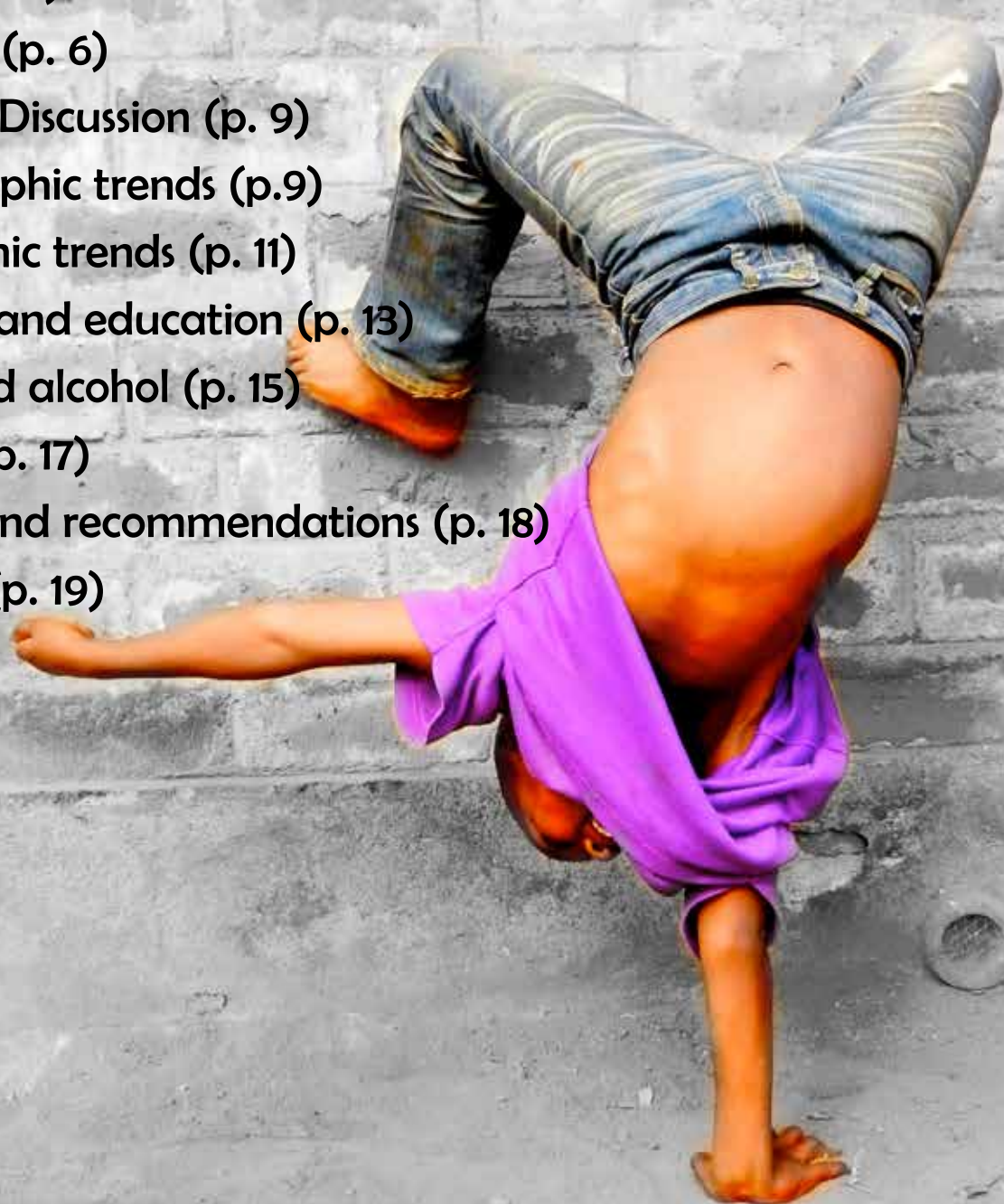




Mkombozi
2012 Census Report

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869

children under the age of 18 were identified as street-involved

84%

of street-involved children have attended or are still attending primary school

61%

of street-involved children interviewed were between the ages of 15 and 18

6%

of full-time street-involved children attend school every day

55%

of street-involved children spend the majority of their time working



Executive Summary

As a leading child protection organisation in Tanzania, 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 reunification support, community engagement activities and awareness-raising through advocacy efforts. The 2012 Mkombozi census of street-involved children aimed to produce and analyse quantifiable data on street-involved children in Moshi and Arusha municipalities. The census took place over a period of 12 hours in each town with teams of interviewers approaching children on the streets with a questionnaire that asked questions about their age, gender, street-involvement, geographical origin, history of drug use, educational background, and daily activities.

The basic findings of the census showed that there was an overall increase of 62% of full-time street-involved children and 10% of part-time street-involved children since 2010. In Arusha there was a significant increase of both part-time and full-time populations, while in Moshi there was an increase in the population of full-time street-involved children but a decrease of 14% of part-time street-involved children. Overall, the 2012 census found a total of 869 children under the age of 18 who were identified as street-involved over both towns; with 269 part-time and 107 full-time in Moshi, and 358 part-time and 135 in Arusha. There has also been a decrease in the number of street-involved children coming from the majority of Mkombozi's target wards since 2010. The results of the census are analysed and discussed in more depth within this report, including an evaluation of Mkombozi's street work and community engagement work with recommendations for the future.

II. Clarification of terms

Children: the Tanzania Law of the Child Act 2009 defines this term as any person under the age of 18 years.

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”. Rather, the term ‘street-involved child(ren)’ is used.

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

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

Part-time street-involved: For the purpose of this report, part-time street-involvement is defined as those children who answered “Yes” to the question, “Do you spend time or work on the streets and return home to sleep?”

Survey vs. census: Mkombozi has chosen to call this exercise a census because we aimed to interview as many of the street-involved children in Moshi and Arusha as possible. We did not utilise any kind of sampling methodology, rather attempted to interview every street-involved child in each town. We 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.

