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**" AN ASSESSMENT OF THE CONTRIBUTION OF TUMAINI LOVE AND
HOPE CHILDREN CENTER TO THE STREET CHILDREN AND YOUNG
PEOPLE IN DODOMA URBAN DISTRICT: THE CASE OF MSALATO AND
BIHAWANA HOMES."**

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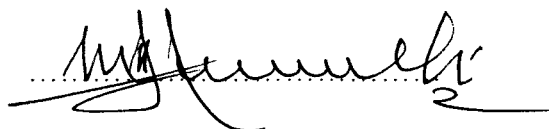
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The undersigned certifies that he has read and recommends to OUT/SNHU for acceptance, a project paper entitled.

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Name of Supervisor: Prof. Japhet M.M. Ndaro



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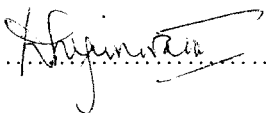
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DECLARATION

I Deogratias L. Njunwa hereby declare that this project is the result of my Own work and has not been presented for a similar award in any other institute of Higher learning.

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DEDICATION

I dedicate this work to my family and particularly to my youngest son Dick.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This paper would not have taken this shape without close cooperation received from different individuals who contributed directly or indirectly to this project.

In this respect, may I express my sincere gratitude and appreciation to my instructors of the course particularly Mr. Michel Adjibodou and Mr. Felician Mutasa.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

OAU	-	Organization of African Unity
AU	-	African Union
UN	-	United Nations
ILO	-	International Labour organization
IPEC	-	International Programme on the Elimination of child Labour.
TACOSODE	-	The Tanzania Council For Social Development
NGO	-	Non Governmental Organization
CBO	-	Community Based Organization
DHS	-	Demographic Health Survey
MOLYDS	-	Ministry of Labour and Youth Development and Sports
MOCDWAC	-	Ministry of Community Development, Women Affairs and Children
TLHCC	-	Tumaini Love and Hope Children Center
OTTU	-	Organization of Tanzania Trade Union
TAMWA	-	Tanzania Media Women Association
UNICEF	-	United Nations International Children Education Fund
NNOC	-	National Net work of Organization working with children in Tanzania

ABSTRACT.

This study was carried out with the main aim of assessing how Tumaini Love and Hope children center has faired in its noble task of meeting the needs of street children and young people. Specific objectives of the study included: (i) to investigate the nature and magnitude of the problems of street children and young people in relation to factors contributing to their abandonment from home and becoming street vendors; (ii) to identify current attempts to rehabilitate street children and young people; (iii) to examine the extent to which the center has attempted to offer social services to the street children and young people; (iv) to examine what street children and young people have learnt or gained at the respective sub- center; and finally (v) recommend on appropriate measures to deal with street children and youths affairs for their sustainable development. Four hypothesis were formulated to guide the study. They include: (i) The migration of street children and young people to towns is mainly caused by Economic / social hardships they face at their respective homes; (ii) Rehabilitation and reformation of street children and young people by the center has changed their behaviour and conduct; (iii) Education and other social services provided by the center have contributed to the improvement of knowledge, skills and satisfaction of street children and young people; and (iv) self help scheme involvement at the sub-centers has helped street children and young people to gain experience on how to raise their economic status and self employment. The study methodology included literature review and field survey by using various methods of data collection

Such as direct observation, focus group discussion, life history and open and semi-structured questionnaire.

The study concluded that : (i) The root cause for the shifting of street children and young people to towns and becoming street vendors is poverty, that results from the economic hardships that their parents face at their places of origin. (ii) The Tumaini center had played a recommendable job on rehabilitation and reformation of street children and young people. (iii) The social services provided by the Tumaini center had quite significantly contributed to the improvement of street children and young people's knowledge, skill and satisfaction (iv) The involvement of street children and young people had also been quite significantly helped to gain experience and how to raise their economic status and search for self employment. The study recommendations included:(i) The central government, local authorities and other rural development agencies should device measures of helping the general public especially parents guardians of street children and young people, who are basically farmers, with capital so that they may invest more in Agriculture which is their major occupational activity. (ii) The Tumaini center is required to ensure that the registered street children and young people stay at their sub-centers until when they are officially re- unified with their respective families. (iii) The central government, local authorities and other interested stakeholders (both local and International) concerned with the deals of street children and young people should play their part in supporting the Tumaini children center and other interested organizations so that they might offer equitable social services to the street children and young people. (iv) After reformation the re- unified young people should be provided with soft loans in order to boost them in terms of initial capital so that they can invest it for their future developments and sustainability.

CHAPTER ONE

COMMUNITY BASED ORGANISATION BACKGROUND

1.1 Introduction

This Study is about the Impact of Tumaini Love and Hope Children Center on Street Children and Young People in Dodoma Urban district. The center cares for children and young people at two sub – centers, namely Msalato and Bihawana.

The study was specifically intended to provide an assessment on how Tumaini Children Center has attempted to meet the needs of the street Children and Young People in the Municipality.

Apart from the street children and young people residing at the two sub – centers , the study also covered the re – unified children and young people who after being counseled and reformed were sent back to their respective homes or places of origin.

The Tumaini Love and Hope Children Center was purposely established in order to take care of the street children and young people. It was also established to reduce the problem of the ever increasing number of street children in the Dodoma Municipality and other surrounding areas. The center is among the few non- governmental and community based organizations in the Dodoma Municipality which work for and with street children and young people.

1.2 History of its Establishment.

The center is located in Dodoma Municipality opposite the National Bank of Commerce, Mazengo Branch along Kuu Street. It was established in 1993 by the Roman Catholic Diocese of Dodoma and was fully registered in 1997 under the Government Act Number 4 of the year 1968. The center started with 10 boys in 1993, and so far now it has managed to serve over 400 street boys and girls. The center has two sub-centers, Msalato and Bihawana. Msalato sub-center keeps children while Bihawana sub-center keeps older children commonly called young people. Some of these young people are those already addicted by drugs. These are kept separate for special attention and counseling.

1.3 Background Information to the study.

In 1989, the UN General Assembly adopted the Convention on the Rights of the child, a document elaborating the rights of children all over the world, regardless of their race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion. This convention was the first human rights document to contain both civil and political, as well as social, economic and cultural rights, and went on to become the most widely ratified human rights document in the World. (UN General Assembly, 1989).

Both the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948) and the United Nations had proclaimed that the child is entitled to special care and assistance and was convinced that the family, as a fundamental group of the society and the natural environment for the growth and well - being of all its members and particularly children, should be afforded the necessary protection and assistance so that it can fully assume its responsibilities within the community. This means that the child requires full and

harmonious development of his / her personality and grow up in a family environment in an atmosphere of happiness, love and understanding. The Declaration on Rights of the child also indicated that “the child” because of reasons of its physical and mental immaturity, needs special safeguards and care, including appropriate legal protection, before as well as after birth.

In 1990, Africa leaders under the auspices of the Organization of African Unity, adopted the African charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child. Earlier on the assembly of Heads of state and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its Sixteenth Ordinary Session in Monrovia, Liberia from 17th to 20th July 1979, had recognized the need to take appropriate measures to promote and protect the Rights and Welfare of the African child.

The assembly noted with concern that the situation of most African Children remained critical due to the unique factors of their socio - economic, cultural, traditional and developmental circumstances, natural disasters, armed conflicts, exploitation and hunger and on account of the child’s physical and mental immaturity needed special safeguards and care (OAU, 1990).

Generally, the assembly document covered the same ground as for the UN General Assembly convention but also placed value on the positive traditions and practices that exist in African societies concerning children. The documents referred to above posed a challenge to all street children stakeholders that when tackling children associated issues they needed to adhere to the principles of the Rights and Welfare of the child as contained in the declaration, conventions and other instruments of the organization of

African Unity. Further adherence should be in the United Nations Convention on the rights of the Child, and the AU (African Unity) Heads of state and Governments Declaration on the Rights and Welfare of the African Child.

In this project paper which assesses what the Tumaini Children Center had done in caring for street children, the issue of the principles of Human Rights and Welfare of street children was looked into as one of the key elements in the entire assessment process.

1.4 Mission

To rehabilitate, counsel and offer social services to street children and young people and after reformation re-unify them with their respective families.

1.5 Objectives of the center

Tumaini Love and Hope Children Center has the following objectives:-

- (i) To rehabilitate and reform the moral conduct of the street children and young people.
- (ii) To advocate and defend for the rights of the street children and young people.
- (iii) To accommodate the street children and young people and provide them with shelter, food and medical services.
- (iv) To teach them different things that can make them acquire skills, knowledge, change in attitude and behaviour.
- (v) To re – unify the Street children and Young people with their families.

1.6 Activities /Programs of the Center

The Tumaini Love and Hope Children Center performs its activities by focusing on two main programs:-

- (i) Street children and young people
- (ii) Actions against hazardous child labour.

♦ Activities under street children and young people:-

- (i) The rehabilitation and reformation of the street children and young people.
- (ii) Provision of education to street children and young people at primary, secondary level and vocational training by accessing them with school materials and school fees.
- (iii) Involvement of street children and young people in self-help activities to make them self – reliant.
- (iv) Identification of street children and young people. Normally the center prefers children between 7 – 13 years and young people between 12 – 18 years.
- (v) Family tracing and re - unification of street children and young people after they have been reformed.

♦ Activities under Action against hazardous child labour

Following the efforts of the ILO, International Programme on the Elimination of child Labour (IPEC) and the efforts of TACOSODE, Tumaini Love and Hope Children Center has been at the forefront in dealing with actions against Hazardous child labour. The center focuses on the following main areas when carrying out child labour activities:-

- (i) **The Indigenous sector** - This is a sector that involves petty businesses that these children are engaged in such as selling water, groundnuts, eggs and the like.
- (ii) **House boys and girls** – These are engaged in indoor activities/.
- (iii) **Involvement in sexuality issues.**

Some are involved in facilitating the move or directly involved in sexual deals. The main concern here is to identify them and giving possible advice to those who employ them. According to the recent data available at the center, the center managed to identify 844 child labour cases out of which 468 were boys and 376 were girls. (Tumaini children centers records).

1.7 Assignment .

1.7.1 Assignment Given

My assignment was to assess the Impact of Tumaini Love and Hope Children Center on street children and young people in Dodoma Urban District. The assignment covered the Msalato and Bihawana children homes and the already re-unified young people within Dodoma town. After the assessment I was instructed to extract an implementation plan to which the Tumaini Love and Hope Children Center and other interested parties in street children could in future work on.

1.7.2 Statement of the problem of street children and young people.

The Tumaini Children Center is located within Dodoma Municipal council and provides social services to children especially those who have lost their parents. The center also serves children who loiter in town after having lost contacts with their parents or guardians . Other children served by the center are those who have migrated to town for the ill-founded intention of securing employment.

The existence of street children is a reflection of global economic structure in which Tanzania is operating. In actual fact, all over the World, it is the urban centers that experiences such kind of children who are destitute and homeless. In most of the Third World countries, the problem of street children is very alarming and shocking. These children hardly get enough food to sustain life. They are exposed to various diseases, colds, rain, sunshine and all sorts of hardships and abuse. They have no permanent places to live and so they sleep outside in very tiny pavements. As far as clothing is concerned, they wear rags and most of them walk bare – footed without shoes.

This study was intended to provide an assessment on how Tumaini children center has fared in its noble task of meeting the needs of street children. In the assessment study, several issues were addressed. Among them, the following were dealt with in the study:-

- What are the causes of the ever increasing number of street children?.
- What is the effectiveness of social services provided by the center to the street children and young people e.g. Health, Education and other basic necessities?
- What participatory roles played by the center in making the locations of these street children within the Dodoma Municipality?
- How are the surrounding communities in this area of study, capacitated in order to reduce the increasing number of street children?.
- How beneficiaries had derived benefit or gains especially those trained / counselled by the center as well as those sent back home under the re – unification programme?

1.8 Objectives of the Study.

This study had the following objectives:-

1.8.1 The Main objective.

The main objective of this study was to assess the impact of Street Children and Young People program based at the Tumaini Children Center in Dodoma urban. The assessment covered the period from 1997 - 2004.

1.8.2 The Specific objectives :-

- To investigate the nature and magnitude of the problems of street children and young people in relation to factors contributing to their abandonment from home and becoming street vendors.
- To identify current attempts to rehabilitate street children and young people.
- To examine the extent to which the center has attempted to offer social services to the street children and young people.
- To examine what the street children and young people have learnt or gained at their respective sub- centers.

1.9 Hypotheses .

In order to answer the questions raised in the statement of the problem, meet the specific objectives and other requirements of this project, the study was guided by the following hypotheses:-

Hypotheses 1.

The migration of street children and young people to towns is mainly caused by Economic / Social hardships they face at their respective homes.

Indicators.

- Number of street children and young people abandoned or neglected by their parents.
- Number of street children and young people abused by drunkard parents.
- Number of street children and young people affected by broken marriages/ separation.
- Number of street children and young people affected by economic hard ships or poverty at home.
- Number of street children and young people who ran from home due to punishments and overwork.
- Number of street children and young people who ran from home in search for Education.
- Types of occupational activities of parents or guardians of street children and young peoples.

Hypotheses 2

Rehabilitation and reformation of street children and young people by the center has changed their behaviour and conduct.

Indicators.

- Number of rehabilitation centers
- Number of street children and young people who had been rehabilitated.
- Number of street children and young people who had been re – unified with their parents.
- Number of street children and young people who keep in contact with their families.

Hypotheses 3.

Education and other social services provided by the center have contributed to the improvement of knowledge, skills and satisfaction of street children and young people.

Education (Indicators)

- Educational levels of street children and young people
- Types of skills and knowledge acquired
- Number of Children and attending primary, secondary, vocational training .

Other Social Services (Indicators)

- Types and adequacy of social services provided by the Center
- Kinds of materials/ things provided by the center.

Hypotheses 4.

Self help schemes involvement at the sub-centers has helped street children and young people to gain experience on how to raise their economic status and self employment.

Indicators

- Types of Economic activities learned by street children and young people at the sub- centers.
- Types of Economic activities being undertaken by re – unified children and young people.
- Employment levels (self employed, employed by central, Local Government or any other organization)
- Estimated income levels of re-unified children and young people
- Type and number of assets owned by former street children and young people.

