

**TRAINING ON CARE GIVERS OF MALAIKA KIDS CENTER ON MOST
VULNERABLE CHILDREN'S RIGHTS: A CASE OF MWINYIJUMA AREA**

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**A DISSERTATION SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE
REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE OF MASTER IN COMMUNITY
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE OPEN UNIVERSITY OF TANZANIA**

2013

CERTIFICATION

The undersigned certifies that she has read and hereby recommend for the acceptance by the Open University of Tanzania (OUT) a project entitled, “Training on care givers of Malaika Kids center on Most Vulnerable Children’s Rights: A Case of Mwinyijuma Area” in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Community Economic Development of the Open University of Tanzania.

.....
Signature

DR. M.S. BUSHESHA

(SUPERVISOR)

.....
Date

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DECLARATION

I, Lyanga Rebecca Mgalu, do hereby declare that this CED project report is my own original work and that it has not been presented and will not be presented to any other university for similar or any other degree award

.....

Signature

.....

Date

DEDICATION

This work is dedicated to my parents Mr and Mrs Lyanga, my brothers Martin-Kitundu and my young brothers Kiula-Joseph and Mkumbo-Stephen for their love and tolerance they have showed me when I was studying, they really missed my care and support.

ABSTRACT

A dissertation on awareness of legal rights to Most Vulnerable Children is a result of the Community Needs Assessments (CNA) conducted in Mwinyijuma ward at Kinondoni Municipal.

The CNA revealed that street children are core problem to majority in the community. Four objectives were set in this project such as conduct training to Malaika Kids Center staffs members on children rights, to establish therapy sessions with Malaika kids children, to monitor the center ensuring children rights are enforced in the community and to ensure children at Malaika kids center are protected by the law that their rights are not wasted.

The expected outcome of the project objectives were ; Increase skills and knowledge on child law among community members, increased skills and knowledge on children problems among the community members, started therapy sessions to Malaika Kids children, to create a close relationship with the children, understood the behaviors of the children to the extent they have been affected by the background and new policies to be formed.

The project implemented has provided the increase knowledge and skills on child law, increased skills and knowledge on children problems, started therapy sessions, create a close relationship with the children and new policies were formed.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Far and most I would like to thank my Almighty God who guided me in this project from the beginning to the end, without him I would not have achieved this project.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ATM	Automatic Teller Machine
CNA	Community Needs Assessment
CBO	Community Based Organization
CED	Community Economic Development
DAWASCO	Dar es salaam Water Service Company
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
LGA	Local Government Authority
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
MVC	Most Vulnerable Children
MVCC	Most Vulnerable Children Communities
OCGS	Zanzibar Office of Chief Government Statistician
TANESCO	Tanzania Electricity Service Company
TDHS	Tanzania Demographic and Health Survey
THMIS	Tanzania HIV and AIDS and Malaria Indicators Survey
TTCL	Tanzania Telecommunication Limited
TRCHS	Tanzania Reproductive and Child Health Survey
PHDR	Poverty and Human Development Report
SACCOS	Savings and Credit Co-operative Society
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Science
SWOT	Strength Weakness Opportunity and Threat

CHAPTER ONE

COMMUNITY PARTICIPATORY NEEDS ASSESSMENT

1.0 Introduction

This chapter describes Mwinyijuma ward community profile and participatory needs assessment that has undertaken in Mwinyijuma ward at Kinondoni Municipal. It describes the community profile as well as the research methodology used for community needs assessment and discussed the findings. This section examines the background to the community based organization, the community profile and the community needs assessment. As well it describes the research methodology used for community needs assessment and discussed findings.

The Community Need Assessment was for Mwinyijuma ward at Mwananyamala division community in Dar es Salaam Region to find problems facing the community and methods of solving the problems. This part concentrates on the findings from the participatory assessment which was conducted in Mwinyijuma ward at Mwananyama division in Kinondoni municipality.

The participatory assessment revealed that the assessment conducted was an effective tool to enhance community to realize, plan, observe their development plans regardless of their ignorance and poverty. The main sources of income for the residents of Mwinyijuma community members are gardening and petty businesses. Neely (2002) defined Community Needs Assessment as a systematic process of collection and analysis as inputs into resource allocation decisions with a view to discovering and identifying goods and services the community is lacking in relation to the generally accepted standards, and for which there exists some consensus as to the community's responsibility for their provision.

Conducting CNA will help to know the needs of the community which will be able to provide a strategic development plan. It is very important to assess the condition that surrounds the community. Witkin and Altschuld (1995, 4), define needs assessment as “a systematic set of procedures undertaken for the purpose of setting priorities”. Although some evaluation theorists have recently returned to life-cycle models in which evaluation practices are partly functions of program stage, added that practitioner-driven needs assessments focus on the needs of service providers and organizers, rather than on client needs.

1.1 Community Profile

1.1.1 Geographical Location and Area

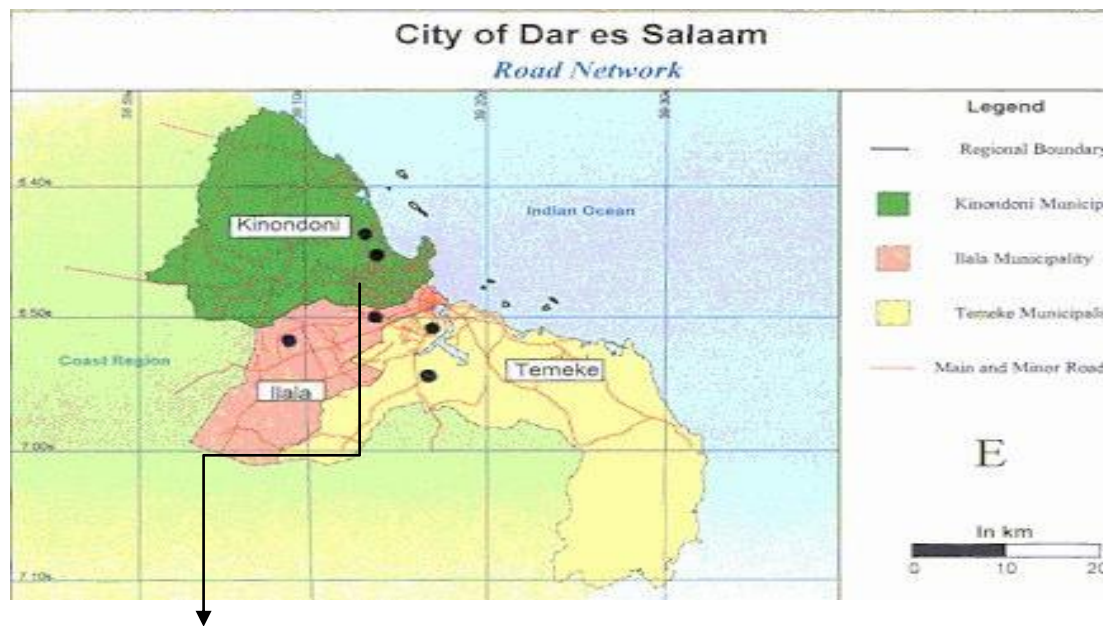
Mwananyamala ward is one of the twenty seven wards in Kinondoni district Dar es salaam located on the west of the Indian Ocean Coastline bordering with the wards of Makumbusho; Tandale, Magomeni, Msasani; Kijitonyama and Manzese. Mwananyamala ward is consisting of six streets that include: Msisiri A, Msisiri B; Mwinjuma; Kambawa; Kopa; and Bwawani. Among the six streets three are surveyed, these are Msisiri A, Msisiri B, and Bwawani. The other three are un-surveyed, these are Kambawa; Kopa and Mwinjuma where houses are in squatters and densely populated which most of them are in informal settlements that do not have land tenure. Mwananyamala ward is occupied mostly with the indigenous coastal region tribes i.e. Wakwere, Zaramo, Ndengereko and other tribes who have migrated to the ward from all over the country caused by rural urban migration.

Mwinyijuma is one of the five (5) wards in Hananasif Ward, Mwananyamala Division, Kinondoni District, Dar es Salaam Region – Tanzania. It is located at Mkunguni “A” ward of Hananasif Mkata Mashariki at Mwananyamala, Mwinyijuma along Morogoro Road and

Kawawa Road, Dar es Salaam Region, Tanzania. The Hananasif Ward in Mwinyijuma has for streets these are Kisutu street, Mkunguni “A”, Mkunguni “B” and Hananasif street.