Sending community: Where a child was living before becoming street-involved, or is currently sleeping as a part-time street-involved child



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. Tanzania has tried to improve services in various sectors including education, healthcare, and child protection. However, these services are still generally inadequate and there remain many gaps. There is a great deal of work to be done, particularly for children living and working on the streets with a lack of clear government policy to address their specific needs and challenges.

Currently, the only legislation directly addressing the issue of children is the Law of the Child Act, 2009. The passing of the Act showed an increase in political commitment to children's rights, including protection from violence and abuse. Although the Act is a step in the right direction to confirm the rights of a child and outlining the responsibilities of their duty bearers, the Act itself is vague and unspecific on how to put these affirmations into action. In late 2012, the Government began releasing the long-awaited regulations, which outline the implementation of the Act. However, these regulations still lack specific methods or tools for addressing the needs of street-involved children.

As part of Mkombozi's programmes and in hope of gaining valuable information at this period of transition, the organisation carried out its fifth census of street-involved children since 2003. The most recent census was conducted in 2010 and we aim to continue to implement the census as a biennial study.

Internationally, there is a lack of accurate research regarding street-involved children. However, Mkombozi already has a wealth of institutional knowledge about the risk factors and contributing reasons causing children to migrate to the streets. This census therefore, did not aim to look in-depth at those issues but rather hoped to get a snapshot into the situation of street-involved children 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. The census aimed to do this by analysing trends of age, gender and other demographic information. This report will further analyse and discuss geographical trends of where children are originating from and which communities they come from prior to becoming street-involved. Data will be analysed to understand trends amongst street-involved children in their educational backgrounds, daily activities, knowledge and relationship with drugs and alcohol, desire for government services, and previous involvement with Mkombozi.

The purpose of the 2012 census was also to produce comparative data to enable Mkombozi to measure the impact of its interventions on the reduction or growth of the number of street-involved children in Moshi and Arusha. Additionally, Mkombozi aims to use the results of the census as an advocacy tool to encourage appropriate interventions at the local government and community level. Performing periodical censuses provides Mkombozi with updated information about our context and allows us to plan evidence-based work.

Similarly to years before, the census took place in Arusha and Moshi municipalities in northern Tanzania over the course of one week, with data collection taking place for 12 hours per day in each location. Mkombozi designed a questionnaire to obtain information regarding the age, gender, origin, current community, activities, relationship with Mkombozi, history of drugs and alcohol, and educational past of street-involved children. This report will explain the detailed methodology of the census, analyse the data, discuss the results, and make recommendations for Mkombozi's future work and advocacy. It will also highlight the fluidity and complexity of the population of street-involved children living in Moshi and Arusha, while illustrating the different factors that influence its fluctuation and malleability. This information will better inform our street work, provide evaluator evidence for our community engagement programmes and enlighten our future advocacy work.

1. Caucus for Children's Rights (2012) 50% Campaign, <http://www.ccr-tz.org/campaign>, accessed 7 October 2013.

2. UNICEF Tanzania (2011), Violence Against Children in Tanzania: Findings from a National Survey 2009, UNICEF, Dar Es Salaam.

IV. Objectives of the Census

The objective of the census was to produce and analyse quantifiable data on street-involved children in Moshi and Arusha municipalities. Through this research, Mkombozi hoped to learn:

1. The number of children spending time on the streets in Moshi and Arusha municipalities
2. How many of these children are full-time and part-time street-involved
3. How the 2012 data compared with data from the 2010 census and specifically whether the number of street-involved children has increased or decreased
4. The impact Mkombozi is having in target communities where preventative child protection interventions and services are being implemented

V. Methodology

The census was performed over a 12-hour period in each municipal, from approximately 9:00am to 9:00pm. Both Moshi and Arusha were split into interview locations based on Mkombozi's previous experience and knowledge gained through our on-going street work. Interviews were conducted in 11 locations in Arusha and 16 locations in Moshi. During the planning phase of the census, the street educators and street workers were consulted to see if any of the locations needed to be changed; the locations in Moshi and Arusha shifted slightly from the 2010 census. The Moshi street team advised that the central market and Kindoroko areas should become one location, and similarly the main bus stand and Shabaha formed one location too. It was also decided that it was necessary to separate KCMC/Rau/YMCA and create two different locations – KCMC/Ushirika wa Neema and Rau Madukani/YMCA. Additionally, a new location, Miembeni was added. In Arusha two locations from 2010, Goliondoi and Clock Tower, were made into one location and Sanawari was added as a new location. These changes were made based on the street team's knowledge of where full-time and part-time street-involved children spend their time in Moshi and Arusha.

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

Table 1: List of interview locations, 2012

At each location there was one team conducting interviews. Teams were comprised of one youth interviewer and one Mkombozi staff member. The M&E and Research Department, with the help of Mkombozi's Management Team, was responsible for creating the teams based on personal requests, leadership skills, and research experience. The 17 youth interviewers who participated in the census were between the ages of 18 and 25 and were either Mkombozi alumni, currently in Mkombozi services, or part of the drama troupe, which performs at Mkombozi's Campaign Against Child Abuse events. Many of the youth interviewers had previously participated in the 2010 census. Mkombozi uses youth interviewers during the census because of their ability to relate to children and make them feel comfortable. As has been noted in previous census reports, street-involved children are often resistant to speak with adults for fear of retribution or reporting to government authorities.

Before conducting the census, the youth and staff participated in two trainings, one full day for staff members and youth and one half-day just for the youth. These training days focused around census logistics, research methodology, practice of the questionnaire, and changes to the questionnaire since 2010. At the end of the first day of training, the interviewers were asked to take home questionnaires and practise administering them. This was done both for practice and to make sure that the questionnaire was clear and had been translated properly. During the second session, time was allotted for the interviewers to provide feedback regarding any changes they thought needed to be made to the questionnaire.