1.10 Justification of the study.

The findings obtained from this study will be useful to other project researchers who are interested in examining more about the topic related to this field of study. Thus some findings of the study will be used as a secondary source of information. In addition to this, the findings of the study will provide as guidelines to planners, policy makers, community based and Non- Governmental organizations and other international bodies to formulate policies which in turn can reduce the problem of the ever increasing number of street children in towns.

The results of the study will also provide some information to street children caretakers, Non-Governmental and community based Organizations, Government and other institutions or agencies that can be used to determine the trend of the problems being addressed. Further, the results of this study will be an invaluable resource, as it will enable all stakeholders who are dealing with street children issues to get the real picture of the problem and possibly develop strategies to overcome them. This will give the entire society as a whole a challenge to participate in formulating strategic plans to reduce this problem.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction.

This chapter reviews the most recent literature on the project topic. It consists texts, review lists of different academic backgrounds, government journals, policies, websites and other relevant sources of information.

The Chapter is divided into three parts i.e. the theoretical literature review, the empirical literature review and policy literature review. Where as the theoretical literature review deals with conceptual issues, the empirical literature review examines studies that have been done on street children world wide and policy literature review goes through different policy issues pertaining to street children and young people.

2.2 Theoretical literature review.

2.2.1. Definition of street children and Young people.

According to the chambers Twentieth Century Dictionary (Mac Donald, 1972) a “Child” is considered to be a very young person (up to the age of Sixteen just for the purpose of some acts of parliament). On the other hand, street persons / children on the street are considered to be victims of being homeless, destitute and in the street to be those children practicing prostitution.

Young people are considered to be persons in their early life or state of being young or the period immediately succeeding child hood (ibid).

Other scholars had been trying to conceptualize on who is to be considered a “child” . On defining a child (Lubyama, 1977) states that the Law of Tanzania does not talk about “Children” instead it talks about “minors”. If a person is under the age of 21, then she / he is a minor and we say that 21 is the age of the majority. According to section 2 of Age of Majority Ordinance every person domiciled in Tanzania shall attain full age and cease to be under any disability of minority at the beginning of the 18th anniversary of the day he /she was born. In this particular case it means that anybody under eighteen is a “minor or a child “. The Law of marriage Act (No. 5 of 1972) defines “an infant child” as an individual who had not attained the age of eighteen years (section 2 of law of Marriage Act 1971). In the United Kingdom for instance, children are considered to occupy a specific social position. According to their adult policy put into practice, they evaluate children basing on the proposition that they lack essential abilities and characteristics of adulthood. It was emphasizes by (Mayall, 1999) that children are regarded as a minority group in national power structures.

2.2.2. Theoretical explanation on causes of Street children

Theoretically, according to the Children Development Policy, (1996) it was statistically indicated that children in Tanzania constitute more than 46 percent of the entire population. It was also believed that every family has at least not less than four children. On writing about the role of the Law towards children’s welfare in Tanzania (Kinemo, 1993) argued that speaking about children’s in Tanzania means referring to about more than half of the population of Tanzania. Kinemo, further argued that it is this section of the population which due to its physical and intellectual insufficiencies is susceptible to a wide range of problems including abuse (ibid).

In most urban areas there has been a rapid increase of the population due to rural – urban migrants who normally come to towns with various motives. Street children and young people are typical examples of such migrants. Gilbert and Guggler commented that when such people are asked as to why do they move to towns, the common reason is search for better prospects in the urban economy. But according to them (Gilbert and Guggler, 1981) concluded that although many people prefer moving to the city, some prefer to stay in the rural environment in which they were born and brought up, provided it offers a similar standard of living to them and equivalent prospects to their children.

A review of the existing studies suggest that most children and young people come to towns with a motive to fetch for survival and others for employment. Unfortunately they end up without any form of gainful survival nor employment. This is in line with what Todaro (1969) suggested in that poor rural unemployed migrants are driven to urban areas to initiate informal sector activities where the marginal productivity of labour is close to zero.

With such a situation of rapid increase of the population (street children and young people) , many planners have been complaining of the imbalances in terms of the population size and densities of large cities. The towns or cities have been holding more people than their capacities in terms of Economic and Social facilities and hence creating the shortage of adequate service, congested streets, poor housing, squatting and slums (World bank, 1994) .

Recently, the expression “street children has become a common phenomenon in our societies. It is talked about in the street as well as at official conferences and workshops. The term “street children “ is now a multi dimensional problem which include children exposure to drugs, sexual abuse, child labour, child prostitution or lack of good guidance regarding behavior and conduct. It is indeed very alarming to find children involved in sexual deals although they haven’t even reached their puberty (Temba,1999) .This is a total destruction of the future generation and there is need to find immediate means to arrest this situation.

Early pregnancies between (12 –18 years) is a common problem facing a girl children in Tanzania. According to the demographic health survey (DHS, 1992) 59% of teenage girls were found pregnant while 20% of women admitted to hospitals with incomplete abortions were teenagers. Following the Fourth World conference on Women that was held in Beijing, China from September 4th – 15th, 1995, Tanzania women delegation that attended that forum are at the fore front in developing a strong chapter on children particularly the girl child. This chapter is currently being implemented in Tanzania.

Although the Fourth World conference on women in Beijing put more emphasis on the girl child still his excellency President Benjamin William Mkapa in his speech at the (Presentation of the Beijing platform of action 1996) emphasized that its true that globally girls have suffered specific forms of gender discrimination but they are not exempted by law.

According to the constitution of Tanzania of 1977 (as amended in 1984 by Act NO.5)

the rights of children are spelt out as:-

“ Every person (including a child) is entitled to recognition and respect for his dignity)”.

Article 13 states further that:-

“ Every person including a child is entitled without discrimination to equal opportunity before the law”.

In this regard, Tanzania takes what is stipulated by law as a tool in dealing with children affairs. That's why the government of the United Republic of Tanzania in collaboration with different development partners, Local NGO's and CBO's speaks out for the implementation of the platform of action for interest and betterment of the Tanzanian child.

2.2.3 Children and young people with disabilities

Generally disability is understood as inability, particularly when it involves limitations on mobility caused by paralysis or other difficulties in using arms and legs. Causes of disability in childhood vary, but it is evident that many could be prevented by proper health care, underlining the link between disability and poverty (UNICEF, 1999b:316)

There has been a general widespread misconception about people with disabilities such that many hold the view that individuals with disabilities has no place in mainstream society. This has been observed among school administrators, teaching staff and students in different educational institutions. In this regard a clearly defined policy on educating disabilities is yet to be developed in Tanzania. Only a few children and young people with moderate disabilities attend pre-schools and this depends on parents

who can afford. The children and young people with disabilities lack appropriate special needs services. According to (Mboya 1992 in UNICEF 1999b: 96-97) children and young people with severe disabilities, generally have no educational opportunities.

2.3. Empirical literature review

According to (an evaluation workshop report on the Training of labour inspectors on child labour that was held on 22nd – 23rd December 1997) at Masuka Village Hotel in Morogoro, the labour inspectors gave their experience through a report that was submitted at the workshop.

Among 7 selected case studies presented by labour inspectors at the workshop, the review was confined to only 3 case studies of the inspection and the other 2 studies were drawn from other sources.

2.3.1 The case of child prostitution

The Labour Inspectors held an inspection case study focusing on child prostitution in the city of Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania. The overall report indicated that child prostitution rate in the city was very high. Through interviews, it was revealed that children who are practicing prostitution in Dar-es Salaam mainly come from Singida, Mwanza, Kagera, Mbeya and Lindi regions. The report uncovered areas which had high rates of child prostitution occurrences to be Ferry / Kivukoni, Ohio Street, California dreamer, Cameo and the old Post Office.

During the inspection visit a total of 67 children practicing prostitution were tracked. Through interviews conducted by the Labour inspectors, among 67 tracked children 32 children revealed that the reasons which compelled them to join prostitution included economic hard ships in their families while 26 children claimed of mistreatment and

frustrations by their parents, steps mother / father or relatives. Suprisingly enough, 6 said that they joined prostitution because of sexual urge while 4 children claimed to have joined prostitution as a result of using drugs. It was also learnt from the report that the labour inspectors also traced the forms of payment which child prostitutes get. This varied from one place to the other. The report revealed that they earned between Tshs 5,000/= to Tshs 10,000/= per act and Tshs 15,000 to Tshs 30,000/= for one night. It was also learnt that those practicing prostitution to more attractive and expensive hotels earned more than that.

Having learnt of hazards which child prostitutes are subjected to: like sexual transmitted diseases such as AIDS, Gonorrhea and Syphilis, the report concluded that child prostitution was an intolerable form of child labour which need to be addressed by all concerned people. It was recommended in the report that prostitution should be disallowed by the law. In this regard the law should be enforced in order to protect children from such practices and maintain their basic rights which are violated.

The report also suggested a number of measures to be instituted to curb the practice. The government should enhance youth development schemes by injecting some capital in urban and rural areas that can absorb the majority of teenage girls who are susceptible to prostitution because of lack of means of income. The report also urged village government to introduce by laws which would be used to punish those parents / guardians who mistreat children to the extent of making them run away from home.

The report also established that one of the ways in which child prostitution can be reduced or eradicated is to provide basic necessities to the children. This can be attained by introducing harmony in the family as well as abolishing some cultural practices which violate basic human rights. Finally, the report concluded by

establishing that since prostitution is done in secret, it is very difficult to detect. So in order to combat this problem an in-depth study is needed.

2.3.2 The case of the Mine boys and young people at Mererani Tanzanite (Arusha).

The labour inspectors (ibid) carried out an inspection at Mererani Tanzanite mines in Arusha. The main objectives of the inspection was to identify the nature of the activities done at the mining sites and secondly to determine the magnitude of child labour problems in Mererani mining locality.

During the inspection it was revealed that the main activities at the mine included: digging and sorting of Gemstone from heaps of sand, carrying bags of sand out of the ground mining tunnel and supplying water, milk and soft drinks. It was observed that the majority of the children were engaged in carrying bags containing more than 5 kgs from the underground to the surface. These boys are called “Nyoka” (Snakes) because they can easily slip deep down into the mines because of the smallness of their bodies. These children are also suppliers of water, milk and soft drinks underground.

From the experience gained from Mererani mines, the inspectors revealed that children were subjected to different hazards such as arduous climatic condition, dangerous animals and insects, snakes, risk of infectious disease and swollen legs. The inspectors observed that some of the children walk for more than 7 km a day because the majority of the children can not afford to pay Tshs 300/= as fare. The findings also demonstrated that children do not have specific working time nor time for resting. The environment in which these children work is dirty and badly maintained. The mine working children live in filthy environment where the sanitation conditions are very poor, no water or toilets. The underground condition is humid, hot and polluted by carbon monoxide

gases from compressors used to pump air. The dusty, gasses and the explosives that are used to blast rocks produces choking smell that is experienced by every one inside the mine.

It was found, through interviews that the majority of the parents are not aware of the hazards which mine children face inspite of various sensitization, educating seminars and workshops conducted by the Ministry of Labour ,Youth Development and Sports (MOLYDS) and other Local /International social partners such as OTTU, TAMWA and UNICEF.

The study report concluded that there was an urgent need for educating and sensitizing the society as a whole as regards the rights of children. Sensitization seminars should aim at permanently awaking parents towards their responsibility to take care, protect, love their children and provide basic education to their children regardless of their gender differences. The report also recommended the establishment of village committees and children bodies which are strongly vested with powers to oversee the welfare of children. It was suggested that such committee should directly be linked to the Department of social Welfare or Ministry of Community Development, Women Affairs and Children (MOCDWAC). The committees should be entrusted with the task of uncovering any mistreatments against children and take serious measures against people who are found employing children or abusing children's rights.

2.3.3 The Case of the Children Working on small Scale Tobacco Growers in

Urambo District, Tabora Region.

Labour inspectors (op cit) conducted an inspection in Urambo District, Tabora Region in 1997 .The main objective of the inspection was to generate some empirical data which could help to support or negate the existence of child labour among small scale tobacco growers. The inspection specifically aimed at determining the magnitude of the child labour problem, identify the hazardous conditions facing child workers in Tabocco production and finally develop some intervention measures which could be imposed to arrest the situation of child labour among small scale tobacco growers. In this respect, three villages were visited namely Vumilia, Motomoto and Imalamakoye.

During the inspection, the inspectors revealed that at Vumilia Village, the employment of children under 15 years was a common phenomenon. It was revealed that most of the employed children were either school dropouts or had never attended school.

It was also revealed that in Nsende, Kalema and Ukondamoyo villages there were 50 children aged between 13 to 15 years who were employed by small scale tobacco growers. In the course of the inspection 13 children who were all males were interviewed. These were given specific task of watering tobacco nurseries.

It was found through interviews that the majority of employed children come from Kigoma region (specifically from Kasulu and Kibondo districts), Singida, Dodoma and Igunga district in Tabora Region. It was revealed that these children are employed in tobacco farms during the peak tobacco season and at the end of the season they returned home with different items such as radios, and new clothes which attracted other children to get engaged in tobacco farms as labourers. The average employment status indicated that children were employed seasonally at a pay of Tshs 60,000/= . However it was observed by the inspectors that some children get very little at the end of the season because of some deductions made by their employers as repayment for treatment costs and other services rendered to them during the season.

From the experience gained from the tobacco farms, the inspectors revealed that the pattern of employment compelled children to forego schooling at the expense of getting engaged in child labour. The daily working conditions for the children were poor and no resting days. Actually employers consider working children on rest when they go for cooking and eating. It was also learnt that working children are not provided with any protective gears. So hazardly, the children were vulnerable to snake bites, thorn bushes, inhaling toxic acid and chemicals when spraying tobacco pesticides. The working children sustain injuries when cutting trees and after walking long distances to where tobacco plots are located. Some tobacco farms are located 20 km away from the village. The working children complained of backache when grading and packing tobacco. This was revealed as a task found to be so difficult for children to perform.

The study report recommended that leaders in Urambo district from the village level to district level should take immediate measures to arrest the situation of employing children under 15 years. The report also recommended that there was a need to develop effective intervention strategies in Urambo District to address the issue of child labour among small scale tobacco growers. It was suggested that the focus on this issue should be directed towards the areas like Kigoma and Singida regions which are the main source of child labour supply for Urambo tobacco farms.

As a result of the difficult conditions experienced by children in the tobacco farms, such children end up in urban areas such as Tabora, Kigoma and Urambo as street beggars. This situation increases the number of street children in urban areas.