(Source: Participatory Assessment at Mwinyijuma local government authority 2012).

Figure 1.1 Map of Dar es salaam



Mwinyijuma Area

Source: Source: <http://www.go.tz/map of tanzania>, (2010)

1.1.2 Population

Mwinyijuma ward is divided into two parts where there are people living in town across the main road and others around bondeni where there are stiff roads and dumps. Mwinyijuma ward has a total number of 2012 people who live around town and 500 people who live at bondeni with a total population of 12236 people out of which 5,876 are males and 6,360 are females in all four streets (Source: Participatory Assessment at Mwinyijuma local government authority 2012).

1.1.3 Administrative Structure

Mwinyijuma area is governed by a small council which has Chairman called Fred Ngajiro, vice Chairman named Louis Mwenempazi and representative called Happiness Mangenya who is elected democratically.

1.1.4 Health Services

There is one health centre Magomeni Hospital in Mwinyijuma area which caters for the whole Mwananyamala area and referral cases are forwarded to Kinondoni District Hospital which is located just near Mwananyamala. There is no dispensary around the area only three pharmacies which sell medicines and provide first aid casualties. (Participatory Survey 2012).

1.1.5 Education Services

1.1.5.1 Primary School Education

Mwinyijuma area has only one primary school which is Mbuyuni Primary School. The school consists of 1400 students where 788 students are male and 612 students are female. The students range from 6 years old to 15 years old. The number of students is high depending on the classes in the compound as there are 26 class rooms for standard one to standard seven. And most of the classes have 20 desks which leaves the 3 students to share one desk. There are 28 teachers who teach Kiswahili, English, mathematics, civic, geography, self reliance and physical education. Students who live far from Mwananyamala such as at Mwenge, Ilala, Mabibo have to take a public transport to reach school. And the public transport is hectic in Dar es Salaam that students get hard time to travel to school that they have to wake up very early in the morning and still reach the school late.

1.1.5.2 Secondary School Education

There is one Secondary School located at Mwinyijuma which is Mbuyuni Secondary School; the school is a mixed gender with 1165 students who come to school to obtain education. Unfortunately, the resources and facilities such as books, laboratories, teaching equipments and qualified teachers are few and this causes students not to get the

education they are supposed to acquire. And also there is problem of transportation when students go and return from school. The main source of transportation to many students is via public buses. They share the buses with other citizens and because they are young and they pay a small amount of the bus fare, the bus conductor have tendency to discriminate the children and force them not to board the bus. Thus, students do not have priorities in public transportation and this leads them to reach the school late and they get punished, and they reach their homes late and very tired to do their homework with clear mind.

1.1.6 Water and Sanitation

Mwinyijuma ward area is experiencing a great problem of clean & safe water. The main water source they use is from Dar es salaam Water Services Company (DAWASCO). Thus residents in Mwinyinjuma ward have to pay water bills to DAWASCO. They spend a lot of meagre resources to buy expensive water and waste a lot of the precious time looking for even non safe and clean water instead of engaging on other viable activities which would help the community. There are times when there is unavailability of water in the community. This is due to the inefficient of DAWASCO in supplying water, this tend to cause suffering to the people of Mwinyinjuma and Mwananyamala in general in finding other means of acquiring water.

Another source of water is from shallow wells which there are no safe and clean water and in most cases are of high salinity. The well is built in houses which they have financial capacity to build wells. Then there are young men who supply water in gallons to the community after fetching the water from wells or pipes. Availability of water in mwinyijuma is still a problem because most of the people complain against the system the Government provide in supplying water to the people.

1.1.7 Transport and Communication Network

Mwinyijuma area has a reliable transportation and communication network. This is due to the location of the area. Mwinyijuma area is in Mwananyamala, Kinondoni **LYANGA**

REBECCA MGALU

district. It is near the city where roads and technology are advanced. The roads situated at Mwinyijuma are highly constructed because there are many cars and public transport pass use those routes for transportation for their daily activities. Mwinyijuma ward is along Morogoro Road and Kawawa Road, Dar es Salaam Region, Tanzania. But there are other streets in Mwinyijuma area which are highly poor constructed and maintained. These poor streets have many potholes and slumps that cause difficulties to people and cars to pass by especially during raining period. Another way of communication network provided to Mwinyijuma communities are mobile phone and internet services through various networks like Vodacom, Tigo, Zentel, Sasatel, TTCL and Zantel are available with exception of few areas that the connection is unstable because of the highlands of the area.

1.1.8 Energy

Mwinyijuma area main source of energy is from TANESCO (Tanzania Electricity Service Company). The people of Mwinyijuma are obligated to pay the bill to TANESCO for accessing energy. Sometimes, they lack fund to pay the electricity bills, then they have to survive without electricity for a period of time; because not everyone is able to afford the cost charged by TANESCO. Therefore, there are people who depend on fuel woods and charcoal, and for that matter the children search for trees and wood to use.

1.1.9 Financial Services

There are no Banking services in the Mwinyijuma area even ATM machines are unavailable. There is only Mwananyamala SACCOS which is near Mwinyijuma area. Also

there is availability of TIGO-PESA, MPESA and AIRTEL MONEY which is the only quickest means of transferring and receiving money in the community and most of the people in the community favour these methods than banking systems.

1.1.10 Ethnicity

There is no specific ethnic group in Mwinyijuma area. The community is comprised of mix race and ethnic from different part of Tanzania such as Nyiramba, Zaramo, Bena, Chagga, Sukuma, Matumbi, Nyakyusa, Kurya, Fipa, Ngoni and many more. Also most the residents in the community are Christians and Muslims.

1.1.11 Security

Mwinyijuma has one police station which is Mwinyijuma police station which is located at Mkwajuni playgrounds. But there is a security committee under it there are Mgambo soldiers with their main duty is to maintain peace and order in the community.

1.1.12 Markets

There is no market around Mwinyijuma area that supply goods to the community. The nearest market is Kinondoni market which most of the community use for their daily needs. But there are a lot of “Genge” (vegetable vendors), shops and groceries around the area which provides different requirements the community need.

1.2 Objectives of Community Need Assessment

Needs assessment is both a process and phenomenon which is very important in the initial stages of community project formulation and preparation and analysis thereafter in the subsequent stages of project implementation. In economic development process, needs are defined as the gap between what is the current situation or circumstances and what the community desire to achieve. Therefore, needs assessment is a process of identifying and

measuring gaps between the current situation and the desired situation, prioritizing the gaps and determine ways of bridging them.

Community need assessment is used to observe and study the community to find as many information as possible. The information gathered will be used to identify different developments, success, problems, weaknesses and obstacles the community are facing. Through community need assessment it is essential to assess the community from all angles surrounding the community. The overarching objective of conducting the community assessment in this study was to gather information from the community in order to identify a specific project that will effectively address the problems in Mwinyijuma area. Through evaluating different factors that affect the community in general and deriving the source of the problem and how to overcome the problem.

Objectives of CNA

1.2.1 Main Objective

The main objective of conducting community needs assessment was to evaluate information on street children in Mwinyijuma ward in order to identify a specific solution of the problem.

1.2.2 Specific Research Objectives

- i. To collect information regarding the status of MVC in the Mwinyijuma ward community.
- ii. To identify problems facing the Mwinyijuma ward community.
- iii. To find solution to the main problems the community faces

1.3 Research Questions

The study intends to answer one general question which was; what to be done to help MVC in the Mwinyijuma community? The study intended to address the following specific questions: -

- i. What is the status of children in the community?
- ii. What are problems facing the community?
- iii. What are solutions to the main problems the community faces?

1.4 Research Design and Methods

The research design which was used in this study was cross-sectional design. This design so termed as summative research study Kothari (2007) this design was opted because of its flexibility and explorations. Provisions for what has been observed in the course of research. Moreover, the major emphasis in this study is on the discovery insights. Furthermore this type of research design, lays great stress on detailed study of the expressed characteristics of the problem.