The teams were instructed to interview all children who looked younger than 18 years of age. In the last census in 2010, Mkombozi interviewed all children and young people (CYP) they believed to be less than 25 years of age. However, since 2011 when Mkombozi began implementing a new strategic plan, the organisation shifted its focus to mainly working with children between the ages of 7 and 15 while still providing psychosocial and educational support to older Mkombozi youth as they transition into independence. For this reason, in 2012, the census was solely focused on children under the age of 18. Fortunately it was possible to disaggregate the 2010 data by age, separating the data for children interviewed under 18 years of age for comparison. To avoid interviewing the same child more than once, children were asked at the beginning of the questionnaire whether they had previously been interviewed by another Mkombozi interviewer.

The 2012 questionnaire was based on the 2010 questionnaire, with some changes and additions. Most of the questions from the previous census remained the same, however two questions were revised and a section regarding drugs and alcohol was added. The beginning of the questionnaire stayed exactly the same with a small paragraph explaining why Mkombozi was conducting the census and how the findings were going to further the organisation's work. This was read out loud to each participant. After the paragraph was read, the participants had the option to continue with the questionnaire or walk away. This provided verbal consent to participate in the census.

In 2010 there was a question asking children to list which activities they participate in on the streets, for example, common answers included looking for basic needs, begging and working. Following this question children were asked to quantify the amount of time that they spend participating in each activity throughout their day. This question seemed to be confusing for children and so in 2012 the follow-up question changed to, "Which activity do you spend the most time doing?" This was much clearer to children and provided more valuable information for the organisation. Additionally, the final section of the questionnaire was intended to gain an understanding of how many street-involved children access Mkombozi services. In 2010 there was one question that asked "Have you ever received any services from Mkombozi?"

A very small percentage of children answered yes to this question, implying that there was some confusion. Many of the children who participate in sports or attend non-formal education on the streets do not classify these activities as Mkombozi services so in 2012 the questionnaire was changed to address this issue. In the new questionnaire the first question asked in the section was “Do you know Mkombozi?” If children answered yes, they were then asked “Have you participated in any Mkombozi services?” These questions were much clearer to children and allowed Mkombozi to get a clearer picture of how many children are accessing outreach services.

In addition to editing questions, a section regarding drugs and alcohol was added to the questionnaire. During the planning phase of the 2012 census it was decided that it would be beneficial for Mkombozi to have a greater understanding of the relationship street-involved children have with drugs and alcohol in order to inform street work, psychosocial support, and health education. Acknowledging that drugs and alcohol are a very sensitive subject for children to discuss, the questions were strategically written to make children feel comfortable. The three questions asked were, “Do you know about drugs and alcohol?”, “Do you know any other street-involved children that use drugs or alcohol?” and lastly “Do you use drugs or alcohol?” If children answered yes to the last two questions, they were then asked to specify which drugs they have seen other children using or which drugs they use themselves. Mkombozi staff believed that while children may not be completely honest about their personal relationship with drugs and alcohol, they are likely to be more open about it if they have seen other children using. This new section of questions went through a round of edits where social workers, street workers, educators, and community engagement facilitators were all asked to give their feedback regarding the content and translation of these questions.

Subsequently, one focus group discussion (FGD) with five Mkombozi staff members who work directly with children living and working on the streets of Moshi and Arusha was conducted after data collection and data analysis was complete. The FGD was facilitated by one community engagement facilitator and one member of the research department. The purpose of the FGD was to speak with street workers, social workers, and non-formal educators about the general trends that they have seen on the streets, the changes that have occurred regarding street-involved children since 2010, education for children living full-time on the streets, and children’s involvement with drugs and alcohol. This FGD allowed Mkombozi to triangulate findings from the questionnaires and get expert opinions regarding key topics.

Mkombozi’s Research Officer and Research Volunteer entered data from the questionnaires in the program Epilinfo 7. The research team went through every questionnaire and made sure that there was no unreadable information. Additionally, open-ended questions were quantified for the purpose of data entry by putting answers into wider categories. Certain surveys were missing data because some children did not want to answer specific questions. Some questionnaires were missing demographic data due to errors in completing surveys or children not knowing the answers. Many children had a difficult time reporting the geographic location of where they originated from, where they currently live, or the last place they lived before coming to the streets. The research team used information from the Tanzanian Postal Service to check this data, however it was not successful. In turn, the Community Engagement Department was asked to go through each survey and clarify which regions, districts, and wards children reported.

VI. Results & Discussion

This report will share the results of the analysis and discuss the trends among full-time and part-time street-involved children in Moshi and Arusha. The data gathered will be analysed and compared to the findings from the 2010 census. The statistics from the 2010 report have been recalculated where possible because the 2010 numbers include children and youth ages 0 to 25, whereas the 2012 census focused only on children between the ages of 0 to 18. The report will provide valuable information about children living and working on the streets of Arusha and Moshi and offer evidence regarding the importance of Mkombozi's work in northern Tanzania.

a. Demographic Trends

In total, 1,341 children and young people were interviewed in Moshi and Arusha; 65% (n. 869) of those interviewed were identified as street-involved. In Moshi, 376 children were identified as street-involved; 269 of whom were identified as part-time while 107 were full-time. In Arusha, 493 children were identified as street-involved; 358 whom were identified as part-time while 135 identified as full-time. There are some significant changes when comparing this data with the 2010 census. In 2010, Mkombozi found that the number of street-involved children and young people, both part-time and full-time, had decreased since 2006. However, in 2012 the number of part-time and full-time street-involved children in Arusha has increased by 40% and 61% respectively, since 2010 (see Table 2).

Similarly in Moshi, the number of full-time street-involved children increased by 65%. Unlike Arusha, in Moshi, the number of part-time street-involved children has decreased by 14%. While Mkombozi staff are currently unsure of the exact reason for these increases, it is most likely due to numerous factors and highlights the importance of Mkombozi's work on the streets and in the communities.

