

**Census of the number of children who were spending time on the streets on 4<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> June 2003 in Moshi and Arusha Municipalities,**

**Tanzania**

**Implemented by Mkombozi Centre for Street Children**

**Strengthening Communities Producing Street Children in Kilimanjaro Region,**

**Tanzania project**

**In partnership with Child Hope UK**

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## **Abbreviations:**

CYP: Children and Young People

FOCNA: Forum for Child Centred NGO's in Arusha

INSET: In Service Training

NFE: Non-Formal Education

NNOC: National Network of Organisation Working with Children in Tanzania

PEDP: Primary Education Development Plan

PRESET: Pre Service Training

WHO: World Health Organisation

UPE: Universal Primary Education

## 1.0 Abstract:

The social problem of marginalized urban children and young people (CYPs) is an issue of concern to Civil Society and to Government, local and national. Since the early 1990s Tanzania has witnessed a visible increase in the number of children living and working on the street. Mkombozi Centre for Street Children is one of the leading child focused NGO's in Northern Tanzania and conducted this census of the number of children on the streets as part of its 'Strengthening Communities producing Street Children in Kilimanjaro Region, Tanzania' project. The results will provide Mkombozi with baseline data from which to measure the project's impact in reducing the number of street children coming from the target communities. Research about street children in Tanzania is sparse and tends to focus on a qualitative analysis of their situation. This census intends to partially fill the gap in existing research by quantifying the total number of children spending time on the streets in Moshi and Arusha Municipalities, and then quantifying how many of these are street children. The census also uncovers gaps in current services and interventions for street children. Data was collected over a 24 hour period in each town by Mkombozi children and staff using a questionnaire with closed and open-ended questions. Both quantitative and qualitative analyses were conducted.

The following results were obtained:

- 1,120 children were interviewed in Moshi (457) and Arusha (663).
  - In Moshi 14% (64) and in Arusha 29% (195) identified themselves as full time street children.
  - In Moshi 49% (224) and in Arusha 44% (296) of children identified themselves as part time street children.
  - In both towns there are more part time street children on the streets than full time and more boys than girls.
  - In Moshi 92% of full time street children and 89% of part time street children are between 10 and 19 years of age.
  - In Arusha 94% of full time street children and 96% of part time street children were between the ages of 10 – 19.
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- In Moshi 25% and in Arusha 12% of street children came from Mkombozi's target communities (Kibosho, Majengo, Machame and Uru).
- In Moshi 77.23% and in Arusha 69.26% of part time street children are not in school.

The following gaps in services were identified by part time street children:

- 76% of those who said that one of the causes driving them to the streets was a lack of safety and security at home also identified a lack of family based services as a gap in social welfare provision.
- 69% of those who claimed that they came to the streets to look for employment identified lack of employment opportunities as a gap.
- 90% of those who said that they spent time on the streets because they were not in school claimed that this was because they lacked material support for school costs.
- 48% of those who came to the streets to look for money to cover the costs at home asserted that a current gap in services was poor linking of families to community support systems.

Full time street children identified the following shortcomings in interventions:

- 79% of children who said that they disliked the fact that they could not access basic services on the streets (food, healthcare, clothes) identified a lack of services to address basic needs as a current gap in social welfare provision.
- 79.07% of those that said that they did not like being unable to get employment as a downside of street life recommended that projects be initiated to help older youths build self reliance.
- Of those who said that they disliked not being treated as normal citizens by the police and public 50% said that they would like services to address this issue.
- 48% of full time street children who said that they disliked the fact that they had no one to love or care for them also recommended that staff and volunteers in centres working with street children spend more time and be closer to street children when they are on the streets.
- Of the full time street children who identified the dangers of drug addiction as a negative aspect of street life 51% recommended that projects work with street children to address both prevention and treatment of addiction.

The census demonstrated that 30% of children spending time on the streets are not street children. Government planners and NGO's should be aware of the tendency to overestimate the scale of the

problem of street children in Arusha and in contrast to underplay it in Moshi. There needs to be a range of interventions that respond to the many complex needs of street children of different ages, genders and psychosocial, educational and physical needs. The fact that the majority of part time street children in Arusha and Moshi come from neighbouring slums emphasizes the need for intensive community based rehabilitation and interventions for at risk children in these urban neighbourhoods.

A more holistic approach to community development needs to be undertaken, with a focus on community and familial support that would address much of the causation of street children. Funds need to be allocated at local level together with intensive capacity building amongst the implementing staff within Government Departments (Social Workers, Community Development Workers etc.). Services for marginalised children need to be taken back to families and communities, rather than remaining in residential centres. Intensive family based support is expensive and time consuming. However, given the personal and economic cost to society from having children fall through social safety nets it is important to allocate tax revenue to social services provision and to focus on skills development, resource allocation and empowerment to those working in the field, whether they are Government or private sector personnel.

Non-attendance at school is a primary causal factor driving children to the streets. A two pronged approach needs to be undertaken that addresses both the need to re-enrol and supervise the school attendance of children already on the streets part time and the need to undertake preventative work with schools, communities and families to reduce the number of children excluded, dropping out and playing truant from school.

Mkombozi and other actors in the community and government need to address the issue of youth unemployment since it will have a significant impact on social and economic development in Tanzania over the medium and long term. Government and NGO's need to think creatively on how they can access youth on the streets and in our slums to ensure that they gain appropriate workplace and life skills.

## 2.0 Background:

### **Situational Context:**

The social problem of marginalized urban children and young people (CYPs) is an issue of concern to Civil Society and to Government, local and national. The growing phenomenon of marginalized CYPs is described below.

Since the early 1990s Tanzania has witnessed a visible increase in the number of children living and working on the street. In 2002, Mkombozi responded to almost 1,000 different girls and boys living on the streets in Moshi and Arusha towns. It was estimated in 1996<sup>1</sup> that children constituted more than 46% of the population of Tanzania and that 26% of the population was living in urban centres<sup>2</sup>; it is expected that these figures will have grown significantly over the past 5 years. 34% of the 140 street children interviewed in Arusha<sup>3</sup> in May 2002 were spending part of their day on the streets and returning home to the slums at night, whilst 35% were hardcore youths who had been on the streets for more than 6 months and were unwilling and / or unable to enter residential care centres.

Boys and girls who live and work on the street are vulnerable to wide and extreme violations of their rights. They have difficulties accessing basic services and are verbally, physically, and sexually abused<sup>4</sup>. Few trust adults. Many perpetuate abuse on their weaker peers. Although these boys and girls may have a range of skills related to survival and informal income generation, these strengths remain unarticulated and unrecognised by mainstream society. This combined with the fact that few have benefited from sustained formal education means that these children generally find it very difficult to earn money legally. Faced with this situation, many are forced into crime and confrontation with the general public. Significant numbers of these boys and girls seek temporary relief from their situation through substance abuse. They become trapped in a cycle of poverty, violence and abuse. They are socially excluded; highly visible, mobile and

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<sup>1</sup> Tanzanian Ministry of Community Development, Women Affairs and Children, Child Development Policy, 1996

<sup>2</sup> The results of the 2002 national census have yet to be published.

<sup>3</sup> Research conducted by Mkombozi's as part of the pre-project phase of the Arusha Referral Service for Street Children.

<sup>4</sup> See Mkombozi's web site [www.mkombozi.org](http://www.mkombozi.org)

increasing in number. They are unable to access basic services, generating further social problems and demands on already overstretched services and the criminal justice system, and as these children age they run increasing risks of HIV/AIDS and conflict with the law.

Responses to poor and marginalized children need to be developed holistically. Traditionally the Tanzanian Government and NGO's have relied on institutionalisation and relocation of street children without ongoing support to address the underlying causal factors that drove them to the streets in the first place. Those advising Government decision-makers have a limited awareness of the causation of family and community dysfunction and its manifestation in the visible 'problem of street children'. This combined with poor planning, management, Monitoring and Evaluation and learning from experience results in a lack of systematic and appropriate interventions that address causation. The result is under-funded interventions that are short-term, ad hoc and therefore ineffective and inefficient.

Until recently the Tanzanian Government has seen the role of NGO's as social service providers, but the climate is changing as central Government takes on more responsibility for social service provision and poverty alleviation. In 2003 a new Child Statute has been tabled for hearing in Parliament and both government and Civil Society actors are increasingly acknowledging that responses to poor and marginalized children need to be developed holistically<sup>5</sup>. Now is an opportune time to lobby for the allocation of funds at a local level, where implementers can access them, and to encourage local government to implement the content and the spirit of the new Child Statute.

### **Causation of street children in Kilimanjaro and Arusha Regions:**

During Mkombozi's 6-years working in the field we have identified the following factors that push children and youths to the streets in urban centres.

#### **Economic:**

In Kilimanjaro Region 31% of the population live below the basic needs poverty line, with food taking up an average share of 69% in the household budget. Mean monthly consumption expenditure per capita is now

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<sup>5</sup> Through the National Network of Organisations working with Children in Tanzania (NNOC) Mkombozi has played a key role in facilitating the participation of children in the process of developing this statute and in advocating for a sensitive and child-centred statute.

Tsh 11,200 (about £7.46)<sup>6</sup>. Since the late 1990's the effects of free market trade in coffee has had significant ill effects on the economy of the region<sup>7</sup>, resulting in an increase in poverty, with children bearing the major burden. The weak economic climate is exacerbated by the fact that farms are becoming smaller and are increasingly unproductive. Diversification of crops away from coffee is not happening. There are both limited employment opportunities, other than alcohol brewing, for the unskilled and school-leavers, and limited information at community level about resources and service providers that are available. Inevitably children, youths and adults hold an expectation of a better life in urban areas that acts as a catalyst for much child and youth migration to the towns of Moshi, Arusha and Dar es Salaam.

Analysis of the different age groups within Arusha Municipality as outlined by the 1998 population census shows an average family size of 5.4. The active labour force, which ranges from 15 – 64 years constituted 48.0%, when compared with inactive labour force (i.e. from 0 – 14 years and population above 65 years) which constituted 50.8%. The dependency ratio is high and reflects the situation of the continent of Africa which is 'very young, very urban and very poor'<sup>8</sup>. This situation is exacerbated by the absence of social and economic safety nets which can absorb the increasing number of unproductive people. Many families are unable to sustain themselves and consequently involve children in income generating activities in urban areas.

A final observation of relevance is that the image of poverty and the poor has changed amongst the communities in Kilimanjaro and Arusha Regions. There is a creeping implication that poverty is caused by a deficit within the family concerned<sup>9</sup> i.e. that they are somehow to blame for it. This is causing impatience and less tolerance amongst local government authorities, schools and communities for the consequence of poverty amongst children and families.

### **Educational:**

Of household expenditure 3% is spent on educational costs<sup>10</sup>. Exclusion and low enrolment of students in primary school is often precipitated by the failure of families to pay school costs. Maarifa's<sup>11</sup> follow-up to

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<sup>6</sup> Household Budget Survey 2001

<sup>7</sup> Farm gate prices for coffee in the Region have dropped by 60% in five years (1995 – 2000), with a further decline since. Coffee production has declined from an average of 17,000 tonnes in the early 1990's to 12,000 tonnes per year in 2000.

<sup>8</sup> Father Patrick Shanahan, Executive Director, Street Child Africa

<sup>9</sup> See Mkombozi's Situational Analysis of 4 target communities within Kilimanjaro Region, 2003.

<sup>10</sup> Tanzanian Household Budget Survey 2000/1

their cost sharing in education study conducted in 2000 found that families still spend Tsh 4,000 – Tsh 5,000 (US\$4-5) per child a year on school contributions<sup>12</sup> and additional indirect costs such as uniforms and exercise books, amount to a minimum of Tsh 15,000 (US\$ 15) a year. Although since January 2002 there are no longer formal school fees, ‘contributions’ and the costs of uniforms and school materials are still effectively compulsory, with household costs for education remaining an important barrier for the achievement of Universal Primary Education (UPE). 23% of children who attended Mkombozi’s residential centre in 2002 claim that non-attendance or exclusion from school is a significant factor driving them to the streets.

Under the Primary Education Development Plan (PEDP) the Tanzanian Government’s focus is on increasing school enrolment to cover the 3 million children under the age of 7 who had not been enrolled in 2000. There has been a parallel focus on building classrooms (but not necessarily equipping schools with text books, materials or the funds for additional teachers). In response to the weight of new enrolment the Government reduced the teacher training qualification to a one-year course in a bid to increase teacher numbers. Improved teacher practice is fundamental to ensuring that all children in school, whether newly enrolled or not, receive quality basic education. “Mere expansion of schooling facilities and getting children enrolled is not likely to get the poor out of the poverty trap”<sup>13</sup>. PEDP has indeed increased enrolment, but is meeting the limitations of a generic approach. More specific measures are required, relating to what is happening within schools. Some schools can be classed as dysfunctional, in terms of high teacher absenteeism, inadequate infrastructure and poor teacher-learner transactions. All of which cause already vulnerable children to drop out of school (or not attend in the first place). Classroom crowding leads to a one-hat-fits-all teaching approach; resulting in children of exceptional ability or special educational needs falling through the safety net<sup>14</sup>. In Service and Pre Service Training (INSET and PRESET) do not equip teachers to differentiate the learning content and teaching approach to the individual needs of children within the class. Since the teacher is the only class member with a textbook s/he needs assistance to learn how to convey this information creatively and appropriately to the students through group work, discussion and practical activities. Again there is a direct relationship between children dropping out of school and their subsequent migration to the streets.

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<sup>11</sup> Maarifa is one of the partner NGO’s in this project

<sup>12</sup> For classroom maintenance, watchmen, water and school lunches

<sup>13</sup> Govinda “Making Basic Education Work for the Poor” Page 83

<sup>14</sup> PEDP Implementation Stock-taking Report, July 2002. Page 78 - 79

**Familial:**

A situational analysis of four target communities<sup>15</sup> conducted by Mkombozi has concluded that familial conflict and breakdown has a direct link with children dropping out of school and with them leaving home for the streets. Tanzania is a strongly patriarchal society, where in spite of the key role played by women in the family and communities there is a low awareness and acceptance of their equality with their male counterparts. The rise of the individual and fulfilment of his / her needs over that of the community, combined with a decrease in a sense of community mutuality have both exacerbated and been exacerbated by family breakdown (divorce, separation, death, single parenting, birth out of wedlock). Over 75% of children at Mkombozi have been living with or have returned to live with extended family rather than with their parents. Families looking after children without adequate support systems are at higher risk of violating children's rights. Low awareness of the consequences of violence on children's development is combined with a culture where verbal and physical aggression is often accepted within the familial environment. It is possible on numerous occasions to observe hostile interactions towards children and youth in the name of building 'respect' towards adults. Prevailing attitudes of non-intervention in cases of violence within the home, school and community are compounded by poor communication, lack of skills to manage conflict and the resources for intervention. 13% of children on the streets in Arusha cite neglect and violence as reasons for coming to the streets<sup>16</sup>.