In this design hypothesis are formulated on the basis of description of the existing data. With this design it is possible to acquire detailed knowledge about the problem. The research designed, helped the research to get detailed information during community assessment. The survey was designed to establish problems and challenges facing the community of Mwinyijuma ward. The surveys sought to collect information about the factors affecting vulnerability children in Mwinyijuma ward. Using survey research methods, the study was able to gather as much details as possible on many aspects of the community characteristics that helped to formulate impressions about the effect of vulnerability in the study area.

Documentary review was conducted by going through documents in the Administrative office/ local government offices. There were different reports and meetings conducted which provided various information regarding the community. Other methods used in getting information and data through personal interview, transect walk, observation, records review and Questionnaire. The community assessment resulted to generating information which will be used for the best interest of the community. In conducting the community Assessment, the survey method was used to get information and data on vulnerability children. Both quantitative and qualitative data and information were obtained through this research approach. Data collected in the Quantitative assessment referred to the ward and in most cases was affected by the community services. The Qualitative information which was sought through this participatory needs assessment approach focused on understanding the local environment of the ward. All these cascaded at collecting primary and secondary data which was applied to avail an overview of the environmental status in the ward.

1.4.1 Questionnaires

Questionnaires were used to obtain social, economic and cultural informations about the community, social development, the key needed, opportunities and challenges encountered by the community. Each item in the questionnaire addressed the objectives of the study and community needs assessment questions. Questionnaires were distributed to the members of the Mwinyijuma society.

1.4.2 Focus Group Discussion

This tool was used so as to enable respondents to recognize and appreciate their own capacities, potentials, constraints and encourage them to initiate and assume responsibilities over their own development. This method is proper because having direct participation to the people who surrounds the community knows best the problems within

the community. The group discussion was facilitated by using prior prepared checks list/guiding questions for probing on the community situation. The points out of the discussion were recorded as well as observations and taking note of non verbal communication or expression. The focus group discussion was used to Mwinyijuma community and the Malaika Kids center staffs members in order to get real picture of the food security status in the community.

For more qualitative information, Focus Group Discussion (FGD) and in-depth interviews were carried with selected community leaders. Checklist was used as a guide for the discussion. Essentially, the focus group discussion was used to support the questionnaire and was also used to clarify issues which were mentioned in the questionnaire. However, the FGD helped to amplify the rationalization as well as being a confirmatory method to research findings in order to get further insights. The participants in the FGD managed to participate full on the identification of the needs and finally setting the priority among the various needs which were mentioned and discussed by the villagers. The purpose of FGD was to enable the assessment to come up with a comprehensive picture of the problem at hand, such a view facilitate much in the drafting of the problem statement.

1.4.3 Observation

Observation covers direct participation to the surrounding or area through involving in different activities within the community. Here the CED student is participating in different activities in the community while observing different issue. For instance the CED student visited the community during data collection and had informal discussions with some of the community members.

1.5 Research Tools

Focus Group Discussion is a method used in collecting information through a group of people. During this research focus group discussion was used and the group was comprised

of administrative personneers from the ward office of Mwinyijuma ward and the community volunteers who wished to be part of the discussion.

Although the main tool which was in this method was checklist of which guiding questions for the FGD was used. The discussions enabled the Researcher to learn more of the surroundings in Mwinyijuma ward and clarifications regarding the community social and economic problems. Further understanding was obtained through questionnaire and interviews.

1.6 Sampling Procedures and Sample Size

Since it was not possible to cover the whole population in the Mwinyijuma area, CED student used the sampling method to represent other members in the community. Probability sampling (random) and non probability sampling (purposive) was applied to complement each other.

The sampling method involved the administrative structure which included the chairman, vice chairman, representative, 4 ward leaders and 3 elders in the community, with 51 respondents in a random sampling from different people in the community, hence the total number of respondents during assessment was 60.

1.7 Data Analysis and Presentation

The descriptive and statistical analysis was conducted basing on data and information collected from primary and secondary sources for vulnerability children at Mwinyijuma ward. The information analyzed on general profile, issues about economic development, community needs assessment and opportunities and challenges encountered by centre. Quantitative data were analysed using the Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS)

software to compute percentages, tabulation and cross-tabulation of responses. SPSS was chosen because it can take data from almost any type of file and use them to generate tabulated reports, perform descriptive statistics and conduct complex statistical analyses.

1.8 Findings of the Community Needs Assessment

This is the bone of the community needs assessment which gives the findings collected in the Mwinyijuma community. After data collection it is vital to analyse the findings that have been obtained from the search. The results obtained are going to prove the assumed problems the researcher stated at the initial stage of the community need assessment. There were 51 questionnaire distributed to the respondents which are going to be used in analysing the findings. Therefore, the 51 questionnaires remained as the sampling size of the Mwinyijuma Ward. There was also a focus group discussion conducted with the few leaders of the local government and few members of the community.

1.8.1 Sex of the Respondent

Table 1.1 Respondent's Sex

Sex of the respondent					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	male	24	28.6	47.1	47.1
	female	27	32.1	52.9	100.0
	Total	51	60.7	100.0	
Missing	System	33	39.3		
Total		84	100.0		

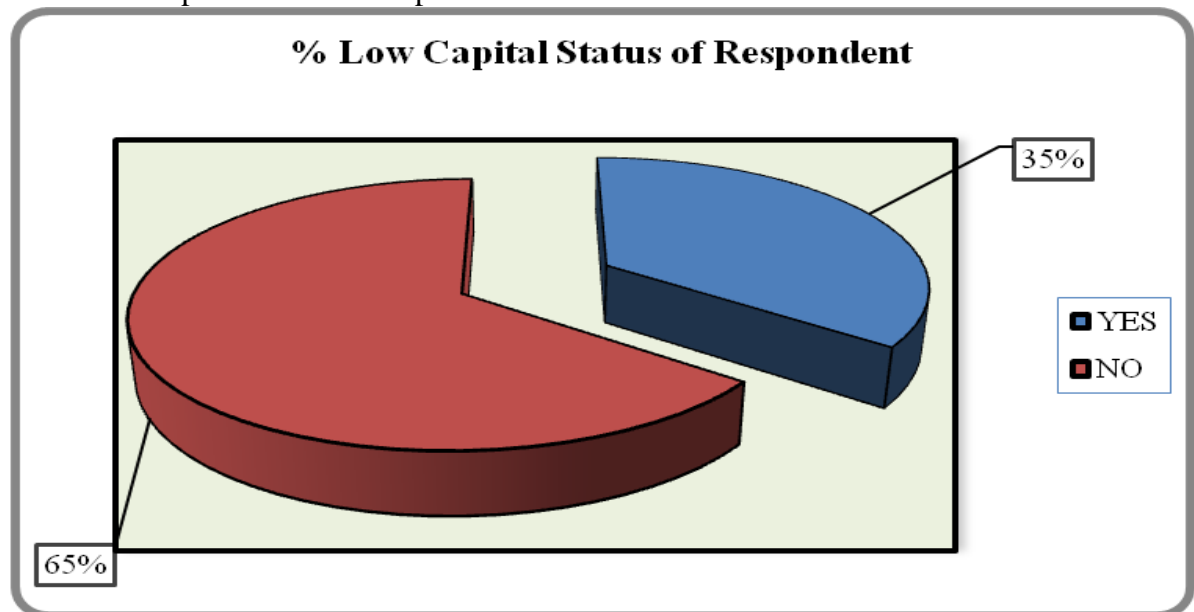
Source: Participatory survey data (2012)

The study involved respondents of both sex i.e. male and female in order to get a cross-sectional responses in terms of sex and avoid sex biased responses which will be unnecessarily skewed on either side of values distribution. The result shows that 47.1% of the respondents were female and 52.9% were male. The results shows that a large number

of female lives in the community and they are very cooperative than male. Therefore, female members participate a lot in answering the questionnaires comparing to men in the community.

1.8.2 Capital Status of the Respondents

Chart 1.1: Capital Status of Respondent



Source: Participatory survey data (2012)

According to chart 1.1 above, the results shows that 65% of the respondents agreed that the community of Mwinyijuma have very low capital, this reveal that most of the people are involved in various activities such as tailoring, hair salon, selling furniture, tie and die making, soap making and candle making, food vendor restaurant, mama lishe, fruits and vegetables, selling vitumbua/maandazi,etc. Low capital rate means those people who are living in a low economical standard that cannot afford other necessities in life.