After completing data collection, a focus group discussion (FGD) was held with Mkombozi's street team to gain a better understanding of the basic demographics of street-involved children. Street educators and social workers discussed the ebb and flow of children turning to the streets to look for their basic needs and opportunities to work. In both Moshi and Arusha, street workers explained that there are many different organisations working with street-involved children and communities to minimise the number of children leaving home, however the number of children is not decreasing quick enough, and one Arusha street educator commented on the increasing number of part-time street involved children in Arusha. The Arusha team also explained that they do not think there are more full-time children living on the streets, however this observation is not in line with the 2012 census findings. However, they did remark that the demographics of full-time street-involved children "can be surprising, sometimes the number of street-involved children drops and then after some time it increases again." Many factors influence the number of children living on the streets, with one of the main factors being the weather. This is because during the rainy and cold season children prefer to stay in centres rather than on the streets. Additionally, during low season when there are fewer tourists in Arusha to give them money, many of the children travel to Dar es Salaam. However, these factors should not affect the results of the census because the data was collected during the same week of November in both 2010 and 2012.

2010 & 2012 (0-18 years)

	2010	2012	% Change
Part-time	568	627	+10%
Full-time	149	242	+62%
Arusha			
Part-time	256	358	+40%
Full-time	84	135	+61%
Moshi			
Part-time	312	269	-14%
Full-time	65	107	+65%

Table 2: Basic demographics of street involved children, Census 2010 & 2012

In Arusha it is evident that the number of part-time children on the streets has increased due to a rise in the poverty level. On the outskirts of the city of Arusha there are lots of children living in poverty and their families are struggling to survive. After finishing Standard 7, many families cannot afford to send the child to secondary school. This means the child is likely to start looking for work in order to make money and support their families. Additionally, due to a lack of parental education, some families do not encourage their children to stay in school but rather to turn to the streets and find work, which leads to an increase in the number of part-time street involved children. In many cases, earning money is the number one priority for part-time street-involved children so they can help support their families. This creates problems when trying to help these children because they feel like they need to earn money for their families.

The Moshi street team also reflected on the fluctuation in the number of children on the streets, both full-time and part-time. One street worker explained that Moshi is becoming more dangerous, so in turn there are less children sleeping on the streets, however in actuality the number has increased 65% since 2010. They explained that recently they have seen less children on the streets at night and the majority of their interactions with children at night happen when children find them.

As mentioned above, the 2012 census focused only on children between the ages of 0 to 18 years because of Mkombozi’s strategic plan. In 2010, 65% of the census participants were under the age of 18. In 2012 the majority of children who completed a census questionnaire were between the ages of 15 and 18 years; in Moshi 65% of the children were between 15 and 18 and 61% in Arusha. Over 60% of part-time street-involved children were over the age of 15, while only 54% of full-time street-involved children were over 15. The 2010 census stated that 77% of full-time street-involved children were over the age of 15 illustrating that older children represent the majority of children sleeping on the streets. Even though the majority of children sleeping on the streets are older, the 2012 data indicates an increase in the number of younger children sleeping on the streets from years past. Mkombozi continues to work hard to make sure that younger children in particular are not sleeping on the streets and have a safe place to go.

	0-6 years	7-9 years	10-14 years	15-18 years	Missing data	Total
Moshi	3	13	109	245	6	376
Arusha	0	16	184	287	6	493
Part-time						
Moshi	3	9	74	179	4	269
Arusha	0	7	124	222	5	358
Full-time						
Moshi	0	4	35	66	2	107
Arusha	0	9	60	65	1	135

Table 3: Age demographics of street-involved children, Census 2012

In 2010, the percentage of girls living full-time on the streets decreased significantly from 2006, girls only accounted for 2% (n.5) of the overall full-time CYP in Moshi and Arusha. Over the past two years this number has increased slightly to 6% (n. 15). While full-time street-involved girls has increased, the number of girls spending just their days on the streets has decreased from 13% to 8% (n. 53). Overall the number of girls who are street-involved does not vary much between towns; in Arusha, 11% (n. 56) of the children are girls and in Moshi 13% (n. 48) are girls. It is important to note that these numbers are unlikely to be a completely accurate picture of the population of street-involved girls.

From previous research and organisational knowledge from street work, Mkombozi acknowledges that it is often very difficult to find girls on the streets and even more difficult to interview them. Many girls on the streets participate in sex work, making them reluctant to be interviewed due to fear of retribution. However, largely due to the younger age group, which was interviewed in 2012, fewer full-time street-involved girls reported participating in sex work (26%) than in 2010 (80%). Additionally, many vulnerable girls are involved in domestic work rather than making money on the streets, therefore keeping them out of sight. Similarly to 2010, Mkombozi was proactive in trying to increase the number of girls interviewed by placing female interviewers in locations where girls are known to be. However, it is still likely that there were girls missed in the census. Mkombozi is dedicated to learning more about street-involved girls and plans on conducting further research with partner organisations to understand the state of street-involved girls in Moshi and Arusha.

b. Geographic Trends

The 2012 census asked the same questions as the 2010 census to gain an understanding of where street-involved children originated from and where they last lived before coming to the streets full-time, or for part-time street-involved children, where they are currently sleeping. Therefore, the geographic trends attained from the 2012 data can be separated into two categories: where children originated from and the “sending communities” from which children came just prior to becoming street-involved or where they are still sleeping.

In 2010, this section of the census questionnaire was unproblematic; the majority of children were able to articulate which district, region, ward, and village that they came from. However, during the 2012 census, only 60% (n. 524) of children were able to provide the name of the ward that they came from right before coming to the streets. Many of the wards that children listed were incorrect, however with the help of the Community Engagement team, 60% of the wards were obtained and entered into the database. Mkombozi staff members are still unsure why in 2010 children had no problem naming the ward in which they came from and in 2012 this was a large challenge. This challenge will be highlighted in the 2014 census planning meetings.

