




# Mkombozi

## Census Report

### 2010

Empowering children  
Engaging families  
Enabling communities



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## I. Abstract/Summary

As a leading Tanzanian organization in child protection, Mkombozi works to empower children who are currently, were previously or are at-risk of becoming street-involved through various interventions including direct services for basic needs, family and community engagement and awareness building through advocacy efforts. The 2010 Mkombozi census of street-involved children and young people (CYP) aimed to produce and analyze quantifiable data on street-involved CYP in Moshi and Arusha municipalities. The census took place over a period of 12 hours in each town with teams of interviewers approaching CYP on the streets with a questionnaire that asked questions about their age, gender, street-involvement, geographical origin, educational background and daily activities.

The basic findings of the census showed that there was an overall increase of 17% in full-time CYP and small decrease by -4% of part-time CYP. In Arusha, there was a significant decrease in both the part-time and full-time populations while in Moshi there was an increase in both with a particularly high increase in full-time CYP. Overall, the 2010 census found there to be a total of 1108 street-involved CYP in both towns; with 466 part-time and 122 full-time in Moshi, and 381 part-time and 139 full-time in Arusha. It was also notable that since 2006 there has not been an increase in CYP coming from any of Mkombozi's target communities, there has actually been a decrease in each. The results of the census are further analyzed and discussed including application to Mkombozi's new strategic plan, evaluation of past and current community engagement work and recommendations for future interventions.

## II. Clarification of terms

**Children and young people (CYP):** This term has been previously used by Mkombozi to classify the population they work with. However, with the new strategic plan Mkombozi will only be working with children therefore will not continue using the term CYP. For this report, due to the fact that the census data includes information about youth up to the age of 24 years old, the term children and young people is used.

**Street-involved:** Mkombozi is no longer employing the term "street child(ren)", in recognition of the fact that "streets do not bear children, people do" and because of the misconceptions and possible stigma this way of labeling the direct beneficiaries of our interventions might entail. Rather, the term street-involved children and young people is used.

**Vulnerable:** The term vulnerable is used to define those CYP who are at-risk of becoming street involved. This can be for a myriad of reasons and includes those CYP with whom Mkombozi works in their preventative work in communities and schools.

**Full-time:** For the purpose of this report, full-time street involvement is defined as those CYP who answered "Yes" to the question "Do you live and sleep on the streets all day and all night?"

**Part-time:** For the purpose of this report, part-time street-involvement is defined as those CYP who answered "Yes" to the question "Do you do work or beg or spend your time on the streets in the day and return home at night to sleep?"

**Survey vs. census:** Mkombozi has chosen to call this exercise a census because we aimed, of course within particular limitations, to count all of the street-involved CYP in Moshi and Arusha. We did not utilize any kind of sampling methodology, rather attempted to interview every street-involved CYP in each town. There were of course limitations, discussed further within the report, but we do believe these numbers are generally reflective of the size and scope of the street-involved populations in Moshi and Arusha.

**Community engagement:** To facilitate, engage and enable communities to take increased responsibility for ensuring children grow positively in a safe environment and engage in their own development.

### **III. Introduction**

Children in Tanzania make up a remarkable 50% of the entire population. However, they are not accorded corresponding priority or resources, despite their potential as the human capital of tomorrow. In the past five years significant progress has been made in various sectors such as increasing school enrolment, reducing under-5 mortality and creating a more enabling environment to advance children's rights. However, there is still much to be done particularly for those children living and working on the streets for whom the government lacks a clear policy to address their specific challenges.

In 2009, after many years as a leading child protection organization in Tanzania, Mkombozi identified the need to review its strategic objectives and interventions in relation to the ever-changing environment of its work and situation of its clientele. The past few years have brought significant growth in the organization's size as well as complexity, and this has called it to reflect on how it can best stay relevant to its context and vision. This reflection led to a long-process of deep analysis and eventual reworking of Mkombozi's strategic plan for the next 5 years. This new strategic plan emphasizes the importance of Mkombozi's community engagement work and the need for intensifying these programs. In addition, Mkombozi has narrowed its focus to those street-involved and vulnerable children under the age of 18 years. With the passing of The Law of the Child Act in 2009, the Tanzanian government for the first time clearly defined the parameters of childhood as 0-18 years of age. As an organization in child protection, it is important for Mkombozi to work within the legal context of children in Tanzania therefore aiming our interventions at those who fall within those parameters of age. Additionally, Mkombozi feels that street-involved children under 18 years are especially vulnerable and also particularly poised to benefit from Mkombozi's services and programs.

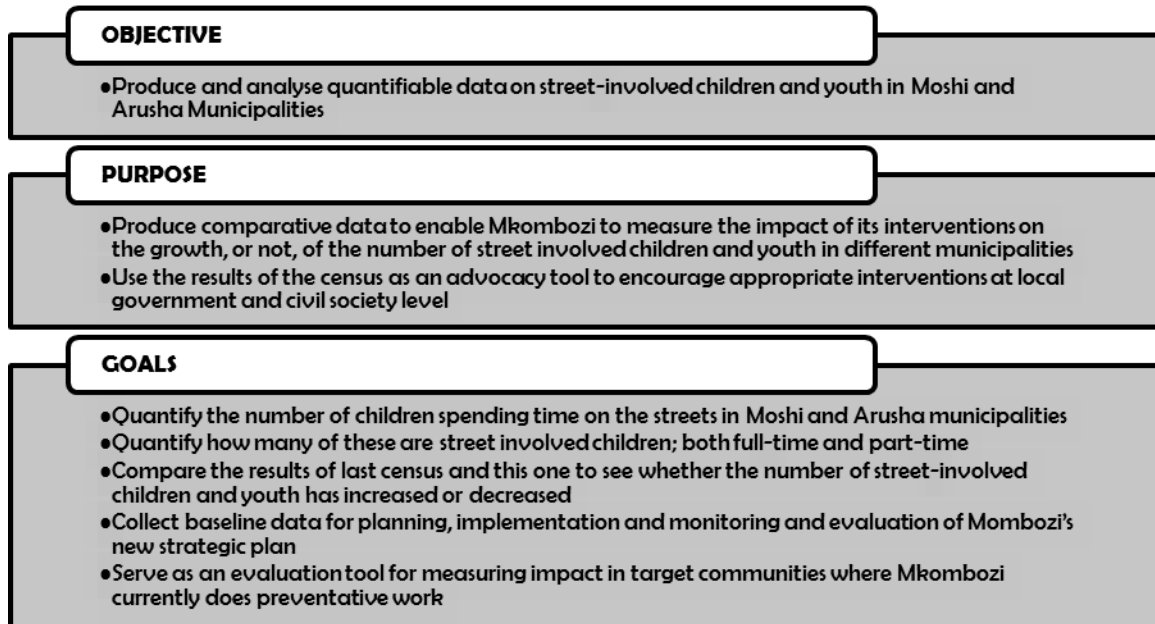
As part of its regular programs and in hopes of gaining valuable information at this period of transition, Mkombozi carried out its fourth census of street-involved children and young people since the first in 2003. This census took place in Arusha and Moshi towns in northern Tanzania over the course of one week, with data collection taking place for 12 hours on one day in each town. Mkombozi designed a questionnaire which obtained information about the age, gender, origin, current community, activities and educational past of street-involved CYP. This report will explain the detailed methodology of the census, analyze the data and discuss and conclude on the results.