Normal and high capital range are those people who can afford a good standard of life and cable access important resources. In the results above shows that there are not many people who live in a very low capital budget. This is due to the nature of the environment to be in a semi-urbanization were a lot of people who lives in this area work in petty jobs such as

groceries, small shops, barbershops, street vendors, carpenters, tailoring, saloon and shoe shiners. All these jobs perpetuate for a low payment and they do not make a lot of money.

1.8.3 Family Members in Household

Table 1.2 Number of Family Members in household

% number of family member in household (more than 5 members)					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	yes	12	23.5	23.5	23.5
	No	39	76.5	76.5	100.0
Total		51	100.0	100.0	

Source: Participatory survey data (2012)

Table 1.2 shows that the number of family members varies with the financial status of a family. Where 23.5% of the respondents agree that can afford to live with more than 5 members in a family while 76.5% of the respondent's lives with few numbers of people in a family because they cannot afford to support many people, most families consist of a husband, wife and 2 children. Most living with few numbers of people in a family they earn little that they cannot stay with other relatives such as their mother, father, sisters are brothers. They leave their relatives in the villages because life there is not expensive compared to the urban area.

1.8.4 Security of the Community

Table 1.3 :% of High Security

High Security					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	yes	2	3.9	3.9	3.9
	No	49	96.1	96.1	100.0
Total		84	100.0	100.0	

Source: Participatory survey data (2012)

The result from table 1.3 shows that only 3.9 % of the respondents agree there is high security but 96.1% of the respondent's shows the security in the community is low. Apart for being a Mwinyijuma Police Station and Sungusungu in the area the people are insecure from criminal activities. The results reveal that, there are many reported crimes that occur early in the morning or late at night such as brawling, hit and run, theft or ambushes.

1.8.5 Education Level of the Respondent

Table 1.4 % of the Education Level of the Respondent

primary education					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	yes	34	40.5	66.7	66.7
	no	17	20.2	33.3	100.0
	Total	51	60.7	100.0	
Missing	System	33	39.3		
Total		84	100.0		

Source: Participatory survey data (2012)

The results shows that 66.7% of the respondents have primary education and 33.3% of the respondents do not have education or have secondary education. In this community a lot of members went to primary schools but they did not continue with the secondary education. They could not proceed with secondary education because of their financial status; they needed money to pay for their school fees. It is different with the primary education were it is a free education conducted by the government. Therefore, after finishing their primary education most of them started to work in order to support themselves in life.

1.9 Focus Group Discussion

During FGDs there were a number of issues that were discussed as concerns of the Mwinyijuma community including scarcity of water, electricity problems, infrastructure and security in the community. But the community most concern was the youth in the community. They talked a lot about youth in the community not to have employment because of lack of education and opportunity in the job market.

Job problem to youth was a strong desire for the community. They needed to protect the youth instead of being unemployment or staying in “vijiweni” they should have jobs to keep them busy and help building the nation. Happiness Manganya once said “the Government should put more efforts in building industries so our children can have jobs”. Her words showed that they are hurt because the Government are not caring for the wellbeing of their youth, their struggle involve supporting youth to involve in small business like shoe shining, street vendors, “mama ntilie”, luggage carriers and other petty jobs. But they see these petty jobs do not fulfil their basic needs in life such as food, water and shelter that is why they need the help of the Government.

Also Zubeda Mwambe was envisage with the community future that she said “the people have to wake up and struggle for development, they should not only wait for the Government to fulfil their needs but have to cooperate to clean the environment”. She was more touched by the community environment were in slumps and dumps are covered with waste disposal. And to her surprise people in the community blames the Government instead of putting efforts proposing ways of solving the problem.

When the issue of MVC arose in the FGD one Luis Mwenempazi said “yes, we have orphanage centers but they can not accommodate every street child, we need to find solutions inorder to reduce the number of street children in the community”. The other members in the FGD agreed with him and came with a main solution inorder to reduce street children we have to start from the grass root of the problem which is to control the dysfunctional families.

1.10 Community Needs Prioritization

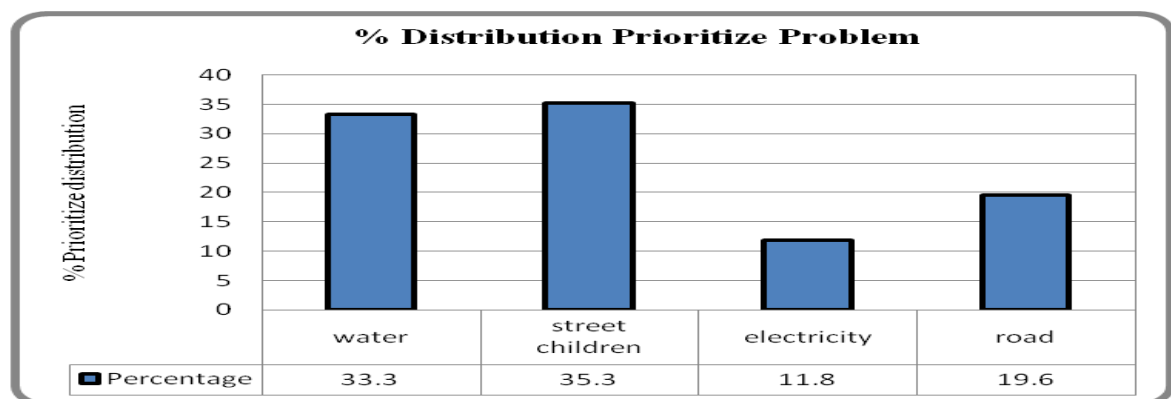
1.10.1 Problems prioritization

The pair wise ranking method was applied to rank the priority problems identified from the community are water availability, lack of support to street children, lack of inadequate electricity and road access assessments to get the community is first priority problem which ranked higher compared to the other problem identified as a critical problem which needs solutions.

Table 1.5 Distribution % of the Prioritize Problem Respondent

Prioritize Problem Respondent					
	Activity	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	water	17	33.3	33.3	33.3
	street children	18	35.3	35.3	68.6
	electricity	6	11.8	11.8	80.4
	road	10	19.6	19.6	100.0
	Total	51	100.0	100.0	

Chart 1.2 Distribution % of the Prioritize Problem Respondent



Source: Participatory survey data (2012)

There are various problems that affect the community. But the major problems that are a severe problem in the community are water availability, lack of support to street children, lack of inadequate electricity and road access. All these problems are inflicted in the community but Table 1.5 shows that, 11.8% of the respondent found electricity to be

greatest problem in their community. Whereas, 33.3% respondent found water to be a problem, 19.6% of the respondent found road access being a problem and 33.3% of the respondent found lack of support to street children to be the highest problem in the community.

1.10.2 Pair Wise Ranking

Table 1.6 Pair Wise Ranking

	A. Availability of water	B Street children support	C Inadequate Electricity	D Access road to the centre	Score	Rank
A. Availability of water		A	C	A	2	2
B Street children support	B		B	B	3	1
C. Inadequate Electricity	A	B		D	1	4
D. Access road to the centre	D	B	C		1	3

Source: Participatory survey data (2012)

The pair wise ranking is used to show the relationship between the factors that are found in the community, and through comparison it determines the most highest to the lowest problem in the community. This method was done through questionnaire distributed to the participants in the community and through focus group discussions. In the table above the results shows that lack of support to street children ranks number 1 out of all other problems, then the availability of water ranked number 2, access of road to the center ranked number 3 and the last problem was inadequate electricity which ranked number 4.

