

# Effectiveness of Non governmental Organizations in the Rehabilitation of Street Children – Experiences from Selected NGOs in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania

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## Abstract

This paper is based on a study that sought to establish the effectiveness of Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in rehabilitating street children in Dar es Salaam City. A number of strategies are deployed by the NGOs to identify and pick the children from the streets for rehabilitation. These includes; conducting interviews in order to know the child better, picking the children from the streets to drop-in centres, conducting medical check up and screening to establish the health status of the children, and eventually conducting counselling so as to change their street wise behaviour. Furthermore, family tracing and reunification, reach out programmes, welfare meetings and reintegration as well as day out programs are conducted by the NGOs as ways of rehabilitating the picked up street children. Beside the normal social services such as shelter, food and medical care, the rehabilitee children are exposed to both formal and informal education through vocational training and talents development programmes. All of these services are made possible by the respective NGOs who receive generous support from donor agencies, private companies, individuals and to a little extent, the Government. A number of problems have been found to limit the NGO's efforts to accomplish their mission. Some of the problems are; lack of enough funds, lack of community support, inadequate Government support, poor working environment, poor educational background of the rehabilitees and lack of immediate trust of the children to their minders. This paper proposes that street children, just like other children, are potentially principal agents for social change though at the same time they are vulnerable to the problems that accompany the social changes. It is essential therefore to examine what can be done to protect children from those social ills, and to harness their abundant energies for constructive work in their communities.

**Keywords:** Street Children, Non Governmental Organisations, Life Skills

## 1. Introduction

In ancient times, the phenomenon of street children was virtually unknown in Europe, primarily as a result of ancient Roman law that provided the father with unlimited power over his children. This power enabled the father to eliminate unwanted children by killing them or selling them as slaves (Peacock, 1994). However, during the year 1212, nomadic children started to appear in rural areas of Europe and due to famine and civil war these children survived by raiding villages for food or through begging, stealing or doing odd jobs. Many were captured and sold off as slaves (Peacock's, 1989). In the 19<sup>th</sup> century, the worldwide economic depression during the 1930-1940, compelled many children to leave their parental homes to live as nomads on the streets. In recent times, the problem of street children has also been linked to industrialization and the breaking down of extended family ties. The traditional childhood security that was provided by the family system does not work any longer because of high rates of poverty, divorce, desertion, suicide, alcoholism and parental death resulting in orphan hood and child abuse. As a result, there are estimated 100 to 200 million street children worldwide who are forced to be so by circumstances which are beyond their control (Mwangosi, 1991). At a global level, street children face untold hardship and danger. They lack food, clean water and adequate health care. Living and 'working' on the streets exerts a terrible torture on street children (Khaday, 1993; Dallape, 1995; 1996; Kopoka, 2000 and Eugenius, 2001) Children who grow up on the streets later have dysfunctional families and have children very much like themselves, eventually making the process permanent, irreversible and cyclic (Lukasinsika, 2002).

### 1.1 Street Children in the Contexts of Africa and Tanzania

The presence of street children in Africa is due to the increase in poverty, politically instigated violence, war, harassment, abusive parents and effects of HIV/AIDS (Kopoka, 2000; OAU report, 1992). Specifically, Libent, (2003) and Lugalla and Kibassa, (2002) emphasizes that in the entire world, street children originate from very poor families. The current large numbers of street children in African urban centres was almost absent prior to many nations transition to a market economy in Africa. The growth of industries in towns and cities had forced the majority of children to migrate to urban centres because they provided an allure for better life. However, when they reach the urban areas, they find themselves having nowhere to live and nothing to do to earn a living