Ward	2010	2012
Ngarenaro	11% (n. 51)	4% (n. 38)
Unga Ltd	13% (n. 68)	4% (n. 38)
Sokon 1	4% (n. 21)	1% (n. 10)
Kaloleni	10% (54)	1% (n. 1)

Table 4: Target Communities 2010-2012

Ward	2010	2012
Majengo	7% (n. 39)	5% (n. 19)
Pasua	17% (n. 98)	7% (n. 27)
Kaloeni	9% (n. 54)	10% (n. 41)
Rau	2% (n. 10)	3% (n. 11)
Njoro	14% (n. 80)	9% (n. 33)
Bomo Mbuzi	N/A	1% (n. 4)
Kiboshho	1% (n. 4)	1% (n. 5)
Uru South	N/A	0% (n. 0)
Uru East	1% (n. 3)	1% (n. 3)

The table above compares the data for Mkombozi’s 2010 target communities to the data for the same communities in 2012 (See Table 4). This data shows that in all of Mkombozi’s target wards, except for two (Rau and Kaloleni, Moshi), the number of children sent to the streets from the target areas has decreased over the past two years. The number of children in Rau and Kaloleni increased only slightly by 1%. This is the same trend that was seen in the 2010 census when comparing the number of children coming from target wards in 2006 and 2010. Mkombozi cannot claim that there is a direct correlation between Mkombozi’s work and the decreasing number of children coming to the streets from these areas.

However, there is certainly a correlation illustrating the positive impact of Mkombozi's community engagement work regarding communities and vulnerable children.

In 2012, many of Mkombozi's target wards remained "sending communities" for many street-involved children such as Ngarenaro and Unga Ltd in Arusha, and Njoro and Kaloleni in Moshi. However, the number of children being sent from these communities has greatly decreased. The census data not only affirmed the importance of Mkombozi's work in decreasing the number of children migrating to the streets, but also highlighted other areas where preventative work could be beneficial. In Arusha there are four communities, which could be deemed as "sending communities" based on the number of street-involved children coming from these areas and the FGD, which was held with the Mkombozi street team. These communities include Kimondolu (n.20), Sanawari (n.19), Ilkiding'a (n.14), and Mianzini (n.14). During the FGD, participants were asked if they think there are more full-time or part-time street-involved children in Moshi or Arusha. Street educators in Arusha said that there are currently a lot more children in Arusha and this has to do with the number of children coming from new areas like Ilkiding'a, which is located in Arumeru. Participants then explained that there are more children coming from rural areas in Ilkiding'a due to the high level of poverty. It is important that Mkombozi addresses this issue and devises a strategy to begin providing services in new areas. The 2012 data regarding "sending communities" provides a snapshot of both the impact of Mkombozi's community engagement work and interesting trends to guide the organisation's future preventative work.

The census data not only looked at "sending communities," but also the origin areas of street-involved children. The majority (77%) of street-involved children in Moshi and Arusha originated from the greater Kilimanjaro and Arusha regions. In Moshi, 65% of all street-involved children originated from the Kilimanjaro region. While in Arusha, 55% originate from the greater Arusha region with another 20% coming from Kilimanjaro region. This data parallels the findings from the 2010 census. Furthermore, findings show that the majority of street-involved children originate from the urban and neighbouring districts. In Moshi, the majority of all street-involved children (56%) originate from either Moshi Urban or Moshi Rural district, which is exactly the same as 2010. In Arusha, 52% of all street-involved children originate from Arusha or Arumeru districts. This is a slight increase from 2010. While not overwhelming, it is interesting to point out that 13% of full-time street-involved children in Arusha originate from Moshi Urban.

Street-involved children most commonly originate from many of the same wards that were identified as "sending communities." In Arusha, the majority of both part-time and full-time street-involved children originated from the same wards, including Ngarenaro (n.29), Kimandolu (n.22), Unga Ltd. (n. 17) and Ilkiding'a (n.15). These findings are similar to the 2010 data, which showed that the most common wards were Ngarenaro and Unga Ltd. In Moshi, the wards of origin varied greatly between full-time and part-time street-involved children. The most common origin wards named by full-time street-involved children were Njoro (n.8), Leguruki (n.4) and Majengo (n.4).

A large number of part-time street-involved children originated from almost completely different wards, which included Kaloleni (n.34), Majengo (n.20), Pasua (n.15), and Kibosho (n.12). It is important to note that the number of street-involved children originating from these wards is lower than the number of children being "sent" to the streets from these communities. Similarly to the 2010 census, this data provides evidence that while there is a significant number of street-involved children who originate from urban centres, there are many children who come to the streets from all over Tanzania. There is a trend of street-involved children originating from all over the country and migrating to urban centres before becoming street-involved.

c. Activities and Education

The 2012 census found that many street-involved children in Moshi and Arusha have attended or are still attending formal education. In 2010, the census found that 88% of street-involved CYP have at some point attended or are currently attending primary school. Similarly, the 2012 findings show that 84% of street-involved children have or are attending primary school. Only 29% of all street-involved children reported that they had completed primary school, but were not selected to attend secondary school and only 19% of children reported dropping out of school. The drop-out rate is higher amongst full-time than part-time street-involved children, 32% versus 14% (See Table 5). More part-time children reported that they are currently attending primary school (12%) compared to full-time street-involved children (8%). Only 8% of part-time street-involved children reported never attending school, while 35% of full-time street-involved children said that they have never been to school.