Table 1.10.2 shows that, pair wise ranking and summary of priority rank of street children support has ranked higher; therefore it was community first priority problem, the second

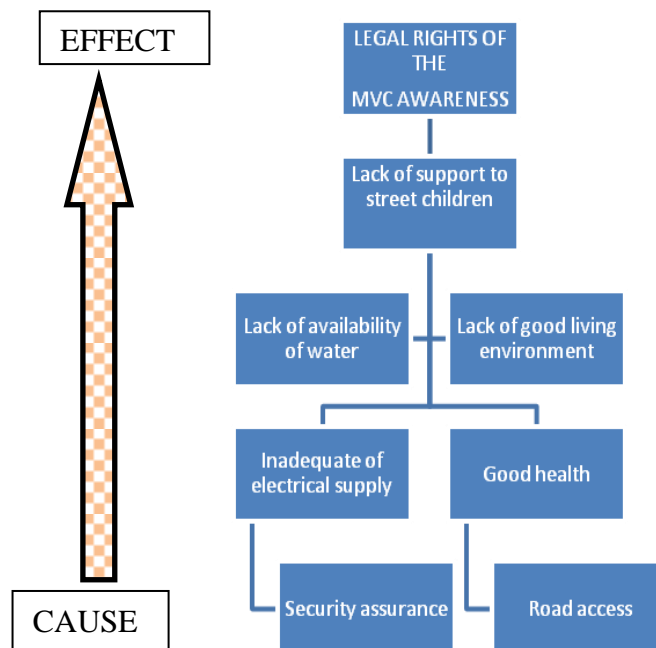
priority was water because Inadequate domestic water supply to community. Therefore this first priority has provided the way forward addressing the project to decrease number of vulnerability children to the centres in Tanzania.

Table 1.7 Summary of Priority Rank

Priority Name	Priority Number
Street children	1
Water	2
Road	3
Electricity	4

Source: Participatory survey data (2012)

Figure 1.2 Problem Tree Analysis



There are factors that contribute support to street children. It is important to have water in the community so that it will help the member to sustain their daily needs such as washing, cooking, bathing, cleaning and so on. There is need for a sustainable environment to enable good health and clean surroundings to the community and the children to have a free zone disease area. Electricity is important in the community to provide simplicity of work done such as access to machines, safety from the lights and children are to use the light for studying. Good health is needed for the children so they can grow old and strong, also the

people in the community need to stay in a good health to have strength to provide the children the help they need. Security is important in the community as the children need protection from the evil and darkness from things surroundings them. Also road access is important in the community because all the facilities and transactions need to use the road to reach the center.

1.11 Conclusion

The Mwinyijuma community has shown to have problems which need to be solved. Their major problem is street children in the area. This problem is a serious and need a lot of resources to solve it. In this research solution will be found to the problem occurring in the community. The problem of Street children is in my capacity and resource to help the community eradicate street children in their area.

CHAPTER TWO

PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION

2.0 Background to the Research Problem

The Mwinyijuma community is faced with various problems such as water, electricity, road and street children. These problems have affected the social and economic developments of the community. There occurred for a long time that the community has adopted the problems as part of life. There was no plan whatsoever that evolved in restructuring the community problems to a beneficiary solution.

Availability of electricity in the community has been a problem. Some of the parts of the community have no access to electricity at all, this is due to the financial problems that the people in the community have that they cannot afford to install electricity in their homes and initial cost for connectivity.

Availability of water in the community is insufficient. Water is a source of life, that nature including animals and plant need to survive. Water also is used to run different activities that may benefit the community. Shortly, without water there is no development and disaster is likely to occur. In this community there is insufficient availability of water in the area. That the people of the community use water from the dams and well for their daily uses. There is poor construction of roads in the area.

There are streets in the community that are poorly constructed and they are likely to cause accidents. The roads have been damaged and dangerous to the cars and pedestrians passing by the roads. The number of street children increases in each year. There are children who are roaming around the street with no support from the community. They live in a hardship environment that it is unfair to them. Children are vulnerable and they need support of the

elders to survive, but in this community the children find their own ways of keeping themselves to survive.

2.1 Statement of the Problem

Children are the highest vulnerable group in Tanzania. They need attention and care because they are insecure and vulnerable. Recent records have shown that children have been neglected and they are living in hardship environment. The problem of MVC increases rather than decreasing, new measures should be implemented to control the rising number of the MVC.

2.1.1 Causes for Children Vulnerability

Orphans who have lost single or both parents have been neglected in the streets after being deserted by their relatives or close relations. After the death of the parents children are left with no care, if the relatives or close relations will not help them they resort to find means to survive in the world which led them wondering in the streets. The government, children centres, religious organizations and NGOs works to support the most vulnerable children through enforcing laws and policies and finding shelters for the children, but still number of death of parents increases and children in the streets increases also.

The participatory study done in Mwananyamala ward has shown a huge number of most vulnerable children in the community. These children do not have a place to sleep, eat or play; they are surrounded by an environment which is very dangerous to them. These children lacked protection of their health and physical appearance; they suffer on the streets alone. The Law of the child Act of No. 21 of 20 November 2009 reflects the best interest of a child. The law protects the child from the community and gives guidelines in ensuring a better and effective ways of helping most vulnerable children.

This study has taken an interest in most vulnerable children because they are the future and the future power in developing the country. Development starts from the grass roots and children are the root of future success. The difference of this study from other researches is discovering the legal support to the children. Therefore, the gap in this study is “the legal support in helping the most vulnerable children”. Distinguishing from other researches there is a need for most vulnerable children to be helped in their legal problems. Through legal representation MVC are likely to get their rights which they might have been deprived from their parents, guardian, relative, government or organizations.

For the benefit of MVC this study is important to ensure the rights of children are being protected as provided under the Law of the Child Act of 2009. The Act states the importance of the children in the society. The community should be aware that the Law has teeth and it is importance to enforce the law. The project involves children in Mwananyamala ward that is within in Kinondoni Municipal. The project has been design in a participatory approach where the intended beneficiaries Malaika Kids Centre and Mwananyamala community participated.

2.2 Project Justification

The project is expected to bring some positive changes by improving legal awareness to the Mwananyamala community. The Malaika Kids center takes care of the children as any other orphanage center. To ensure legal awareness is recognized to the community the following will be done such as conducting training, therapy sessions for the children and solicit legal institutions to assist the community. The legal awareness to the community will ensure the community to recognize children rights in order to understand the basic needs of the children. Children rights will give strength to the community to fight the needs of the children such as right to education, right to life, right to good health, right to live in a

sustainable environment and others more. But these rights will be recognized after the training and efforts to ensure the community understand the legal stand of the children in the society.

2.3 Project Success

The project aims to ensure that community understands children's rights through conducting training and therapy sessions. The improvement of legal awareness to the community will decrease the problem of most vulnerable children.

2.4 Target Community

The project is focused in recognising the importance of the MVC at the Mwananyamala ward. Therefore through this project the community will understand more the basic rights of the MVC. The awareness will increase cooperation to the street children and the community. Thus, the community will understand the hardship the street child experience and ensuring their rights are preserved.

2.5 Project Stakeholders

There are various stakeholders that are interested in the MVC. These stakeholders are community members, kinondoni Municipal council, Non-Governmental Organisation and Central Government. The community has been in the front line of helping the MVC financially by giving them money to buy food and drinks. There are children who do not have a shelter to sleep during the night, therefore the people of the community will take the children to the police station for safety. And the police will take the children to the social welfare offices where they will be located shelter homes.

2.5.1 Central Government

The central Government has been playing a very important role in helping the MVC. They have enacted various laws that support MVC with their hardship such as the Law of the

Marriage Act, 1971, the Affiliation Act Cap.278 R.E 2002, The Law of the Child Act No. 21 of 2009 and other enabling laws that are used in protecting children. The only defect the law is the enforcement and implementation of those laws in the society to take part in every child's life.

2.5.2 Role of Municipal Council

The Kinondoni Municipal Council played an important role in ensuring the MVC rights are protected. It is through the community development, gender and children sector that have provided this study with relevant information regarding children.

The Kinondoni Municipal Council community, gender and children sector exposed the hardship the MVC experience in the community. They have detailed information which provide children's environment in the society. Above all the sector has taken various measures to allocate children to shelter and providing food. But as always there was lack of resources to help the project.

2.5.3 Non-governmental Organisation

There are non-Governmental Organisation that support children as PACT TANZANIA. The NGO play an important role in helping the children with psychosocial support, education, food, healthcare, shelter, protection, legal security and family-based care and support.

2.5.4 Religious Institutions

Mwinyijuma community has different type of religions such as Muslims, Hindu and Christianity. Although Christians churches and organization are in the front line in helping MVC but providing shelter, consolation and food for the children. It is a way of Christianity to dedicate them in helping children because of their teachings. Therefore, churches contributed in giving information which are useful in caring and helping the MVC.