Primarily, this report shows that the population of street-involved CYP in Moshi and Arusha is fluid and complex; many factors influence its fluctuations and malleability. Mkombozi has previously produced research, published documents and has significant institutional knowledge about the risk factors and contributing reasons for CYP's migration to the streets. Therefore in this census Mkombozi did not aim to ascertain these reasons but rather to analyze trends of origin, age, gender, etc. which can better inform out street work, provide evaluator evidence for our community work and enlighten our future advocacy work. Overall, there are an increase in the number of full-time CYP in Moshi and Arusha and small decrease in part-time CYP. However, this varied significantly in each town showing a unique set of circumstances for CYP in Moshi and Arusha. Moshi, in particular, has seen a bulging population of street-involved CYP in the past few years. While the reasons for this cannot be discerned from this data, it does provide a call for intensified street work in Moshi and continuing of our preventative work in Moshi urban communities.

This report will further analyze and discuss the geographical trends of where street-involved CYP are originating from and from which communities they come just prior to becoming street-involved.

Important trends in the activities and needs of under-18 year olds will be discussed with reference to Mkombozi's new strategic plan. Finally, data will be analyzed to garner trends amongst street-involved CYP in their educational backgrounds, daily activities, desire for government services and previous involvement with Mkombozi.

## IV. Methodology



Internationally, there is a lack of accurate research regarding census data and trends of street-involved children and young people. As a leading child protection agency in Tanzania, Mkombozi periodically performs a geographically focused census in Moshi and Arusha (2003, 2005, 2006 & 2010). This kind of census gives a snapshot into the situation of street-involved CYP in Tanzania while simultaneously providing an evaluation and planning tool for the work Mkombozi has been doing in target communities, schools and on the streets<sup>1</sup>. As noted above, the purpose of the 2010 census was to produce comparative data to enable Mkombozi to measure the impact of its interventions on the growth, or not, of the number of street-involved CYP. Additionally, we aim to use the results of the census as an advocacy tool to encourage appropriate interventions at the local government and community level.

The census was performed over a 12-hour period in each town, from approximately 9:00am to 9:00pm. Each town was split into interview locations based on Mkombozi's previous experience and knowledge gained through street work in both towns; 16 locations in Moshi and 11 locations in Arusha (See Table A). Street educators, street workers and social workers met with the census planning team to determine these locations and to create descriptions of each area for interview teams. Prior to these meetings, the street teams in Moshi and Arusha utilized mapping methods to identify the most important areas in each city for finding street-involved CYP. In each location, teams of youth

<sup>1</sup> While previous and current census data is used to advise which communities are sending high numbers of CYP to the streets, such data does not strictly define the communities in which Mkombozi decides to work. Mkombozi's target communities are identified based on numerous factors such as previous experience, recommendations from government partners, school statistics and proximity to other target communities.

interviewers and supervisors were posted and instructed to interview all those CYP who looked younger than 25 years of age. This wide range of potential interviewees was used in order to reach as many street-involved CYP as possible. Additionally, we hoped to find out how many CYP may simply be casually spending time on the streets although are not actually street-involved. However, due to the high number of interviews each team expected to perform, many teams only interviewed those CYP who they believed to be street-involved. While we do not believe this affected the number of street-involved CYP interviewed; it does explain the much lower percentage of non-street-involved CYP interviewed in 2010 compared with 2006.

Location teams were comprised of one youth interviewer and one supervisor. The 17 youth interviewers who participated in the census were between the ages of 16-28 and were all volunteers from various Mkombozi programs (residential centre, ACTT, mentors, etc.). The youth participated in two half-day trainings focused around census logistics, research methods, and instruction and practice of the questionnaire. The 17 supervisors were all Mkombozi staff members and all participated in one half-day training session focused on logistics and research methods.

Youth interviewers were used as the primary interviewer due to their ability to relate to CYP and make them feel comfortable. As has been noted in previous census reports, street-involved CYP are often resistant to speak with adults for fear of retribution or reporting to authorities. Even in this census, there were CYP who were nervous to speak with interviewers or supervisors due to fear and anxiety; having youth as the primary interviewers helped to mitigate this problem. Once the final report is published they will participate in a Census Results Presentation, including a thank you party to all interviewers and supervisors.

We anticipated that 10% of CYP passing through an interview location would have been missed by the interviewers because of time, inability to identify age, too many children to handle, or refusal to participate. To avoid duplication of interviews, CYP were asked at the beginning of the questionnaire whether they had previously been interviewed by another Mkombozi interviewer. Additionally, the census database was set up in such a way as to prevent duplicate information from being entered.