Status	Part-time children		Full-time children	
	Percent	Frequency	Percent	Frequency
	86% (n. 542) have attended Primary		78% (n. 189) have attended primary	
Finished Primary school (not chosen for secondary school)	33%	205	19%	47
Dropped out	14%	89	32%	77
Finished primary school (chosen for secondary school)	11%	72	8%	19
Attend school daily	12%	73	6%	14
Playing truant	9%	58	10%	24
Waiting for standard 7 results	4%	23	0%	1
Other	2%	10	0%	0
Never attended school	8%	53	35%	85
No answer	1%	7	5%	12

Table 5: Education status of street-involved children, Moshi and Arusha

One surprising result was that there are full-time street-involved children who reported that they attend school on a daily basis. During a FGD the Mkombozi street team, street educators and social workers discussed how these children are able to go to school. One street educator said, "The children who go to school every day are very resilient. There are some children who live on the streets but they just do not get affected by street life." Social workers explained that these children attend school during the day and return to the streets at night and wash their school uniforms regularly in the river. Mkombozi is currently paying school fees for a few children living full-time on the streets so they have the opportunity to receive a formal education.

Additionally, some children reported that they finished primary school and passed their secondary school exams, but were currently not attending school, 11% of part-time street-involved children and 8% of full-time street-involved children provided this answer. During the FGD, participants were asked why they think these children who have done so well in school are currently street-involved and not attending school. Street educators in Arusha provided some explanations; they spoke about the importance of children contributing to their family's income, meaning that children do not have time to attend school because they need to work. Another reason was that many parents do not think their children are receiving a quality education, so instead of encouraging their children to attend school, they lose hope and tell the children to work.

Lastly, many children do not pursue secondary education because of the way they are treated at school or because they lack direction and guidance, feeling that it is easier to give up and turn to the streets for survival. While a direct link does not lie between dropping out of school and becoming street-involved, Mkombozi is aware that leaving school is a major risk-factor causing children to migrate to the streets. Therefore the 2012 census findings support Mkombozi's efforts to reduce drop-out rates in schools by working with teachers and students in schools that are at high risk of students dropping-out. The schools listed in Table 6 (below) show the most common schools that the children who participated in the census attended. It may be important for Mkombozi to work closely with these schools in order to help street-involved children.

Moshi		
87% (n. 327) of children have attended primary school		
School attended	School ward	n. of children
Kaloleni	Kaloleni	25
Kandashe	Leguruki	8
Mji Mpya	Miembeni	7
Pasua	Pasua	7
Shauri Moyo	Majengo	7
Majengo	Majengo	5
Njoro	Njoro	5
Jitigeme	Pasua	4
Kiboroloni	Kiboroloni	4
Langoni	Mji Mpya	4
Mawenzi		4
Mwasi		4
Korongoni		3
Mandela	Pasua	3
Sinai		3

Arusha		
72% (n. 354) of children have attended primary school		
School attended	School district	n. of children
Daraja Mbili		10
Kimondolu	Kimondolu	10
Kisongo	Kisongo	5
Papa		4
Salei	Unga Ltd	4
Levolosi	Levolosi	6
Oloirien		4
Ilkiding'a	Ilkiding'a	15
Unga limited	Unga Ltd	10
Sasi	Ilkiding'a	8
Kioga		5
Sambasha	Arumeru	5
Ngarenaro	Arusha	8
Mkombozi*	Arusha	6
Burka		3
Kijenge	Arusha	3
Kimnyaki		3
Kiranyi		3
Sanya		3
Sombetini		3
Uhuru		3

Table 6: Top primary schools attended by street-involved children (both part-time and full-time)

*Mkombozi Primary school is in no way affiliated with Mkombozi, the organisation

Both part-time and full-time street-involved children participate in a variety of activities ranging from searching for basic needs, to playing games and sports to working in Arusha and Moshi. The 2012 census questionnaire asked participants which activities they spend the majority of their time participating. As was explained previously, the questions regarding activities were changed from the 2010 census to get better data. In 2012, children were asked which activity takes up the majority of their time.

Across both Moshi and Arusha, the majority of full-time and part-time street-involved children reported spending most of their time working, followed by searching for their basic needs (See Table 7).

The results from this section of the 2012 census highlighted how important earning money is for street-involved children, but in particular to those children who are part-time street-involved who often work to help provide for their families. Over half (61%) of part-time street-involved children reported that they spend the majority of their time working while 40% of full-time street-involved children reported working (See Table 8).

Unlike part-time street-involved children, children who sleep on the street and do not return home to their families are responsible for meeting all of their own basic needs. In turn, 24% of full-time street-involved children reported searching for their basic needs and only 11% of part-time street-involved children spend time searching for their basic needs. Additionally, there was a significant difference in the number of full-time and part-time children who spend their time playing games and sports (7% of part-time and 19% of full-time). Again this can be attributed to the fact that the majority of part-time street-involved children are on the streets because they are looking for work to help support their families and do not necessarily have time for games and sports.

Activity	Moshi	Arusha
Working	55%	56%
Searching for basic needs	15%	12%
Games and sports	6%	6%
Begging	8%	14%
Other	3%	3%

Table 7: Activities street-involved children spend the majority of time participating in (Moshi and Arusha)

Activity	Part-time	Full-time
Working	61%	40%
Searching for basic needs	11%	24%
Games and sports	7%	19%
Begging	6%	4%
Other	3%	4%

Table 8: Activities of street-involved children (both part-time and full-time)

d. Drugs and Alcohol

The 2012 census was the first time Mkombozi interviewed children about their relationships with drugs and alcohol. In the past, Mkombozi has been hesitant to speak with children about these issues because they are very delicate, however it has become apparent through Mkombozi's street work that drugs and alcohol are a growing problem for street-involved children in Moshi and Arusha. Due to the sensitive nature of these questions and the stigma associated with drug use, Mkombozi recognises that data collected is probably not completely accurate. This data still provides valuable information that can help Mkombozi's street team as well as transition home staff when working with children.