2.5.5 Most Vulnerable Children Communities (MVCC)

The MVCC was in the front line helping this research by gathering their findings and researches to be used in this study. Also they provided directions and informations which were helpful in obtaining a clear picture of the lives of the MVC.

2.5.6 Limitation

The MCED student has dedicated their time in finding various information which was helpful to this study. Enough funds for assistant researchers and time were main obstacles during data collection that hinder the difficultness in conducting the study. Although with the help from individuals and organizations; the researcher gathered relevant information which was useful to the study.

2.6 Project goal

This study aims at creating awareness to the community of Mwinyijuma regarding the legal rights of the MVC by the year 2013.

2.7 Project objectives

- i. To have knowledge in children rights
- ii. To improve psychological sessions towards children
- iii. To ensure children understand their rights

2.8 Host Organisation/CBO Profile

Malaika Kids Center is a voluntary, non-governmental organization and non-profit making organization which operate in Kinondoni Municipal at Mwananyamala area in Mwinyijuma ward. It is a registered NGO under the Laws of Tanzania. It is formed by Malaika kids located in London.

2.8.1 Vision

To provide social and economic services to these under privileged women, orphans and most vulnerable children's, widows and those living with HIV/AIDS (PLHA's) to an acceptable national and international standards.

2.8.2 Mission

To take care of most vulnerable children and giving them a better living standards with good health, education and security.

The following are the specific objectives of **Malaika Kids Centre**: -

- i.To understand the socio economic hardship facing orphans today and the impacts of that hardship on the society as a whole.
- ii.To find ways of dealing with that hardship.
- iii.To provide orphans with basic life essentials: food, clothing, shelter.
- iv.To develop the orphans with an emphasis on education
- v.To educate and create awareness of HIV/AIDS and other orphans problem in the center.
- vi.To enhance the sustainable economic and commercial advancement of orphans by creating income generating projects such as entrepreneurship businesses.

2.8.3 Organisation Structure

Table 2.1 Organisation Structure

POSITION	RESPONSIBILITIES
Coordinator	i. To management all activities and functions at the centre. ii. To direct all activities at the centre. iii. To conduct meetings with stakeholders. iv. To estimate the budget needed for the activities at the centre
Assistance Coordinator	i. Supervise the developments of the projects, facilitate, budget, search for funds to implement project activities, and providing technical support. ii. Find potential sponsors for the centre. iii. Organise charity functions. iv. Act as a coordinator and monitoring the activities. v. Prepares meeting agenda. vi. Act on behalf of the coordinator during his absence
Secretary	i. To give receipt and expenditures report. ii. To keep all records involving the centre. iii. Cash management and control finance process
Advisor	i. To give moral support to the centre. ii. Helps in problem solving. iii. Provide ideas for the projects. iv. Conduct consultations to the staffs. v. Conduct therapy sessions to the children

Malaika Kids center administration is comprised of a coordinator, secretary and advisor.

They work cooperatively and support each others in managing the center.

2.8.4 Source of Funds

Malaika Kids has different source of funds:-

- i. Sponsor from the Malaika Kids London in United Kingdom
- ii. Different NGO's in Tanzania such as African Children-African Future
- iii. Aid or charity from individuals who are touched by the children at the Kids Malaika center

2.8.5 Malaika Kids Center SWOT Analysis

Table 2.2 below narrates the Strength, Weaknesses, Opportunity and Threat analysis of Mwinyijuma and Malaika centre kids at Mwananyamala division in Kinondoni Municipal Council.

Table 2.2 SWOT Analysis

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES
<p>Staffs are committed to raising children.</p> <p>The organisation has clear goal, objective and activities.</p> <p>There is clear policy as to rising of children.</p> <p>Entrepreneurship business example selling rosella flowers and dairy.</p> <p>Love, care and support</p>	<p>Financial problems.</p> <p>Mental problems.</p> <p>Lack of support from the Government.</p> <p>Lack of support from legal institutions.</p> <p>Lack of support from the community</p>
OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
<p>Good relationship with the social welfare.</p> <p>Extensive cooperation from the police force.</p> <p>They receive aids in and outside Tanzania.</p> <p>Their recognized in the community and other community members volunteer to help</p>	<p>Increase number of most vulnerable children in the streets</p> <p>Few sources for income generation.</p> <p>Lack of aids and support from the Government, private sectors and individuals</p>

CHAPTER THREE

LITERATURE REVIEW

3.0 Introduction

There are many authors who wrote their paper, books, dissertations, articles and reports regarding Most Vulnerable Children (MVC) such as Man, Albina, Leach, Ennew and others. There are even laws, regulations and by-laws that point their stipulated their rules regarding MVC. But with all these pioneers who have based their studies on MVC have failed to address the MVC in other aspects, therefore these pioneers have gaps in their studies.

There are a lot of silent when the topic of MVC arises. Most of the authors do not write or put more emphasis in the interest of MVC. There are a lot of books about children and their wellbeing but they fail to explain more about MVC. Ennew (2000) in her book showed first is the definition drawn up in the early 1980's by the Inter-NGO programme for street children and street for street children and street youth; street children are those whom the street (in the widest sense of the word i.e unoccupied dwellings, wastelands, etc) more than their family has become their real home, a situation in which there is no protection, supervision or direction from responsible adults.

Further the author said that children of the streets are a much smaller number of children who daily struggle for survival without family support, alone. While often called abandoned, they too might also have abandoned their families, tired of insecurity and rejection and aged up with the violence their ties with home have now been broken (are without families). Abandonment makes the street children to care for themselves and survive without any help from their families. In this section this study will show the gaps that the authors and law making bodies have failed to address in their studies. There are

various angles that are about to be discussed in this chapter that the authors have neglect to put in their studies regarding MVC.

3.1 Theoretical Literature

There are authors who reflect their work on the MVC such as Ennew (2000) who found the view that the children usually called street children seem to have the very opposite of a childhood. Many adults ignore them or think of them as a social nuisance. Others wants to rescue them. They are certainly mythical figures, either because they seems to be romantically free from adult worries, or because they appear to be particularly immoral or unusually pathetic victims. But they are not just outlaw or waif figures photographed as part of the urban scenery. They are individual children, each with his or her own, history, problems, needs and hopes. It is of the view that street children are important and they need to be protected as all other children who have families to support them.

The public image of the street children is portrayed by Ennew (2000, 13) as follows about their families: they have been abandoned by their families, they have been away from home because of sexual abuse. They are result of family breakdown, their families have disintegrated because of poverty, their fathers are abusive alcoholics, and they come from mother-headed families. About their futures: they will grow up to be criminals, they will not survive to adulthood, they cannot be rehabilitated and they turn into terrorist or revolutionaries. About the children they are starving, they are thieves, they have no choice but to be prostitutes, they are uncontrollably violent, they have lost all ability to feel emotions such as love, they do not know how to play, they have no morals, they are dependants on drugs and they are HIV-positive or have AIDS.

Therefore street children are faced with tough situations on the streets. These children have relationship with the street that is believed to be unsuitable and inadequate for their mental,

physical and social development (Man (2000, 40)). The need for children to be protected by the law is important, thus the law will help to enforce the legal rights bequeath to the street children.

3.1.1 Children Rights

As Nolan (2007) wrote in her book that working to prepare children and young people for a full, happy and satisfying life is a privilege, but it also comes a huge responsibility. Nowhere is this responsibility clearer than in the work you will do to achieve this unit. Children have rights, but these are not just a repeat of those of adults-children's rights recognize the fact that they are often in a position of having no power to protect themselves or to fight for their rights. Nolan talked about the importance of children in the society. She sees children and young people as vulnerable to the environment; therefore children and young people need support and protection from adults. Also she talks about children's rights in protect them from danger. But Nolan only based her study in fighting for the interest of children and young people who have parents or guardian. She did not talk of children who strive to take care of themselves on streets. Therefore, there was a need for the study to talk about most vulnerable children because they have needs and rights just as other children.