Before the 2010 census was conducted, the CYP on the streets in Moshi and Arusha were prepared and informed in advance of the upcoming exercise. During a Census Preparation Day, the team of Supervisors passed out flyers and were introduced to the area in which their location team would be stationed. Street workers also passed out flyers during their street work in the week prior to the census. Additionally, permission letters were sent to all relevant government offices, social welfare offices and police departments to both gain permission and raise awareness of the census exercise. These letters were sent far in advance to ensure permission was granted prior to the census days.

The 2010 questionnaire was based on the 2006 questionnaire with some intentional changes. Due to the amount of existing literature on child abuse, as well as to respect the privacy of street-involved CYP, the questions regarding violence and abuse were taken out of the questionnaire. Most of the remaining questions remained the same, while a few questions were added. In the previous census, there was a question asking the interviewers "Where are you from?" However, this question can be interpreted in

Table A: *List of interview locations, 2010*

Moshi	Arusha
Mbuyuni stand	Central market
Mbuyuni market	Goliondoi
Central market	Mianzini
Kindoroko	Technical
Main bus stand	Ngarenaro
Shabaha	Friend's Corner
Njoro	Main bus stand
Posta	Kaloleni
Kiboriloni	Esso/Unga scrap
KCMC/Rau/YMCA	Kijenge
Pasua	Clock tower
Majengo town	
Majengo Kwa Mtei	
Kalimani	
Standi mboya/Dar street	
Memorial	

many different ways and it was important to be more specific. Therefore, on the 2010 questionnaire there is one question for all CYP regarding where they come from, worded in a way as to ascertain the place of their birth or where they spent the majority of their childhood. Later in the interview, CYP were asked where they lived just prior to coming to the streets, if they were identified as full time; or where there were currently sleeping, if they were identified as part time. This allowed us to identify both the origin of street-involved CYP as well as the sending communities from which they are coming immediately prior to becoming street-involved.

## V. Analysis & Discussion

### a. Demographic Trends

Table B: *Basic demographics of street-involved CYP, Census 2003-2010*

Overall							
	2003	2005	% change	2006	% change	2010	% change
Part-time CYP	520	823	+58%	878	+7%	847	-4%
Full-time CYP	259	523	+102%	224	-133%	261	+17%
Arusha							
Part-time CYP	296	522	+76%	467	-11%	381	-18%
Full-time CYP	195	354	+82%	173	-51%	139	-20%
Moshi							
Part-time CYP	224	302	+35%	411	+36%	466	+13%
Full-time CYP	64	354	+453%	51	-86%	122	+139%

Source: *Mkombozi Census Reports 2003, 2005, 2006 & 2010*

In total, 1,373 CYP were interviewed in Moshi and Arusha; with 81% (n. 1,108) of those interviewed identified as street-involved. In Moshi, 588 CYP were identified as street-involved; 466 of whom were identified as part-time while 122 were full-time CYP. In Arusha, 520 CYP were identified as street-involved; 381 of whom were identified as part-time while 139 were full-time CYP. There are some significant and interesting changes when comparing these basic statistics to those from the 2006 census. In Arusha, both the number of full-time and part-time CYP has decreased by 20% and 18% respectively (See Table B). This can be seen as a positive trend indicating that the recent focus of Mkombozi's street work in Arusha has been positive although many other factors could also be attributed to these decreases. In Moshi, the trend is very different in that both the number of full-time and of part-time CYP has increased. Most significantly, the number of full-time CYP in Moshi has increased by 139%; from 51 in 2006 to 122 in 2010. We are currently unsure of the exact reason for this increase although it is most likely due to a myriad of factors. This does indicate an urgent need for Mkombozi and similar organizations in the region, to increase their preventive work to impede this kind of increase from continuing and simultaneously intensifying their street work to reach this new population of full-time CYP on the streets of Moshi.

Importantly, the increase of full-time CYP in Moshi seems to have been a rather recent bulge in population. In Arusha, the majority of full-time CYP (58% n.81) have been living on the streets for over 1 year with 38% having lived on the streets for over three years. However, in Moshi the majority of full-time CYP (52% n.64) have been living on the streets for less than 1 year, with 40% on the street for less than 6 months. As for part-time CYP, the trends in Moshi and Arusha are similar with about two-thirds of part-time CYP reporting their involvement on the streets as less than 1 year.

Table C: Age demographics of street-involved CYP, Census 2010

Overall						
	0-6 years	7-9 years	10-14 years	15-18 years	19-24 years	Total
Moshi	10	35	117	215	211	588
Arusha	5	11	107	217	180	520
Part-time						
Moshi	10	33	96	173	154	466
Arusha	4	10	83	159	125	381
Full-time						
Moshi	0	2	21	42	57	122
Arusha	1	1	24	58	55	139

Due to Mkombozi's new strategic plan and shift in focus towards those CYP under 18 years of age, it is important to note that of the total street-involved CYP across both towns, a majority, 65% (n.717), are under 18 years old (See Table C). This trend was fairly consistent across both towns. This asserts Mkombozi's shifting focus to children under 18 years of old as necessary and in-line with the actual situation of street-involved CYP in Moshi and Arusha. In Moshi 63% of part-time and full-time CYP are under 18 years of age while in Arusha 67% are under 18. The trend varied only slightly between part-time and full-time CYP; a smaller majority of full-time CYP (57% n. 149) are under 18 while 67% of part-time CYP (n. 568) are under 18 years old. In 2006, there was a large portion of both part-time and full-time CYP over the age of 15 (78% of part-time and 66% of full-time). This trend has continued in 2010 in part-time CYP, with 72% (n.794) of them over the age of 15; however, the percentage of full-time CYP over the age of 15 has increased significantly to 77% indicating an overall aging of the population of CYP sleeping on the streets. Mkombozi continues to make efforts to enhance their work in youth livelihoods through vocational training, business training and groups in order to address this aging population.