thus spending their time on streets begging to survive (Ennew, 1996). Currently, the number of street children in Africa has increased dramatically, and composition is that there are many male street children than females. In Tanzania, the phenomenon of street children in cities and towns is also attributed to the advantages of economies of scale that these towns offer, which are water, electricity, business and marketing infrastructure opportunities. The rural areas of Tanzania lack in those amenities. Further, the family institution in Tanzania is going through a lot of upheavals. Fewer and fewer children have stable and loving family environments. Many families have broken up with children left to fend for themselves. Many families are increasingly characterized by absent parents, alcoholism and domestic violence (Kopoka, 2000). A study carried out by the Social Welfare Department in 1991 revealed an ever increasing number of street children in Tanzania. There were 259 full time and 520 part-time street children in Moshi and Arusha Regions, and the number in Bukoba town was 300 during that year. From that time, other studies have also revealed that the number of street children is increasing, despite various efforts to curb the phenomenon. For example, UNICEF (1992) showed that the number of street children has increased more than ten fold since 1991. Omari (1994) estimated that there were about 2000 to 4000 street children in Tanzania between 1994 and 1995, and during that time, Dar es Salaam alone was estimated to have over 2000 fulltime street children. Even though these figures have been contested (Khaday, 1993), a tangible evidence that the problem of street children is on the increase in the country is acknowledged in a report prepared by The National Programme of Action (NPA) (1993) on child survival protection and development in Tanzania (NCC/CSPA, 1993).

### **1. 2 Street Children and related NGOs in Dar es Salaam**

Due to its size and fast growing population, Dar es Salaam City has a bigger number of street children than any other urban centre in Tanzania. The city receives children from different parts of the country. The day-to-day life of the street children is a continuous struggle to survive. Some are barely four to five years olds. None of these children is in school and since they are separated from their homes for the most part of the day or all day, they are deprived of a particular care and guidance in their formative years which contributes to negative social and physical development of the child (UNICEF, 1992). Since in most sub-Saharan African countries the problem of street children became apparent starting in the early 1980s (the beginning years of the economic crisis) and became more serious in mid 1990s to date (the period of structural adjustments –SAPs-and economic reforms), among the factors that have been considered influential in generating this problem are the economic crisis and the impact of structural adjustment programs (SAPs). It is believed that the economic crisis and SAPs have socially and economically destroyed communities and families, and by so doing creating conditions necessary for the growth of this problem. Efforts to respond to this social enigma saw a number of non governmental organisations (NGOs) that deal with street children being established over the past two decades. Many studies have noted that almost all NGOs began their activities in the early and mid 1990s. There are several explanations for this. First, studies of street children in Tanzania link the rapid increasing rate of street children in Tanzania with the increasing rate of poverty, and the 1990s have been bad years for Tanzania as far as economic development is concerned. Secondly, the economic crisis, which began in early 1980s intensified in the 1990s, and thirdly, the policies of structural adjustments propagated by the World Bank and IMF that were adopted by the government in mid 1980s began showing their negative impact on the lives of the majority Tanzanians in the 1990s. The net result of all these events in Tanzania led to the destruction of family and community social support structures, a situation that led to the rapid production of street children during the last two decades (Lugala and Kibassa, 2002).

While poverty in Tanzania has been intensifying, the ability of the government to address the growing social development problems has been declining. As a result, what has happened during the last two decades contributed to the evolution of what one would call a ‘development space’. This space can be conceptualized in terms of the inability of the government to play its role as a facilitator of social development. In order to fill this space, the development of civil society associations became necessary. In fact, the mushrooming of NGOs and Community Based Organizations (CBOs) in Tanzania during this period reflects the failure of the government to play its role as a facilitator and promoter of development. It is therefore important to understand the development of NGOs dealing with street children among others, within this context (Lugala, and Kibassa, 2002).

### **2. The Role of NGOs and Religious Organizations in Supporting Street children**

The role of NGOs and religions organizations in addressing the problem of street children is crucial. This is because programs for street children cannot be based entirely on Governmental funds (UNICEF, 1986). Mobilization of non governmental human and fiscal resources is an essential condition for the success of these programs, and an appropriate place must be found for these organizations to function effectively (WHO, 1993). One of the problems that most NGOs face is lack of transparency and accountability. NGOs must ensure organizational accountability and be transparent with regard to their interests, objectives, procedures and funding (UNDP, 2000). According to the UNICEF (2000), it is necessary for NGOs to work simultaneously by

combining preventive measures and rehabilitations. Preventive measures should include development of social services for families with children, early diagnosis of social problems in the family, support such families in finding lawful, permanent, sufficiently well paid jobs, a greater role for schools in the early diagnosis of children's social problems, improvement of opportunities for spending free time and the development of children friendly urban and rural environment.