3.1.2 Sustainable Environment

Still Nolan (2007) keep saying that looking after the wellbeing of children and young people and doing everything possible to safeguard and protect them, underpins must of the work you are doing. The issues of rights, wellbeing and protection are interlinked and during your work for this unit, you will see how they all come together to create the right environment to give children and young people the best possible life chances. Nolan talked about the future of the children and the young person. She was saw children should be

guided with their rights and safety, she also emphasized in creating a better environment which is suitable for children. When it comes to environment she did not talk about the hardship the MVC face in their lives. The environment that MVC lives are unsafe and hazardous to their health. There live in street, damp, slumps, garbage areas and ocean sites. These mentioned areas are not a good place for a child to be raised because it is filled with drug users, hooligans, gangs, diseases and other factors that can endanger their lives.

Larson *et al.* (2002) continue to express his point that this is why environment that adolescents experience are critical. As adolescents take key developmental steps, the daily contexts of their lives are vital influences that can hinder or foster the development of health and wellbeing. As adolescents spend less time in a family and more time in new contexts which peers, in the community, in a work setting, and in romantic or sexual relationships these contexts can maintain wellbeing, support resiliency, or increase risk. Larson's work only recognizes adolescences children who have families or people to care for them. But he neglected to talk about the adolescences that their development are unstable due to lack of care and guidance. Not all adolescences in the street have parents or elders to guide them about the lessons of life, without guidance they are left to teach themselves how to survive in the world. And without support these street adolescence are in risk of dying at young age, mentally disturbed or prisoned.

3

Chowdhury *et al.* (2002) expressed that young children's home environment has a major impact on them. Their parents, siblings, grandparents and other relations largely establish their developmental environments and members of their community. The family is the child's initial and most important source of stimulation. It is in family that children first learn socialization skills and where their initial emotional, physical and intellectual needs

are met and get shape. In psychological theorization environment has always been regarded as a crucial factor.

Chowdhury (2002) consider the family pillar, that family is the pillar for any child. Family is important and a child needs a family to shape him or her for the future. But in his work he only considered children who are blessed with families. But there are other who had crisis when they were born or growing up, maybe their parents died, abandon them or mentally ill. And these children are left alone without any protection and care, a result that they grow up without knowing family love.

3.1.3 Nutrition and Health

Furthermore, Larson *et al.* (2002) is of the view that adolescent is a critical developmental period with long term implications for the health and wellbeing of the individual and the society as a whole. The most significant factors to adolescent's health are found in their environment and in the choices and opportunities for health enhancing or health compromising behaviors that these contexts present (eg exposure to violence, support families). Larson in his book which reflected mostly about the health of the adolescence in the environment. Those adolescences should be protected from violence and danger. They should avoid peer pressures and bad surrounding.

Larson (2002) has neglected to include adolescences that live in the street with no person to care about their health and security. Adolescences who are vulnerable in the street find different ways such as being beggars or thieves just to survive in the world. These children have relationship with the street that is believed to be unsuitable and inadequate for their mental, physical and social development. Their lives are surrounded with hardship in food, shelter, security and clothing. And because there is no guidance and protection they have to care for themselves, the fact which turns them vulnerable to the evils of the world.

Muss (1980) also noted in his book that children depend on their parents for food, shelter, a feeling of belonging and emotional support. It is true that children cannot tender for themselves they need support from parents or guardians. But children who do not have parents or guardians are left to tender for themselves for food, shelter, clothing and comfort. There is a need for children who are vulnerable to have support from the society and live like other children with support, love and care.

3.1.4 Education

Zigler *et al.* (1987,) incorporated the thoughts of legendary John Locke who asserted that education and experience are fundamental determinants of child development. It was his belief that the child's mind, at birth, is a *tabula rasa*, or blank slate, which is therefore receptive to all types of learning. Locke believed that since the child comes into the world with a wholly unformed or blank mind, education and guidance are essential during the childhood years. Further more education is important to children, all children need education so as to learn and grow intellectually. Without education the mind of a child becomes an empty vessel. Also talked about the importance of children's education but he did not draw his attention to children who cannot afford education. Street children do not attend schools or vocational training. There is no person who can support them therefore they end up educating themselves on the way of life about surviving in the streets.

Zigler *et al.* (1987, 7) young children were considered to be as yet unformed adults with few, if any, thoughts, feelings, or abilities. It was the task of parents and educators to teach children to become active and contributing members of society. Believed that the tasks of adult in the child's life were not to teach and train the child but to provide the child of the opportunities to explore and to learn. Children depend on parents and educators to teach them and facilitate them with the right education which is to be used in their lives. The adults need to care for the children and teach them to take the right passage of life, but if

the children are raised in negative and violent manners they are likely to turn up to be hooligans and criminals. Children future is determined with the raising of the child. If child is raised in good morals and principles then that child will be know the importance of life, but otherwise the child will not know the importance of his life and will end up having negative thoughts always.

3.1.5 Protection towards Children

Goncu (1999) illustrated that these categories so valued by mainstream research prove insufficient to penetrate into local knowledge about children's development in their own cultures. Argue that to understand children's development in a given culture we need to understand that culture's particular definitions and goals of development for its children. Developing the children based in how culture can help a child development and culture destroy a child.

Meadows (1993) in Tanzania value their cultures; a child might be immoral and lacks manners which is a shame to a family. In order to avoid that shame they isolate the child to survive alone. Also in other cultures there are believes such as albino or cripple are bad man in a family and they should be killed or isolated, these cultures tends to live a child vulnerable and wondering in the streets for survival. Still obvious in the third world, where half or more of the children in many countries suffer from some degree of malnutrition and around one child in twenty is severely malnourished. Generally about all the children around the world who are suffered malnutrition, but they are street children who are more affected with malnutrition because of lack of nutrition. MVC eat spoiled, rotten, trashed or expired foods or stay hungry without having any food, in this circumstance it is likely for a child to suffer malnutrition.

Meadows (1993), the classic hypothesis was that under nutrition during the vulnerability of a critical period early in life would seriously distort the development of the brain, and,

because of brain determines the character and intelligence of the person, would seriously distort his or her cognitive performance. The brains of children who die of starvation are lighter in weight contain fewer cells and less total protein than normal. It is true to what Meadow says that children who die of starvation suffer from malnutrition. Also malnutrition affects children's brain as they decrease the brain intelligence. Therefore MVC are most likely to be stupid or lack knowledge because their brain cannot process information due to malnutrition.

3.1.6 Need for a Family for Children

Bruce (2002), all children depend completely on an adult to meet all their needs, but the way in which these needs are met may vary. Basic needs must be fulfilled food, cleanliness, sleep, rest and activity, protection from infection and injury, intellectual stimulation, relationships and social contacts, shelter, warmth, clothing, fresh air and sunlight, love and consistence and continuous affection, access to health care, appreciation, praise and recognition of effort or achievements, security and nurture. Bruce only talked about children having support when they are raised and nurtured. But he neglected to talk about MVC while they are also important. MVC need care as other children who have parents or guardians. They need food, relationship with people surrounding them, rest, sleep and activities which children are supposed to be involved.

3.1.7 Efforts to Help Street Children

Lugalla and Mbwambo (1999), currently urban street are seen as a problem which further compounds the nature of the urban crisis. Politicians, policy-makers and urban planners seem to be helpless in their efforts to either resolve the problem or to assist street children and have so far failed to prescribe plausible solutions which are realistic, down-to-earth and concrete. In fact, the official government attitude towards street children has been very negative.

Street children are considerable to be hooligans, vagabonds and prone to commit crimes. As a result of this, they have been a target of harassment by law enforcement organizations; there are many cases of street children being beaten by police, detained and sometimes repatriated to their rural homes. Nevertheless, these draconian measures have not provided long-term solutions to this social problem. The number of the politicians, policy-makers and urban planners has failed to help these street children. The writer based their findings in finding problems street children encounter than helping them to solve the problem.

It is true the street children are perceived as hooligans, vagabonds and criminals because of their way of life. The police who should protect these children, they also use their authorities to humiliate, threaten or harass these MVC. These children need an authority which will stand by them and protect them, but if every sphere of the government turns they won't have protection of any kind which will destroy their lives Lugalla and Mbwambo (1999).