In 2006, the percentage of girls on the streets remained mostly consistent across Moshi and Arusha with an average of 10% of full-time CYP and 16%<sup>2</sup> of part-time CYP as girls. However, in the 2010 census we found this percentage to have decreased significantly amongst full-time CYP; overall just 2% (n.5) of full-time CYP in Moshi and Arusha are girls. The percentage of girls spending their days on the streets remained consistent at 13% overall; 9% in Moshi and 17% in Arusha. It is important to note that these numbers are unlikely to be an entirely accurate picture of the population of girls on the streets. From previous research and organizational knowledge from our street work, we acknowledge that it is often very difficult to find girls on the streets and even more difficult to interview them. Many girls on the streets are involved in sex work; in the 2010 census 80% of full-time female CYP listed sex work or prostitution as an activity they partake in on the streets. Therefore, they are typically reluctant to be interviewed due to fear of retribution or hesitancy to take time away from their work. From our street work experience we know that it is also very common for street-involved girls to be involved in domestic work therefore keeping them out of sight. We took proactive measures to try and increase our ability to interview female CYP by placing an increased number of female interviewers on the streets and to put female interviewers in locations where girls are known to be. However, it is still likely that there were girls missed in our census due to these challenges. Therefore there is a need for more systematic research and probing into the situation of girls on the streets.

<sup>2</sup> This statistic from the 2006 report has been recalculated. In the 2006 report, the percentage of female street-involved CYP was based on the overall number of all CYP interviewed. However, for this report it is the percentage of female CYP out of only those CYP identified as street-involved.

## b. Geographical Trends

In the 2006 census the questionnaire asked one question about the origin of street-involved CYP. This question can be loosely translated as “Where are you from?” However, in practice this question can be interpreted in many different ways. In Tanzania, the question is most likely to prompt an answer regarding where the person was born or where their parents were born. However, it could also prompt an answer about where the person is currently living or lived most recently. The different answers to this question have different implications for Mkombozi’s work and therefore in the 2010 census, we added two more questions to the questionnaire about origin to try and clarify answers and more accurately work with the data.

The first question, asked of all interviewees, is similar to the question in 2006 about origin with added prompts about where the person was born or where they spent most of their childhood. The second question was asked of those CYP identified as living full-time on the streets; they were asked for the place they had lived just prior to coming to the streets. The third question was asked of those identified as part-time; these CYP were asked in which are they are currently sleeping. Therefore, the geographic trends attained from the 2010 census data can be separated into two categories: where CYP originated from and the “sending communities” from which they came just prior to becoming street-involved.

Table D: Target communities 2006-2010

Arusha					Moshi				
Ward	2006		2010		Ward	2006		2010	
Ngaramtoni	20%	n. 125	2%	n. 11	Njoro*	40%	n. 187	14%	n. 80
Ngarenaro*	14%	n. 91	11%	n. 51	Pasua*	22%	n. 100	17%	n. 98
Unga LTD*	13%	n. 83	13%	n. 68	Kiborloni	15%	n. 70	2%	n. 11
Esso	11%	n. 68	N/A	N/A	Majengo*	28%	n. 131	7%	n. 39
Majengo	12%	n. 78	0%	n. 0	Kibosho*	2%	n. 15	1%	n. 4
					Machame	1%	n. 8	0%	n. 2

Source: 2006 Mkombozi Census Report<sup>3</sup>, \* = 2010 Target Community

The table above compares the data for Mkombozi’s 2006 target communities to the data for the same communities in 2010 (See Table D)<sup>4</sup>. The starred communities signify those communities which are still target communities, while Mkombozi no longer works in those communities which are not starred. Most significant about this data is that in none of Mkombozi’s 2006 target communities has there been a rise in CYP coming to the streets since 2006. Rather, in all 2006 target communities there was a decrease in the actual number of CYP migrating to the streets from these communities. While it is unlikely that these decreases are due entirely to Mkombozi’s preventative work in these communities, there is certainly a correlation and it shows the positive impact of Mkombozi’s community engagement work on communities and vulnerable children.

Since 2006, Mkombozi has altered slightly which communities in which we work based on both the number of street-involved CYP coming from communities and work experience in particular

<sup>3</sup> The data from the 2006 census report concerning sending communities was calculated as the percentage of all those interviewed (including those that were not street-involved) coming from the selected community. However, in the data analysis of the 2010 census data, we found it more useful to calculate the percentage of only those identified as street-involved coming from each community. Therefore the 2006 data presented in Table D has been recalculated for consistency in comparison with the 2010 calculations.

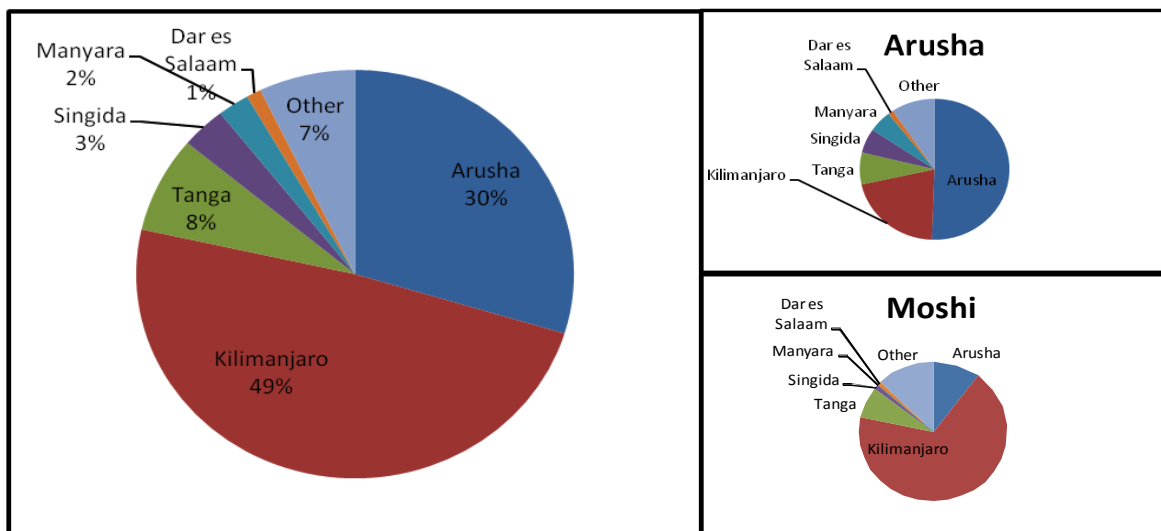
<sup>4</sup> There is no data for Esso because Esso is not its own ward but is within the Unga LTD ward.