Children were first asked whether they know about drugs and alcohol. While this only varied slightly between Moshi (43%) and Arusha (47%), there was a significant difference between part-time and full-time street-involved children. More full-time street-involved children, 57% reported knowing about drugs and alcohol compared to 41% of part-time street-involved children. Similarly, almost 10% more full-time street-involved children reported knowing other street-involved children who use drugs and alcohol. Over half of full-time street-involved children explained that they have seen other children using drugs and alcohol. In both Moshi and Arusha, marijuana was the most commonly mentioned drug that street-involved children see other children using, followed by alcohol, glue, and khat. While alcohol was more commonly mentioned in Moshi, both glue and khat were mentioned much more frequently in Arusha. Other drugs that children mentioned included: heroin; cocaine; prescription pills; powder; and cigarettes.

While very few children reported seeing other children using hard drugs like cocaine and heroin, Mkombozi's street team and social workers have observed that these drugs are a growing problem in both Moshi and Arusha.

Overall, more street-involved children in Moshi (21%) reported using drugs and alcohol compared to street-involved children in Arusha (16%). Similarly to earlier responses, a significantly larger number of full-time street-involved children reported personally using drugs and alcohol compared to part-time street-involved children, 32% and 12% respectively. Those children who reported using drugs and alcohol were also asked which drugs they personally use. In Moshi, the majority of participants mentioned alcohol and marijuana, while in Arusha children reported using glue, alcohol, and marijuana. The results show that there is a much larger population of children using glue in Arusha than in Moshi. Both part-time and full-time street-involved children also reported using cigarettes and cocaine.

While the majority of this data is not surprising, one result that stands out is that more children in Moshi reported using drugs than in Arusha. During the FGD, the street team was asked whether they think there is a higher rate of drug use in Moshi or Arusha; all of the participants said Arusha. Additionally, during the census exercise there was more observed drug use in Arusha by the interviewers than in Moshi. One reason the street team said that there is more drug use in Arusha was that: "In Moshi there aren't any children who use glue," whereas in Arusha glue is a very large problem, particularly amongst full-time street-involved children. During the FGD, the street team explained that in general street-involved children in Arusha are far less trusting than in Moshi and that they have a greater fear of getting in trouble with the police. They suggested that the data from this question in Arusha is likely to be quite inaccurate.

As drug and alcohol use continues to increase amongst street-involved children, it is important that Mkombozi and other organisations working with children devise a plan to provide children with rehabilitation programmes and provide health and life skills education to deter the upcoming generation of children from using drugs and alcohol. All over the world drugs and alcohol are growing problems amongst children and young people. Unfortunately, very few rehabilitation programmes exist. Now that Mkombozi has this data the organisation will be able to move forward and better help street-involved children suffering from addiction and issues surrounding drug and alcohol use.

	Moshi	Arusha
Children who know about drugs and alcohol	43%	47%
Children who have seen other children using drugs or alcohol	52%	46%
Children who report using drugs	21%	16%

Table 9: Street-involved children's involvement in drugs and alcohol in Moshi and Arusha

	Full-time	Part-time
Children who know about drugs and alcohol	41%	57%
Children who have seen other children using drugs or alcohol	46%	55%
Children who report using drugs	12%	32%

Table 10: Street-involved children's involvement in drugs (both part-time and full-time)

3 Khat – more commonly known in Tanzania as *mirungi* and *miraa*, it is a plant which is chewed and acts as a stimulant similar to amphetamines.

4 Powder – a direct translation from the Swahili word '*ungu*'. This is a generic term which can refer to a number of different drugs including (but not exclusive to) cocaine, heroin and prescription drugs.

e. Services

In 2010, the census aimed to collect data regarding services that street-involved children would like the government and non-governmental organisations (NGOs) to provide. This section of the questionnaire was also included in the 2012 census and helped paint a picture of how the needs of street-involved children has changed over the past two years. Similarly to 2010, both part-time and full-time street-involved children said that they would like the government and NGOs to provide formal education. While 64% of children said this in 2010, only 48% of children provided the answer of formal education in 2012. The 2012 top five common answers to the question about which services should be provided were: formal education (48%), business/capital (23%), employment (19%), taking care of children (11%) and shelter (9%). In 2010, no children reported that the government and NGOs should take care of children, however in 2012 11% of participants specifically said that they think it is the responsibility of the government and NGOs to care for them. This suggests that street-involved children have developed a better knowledge of their rights since 2010.

The final section of the 2012 census asked participants if they had heard of Mkombozi and if so, if they ever participated in Mkombozi activities. In 2010, this section of the questionnaire was misunderstood and only 12% of children reported receiving services from Mkombozi. For this reason, this question was re-worded in the 2012 census to make it clearer and 22% of children reported having heard of Mkombozi. Almost half (44%) of full-time street-involved children reported having heard of the organisation compared to 14% of part-time street-involved children.

The 22% of street-involved children who reported knowing Mkombozi were asked which Mkombozi activities they have participated in. Overall, more children in Moshi reported participating in services than children in Arusha. Only 6% of part-time street-involved children in Arusha reported participating in Mkombozi activities compared to 18% in Moshi. The number of full-time street-involved children who participated in Mkombozi activities did not vary between locations. In both Arusha and Moshi, sports was the number one activity that children reported participating in, followed by health services, food, non-formal education, psychosocial support and shelter. While this data provides positive information for Mkombozi as an organisation by illustrating that street-involved children are accessing Mkombozi's activities, there is still a great deal of work to be done in order to reach more street-involved children and provide them with quality services.