2.3.4 Children and young people in the streets

There are widespread misconceptions and reasons about street children and young people. Among the most persistent reasons include orphanage and poverty (and especially people suffering from leprosy). The evidence however paints a different picture. One study found that only 4% of street children were born out of wedlock, and only 28% were children of divorced parents. According to Mwakyanjala (1993 in UNICEF 1999b: 82), almost all the children, had a low standard of education. Another study indicated that most parents of street children lived in rural areas, and that a large percentage of their fathers were farmers. Most children had left home at around the age of 12 years of age (Mulder 1995 in UNICEF, 1999 b: 82).

Other studies have indicated that children do not end up on the street due to a single cause, but are pushed into the streets by a combination of several factors that make life impossible within the home .These include economic strain and physical abuse (Rajani and Kudrati, 1993) .While on the street, the street children face challenges including

bearing the brunt of public discrimination and repeated harassment by police (UNICEF 1999b:256). Girls on the streets tend to be much fewer in number, but are highly vulnerable to harassment abuse and risk to STIs including HIV/ AIDS (UNICEF,1999b: 258). All the same, children do not simply resign themselves to their fate. Most of the street children have shown remarkable resilience in the face of these challenges and often have formed strategic alliances with other children and adults to protect themselves.

2.3.5 Children in commercial sex work

Most children involved in commercial sex in Tanzania are aged 14 – 17 years and the vast majority of them are girls. There is however, a more recent trend of boys engaging in this work as well. Children engaged in commercial sex cite poverty as the main cause of their situation (70%) and many have little opportunity to receive education. Almost all the children interviewed during ILO – IPEC study in 2001 claimed that their income from commercial sex work was not enough to cover daily needs (ILO – IPEC, 2001).

Recent studies have revealed that girls involved in prostitution come from poor rural areas and simply arrive in towns or cities with hope of securing employment. Since they cannot find work immediately, they survive on meagre pay as barmaids or child domestic sex. Some girls reported that early pregnancy and expulsion from school drive them from home to the city. Other children involved in sex work, although far fewer, include street children (9%) and children orphaned by HIV/AIDS (8%) (ILO – IPEC, 2001). Some researchers have suggested that many young girls engage in sexual bartering not only in order to survive, but also to acquire consumer goods (Luguga and Ndyetabula 1995 in UNICEF, 1999b: 87). According to the Tanzania Red Cross

Society and Danish Red Cross 1994 in UNICEF, 1999b: 87), other girls were reported to have been coerced into sex and exploited by adult men both for economic and material gain.

2.4 Policy

2.4.1 Introduction

This subsection of the literature review attempts to review different policy issues and proposals that have been developed in order to handle Children and youth developments in Tanzania. The discussion under the children's development policy will dwell on the reasons for its establishment, implementation, shortcomings and recommended measures for future developments of the policy.

2.4.2 Establishment of children's development policy

The initial preparations for the children's development policy started in 1991 and the cabinet authorized its implementation in October 1996. The existence of the children's development policy follows the implementation of the Agreement on Children's Rights and Declaration of their survival, protection and development in order to upgrade the lives of the children.

2.4.3 Reasons for the establishment of the children's development policy.

According to the Ministry of Community Development, Women Affairs and Children (Children development Policy, 1996 op cit) there are several reasons as to why the children's development policy was established:- These include:- to explain the meaning of the child in the Tanzania context; to educate the general public on the children's basic rights; to show the direction on children's survival, protection and development; to show the direction on how to up – bring the children leaving in difficult situations; to

educate the society to understand the basic problems of the child; to show and direct children on how they can become good citizens; to clearly explain the responsibility of the child, parents, guardians, society, institutions and the government on how to plan, coordinate and implement plans relevant to children; to insist on the responsibility of both parents on care and up – bringing of the child; to educate the society on how to inherit good traditions and customs to their children and to ensure the establishment of laws that go against bad actions that violate or deprive the rights of the child.

2.4.4 Implementation of the children's development policy.

Since when the problem of the street children came to be recognized early 1989 and following the establishment of children's development policy in 1996, the government and other community institutions had been delivering social services to children by providing:- Care, meals and clothings, primary/ secondary education, vocational training, health services, sports, recreation and re- unification of the children with their families.

The government had also been offering training, technical consultation to those running the children centers as well as monitoring and making follow ups of the activities done by institutional communities dealing with service delivery to street children and young people.

2.4.5 Short comings in the children's development.

The current short comings in the children's development policy had been pointed out by the supporters of its implementation ie the Ministry of Labour, Youth Development and Sports (MOLYDS); the International Labour Organisation (ILO), the National Network of Organizations working with Children in Tanzania (NNOC) and other children interested parties.

According to the above supporters of the children's development policy, apart from the efforts currently being put in the service delivery, still nation- wide there are some shortfalls in delivering social services to street children and young people. These shortfalls include the general setbacks of the operations in running the children's centers and others being the responsibility of the government as follows:-

- No established criteria of establishment and running the centers that are vested with the responsibility of delivering services to the street children.
- No good procedures of registering street children centers
- No, known standardized system of delivering service to the street children.
- No, developed plan that can educate the public on the acute problem of street children.
- No, stability in monitoring follow up, auditing and evaluation of centers activities in caring for street children.
- Female children not being serviced at most of the centers.
- No motive in re – unifying the street children with their parents and guardians.
- Administrative issues consuming most of the time as opposed to street children issues like counseling, conduct reformation

(Molyds, ILO 2001).

2.4.6 Recommended measures on Children's development

However the supporters of the children's development policy (ie. the ministry of Labour, Youth Development and Sports, ILO and other interested parties in street children's issues had made some recommendations. They recommended that in order to save children from street life short term and long term measures need to be taken.

Among the recommended short-term measures are: to provide street children with

temporary place to stay; to provide services for meals and clothings; to provide education, counseling, health service, recreation and sports and making close enquires on the life of street children and young people.

Long term measures that need to be adhered to include:- building economic capacity of the families so that families may be able to solve the problems of their children; build a sustainable base in the up – bringing of children, family and the community as a whole and ensuring re- unification of the children with their families.

In order to strengthen the implementation of the children's development policy, the National Network of Organizations working with Children in Tanzania (NNOC, 2003) had prepared a proposal as to what is required to be contained within the new children's Act for Tanzania in order for this legislation to provide care and protection required for children within the country. The Act is yet to be enacted. This proposal based on the principles of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child and on rules and guidelines adopted by the United Nations General Assembly. On care of children the proposal gave recommendations on the roles of the parents/ guardians, the roles of the community and roles of courts/ward Tribunals in order to safeguard the rights of the children.

The Ministry of Labour, Youth Development and Sports and the International Labour Organisation (MOLYDS, ILO op cit) recognizes efforts already put in place in combating child labour especially its worst forms, but calls for more effort in bringing about general awareness that will in future raise social mobilization towards total elimination of hazardous child labour in Tanzania.

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction.

This Chapter contains a framework of the methodologies which were applied in data collection, analysis and presentation of findings. The chapter is divided into seven main parts. These are:- introduction; area of study; study design; study approach & strategy sampling techniques; data collection methods and data analysis methods.

3.2 Area of study.

The study was carried out in Dodoma municipality. Dodoma municipality was established in 1974 and is one of the 5 administrative districts of Dodoma region. Today it is one of the 12 national municipalities and a national capital of Tanzania. The municipality has 4 divisions, 30 wards and 42 villages. The study specifically covered the Tumaini Love and Hope Children Center which caters for street children and young people. The center has two sub-centers namely Msalato and Bihawana. Msalato sub-center which caters for street children is found at Msalato village just 7 km from Dodoma town while Bihawana sub-center caters for young people and is found at Bihawana village 13 km from Dodoma town. The sub-centers are closely linked to the center in terms of administrative and management arrangements pertaining to the smooth running the sub-centers.

3.3 Study design

The study was about making an assessment of the impact of Tumaini Love and Hope Children Center on street children and young people's in Dodoma urban district. This

study was made in order to assess how Tumaini center has attempted to meet its tasks in meeting the needs of street children and young people.

The representative information and data was drawn from the sample of street children at Msalato sub-center and young people at Bihawana sub-center . Other information's were gathered from a sample that was selected among the re – unified children and young people especially those who reside within the municipality of Dodoma.

The study also employed cross sectional survey in order to gather relevant information from opinion leaders from the government, local leaders, CBO's, NGO's dealing with street children issues. The reason for seeking information from leaders and other sources was to collect enough information that can help to make a rational assessment of the plight of street children and young people.

3.4 Sampling Techniques

The study sample was made up of the respondents from pre – determined groups that were expected to provide relevant information. Simple random and purposive sampling was used to get 69 respondents from different groups in the study area. The estimation of the sample was limited to this number in order the researcher to avoid errors in obtaining information concerning some characteristic of the population.

The street children and young people based at their respective sub-center were visited and given the questionnaires to fill. Since names /number of street children and young people at Primary/Secondary schools and Vocational training institutions were known to the center, it was easy to visit them. A list of re- unified children residing in the Dodoma

municipality was already in place. With the help of an assessment team, the re-unified children and young people were traced and asked to fill in the questionnaires.

Purposively sampling especially on (Government officials, Local leaders, CBO's and NGO's) was used to select respondents due to their status in the study area. This very much depended on their fields of specialization and working experiences in matters relating to street children and young people.

The survey Population (sample) was drawn from different groups as shown in Table 3.1

Table 3.1: Distribution of respondents by categories.

N0.	Group of sample	Number of respondents
	Street children and young people	20
	Re – unified children and young people	20
	Tumain Center (Leadership)	
	- Head office	2
	- Homes	2
	Government official , Local leaders /CBO's , NGO's .	
	- Community development officers	5
	- Welfare / health officers	5
	- Local leaders	5
	- CBO's (dealing with street children)	5
	- NGO's (dealing with street children)	5
	TOTAL	69

3.5 Study Approach & Strategy

There were two basic approaches & strategy that were employed during this study, namely the quantitative and qualitative approach. The quantitative approach was applied and engaged in order to generate the data in a quantitative form which could be subjected to rigorous quantitative analysis in a formal fashion. On the other hand the qualitative approach was engaged in this study especially on subjective assessment of attitudes, opinions and behaviour of the respondents.

3.6 Data Collection Methods

3.6.1 Primary Sources

The collection of Primary data was done by using methods such as personal interviews, Questionnaires, observation, direct communication with respondents.

Data Collection methods used:-

(i) Interview Method

Both structured and unstructured interview were used alternatively in order to get some information. The government officials and leaders of the Tumaini Center were interviewed instead of filling in the questionnaire sheets because of time and nature of their activities.

(ii) Questionnaire Method

This method was used as one of the methods of data Collection that helped the assessors to get information that could answer some project objectives and questions. One questionnaire was issued to children and youth people presently at both sub- centers and the other to the re- unified children and young people presently residing at their respective homes.

(iii) **Observation.**

This method was used to supplement data collected through interviews and questionnaires. Physical visits were made to the area of study in order to facilitate direct observation on different issues pertaining to the assessment.

3.6.2 Secondary sources

Data collection from secondary data sources included reviewing various relevant academic literature such as book, journals, manuscripts, research reports and maps. Non academic literature like consultancy reports, commissioned reports and new prints were also reviewed.

Data collection methods used:-

(i) **Documentary Sources**

Different government policy documents on street children were reviewed. Also documentation's available at Tumaini Center facilitated more information on street children and young people. Life History documents in order to acquire in – depth information on the extent to which the street children and young people are affected by different kinds of problems were also reviewed.

(ii) **Focus group discussion**

Following the Rapid Rural Appraisal tool, the focus group method was applied to acquire detailed information on the nature and impact of street children in this area of study. This method was applied from the start of this field work so that the assessors be in good position to understand the community quite clearly.

3.7 Data Analysis Methods

3.7.1 Primary data Analysis

The data, after collection was processed and analysed in accordance to the outline that was laid down in the guiding questions and the hypothesis. This was done for the sake of contemplating the comparison and analysis in meeting the requirements of this project.

The processing of the data that finally facilitated to arrive at rational analysis of data involved the following processing operations:- editing in order to correct possible errors of omissions; coding in order to obtain the critical information that was needed for the analysis; classification in order to arrange the data in groups or classes on the basis of common characteristics and Tabulation for assembling the data in a logical order.

In the processing and analyzing data the researcher used the Micro Soft Excel to determine the measures of Central Tendency (ie means, median, modes and standard deviations. These were of great help in carrying out the comparison of different variables in this study.

3.7.2 Secondary data analysis

In order to analyse the secondary data which were of descriptive nature such as frequencies of occurrences, preference and opinion of respondents, income and data from relevant academic literature, the researcher applied frequency ratios, percentages and these were subject to interpretation to get a meaningful outlook.

CHAPTER FOUR

FINDINGS

4.1 Introduction

This Chapter contains the findings that had been derived from the analysed data and discussion.

The chapter is divided into eight main parts of which the researcher based his discussion to derive the findings. These parts are:-introduction; characteristics of respondents; the migration of street children and young people to town; rehabilitation and reformation of street children and young people; education, skills and knowledge of street children/ young people and re-unified young people; economic activities currently undertaken by re-unified young people; perception of government officials; local leaders, CBO's and NGO's on the cause of the existence of street children and young people and conclusion and recommendation.

4.2 Characteristics of respondents

This section is concerned with the details of the information on the respondents which include socio – economic conditions such as places of origin, age, education, gender, arrival and first stay in Dodoma, present occupations and where they are currently domiciled.

There were three groups of respondents. The first group included 20 respondents currently residing at Msalato and Bihawana children and youth sub-centers. The second group included 20 respondents of the children and youths who had already been re-unified with their families. The first and second group respondents were purposely

separated because the author needed each group to fulfil its purpose and be assessed separately. The third group included an assortment of a few opinion providers from government officials, Local leaders, CBO'S and NGO's on how they perceive and handle the issues of street children and young people.

There were two reasons for investigating the characteristics of the respondents. Firstly, it assists in defining and tracing the background of street children and young people. Secondly, it is through identification of characteristics of the respondents that one can be able to determine whether street children and young people is a special class in the society or rather their decision to migrate to town is a function of the socio – economic or cultural conditions at their places of origin. Further more identifying characteristics of respondents can enable one to know the kind of economic activities that street children and young people engage themselves in at their respective sub-centers and what re- unified youths are currently doing after re- unification with their relatives.