communities. Prior to the 2010 census, Mkombozi was working in 11 target communities, 3 in Arusha and 8 in Kilimanjaro. The target communities are presented here with the number of street-involved CYP, from either Moshi or Arusha, who came from the each ward:

- Arusha - Unga Limited - 13% (n. 68)
- Arusha - Ngaranero - 11% (n. 57)
- Arusha - Kati - 0% (n.1)
- Moshi Urban - Pasua - 17% ( n. 98)
- Moshi Urban - Njoro - 14% (n. 80)
- Moshi Urban - Majengo 7% (n. 39)
- Moshi Urban- Rau - 2% (n. 10)
- Moshi Rural - Uru Mashariki - 1% (n.3)
- Moshi Rural - Uru Kati - 0% (n.0)
- Moshi Rural - Kibosho (including Manushi Juu and Kombo) - 1% (n. 4)

In 2010, many of these target communities remained high percentage “sending communities,” such as Unga LTD, Ngarenaro, Pasua, Njoro and Majengo. However, the remaining communities produced less than 1% of street-involved CYP each therefore bringing into question their relevance as target communities. In the 2006 census questionnaire, interviewees were asked to choose from a list of Mkombozi’s target communities and answer only if they were from one of these communities. This gathered valuable data regarding the 2006 target communities. For the 2010 census, in light of the new strategic plan, it was important for Mkombozi to not only gather data about their target communities but also to identify if there are other communities in which preventative work could be beneficial. In both Arusha and Moshi there are three additional communities which could be deemed as “sending communities” based on the actual numbers of street-involved CYP coming from these areas. In Arusha, these communities are Kaloleni (n.26), Levulosi (n. 23) and Sokon One (n.21). In Moshi, these communities are Kaloleni (n. 54), Soweto (n. 34) and Bondeni (n. 26).

Figure B. *Origin of street-involved CYP, Moshi and Arusha, 2010*



The 2010 census data regarding sending communities gives a snapshot of both the impact of Mkombozi’s community engagement work and interesting trends to guide future preventative work. However, it is also interesting to analyse the census data regarding street-involved CYP’s origin. It is often assumed that vulnerable CYP from rural communities are attracted to the closest urban

metropolis in search of greater opportunity. The 2010 census affirms this assumption showing that 79% of all street-involved CYP in Moshi and Arusha originated from the greater Kilimanjaro and Arusha regions. It also seems that the larger the city, the more far-reaching the draw for vulnerable CYP migrating to the streets (See Figure B). In Moshi, 73% of all street-involved CYP originate from the Kilimanjaro region. While in Arusha, 51% originate from the greater Arusha region with another 21% coming from Kilimanjaro region and smaller percentages from Tanga and Singida (7% and 6% respectively).

Furthermore, it seems the urban districts and those just outside originate the most street-involved CYP. For example, in Moshi the majority of all street-involved CYP, 56%, originate from either Moshi Urban or Moshi Rural district. In Arusha, 46% of all street-involved CYP originate from Arusha or Arumeru district. At a ward level, street-involved CYP most commonly originate from many of the same wards as those identified previously as “sending communities.” In Moshi the most common origin wards for street-involved CYP are Njoro (n.36), Pasua (n.32) and Kaloleni (n.30) while in Arusha the most common origin wards are Ngarenaro (n.36) and Unga LTD (n.16). However, it is important to note that the number of CYP originating from these communities is lower than the number of CYP going to the streets from these communities. This shows that although there is a significant number of street-involved CYP that originate from urban districts, there are also many that have originated from elsewhere in Tanzania and spent time living in urban districts just prior to becoming street-involved. There seems to be a trickledown effect of vulnerable CYP originating from a wide range of communities throughout Tanzania and migrating to urban districts just prior to becoming street-involved.

The process by which a vulnerable CYP living in an urban district transitions into street-involved is complicated, unique and difficult to entirely understand. However, the 2010 census data did indicate a particularly interesting phenomenon amongst part-time CYP. It seems that in both Moshi and Arusha there are particular urban districts that are both “sending communities” and areas in which street-involved CYP are located. For instance, in Moshi there were 50 part-time CYP who indicated that they spend their days on the streets and sleep at night in Kaloleni. Of these 50 CYP, a large majority, 64%, were interviewed in Kaloleni and 58% indicated that they are originally from Kaloleni. This means that the majority of part-time CYP sleeping in Kaloleni are not only originally from Kaloleni but also spend the time “on the streets” of Kaloleni. This is also true for Pasua where 69% of part-time CYP who sleep in Pasua were also interviewed in Pasua, and 25% of whom are originally from Pasua.

In Arusha, this phenomenon of local part-time CYP is also common in Ngarenaro and Unga LTD where 55% and 56%, respectively, of CYP that sleep in those areas were also interviewed there. Most likely, these local street-involved CYP would not be reached by our traditional street work which aims at those street-involved CYP in the city centre. It is therefore important for our community engagement work to aim to reach these CYP prior to their further migration to more intense street involvement in the city centre.

### **c. Activities & Education**

It is often assumed that the majority of CYP living on the streets are school dropouts; however the 2010 census data has shown the situation is much more complicated. Remarkably, 88% (n. 976) of all street-involved CYP in Moshi and Arusha report that they have attended or are currently attending primary school. However, from this group of current or previous primary school students only 20% are dropouts (n.196) while a majority, 58% (n. 568) report having completed primary school. It is important to note, however, that our 2010 census questionnaire did not ask interviewees if they had completed primary school by passing or failing. Therefore, it is difficult to tell from just this data how many of the 568 street-involved CYP who reported completing primary school have passed but lack the funding for secondary school and how many failed and looked to the streets as their only other option.

These statistics varied only slightly across towns; the only significant difference is that there is a smaller proportion of street-involved CYP in Arusha that reported they are currently attending school daily (n. 42) than in Moshi (n. 101). Of those attending school daily in Moshi, 69% are under the age of 15 and therefore the higher rate of daily attendance in Moshi is most likely due to a slightly younger population of street-involved CYP than in Arusha.