### **2.1 Community awareness and responsibility for street children**

Studies in Kenya, Brazil and elsewhere have shown that, in spite of the good intentions and extensive efforts accompanying the numerous programs for helping street children, the attitude of the general public toward them remains largely negative (Kayongo, 1984; Lugalla and Mbwambo; 1999). In Tanzania, it is imperative to change the focus of policies and programs from street children to all children, by giving interventions such as social and developmental support. Focusing attention on street children alone can thus cause agencies to overlook or ignore the much larger problem of urban and rural poverty that is the underlying causative agent. A more holistic approach to community development needs to be undertaken in Tanzania, with a focus on community and family support that would address much of the causation of street children. Furthermore, services for marginalized children need to be taken back to families and communities, due to the reason that it appears that there is no community pressure to force government actions or NGOs to find a lasting solution to the problem of street children. The community has also failed to organize itself into a dynamic force to counter the problem. This is perhaps the saddest and most tragic part of the tragedy unfolding in Tanzania (Lugalla and Mbwambo, 1995).

### **2.2 Justification of the study**

The literature cited indicates that substantial research on street children has been conducted in Tanzania and elsewhere. The researches have mainly been on the causes of street children, (Kopoka, 2000); the general problems of street children (Mrutu, 2001); what is needed to be done to curb the problem (Mwakahesya, 1996); community attitudes towards street children (Libent, 2003); coping strategies of street children and legal rights and the protection of street children in Tanzania (Sala and Henry, 1997). Salient in most of these researchers is that children are on the streets because of poverty, family conflicts, community apathy and the absence of legal and or institutional frameworks to protect vulnerable children. What is apparent is lack of credible information of how effective have the non governmental organisations (NGOs) been in rehabilitating street children. This paper is based on a study that attempted to address this knowledge gap in Tanzania.

### **3. Methodology and Findings**

*Life cycle of the two selected NGOs namely; Dogodogo Centre and Child in the Sun that work with male street children in Dar es Salaam city were analysed. Qualitative approach was used in this study. The data were interpreted in accordance with the participants' views and quantitative methods were employed where it was necessary. The study dwelt on NGOs dealing with male street children because not many female street children are seen in Dar es Salaam city streets.*

#### **3.1 Modalities of identifying street children and registering them in drop-in centres**

Street children are found and picked by the NGOs' social workers who visit common places such as Ubungo bus terminal, Mnazi Mmoja recreational gardens, fish market areas of Feri and Kariakoo, Manzese and Karume marketing areas as well all as big bus stands of the city. In these areas, most of the street boys engage in small businesses such as selling bottled water, eggs, and some other cheap merchandise. Others engage in car wash; begging and stealing. The pick-up from the streets is not an easy task. The NGO social worker has to befriend the boys and talk to them explaining good things of the organization while counselling the street child on the negative impacts of living in streets. This is painstakingly done until when the child gain some trust and is willing to join the centre. On the other hand, some of the street children voluntarily join the centre. No matter how the child is in terms of age, home of origin, educational background and the like, they are subjected similar regimen of procedures until when the NGOs management is satisfied that the child behaviour is normal, only then he is may be re -allocated to another branch of that particular organization to begin vocational training or schooling.

The system of keeping children in drop-in centres need some adjustment as it has some flaws. Some of these flaws are inherent in the management of the centres and while others emanate from the picked up children because of different personalities they have. As a result of these flaws some of the children who are picked up or voluntarily join those centres revert back to the streets. Some of the reasons that make them resort to street life are presented in Table 1.

#### **3.2 Procedures in identifying and rehabilitating street children**

##### **3.2.1 Interviews**

An interview is a major strategy employed by the NGOs to gain insights into the rehabilitee street children. After being picked or joining voluntarily, a preliminary interview is conducted to identify the immediate problem(s) or

needs of the child and a remedy is promptly provided. This strategy is effective because it helps both children and the workers to develop a mutual understanding in solving pertinent children problems.

### **3.2.2 Observation**

Children's daily behaviour is monitored by the NGOs social workers throughout the period when children are in the centre. The way children relate to each other, how they communication with elders and among themselves and school attendances are observed as well as the way they gain trust of the NGOs workers by telling the truth of their real background and their past life histories.

### **3.2.3 Medical check up and screening**

For the street child to have a complete rehabilitation, the NGOs have to be certain about the health status of the child. Due to the different circumstances that the boys might have gone through for example rapes, homosexuality, drug abuse, bhang smoking and the like, many children have been found to be affected by HIV, Tuberculosis, venereal diseases and addiction to hard drugs. Once a health problem is identified, the respective form of treatment regimen is followed and each child's health history is kept for future references.