4.2.1 Street children and young people's places of origin.

As shown in Table 4.1, out of 20 respondents who were interviewed, 11 (55%) respondents come from within Dodoma Region as follows: 4 (20%) from Dodoma Rural, 3(15%) from Dodoma urban, 2 (10%) from Mpwapwa and 1 (5%) from Kondoa and Kongwa districts, respectively.

Other respondents indicated to have come from outside Dodoma Region as follows:

2 (10%) from Morogoro, 2 (10%) from Singida, 2 (10%) from Tabora, 2 (10%) from Mbeya and 1 (5%) from Mara regions.

These results show that a significant number of street children and young people who came to Dodoma town are from within Dodoma region. This was evidently indicated by the interviewed street children and young people who showed that 11(55%) come from Dodoma Region as compared to street children and young people who come from other regions 9 (45%).

Table 4.1: Street Children and Young People Places of Origin

Place of Origin (Regions)	N0. of respondents			% ge	Cum % ge
	F	M	TOTAL		
Dodoma	1	10	11	55%	55%
Morogoro	2	-	2	10%	65%
Mara	-	1	1	5%	70%
Singida	1	1	2	10%	80%
Tabora	-	2	2	10%	90%
Mbeya	-	2	2	10%	100%
Total	4	16	20	100%	

Source: Field Survey, August 2004.

4.2.2 Age and Sex of respondents .

Table 4.2. (a) and 4.2.(b) shows that the majority of the respondents were all young people. Table 4.2. (a) shows that 16(80%) of respondents are below 20 years while 4 (20%) are above the age of 20. Out of 20 sampled respondents, 4 (20%) were female and 16 (80%) were male.

Table 4.2 (b) indicates the age and sex of a sample of 20 re- unified young people. The table shows that 15 (75%) respondents were below the age of 25 while 5 (25%) were above 25 years. Out of 20 sampled respondents (re- unified young People), 9 (45%) were female and 11(55%) were male. Furthermore, the table indicates that 13 (65%) of respondents were not married while 7 (35%) were married. The majority of these respondents claimed to have been staying in the town depending on themselves doing different activities.

Table 4.2: Age and sex of Respondents: Street children ad young people and Re- Unified children and young people.

4.2: (a) Age and Sex of street children and young people at Msalato and

Bihawana sub- centers.

Age/Yrs	N0. of respondents			% age	Cum/ % ge
	F	M	Total		
10 - 14	1	2	3	15%	15%
15 - 19	3	10	13	65%	80%
20 - 24	-	4	4	20%	100%
Total	4	16	20	100%	

Source: Field Survey August 2004.

4.2: (b) Age and Sex of Re- unified young people with their families.

Age/Yrs	N0. of respondents			% ge	Cum/ % ge
	F	M	Total		
15 - 19	1	2	3	15%	15%
20 - 24	7	5	12	60%	75%
25- 29	1	4	5	25%	100%
Total	9	11	20	100%	

Source: Field Survey August 2004.

4.2.3 Dates of Arrival of Street Children in Dodoma Town

The information in this part of the report was obtained after asking the street children and young people to indicate the dates (in years) of their arrival in Dodoma town.

As shown in Table 4.3, out of 20 respondents interviewed, 10 (50%) migrated to Dodoma town within an interval of 4 years between 1988 – 1992. For the next 4 years between 1993 – 1996 there was an increase of 7 (35%) arrivals in the town while 3 (15%) had arrived in Dodoma town within an interval of 8 years (1997 – 2004). From these findings it indicates that the number of street children for the last 8 years migrating to Dodoma town was decreasing but according to the admission register of street children and young people at Tumaini Center, the number of those who were admitted between 1997 – 2004 were 149. This discrepancy is due to the sample of 20 respondents of which this information was gathered.

Table 4.3: Dates of Arrival of Street Children in Dodoma Town.

Date of Arrival	N0. of respondents			% ge	Cum/ % ge
	F	M	Total		
1988 - 1992	2	8	10	50%	50%
1993 - 1996	2	5	7	35%	85%
1997 - 2000	1	1	2	10%	95%
2001 - 2004	-	1	1	5%	100%
Total	5	15	20	100%	

Source: Field Survey August , 2004.

4.2.4 Area of First stay in Dodoma Town and Period Spent in streets before joining the Sub- Centers.

Table 4.4 shows that street children and young people on arrival in Dodoma town stayed scatteredly in different wards of the municipality. The average time spent in the streets per child/ youth before joining the Tumaini center averaged 3 years. It was also revealed by the respondents that some were lucky to get their relatives but the majority had no one to stay with and decided to lead street life.

Table 4.4. Areas of first stay in Dodoma Town and Period spent in the streets Before joining the sub centers.

Place of first stay	Time spent	N0. Of Respondents			% ge	Cum. % ge
		F	M	TOTAL		
Nkuhungu	2 Years	-	2	2	10%	10%
	3 Years	-				
Kikuyu	6 Months				15%	25%
	4 Years	-	3	3		
	1 Year					
Ipagara	3 Years	1	-	1	5%	30%
	2 Years	-	1	1	5%	35%
Chaduru	4 Years	1	-	1	5%	40%
	2 Years	-	1	1	5%	45%

Msalato	1 Years				10%	55%
	2 Years	-	2	2		
Chang'ombe	3 Years	1	-	1	5%	60%
Nzunguni	4 Years	-	1	1	5%	65%
Uzunguni	3 Years	-	1	1	5%	70%
Makole	5 Years	-	1	1	5%	75%
Maili mbili	6 Years	-	1	1	5%	80%
Area D	7 Years	-	1	1	5%	85%
Central Police Station	3 Months	-	1	1	5%	90%
Majengo	8 Years	-	1	1	5%	95%
Chamwino	3 Years	-	1	1	5%	100%
TOTAL		3	17	20	100%	

Source: Field survey August, 2004.

4.3 The migration of street children and Young people to town.

4.3.1 Introduction

The analysis and discussion in this section is based on the hypothesis that “The migration of street children and young people to town is mainly caused by Economic / Social hardships they face at their respective homes.”

4.3.2 General discussion on reasons for living home

Table 4.5 shows that out of 20 respondents (street children and young people) who were interviewed, 15 (28.8%) claimed to have left their homes in search of education, 10 (19.2%) indicated to have shifted to town because of the economic hardships and poverty, 8 (15.4%) claimed to have been neglected by their parents/guardians, 6 (11.6%) needed to be free, 4 (7.7%) claimed to have been abused by drunkard parents/guardians, 4 (7.7%) claimed to have shifted from home because of punishments and overwork, 3 (5.8%) shifted after being abandoned by their parents and 2 (3.8%)

claimed to have left their homes after being sick for a long time and so went out in search for health services. The finding reveals that each interviewed respondent had a specific reason/or reasons which made him/her to shift from their respective homes. One thing that was noted from the findings is the multiplicity of the reasons given by the respondents. Findings indicates that there was no stretchchild who decided to shift from home with no apparent reason. From table 4.5, it shows that 6 respondents claimed to have shifted from their home because they needed to be free. On one hand it may be viewed that they had no specific reason for shifting from their home but on the other hand, from the fact that they needed to be free it implies that they were being disturbed by their parents/guardians and hence leading to their departure from homes.

Table 4.5: Reason for Living Home.

Reason	N0. of respondents			% ge	Cum. % ge
	F	M	TOTAL		
Abandoned	-	3	3	5.8%	5.8%
Neglected	3	5	8	15.4%	21.2%
Abused by drunkard parents/guardian	2	2	4	7.7%	28.9%
Affected by Economic. hardship / Poverty	3	7	10	19.2%	48.1%
Punishments ad overwork	1	3	4	7.7%	55.8%
In search for education	5	10	15	28.8%	84.6%
Needed to be free	-	6	6	11.6%	96.2%
In search for Health services	-	2	2	3.8%	100.0%
Total	14*	38*	52*	100%	

Source : Field Survey August 2004.

***Total exceeds 20 because of multiple answers from respondents.**

4.3.3 Marital status of parents/ guardians of Street Children and Young People.

The reason for seeking to know the marital status of parents/guardians of the sampled street children and young people was to trace whether their departure from home was caused by the life styles and status of their parents/guardians.

Out of 20 respondents who were interviewed, 7 (35%) respondents claimed that their parents were separated and did not stay together, 4 (20%) respondents indicated that their parents were divorced , 3 (15%) respondents claimed to have been living with their fathers while 2 (10%) claimed to have been living with their mothers . This resulted either from death of one of the parents or after separation and divorce. Those who claimed to have lost both parents were 3 (15%) and 1 (5%) claimed to have been living with both parents.

The above findings shows that the number of respondents who indicated that their parents were separated and / or divorced was 11(55%). This exceeds the number of respondents who reported to have lost either both parents, one parent or stayed with both parents (45%). This shows that marital status of parents / guardians of street children and young people was one of the core causes that led them to leave their homes.

Table 4.6: Marital status of parents /guardians of the street children and young people.

Marital status	N0. of respondents			% ge	Cum. % ge
	F	M	TOTAL		
Separations	1	6	7	35%	35%
Divorces	-	4	4	20%	55%
Living with both Parents	1	-	1	5%	60%
Living with Mother only	1	1	2	10%	70%
Living with Father only	1	2	3	15%	85%
Deaths /Mother & Father	-	3	3	15%	100%
TOTAL	4	16	20	100%	

Source: Field Survey August, 2004.

4.3.4 Occupations of Parents/Guardians

The occupations of parents/ guardians of street children and young people, was another area of interest in investigating why children migrate to towns. The purpose was to identify what they do as a way of earning a living that can help them to take care of their children.

Table 4.7 shows that out of 20 respondents, 6 (28.5%) respondents indicated that their parents/ guardians are involved in farming, 3 (14.3%) claimed that their mothers are involved in selling foods, 2 (9.5%) in Livestock keeping, 2 (9.5%) as maize millers, 2 (9.5%) in fishing, 2 (9.5%) in preparation of liquor, 1 (4.8%) in petty Business, 1

(4.8%) in Teaching, 1(4.8%) in selling charcoal and 1(4.8%) claimed that his parent / guardian was so jobless in the sense that he has no occupation.

According to the above findings, it shows that 19(95%) respondents claimed that their parents or guardians had occupational activities of which they depend on to maintain their families. But it was revealed from the respondents that what their parents / guardians earned from those occupations was not enough to maintain the whole family in terms of the basic necessities such as food, clothes, access to sending their children to school etc. It was also learnt from the respondents that the average number of persons per household was 8 (including father, mother, children plus other extended dependent members of the family) hence putting the head of the household in a difficult situation to maintain such a big family.

Table 4.7 Occupation of Parents/ Guardians of Street Children and Young People.

Occupation	Frequencies			% ge	Cum. % ge
	F	M	TOTAL		
Petty Business	-	1	1	4.8%	4.8%
Farming	-	6	6	28.5%	33.3%
Preparation of Liquor	2	-	2	9.5%	42.8%
Jobless	-	1	1	4.8%	47.6%
Fishing	-	2	2	9.5%	57.1%
Teaching	-	1	1	4.8%	61.9%
Selling Charcoal	-	1	1	4.8%	66.7%
Selling foods	3	-	3	14.3%	81.0%
Livestock Keeping	-	2	2	9.5%	90.5%
Maize Millers	-	2	2	9.5%	100.0%
	5*	16*	21*	100%	

Source: Field Survey, August, 2004.

***Total exceeds 20 because of multiple answers from respondents.**

4.4 Rehabilitation and Reformation of Street Children and Young People.

4.4.1 Introduction.

The analysis and discussion in this section is based on the hypothesis that

“ Rehabilitation and reformation of street children and young people by the center has changed their behaviour and conduct.”

4.4.2 Rehabilitated/ Registered Street Children and Young People since 1997 – 2004

Table 4.8 shows that for the past 8 years (1997 – 2004), 352 street children and young people had been registered by the Tumaini children center. Among 352 admitted street children, 312 (88.6%) were male while 40 (11.4%) were female.

This information implies that there was a steady increasing number of street children and young people coming in Dodoma town although there was no registered females for the last three years (2002 – 2004). Following the information gathered from the authorities of Tumaini center it was revealed that from 1997 to 2001 there was a steady increase of registered female. However, since 2002 the center declared that females should stay at their respective homes and continue to be assisted by the center. This had negative effect on the females because some females had taken the advantage of staying at home and so got married and others disappeared from their homes.

Table 4.8 Street Children and Young People who had been Registered Since 1997 - 2004

Year	Frequencies			% ge	Cum. % ge
	F	M	TOTAL		
1997	18	40	58	16.5%	16.5%
1998	15	52	67	19.0%	35.5%
1999	2	49	51	14.5%	50.0%
2000	1	37	38	10.8%	60.8%
2001	4	47	51	14.5%	75.3%
2002	-	35	35	9.9%	85.2%
2003	-	34	34	9.7%	94.9%
2004	-	18	18	5.1%	100.0%
	40	312	352	100.0	

Source: Tumaini Children Centers Registration Book.

4.4.3 Re – Unified Street Children and Young People with their Families

As shown in Table 4.9, from 1997 – 2004, a total of 187 (95.4%) male and female street children and young people formally cared at Msalato sub-center had been Re- Unified with their respective families. During the same period a total of 9 (4.6%) male formally cared at Bihawana sub-center were re- unified with their families. Out of 352 total registered street children and young people by the Tumaini center from 1997 – 2004, a total of 196 children and young people had been re – unified officially with their families after reformation in the period shown. This was in support of the Tanzania Re – unification policy that was advocated through the National Net work of Organizations working with Children in Tanzania (NNOC) as a directive that after reformation, children and young people strictly need to be re- unified with their families or communities of origin.

Table 4.9, Street Children and Young People who had been Re- Unified with their families since 1997 – 2004.

Re – unification category	N0. of re – unified street children and young people																		
	MALE								FEMALE										
	97	98	99	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	97	98	99	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Total	% ge	CUM % ge
1. Msalato Sub- center	25	21	22	14	18	23	17	7	18	15	2	1	4	-	-	-	187	95.4%	95.4%
2. Bihawana Sub- center	2	-	1	-	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	4.6%	100.0%
	27	21	23	14	20	27	17	7	18	15	2	1	4	-	-	-	196	100.0%	

Source : Tumaini Children Centers office Documents.