Part-time CYP are slightly more likely to have attended primary school than full-time; 91% of all part-time CYP have attended or are attending primary school compared with 79% of full-time CYP doing so (See Table E). Part-time CYP are also more likely

Status	Part-time CYP		Full-time CYP	
	91% (n. 770) have attended primary school		79% (n. 206) have attended primary school	
Completed	62%	480	43%	88
Attending daily	18%	137	3%	6
Dropped out	13%	100	47%	96
Playing truant	5%	34	4%	9
Did not answer	2%	19	3%	7

to have completed primary school; 62% of part-time CYP have completed primary school compared to 43% of full-time CYP. Similarly, it is significantly more likely for full-time CYP to have dropped out of school than for part-time CYP; 47% of full-time CYP are dropouts compared with just 13% of part-time CYP. Dropouts also occupy an older portion of the street-involved CYP population with 78% of full-time CYP school dropouts and 86% of part-time CYP school dropouts over the age of 15 years old. Although there is not a direct link between dropping out of school and migrating to the streets, we do know that it is among the risk factors that can lead to street-involvement. Therefore, these statistics substantiate our focus on reducing drop-out rates in schools and focusing our work on schools with high drop-out rates as a means of preventing CYP migration to the streets.

Moshi			Arusha		
90% (n. 530) of street-involved CYP have attended primary school			86% (n. 446) of street-involved CYP have attended primary school		
School attended	School ward	n. of CYP	School attended	School ward	n. of CYP
Pasua (T)	Pasua	27	Unga LTD	Unga LTD	15
Kaloleni	Kaloleni	19	Ngarenaro	Ngarenaro	15
Njoro	Njoro	12	Sinoni	Sinoni	15
Azimio	Pasua	12	Kijenge	Kijenge	12
Jitegemee	Pasua	12	Salei	Unga LTD	8
Mzalendo	Pasua	11	Uhuru	Kati	5
Kandashi	Leguruki	11	Levolosi	Levolosi	5
Mandela (T)	Pasua	10	Sombetini	Sombetini	5
Kiwalaa	Mbokomo	6	Mkombozi*	Sokon One	5
Langoni	Mji Mpya	5	Timbolo	Ilkinding'a	4
Mwenge (T)	Bondeni	4	Madala	Lushoto	4
Miembeni	Miembeni	3	Vunta	Vunta	3
Mji Mpya	Miembeni	3	Oldadai	Baraa/Ngulelo	3
Rau (T)	Rau	2	Natema	Olorien	3
Shaurimoyo (T)	Majengo	2	Elerai (T)	Hai	1
Mwasi Kusini (T)	Uru Mashariki	1	*This is a primary school named Mkombozi Primary School. However, it is in no way affiliated with Mkombozi, the organization.		
Kombo (T)	Kibosho	1			
Manushi juu (T)	Kibosho Kati	1			

The schools which street-involved CYP have attended varied widely but did follow similar patterns to those communities in which street-involved CYP are currently or have previously lived. In Moshi, schools in Pasua ward were the most commonly attended (See Table F) along with Kaloleni and Njoro wards. In Arusha, similarly the most commonly attended schools lied in the wards from which many CYP are coming; specifically Unga Limited and Ngarenaro.

Table G: *Activities of street-involved CYP in Moshi and Arusha*

Activity	Moshi	Arusha
Surviving <sup>5</sup>	42% of full-time and 20% of part-time; 86% of whom are over 15 years old	46% of full-time and 24% of part-time, 84% of whom are over 15 years old
Working	53% of full-time and 56% of part-time; 58% of whom are under 18 years old	51% of full-time and 67% of part-time; 61% of whom are under 18 years old
Using drugs	11% of full-time and 3% of part-time; 73% of whom are over 18 years old	6% of full-time and 4% of part-time; 45% of whom are over 18 years old
Selling drugs	4% of full-time and 3% of part-time; 80% of whom are over 18 years old	1% of full-time and 1% of part-time; 75% of whom are over 18 years old
Playing	23% of full-time and 25% of part-time; 83% of whom are under 18 years old	7% of full-time and 19% of part-time; 78% of whom are under 18 years old
Begging	11% of full-time and 2% of part-time; 76% of whom are under 18 years old	21% of full-time and 5% of part-time; 81% of whom are under 18 years old
Other...	1% of both full-time and part-time reported being involved in sex work 100% of whom are female, additionally 15% of part-time CYP reported attending school as an activity	1% of both full-time and part-time reported being involved in sex work 100% of whom are female, additionally 9% of part-time CYP reported attending school as an activity

Street involved CYP take part in a variety of activities while living or working on the streets. In the 2010 census, interviewees were asked which activities they partake in and for how many hours each day. However, it seems that the question about how many hours seemed to confuse participants and many responded with impossible or unclear answers. Therefore, in this report we have only analysed the data regarding which activities were most commonly reported.

As shown in Table G, the trends of common activities remained mostly consistent across Moshi and Arusha with the most significant differences between full-time and part-time CYP. Children and young people sleeping on the streets have the primary responsibility to meet all of their own primary needs compared with those who return to a home in the evening where they are at least provided shelter. Therefore it makes sense that the percentage of full-time CYP who reported using their time for surviving or meeting basic needs was twice the percentage of full-time CYP (44% of full-time and 22% of part-time).

Drug use and the selling of drugs was overall not a common activity although it is likely to have been severely underreported due to respondents' fear of being turned over to authorities for reporting illegal activity. Drug use did seem to be slightly more common amongst full-time CYP (8% n. 22) than part-time CYP (3% n. 26). Both drug use and drug selling are activities reported primarily by CYP older CYP; 79% of those CYP who reported drug activities are over 15 years old. In Moshi, it is also more

<sup>5</sup> According to the 2010 Census Questionnaire, surviving was classified as meeting basic needs such as searching for food, shelter, etc.

common for street-involved CYP to spend time playing, particularly amongst full-time CYP 23% of whom reported playing compared with 7% of full-time CYP in Arusha. Age was also a large factor, 81% of all those who reported playing as a daily activity are under 18 years old.