### **3.2.4 Guidance and Counselling**

About 39(65%) of the interviewed NGOs personnel have provided or provide counselling to street children and to the family members (if they are known) of the run-away children. Guidance and counselling to street children is important due the kind of lives they have led. Recalling from their life stories, many have been bullied, raped, engaged in homosexuality, theft, and drug trafficking. Furthermore, some have experienced long episodes of hunger and poor modes of transportation when coming to Dar es Salaam city. The means they use to cope with street life suggest that the street children are very courageous people. As such, they need great care and attention that would help them to forget their psychological torture and behave as normal children. To achieve this, the NGOs have to conduct counselling sessions to each individual child according to his specific needs as well as group counselling.

About 39% of the interviewed NGOs staff view this strategy as good and workable as it helps the ascertain the level of behavioural changes among the children. However, some street children do not take the counselling sessions seriously as they think that they are hardened and grown up people who can take care o themselves. As one rehabilitee would put it;

*I started having counselling at Dogo Dogo centre. It was strange to have an adult listening to me. It was hard because on the streets I used to go where I wanted. On the streets I never had to be on the time for anything: I was free. Now suddenly, people were checking on me. Telling me don't do that ... as if I did not know.....*

Nevertheless, many children have benefited from counselling sessions in gaining their lost hopes and by being able to speak out their life histories; it has been possible to re-unite them with their families. Furthermore, counselling had transformed many as the following excerpt verifies;

*"We children from the streets are different from other children who live with their families.....we need a long time to rehabilitate so that we can behave like them. But here at the centre they want to see abrupt changes and if you don't comply with their wishes they throw you out of the centre. And when you go back to the street the fellows you left there mock at you that what you got from there was just food while in the streets one has to survive by any means possible. Many of my friends here at Bunju are already being thrown out...."*

### **3.2.5 Family Tracing and Reunification**

Through interviews the NGOs staffs were able to trace the children's home of origin and reasons for running away. In this case, where the child is rehabilitated and if it is possible to return him back home, arrangements are made for the child to re-unite with his family. But if the circumstances does not allow for the boy to return home then the child stays within the organization all the time until when they are 18 years old. Interestingly, two contradictory views as regards to this strategy were identified. 25.1% of the NGOs staffs argued that there is nothing like family tracing and unification. They contend that everything depends on the children's explanations and descriptions, and that's why children keep changing their particulars so as to cope with the life challenges. To exemplify this, one of the rehabilitee said;

*"If you hear that children with ages between 10-15 years are being taken to Kigogo home to resume schooling, you go to the matron and tell him/ her that the earlier information you provided was wrong. Likewise, when you hear that there is a possibility of going back home on leave, you again go to the matron and change information from where you hail or you mention an area that is a bit far upcountry so as to get more fare money when you sell the ticket they provide to you"*

On other hand, 22(36.6%) of NGO staff maintain that the children are accompanied by the social workers to their family reunification. This strategy is good and effective for the rehabilitation of street children because from children's own explanations, some of them might have run away from home bause of minor offences

reasons and when on streets they regret and think of going back home. Practically this strategy is not easy to execute since all NGOs researched had a maximum of three social workers on their staff list. This is inadequate number of staff compared to the large number of rehabilitee street children.

### **3.2.6 Reach -out programme**

About 38% of interviewed rehabilitee children were disconnected from their families due to high levels of poverty. Others escaped from their families because they were molested by members of their own families. Due to the importance of the family to any child, the NGOs have designed a home village for the street children. These are Christian mothers found in different regions of Tanzania who willingly agreed to stay with rehabilitee children during their long vacations. While in these families, the children are able to test and experience the real sense of the family love, care, affection, and protection and thus it helps them to regain back their lost trust. This strategy seem to be workable and helps street children to be totally re- integrated within the community as it gives them opportunities to learn and practice life skills in their natural settings.

### **3.2.7 Reintegration**

Since one of principal objectives of the NGOs is to reintegrate all rehabilitee children within the community, it has been a normal tendency to involve the children in all day to day tasks within the centres. Activities like cleanliness of the organization's environments, washing, gardening, and livestock keeping, and shopping do prepare children to learn and appreciate types of activities that they will encounter in their local communities.