4.4.4 Street Children and Young People Contacts with their Families.

The essence of analysis under this subsection is to find out whether street children and young people had contacts with their families. This also testifies their behavioural change to re-join their families after re-unification.

As shown in Table 4.10, out of 20 respondents interviewed, a total of 15 (75%) respondents indicated to have links with their families. However, only 3 (15%) indicated to have very strong links with their families while 12 (60%) claimed to have regular links with their families and 4 (20%) claimed to have no links with their families as compared to only 1 (5%) who was uncertain to any link.

The above results signifies that as the reformation activity goes on, there are some signs of change in behaviour. It was also revealed in the survey that the respondents had no contacts with their families when they were still living in the streets.

Table 4.10: Link between Street Children and Young People with their Families.

Type of Link	N0. of respondents			% ge	Cum. % ge
	F	M	TOTAL		
Strong Link	1	2	3	15%	15%
Regular Link	2	10	12	60%	75%
No Link	1	3	4	20%	95%
Uncertain	-	1	1	5%	100%
	4	16	20	100%	

Source : Field Survey, August 2004.

4.5 Education, skills and knowledge of Street Children/ Young people and Re-Unified Young People.

4.5.1 Introduction

The analysis and discussion in this section is based on the hypothesis that

“ Education and other social services provided by the center have contributed to the improvement of knowledge, skills and satisfaction of street children and young people.

4.5.2 Educational Levels of Street Children/ Young People and Re – Unified Young People.

Table 4.11 (a) shows the educational levels of street children and young people at Msalato and Bihawana sub- centers, while Table 4.11(b) shows a detailed standard level of children currently attending primary, secondary and vocational training and Table 4.11 (c) shows educational levels of re – unified young people.

In Table 4.11 (a), out of 20 interviewed respondents, 10 (50%) respondents, are under primary level Education (Std I – Std VII), 6 (30%) respondents are under secondary level education, 3 (15%) are undertaking vocational training and 1 (5%) claimed to have never went to school.

Table 4:11 (a) Educational Levels of Street Children / Young People at Msalato and Bihawana sub-centers.

Education levels	N0. of respondents			% ge	Cum. % ge
	F	M	TOTAL		
Never went to school	-	1	1	5%	5%
Std I – Std III	-	1	1	5%	10%
Std IV – Std VI	2	3	5	25%	35%
Std VII	-	4	4	20%	55%
Form I – form III	1	4	5	25%	80%
Form IV	-	1	1	5%	85%
Vocational Training	-	3	3	15%	100%
	3	17	20	100%	

Source : Field Survey August, 2004

Table 4.11 (b) shows a detailed standard level of children currently attending primary, secondary and vocational training.

Education Levels	N0. Of respondents			% ge	CUM. % ge
	F	M	TOTAL		
Std I	-	-	-	-	-
Std II	-	-	-	-	-
Std III	-	1	1	5.3%	5.3%
Std IV	-	-	-	-	-
Std V	1	1	2	10.5%	15.8%
Std VI	1	2	3	15.8%	31.6%
Std VII	-	4	4	21.0%	52.6%
Form I	1	1	2	10.5%	63.1%
Form II	-	2	2	10.5%	73.6%
Form III	-	1	1	5.3%	78.9%
Form IV	-	1	1	5.3%	84.2%
Vocational training NTVC (Dodoma)	-	1	1	5.3%	89.5%
Vocational training (Vyeyula)	-	2	2	10.5%	100%
	3	16	19	100%	

*** One never went to school**

*** Source : Field Survey, August 2004**

Table 4.11 (c) shows that out of 20 interviewed respondents, 12 (60%) claimed to have completed std VII, 7(35%) had completed form IV and 1 (5%) had completed vocation training.

Table 4.11 (c) Educational Levels of Re- Unified Young People with their families.

Education level	N0.of respondents			% ge	Cum. % ge
	F	M	TOTAL		
Completed std VII	6	6	12	60%	60%
Completed form IV	3	4	7	35%	95%
Vocational training	-	1	1	5%	100%
	9	11	20	100%	

Source : Field Survey August, 2004

The above information signifies the fact that the center is still going on educating street children and young people at different primary, secondary schools and others are attending at vocational training institutions. The information also reveals the fact that even the re- unified young people also claimed to have attained their levels of Education as shown in (Table 4.11 (c) after being assisted by Tumaini center while they were at the sub-centers.

4.5.3 Skills and knowledge acquired by Re- unified young people at the sub – centers.

In this sub-section the sample of 20 re-unified young people were asked to indicate the types of skills and knowledge they had gained while at the sub- centers. This was done to verify whether they had substantially gained anything from their stay at the sub-centers.

As shown in table 4.12, all re- unified young people who were interviewed claimed to have gained skills and knowledge as follows: 12(24.5%) in gardening of vegetables and fruits; 9(18.4%) in self reliance; 8 (16.3%) as good citizenship or peaceful stay with people; 6 (12.2%) in health education ; 3 (6.1%) in discipline of hard work, 2 (4.1%) safeguard of personal and

public property; 2 (4.1%) in carpentry training; 2 (4.1%) simple business; 2(4.1%) in cookery; 2 (4.1%) in tailoring / spinning and 1(2%) claimed to have gained in trustfulness.

The above findings signifies that the re-unified young people's stay at their respective sub-centers was fruitful in the sense that at least each re-unified young person had gained more than one skill or knowledge. There was no respondent who claimed not to have gained anything from his/her stay at the sub-center.

Table 4.12 Skills and knowledge acquired by re-unified street children and young people at their sub-centers.

Type of skill , knowledge	N0.of respondents			% ge	Cum. % ge
	F	M	TOTAL		
Gardening / Vegetables and fruits	7	5	12	24.5%	24.5%
Self reliance motive	2	7	9	18.4%	42.9%
Good citizenship/ peaceful stay with people	3	5	8	16.3%	59.2%
Safe guard of property	-	2	2	4.1%	63.3%
Health education	3	3	6	12.2%	75.5%
Carpentry training	-	2	2	4.1%	79.6%
Trustfulness	1	-	1	2.0%	81.6%
Simple business	-	2	2	4.1%	85.7%
Cookery	2	-	2	4.1%	89.8%
Hard work /discipline	2	1	3	6.1%	95.9%
Tailoring and spinning	2	-	2	4.1%	100.0%
	22*	27*	49*	100%	

Source : Field Survey, August 2004.

*** Total exceeds 20 because of multiple answers from respondents.**

4.5.4 Levels of satisfaction of social services provided to the Street Children and Young People by the Tumaini Center.

The basis of analysis and discussion in this subsection was to investigate how satisfied street children and young people were with the social services provided by Tumaini center. A further interest was to explore how the Tumaini center could improve the services provided to the street children and young people.

In table 4.13, it is indicated that the total number of responses for group A = 90, B = 72, C = 33, D = 21 and E = 4. If these totals are put into percentage assuming that each group could equally obtain a maximum of 20 respondents (see last column of Table 4.13), then group A shows 90%, group B = 72%, group C = 33%, group D = 21% and group E shows 4% of the total responses and hence determining their levels of satisfaction.

This being the case, then the results shows that out of 20 respondents 90% of them had been satisfied with the social services provided by the Tumaini center at the highest level between (80 – 100%), 72% of the respondents were satisfied at level B between (60 – 80%) 33% were averagely satisfied at level C between (50 – 60%), 21% of the respondents were dissatisfied under / below average at level D between (0 – 49) and 1 was neutral upon the issuance of tuition.

This overall findings signifies that out of 20 respondents over 70% had been satisfied with the social services provided by the Tumaini center. But about 30% of the respondents indicated to have been satisfied averagely and others below average. Tumaini center as the overall service provider to street children and young people at the center need to make improvements on the services provided to the maximum level.

Table 4.13: Levels of satisfaction of other social services provided to the street children and young people by the Tumaini center.

Type of social service	Levels of satisfaction					
	V. Good 80 – 100% A	Good 60 - 80% B	Average 50 – 60% C	Below aver. 0 – 49% D	Neutral E	Total N0. of respondents.
Health Services	13	4	3	-	-	20
Recreation	1	15	4	-	-	20
Games and sports facilities	10	8	1	1	-	20
School fees	15	3	1	1	-	20
School materials	1	15	3	1	-	20
School uniforms	14	3	2	1	-	20
Transport to and from school	16	2	2	-	-	20
Accommodation	10	10	-	-	-	20
Diet	9	7	3	1	-	20
Tuition	-	-	-	16	4	20
Leave	1	5	14	-	-	20
	90	72	33	21	4	

Source : Field Survey, August 2004.

4.6 Economic / Activities currently under taken by re-unified Young People

4.6.1 Introduction

The analysis and discussion in this section was based on the hypothesis that “ Self help schemes involvement at the sub – centers has helped street children and young people to gain experience on how to raise their economic status and self employment”

4.6.2 Economic activities currently under taken by re- unified children and young people.

The interest in this subsection was to investigate whether the re-unified young people after reformation do engage in different economic activities so that they can earn income to meet their basic necessities.

As shown in table 4.14, out of 20 respondents who were interviewed during the survey, 6(27.4%) respondents cited peasant farming as their main economic activity. Other economic activities mentioned included petty business 4 (18.2%), bicycle repair 2(9.1%), carpentry 2 (9.1%), tailoring 2 (9.1%), employed (with salary) 2 (9.1%), shoe polishing 1(4.5%), welding 1 (4.5%) and hair dressing 1 (4.5%).

The above findings shows that every interviewed respondent gave his/her area of occupational activity that enables him/her to depend on to sustain life. These findings implies that skills and knowledge acquired by the re- unified young people at their respective centers as seen in section 4.4.3 had been fruitful. The re- unified young people had put into practice what they learnt at the sub- centers. But it was learnt from the respondents that although they have occupational activities, still what they earn from those economic activities does not suffice them to meet all their basic needs and other essential commitments.

Table 4.14: Economic activities currently undertaken by re- unified children and young people.

Economic Activity	N0. Of respondents			% ge	CUM. % ge
	M	F	TOTAL		
Employed (salary)	1	1	2	9.1%	9.1%
Petty Business	2	2	4	18.2%	27.3%
Bicycle Repair	2	-	2	9.1%	36.4%
Shoe Polisher	1	-	1	4.5%	40.9%
Carpentry	2	-	2	9.1%	50.0%
Mechanical (welder)	1	-	1	4.5%	54.5%
Farming	4	2	6	27.4%	81.9%
Shopkeeper	-	1	1	4.5%	86.4%
Tailoring	-	2	2	9.1%	95.5%
Hair Dressing	-	1	1	4.5%	100%
	13*	9*	22*	100%	

Source : Field Survey, August 2004.

***Total exceeds 20 because of multiple answers from respondents.**

4.6.3 Monthly Income (approximately) of Re –Unified Young People.

This subsection goes further to investigate levels of income re-unified young people earned in a month as a result of different economic/ activities they are engaged in .

As shown in Table 4.15, the respondent 1(4.5%) indicated to have an average monthly income of Tshs 120,000/= while petty business 4(18.2%) indicated an income of Tshs 100,000/= per month. A shopkeeper (self-employed) 1 (4.5%) and a hairdresser 1(4.5%) expressed to earn monthly income of Tshs 80,000/=. Others included employees (with salary)

2 (9.1%) and tailors 2(9.1%) who indicated to earn monthly income of Tshs 60,000/= respectively. Those involved in farming 6(27.4%) claimed to earn Tshs 70,000/= per month while a shoe polisher 1(4.5%) claimed to earn Tshs 50,000/= per month. The carpenters 2(9.1%) claimed to earn a monthly income of Tshs 40,000/= while the Bicycle repairers earned Tshs 35,000/= per month.

The findings show that at least each interviewed respondent has indicated the value of monthly economic gains on what they do monthly. But further investigations from this survey indicated that what the re- unified young people earn monthly do not sustain them to meet all their basic necessities. They expressed their concern that the income they earn was so small to the extent that it can not make them expand whatever they do in terms of capital.

Table 4.15 Monthly Income (Approximately) of Re- Unified Young People.

Type of Activity	Monthly Income	N0. of respondents			% ge	Cum. % ge
		Female	Male	TOTAL		
Employed (salary)	Tshs 60,000/=	1	1	2	9.1%	9.1%
Petty Business	Tshs 100,000/=	2	2	4	18.2%	27.3%
Bicycle Repair	Tshs 35,000/=	-	2	2	9.1%	36.4%
Shoe Polisher	Tshs 50,000/=	-	1	1	4.5%	40.9%
Carpentry	Tshs 40,000/=	-	2	2	9.1%	50%
welding	Tshs 120,000/=	-	1	1	4.5%	54.5%
Farming	Tshs 70,000/=	2	4	6	27.4%	81.9%
Shopkeeper (self employed)	Tshs 80,000/=	1	-	1	4.5%	86.4%
Tailoring	Tshs 60,000/=	2	-	2	9.1%	95.5%
Hair dressing	Tshs 80,000/=	1	-	1	4.5%	100%
TOTAL		9*	13*	22*	100%	

Source : Field Survey, August, 2004

*** Total exceeds 20 because of multiple answers from respondents.**

4.6.4 Types of Assets owned by the parents/ guardians of the re- unified young people at their places of origin.

This subsection of the report presents the results of an investigation on how wealthier the parents/ guardians of the reunified young people are . The subsection also explores the idea on how re- unified young people can finance themselves in terms of capital to expand the volume of their economic activities.

Table 4.16 shows a summary of what the respondents revealed as assets owned by their parents / guardians before leaving their places of origin. The table shows that the quantity of assets owned and the average assets per household were as follows: cattle 54 (average cows per household 3); goats 42 (average goats per household 2); sheep 10 (average sheep per household 1); donkeys 13 (average donkey per household 1); chicken 53 (average chicken per household 3) and pigs 7 (average pig per household < 1). Other assets indicated by the respondents included land and forests ownership. The table shows that in total the owned 64 acres of land (average land acreage per house hold 3) and 24 acres of forest land (average forest acreage per household 1).

The above results shows that the average assets owned per household is so small as compared to the average size of persons per household in Dodoma urban in which this study is being carried out is not less 4 people.

Table 4.16 : Types of assets owned by the parents/ guardians of the re- unified young people at their places of origin

Type of Asset	Total Quantities	Average Asset per Household
Cattle	54	2.7 = 3
Goats	42	2.1 = 2
Sheep	10	0.5 = 1
Donkey	13	0.65 = 1
Chicken	53	2.65 = 1
Pigs	7	0.35 < 1
Land (acres)	64	3.2 = 3
Forest (acres)	24	1.2 = 1

Source: Field Survey, August 2004.