Overall, the most common activities for CYP over 18 years old are meeting basic needs, working, using drugs and selling drugs. In contrast the most common activities for CYP under 18 years old are working, playing and begging.

#### **d. Services**

In addition to the information presented above, the 2010 census also aimed to collect data regarding the services street-involved CYP would like the government and non-governmental organizations to provide and additionally, details of their previous involvement in Mkombozi's services. This data proves helpful from both an advocacy, and planning perspective.

Amongst all street-involved CYP, the top five most common responses to the question about which services should be provided were education (64%, n. 710), business assistance (24%, n.271), employment (24%, n. 263), health (16%, n. 181) and shelter (16%, n. 176). These numbers remained consistent for part-time and full-time street-involved CYP and also across Moshi and Arusha. This question was open-ended and there were a number of other responses to the question such as vocational training, food, sports and protection (See Table H).

**Table H: Top services street-involved CYP would like the government or NGOs to provide**

Service	n. of CYP	% of all CYP
Formal education	710	64%
Business assistance	263	24%
Employment	261	24%
Health	181	16%
Shelter	176	16%
Food	71	6%
Sports	60	5%
Vocational training	24	2%
Non-formal education	16	1%
Clothing/personal effects	14	1%
Family reunification	14	1%
Mechanic training	6	1%
Art	4	0%
Agriculture	4	0%
Psychosocial support	4	0%

While education, business assistance and employment were the most commonly requested services, this did vary significantly by age. Of those CYP requesting education, 76% are under 18 years old while the majority of CYP requesting business assistance and employment are over 18 years old, 58% and 54% respectively.

The last question on the 2010 census questionnaire asked CYP whether they had previously received any services from Mkombozi and if so which services. The overall percentage of street-involved CYP that reported having received services from Mkombozi was lower than expected at just 12% (n. 135); especially when compared with our own statistics of street-involved CYP currently on the streets whom we serve. However, it seems that this question could have been misunderstood as it is difficult to know how exactly interviewees would have defined "received services." It is possible that street-involved CYP would not see occasional participation in street work activities, such as non-formal education, pick-up football or informal mentoring, as "receiving services." Particularly it is possible that many currently street-involved CYP may have interpreted the question as only whether they have received services from the Mkombozi residential centre, rather than inclusive of casual drop-in instances of street work. While we did do testing of the questionnaire, we have learned that perhaps our questionnaire testing was not extensive or systematic enough to reveal this issue prior to performing the census.

## **VI. Conclusions and Recommendations**

This census data has given Mkombozi useful data to use in its future planning and evaluator activities. Additionally, this data gives a snapshot into the situation of vulnerable CYP in Moshi and Arusha; information that can be used to advocate for appropriate and helpful interventions from other organizations and government agencies. However, it is important to note that much of this data raises only more questions and highlights further nuances about finding the most effective and useful ways to work with CYP and communities.

Overall, there is little pattern in growth or decline of the street-involved population that can be discerned from Mkombozi's censuses from 2003-2010. This highlights the fact that the population of street-involved CYP in Moshi and Arusha are moving populations; constantly shifting, morphing and changing. A myriad of factors can be held responsible for swift increases and decreases, and understanding these factors is difficult and nuanced. In 2010, there was an overall increase in full-time CYP and a small decrease in part-time CYP on the streets. This increase of full-time CYP was due mostly to a large increase of full-time CYP in Moshi specifically. While it is often considered common knowledge that there are more street-involved CYP in Arusha; this census proved that Moshi has a swelling population equal to, or greater than that of Arusha. These statistics emphasize an urgent need for increased intensity of Mkombozi's street work in Moshi in order to reach this growing population of CYP sleeping on the streets.

While it is vitally important for Mkombozi to reach out to the growing population of CYP sleeping on the streets of Moshi, it is also vitally important for Mkombozi's community engagement work to intensify in order to catch future street-involved CYP before they make the choice to go to the streets. Primarily, this work will be done in target communities and schools to catch CYP while they are still living at home and school. However, it is important to note that the 2010 census revealed an important phenomenon previously under-addressed, that of local part-time CYP who reside in and spend time on the streets of particular urban suburbs. It is difficult to know the exact trajectory of these local part-time CYP in terms of their likeliness to become more intensely street-involved but they are population of vulnerable CYP with a different set of needs than Mkombozi's more traditional clientele of those street-involved CYP based in the town centre.

In Mkombozi's new strategic plan, activities are primarily focused on community engagement work including family re-unification, family services and awareness building. This work is focused in target communities and this census data proved that Mkombozi's preventative is both effective and well-focused. From 2006-2010 the number of street-involved CYP coming from each 2006 target community was lowered. Additionally, the 2010 census showed that many of the highest rated "sending communities" are communities in which our preventative work is already focused. In the near future, it is important for Mkombozi to continuously discuss the need for our preventative work in each target community and analyze any need for additional target communities. It would also be beneficial to look into the trend of communities which not only send CYP to the town streets but also have CYP on their own streets; these communities may require a slightly altered focus in preventative work for maximum effect.

Mkombozi's new strategic plan also limits our population of clientele to those under 18 years of age. This plan corroborated with the census data in which a large majority, 65%, of all street-involved CYP are under 18 years old. This group of under-18 year olds were more likely to have attended primary school, and use their time on streets for working, playing and begging. A large proportion, 88%, of all street-involved CYP answered they are currently or have previously attended primary school. This, in addition, to the large majority of CYP that answered that they think the government should provide education services, shows that there is a great need and desire for education amongst street-involved CYP. The nature of this need is more difficult to ascertain. A large portion of street-involved CYP

indicated that they have completed primary school; however from this particular data it is impossible to know whether they completed primary school by failing or passing. In the case of failing, it is important for them to receive services in non-formal education and vocational services to allow them to become self-sufficient without a secondary school diploma. In the case of passing, it is important to determine why they did not continue, most likely due to funding issues, and attempt to find funding solutions for CYP who would like, and are qualified to attend secondary school. In regards to street work with under-18 year olds, Mkombozi has noted that due to the large number of young CYP who reported playing as an activity, it is beneficial to continue to use football as a street service and could even be used more effectively as a means of encouraging CYP to form contact with Mkombozi.