### **3.2.8 Follow-up programmes**

22 (36.6%) of the NGOs staff saw the importance of conducting follow-up program as a means of assessing objectives attainment in terms of their design, implementations and results. Considering rehabilitation of street children as a project/program, NGOs are supposed to conduct follow-up programs to all graduate street children by paying special visits to their respective homes at least once within the first three month after they have left the centres. Nevertheless, this exercise is seldom done due to overhead costs. About 63.8% of interviewed NGOs staff argued that the issue of follow-up is just an attractive propaganda written in the project proposals to entice donors to grant huge amounts of funds.

### **3.2.9 Welfare meetings**

About 79% of the NGOs staff were not aware of the requirements of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child and were afraid of raising any concern about children treatment in the centres for fear of losing their jobs. Probably this could be explained by uneasiness of the NGOs management in granting permission to interview the children and the staffs. This is suggestive of lack of transparency and openness in the NGOs daily operations.

### **3.2.10 Day out Program**

According to the UNICEF's principles of human rights (1946-2006) Article 12, each child regardless of living conditions and opportunities, has the right to rest, play, and participate in any recreational activity, that correlate with their ages. Based on this, the NGOs have designed a special day where all children are allowed to go out and visit any place they wish and return back at a pre determined time. During the day out, the NGOs designate social workers do make a clandestine follow up, just to monitor how the children behave while on their own. Beside day out, the respective NGOs have play grounds on which children happily enjoy different games such as football and athletics.

## **4.0 The NGOs Operational Challenges**

### **4.1 Funding**

The studied NGOs had established better rapport with various external and internal institutions; religious groups and individuals who provide moral and material support that enable them to run their daily activities. However the NGOs have specific donors who provide long term grants and the NGOs are compelled to work within the proposed and agreed budget lines. The Government contributes only a token amount and mostly inform of gifts. The amount and time of delivery depend on the rapport between the NGOs executive and the government officials. This prompts the NGOs to rely on external donors for support.

### **4.2 Stigmatization**

The NGOs under question faces stigmatization from the surrounding communities because the communities feel that the children being rehabilitated are social misfits and trouble makers. Due to these perceptions, NGOs lack collective responsibilities towards rehabilitation of street children which they could have obtained from the surrounding communities. .

### **4.3 Lack of trust among the children**

Of all the interviewed children, 18 % said that lack of love from their families and other people was one of the reasons that forced them to run away. Due to this reason, children have lost hope and it is difficult to trust any person they come across. They even don't trust the NGOs' staffs though they tirelessly work for their rehabilitation. Basing on that fact, they do not tell true stories about their background, communities' needs and

problems thus making their rehabilitation to be a very slow, strenuous and costly process. Clarifying on this one NGO executive director has this to say;

*A child may tell you five to six stories before he tells you the true story, and no wonder the child may take you to more than two places before he tells you his correct home place...you can imagine the cost involved, and this is out of the budget..*

Life in the streets is one of uncertainty, lost hope often associated with psychological and physical abuse such as rape, homosexuality, fights and deprivation of food and sleep. Under the children spirits are crushed living them with diminished hope and trust.

#### **4.4 Poor working environment**

Thirty three NGO staff (55%) mentioned of few and inadequate working and teaching/learning tools hence making their work difficult. Furthermore, about 18 interviewed children complained of few learning tools which are of poor quality. It was also found out that most of the children slept on the old mattresses and dilapidated bed sheets. The bed sheets and covers that are given to a new entrant child will be used until a new set is obtained from some humanitarians/donors. Similarly clothes are provided to children once per year and don't have to be necessarily of the right size! Every child is given a pair of trousers and a shirt with a pair of shoes of low quality. A similar process is followed for the school uniforms. This situation make rehabilitee children to look different when compared to other children who live in families though of course they are better off than those living in the streets. The ratings of problems that undermine the effectiveness of NGOs in rehabilitation of street children are provided in Table 3.