**Why care about children and young people?**

Recent studies of poverty, including the World Bank's 'Voices of the Poor', have emphasised that poverty is not just a lack of income. It is the experience of multiple forms of vulnerability, including (but not limited to) exposure to violence and unlawful activities, poverty of expectations and inability to access services. Although these factors have only recently come onto the development agenda as key facets of the poverty alleviation debate they are fundamental to any discussion about the causation of street children and the development of interventions. Children are marginalized by society because of gender and age which results in them becoming victims to poverty in the here and now. More importantly for the development of Tanzania these children become victims of poverty in the future, since many children's experience of childhood will handicap them as adults, so preventing them from fully contributing to society as productive

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<sup>15</sup> Majengo, Uru, Kibosho and Machame

<sup>16</sup> Rapid Assessment of Street Children in Arusha, Arusha Referral Service, May 2002

adults. Strengthening the poor and marginalized groups' participation in decisions affecting their lives is key to alleviating poverty in this wider sense. If we are to seriously think of ways of involving children in poverty alleviation we have to reflect on our cultural practices with regards to children. In all aspects of our lives we need to challenge the traditional social hierarchy where children are low on the ladder of importance and instead start valuing their contribution in the home, school and community.

### **Project Background:**

Mkombozi is a Tanzanian NGO, established in 1997. Since that time it has emerged as a leading child-focused agency in Kilimanjaro and Arusha regions. It serves over 1,000 street children annually, focusing on service delivery and community development initiatives to address the root causes leading to child homelessness. It is increasingly focusing on advocacy to build communal safety nets for marginalized children. The organization is committed to child participation and to staff development. It is results oriented and sees the provision of services within a context of child rights. It monitors its own work through a sophisticated methodology of Participatory Action Research, the guiding principle of which is to create movement for personal and social transformation. See *Appendix 1: Mkombozi's Programmes*.

The census of the number of children on the streets is a component of Mkombozi's 5-year 'Strengthening Communities producing Street Children in Kilimanjaro Region, Tanzania' project. The goal of the project is that the application of child rights is integrated into community development processes in Tanzania, whilst the purpose of it is to reduce the number of children working and living on the streets of Moshi.

The four anticipated outputs from this project, which we hope to contribute to the project goal and purpose, are:

1. Greater benefit for children and adults from existing socio-economic opportunities.
2. Enhanced understanding amongst target communities<sup>17</sup> and stakeholders of child participation and rights.
3. Increased intervention by community members in cases of violation of children's rights.
4. Strengthened capacity of Mkombozi to facilitate NNOC<sup>18</sup> and community based structures to support sustainable initiatives for children at risk.

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<sup>17</sup> Kibosho, Majengo, Uru and Machame

<sup>18</sup> National Network of Organisations working with Children in Tanzania

This project was developed in response to the problem that children are living on the streets in Tanzania.

We identified three main causes of this phenomenon; namely that:

1. There is an expectation of a better life in urban areas by children and adults caused partly by limited economic opportunities and access to services in villages, which is in turn exacerbated by limited information at a community level about the resources and service providers that are available.
2. There are frequent incidences of non-intervention in cases of violation and abuse of children's rights; caused partly by a low awareness of the consequences of abuse of children and prevailing attitudes of non-intervention.
3. Children are disempowered by lack of participation in decisions affecting them. Such lack of participation is partly derived from approaches to child rearing where children are not viewed as equal, but as the subservient property of adults.

The census of the number of children spending time on the streets will provide the implementation team with baseline data from which to measure the impact of the project, particularly at purpose level (to reduce the number of children on the streets who originate from the project's target areas). One of the indicators of impact is whether there is an 80% reduction in the number of children on the street from targeted areas by the end of the project period.

### 3.0 Literature Review

Research about street children in Tanzania is sparse and where it does exist focuses on a qualitative analysis of their situation and the causal factors behind the urban migration of youth, rather than a quantitative analysis of their numbers. Various NGO's, academics and government actors have made estimates of the numbers of out of school children, child labourers, prostitutes and street children, but these have been based largely on small samples, observation in the field and information from key informants. The Tanzanian Federation of Free Trade Unions has said that more than 205,000 school age children who have dropped out of studies have been absorbed by the informal sector in various areas of the country. Whilst the Tanzania Media Women's Association (TAMWA) conducted research in Arusha, Dar es Salaam and Singida in 1997 that revealed that there were at least 800 boy and girl prostitutes in these regions alone. The Centre for Social Policy, Social Justice and Health Promotion estimates that Dar es Salaam's streets are home to about 40% of Tanzania's more than 5,000 abandoned children.

Very little systematic research has been done about the situation of street children in Arusha and Moshi towns. Mkombozi has continually analysed data about street children's place of origin, age distribution and the reasons they cite about why they came to the streets once they enter programming at our residential centre, but has not conducted any quantitative analysis of the numbers of children currently on the streets. Likewise the Participatory Action Research conducted by Mkombozi<sup>19</sup> in its four target communities<sup>20</sup> looks at the factors causing children running away from home rather than the numbers of children currently on the streets. In Arusha the situation is similar. Dr. H Rwegoshora conducted a research study on the behalf of FOCNA<sup>21</sup> on The Nature and Extent of Street Children in Arusha Municipality in 2002, which looked at the qualitative factors driving children to the streets and the nature of their lives. It did not however, conduct a quantitative assessment of the number of street children, nor did it disaggregate the type of street child, by the amount of time spent on the streets. There is no other documented research on the numbers of street children in the two municipalities.

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<sup>19</sup> This is currently being written up as a situational analysis

<sup>20</sup> Machame, Majengo, Kibosho and Uru

<sup>21</sup> Forum for Child-centred NGO's in Arusha

This census intends to partially fill the gap in existing research by collecting and analysing quantitative data about street children in Moshi and Arusha Municipalities that will enable us to quantify how many street children there are at this particular point in time. Subsequent censuses will be conducted on an annual basis to enable Mkombozi to build a picture of the changing numbers of children on the streets over time and to evaluate whether our interventions are having a positive impact on the number of children on the streets.

## 4.0 Census Objectives:

4.1 *The objective* of the census was to produce and analyse quantifiable data on street children in Moshi and Arusha Municipalities.

4.2 *Null hypothesis:* All children spending time on the streets are street children.

4.3 *Purpose:*

- (i) To quantify the number of children spending time on the streets in Moshi and Arusha Municipalities;
- (ii) To quantify how many of these are street children; both full-time and part-time;
- (iii) To uncover possible gaps in current services and interventions; disaggregated by type of street child;
- (iv) To determine how many of the children spending time on the streets are from the target communities that Mkombozi's Community Strengthening project works in.

4.4 *Significance:*

- (i) To produce baseline data to enable Mkombozi to measure the impact of their Community Strengthening interventions as the project develops;
  - (ii) To use the results of the census as an advocacy tool to encourage appropriate interventions at local government and civil society level;
  - (iii) As a pilot exercise for possible replication in towns and cities in Tanzania through National Network of Organizations working with Children (NNOC).
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## 5.0 Methodology

### 5.1 Training of Mkombozi staff in the principles and practice of data collection and analysis:

Since this was the first time Mkombozi had conducted a quantitative analysis of the number of children on the streets we felt the need to prepare staff so that they had an understanding of:

- The difference between census and survey,
- Development of a null hypothesis and sampling methodologies.

The Kilimanjaro Regional Statistician, Mr. Sango Simba facilitated a two-day training workshop with staff members from the Community Strengthening department, Mkombozi's Management, Office Managers, a member of staff from the Protection department and a volunteer. See *Appendix 2: List of participants*. An outcome of this training was that Mkombozi management was prepared to develop a framework for the census.

For details on course content see *Appendix 4: Notes on Staff Training in Census Techniques*

### 5.2 Census framework:

The following framework for the census was developed by Mkombozi's Management and was used as a guide in developing the pilot and final questionnaire, in determining the sampling methods to be used and in deciding how to analyse the data.

**Table 1: Principal steps in planning and conducting a census:**

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|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Identify objective, purpose and significance of the census</li><li>2. Define key terms</li><li>3. Identify target population</li><li>4. Identify what data is to be collected,</li></ol> |
|---|

5. Determine the degree of precision required (sample size), Method of measurement – sampling techniques and be aware of frame – all characteristics of the sample population, Select sample
6. Pre-testing / pilot survey
7. Organization of field work (logistics, administration)
8. Carry out census
9. Analyze data, draw conclusions
10. Write final report with findings, obstacles, recommendations
11. Disseminate report

## 5.2 Table 2: Key terms

<b>Child</b>	The definition of a child under the United Nations Convention on the Rights of a Child is a person under the age of 18. However in Tanzania there is considerable variation in law about the age limit of a child <sup>22</sup> . Additionally young adults (until the age of 36) are frequently considered to be 'youths'. For the purpose of this census Mkombozi counted all young people who looked as if they were under the age of 24 since this group of youths are visible as 'street youths' and many take advantage of the services offered by the Arusha Referral Service for Street Children. Additionally Mkombozi hypothesises that this age group are particularly affected by current gaps in services directed at their needs.
<b>Full-time street child</b>	A child who lives, sleeps, works and eats on the streets without adult supervision and care. UNICEF defines this sort of child as a child 'of' the street.
<b>Part-time street child</b>	A child who comes to the street environment for part of the day, often to beg or to work as a vendor, and then returns home at night. UNICEF defines this sort of child as a child 'on' the street.
<b>Other child</b>	A child who was present on the streets whilst the census data was being collected, but was neither of the above category.
<b>Truant</b>	A child who is enrolled in school, but only attends sporadically.

<sup>22</sup> See the disparity in the Marriage Act, Penal Code etc.

### 5.3 Census Target Population:

Children and youths under 24 years of age spending time on the streets engaged in one or more of the following activities:

- Full time street children: living, working and sleeping on streets;
- Part time street children: children begging or vending and going home at night;
- Children who are not enrolled in school or those who are playing truant;
- Children living at home involved in leisure activities on the streets.

**Table 3: Data collection for the census focused on children and youths present in the following target locations:**

Bus stands	Video shacks, cinema	Sewers
Shop verandas	On river banks	Boarding rooms
Market	Hotels and restaurants	Garbage dumps

### 4.4 Methods used and data to be collected:

A questionnaire was developed with both closed and open-ended questions as the main tool for data collection. See *Appendix 4: Final Questionnaire*.

The following data was collected:

- Number of children spending time on streets by age,
- Number of children spending time on streets by sex,
- Number of children on the streets by location where they were found,
- Number of children spending time on streets that originate from Mkombozi's Community Strengthening target communities,
- Number of part-time street children and other children enrolled in school,
- Gaps in services as perceived by children spending time on streets.

### Data analysis:

An Access Database was set up to conduct a quantitative analysis of the data and qualitative analysis was done using the Method of Agreement.

#### **4.5 Sample Size, Method of Measurement, Sampling Techniques and Characteristics of the Sample Population:**

- 4.5.1 Sample group:** All people under the age of 24 years (homogenous group).
- 4.5.2 Sample size:** 60 interviews per interview team (child & supervisor) – 50 quantitative interviews by children and 10 qualitative interviews by supervisor. Supervisors assisted children to do their interviews as needed. Total of 600 interviews per town.
- 4.5.3 Sampling methodology:** Cluster sampling was used to identify areas within each Municipality that were central and easily accessible. Purposive (non-probability) sampling was then used to identify streets within these areas where there are a significantly visible number of children. This has been based on experience in street work and previous research conducted with street children in Arusha<sup>23</sup>. Complete enumeration was conducted in each street location, where every person under the age of 24 was interviewed using the closed questions in the questionnaire. Simple random sampling was used to interview every 5<sup>th</sup> child with a questionnaire asking them open ended questions. The Supervisor conducted these open-ended interviews.
- 4.5.4 Precision:** We anticipated that 5% of children passing through an interview location would be missed by the interviewers because of time, inability to identify age, too many children to handle, or refusal to participate. We also anticipated that of the 600 interviews 30 (i.e. 5%) will have errors. The computer database has been set up to prevent duplicate information being entered. To ensure that children were not interviewed more than once each child interviewed was asked whether s/he had been interviewed before. The project team discussed whether it would be useful to stamp each child's arm once s/he had participated in an interview in order to reduce duplication, but decided against this. No incentives were offered to encourage children to be interviewed.
- 4.5.5 Frame (Characteristics of population):** Children especially street children are mobile and tend to lie about their identities, age etc.

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<sup>23</sup> See The Nature and Extent of Street Children in Arusha Municipality, by Dr. H Rwegoshora, FOCNA, 2002

Many lack of trust in adults and strangers as a result of their experiences and the abuse they have encountered. Additionally they are suspicious of researchers because they do not know what will happen with the information they give and how it will be used.

**Table 4: Locations where interviews took place:**

<b>Moshi</b>	<b>Location No.</b>	<b>Arusha</b>	<b>Location No.</b>
Barabara ya Mahakamani / Uhuru Park	1	Soko la Kilombero / Stendi mpya ya mabasi	1
Soko la Juu / Soko la Kati	2	Kwanza Factory Road ya Esso hadi Great North Road (Barabara ya kwenda Nairobi)	2
Stendi Kuu	3	Factory Road (Unga Ltd.)	3
BP / Shabaha	4	Sikh Union Street	4
Soko la Mbuyuni	5	Sokoine Road / Goliondoi Road	5
Barabara ya Bomani / Clock Tower	6	Goliondoi Road / Boma Road / India Street	6
Njoro	7	Seth Benjamin Street / Naura River / Goliondoi River	7
Soko la Kiboriloni	8	Wasangu Street / Lindi Street / Makua Street / Off Old Bus Stand / Zaramu Street / Bondeni Street / Mosque Street / Makongoro Street / Stadium / Mashujaa Yard / Wahaya Street	8
KCMC	9	Bondeni Street / Azimio Street / Soko Kuu	9
KNCU / YMCA Roundabout	10	Wapare Street / Kituoni Street / Scandinavia Office	10

#### 4.6 Pre-testing / Piloting of draft questionnaire:

A draft questionnaire with both open-ended and closed questions was developed and pre-tested in a pilot survey. The aims of this pilot testing were:

- To determine whether the respondents understood the questions,
- To identify any weaknesses in the language or content of the questionnaire,
- To ascertain whether there were any problems with the data once it was entered into the computer database,
- To conduct an initial training with the child interviewers in data collection and interviewing,
- To test our preparations for logistics and identify any challenges that could be addressed before the final census day.

