the training.	The objective aiming at training capacity building on proposal writing to maintained sustainable education for street children of Arusha (see the appendix)	At least number of street children increased at the center and enrolled in formal education

Source: Field data collection and reports from the stakeholders.

5.3: Evaluation

ii: Evaluation Definition

Evaluation is the comparison of actual project impacts against the agreed strategic plans. It deciphers what you have set out to do, what you have accomplished, and how you accomplished it. It can be formative (taking place during the life of a project or organization with the intent of improving the strategy or project structure). It can also be summative (drawing learning's from a completed project or organization that is no longer functioning). Someone once described this as the difference between a check-up and an autopsy! What monitoring and evaluation have in common is that they are geared towards learning from what you are doing and how you are doing it, by focusing on: (Janet Shapiro email: nellshap@hixnet.co.za)

i. Efficiency ii. Effectiveness   iii, Impact

5.3.1: Purpose of evaluation

Evaluation was done to assess the achievement of immediate objectives, output and activities. A team comprising of a researcher, members of the CCF organization and local government leaders were involved in the evaluation. The researcher formulated an evaluation plan which consisted of both formative and summative evaluation. The purpose of the evaluation was to evaluate the successful accomplishment of project objectives.

Formative evaluation is used to assess the current, ongoing program activities, it provides an internal process that compares the planned program with the actual program, and measures the progress made toward meeting the program goals. This evaluation type helps identify problems threatening the program's viability, enabling the program manager and planning group to make mid-course corrections.

The purpose of the evaluation was to access the impact of the project planned activities in order to make decision whether or not to replicate the module elsewhere. Moreover evaluation was to assess the programme in terms of effectiveness, impact on the target group, efficiency and sustainability in order to improve its functioning.

The evaluation was aimed at looking the following;

i. The response of the community members in support of street children issues.

ii. The capacity in soliciting resources for street children project of CCF.

iii. The difference between street children hosted at the centre and those living on the streets of Arusha Municipal.

5.3.2: Methodology

The evaluation was participatory based on the finding from the needs assessments. Questionnaires were developed to gain an understanding on lessons learned, and to determine the project successes /challenges and provide recommendations.

Tools used during evaluation were:

    a. Weekly management minutes

    b. Monthly reports

    c. Data review

    d. Observation

    e. Focus groups

5.3.3: Formative Evaluation

Formative evaluation is a tool which gives information of the status of the project and provides a basis for the future project evaluation. It accesses the current ongoing activities and provides an internal process review that compares the program plans with the actual project results. In order to access the ongoing activities and provide information, evaluation was done five months after the initiation of the street children project.

During the project implementation, information regarding the support of street children at CCF centres was gathered. The information was acquired to gain an

understanding if community involvement on the front end and throughout the project would assist in the reduction of street children in Arusha Municipal. It was observed that involving the community provided favorable results. Community members requested to celebrate their birthdays with street children at the CCF centre. During public holidays, people came to the centre with food and ate with the street children. Some groups organized national park safaris for street children so the children could enjoy seeing different animals. They enjoyed the occasion by playing, eating sweets, chocolate, drinking juices and sodas.

During the formative evaluation the important aspects which were assessed were

- How the project was being implemented, was it operating according to the planned schedule?
- How the progress was made toward reaching the project goal.

Evaluation questions were as indicated at table 17:

Table 17: Formative analysis plan

Evaluation question	Data Source	Sampling approach	Who collect data	Data analysis	Indicators
To what extent was the ghant chart plan being followed as it was in the work plan?	Letters of invitation Written reports Training report Workshop attendance register Meeting minutes reviewed	Random sampling	Community social worker CCF Staff Researcher	Descriptive statistics	No. of activities implemented No. of street children sent to formal and informal education
To what extent did the community people involved in the project were ready to support the project	Observations Attendance register Minutes reviewed Quarterly reports	Random sampling	Community social worker CCF Staff Researcher	Descriptive statistics	No. of resources collected from the stakeholders Amount of funds donated

Formative analysis plan continue

Evaluation question	Data Source	Sampling approach	Who collect data	Data analysis	Indicators
To what extent Did the community participated in the project activities	Observations Attendance register Minutes reviewed Observations Board meetings		Community social worker CCF Staff Researcher		No. of visits paid at the Centres by stakeholders and community members
To what extent has the project improved the life standard of the street children	Observations Quarterly report reviewed Meetings Minutes reviewed	Random sampling	Community social worker CCF Staff Researcher	Descriptive statistics	Decreased No. of street children being sick Decreased No. of street children in the street
Did the resources found used effectively to improve the life standard of the street children	Observations Interviews Quarterly report reviewed Meetings Minutes reviewed	Random sampling	Community social worker CCF Staff Researcher		Increased No. of street children enrolled in formal and informal education

5.3.4: Timeline for Implementation

Project activities which included sensitization workshop and capacity building in proposal writing were done from November 2005 to September 2006. Observation was done on weekly basis in order to see changes of community involvement in the project. A review of document was also done during the process.