4.7 Perception of Government Officials, Local Leaders, CBO's and NGO's on the causes of the existence of street children and young people.

The study also wanted to know opinions of other stakeholders in relation to street children. Various reasons were mentioned by the government officials, Local leaders, CBO's and NGO's who were randomly selected and interviewed in order to get their opinions on the causes of the ever increasing number of street children in Dodoma town . They remarked that street children have been shifting to town in order to look for better life and employment. It was also their general perception on the part of the young people that although there is lack of employment in towns and villages, still there are different activities in the villages of which these young people can engage themselves especially in agriculture. With respect to policy issues pertaining to street children and young people, they argued that village and ward leaders should establish

strict by - laws that will make the would – be street children and young people to stay in the villages and work on their farms instead of rushing to towns. Some respondents explained that to absence of such by – laws was an important contributing factor to children migration to towns . This has led street children and young people to get involved in robbery or unbecoming activities in the urban areas and thus becoming a nuisance to the urban residents.

However , in recognition that the issue of street children is so wide with different forces and motives they suggested further that central, local governments and other interested stakeholders need to address it with caution . The opinion providers recommended that after reformation let the re- unified young people be provided with soft loans in order to boost them in terms of initial capital so that they can invest it for their future endeavours and sustainability.

4.8 Conclusion and Recommendations

4.8.1 Conclusion.

From the preceding project analysis and findings the following conclusion has been made:-

- (i) The root cause for the shifting of street children and young people to towns and becoming street vendors is poverty, that results from the economic hardships that their parents/guardians face at their places of origin. The findings revealed that the parents and guardians of street children and young people do quite significantly involve themselves in different occupational activities, but what they generate as income from the activities does not enable them to meet all their basic necessities such as food, clothes and access to other social services such as health and sending their children to school. Other reasons for leaving their homes included the marital status of parents /guardians. This has been caused by broken homes resulting from separations, divorce and either death from one of the parent or both. Lack of parental

care and control had been found to be another cause for street children and young people to shift from home. Mainly this is caused by negligent parents who tend to abandon their children and others imposing heavy punishments and overwork to their children.

- (ii) The Tumaini center had played a recommendable job in rehabilitation and reformation of street children and young people. A quite significant number of street children and young people were registered, but taking into account the number of those who were registered and the number of those still at school as compared to the number of those who had been re- unified officially with their families, it shows that there is a big number of street children and young people who absconded from the sub-centers due to reasons known to themselves or may be got official transfers to other rehabilitation centers. Towards reforming street children and young people the findings revealed that street children and young people have changed their behavior and this was evidenced by adequate contacts with their families as opposed to the situation when they were still in the streets. This is also supported by their willingness to be re- unified with their families through the normal stipulated re- unification procedures.
- (iii) The social services provided by the Tumaini Center had quite significantly contributed to the improvement of street children and young people's knowledge, skill and satisfaction. The street children and young people presently at schools (Primary, secondary and Vocational Centers) and the health facilities provided by the center reveals this fact. One important factor that shows this success is the link between education, skills and knowledge acquired by re-unified young people at the sub-centers and how they are now applying and putting it into practice so that they

earn life. Although the level of satisfaction for social services provided by Tumaini center had shown a reasonable attainment, still there are those who were satisfied averagely and others below average. These need to be kept at the attention of the Tumaini center so that in future the street children and young people gain maximum social satisfaction.

- (iv) The involvement of street children and young people in self-help schemes at the sub-centers had also quite significantly helped them to gain experience and how to raise their economic status and search for self employment. In view of the economic activities that the re- unified children and young people are currently undertaking as compared to what they learnt at the sub- centers before re-unification, it shows some economic gains resulting from putting into practice what they learnt at the sub- centers. But it was claimed by the re- unified young people that these economic gains are not so quite enough to make them meet all of their basic necessities and other development endeavours. They fail to expand what they are currently doing because of lack of capital.

4.8.2 Recommendations.

Based on the above study conclusion, the following recommendations are put forward:

- (i) The central government, local authorities and other rural development agencies should device measures of helping the parents /guardians of street children and young people who are basically farmers, with capital so that they may invest more in Agriculture which is their major occupational activity. The assistance should be extended to them in terms of financial and agricultural inputs credits so that they can improve farming techniques and thereby raise their levels of production. The increase in their level of production will enable them raise their income which they can use to

meet their basic necessities like foods, clothes, shelter, and access to sending their children to school.

- (ii) The Tumaini Center is required to ensure that the registered street children and young people stay at their sub-centers until when they are officially re- unified with their respective families. This will in one way or another reduce the number of those who abscond from the center and once again return to be street vendors. In order to reduce the number of those who are intending to become street children in future village governments are advised to introduce strict by – laws which would be used to punish those parents/ guardians who mistreat children to the extent of making them run away from home. The by –Laws will also serve the purpose of taking serious measures against those who violate children’s rights.
- (iii) The government, local authorities and other interested stake holders (both local and international) concerned with the deals of street children and young people should play their part in supporting the Tumaini children center and other interested organizations in catering for street children and young people. The provision of equitable social service such as education, health and other basic necessities that street children and young people need while at the sub centers requires a lot of funds. In this regard, in order Tumaini children center to lender equitable social services to these children let the general public also be notified to contribute their supportive hand.
- (iv) After reformation the re- unified young people should be provided with soft loans in order to boost them in terms of initial capital so that they can invest it for their future developments and sustainability. The support may either be in terms of cash or supply of working equipment’s depending on the skill or expertise that re- unified youths have.

CHAPTER FIVE

IMPLEMENTATION OF ASSIGNMENT

5.0 Introduction.

The implementation agenda was drawn from the recommendations arrived at from the findings in the previous chapter. The agenda entails how Tumaini Love and Hope Children Center and other stakeholders can implement what is recommended in the study. Implementing this agenda will not only help the Tumaini center but also other interested parties involved in street children issues or those who will later need to carry-out further studies in this area of study.

The solution of preparing a project proposal for request for grant support from the Foundation of Civil Society was drawn after holding a discussion on the findings of this project paper between Tumaini Love and Hope Children Center officials and the technical supporter who also is the author of this project paper.

This chapter comprises the executive summary and the proposal on capacity building and strengthening of TLHCC activities as outlined in the project proposal assignment which follows in the ensuing pages.

5.1 **Executive Summary**

Project Title: Capacity Building and Strengthening of TLHCC Activities
in Dodoma Urban District.

Contact Person: MR. Francis Sekwao
Head of Department (Street children/ Young people & Child
Labour Tel. N0. 0741 – 5524496

Proposal Submitted by:-
TUMAINI LOVE AND HOPE CHILDREN CENTER (TLHCC)
P.O. BOX 3260
DODOMA, TANZANIA.

Problem Statement:

Tumaini Love and Hope Children Center has been facing problems of lack of capital to finance its activities such as rendering social services, provision of working tools in support of the street children / young people and re- unified youths.

Mission Statement.

To rehabilitate counsel and offer social services to street children and young people and after reformation re- unify them with their respective families.

Target Group:-

20 street children / young people and 30 re – unified youths.

Activities:-

- (i) Provision of Education facilities to street children and young people at school.
- (ii) Making clothes (Tailoring)
- (iii) Carrying out Carpentry works
- (iv) Farming and selling maize produce
- (v) Farming and selling vegetables
- (vi) Buying and selling grains

Out comes.

- Improved Educational levels of street children and young people
- Improved knowledge and skills of street children and young people
- Raise, awareness of street children/ young peoples economic status and self-employment.
- Improved levels of street children/young people's social satisfaction
- Re- unified youths have access to working capital and improved income.

Request for Funding: U\$ 20,728.1

Our Contribution: U\$ 1,666.7

5.2 Proposal title:

Capacity building and strengthening of TLHCC Activities in Dodoma Urban District.

5.3 Introduction

TLHCC has been facing problems of lack of capital to finance its activities. This has made the organisation to face the following problems:

- Lack of means to sustain itself in rendering social services to street children and young people.
- Lack of means for providing working tools and other materials to street children/young people and re-unified youths.
- Lack of capital for supporting re-unified youths.

5.4 Justification/Rationale

The proposed grant/Aid prepared by TLHCC is submitted to the Foundation for Civil Society for seeking support in order to meet the demands derived from earlier findings on how TLHCC can sustain itself. As a result of this study, the TLHCC agreed to solicit a grant to strengthen its activities in order to promote the welfare of street children/young people and re-unified youths.

The grant is intended to support the TLHCC activities by providing school materials (eg. School fees, uniforms, exercise books, pens, pencils etc) to primary and secondary school children and those attending vocational training.

The grant also is aimed at providing support to re-unified youths currently engaged in different occupational activities such as Tailoring, Carpentry, Farming (Maize & vegetables) and those engaged in simple business of buying and selling grain.

The grant will also provide support to the re-unified youths in carrying out the project activities through technical support provided by the technical instructors in tailoring carpentry, farming and business. The support will also provide top-up allowances for the technical management team for a period of three years. Working tools such sewing machines and carpentry kits will be provided to re-unified youths according to their areas of specialisation.

5.5 Objectives

The general objective of the organisation (TLHCC) is to rehabilitate and facilitate the provision of social services to street children and young people.

The proposed project aims at seeking support in order to fulfil the following objectives:

- To build the capacity and strengthen TLHCC activities.
- To provide working tools to street children/young people and re-unified youths.
- To provide initial capital investment to re-unified youths.

5.6 Implementation schedule and Budget Requested

5.6.1 Implementation schedule and Budget

Table 5.1 presents the implementation schedule that indicates the activities to be performed under this project, the duration of the project, those who will be responsible in managing the project activities and the detailed budget requested for each activity. The table also indicates the Tshs. 24,873,700/= as a total amount of grant requested.

Table 5.1: Implementation schedule.

	Goal Activity	Duration	Responsible	Detailed budget
1.	Administrative costs - (Top –up allowances for technical staff).	3 year	Project Coordinator	10,000/= per month x 12 months x 3 years = 3,600,000/=
		3 year	Tailoring instructor	50,000/= per months x 12 months x 3 years = 1,600,000/=
		3 year	Carpentry instructor	50,000/= per months x 12 months x 3 years = 1,600,000/=
		3 year	Agricultural field instructor	50,000/= per months x 12 months x 3 years = 1,600,000/=
	- Preparing training manual	3 year	Business instructor	50,000/= per months x 12 months x 3 years = 1,600,000/=
			Technical team	5 members of technical team @ 100,000/= = 500,000/=
				10 (other contingency) eg stationery = 1,050,000/=
				Sub total = 11,550,000/=
2.	Provision of Educational facilities	3 year	TLHCC	School fees:
				Secondary school 8 x 20,000/= x 3 years = 480,000/=
				Vocational Training 4 x 50,000/= x 3 years = 600,000/=
				School uniforms
				Primary school 8 x 10,000 x 3 years = 240,000/=
				Secondary school 8 x 12,000/= x 3 years = 288,000/=
				Vocational Training 4 x 12,000/= x 3 years = 144,000/=
				Exercise books
				Primary school 8 x 15 x 200/= x 3 years = 72,000/=
				Secondary school 8 x 20 x 200/= x 3 years = 96,000/=
				Vocational Training 4 x 10 x 2,000/= x 3 years = 240,000/=
				Other school materials
3.	Tailoring	3 years	Project Coordinator Tailoring Instructor	(Pen, pencils, ruler etc) 20 students x 1,500/= x 3 years = 90,000/=
				Sub total = 2,250,000/=
				Sewing machine 10 units @ 65,000/= = 650,000/=
				Bails of clothes 30 bails @ 30,000/= = 900,000/=
				Sewing threads 500 Pcs @ 200/= = 100,000/=
				Repair & servicing of machines = 500,000/=
				10% (other contingency) = 215,000/=
				Sub total = 2,365,000/=

5.6.2 Activities & Expected Income from Five out of Seven proposed Activities for Three years

Table 5.2 indicates the expected income to be generated from Five out of Seven proposed activities for the period of three years. The table shows the goal to be attained from each project activity, output per year, responsible and the expected Income for three years and finally indicates Tshs. 31,125,000/= as a total amount of expected Income from the activities of the project:

Table 5.2: Expected income from proposed project activities.

Goal	Activity	Output per year	Responsible	Budget
To support re-unified youths undertaking Tailoring	Making clothes	360 Pcs of female dress	Project Coordinator Tailoring instructor	360 Pcs @ 5,000/= x 3 years = 5,400,000/=
To support re-unified youths undertaking carpentry	Carrying out carpentry works	35 (Panel doors)	Project Coordinator Carpentry instructor	35 @ 45,000/= x 3 years = 4,725,000/=
To support re-unified youths undertaking farming activity	Farming and selling maize produce	200 bags of maize	Project Coordinator Agricultural Field instructor	200 @ 15,000/= x 3 years = 9,000,000/=
To support re-unified youths undertaking vegetable gardening	Selling vegetables	20 tons of vegetables	Project coordinator Agricultural Field instructor	20 tons @ 50,000/= x 3 years = 3,000,000/=
To support re-unified youths undertaking business	Buying & selling grains (4 times a year)	200 bags of maize	Project Coordinator Business Instructor	4 x 50 bags x 15,000/= x 3 years = 9,000,000/=
			Total expected Income	31,125,000/=

Source: Researcher's compilation.

5.6.3 Cash flows in Tshs.

Table 5.3 shows the project cash flows. It compares the costs to be incurred and the expected income during the project life (i.e year 1 to 3) . The table shows profits that will be realized from the second year of the project life. At the end of the project life, that is, the third year, it is expected that the total net income will be Tshs2,169,832.50. This net income will be used by the sub-centers to repair buildings and buy materials for use by street children and young people at the respective sub-centers. The net income to be realized is an indication that the project is viable and will benefit the targeted group and enable the sub-centers to be sustainable.

Item/years	0	1	2	3
Costs	-	11,690,399.00	8,494,893.80	8,669,874.70
Expected Income	-	10,383,400.00	10,370,800.00	10,370,800.00
Net Income/Deficit	-	-1,306,999.00	+1,875,906.20	+ 1,600,925.30
Actual Net Income	-	-	-	+ 2,169,832.50

5.7 Funding arrangements

The funding arrangements will depend on the acceptance of the Foundation for Civil Society to provide support to TLHCC. In case the Foundation of Civil Society agrees to provide the support all formalities will be followed such as signing the agreement between the TLHCC and the Foundation for Civil Society.