Staff members who had been trained by the Regional Statistician subsequently facilitated a seminar with fourteen children and four members of staff who would participate in the actual census as interviewers and supervisors See *Appendix 5: Participants in an orientation on the objectives and methodology to be used in the census*. The seminar orientated them for the census and the following were the topics were covered:

- a) Introduction: Census objectives,
- b) Interviewees: Children; those living and working / begging on the streets, those begging and going home in the evening, those doing petty business, young prostitutes, truants, and those children living with their families at home but have come to the streets for other activities;
- c) Locations where children were to be interviewed, in Moshi and Arusha;
- d) Terms used in the census: English terms were translated into Kiswahili;
- e) Qualities of an interviewer: e.g. looking smart, charming, using good, clear language, being patient, decent, etc. Also having the required stationery to hand;
- f) How to recognize a child;
- g) How to introduce yourself and state your intention;
- h) What you are expected to do during the interview;
- i) The Questionnaire.

*The pilot survey:* was conducted simultaneously in Moshi and Arusha municipalities on 8<sup>th</sup> April 2003. Using purposive sampling, five areas were chosen in each Municipality. The choice of these areas were based on our experience during street work during the previous month and where most street children

were found during this exercise. Each Mkombozi child worked with a staff member to interview ten children during the day, using the draft questionnaire.

**Table 5: Locations where children conducted interviews in the pilot survey**

Moshi	Arusha:
Main Bus Stand	Old Bus Stand, Amri Abeid Stadium
Shabaha	Scandinavia Office at Main Market
Kiboriloni	Post Office, Naaz, Standard Chartered Bank
Central Market	Safari, Jambo, Equator Hotels
Njoro	France Corner

After the pilot survey the data obtained was entered into the database and revisions in both the questionnaire and database programme made as necessary. The final questionnaire was completed by mid-May 2003 and subsequent trainings conducted with the child and staff interviewers to prepare them for the actual census.

#### 4.7 Organization of field work (logistics, administration)

**Table 6: Timetable / duration for preparation and implementation of census**

Activity	When?	Who?
Trainers' Re-orientation	26 <sup>th</sup> May @ 11.00am	Ismail Mwishashi (Community Strengthening Co-ordinator), Theo Mshabaha (Day Supervisor), William Raj (Education Co-ordinator), Hammerson Luhanga (Community Development Officer, Drama & Child Participation) & David Rutahundirwa (Community Development Officer)
Inform schools	27 <sup>th</sup> May	William Raj (Education Co-ordinator)
Inform authorities: re. Drama & census	12 <sup>th</sup> May	Shermin Moledina (ARS <sup>24</sup> Co-ordinator), Ismail Mwishashi (Community Strengthening Co-ordinator)
Get Police / Selian	On the preparation	Shermin Moledina (ARS Co-ordinator)

<sup>24</sup> Arusha Referral Service for Street Children

Activity	When?	Who?
Clinic numbers to be put into each Supervisor's phone	day	
Schedule of times for check-in and end of day pick-up	On the preparation day	Salma Tatakhan (Office Manager)
Find out food & accommodation rates for hostel in Arusha	13 <sup>th</sup> - 15 <sup>th</sup> May	Ismail Mwishashi (Community Strengthening Co-ordinator), Saimon Mvungi (Driver)
Get stamps to stamp each child interviewed - out of NFE <sup>25</sup> materials petty cash	26 <sup>th</sup> May	William Raj (Education Co-ordinator)
Identify and prepare informants on the streets	12 <sup>th</sup> - 26 <sup>th</sup> May	Shermin Moledina (ARS Co-ordinator) to inform Michael Mpombo & Pascal Irungu (ARS Outreach Workers)
Write & send press release	31 <sup>st</sup> May	Ismail Mwishashi (Community Strengthening Co-ordinator)
Announce census date to ARS children	15 <sup>th</sup> , 22 <sup>nd</sup> , 29 <sup>th</sup> May	Michael Mpombo & Pascal Irungu (ARS Outreach Workers)
Retrain supervisors / interviewers	27 <sup>th</sup> May	Ismail Mwishashi (Community Strengthening Co-ordinator), Theo Mshabaha (Day Supervisor), William Raj (Education Co-ordinator), Hammerson Luhanga (Community Development Officer, Drama & Child Participation) & David Rutahundirwa (Community Development Officer)
Complete the Analysis database	10 <sup>th</sup> May	Kate McAlpine (Director)

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<sup>25</sup> Non-Formal Education

Activity	When?	Who?
Preparation Day Moshi: Distribute leaflets, Drama Troupe performance to announce census, trial run of walking the interview areas	28 <sup>th</sup> May	All staff – co-ordinated by Ismail Mwishashi  (Community Strengthening Co-ordinator)
Preparation Day Arusha: Distribute leaflets, Drama Troupe performance to announce census, trial run of walking the interview areas	2 <sup>nd</sup> June	All staff – co-ordinated by Ismail Mwishashi  (Community Strengthening Co-ordinator)
CENSUS – Moshi:	4 <sup>th</sup> June	All staff
CENSUS - Arusha	6 <sup>th</sup> June	All staff
Data entry	7 <sup>th</sup> – 30 <sup>th</sup> June	Salma Tatakhan & Yusuph Nyaki (Office Managers)
Report writing	15 <sup>th</sup> , 16 <sup>th</sup> , 17 <sup>th</sup> July	Board of Management
Plan dissemination strategy	17 <sup>th</sup> July	Board of Management

**Personnel:**

*Board of Management:* Develop, design of questionnaire, organise, co-ordinate, manage, train data collectors and write report and plan dissemination strategy;

*Staff Supervisors:* Design of questionnaire, develop training materials, train children as data collectors, supervision of data collection;

*Office Managers and Director:* Development of Access database, designing and printing of questionnaire, input and analysis of data;

*Salma Tatakhan, Saimon Mvungi and Balathazar Kavishe:* Drivers on preparation day and the day of the census, organisation of petty cash, refreshments / food, issuing of mobile phones, rotational supervision of groups, ensuring safety;

*Drama Troupe, Hammerson Luhanga and Ismail Mwishashi:* Publicising census, dissemination of results through press launch;

*Michael Mpombo, William Raj, Lucas Shauri, Ismail Mwishashi, Shermin Moledina and Pascal Irungu:* Obtaining permission from police, Municipality, schools;

*10 Child Interviewers:* Data collection,

*Documenters:* 3 children & Luhanga

### **Preparation Day & Drama Troupe Announcing Census**

On 28<sup>th</sup> May & 2<sup>nd</sup> June the interview teams were taken to their interview locations and shown the routes that they would be walking. This was done to ensure that the teams were aware of their locations to avoid crossing over into another team's location and to stay within the area where the census was being conducted.

Mkombozi felt that it was important to publicise the census exercise and used Radio Sauti ya Injili and performances in Arusha and Moshi by the Mkombozi Drama Troupe to achieve this. Leaflets were also distributed and notices were pasted on walls and trees in public places. All these had information about Mkombozi, why we were conducting the census, where, when and by whom. It was also stated that the Mkombozi children and youths were trained to collect the data.

### **Day of census: (Total of 12 hours data collection):**

Following the experience gained during the pilot survey, the actual census was held on two different dates 4<sup>th</sup> June in Moshi and 6<sup>th</sup> June in Arusha. This enabled us to utilize the small number of interviewers more effectively.

9.00am – 1.00pm: Data collection

1.00pm – 3.00pm: Lunch

3.00pm – 7.00pm: Data collection

7.00pm – 8.30pm: Dinner

8.30pm – 12.30am: Data collection

**Table 7: Budget**

<b>Conduct survey / census of number of street children</b>	<b>Tsh Amount</b>
Food whilst in the field	34,000
Informants' stipends	58,900
<b>Training in census techniques &amp; in collection &amp; analysis of data</b> <b>(External input)</b>	
Training Consultant (\$150 a day)	244,000
Travel costs	50,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>386,900</b>

**Table 8: Breakdown of Anticipated costs:**

<b>Arusha</b>	<b>Moshi</b>
<b>Preparation Day:</b>	<b>Preparation Day:</b>
Fuel (2 cars) - Tsh 40,000	Fuel (2 cars) - Tsh 15,000
Food (Max. 30 people @ Tsh 2,500 each) - Tsh 75,000	Food - Eat at Mkombozi
Stipend for Balthazar Kavishe (Driver) - Tsh 7,040	Stipend for Balthazar Kavishe (Driver) - Tsh 7,040
<b>Census Day:</b>	<b>Census Day:</b>
Stipend for Balthazar Kavishe (Driver)- Tsh 7,040	Stipend for Balthazar Kavishe (Driver) - Tsh 7,040
Fuel (2 cars) - Tsh 40,000	Fuel (2 cars) - Tsh 15,000
Food (28 people) - Tsh 70,000	Food - Eat at Mkombozi
Doughnuts (56) - Tsh 2,800	Doughnuts (56) - Tsh 2,800
Accommodation (26 people) - Tsh 130,000	Accommodation & subsistence (1 person) - Tsh 12,500
Mobile phone Cards (10 cards @ \$5) - Tsh 50,000	Mobile phone Cards (10 cards @ \$5) - Tsh 50,000
Informants' stipends (10 people @ Tsh 1,000) - Tsh 10,000	

Arusha	Moshi
Torches & batteries (4) - Tsh 8,000	
<b>Total: 439,880</b>	<b>Total: Tsh 109,380</b>

**Other Logistical Factors:**

**Permission from the Authorities:** Permission to conduct the census was requested from the respective Municipal Directors, the Police, Social Welfare Department, District Commissioners, and Ward Executive Officers were informed of the exercise. Mkombozi also prepared letters of introduction for all the interviewer teams, so that they could identify themselves to law enforcers and the public, when and if needed.

**Transport:** Mkombozi cars were used and also public transport if needed.

**Safety:** If there was a medical emergency staff supervisors were told to call the Driver who would immediately come and take the child / staff member to Selian Clinic in Arusha or the TAG Clinic in Moshi. All Supervisors had the Clinics' numbers on their phones but there was no medical emergency either during the pilot survey or the census day. Margaret Mwakipesile (Mkombozi Health Officer) travelled the streets in the car to offer medical help if / when needed. If there was an emergency of another kind the Staff Supervisor was told to call the police number for help and call the roaming Supervisors to come. Nothing occurred although one interview team were in close proximity to localised trouble at Kiboroloni market when they were trying to interview some children.

**Check-in times:** The roaming supervisor checked in with each group at predetermined times throughout the day.

**End of the day:** The roaming supervisor / driver picked up each group at predetermined times and locations.

**Refreshments:** Water was boiled and put in bottles for each child and supervisor to take with them that morning. Doughnuts were bought in advance and taken with the children / supervisors to eat as refreshments during the day. Each child / supervisor was given Tsh 500 for tea etc during the day. The remaining Tsh 2,000 per head was allocated to the hostel for lunch and dinner. The morning after the Arusha census the supervisors / children returned to Mkombozi before breakfast.

**Accommodation and food:** Was paid for direct by Ismail Mwishashi (Community Strengthening Co-ordinator) and booked in advance. Staff and children stayed in two separate guest houses, but money for food was given to each individual staff and child.

## 6.0 Results

### 6.1 Summary

A total of 1,120 respondents were interviewed in Moshi and Arusha. Interviewers were instructed to interview all children who were in the vicinity of the streets during the census, irrespective of whether they were visibly street children or not. A total of 457 children in Moshi and 663 in Arusha were counted. Out of the 457 respondents in Moshi, 67 were female (15%) and 390 were male (85%). In Arusha 604 out of the 663 interviewed were male (91%) and 59 (9%) female.

In Moshi only 64 out of the 457 respondents (14%) identified themselves as full time street children, whilst in Arusha however, 195 out of 663 (29%) interviewed said they are full time street children. In Moshi 49% and in Arusha 44% of children spending time on the streets are part time street children.

**Table 8: Number of children spending time on streets in Moshi**

Type of child	Female	Male	Totals
Part time street child	29	195	224
Full time street child	1	63	64
Other children	37	132	169
<b>Totals</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>457</b>

Out of 457 children spending time on the streets in Moshi, 224 of them were part time children followed by 169 who identified themselves as other and 64 as full time street children. 195 of the part time children are male and 29 female. There were 63 full time street children that were male and one who was female. 37 females identified themselves as other while 132 males did the same. In Moshi many more males (258) spend time on the streets than females (30).

**Table 9: Number of children spending time on streets in Arusha**

Type of child	Female	Male	Totals
Part time street child	35	261	296
Full time street child	10	185	195
Other children	14	158	172
<b>Totals</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>604</b>	<b>663</b>

Compared to Moshi, more children spend time on the streets in Arusha town. Of the 663 children spending time on the streets in Arusha, 296 children are part time street children and 195 children are on the streets full time. In both towns, it appears that there are many part time street children on the streets. Arusha town however, has more full time street children than Moshi. There are more full time female street children (10 as opposed to 1) in Arusha as compared to Moshi. However, in both towns males are more visible on the streets as compared to females; for example there are 261 part time males compared to 35 part time females.

## 6.2 Age distribution:

**Table 10: Children by Age Group for Moshi**

Age	Full time Street Children		Part time Street Children		Other children interviewed		Totals	
5-9	4	6%	21	9%	25	15%	50	10.94%
10-14	29	45%	81	36%	101	60%	211	46.17%
15-19	31	48%	119	53%	43	25%	193	42.23%
20-24	0	0%	3	1%	0	0%	3	0.66%
<b>Totals</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>457</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

Table 10 shows that out of the 457 children interviewed in Moshi the majority (46.17%) are between the ages of 10 and 14, whilst 42.23% of are between the ages of 15 to 19.