#### **4.5 Poor educational background and children's schooling**

Some of the picked up street children had attended primary school to some extent before they left home to the streets. However, those who had never attended primary schools find it difficult to commence schooling as they consider themselves grown ups. Lack of education even at basic level, is very detrimental to these children as they will lack elementary knowledge and fundamental skills with which to manage their lives. Various services are provided by the NGOs to the rehabilitee street children so as to ensure their total rehabilitation (Table 5). Some of the services provided to the children are primary education in order to prepare the child for a productive life. For those children who pass the primary education examinations and are selected to join the government secondary schools are given opportunities to pursue further education. Nevertheless, before the commencement of primary education level, informal education is normally provided at the drop in centres as a way of preparing the children for the primary education. Street children like any other children are gifted and talented in different areas. The NGOs have been taking concerted efforts to develop those talents. On the other hand, counselling sessions are conducted twice a week where the counsellor openly discusses with them about different issues like biological changes and how to cope with them, social life and health matters.

#### **5. Conclusion**

The practise of putting street children together in the drop-in centres regardless of their differences in terms of age and background creates a space for bullying where the new comers and young children are maltreated by the older and cruel boys. This situation if not contained, might motivate the victimised children to escape and revert back to the streets where they were picked from. It was further established that the community perceives street children as potential criminals. Communities neighbouring the NGOs are uncooperative in lending a helping hand in rehabilitating the children. The NGOs that are keeping and rehabilitating the children are deemed to be creating problems to the neighbouring communities. Through this unfounded fear, the communities absolve themselves from collective responsibilities expected of them to help in rehabilitating the children. The NGOs employ various strategies in rehabilitating street children. These involve conducting interviews, medical screening and check up, counselling and observing behaviour change. Nevertheless, some of very useful strategies such as family tracing, family reunification, follow up program and day out program are hardly met as these requires large amount of funds to be implemented. Further, there is very minimal support from the Government in all processes pertaining to street children rehabilitation. It is proposed here that the government and other stakeholders should protect street children and other vulnerable children through improving social policies that would cater for street children. Public awareness campaigns through the government agency should be geared up so as to change people's attitudes and mind sets toward street children. Street children should not be perceived as criminals or potential criminals but rather as victims of family disharmony and social and economic disintegration. At the NGOs centres for street children, the principle of collective responsibility should be paramount because this encourages close personal ties with stable caring adults. The staff at the NGOs centres should be properly and adequately trained to mitigate the psychological consequences of the troubled children. Finally, rehabilitee street children deserve respect, financial support in terms of loans and employment opportunities. They are valuable members of society. Without doubt, these street children are resourceful and determined people who must be given a chance. Their voices and stories should be listened to and learnt from. Families, community and the government need to recognize that the children are full of imagination, desires, and

hopes, and that they must be involved in decisions that affect their lives. More should be found out about their problems and prospects and how best they can be helped.

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Table 1: Reasons that contributed to run-away from the drop-in centres

Reasons given	Frequencies	Percentage (%)
Cruelty from fellow children	54	90
Lack of freedom	52	86.66
Location of the centres	20	33.33
Lack of tolerance	18	30
Punishments	12	20
Hobby of wondering in streets	9	15
Desire to earn money	6	10

Source: Data from Field Survey, 2010

Table 2: NGOs strategies for the rehabilitation of street children

Strategies used by the NGOs	Number of respondent	Percentage (%)
Picking boys and drop them in drop –in centres	56	93.33
Interviews	44	73.3
Medical check up and screening	40	66.6
Counselling	39	65.
Observation	39	65
Family tracing	23	38.3
Family reunification	22	36.6
Reach out programmes	22	36.6
Follow up programmes	22	36.6
Welfare meetings	21	35
Reintegration	20	33.3
Day out program	20	33.3

Source: Data from Field Survey, 2010

Table 3: Problems undermining effectiveness of NGOs in rehabilitation of street children

Problems	No of Respondents	Percentages
Lack of funds	48	80
Stigmatization	45	75
Lack of trust	38	63.3
Cruelty of street children	36 36	60
Poor education background	34 34	56.7
Poor working environment	33 33	55
Lack of transparency	7 7	28.3

Source: Data from Field Survey, 2010

Table 4: Educational background of respondents.

Level of Education	Respondents	Percentage (%)
Never attended	9	22.5
Standard 1-2	14	35
Standard 3-4	13	32.5
Standard 5	4	10
Total	40	100

Source: Data from Field Survey, 2010



Table 5: Services given to street children and the number of children involved.

Type of service	No children	Percentage (%)
Basic needs	38	95
Primary education	20	50
Counselling	18	45
Vocation Training	10	25
Secondary education	5	12.5
Talents development	5	12.5
Informal class	2	5

Source: Data from Field Survey, 2010

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