5.8 Details of Implementing the Project

5.8.1 Implementation of the Project

The project will be implemented by TLHCC through street children/young people at their respective sub-centers and the re-unified youths.

The recruited management team of technical experts will very closely collaborate with the TLHCC management in undertaking and providing technical instructions on the project activities e.g Tailoring, Carpentry, Farming (maize and vegetable) and simple business of buying and selling grain.

5.8.2 Management of the Project

The management of the project will depend on the final decisions that will be reached by the general meeting (AGM). The annual general meeting is a supreme organ of TLHCC that provides final decisions as regards to all the programs undertaken by the organisation.

However, the day to day management activities of the project will be executed by a team of seven (7) experts that will include; Project Coordinator, 4 technical instructors and 2 volunteers from TLHCC staff. The project coordinator will also be the accounting officer of the project funds. In undertaking this project TLHCC will provide office space and furniture, office facilities such as computers, telephone etc as its contribution to the project. The project management structure is presented as (Annex ix)

5.8.3 Qualifications of the Project Technical Team

- **Project Coordinator**

Qualifications: BA in Economics or Advanced Diploma in Economic planning.
Experience: Three years in related field.

- **Tailoring Instructor**

Qualifications: Certificate or Diploma in Tailoring
Experience: Three years in related field

- **Carpentry Instructor**

Qualifications: Trade test Grade I or II in Carpentry
Experience: Three years in related field

- **Agricultural Field Instructor**

Qualifications: Diploma in Agricultural Science
Experience: Three years in related field.

- **Business Instructor**

Qualifications: Diploma in Business Administration
Experience: Three years in related field

5.8.4 Implementation Methodology & Strategy

The project will actively put emphasis on participation approach. Through this approach the stakeholders e.g. members of TLHCC, organisational authorities, re-unified youths, parties interested in street children affairs will actively get involved in all stages of the project. Apart from the project technical team there will be a technical advisory team of five (5) people to assist the project personnel on different technical issues. The Technical advisory team will comprise representatives from interested parties such as NGO's , CBO's and Local leaders.

5.9 Capacity building (Orientation Training Manual)

The Technical team of instructors will prepare the detailed orientation training manual and offer the orientation training to the re-unified youths at the project sites. The possible contents of the orientation training will include:

- **Tailoring activity**
 - Tailoring principles
 - Minor repair & servicing of sewing machines
 - Proper keeping of sewing machines
 - Marketing the products (clothes)
- **Carpentry activity**
 - Carpentry principles
 - Minor tools repairs & servicing of tools
 - Proper keeping of carpentry tools
 - Marketing the products (panel doors)
- **Farming (maize & vegetables) activity**
 - Fetching the suitable land
 - Selection of seeds of maize and vegetables
 - Proper ways of planting eg types, spacing etc
 - Proper ways of terracing and use of reserved water
 - Seasonal timing
 - Proper time of weeding, harvesting and transportation.
 - Proper use of fertilizers, pesticides and insecticides
 - Soil conservation

- **Simple Business (Buying and selling grains)**
 - Business principles
 - Simple business mathematics
 - Selection of the place to obtain the grain
 - Selection of proper market
 - Business record keeping

5.10 Monitoring and Evaluation

5.10.1 Monitoring

The function of monitoring will be carried by the project coordinator in order to assess if the implementation is inline with what has been planned. The project is expected to employ participatory monitoring so that members through their established sub-committees and technical team will meet after every two weeks to make an assessment of what has already been done.

The technical team will call for meeting monthly with an aim of monitoring process and making necessary improvements. The executive committee will meet quarterly to review and approve narrative and financial reports and recommend for necessary measures to be taken. Monitoring will also take place through several site visits and meetings with the targeted beneficiaries.

5.10.2 Evaluation

The evaluation of the project will be carried out periodically in order to assess the extent to which the project results are being realized. Through evaluation the target group and project technical team will progressively assess any contributions made towards achievements of the project objectives. This approach will help in case of negative variances where adjustments can be made instead of waiting until the end of the project.

There will be an internal evaluation at the end of each year. The internal evaluation also aims at suggesting possible ways through which optimum realization of project objectives can be achieved after every year.

An evaluation will be made at the end of the third year by the external evaluators to assess the extent of project objectives achieved and if possible to suggest ways on how TLHCC can sustain what has been achieved. During the assessment the external evaluators will be accompanied by the internal people so that they may share experiences with the local community in enriching the outcomes of the whole process.

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ANNEX I

DEOGRATIAS L. NJUNWA
S.L.P 1160
DODOMA.

1/DESEMBA, 2003

MWENYEKITI WA KITUO
TUMAINI CENTER
S.L.P 3260
DODOMA.

**YAH: MAOMBI YA KUFANYA UTAFITI KATIKA KITUO CHAKO
(MIEZI 18) KUENZIA SEPTEMBER, 2003 – JANUARY 2005).**

Ninawasilisha ombi rasmi mbele yako ili nifikiriwe kufanya utafiti katika kituo chako kwa muda uliotajwa.

Mimi ni Mwanachuo ninayesoma masomo ya uzamili katika fani ya Maendeleo ya Uchumi wa Kijamii. Masomo haya yanaendeshwa na chuo Kikuu Huria cha Tanzania kwa kushirikiana na Chuo Kikuu kilichopo huko Marekani kiitwacho “ Southern New Hampshire”.

Lengo la masomo haya ni kumwezesha mwanachuo kujengewa uwezo/stadi ambazo zitamwezesha kuihudumia jamii kwa ukamilifu zaidi katika kuisaidia jamii kujiletea maendeleo endelevu.

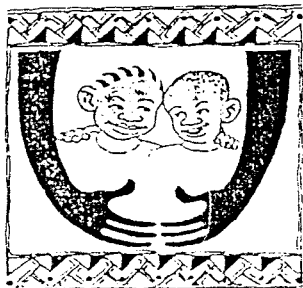
Kituo chako ambacho majukumu yake ni kuwahudhumia watoto wa mitaani na uzuiaji w aajira kwa watoto, ni eneo muhimu ambalo jamii imekuwa ikilipuuza kwa kudhani si muhimu. Hivyo binafsi nimeona ni eneo ambalo litanipa nafasi pana ya kujifunza. Ninahaidi endapo nitapewa nafasi hiyo nitashirikiana na Uongozi uliopo na Wanachama katika kusukuma gurudumu la kuendeleza jamii husani kituo cha Tumaini katika siku zijazo.

Nitashukuru endapo nitakubaliwa.

Wako Mtiifu.

.....
DEOGRATIAS L. NJUNWA.

ANNEX II
Tumaini STREET CHILDREN
CENTRE-DODOMA



Matumaini na Upendo

TUMAINI CENTRE
P.O. Box 3260
DODOMA
TANZANIA

E-mail: dodoma_lovehope@yahoo.com
Tel: 255-26-2321092

TUM/C/C/PF/2003/25

30/12/2003

Ndugu,
Deogratius Njunwa,
S.L.P. 1160,
DODOMA

YAH:MAOMBI YA KUFANYA UTAFITI

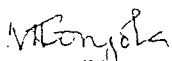
Rejea barua yako ya Desemba 1, 2003.

Unaruhusiwa kufanya utafiti kama ulivyoomba.

Tafadhali uripoti ofisini siku ambayo utanza utafiti huo ili ratiba yako
ieleweke na uongozi wa kituo.

Tunakutakia mafunzo mema.

Wako katika malezi ya watoto.


Mama Kongola
Mwenyekiti wa Kituo

*TUMAINI CENTRE is a non governmental organisation working for the rehabilitation
of the street children in Dodoma.*

ANNEX III

TIME SCHEDULE FOR PROJECT ASSESSMENT ACTIVITIES DAYS

	TITLE	TIME FRAME SEPTEMBER, 2003 TO FEBRUARY, 2005																				
	YEAR	2003				2004												2005			REMARKS	
N0	ACTIVITY PER MONTH	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M		
1	Initial contacts, agreements and selection of personnel to work with																				The activity was done according though there was a lot of delays in accepting me	
2	Visiting selected villages (Bihawana and Msalato) meeting with Annex leaders and street children and young people.																				Initial visit was made informally but formal visits and meetings will follow	
3	Preparatory meeting with project members to discuss the preparatory issues on the evaluation exercise																				Was thoroughly done but we still need more meetings to discuss how best should the evaluation exercise be carried out	
4	Preparation for writing the Questionnaires.																				The exercise is still going on	
5	Pre- tests on the Questionnaires and orientation to interviewers																					
6	Data collection																					
7	Processing and Analysis of Data																					
8.	Report writing and submission of first Draft																					
9.	Final report Writing																					
10.	Submission and presentation																					
11.	Progressive Report (Monthly)																					

ANNEX IV

BACKGROUND INFORMATION OF CBO

TUMAINI LOVE AND HOPE CHILDREN CENTER

Organisation background

Tumaini Love and Hope Children Center (TLHCC) was established in 1993 by the Roman Catholic Diocese of Dodoma and was fully registered in 1997 as a Non-Governmental Organisation under the Government Act Number 4 of 1968.

Mission

To rehabilitate, counsel and offer social services to street children and young people and after reformation re-unify them with their respective families.

TLHCC's objectives

The general objective of the organisation is to rehabilitate and facilitate social services to street children and young people.

Specific objectives

- Rehabilitate and reform the moral conduct of the street children and young people
- Advocate and defend for the rights of the street children and young people
- Accommodate the street children and young people and provide them with shelter, food, and medical services.
- Teach them different things that can make them acquire skills, knowledge, change in attitude and behaviour.
- Re-unify the street children and young people with their families
- Support the re-unified youths, so that they may economically depend on themselves after reformation.

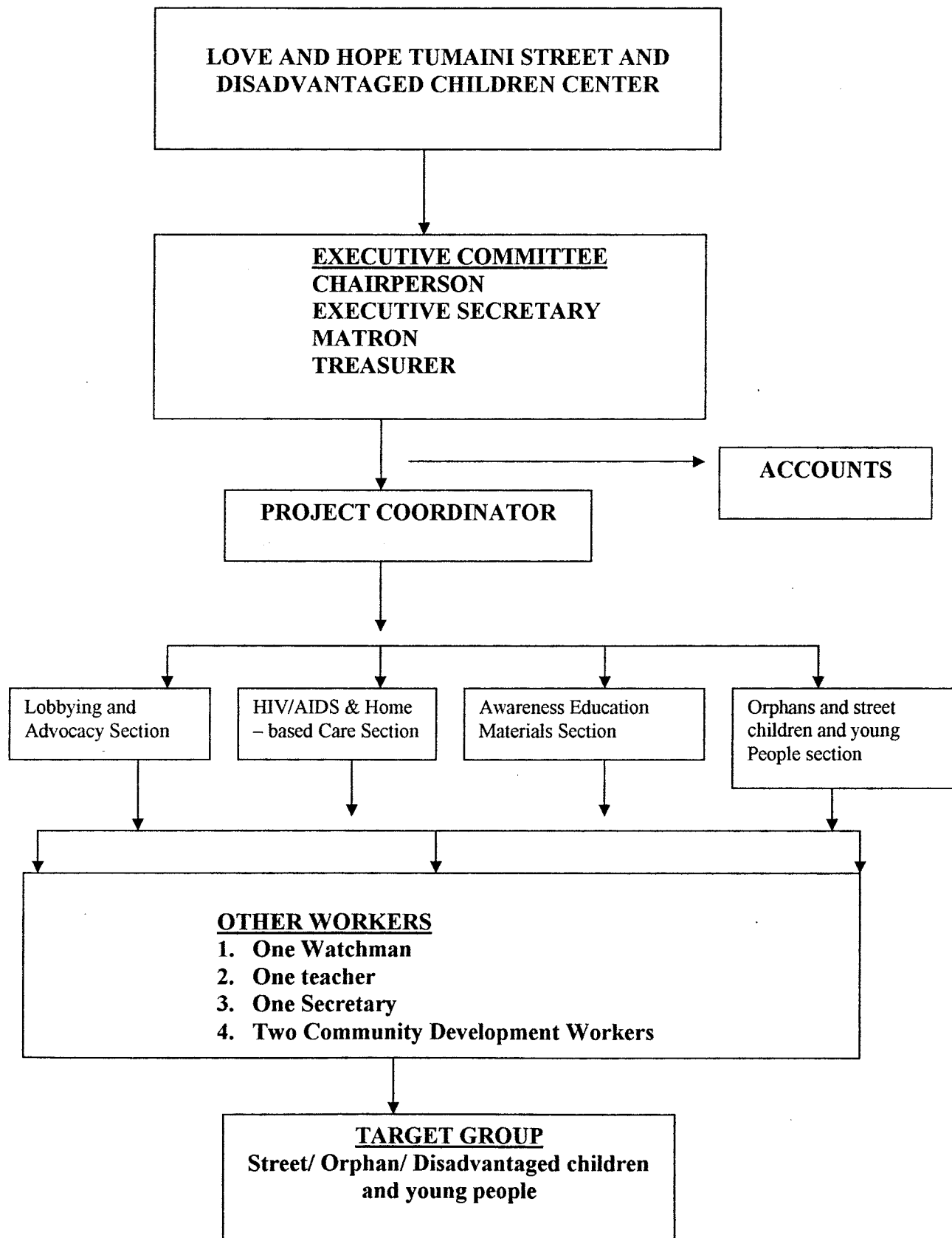
Organisational arrangement

TLHCC is a membership based NGO that draws its members from different street children interested parties. The annual general meeting (AGM) is the most supreme organ of TLHCC and it gives authority to its members to make top most decisions pertaining to the programs of their organisation.

The annual general meeting selects the Executive committee members who includes: the Chairperson, Executive secretary, Matron and Treasurer. These meet quarterly to monitor the progress of the organization. The organ is responsible for policy formulation, recruitment, fund raising programs, donors, employees and volunteers.

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

TUMAINI LOVE AND HOPE CHILDREN CENTER.