48% of full time street children and 53% of part time street children are between 15 and 19 and 45% of full time and 36% of the part time street children are 10 to 14 years of age. A significant majority of street

children interviewed in Moshi fall between the ages of 10 to 19 years old. No children under the age of 5 were identified in Moshi. Children that are between 15 and 19 years old are also mostly part time street children (53% of part time street children fall in this range). Similarly 98% of full time street children are between 10 to 19 years. In the case of other children interviewed the majority of children from this category fell in the age range of 10 to 14 (60%) and 25% of them being 15 to 19. Once again, even in this category, the majority of children spending time on the streets are between 10 to 19 years of age. Just 50 (10.96%) out of the 457 respondents were aged between 5 and 9. Half of them (25) identified themselves in the “other” category and 21 as part time street children. Just 4 out of the 50 said they were full time street children. These 4 only comprise 6% of the number of full time street children.

**Table 11: Children by Age Group for Arusha**

Age	Full time Street Children		Part time Street Children		Other children interviewed		Totals	
0-4	0	0%	0	0%	1	1%	1	0.15%
5-9	9	5%	11	4%	19	11%	39	5.88%
10-14	92	47%	123	42%	105	61%	320	48.27%
15-19	92	47%	161	54%	47	27%	300	45.25%
20-24	2	1%	1	0%	0	0%	3	0.45%
<b>Totals</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>663</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

In Arusha, as in Moshi, the majority (48.27%) of respondents were between 10 to 14 years of age followed closely by 15 to 19 year olds (45.25%). 47% of full time street children and 42% of part time street children fall in the range of 10 to 14. 32% of children between the ages of 10 – 14 identified themselves as other children who were not street children. 54% of part time street children and 47% of full time street children in Arusha are between 15 and 19. The majority of both full time and part time street children in Arusha are between the ages of 10 to 19.

49% of children between the age of 5 and 9 identified themselves as not street children. 23% of this age range was full time street children and 28% were part time. Unlike Moshi, fewer 5 to 9 year olds were found on the streets in Arusha (25 children in Moshi as opposed to 20 in Arusha).

**6.3 Children coming to the streets from the target areas in Mkombozi's Community Strengthening project**

**Table 12: Children coming from Mkombozi Target Areas for Moshi**

Target Areas	Full time Street Children		Part time Street Children		Other children interviewed		Total
	Number	% of grand total (457)	Number	% of grand total (457)	Number	% of grand total (457)	
Kibosho	20	4%	30	7%	14	3%	
Machame	3	1%	6	1%	7	2%	
Majengo	8	2%	10	2%	27	6%	
Uru	11	2%	28	6%	9	2%	
None of the above	22	5%	150	33%	112	25%	
<b>Totals</b>	<b>64</b>		<b>224</b>		<b>169</b>		<b>100%</b>

Out of 64 full time street children interviewed in Moshi, 42 come from the target areas where Mkombozi's Community Strengthening project works (Kibosho (20), Machame (3), Majengo (8) and Uru (11)).

Of 224 part-time street children interviewed in Moshi 74 came from the target communities (Kibosho (30), Machame (6), Majengo (10) and Uru (28)).

Of the 169 children identified as other 57 came from the target communities (Kibosho (14), Machame (7), Majengo (27) and Uru (9)).

Overall the majority of children (63%) in all categories did not originate from the target communities. This breaks down as: 34% of full-time street children did not come from any of the target communities, 70% of part-time street children and 66% of other children.

From 457 respondents, 4% of full time street children said they come from Kibosho with the least amount (1%) of full time street children coming from Machame. Similarly 7% of part time children interviewed come from Kibosho and 1% from Machame. In terms of children identified as other, 6% are from Majengo and 2% are from Uru as well as Machame. Generally speaking the majority of full and part time street children come from Kibosho with the least amount from Machame. Uru also appears to have the second highest number of part time children coming to Moshi urban.

**Table 13: Children coming from Mkombozi Target Areas for Arusha**

Target Areas	Full time Street Children		Part time Street Children		Other children interviewed		
	Number	% of grand total (663)	Number	% of grand total (663)	Number	% of grand total (663)	
Kibosho	11	2%	25	4%	9	1%	
Machame	6	1%	11	2%	3	0%	
Majengo	1	0%	4	1%	1	0%	
Uru	5	1%	16	2%	7	1%	
None of the above	172	26%	240	36%	152	23%	
<b>Totals</b>	<b>195</b>		<b>296</b>		<b>169</b>		<b>Total 100%</b>

Out of 195 full time street children interviewed in Arusha, 23 come from the target areas where Mkombozi's Community Strengthening project is working with (Kibosho (11), Machame (6), Majengo (1) and Uru (5)).

Of 296 part-time street children interviewed in Arusha 56 came from the target communities (Kibosho (25), Machame (11), Majengo (4) and Uru (16)).

Of the 169 children identified as other 20 came from the target communities (Kibosho (9), Machame (3), Majengo (1) and Uru (7)).

Overall the vast majority of children (85%) in all categories did not originate from the target communities. This breaks down as: 26% of full-time street children did not come from any of the target communities, 36% of part-time street children and 23% of other children.

From 663 respondents, 2% of full time street children said they come from Kibosho with the least amount (0%) of full time street children coming from Majengo. Similarly 4% of part time children interviewed come from Kibosho and 1% from Majengo. In terms of children identified as other, 1% are from Kibosho and Uru and 0% from Majengo and Machame. Generally speaking the majority of full and part time street children come from Kibosho with the least amount from Machame and Majengo.

#### 6.4 School attendance by part time street children and other children interviewed

**Table 14: Children’s School Attendance for Moshi**

In school	Part time street children		Other children interviewed	
No	173	77.23%	41	24.26%
Yes	51	22.77%	128	75.74%
<b>Totals</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

77.23% of part time street children are not in school. However, the majority (75.74%) of other children are in school. The fact that 22.77% of part-time street children claimed to be in school, but were also spending part of their time on the streets would indicate that there is an issue of truancy from school at play.

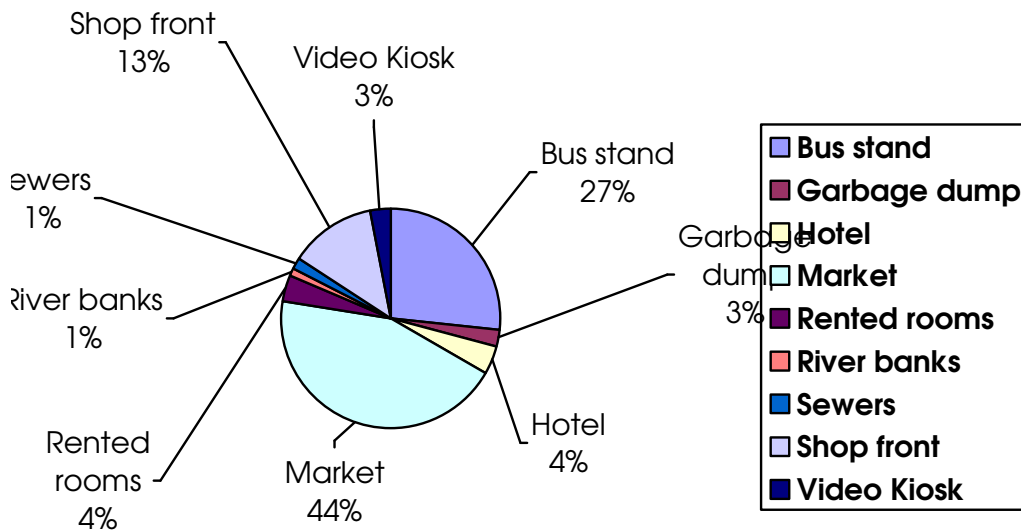
**Table 15: Children’s School Attendance for Arusha**

In school	Part time street children		Other children interviewed	
No	205	69.26%	69	40.12%
Yes	91	30.74%	103	59.88%
<b>Totals</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

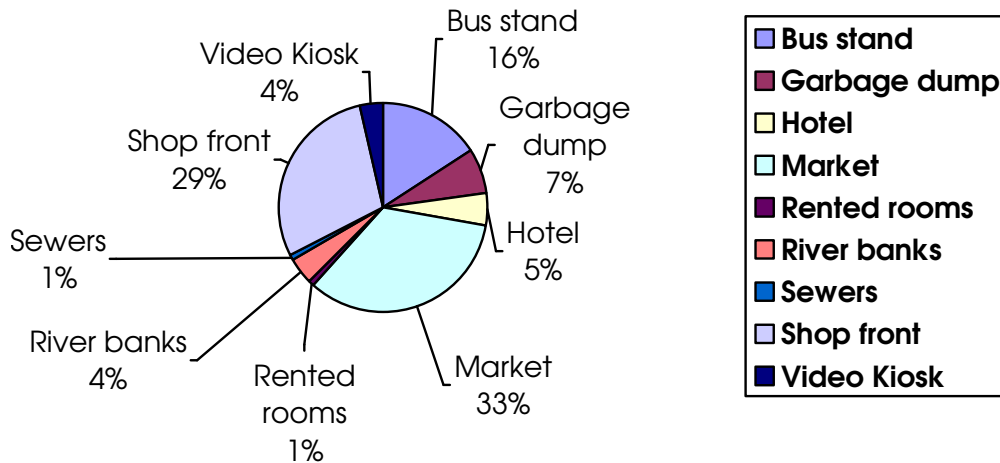
In Arusha, a similar picture appears to exist with 69.26% of part time street children not in school, but 59.88% of other children in school. What is surprising in Arusha is that almost half of other children interviewed (40.12%) were neither in school nor claimed to be a street child.

**6.5 Type of environment where street children were found during the census:**

**Moshi**



# Arusha



During the census in Moshi, most of the children were found in the market area (44%) and the bus stand (27%). The least amount of children were found on the river banks and the sewers. Shop fronts were also another location where children were found (13%).

In Arusha the pattern is similar. However, a larger number can be found at shop fronts (29%). As in Moshi the market had the largest concentration (33%) followed by shop fronts and the bus stand where 16% of children were found. Sewers and rented rooms were places where least amount of children were found.

## 6.6 Gaps in services offered to street children:

**Table 16: Gaps in services and interventions as perceived by part-time street children in**

**Moshi**

Problem causing children to come to the streets	Number of part-time street children who identified problem	Number of part-time street children who identified this as a	Percentage of part-time street children who identified gaps

		<b>current gap in services</b>	
Lack of family-based services	19	15	78.95%
Lack of employment opportunities	106	64	60.38%
Lack of material support for school costs	44	35	79.55%
Poor linking of families to community support systems	66	18	27.27%

**Table 17: Gaps in services and interventions as perceived by part-time street children in**

**Arusha**

<b>Problem causing children to come to the streets</b>	<b>Number of part-time street children who identified problem</b>	<b>Number of part-time street children who identified this as a current gap in services</b>	<b>Percentage of part-time street children who identified gaps</b>
Lack of family-based services	25	18	72.00%
Lack of employment opportunities	140	109	77.86%
Lack of material support for school costs	79	79	100.00%
Poor linking of families to community support systems	74	50	67.57%

In Moshi 78.95% of those part time street children who said that one of the causes driving them to the streets was a lack of safety and security at home also identified a lack of family based services as a current gap in social welfare provision. Whilst in Arusha 72% of these children identified the same gap.

Of the 106 part time street children in Moshi who claimed that they came to the streets to look for employment 60.38% identified lack of employment opportunities as a gap in service provision. In Arusha this number rose to 77.86%.

In Moshi 44 part time street children said that they spent time on the streets because they were not in school, whilst in Arusha 79 claimed that this was a causal factor driving them to the streets. Of this group 79.55% in Moshi said that they lacked material support for school costs and this percentage rose to 100% in Arusha.

In Moshi 66 part time street children said that they came to the streets to look for money to cover the costs at home. In Arusha the number was 74 children claiming this causation. In Moshi of these children only 27.27% asserted that a current gap in services was poor linking of families to community support systems, whilst in Arusha the number rose to 67.57%.

**Table 18: Gaps in services and interventions as perceived by full-time street children in Moshi**

<b>Full time street children's dislikes about street life</b>	<b>Number of full-time street children who identified this as a problem</b>	<b>Number of full-time street children who identified equivalent gaps in services</b>	<b>Percentage of full-time street children who identified gaps</b>
Lack of services to address basic needs	36	30	83.33%
Lack of projects to build older youths' self-reliance	13	8	61.54%
Not defended like normal citizens	12	5	41.67%
Lack of love	7	3	42.86%
No projects working with drug addicts	11	4	36.36%

**Table 19: Gaps in services and interventions as perceived by full-time street children in**

**Arusha**

<b>Full time street children's dislikes about street life</b>	<b>Number of full-time street children who identified this as a problem</b>	<b>Number of full-time street children who identified equivalent gaps in services</b>	<b>Percentage of full-time street children who identified gaps</b>
Lack of services to	65	49	75.38%

<b>Full time street children's dislikes about street life</b>	<b>Number of full-time street children who identified this as a problem</b>	<b>Number of full-time street children who identified equivalent gaps in services</b>	<b>Percentage of full-time street children who identified gaps</b>
address basic needs			
Lack of projects to build older youths' self-reliance	43	34	79.07%
Not defended like normal citizens	54	31	57.41%
Lack of love	21	11	52.38%
No projects working with drug addicts	65	42	64.62%

In Moshi 83.33% of full time street children who said that they disliked the fact that they could not access basic services on the streets (food, healthcare, clothes) identified a lack of services to address basic needs as a current gap in social welfare provision. In Arusha 75.38% of these children identified the same gap.

In Moshi only 13 full time street children said that they did not like being unable to get employment as a downside of street life. In Arusha this number escalated to 43 children, 79.07% of whom recommended that projects be initiated to help older youths build self reliance.

In Moshi 12 full time street children said that they disliked not being treated as normal citizens by the police and public. Again in Arusha this number escalated to 54 children. Of this group 41.67% in Moshi said that they would like services to address this issue and this percentage rose to 57.41% in Arusha.

In Moshi 7 full time street children said that they disliked the fact that they had no one to love or care for them. In Arusha 21 children claimed that was a negative factor of street life. In Moshi 42.86% of these

children recommended that staff and volunteers in centres working with street children spend more time and be closer to street children when they are on the streets and in Arusha this rose to 52.38%.

The dangers of drug addiction were identified as a negative aspect of street life by 11 full time street children in Moshi and 65 in Arusha. Of these children 36.36% in Moshi and 64.62% in Arusha recommended that projects work with drug addicts to address both prevention and treatment of addiction.

## 7.0 Analysis of findings

7.1 The null hypothesis of this exercise was that all children spending time on the streets are street children. Our findings are that actually 30% of all children interviewed were neither full time nor part time street children, but rather children who lived at home and were on the streets engaged in legitimate activities (conducting errands, visiting friends, shopping etc.). In Moshi 36% of the respondents were these 'other' children and in Arusha 26% fell into this category.