The questionnaire for this census gave CYP on the streets the chance to use their voice to explain what kinds of services they would like the government and/or NGOs to provide. This information is not only useful for Mkombozi's planning but it is important to advocate for street-involved CYP by lobbying for the services they are asking for. The top three services street-involved CYP want are education, business assistance and employment. The majority of CYP that listed education as a service were under 18 years old while the majority of CYP that listed business assistance and employment were over 18 years old. In addition, street-involved CYP also rated services of health, shelter and food as important to them. Mkombozi and other organizations advocating for street-involved CYP should utilize this information to lobby to the government to invest in programs to provide the services street-involved CYP want.

Finally, this census data's most surprising statistic was the low percentage of CYP that reported receiving services from Mkombozi. This could be explained by many factors, including possible confusion with the questionnaire. However, it is still important for Mkombozi street teams to discuss, analyze and explore this statistic. Are there large groups of street-involved CYP we are not reaching? If so, why and how can we reach them in the future? Is there a need to restructure our contact with street-involved CYP to make it seem more formal? In conclusion, this census data has given a great deal of information into the situation of street-involved CYP in Moshi and Arusha while simultaneously raising questions that need more discussion, further probing and exploration.

## APPENDIX: Gender Analysis of the 2010 Census

Written by Katie Buntten-Wren

Table A: Basic Age Demographics of Female CYP, Census 2010

Age	Moshi			Arusha			Both	
	Part-time	Full-time	Total/%	Part-time	Full-time	Total/%	Total/%	
0-6 yrs.	1	0	1 2%	2	0	2 3%	3	3%
7-9 yrs.	7	0	7 15%	2	0	2 3%	9	8%
10-14 yrs.	16	1	17 37%	14	1	15 23%	32	28%
15-18 yrs.	11	0	11 23%	27	0	27 41%	38	34%
19-24 yrs.	9	2	11 23%	19	1	20 30%	31	27%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>47 100%</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>66 100%</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>100%</b>

- In 2006, the percentage of girls on the streets remained mostly consistent across Moshi and Arusha as 10% of full-time CYP and 16% of part-time CYP were female. In 2010, the percentage of full-time CYP girls decreased to 2% while the percentage of part-time CYP increased slightly to 13%.
- The age of female street-involved CYP showed different trends in Moshi and Arusha (See Table A). Overall, 73% of all female street-involved CYP were under 18 years of age. In Moshi, the population is slightly younger with a majority of 54% under 15 years old. In contrast, Arusha has a large majority, 71% of female street-involved CYP over the age of 15.
- Overall, the large majority of female street-involved CYP, 70%, have been on the streets for less than 1 year. The highest percentage, 39%, have been on the streets for 1-6 months out of the pre-determined time slots of less than 1 month, 1-6 months, 6-12 months, more than 1 year and more than 3 years.
- Female CYP followed similar trends to the overall street-involved population in terms of which 'sending communities' they came through. In Moshi, the most common sending wards were Pasua (n. 16), Kaloleni (n. 9), Soweto (n. 4) and Majengo (n. 4). In Arusha, the most common sending wards were Unga LTD (n. 24), Sombetini (n. 7), Sokon One (n. 5) and Kaloleni (n. 4).
- In terms of origin, female CYP from Moshi and Arusha varied slightly. In Moshi, 68% of female street-involved CYP originated from Moshi Urban (the most common wards were Soweto and Kaloleni). In Arusha, just 29% of female street-involved CYP originated from Arusha town (most commonly Unga LTD) implying that girls that come to the Arusha streets come from a broader range of communities.
- In terms of activities, female street-involved CYP were most likely to spend their time working (39%), playing (34%), or going to school (25%) (See Table B). It is also interesting to note that 8% of all female street-involved CYP reported spending their time participating in sex work. Across towns

this varied slightly although the variance is more likely linked to age than location. In Arusha, 56% reported spending their time working while just 15% in Moshi did so. However, of those who reported working as an activity 80% were over 15 years old therefore it makes sense that the older population of female CYP in Arusha would be more likely to list working as an activity. In Moshi, 47% reported playing as an activity while just 26% did so in Arusha. Again this activity is most likely linked to the younger age of the Moshi female CYP population as 68% of those who listed playing as an activity were under 15 years old.

**Table B: Activities of Female Street-Involved CYP**

	<i>Moshi</i>	<i>Arusha</i>	<i>Both towns</i>	
<b>Meeting basic needs</b>	8	10	18	16%
<b>Working</b>	7	37	44	39%
<b>Drug use</b>	0	0	0	0%
<b>Drug selling</b>	1	0	1	1%
<b>Playing</b>	21	17	38	34%
<b>Begging</b>	1	2	3	3%
<b>Sex work</b>	6	3	9	8%
<b>School</b>	13	15	28	25%

- Female street-involved CYP are just as likely to have attended primary school as their male counterparts. Across both towns, 88% of male street-involved CYP reported that were currently or had previously attending primary school. The same percentage of female CYP, 88%, reported currently or previously attending primary school.
- School status of female CYP followed similar trends to the overall street-involved population. The highest percentage, 66%, reported having completed primary school. This percentage was significantly higher in Arusha (86%) than Moshi (37%). Overall, 25% reported attending school daily and only 5% were dropouts.
- Female street-involved CYP requested similar services from the government and NGOs as the overall street-involved population. Most common was Formal Education (n. 86), Business Assistance (n. 23), Health (n. 22) and Employment (n. 21). However, it is important to note that services of Health, Shelter and Protection were requested by a much higher percentage of female CYP than male CYP.
- The percentage of female street-involved CYP that have received services from Mkombozi was significantly lower than the percentage of male CYP reached by Mkombozi. For male CYP, 13% had previously received services from Mkombozi while only 5% of female CYP had.





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