5.3.5: Findings

Findings of the formative evaluation were discussed during the meetings. Planning meetings were conducted quarterly. A formal report was prepared for project staff and other stakeholders, which combined survey analysis using frequencies and percentages, qualitative data from sensitization workshop, capacity building training and fund raising training. Observations, and information gathered from the document review was done throughout the year.

1) To what extent has community members has accepted to support the street children project?

   Results show that ninety five percent of the respondents indicated that

   Community members has accepted to support the street children

   of Arusha.

2) To what extent Has CCF project been able to carry out its activities aimed at addressing provision of sustainable education, subsidization and basin needs for street children of Arusha.

   Eighty five percent respondents indicated that CCF Street Children project was able carryout the project of sustainable education to street children of Arusha.

3) To what extent was the Community participated in the project activities.

   Ninety five percent of the respondents indicated community participation was high in implementing the project activities.

Data Sources

Data collection was a continuous system during the lifespan of the project. Baseline data was collected in the beginning of the project to have a reference point from which to monitor the impact. Both qualitative and quantitative methods were used in gathering information.

5.3.6: Study Design and analysis for Summative Evaluation

The summative evaluation focused on the measurable CED outcomes that derive directly from the project including process objective e.g. sensitization workshop,

capacity building, proposal writing and fund raising. It should be noted that the process of data collection was a continuous process throughout the program period. The collected data was compared with the baseline data collected before the start of the project.

5.3.7: Summary results

Evaluation was done as planned, whereby the data collection process was done as a continuous process. This involved different activities which included; review of CCF documents, group discussion with key informants of street children, and observations

Over the life span of the project covering 18 months, the project was successful in achieving its goal of promoting community participation, economic empowerment, and capacity building to CCF organization members on the project of provision of sustainable education, subsidization and basic needs for street children of Arusha.

Table 18: Summative Evaluation Outcome

Project Goal: Provision of sustainable education, subsidization and basic needs for street children of Arusha.	Summative Evaluation results by January 2007		Findings/Results
	Expected outcome	Actual outcome	
Community leader sensitized on street children project	20	20	Increased visits of individual in the centres Increased enrollment of street children in schools Increased health status of street children at the centres
Dinner fundraising conducted to raise funds for street children project	Tsh 7,000	Tsh. 4,600	Increased enrollment of street children in schools Increased health status of street children at the centres
A five day workshop on proposal writing	20	20	Written proposals submitted to donors Increased knowledge on proposal writing Adequate funds at CCF organization

5.4: Sustainability

Sustainability of a project is an essential and crucial aspect in the development progress. The social, political and financial factors are the important elements to consider when looking into the projects' sustainability. The CCF's street children project ensured the sustainability of capacity building given to the CCF members, staff and community. The project identified the problems faced by street children and provided solutions using participatory approach.

In order to sustain the project, the sensitization of community members on the problems of street children, and being fully involved in decision making will be a key item in it's success. The capacity building and managerial skills provided to the staff and members of CCF will help provide support of the street children project. The success realized from this initiative was expected to emerge when those trained members use their knowledge effectively. Moreover, the construction of a vocational training centre at Maji ya Chai which will provide incoming generating activities whereby all the handcraft things manufactured by the street children will be sold.

The organization enjoys good political and social support from the local government leaders. This is evidenced by fully participation during entire life span of the project.

CHAPTER VI

CONCLUSION AND RECOMANDATION

6.0: Conclusion

In Tanzania, like any other country in the world, street children constitute a marginalized group society. They do not have what society considers appropriate relationships with major institutions of childhood such as family, education and health.

The economic crisis of Tanzania has been described as a major cause of poverty which has destroyed the family structure. The traditional mechanism of some tribes, family pressure, and other children becoming orphans contributes to children running to the streets.

This chapter concludes a study undertaken to ascertain the contribution of CCF organization as one of the local Non Government Organization towards the care and support of street children of Arusha region. The lives of street children further the results of slow development, emotional intelligence and life skills; communication, decision making, and negotiations skills. Additionally, these street children often have lack of hope for a future and a low self-esteem.