Although the children conducting the interviews were clearly instructed to interview every child or youth who appeared to be under 18 the questionnaire and analysis database had a space for youths between the age of 20 – 24. This was intended to accommodate those youths who looked as if they were under 18, but upon interviewing turned out to be over 19. However, in a subsequent census we should look closely at whether we wish to identify the number of young street adults or not and how our methodology should reflect this. The supervisors observed that a number of interviewers were ignoring children who did not 'look like' street children, such as school students and older youths. Our initial hypothesis was that a significant majority of children spending time on the streets were in fact engaged in legitimate activities and actually lived with their families. We anticipated that this would be over 50% of respondents. Unfortunately the figure we obtained cannot be accurately verified because of the obstacle outlined above and we need to take this into account in our analysis and also in our planning for the census next year.

7.2 The purpose of this census was to quantify the number of children spending time on the streets in Moshi and Arusha Municipality and to quantify how many of these are street children; both full-time and part-time. Current thinking within Government and Civil Society circles is that the number of street children in urban centres is in the thousands<sup>26</sup>. The most recent research undertaken in Arusha Municipality by FOCNA<sup>27</sup> estimates that there are at least 400 - 500 street children in Arusha, but the research made no

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<sup>26</sup> See 'NGO's Seek a Long-term Settlement of Street Children' African Church Information Service, 15<sup>th</sup> January 2001, where they cite that there are 3,000 street children in Dodoma.

<sup>27</sup> See The Nature and Extent of Street Children in Arusha Municipality, by Dr. H Rwegoshora, FOCNA, 2002

distinction between full-time and part-time street children and also did not undertake a systematic quantitative analysis of the numbers of children involved.

The results of this census show that on the day of the census a total of 288 street children in Moshi and 491 in Arusha were interviewed. It is important to recognise the characteristics of street children; namely their mobility, the fluidity within the group as children come and go from the streets and the vagueness of the definitions employed with reference to them. There are a number of factors that influenced the data obtained.

Firstly the census was conducted in June, which from Mkombozi's experience is traditionally a time of year when the number of children on the streets escalates. This is because harvest has not yet been completed and food stocks for the year are running low. Mkombozi's re-unification data for the months of January – June 2003 shows a significant increase in the number of children identified by the project which peaked in April and has slowly declined since then. We would hypothesise that this is both part of an annual cycle of flows, but also part of a wider cycle where the number of children on the streets regionally, nationally and globally is increasing. In order to assess the validity of this theory Mkombozi will conduct an annual census for the next 3 years; the results of which will be analysed in parallel with the monthly figures we obtain for new children identified on the streets.

Mkombozi was keen to define street children by their own perceptions rather than imposing an adult oriented view on a child's lifestyle. In the questionnaire a number of simple questions were asked to each respondent to determine whether s/he was a full time, part time or other child. If the child answered 'yes' to 'Do you live and sleep on the streets?' s/he was classed as a full time street child, if s/he answered 'yes' to 'Do you do work or beg on the streets in the day and return home at night to sleep?' s/he was defined as a part time street child and children who answered 'no' to both questions were categorised as 'other'. We formed the questions in this way to overcome the obstacle that very few part time children in particular would class themselves as street children, with its negative connotations, and that children themselves do not perceive the differences between full time and part time street children.

7.3 The emphasis on finding out the proportion of full time and part time street children was because Mkombozi speculates that the interventions required to deal with each group must differ if they are to be

effective. We needed empirical evidence from the census to strengthen our argument that there is a significant group of street children who fall through existing social safety nets. In both municipalities what is of particular interest is the preponderance of part time street children. In Moshi 88% of the street children were part time and in Arusha 60%. This has particular implications for both NGO and Government interventions because currently NGO's in both Moshi and Arusha are providing residential care to street children, but by the very nature of this care they are only responding to the needs of full time street children. In Moshi this is of particular concern since 88% of street children return home at night and there are no NGO services for these children. In Arusha the Arusha Referral Service is increasingly focussing on community based care and interventions with families and other service providers to develop safety nets for these part time street children. The evidence from this census justifies this focus on part time street children and should be used as a tool for advocating a more holistic approach to community development, since part time street children are evidently the manifestation of urban poverty and the victims of familial neglect and supervision.

7.4 The results of this census show that there are 1.7 times as many street children in Arusha as in Moshi. A number of significant findings emerge from the data collected during the census:

7.4.1 The first is the significant number of part time street children in Moshi (224 children), 69% of whom do not originate from Mkombozi's target areas. Observation and field experience is that these children largely come from the urban slums surrounding Moshi town (Njoro, Pasua etc.). We had hypothesised that a significant number of part time street children were spending time on the streets to generate income for their families, but the evidence from this census is that in Moshi only 29% of part time street children claimed that they came to the streets to supplement family income and in Arusha 25% are coming to the streets for this purpose. However 47% of part time street children in Moshi and Arusha did state that they came to the streets to look for employment; implying that the income earned, whilst not necessarily directed towards the family would be used to support themselves as self reliant young people.

7.4.2 Observation in the field that many part time street children come to the street because they are not enrolled in or attending school has been verified by this census, which demonstrates that 77% of part time street children are not enrolled in school, whilst 22% although enrolled are not

regularly attending. It is possible to draw a direct relationship between non-enrolment and non-attendance in school and migration to the streets as a part time street child. This has significant implications for both Government and NGO planning, since any intervention that works in isolation from the District Education Authorities will be limited in its effectiveness. A two pronged approach needs to be undertaken that addresses both the need to re-enrol and supervise the school attendance of part time street children already on the streets and the need to work with schools, communities and families to reduce the number of children dropping out from, excluded from and playing truant from school. For a detailed proposal on Mkombozi's work in this field please contact the Director. One result from this census that should, however, inform Mkombozi's educational work is to focus our target schools on those in the urban slum areas of Moshi town, since such a significant proportion of part time, non school attending children originate from these areas. In Arusha a similarly large proportion of part time street children are out of school (69% of part time street children not enrolled and 31% not attending school). Currently there is little work being done with the District Education Offices by NGO's working with street children in Arusha and this will have to be addressed if any sustainable interventions are to be developed.

7.5 Currently there is a tendency amongst Government planners and NGO's to overestimate the scale of the problem of street children in Arusha and in contrast to underplay it in Moshi. Certainly until the results of this census came out Mkombozi had not recognised the scale of the problem of part time street children in Moshi and consequently had not factored them into our planning. In Arusha there is considerable political will to 'remove' street children and less enthusiasm about taking a holistic, longer-term approach to addressing community development. Street children have been placed as a priority issue in the Municipality's Sustainable Arusha Programme (SAP) under the safer cities initiative, because there is a perception that street children are both a criminal element and a disincentive to tourists visiting the town. What is pertinent from the results of this census is that there is almost a 50:50 split between street children in the 5-14 age bracket and those in the 15 - 24 bracket and yet there are no projects, to our knowledge, other than the Arusha Referral Service that provides services for children over the age of 15. This has implications for NGO planning. Why are more not working with this group? And for Government understanding of the dynamics within the group. Inevitably these older children and youths seem more visible on the streets if they are not receiving services from NGO's or Government initiatives. This may go some way to explaining why there

is a perception of 'huge' numbers of street youths in the centre of town who are a risk to public safety. The census identified 256 full and part time street children in Arusha over the age of 15 who are not being served by any projects other than ARS. They are also highly concentrated in that they spend a significant amount of time in public places in the centre of town (Market 33%, Shop fronts 29% and bus stand 16%).

7.6 Many donors and stakeholders ask why Tanzanian NGO's do not do more work with female street children and Mkombozi's answer has always been that although they exist they are particularly difficult to access since they are often only visible at night. Initially the census wanted to look at the number of female children engaged in prostitution, but after much discussion we felt that it would be inappropriate and threatening for these children to be asked personal questions by male-child interviewers. Consequently although this census gives us a gender breakdown on the numbers of street children, it does not specifically focus on girl children. The results of the census are interesting since there is a clear difference between Moshi and Arusha. In Moshi 29 female part time street children were interviewed; they constituted 13% of the total number of part time children. Only 1 female full time street child was interviewed (1.5% of the total group). In Arusha, in contrast, 12% of the part time street children were female (35 children) and 20% of full time street children were female (10 children). Arusha is the victim of rapid and unplanned urbanisation, there is a lot of quick and easy money to be made through the gemstone trade and mining. The levels of conspicuous consumption, alcoholism and use of prostitutes are higher than Moshi, which is slowly contracting as an urban centre. This may go somewhere to explaining why the number of female full time street children is higher in Arusha than Moshi. They can, and do, make money from prostitution and the attractions that city life offers are an incentive to both females and males. In Moshi there are limited 'bright lights' and girls who move to the town tend to migrate to domestic labour, rather than to the streets. However, in both contexts it remains true that female street children remain in the minority, have specific gender based needs that need to inform interventions and are difficult to access and to assist.

7.7 One of the objectives for conducting this census was to determine how many of the children spending time on the streets are from the target communities that Mkombozi's Community Strengthening project works in. The census results will give us baseline data from which we will be able to measure

the project's impact at purpose level over the next 4 years. During the development of the project proposal Mkombozi hypothesised that Kibosho was a prime example of a rural community that produces large numbers of street children, that Uru was an example of a peri-urban community that generated a large number of street children, particularly part time children and that Majengo was an example of an urban community that generated many street children. This hypothesis was based on our previous experience working in these communities, data collected from street children who had entered Mkombozi's residential centre and our understanding of cultural and socio-economic factors within each community. This census was the first time we have been able to quantifiably test our hypothesis and to a large extent it has been validated. 31% of full time street children in Moshi originated from Kibosho, 17% from Uru and 13% from Majengo. 13% of part time street children originated from Kibosho and 13% from Uru. These figures are in line with our expectations. However a surprising revelation is that only 4% of part time street children in Moshi originate from Majengo. As an urban suburb on the edge of Moshi Municipality we expected a significant number of part time children to come into town during the day to beg and to return home at night, but this seems not to be the case. A reason for this could be that children in Majengo who are not in school spend time on the streets of Majengo rather than the centre of town and so were not visible to the interviewers in the census and that whilst children are not necessarily in school they spend time working on income generating activities with family members and so do not then migrate to the town. The reasons for this 'blip' will be further explored during the implementation of the Community Strengthening project. The low number of children coming from Machame (5% full time and 3% part time) was expected. This target community has been adopted by the project as a comparative example of a community that does not generally suffer from dysfunction and we hope that lessons from Machame can be shared with the other target communities.

7.8 In Arusha a lower number of street children originated from the target communities. This is in line with much of our expectations, since research conducted by the Arusha Referral Service in May 2002 showed that only 27% of street children in Arusha municipality originate from Kilimanjaro Region and so we would expect that the numbers coming from the target communities in Kilimanjaro would be proportionately less. The trend was, nonetheless, similar to that in Moshi with 6% of full time and 8% of part time street children coming from Kibosho. In terms of our project implementation we have recognised that Kibosho generates far more street children than the other target communities and

consequently project work will focus on this community more than Majengo, where only 0.5% of full time and 1% of part time children originate.

7.9 One of the aims of the census was to uncover possible gaps in current services and interventions; disaggregated by type of street child. During analysis data was disaggregated by type of street child (full time and part time), but not by age, which is something we should do during the next census exercise, because it would give us a better picture of children's issues and their recommendations according to their developmental age range.

7.9.1 *Gaps in services as identified by part-time street children:* Lessons learnt from our fieldwork are confirmed by the data in this census which emphasises that a significant number of part time street children come to the streets to look for employment. In both Moshi and Arusha 47% of all part time children claimed that this was the key reason why they were coming to the streets. Of these children 60.38% in Moshi and 77.86% in Arusha cited lack of employment opportunities as a gap in service provision. Certainly Mkombozi is increasingly recognising that how we and other actors in the community and government address the issue of youth unemployment will underpin both our own development as an organisation and have a major impact on social and economic development in Tanzania. What is interesting is that whilst Moshi is frequently categorised as a shrinking economy it is in Arusha, which is expanding rapidly, that youths are highly aware of the challenges they face in gaining employment of any sorts, let alone legitimate formal employment. The issue of youth unemployment is not just one that affects street children, but is rather a causation of street children and affects both children who have not completed primary school and those who have, since both groups are effectively unemployable. Not only do many lack basic literacy and numeracy skills, but in addition the primary school curriculum does not adequately equip them with the life and workplace skills needed. Additionally urban youths, along with many of their peers in the Western world, seem reluctant to put in hard graft for little money. The 'get rich quick' syndrome is affecting Arusha in the most conspicuous ways as young women and men fritter their earnings on consumer goods, over and above saving for a rainy day. The Arusha Referral Service's experience is that those youths who have spent time on the streets are further incapacitated in the workplace by prejudices directed against them, their own feelings of worthlessness and difficulties that they face managing conflict, their time and their behaviour in a working environment. A strategic focus of Mkombozi over the next three years will be how to be creative and innovative in our efforts to prepare

youths for work, link them to employment opportunities and support them until they are settled as independent self-supporting young people.

7.9.2 29% of part time street children in Moshi and 25% in Arusha claimed that they came to the streets to look for money to cover the costs at home. Although poverty is rightly claimed to be a root cause of street children it is interesting that it does not manifest itself to a high degree in children directly coming to the streets to beg and / or work to support the family. This is quite different from experiences in Asia and Latin America where street children are often the main income earners in a family and would indicate that the idea of blatantly using children as a tool to generate income for the family is not necessarily as ingrained as is commonly thought. The fact that Arusha is a tourist hub and that a number of expatriates live and work in the town has often been cited as a reason why children come to the streets to beg. Certainly the current Arusha District Commissioner is convinced that families are directly responsible for sending their children to beg on the streets as part time street children<sup>28</sup>. The evidence from this census is that the situation is far more complex and that children often come to the streets of their own accord because they are not in school, are youths looking to start their lives as self-supporting young adults or are escaping from family environments where violence and conflict are pervasive. The analysis of where street children were commonly found showed that markets, shop fronts and the bus stand were popular with street children because that is where they find it easiest to generate money through vending, car washing, carrying luggage and sometimes begging.