	2010	2012
Formal education	64%	48%
Business/Capital	24%	23%
Employment	24%	19%
Take care of children	0%	11%
Provide shelter	16%	9%
Don't know	0%	8%
Provide food	6%	8%
VTC/Mechanical training	3%	3%
Clothing	1%	3%
Healthcare	16%	3%
Government cannot help	0%	2%
NFE	1%	2%
Family reunification	1%	1%
Legal services	0%	1%
Sports	5%	1%

	Arusha	Moshi
Sports	9%	13%
Health	7%	7%
Food	6%	5%
Psychosocial support	5%	7%
NFE	4%	4%
Shelter	3%	5%
Clothes	2%	3%
Business Training	2%	3%
Other	1%	4%
Mainstream	1%	4%

(above) Table 12: Street-involved children who have participated in Mkombozi activities

(left) Table 11: Services street-involved children would like the government to provide, Census 2010 & 2012

VII. Conclusion and Recommendations

The data that was collected as part of this census gives us a snapshot into the situation of street-involved children in Moshi and Arusha. Additionally, these results are useful in helping to guide Mkombozi in its future planning activities. This information can be useful in advocacy work with other relevant organisations and government activities. It is important to note however, that these results also highlight the complexities and nuances in working with street-involved children and additional research would be useful in supporting these findings.

Overall, since 2010 there has been a reported 10% increase in part-time street-involved children, and a huge increase of 62% in full-time street-involved children. Both Moshi and Arusha saw a large increase in the number of full-time street-involved children at 65% and 61% respectively. The only decrease in numbers was in part-time children in Moshi, which was 14% lower than in 2010. The reasons for these increases in the population of street-involved children is unclear, but is likely to be due to a number of socio-political reasons, one of these being an increase in the overall poverty level of Tanzania. These results highlight that the work Mkombozi does on the streets is more important now than ever before in order to support the increased number of children spending time on the streets. Additionally this increase in the number of street-involved children shows that there is a real need for the government to allocate specific resources for reaching out to and helping street-involved children and those children within the community who are at risk of becoming street-involved.

As well as the work that Mkombozi does directly with street-involved children, it is also important for Mkombozi's community engagement to become more intensive in order to reach children in target communities who are at-risk of becoming street-involved. On a positive note, the results show that the majority of target wards where Mkombozi has been working have seen a decrease in the number of street-involved children coming from these wards. However, even though many children do not come from these wards, these wards still remain to be "sending communities" although the number of children has decreased. These results have identified four additional wards in Arusha which are "sending communities" for a number of street-involved children, including Kimondolu, Sanawari, Ilkiding'a and Mianzini. For future work it may be beneficial for Mkombozi to begin working in schools and communities in these additional wards to help prevent at-risk children from becoming street-involved. Greater support from the local government in these wards would also be beneficial in the prevention of children migrating to the streets.

The 2012 census findings showed that there were a similar number of street-involved children who were currently attending or had previously attended primary school as in 2010. Similarly to 2010, a large number of children also named formal education as one of the services that they would like the government to provide. This shows that there is a continued need and desire for education amongst street-involved children. It would be useful for Mkombozi to do more in-depth research into the reasons why some children stop attending school. In particular those children who complete primary school and are selected to continue their studies at secondary level, which represented 11% of part-time street-involved children and 8% of full-time street-involved children. One may assume that one of the main obstacles to these children continuing education is financial, but further research could highlight other factors, which Mkombozi would be able to tackle to keep these children in school.

For those children who have dropped out or who do not qualify for secondary education, it is important that Mkombozi continues its non-formal education and vocational training programmes to help these children obtain employment in the future without a secondary education certificate. Additionally, from the FGD it is shown that the work Mkombozi does in schools and with families is vital in keeping children from migrating to the streets. This is because an emphasis on helping with family income is one of the main reasons causing vulnerable children to become part-time street-involved.

With nearly half of the children interviewed reporting that they are aware of different types of drugs and alcohol, this shows that there is still work that can be done to educate street-involved children in both towns about the harmful effects of substance abuse. Mkombozi's health sessions on the streets should continue to raise awareness on this subject amongst children who spend time on the streets. Tailoring these sessions to focus on the different drugs that are problems in each town would also help to tackle this problem more effectively. In particular it is important to educate children from a young age before they have had much of an opportunity to become involved in using drugs or alcohol.

The questionnaire for this census gave children on the streets the chance to explain which services they would like the government and/or NGOs to provide. This information can be useful in guiding Mkombozi's activities as well as being important in advocacy to other service providers on the services that they are requesting. The top five services listed were: formal education, business assistance/capital, employment, taking care of children and shelter. One particular success from these responses is that in 2012 "taking care of children" was the fourth most common request, whereas in 2010 this was not mentioned at all. This shows an increased awareness of their rights from street-involved children in Arusha and Moshi. Mkombozi, along with other organisations working with street-involved children in Tanzania should use this information when lobbying to the government and invest in the activities that street-involved children feel that they want and have the right to receive.

Finally, the questionnaire examined the percentage of street-involved children who had heard of and were receiving services from Mkombozi. Overall, 22% of children reported having heard of Mkombozi, 44% of full-time street-involved children and 14% of part-time street-involved children. Sports was the activity that children reported being involved in the most. This is an encouraging result as Mkombozi increased its sports programmes after this was a service that many children said that they wanted in the 2010 census. These results show however, that there is still a large amount of work to be done in order to reach more street-involved children, in particular those who are part-time street-involved.

VIII. References

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A young girl with a bright smile, wearing a white hijab and a blue skirt, stands in front of a wall covered with various papers and documents. The papers include some with text in Swahili, such as 'JAMHURI YA M...' and 'OFISI Y...'. The girl is the central focus of the image, and the background is slightly out of focus.

THANKS!

Mkombozi is fortunate to have an outstanding group of staff members and volunteers. Every member of the team played a key role in the development of the census. This report was produced by the Monitoring and Evaluation Department under the supervision of **Katie Buntten-Wren**. **Anna Spector** led the census efforts and was responsible for data analysis and writing the report in coordination with **Fiona Brook**. Notable mentions include **Asimwe Suedi** who completed the data entry for the report, **Erin Dunne** who designed the report and both the **Children's Programmes and Community Engagement staff** for conducting the surveys in Moshi and Arusha. Finally, youth interviewers played an essential role in editing the questionnaire and collecting data.

This research could not have been completed without the dedication of the entire Mkombozi team.



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