Despite cultural differences, it needs to be emphasized that street children represent a worldwide phenomenon. The examination of the survey indicates that

the backgrounds of street children, despite some differences, are remarkably similar. The community and government stand accused of failing to address the problem of street children. We as individuals and society have failed to live up to our responsibilities as parents and custodians of the youth. The community tends to hide its head in the sand hoping that the problem will go away. Unfortunately, the problem is not going away, but is increasing in alarming proportions.

There is no longer any reason for governmental complacency. Children are the future of our nation, and Tanzania must make the investment. Street youths are tough, ruthless, unattached, half-educated, and intellectually vulnerable. They are familiar with secrecy, and deception.

Street children of today can be guerrillas and terrorists of tomorrow. The problem can no longer be ignored. It is clear that Tanzanians have no real alarm or government outrage towards this issue. An increasing number of children in our streets will face starvation without our assistance. They are currently at the mercy of unscrupulous individuals, brutal police force, and will die from preventable diseases.

It is argued here that the welfare of our children, particularly street children, cannot be advanced in a situation of declining human development. It is suggested that the Tanzanian government introduce measures to offset the increasing

excesses of free market economy. The idea of welfare states which will oversee protection of children, and other vulnerable members of the society, cannot be ignored.

Nothing can be done to find lasting solutions to the problem of street children unless the street children are involved fully in the participation, decision-making and planning process. We must speak and listen to the street children in order to assist them. We must find out more about their problems and prospects before we can assist them. We cannot formulate plans and strategies without consulting them. It is in this regard that efforts must be done to ensure sustainable development of the street children in Tanzania.

Organizations which are initiating projects to serve the community must do survey to gather information from the people. Organizations need to uncover needs of the community, and what the community believes to be seen as problematic. The need for full involvement, participation, decision-making and ownership of the programs will ensure sustainability of the street children project. Bloemfontein's junior mayor, Thami Mokhutu, once said that the name of "street children" should be changed to "community kids", Mokhutu said, "No Street had ever given birth to a child." - (Bloemfontein's Out in the Cold: Street Children of Mongolia: (A PNA Dispatch archives, By Kristine Weber)

Members of the community tend to forget that they are the ones who bare the consequences of street children. Yet, they are disrespectful to the children by calling them names, and showing neglect and abuse. It is as if members of the community believe that the children were born by the streets and not by human beings.

Another way to lessen chances of children ending up on the streets is to strengthen the institution of the family. As the basic component of society, the family has hardly ever been given adequate recognition by governments. Governments have developed policies aimed towards assisting the elderly, unemployed, and single working women. However, few have focused specifically on strengthening the cohesion of the family as a component of development strategy.

There is a growing need for African countries; Tanzania being one of them, to formulate and implement dynamic Child Development Policies if we are to be serious in dealing with this problem.

6.1: Recommendation

i.   The collective results of the survey conducted to support the street children project of CCF in Arusha Municipal have shown that if the community is involved in the programme, they will contribute to supporting the street children.

ii.   The research carried out in three wards of Arusha Municipal showed that community members had different perceptions of their own roles in supporting the street children. The formation of different NGOs within the community had been viewed as the entities to help groups of vulnerable people.

iii.   Most non-government organizations are donor dependant. Therefore, if a donor chooses to withdraw from supporting a project, the target group suffers more. The researcher observed that non-government organizations were created by the development of a small group of people interested in serving a certain issue in the community.

iv.   The community members have good intentions of helping vulnerable groups; their approach in initiating the project was not accurate. When initiating projects, they were remiss in the research implementation stage.

v.   Community members must be involved when initiating any project within the community. They are needed to identify the problems and collectively determine possible solutions. The results of my surveys, as a researcher (SNHU student), involved community members, children in the street and street children at CCF centre.

vi.   The community will benefit if its members are involved at the beginning of the project. The community will benefit from members directly participating and being decision makers of the project.

vii.   Strengthen the capacity of families to protect and care for children by providing economic, psychosocial and other support. This may be done in a number of ways including provision of psychosocial support, and prolonging the lives of people infected by HIV AIDS (to care for their children).

viii.   Support community-based responses by outlining the key elements of community mobilization, including the involvement of local leaders. Furthermore, organizing and supporting cooperative activities. The activities could provide community care support for street children and young people lacking family support. Raise awareness to create a supportive environment for street children affected by poverty, violence, orphans, and peer pressure

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