7.9.3 An interesting point that arose from this data was that whilst only 27.27% of part time street children in Moshi thought that a current gap in services was poor linking of families to community support systems, this percentage rose to 67.57% in Arusha. An explanation for this could be the rapid and largely uncontrolled growth of urban slum areas in Arusha, where the social and economic infrastructure is inadequate to support the needs of new migrants. Research conducted by the Arusha Referral Service in May 2002 demonstrated that 85.62% of street children in Arusha originated from the Region. The fact that the majority of street children in Arusha come from neighbouring slums emphasizes the need for intensive

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<sup>28</sup> Traditionally the Tanzanian Government and NGO's have relied on institutionalisation and relocation of street children without ongoing support to address the underlying causal factors that drove them to the streets in the first place. Those advising Government decision-makers have a limited awareness of the causation of family and community dysfunction and its manifestation in the visible 'problem of street children'.

community based rehabilitation and interventions for at risk neighbourhoods. Until recently the Government has seen the role of NGO's as social service providers, but the climate is changing as Government plans to take on more responsibility for social services and poverty alleviation. However whilst the Social Welfare Department and Ministry of Community Development, Gender and Children's Affairs (MCDGCA) are notoriously under-funded and overstretched it seems practically unfeasible for NGO's and religious organisations to scale down their service delivery activities. In 2003 a new Child Statute has been tabled for hearing in Parliament and both government and civil society actors are increasingly acknowledging that responses to poor and marginalized children need to be developed holistically<sup>29</sup>, with a focus on community and familial support, but without the allocation of funds at a local level and intensive capacity building amongst the implementing staff (Social Workers, Community Development Workers etc.) within the municipality it seems that implementation of the content and the spirit of the new Child Statute will remain a mere pipe dream.

7.9.4 Mkombozi's experience is that children do not run away from happy, loving homes and that almost every child who spends time on the streets comes from some sort of dysfunctional family background. That being said there are degrees of dysfunction and our field experience is that the majority of part time street children would be in a position to remain at home if the other factors (financial, parental, behavioural etc.) could be addressed within the home. This hypothesis has been largely verified by the data from the census where only 8% of part time street children in Moshi and Arusha said that they came to the streets because they felt unsafe at home. However of these children 78.95% in Moshi and 72% in Arusha identified a lack of family based services as a current gap in social welfare provision. This tallies with our analysis above that the focus of service delivery has to be taken back to families and communities, rather than remaining in residential centres. JUCONI Ecuador has extensive experience of the validity of this approach, with a negligible drop out rate for street children who have passed through their programme. There is no doubt that intensive family based support is expensive and time consuming, but given the personal and economic cost to society from having children fall through social safety nets it seems perfectly valid to allocate tax revenue to social services provision and to focus on skills development, resource allocation and empowerment to those working in the field, whether they are Government or private sector personnel.

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<sup>29</sup> Mkombozi has played a key role in facilitating the participation of children in the process of developing this statute and in advocating for a sensitive and child-centred statute.

7.9.5 An interesting point to note is that the lack of services within communities particularly affects children between the ages of 10 and 19, since 93.95% of children interviewed fell into this age group. Very little exists in terms of structured, supportive extra curricular or leisure activities for children and youths. Sport clubs, church groups, music and other such activities are largely the preserve of the prosperous and even for them options of activities are limited. This is also exacerbated by a lack of awareness amongst children and families about services that do exist. Given the lack of avenues that they can use to explore their interests, emotions and changes that teenagers go through during puberty and adolescence it is unsurprising that many hang out on the streets, and are consequently at risk of falling into juvenile crime, drug use and trouble with the law. Mkombozi and the Arusha Referral Service are increasingly looking at how they can collaborate with other actors who offer leisure activities to youths to widen street youths' horizons, expose them to other life situations than the street, help them build friendships with others and learn skills<sup>30</sup>.

7.9.6 In Moshi 19% of part time street children said that they spent time on the streets because they were not in school, whilst in Arusha 27% claimed that this was a causal factor driving them to the streets. Of this group 79.55% in Moshi said that they lacked material support for school costs and this percentage rose to 100% in Arusha. There is no doubt that non-attendance in school is a primary causal factor driving children to the streets and that the direct costs (school books, uniforms etc) and indirect costs incurred by families in sending children to school are a significant disincentive towards building Universal Primary Education (UPE). Given that it is often financial constraints that prevent a child entering or continuing with school it seems illogical that there are not more NGO, Church or Government initiatives to support families with these costs. In Kilimanjaro Region Mkombozi is implementing a project with Maarifa ni Ufunguo and Pamoja Trust that will work with District Education Offices and 10 target schools to develop, pilot and test mechanisms for sponsorship, cost exemption etc. for children from poor families. Nonetheless it does seem contradictory given commitments made at Jomtien in 1990 and Dakar in 2000, the Highly Indebted Poor Country (HIPC) funds dedicated to education and the momentum that the Ministry of Education and Culture (MOEC) is trying to maintain that two of Tanzania's most significant municipalities are still unable to address the fact that 73% of part time street children are not entered or attending school.

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<sup>30</sup> The Arusha Referral Service is trying to bring together Government, Civil Society and Private sector actors to build a framework whereby we can refer street children to services that are most appropriate, and whereby each service provider can play to its area of speciality, rather than trying to respond to every need presented.

7.10 *Gaps in services as identified by full-time street children:* Whilst the questionnaire asked part-time street children about the various causal factors driving them to the streets and what interventions would address these factors the questions asked to full-time street children focussed on what gaps existed in services offered to them once they were on the streets.

7.10.1 Many full-time street children (46% in Moshi and 26% in Arusha) disliked the fact that they could not access basic services such as food, healthcare and clothes whilst on the streets and of these 83% in Moshi and 75% in Arusha identified lack of basic services as a gap in current interventions. It is interesting that whilst Mkombozi and a number of other organisations run residential centres in Moshi which offer children all such services the fact that children have to make a commitment to abide by the rules and regulations incumbent in residential care make this option unattractive for a number of full-time street children. In Arusha, in contrast, there is a real shortage in residential care centres for street children over the age of 13, but only 26% of full-time street children disliked the lack of services to address their basic needs as a significant problem in street life. This may be because street children in Arusha are able to better capitalise on the opportunities for survival in the bigger and more vibrant urban environment or that the street based services provided by Arusha Referral Service actually appeal to street children who cannot enter residential care because of age or behavioural constraints. It would be interesting to explore further the reasons for the disparity in response between the two towns.

7.10.2 In Arusha 17% and in Moshi 16% of full time street children disliked the fact that they were unable to obtain employment whilst on the streets. Of these children 79% in Arusha and 62% in Moshi identified a lack of projects to build older youths' self-reliance as a current gap in services. This reflects the findings for part time street children (see 7.9.1) and a similar analysis can be made; namely that until the factors addressing youth unemployment can be addressed by Government and Civil Society the futures of these children and youths and of Tanzanian society hangs in the balance.

7.10.3 Surprisingly only 15% of full time street children in Moshi and 22% of children in Arusha said that they disliked not being treated like a normal citizen and feeling unsafe whilst on the streets. Likewise only 9% of children in Moshi and 8% in Arusha disliked the fact that they lacked someone to love them. This is surprising because the treatment of street children as social pariahs and the harassment they face from the police and general public is quite blatant. It seems that Dr HL Kaila's hypothesis that street children in

Mumbai have remarkably strong and flexible coping strategies that enable them to function on a day to day basis without dwelling on what they cannot alter also holds true in Tanzania<sup>31</sup>. The Arusha Referral Service for Street Children plans to conduct annual psychometric tests to evaluate street children's coping abilities and to assess whether as a result of the project's interventions these are improving over time and enabling street children to cope with change (both positive and negative) in their lives. Of the children who were concerned that they were not protected like normal citizens about half identified this as a gap in current services. It seems that although from an adult perspective there is a need to raise awareness about street children's needs and rights it is not necessarily seen as a priority by the children themselves.

7.10.4 In Arusha it is possible to witness conspicuous abuse of glue by street children and reports have reached Mkombozi that some street children are now using heroin. In Moshi the problem of drug abuse is largely restricted to use of cannabis, which is reflected by the fact that only 14% of full time street children there cited the dangers of drug abuse as one of the things that they disliked about street life. In contrast 26% of street children in Arusha disliked this facet of street life. NGO's who work to rehabilitate street children are highly aware that their use of drugs negatively affects street children's response to interventions, but at Mkombozi we are frustrated by a lack of skills to work with addicted children and the fact that children can access drugs and solvents so readily. We were hoping that street children would recommend the development of projects specifically designed to address their drug use, but only 36% of those who disliked the dangers of drugs in Moshi identified it as a gap in current services. This figure rose significantly in Arusha to 64%; which is to be expected since drug abuse is a growing problem there.

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<sup>31</sup> Stressors and Coping Strategies of Street Youth, by Dr HL Kaila, Head of Department of Psychology, SNTD University.

## 8.0 Obstacles

This exercise was the first time that Mkombozi has conducted a census of the number of children on the streets. Although the findings have verified a number of our hypotheses, it was an ambitious and challenging activity where we faced the following obstacles:

8.1 The limited number of trainings conducted with the child interviewers before the census did not prepare them adequately for the exercise. We should have conducted more dummy interviews in order to build their skills and confidence. As a result some interviewers were confused by the following questions in the questionnaire:

- *Q # 2 Location where child was found:* Interviewers were not clear whether this meant where the children came from or where they met them during the interview.
- *Q # 4 Age of children to be interviewed:* On the questionnaire there was a category for youths of 20 – 24 years old. The interviewers were instructed to interview those under 18, but the analysis was conducted for those up to the age of 24. This discrepancy needs to be resolved in subsequent exercises.
- *Q # 6 Do you live and sleep on the streets:* Although interviewers were instructed to skip to question 7 if the interviewee answered 'no' a number of interviewers found this too complex and continued filling in the whole questionnaire.
- *Q # 9 Have you been asked these questions by someone else today or yesterday:* should have been asked at the beginning of the interview.

Additionally some interviewers did not approach school children because they were under the impression that they were focussing only on street children. They were unclear of what to do with little children who were found with adult beggars and some relied too much on the adult supervisor. Some children who were approached for interviews, particularly the small ones, were afraid of strange people with files in their hands and our interviewers lacked the appropriate skills to reassure them. In some interviews the children standing around with the interviewees, their peers, answered the questions or influenced the answer and the interviewer had no pre-planned techniques to address this distortion.

8.2 Although most Mkombozi staff took this exercise seriously and worked professionally throughout the training, data collection and analysis a small number lacked commitment and consequently produced inferior work. A couple of staff members who initially participated in the trainings then did not act as supervisors during the census which meant that those who replaced them on the day of the census had not received adequate preparation. Additionally a small minority of staff members were not always present as agreed and claimed that they had either finished early and so left the area or that there were no children in the area.

8.3 Decisions about which areas within the Municipalities to include in the census were based on our experience of street work. A formal initial survey was not conducted to verify the Street Educators' observations of where street children spend time during the day and night and consequently Majengo in Moshi was not included during the census. This is an obstacle since one of the objectives of the census was to quantify how many street children originated from the Community Strengthening project's target communities, of which Majengo is one.

8.4 Prior publicity of the census was not comprehensive enough and consequently the majority of respondents were not aware of the census exercise. In future it will be important to publicize the activity well in advance and on a number of different occasions and to budget accordingly for this.

8.5 Logistical arrangements also caused challenges to the management team. In Moshi all interviewers and supervisors met back at Mkombozi Centre for lunch in order to save money. However this meant that they missed identifying children during the two hours that it took them to congregate back at the centre, eat and return to the streets during the peak hours of the day. In Arusha each interview team ate their lunch at their sites and did so either before or after the usual 1 – 2 pm lunch hour, thereby avoiding missing on potential interviewees. In Arusha the teams stayed in two separate guest houses because we were unable to find cheap enough accommodation for all in one place. This created difficulties in maintaining communication and people eating at different times and at different locations caused delays in regrouping all involved.

8.6 The budget for this exercise was limited and a decision was made not to offer additional stipends to staff or children who were involved. A number of complaints were raised by both staff and children about this and in future exercises the reasons for this decision need to be made more explicit and a commitment made by children that if they are to participate they are to do so without complaints of this nature. Staff members need to be informed that participation in this sort of activity is compulsory under the terms of their job descriptions and that professional behaviour is expected at all times. Money for refreshments and food was given directly to the staff and children in the field. This caused problems and in future all will be given a lunch box and refreshments and will not receive any sort of cash.

8.7 No incentives were offered to interviewees and this caused problems when child vendors felt that they were losing time whilst being interviewed, whilst others completely refused to participate. In future we need to equip the interviewers with the skills to address these issues. We also need to reassess whether the length of the questionnaire is too long and to consider whether it is necessary to alter the degree of precision expected.

8.8 The interview teams were small (two people per team) and in some cases could not completely cover their interview location. The lack of female interviewers negatively affected our ability to access and interview girl children. Interview teams need to be increased during the next census.

## 9.0 Dissemination of Learning

The significance of this census was to use the results as an advocacy tool to encourage appropriate interventions at local government and civil society level and as a pilot exercise for possible replication in towns and cities in Tanzania through National Network of Organizations working with Children (NNOC). In order to achieve these objectives the learning from this census will be disseminated in the following ways:

### 9.1 Products expected:

- Full Report in English and to be translated into Kiswahili before June 2004.
- Document of key results and recommendations in English and Kiswahili.
- Press Release

### 9.2 Disseminated to stakeholders through:

Stakeholder	Receives what?	Who at Mkombozi is responsible?	When?
Members of the National Network of Organisations working with Children (NNOC) and the Tanzanian Education Network (TEN/MET) through the respective network co-ordinators	The full report and document of key results and recommendations accompanied by the offer from Mkombozi to host training in how we conducted the census, analysed the data and strategise on how CSO actors can act on the recommendations.	Mkombozi Director	8 <sup>th</sup> January 2004
Mkombozi staff and children	Debriefing meeting and Kiswahili document of key	Board of Management	31 <sup>st</sup> January 2004.