A WORKING CALENDAR FOR THE PLANNED ACTIVITIES – DEC. 2003 TO NOV. 2004 - ANNEX VI
TUMAINI CENTER

SN	ACTIVITY TO BE DONE	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC
1.	Drilling a Borehole													
2.	External Auditing													
3.	To visit several key people for Fundraising purposes													
4.	Re- unification and Family visiting													
5.	Tree nursery Development													
6.	Garden Activities													
7.	Visiting the identified HIV/AIDS Victims and provide counseling													
8.	Garden Expansion													
9.	Supervision and Follow – up in schools and Day and Night Street work													
10.	Evaluation and construction of a fish pond													
11.	Conducting meetings with all workers and children													
12.	Collecting HIV/AIDS reports 22 wards, 13 wards, urban and 9 wards suburban													
13.	Development of an Apiary													
14.	To visit Bihawana out- reach station													
15.	Expansion of Animal house and purchasing of Diary Cattle (Heifer) and Pigs													
16.	Report writing													
17.	Purchasing and installation of cooking oil milling machine													
18.	Attending Governmental, and Non-governmental													
19.	To attend NNOC Meeting (National Network Organization Working with and for Chidren)													
20.	Board Members Meeting													
21.	Purchasing and Fumigation of food and storatation													

ANNEX VII

QUESTIONNAIRES FOR THE STREET CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE AT MSALATO AND BIHAWANA OUT REACH SUB – CENTERS.

AGE: _____

MALE/FEMALE: _____

PLACE OF BIRTH: VILLAGE _____ DISTRICT _____ REGION _____

1. Level of Education (Please tick)

- (a) Informal Education.....
- (b) Formal Education.....
- (c) Standard one to three.....
- (d) Standard Four to seven.....
- (e) Completed standard seven.....
- (f) Technical School level.....
- (g) Secondary level Education.....

2. Parents (Please fill in the blacks)

- (a) Name of father.....
- (b) Name of mother.....
- (c) Marital status of the parents (Please Tick)
 - (i) Separated
 - (ii) Divorced.....
 - (iii) Both are alive and live together
 - (iv) Both Parents are dead.....
 - (v) One is dead (specify).....
 - (vi) Occupation of Parents /Guardian.....

3. When did you arrive in Dodoma Town?(Year)
4. Where was your first stay.....
5. How long have you been living in the streets before joining the Tumaini Center?.....
6. Before coming to Dodoma Town where were you living?
Village.....District.....Region.....
7. Before coming to Dodoma Town, with whom were you staying? (Please Tick)
 - (a) Parents.....
 - (b) Step – father.....
 - (c) Step – mother.....
 - (d) Father/mother.....
 - (e) Other relative (specify).....
8. What were the reasons that made you to run away from home? (Please Tick)
 - (a) Abandoned.....
 - (b) Neglected
 - (c) Abused by drunkard parents/guardians.....
 - (d) Poverty.....
 - (e) Peer pressure.....
 - (f) Over work.....
 - (g) Search for Education.....
 - (h) In quest of being independent.....
 - (i) Any other reasons (specify).....

9. Have you encountered any of these problems while staying in the streets? (Please Tick)

- (a) Child Labor.....
- (b) Sexual abuse.....
- (c) Threats and beatings.....
- (d) Hunger.....
- (e) Cold.....
- (f) Disease.....
- (g) Lack of sleeping place.....
- (h) Any other problem (s) (specify).....

10. Have you ever encountered any of these health problems while staying in the streets?

- (Please Tick).....
- (a) Lice.....
 - (b) Cuts.....
 - (c) Scabies.....
 - (d) Sexual transmitted disease.....
 - (e) Any other health problems(s) (specify).....

11. What kind of drug abuse were you engaged in ? (Please Tick)

- (a) Petrol Sniffing.....
- (b) Alcohol drinking.....
- (c) Marijuana smoking.....
- (d) Cigarette smoking.....
- (e) Any other kind (specify).....

12. Had you ever heard or seen illegal drugs? Yes/No

13. If yes, how did you involve yourself in this illegal drug business? (Please Tick)

- (a) To use them and sell them.....
- (b) To use them only.....
- (c) To sell them without using them.....
- (d) Any other way of involvement (specify).....

14. Do you have any contact with your parents/guardian? (Please Tick)

- (a) Strong Link.....
- (b) Some Link.....
- (c) No links.....
- (d) Uncertain.....

15. What activities are you engaged in at this Campus? (Please Tick)

- (a) Self Reliance activities.....
- (b) General cleanliness of the Surroundings.....
- (c) Gardening.....
- (d) Livestock keeping.....
- (e) Carpentry.....
- (f) Shoe making.....
- (g) Tailoring.....
- (h) Mention if there is any other activity (specify).....

16. What social services are provided by the center? (Please Tick)

- (a) Health.....
- (b) Education.....
- (c) Basic necessities.....
- (d) Pocket Money.....
- (e) Others(specify).....

17. If the above social services are provided, what kind of materials/ things are you given by the center.

- (a)
- (b)
- (c)
- (d)
- (e)
- (f)

18. Do you think that the materials/things given to you meet all your requirements Yes/No

19. In case No, what other things do you need? (Please mention)

- (a)
- (b)
- (c)
- (d)
- (e)

20. From the time you were brought to this center, have you gained or benefited any thing?
Yes/No

21. Mention some of the things you have gained or benefited from this center

- (a)
- (b)
- (c)
- (d)
- (e)

(B) QUESTIONNAIRE FOR THE RE- UNIFIED
STREET CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE

MARRIED/UNMARRIED: _____

AGE: _____

MALE/FEMALE: _____

EDUCATIONAL LEVEL: _____

OCCUPATION: _____

-
1. How long did you stay at the Tumaini center / Home ?
From.....to(year)
 2. When did you leave the center(year)
 3. Where are you staying now? (Name of)
Town.....Village
DistrictRegion.....
 4. If you are now staying in the village/town how did you feel when you Re- joined Your relatives?. (Please tick)
(a) Very strong feeling
(b) Strong feeling
(c) Little feeling
(d) No feeling
 5. What economic activities are you now engaged in ? (Please tick)
(a) Crop cultivation (Specify which crop).....
(b) Employee (specify).....
(c) Trading (specify).....
(d) Livestock keeping (specify).....
(e) Carpentry.....
(f) Shoe making
(g) Tailoring
(h) Others if any (specify).....

6. How much are you earning (daily, monthly or annually) from the activity/activities you are engaged in
 Daily Tshs.....
 Monthly Tshs.....
 Annually Tshs.....
7. Does your earning sustain you to meet your basic necessities ? Yes/ No
8. If you are at school, are you still getting some assistance from Tumaini center?
 Yes / No
9. What kind of assistance are you provided? (Please tick)
 (a) School fees.....
 (b) Educational materials.....
 (c) Pocket money.....
 (d) Others (Specify)
10. Are the activities you are doing now connected with what you learnt at the Tumaini center /Home?
 Yes / No.

11. How is /are these activities connected?

Present activity		Lessons learnt at the center	
(i)	.....	(i)	.....
(ii)	.....	(ii)	.....
(iii)	.....	(iii)	.....
(iv)	.....	(iv)	.....

12. In relation to how you are living now, Do you think that your stay at the center has helped you somehow? Yes /No
13. If Yes, What remarkable things/ issues that you think you had been helped?
 (a)
 (b)
 (c).....
14. In order Tumaini center, to make some future improvements on caring for street children and Young people, what are your (suggestions / Recommendations or views).

(C) INTERVIEW QUESTIONS FOR THE LEADERSHIP OF THE

TUMAINI CHILDREN CENTER /HOMES

DESIGNATION: _____

MARRIED/UNMARRIED: _____

AGE: _____

EDUCATIONAL LEVEL: _____

1. Name of the Center /Home.....
2. Why did you choose to call such a name?
3. When was the Center/Home found?
4. How is this Center /Home run in terms of Human Resources and Financial support?
5. Are you aware of the street children? Yes/No
6. How do you get these street children?
7. What problems do you encounter in getting these street children?
8. What do you think are the main factors contributing to the problem of street children?
9. Are there any problems you have encountered in caring for street children?
10. Had you ever experienced any street child who had been discovered as being
Deformed either mentally or physically as a result of living in the streets?
11. What special attention /training do you offer to the street children?
12. What activities are the street children engaged in while in this Center/Home?
13. What social services do you offer to the street children at the center /Home?
14. Do you offer further assistance to children/ Young people who had been Re-Unified with
their families? What sort of assistance do you offer?

15. How do you ensure that the Re- Unified child/Young people will settle at home and be cared by his/her family?
16. Are you related to other religious Institutions/CBO'S and NGO's engaged in solving the problem of street children? Yes / No.
17. How are they related with this center /Home?
18. Is there any relationship at present between the street children/ Young people in this center /Home and their families? (Please tick any among these) Strong Link? No strong Link? No contact?
19. What Economic activities do the Re- Unified children /Young people do engage themselves?
20. What are your future plans for these street children?

**(D) INTERVIEW QUESTIONS FOR GOVERNMENT
OFFICIALS, / LOCAL LEADERS NGO's AND CBO's**

DESIGNATION: _____

OFFICE: _____

DATE: _____

1. Is the phenomenon of street children potent in Dodoma Region?

Give your Comments?

2. In your opinion, what are the causes of the existence of these street children?

3. What sort of activities does street children do engage themselves?

4. From your experience, what are the major locations of street children?

5. What problems do you think face street children?

6. If there are any problems, what are their causes in relation to children's rights?

7. What efforts have been made to arrest the problem of street children?

8. Do you have any policy or programmes/project which addresses the issue of street children?

9. What are the constraints limiting the implementation of policy/ programmes towards street children issues?

10. What are the existing opportunities as far as this issue of street children is concerned?
11. How do you cooperate with other institutions/parents or communities on matters concerning the welfare of street children?
12. How are the key policy measures formulated and implemented to ensure children's rights.
13. Is there any relationship between the problem of street children and development programmes . Yes/No Why?
14. What are your Suggestions/recommendations/views about this issue and people who are involved in one way or another? Eg. Street children, policy makers etc.

ANNEX VIII

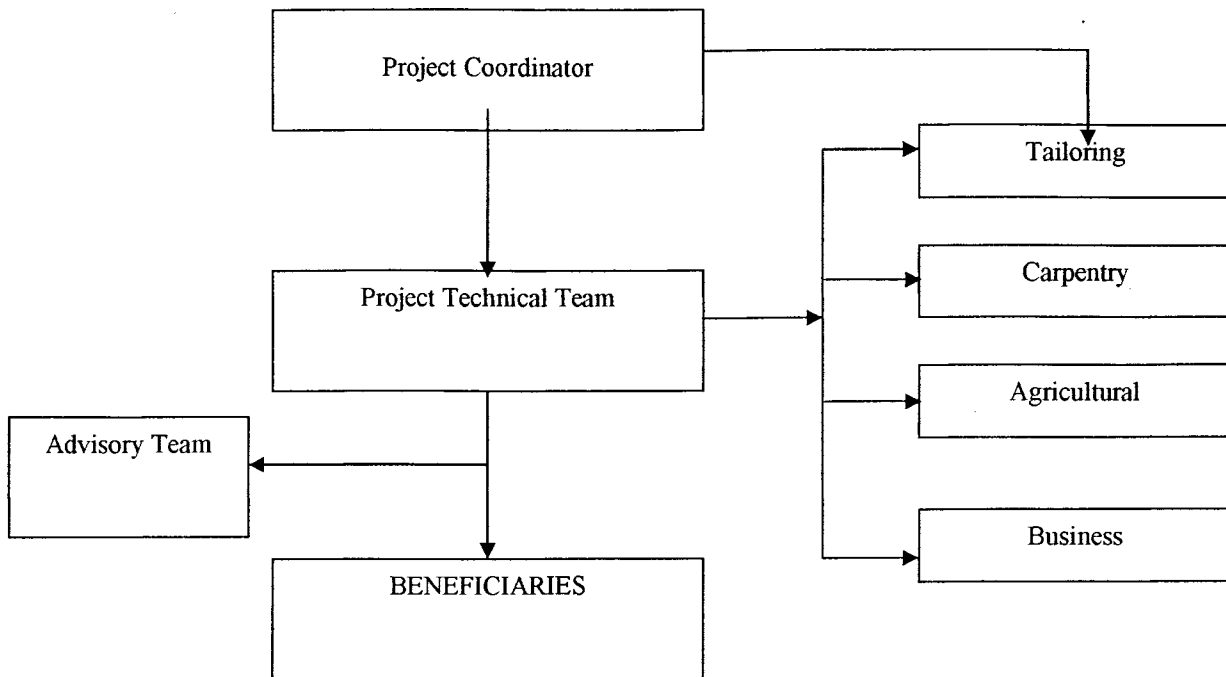
DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS COMPLETED SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRES AND INTERVIEWEES.

S/N	Sample group	Number of completed survey questionnaires	Number of respondents interviewed	Number of respondents not interviewed	Total expected number of respondents
1	Street children and young people	20	-	-	20
2	Re – unified youths	20	-	-	20
3	Tumaini Center (Leadership):-				
	- Head office	-	2	-	2
	- Children homes	-	2	-	2
4	Government Officials, Local Leaders, CBO'S and NGO's:-				
	- Community dev. Officers.	-	5	-	5
	- Welfare/health officers.	-	4	1	5
	- Local Leaders	-	4	1	5
	- CBO's (dealing with street children)	-	5	-	5
	- NGO's (dealing with street children)	-	4	1	5
		40	26	3	69

ANNEX IX

PROJECT MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE

CAPACITY BUILDING AND STRENGTHENING OF TLHCC ACTIVITIES



ANNEX X

MR. DEOGRATIAS L. NJUNWA
P.O. BOX 3224
DODOMA.

21ST JUNE, 2005

THE FOUNDATION FOR CIVIL SOCIETY
HAIDERY PLAZA, 5TH FLOOR
UPANGA/ KISUTU STREET
P.O. BOX 7192
DAR ES SALAAM.
TANZANIA.

**RE: GRANT APPLICATION SCHEDULE OF
TSHS. 24,873,700/=.**

Dear Sir/Madam,

In accordance to the above mentioned application I hereby submit a request to grant a total amount of Tshs 24,873,700/= in support of Tumaini Love and Hope Children Center which cares for street children and young people.

This request is put forward for your consideration under “ safety nets” which puts in consideration the variety of activities that are particularly relevant to the poor and vulnerable like the homeless street children and young people.

Attached here with is a grant proposal application schedule of TLHCC for your consideration.

Yours faithfully,

Deogratias L. Njunwa.
MSC CED Student & Technical supporter