Stakeholder	Receives what?	Who at Mkombozi is responsible?	When?
	<p>results and recommendations.</p> <p>Full report to be given to each department and copies available in Mkombozi Resource Centre.</p>		
<p>Moshi and Arusha Municipal Directors, Regional Police Commanders, Social Welfare Departments, District and Regional Commissioners, Ward Executive Officers and District Education Offices, key NGO's in Arusha and Moshi.</p>	<p>Full report in English and Kiswahili and document of key results and recommendations to be sent to each stakeholder.</p> <p>All invited to a meeting, facilitated by key resource people where a dialogue about the recommendations can take place. Members of the press also to be invited.</p>	<p>Board of Management</p>	<p>Report to be sent by 8<sup>th</sup> January 2004</p> <p>Meeting to be held before end of March 2004.</p>
<p>Radio Sauti ya Injili, ITV, Radio One Stereo and two local newspapers.</p>	<p>Press Release</p> <p>Invite to above meeting</p>	<p>Board of Management</p>	<p>8<sup>th</sup> January 2004</p>
<p>Mkombozi's Project Partners &amp; Donors: ChildHope UK, Comic Relief, Foundation for Civil Society, Children in Crisis, Action for Children with a request that they disseminate to their other southern and northern stakeholders.</p>	<p>Full Report in English</p> <p>Document of key results and recommendations in English</p>	<p>Director</p>	<p>8<sup>th</sup> January 2004</p>
<p>General public</p>	<p>Full report and document of key</p>	<p>Director</p>	<p>7<sup>th</sup> January</p>

Stakeholder	Receives what?	Who at Mkombozi is responsible?	When?
	results and recommendations to be loaded onto Mkombozi's website and announcement of this sent to all on Mkombozi's mailing list.		2004
Mkombozi's target communities: Majengo, Uru, Kibosho and Machame and public within Arusha and Moshi municipalities	Community Meetings with document of key results and recommendations in Kiswahili made available to participants.	Community Strengthening Department	Before end of March 2004

## 10.0 Recommendations

This report recommends the following:

10.1 In order to have an accurate understanding that all children on the streets are not street children Government planners and NGO's should be aware of the tendency to overestimate the scale of the problem of street children in Arusha and in contrast to underplay it in Moshi. There should be a range of interventions that respond to the many complex needs of street children of different ages, genders and emotional, educational and physical needs. A 'one hat fits all' approach is inadequate, as is the current focus on providing services for children under the age of 15 years, but not on older youths. Actors need to disaggregate street children rather than lumping them all into one group and the interventions required dealing with each group of street children must differ if they are to be effective. The evidence from this census justifies a focus on a more holistic approach to community development both from the government, civil society and private sector.

10.2 Non-attendance at school is a primary causal factor driving children to the streets and direct costs (school books, uniforms etc) and indirect costs incurred by families in sending children to school are a significant disincentive towards building Universal Primary Education (UPE). A two pronged approach needs to be undertaken that addresses both the need to re-enrol and supervise the school attendance of part time street children already on the streets and the need to undertake preventative work with schools, communities and families to reduce the number of children dropping out from, excluded from and playing truant from school. Mkombozi's education project (Providing appropriate education to marginalised children in Tanzania) should identify and work with target schools in the urban slum areas of Moshi Municipality, since such a significant proportion of part time, non school attending children originate from these areas. In Arusha NGO's working with street children need to increase their collaboration with the District Education Offices to:

- Facilitate the re-entry of street children back into school, both in terms of school transfers and exemptions from costs;

- To develop strategies that will ensure ongoing support; academic, psychosocial and financial, to street children who have re-entered school and to children who are at risk of dropping out of school.

This is a priority if any sustainable interventions are to be developed that address one of the main causations of street children.

10.3 Mkombozi and other actors in the community and government need to address the issue of youth unemployment. The unpreparedness of youth to enter employment is a key factor that needs to be addressed both for Mkombozi's own development as an organisation and because of its significant impact on the social and economic development in Tanzania over the medium and long term. A significant proportion of older youths on the street lack basic literacy and numeracy skills and also as importantly they lack life and workplace skills. Given that almost 50% of school age children are not enrolled in primary school Government and NGO's need to think creatively on how they can access these youths and impart appropriate skills. Additionally advocacy must take place to encourage the revision of the primary school curriculum to increase its focus on life and workplace skills that do not purely focus on vocational training. Mkombozi needs to make an investment in learning from others working with marginalised children across the world, in testing different strategies to working with older youths, documenting them and learning from the challenges and successes we face. As part of our strategic plan we need to look creatively at how we plan to prepare youths in care at our residential centre for life as a self supporting young adult and how we wish to work with youths who remain on the streets. Additionally the Non-Formal Education (NFE) at Mkombozi curriculum needs to incorporate training methodologies from Street Kids International, the WHO Substance Abuse Training Package and other actors, rather than reinventing the wheel.

10.4 Although the Arusha District authorities are convinced that families are directly responsible for sending their children to beg on the streets as part time street children, the evidence from this census is that the situation is far more complex and that children often come to the streets of their own accord because they are not in school, are youths looking to start their lives as a self-supporting young adults or are escaping from family environments where violence and conflict are pervasive. The Government and civil society organizations have to join with NGOs to look for alternative models to work with these young people.

10.5 The fact that the majority of part time street children in Arusha and Moshi come from neighbouring slums emphasizes the need for intensive community based rehabilitation and interventions for at risk children in these urban neighbourhoods. The responses of government and civil society actors to poor and marginalized children need to be developed holistically, with a focus on community and familial support. Funds need to be allocated at local level together with intensive capacity building amongst the implementing staff within Government Departments (Social Workers, Community Development Workers etc.).

10.6 Services for marginalised children, particularly street children, needs to be taken back to families and communities, rather than remaining in residential centres. There is no doubt that intensive family based support is expensive and time consuming, but given the personal and economic cost to society from having children fall through social safety nets it seems perfectly valid to allocate tax revenue to social services provision and to focus on skills development, resource allocation and empowerment to those working in the field, whether they are Government or private sector personnel.

10.7 More structured and supportive extra curricular or leisure activities for children and youths need to be organized within communities. Sports clubs, church groups, music and other such activities are largely the preserve of the prosperous and even for them there are limited activities available. Mkombozi and the Arusha Referral Service are increasingly looking at how they can collaborate with others actors who offer leisure activities to youths to widen street youths' horizons, expose them to other life situations than the street, help them build friendships with others and learn skills.

10.8 Recommendations when conducting future censuses:

- The interview teams need to consist of more than 2 interviewers so that every child in each location can be interviewed and so that we can conduct a complete enumeration.
- The interview teams should include female interviewers as it is inappropriate for boys to approach girl children, who may be nervous of male attention.
- The interview teams should have more training to avoid the problems that were documented under obstacles.
- More publicity of the census needs to take place to raise public awareness.

- Lunch hours for the interviewers should be staggered so that interviews can continue during lunch hours, since this is a good time to meet children who come out into the streets in search of food. In future each interview team should eat on location rather than all teams coming back to the centre to eat as happened in Moshi.
- Children who are waiting to be interviewed should not stand next to the child who is being interviewed because this sometimes influences the child's responses.
- During the pilot survey the staff supervisors need to go assess where in town there are many children. This will determine the number of interviewers in each team.
- The budget should be clarified and properly understood by both staff and children before the day of the census, including the protocol for obtaining food and sleeping allowances.
- More child interviewers and staff supervisors should be female so that more accurate data on girl children can be obtained.
- Majengo suburb in Moshi needs to be included in the census as there are many children working in the area.
- The next census should uncover the possible gaps in current services and interventions disaggregated not only by type of street child but also by age, to give a better picture of children's issues and their recommendations according to their developmental age range.

## Appendix 1: Mkombozi's Programmes

- 1. *Strengthening Communities Producing Street Children In Kilimanjaro Region, Tanzania:*** This 5-year project addresses the root causes behind child homelessness in Tanzania. It works towards the re-unification of street children with their families. Through participation in cultural activities, particularly theatre, street children work as community educators to bring about attitudinal change towards children's rights.
  - 2. *Protecting Street Children in Tanzania:*** This project works towards equipping street children who have been living in residential care centres for independent living so that they can cope as productive members of the community and can disengage from care, as they become young adults.
  - 3. *To provide appropriate education to marginalized children in Tanzania:*** This 3-year project brings together stakeholders from schools, communities, District Education Offices and Civil Society to develop and test models for the integration of out-of-school children into the state system, for the prevention of school dropouts, and for the provision of appropriate non-formal education for marginalized children who cannot be integrated into state schools because of age or educational constraints.
  - 4. *Arusha Referral Service for Street Children:*** The goal of this project is to contribute to the creation of an enabling environment for creative, innovative and holistic community development in Arusha town. Its aims to raise awareness at decision-making and advisory levels within the Council about the economic cost now and the potential economic benefit of dealing with the street children problem and its causation through poverty; to strengthen networks of statutory, private and community service actors and to test different approaches to enabling street children and youths to cope with change within their environment.
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## **Appendix 2: Participants in training in principles and methodologies of census**

1. Kate McAlpine, Mkombozi Director
  2. Kara Kirby, Community Strengthening Director
  3. William Raj, Education Coordinator
  4. Shermin Moledina, Arusha Referral Service Coordinator
  5. Ismail Mwishashi, Community Strengthening Coordinator
  6. Stephen Gumbo, Government Social Worker
  7. Patrick Weja, Re-unification Outreach Officer
  8. Yusuph Nyaki, Community Strengthening Office Manager
  9. Salma Tatakhan, Education Office Manager
  10. Michael Mpombo, Street Educator
  11. Theo Mshabaha, Day Supervisor
  12. Paschal Irungu, Volunteer - Arusha Referral Service
  13. David Rutahindurwa, Community Development Officer
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## **Appendix 3: Notes on Staff Training in Census Techniques**

### **1.0 CENSUS**

*Definition:* It is known as complete enumeration. Census is a process which covers the entire population such as characteristics of individuals, production, lot, type of bacteria etc.

### **SAMPLE SURVEY**

*Definition:* It is a part of population instead of the entire population. i.e. a subset of population. i.e. can cover a small group of individuals in a geographical location, part of production lot, part of certain bacteria etc.

### **ADVANTAGES OF SAMPLE SURVEY OVER CENSUS**

Since a sample is used to make inferences about the entire population, it has advantages as follows:

- a) It reduces costs: Expenditures are smaller if data are secured from only a small fraction of the population.
- b) Greater Speed: Data can be collected and summarized more quickly with a sample than with a complete count.
- c) Greater Scope: In some types of inquiry highly trained personnel or specialised equipment, limited in availability, must be used to obtain the data. In this situation census is impracticable. Surveys that rely on sampling have more scope and flexibility regarding the types of information that can be obtained.
- d) Greater Accuracy: Because of the use of highly trained personnel and possibility of careful supervision of the field work and processing of results a sample may produce more accurate results than complete enumeration.

### **2.0 PRINCIPAL STEPS IN A SAMPLE SURVEY**

Sample Surveys can be classified broadly into two types: Descriptive and Analytical:

In Descriptive Survey: The objective is to obtain certain information about large groups, for example, the numbers of men, women and children who listen to a certain radio program.

In Analytical Survey, comparisons are made between different subgroups of the population in order to discover whether differences exist among them, and to form or to verify hypothesis about the reasons for these differences.

However, both types should follow the following steps:

- a) *Objective of the Survey:*

A clear statement of the objectives is most helpful.

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Without this, it is easy in a complex survey to forget the objectives. This might result in making decisions that are different from the objectives.

b) *Population to be sampled:*

Population denotes the aggregate from which the sample is chosen.

The population to be sampled should coincide with the population about which information is required (target population).

c) *Data to be collected:*

All relevant data to the purpose of the study should be collected.

There has been a tendency especially with human population to collect a large amount of data which won't be analysed. This implies having a long questionnaire which might impair the quality of information given.

d) *Degree of Precision desired:*

Since only part of population is used in sample surveys, the results are always subject to some uncertainty. This uncertainty can be reduced by taking larger samples and by using superior measurement instruments.

- This is usually costly and time consuming;
- Therefore the degree of precision required in the results is an important step;
- The degree of precision will help in estimating the appropriate sample size to be taken.

e) *Method of Measurement:*

The survey may employ a self-administered questionnaire, an interviewer who reads a standard set of questions, or interviewing process that allows much latitude in the form and ordering of the questions. The approach may be by mail, telephone, personal visit or by a combination of the three. The major part of the preliminary work is the construction of record forms on which the questions and answers are to be entered. I.e. designing of questionnaire:

- With simple questionnaires, the answers may be pre-coded, that is entered in the manner in which they can be transferred to mechanical equipment.
- When considering record forms, it is necessary to visualize the structure of the final summary tables that will be used for drawing conclusions.

f) *The frame:*

Before selecting the sample, the population must be divided into parts that are called sampling units. These units must cover the whole of the population and they must not overlap. The construction of lists of sampling units, called a frame, is often one of the major practical problems.

*g) Selection of sample:*

There is a variety of selection schemes. For each scheme, rough estimate of the size of the sample can be made from a knowledge of the degree of precision required.

*h) The pre-test:*

It is useful to try out the questionnaire and field methods on a sample scale. This will result in improvements in the questionnaire and may reveal other problems that will be serious on a large scale.

*i) Organisation of the fieldwork:*

Many administrative problems are met in surveys. The personnel must receive adequate training in the purpose of the survey and in methods of measurement to be employed. The personnel must also be adequately supervised. A procedure of early checking of quality of the results is required. Plans must be made for handling non-response; that is, failure of the enumerator to obtain information from certain sampling units in the sample.

*j) Summary and analysis of the data:*

The first step is to edit the completed questionnaires in the hope of amending recording errors, or at least of deleting data that are obviously erroneous.

- Decisions about computation procedures have to be made.
- Computations that lead to the estimates are performed.
- It is good practice to report the amount of error to be expected in most important estimates.

*k) Information gained for future surveys:*

Any completed sample is potentially a guide to improve future sampling in the data that it supplies about the means, standard deviation and nature of the variability of the principal measurements and about costs involved in getting data.

### **3.0 ROLE OF SAMPLING THEORY:**

The role of sampling theory is to make sample survey more efficient. It attempts to develop methods of sample selection and estimation that provide at the lowest possible cost, estimates that are precise enough for our purpose.

#### **3.1 Simple Random Sampling:**

Definition: Simple random sampling is a method of selecting n-units out of N-units such that every unit has an equal chance of being drawn.

Sample units can be drawn with or without replacement. These are abbreviated by:

Svswv - with replacement

Svswov - without replacement

In svswov - we have  $NC_n$  possibilities of size n from population of size N.

How to draw a 'srswov':

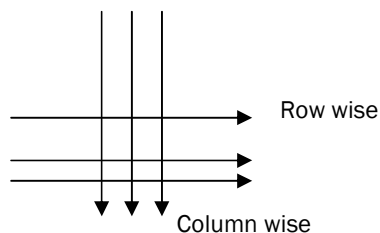
- The sample is drawn unit by unit.
- The units in the population are numbered from one to N.
- A series of random numbers between 1 and N is then drawn, either by means of table of random numbers or by means of a complete program, that produces such tables.
- At any draw the process used must give an equal chance of selection to any number in the population not already drawn.
- The units that bear these numbers constitute the sample selection of a simple random numbers using a Table of random numbers:

Step 1: Number units in the population from 1 to N

Step 2: Decide on digits to combine, i.e. 2 digits, 3 digits, etc. The decisions here will depend on the population size N. That is, if N is a two digit number then two digits are combined.

Step 3: Decide on starting point. E.g. Northwest corner or centre position.

Step 4: Decide on direction to read numbers E.g. column wise or row wise.



The direction should be maintained throughout.

Step 5: Draw the sample. Relate the digits to population units.

NOTE: For simple random sampling with replacement srsvw – digits can repeated, But, in simple random sampling without replacement – srswov – repeating digits should be ignored.

### 3.2 Stratified Random Sampling

Procedure:

Step 1: A population of size  $N$  is first divided into sub-population of  $N_1, N_2, \dots, N_L$  units respectively. These sub-populations should be non-overlapping. i.e.  $N_1 + N_2 + N_3 + \dots + N_L = N$

These sub-populations are called strata, and the values of  $N_h$  must be known in order to fully benefit from the stratification.

Step 2: Drawing of samples is done independently in different strata, and sample sizes in each strata denoted as  $n_1, n_2, \dots, n_l$

Step 3: If the overall sample size is  $n$ , then  $n = \sum_{h=1}^L n_h$

$$n = \sum_{h=1}^L n_h$$

$$h = 1$$

*Reasons for Stratification:*

- The population is heterogeneous and each sub-population can be treated as population in its own right.
- Administrative convenience: An agency conducting the survey may have field officers each of which can supervise the survey for a part of the population.
- The sampling problems may differ from one area to another e.g. in human populations, people living in institutions i.e. hotels, hospitals etc. are often placed in different stratum from people living in ordinary homes because a different approach to the sampling might be appropriate.
- Stratification may produce again in precision in estimates of characteristics of the whole population.

### 3.3 Systematic Sampling

Systematic sampling method can be used to the homogeneous. Suppose that  $N$  units in the population are numbered 1 to  $N$  in some order. To select a sample of  $n$  units, we take a unit at random from 1 to  $K$ . (where  $K=N/n$ ), and every  $K$ th unit thereafter. This will yield a systematic sample.  $K$  is the sampling interval, the number drawn from 1 to  $K$  is called the random start.

If random start is  $r$  then the sample will have  $r$ th,  $(r+k)$ th,  $(r+2k)$ th, .....,  $R+ (n-1) K$ th units.

If  $N/n$  is not an integer, then we might have samples with less than  $n$  units. e.g.  $N=23$  and  $K$  is 5 possible sample one,  $n=5$ ,  $r=1,2,\dots$

1; 1+5, 1+10, 1+15, 1+20.

4; 4+5, 4+10, 4+15 (4+20)

Possible systematic samples are:

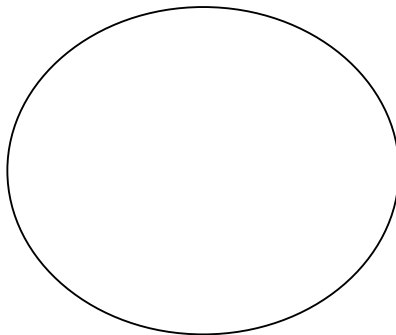
R	1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---	---

1	1	6	11	16	21
2	2	7	12	17	22
3	3	8	13	18	23
4	4	9	14	19	
5	5	10	5	20	

The first three samples are of size 5 each and the last one of size 4 each. Because of possibility of having different this causes a disturbance in the theory of sampling.

An alternative way has been suggested by Lawiri (1952) this takes care of constant sample size.

The method is as follows: The N units are arranged in a cycle:



And let K be the integer nearest to  $N/n$  select a random number between 1 and N then take every Kth unit, thereafter, going round the cycle until the desired n units have been chosen.

### 3.4 Cluster Sampling:

Definition: Clustering or cluster sampling denotes methods of selection in which the sampling unit, the unit of selection, contains more than one population element. Here the sampling unit is a cluster of elements.

#### Advantages of Cluster Sampling

- When individual selection of element is expensive, survey tasks can be facilitated by selecting cluster selecting clusters; that is sampling units contains several elements e.g. employees of a firm may be selected by working groups.
- The cost per element is longer due to the low cost of listing or locating or both.

#### Disadvantages of Cluster Sampling

- The costs and problems of statistical analysis are greater.
- The element variance is higher – this is due to homogeneity of elements in cluster.

- Cluster sampling is preferred over individual selection when the lower cost per element more than compensates for its two disadvantages.

### 3.5 Multi-Stage Sampling

The sample is obtained in stages. For example, if we require a sample of household in some regions in Tanzania. We might first select the regions. From each selected region select a sample of districts. In every selected district a sample of wards is selected. In every selected ward a sample of sub villages is drawn and ultimately a sample of households is drawn from each selected sub village.

This is usually done when sampling frame is not available at higher stages.

At first stage you have the first stage units (primary stage units – psus). Second stage units (secondary stage units – ssus) and so on. The simplest multi-stage sampling scheme is two stage sampling.

#### Two Stage Sampling With Units Of Equal Size:

Consider the case when each first stage unit (psus) has M second stage units (ssus).

If the population has N psus and a sample of n psus is required, and every selected psu a sample m ssus is required. This will have a total of nm sampled ssus.

#### The Estimation Of Sample Size: This Can Be Done In Two Ways:

- 1) Precision requirement
- 2) Economic constraint



Precision requirement –gives the amount of error that can be tolerated on the estimate e.g. if (estimated Mean) is an estimate of population parameter ....., then we want:

$$- \quad 1^{\wedge} - 1 \geq d \text{ probability } \Pr(1^{\wedge} - 1 \geq d) = x$$

Here x is small probability. Recall that (1 – x)% confidence interval for

$$\text{We have } \Pr(1^{\circ}0 - 01 \geq tx/2\text{Se}(0^{\text{a}})) = 1 - x$$

$$\text{Or } d = tx/2 \text{ SE } (0^{\wedge})$$



Economic Constraints - If we assume in monetary terms, the loss L(Z) will be incurred in decision through error or amount Z in the estimate (note Z means standard normal distribution).

The actual value of Z is not predictable in advance but frequency distribution f(z,n) of Z which for a specified sampling method will depend on the sample size n is known.

Therefore the expected loss for a given size of sample is equal to

$$L(n) = \int Sz, f(z, n) L(z) dz$$

## Appendix 4: Final questionnaire:

### Kituo cha Watoto wa Mitaani cha Mkombozi

(Mkombozi Centre for Street Children)

### Dodoso la Sensa ya watoto wa mitaani

(Questionnaire for Census of Street Children)

Sisi kituo cha Mkombozi toka Moshi tufanafanya sensa ya watoto wa mitaani katika manispaa za Moshi na Arusha. Sensa hii ina malengo yafuatayo:

(We are representatives of Mkombozi Centre for Street Children in Moshi and are conducting a census of the number of street children in the Municipalities of Moshi and Arusha. This census has the following aims:)

1. Kujua idadi ya watoto walioko mitaani katika manispaa za Moshi na Arusha.

(To find out the total number of children spending time on the streets in Moshi and Arusha municipalities.)

2. Kujua idadi halisi ya watoto ambao ni wa mitaani

(To find out how many of these children are actually 'street children')

3. Kujua huduma ambazo hazipo kabisa kwa ajili yao na namna ya kusaidia

(To find out what gaps in services there are for street children and how organisations could assist)

4. Kujua watoto wangapi wanatoka katika maeneo/ jamii ambazo kitengo cha Uimarishaji Jamii cha Mkombozi kinafanya nao kazi.

(To find out how many street children originate from Mkombozi's target communities (Kibosho, Majengo, Machame and Uru).

#### ***Weka tiki (Please tick)***

**1. Mji** (Town): Arusha \_\_\_\_ Moshi \_\_\_\_\_ Namba ya kituo (Interview location number) \_\_\_\_\_

**2. Maskani ya mtoto** (Location where child found):

a. Stendi ya Mabasi (Bus stand)

b. Kwenye vibaraza vya maduka (Shop fronts)

c. Sokoni (Market)

d. Mahotelini (Guest house / hotel)

e. Majumba ya sinema na video (Cinemas and Video showing shops)

- f. Jalalani (Garbage dumps)
- g. Kwenye mitaro (Sewers)
- h. Kando ya mito (Riverbanks)
- i. Kwenye chumba cha kukodisha watoto wengi pamoja (Rented room)

3. Jinsia (Sex): a) Kike (Female)  b) Kiume (Male)

4. Umri (Age):

***Weka tiki kati ya majibu yafuatayo (Tick the appropriate box)***

(0 - 4)	<input type="checkbox"/>
(5 - 9)	<input type="checkbox"/>
(10 - 14)	<input type="checkbox"/>
(15 - 19)	<input type="checkbox"/>
(20 - 24)	<input type="checkbox"/>

5. Je unatoka katika maeneo yafuatayo? (Do you originate from any of the areas below?)

- a) Majengo  b) Kibosho  c) Machame  d) Uru   
 e) Hakuna kati ya haya (None of the above)

6. Je unaishi na kulala mitaani? (Do you live and sleep on the streets?)

- a. Ndiyo (Yes)  b. Hapana (No)

**\*\* Mhojiwa akijibu ndiyo endelea na maswali 6.1, 6.2 (If the interviewee answered yes move to questions**

**6.1, 6.2)**

**\*\* Mhojiwa akijibu hapana ruka maswali 6.1, 6.2 na endelea na swali 7 (If the interviewee answered no go to questions 7)**

6.1 Ni nini usichokipenda mitaani? (What do you not like about street life?)

**Zungusha duara kati ya majibu yafuatayo (Circle the appropriate answer)**

- a. Kutopata mahitaji ya msingi (chakula, nguo, matibabu) (Not getting basic needs (food, clothes, healthcare))
- b. Kutoweza kupata ajira (Not being able to get employment)
- c. Kukosa usalama na kutothaminiwa na Polisi na raia wengine (Being unsafe and not being treated well by the police and other citizens)
- d. Kukosa upendo na mtu wa kunijali (Not being loved or cared for by another person)
- e. Athari za madawa ya kulevya (Effects of drug abuse)

6.2 Je unapendekeza nini kifanyike? (What do you recommend be done?)

**Weka tiki kati ya majibu yafuatayo (Tick the following answers)**

**Tiki hapa Fafanua hapa**

**(Tick here) (Explain here)**

i) Kupata mahitaji ya msingi wakati ninapokuwa mitaani (To get basic needs fulfilled when I'm on the street)		
ii) Kuwe na mradi wa kusaidia vijana wakubwa kujitegemea (Have projects that help older youths to become self-reliant)		
iii) Polisi na jamii watutetee kama raia		

wengine (Police and society to defend us like normal citizens)		
iv) Wafanyakazi na wanaojitolea kwenye vituo wawe karibu zaidi nasi tunapokuwa mitaani (Staff and volunteers in centres working with street children to spend more time and be closer to us when we're on the streets)		
v) Kuwe na mradi wa kutusaidia kuacha kutumia madawa ya kulevywa (Have projects that help us to stop addictions to drugs)		

7. Je unafanya kazi/biashara au kuomba mitaani mchana na kulala nyumbani usiku? (Do you do work or beg on the streets in the day and return home at night to sleep?)

***Weka tiki kati ya majibu yafuatayo (Tick the following answers)***

a. Ndiyo (Yes)

b. Hapana (No)

7.1 Kitu gani kinakusababisha uje mitaani mchana? (What causes you to come to the streets in the day?)

***Weka tiki kati ya majibu yafuatayo (Tick the following answers)***

a. Kukosa usalama nyumbani (Lack of safety / protection at home)	
b. Kutafuta ajira (Looking for employment)	
c. Kutoenda shule (Not going to school)	
d. Kutafuta pesa za kusaidia gharama nyumbani (Looking for money to help cover the costs at home)	

7.2 Je unapendekeza nini kifanyike? (What do you recommend be done?)

**Weka tiki kati ya majibu yafuatayo**(Tick the following **Tiki hapa** **Fafanua hapa**  
**answers)** **(Tick here)** **(Explain here)**

a. Mtu kutoka nje (kwa mfano Afisa Ustawi Jamii au kutoka taasisi isiyo ya kiserikal) aje kushauri familia (A person from outside e.g. Social Worker or NGO worker) to advise my family		
b. Kusaidiwa kupata ajira (To be helped to get employment)		
c. Kusaidiwa na mahitaji muhimu ya shule (To be helped with costs of school)		
d. Familia ziunganishwe na miradi itakayowawezesha wapate mahitaji ya msingi (Families to be linked to projects that can help them obtain their basic needs)		

8. Je wewe ni mwanafunzi? (Are you a school student?)

**Weka tiki kati ya majibu yafuatayo** (Tick the following answers)

a. Ndiyo (Yes)

b. Hapana (No)

9. Je jana au leo hii umeshahojiwa maswali kama haya na mtu mwingine? (Have you been asked these questions by someone else today or yesterday?)

a. Ndiyo (Yes)

b. Hapana (No)

## **Appendix 5: Participants in an orientation on the objectives and methodology to be used in the census.**

### **Supervisors:**

1. Paschal Irungu
2. Patrick Weja
3. Respiki Shayo
4. Emillian Mushi
5. Steven Gumbo
6. Fadhili Kiwelu
7. Yusufu Nyaki
8. Jerome De Mwaya
9. Salma Tatakhan
10. Margareth Mwakipesile
11. Hammerson Luhanga

### **Child Interviewers:**

1. Frank William
  2. Joseph Kessy
  3. Cyprian Laurent
  4. Omari Kapara
  5. John Alex
  6. Silvanus Alloyce
  7. Simon Mathias
  8. Emmanuel Stewart
  9. Thadei Rotary
  10. Nemes Dominic
  11. Deo Makiri
  12. Jackson Martine
  13. Fred Mohamed
  14. Joseph Charles
-

**Trainers:**

1. William Raj
2. Kara Kirby
3. Theo Mshabaha
4. David Rutahindurwa
5. Michael Mpombo
6. Ismail Mwishashi

## **Appendix 6: References:**

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