3.2 Empirical Literature

There are many researchers and reporters that reported about children. These reports shows the important and wellbeing of children in the society. They made studies to cover the statistic lives on children and problems they encounter in everyday lives. There are many reports and research made regards children, but a few that are important to this study are s follows:

3.2.1 Relationship between Street Children and Police Force

McApplhine (2008), in Tanzania the police officers often do not understand the causes that push children onto the streets and into situations where they may have to beg, steal, sleep

rough. Children and youth are frequently detained at police stations on charges of vagrancy and begging, and are often treated unfairly and not given sufficient guidance and support as to their rights and options for the future. This situation is exacerbated by the council and District Authorities who periodically instruct the police to round-up street children. McApplhine (2008), identified 21 children who were imprisoned in Kisongo adult jail at Moshi. Once detained children are exposed to violence and abuse and held in the company of adult criminals. The police officers treatment against street children, that they see these children as criminals already they do not have sympathy on their lives difficultness.

Ennew (2000) observed that violence toward children on the streets is carried out by local police, who have had little in the way of education and training, encouraged implicitly or explicitly by certain section of the local public. Once the street children are apprehended they are treated as older criminal and even detained in the same room with adult criminals. This is cruelty to children because they are not treated in a way a criminal child is treated; instead the child is being treated as an adult criminal. And once the child is in the room with an adult criminal he learns more negative attitudes and behaviour and after the release the child grows to be more dangerous to the society. Police is a law enforcing authority they should help the children and not condemned them criminals while they are young and still learning so there is a chance for them to change.

3.2.2 Statistics Results Regarding Child Behavior

McApplhine (2008) recently conducted a census of street children and youth in Moshi and Arusha. Results reveals that 53% of children and youth reported that their parents or another adult in the household swore, insulted, put them down or acted in a way those they thought they might be physically hurt. Notably, 61% of those interviewed said that an adult had pushed, grabbed, slapped, or thrown something at them and/or ever hit them so hard

that they marks or were injured sometimes, often or very often. This indicates that physical abuse may be normalizing in adult behavior. Remarkably, in this census, 19% said that they had been the victims of this behavior “very often”. There is considerable stigma in Tanzania around disclosing abuse and, as such, numbers of children being abused may in fact be higher.

McAplphine (2008) shows that parents and the people surrounding them are highly contributors in destroying children’s lives through insulting, violence and abuses. His report covered children and youth who have homes and others lives with their parents. Still a child with parents is affected with such behaviors, just imagine those who are vulnerable in the streets how difficult their lives being. Because these street children in the streets live with drug dealers and users, prostitutes, hooligans, thieves, murders and all kind of evil are in the streets. These children being surrounded with such people are risky to their lives.

Wellbeing (2010) Investment in children’s health is a potentially powerful mechanism of building human capital, generating sustainable growth. Tanzania spent about 16.2 per cent of its total expenditure on health in 2008, which is much more than the African median value 9.1 per cent. Tanzania has demonstrated its pledge by increasing its health expenditure during the period 2004 – 2008 that exceeded the Abuja commitment of 15 per cent in 2007 and 2008. The Government of Tanzania financed about 93 per cent of EPI vaccine in 2007, which is an indication of its commitment to the health of children. The report shows Tanzania spends a lot of money for the health purposes. Meaning health is an issue in Tanzania just as in every other country. The problem with the health expenditures the Government spends re to help able and normal level citizens. There is no budget for health set aside special for MVC. MVC are helpless and need health care to help them with diseases, accidents, infections and mentally disorder. The system regarding health in Tanzania does not benefit to MVC at all.

3.2.3 Mechanisms on Dealing with the Street Children

3.2.3.1 Media

The media is a branch that can reach a lot of people in the community. Through radios, televisions, newspaper and websites information can be easily circulate and quickly spread. Ngowi (2012) saw media as it can influence the way people perceive the world, and therefore are in a prime position to shape attitudes towards children's rights. Through their work, the media can influence the government and the general public to effect changes in favour of children such as to share information on child rights both challenges and achievements especially in education, health, and hygiene/sanitation and child protection, Organize media seminars to share information and build capacity to understand budgets and their importance to achieving child rights, raise awareness about children's rights and responsibilities through various media outlets. Assist the media in promoting and protecting the rights of children and reporting on failures or neglect of children's rights and assist the media in promoting and protecting the rights of children and reporting on failures or neglect of children's rights.

Media plays a very important role as it covers a wide range of the community. Even educating the community on child's right through the media will reach many people comparing to door to door education. Therefore, through media problems facing street children can be recognized by the Government, NGOs and families in the community.

3.2.3.2 Government

Government plays an important part in improving the living standard of street children as Ngowi (2012) viewed that the main purpose of the government is to monitor whether spending is leading to desirable outcomes for children. The main indicators include: access to quality pre-primary, primary and secondary education; access to health care; access to

clean water; maternal mortality rates; infant mortality rates; malnourishment; and gender disparity in primary and secondary schools. The main sources of data for assessing whether spending is achieving progress are: Tanzania Demographic and Health Survey (TDHS), Tanzania Reproductive and Child Health Survey (TRCHS), Tanzania HIV and AIDS and Malaria Indicators Survey (THMIS), Tanzania Bureau of Statistics (TBS), Zanzibar Office of Chief Government Statistician (OCGS) and Poverty and Human Development Report (PHDR). For example, the PHDR 2011 shows that Tanzania is making some progress in reducing child and infant mortality, although the rates are still too high.

The Government established laws which protect children from danger such as Law of the Child, The Affiliation law, Penal code, the Special Offence Sexual Provision Act or the Law of Marriage Act that protects the street children. UNICEF (2009, 17) provided that a local government authority shall have a duty to safeguard and promote the welfare of the child within its area of jurisdiction as under Section 94(1) Part VIII LCA sets out the mandate and duties of LGA to: safeguard children and promote reconciliation between parents and children: Keep a register of the most vulnerable children and provide them with assistance Social Welfare Officers, key role take necessary steps to ensure that the child is not subjected to harm (section 20) Receive referrals Carry out investigations Safeguard children by referring the case to court provide counseling to the children and family.

3.2.3.3 Non-Government Organisation

UNICEF and other NGOs mission is to protect the children by finding solution which will prevent violence and torture to street children. Gomi (2011) said that UNICEF is working closely with Tanzania's Multi- Sector Task Force on Violence against Children, led by the Ministry of Community Development, Gender and Children. The Task Force is responsible for guiding the Violence against Children survey and overseeing the development and

implementation of a National Plan of Action to Prevent and Respond to Violence against Children, involving the police, justice system, health and social welfare services, HIV/AIDS sector, education and civil society. This multisector plan reflects work that is ongoing to strengthen child protection systems and seeks to support and expand upon existing national efforts to prevent and respond to all forms of violence, abuse and exploitation against children.

UNICEF (2013) report projected one million children had been orphaned (lost one or both parents) by 2009. Roughly 12% of ‘most vulnerable children’ are separated from their siblings, and an estimated 59,000 children below 15 years of age are living with HIV and AIDS (United Republic of Tanzania (URT), all of which severely compromise these children’s Physical, emotional and intellectual development. From the perspective of children, it also matters whether approaches to increase income or improve quality of life receive priority, and how to effectively identify and reach marginalised children who often lack a family or adult to advocate for them. In a context of generalized insecurity every child is vulnerable to economic, health, environmental and livelihood shocks. Given the absence of formalised social and child protection systems in Tanzania and the reliance on community, faith-based, NGO or volunteer efforts to respond to individual cases of extreme risk, children often have to experience adversity and trauma before getting assistance and the assistance they receive may not respond to their vulnerability or be provided by the actor with the statutory authority to do so.

3.2.3.4 Family

Families are the originated source of street children. Due to the dysfunctional families that forces the children on streets. Children run from the families because of abuse, death of parents, assault, tortures, violence or sexual intercourse. In order to solve the problems of street children there is a need to start concentrating in solving the problems that are in the

families. UNICEF focused in families in establishing action plan to MVC. Families are the root problem causing street children. UNICEF (2013) reported that there are hopes that services for vulnerable children will improve, especially in light of the second National Costed Plan of Action for Most Vulnerable Children (2013– 2017), which was developed with UNICEF technical support in 2012. The new plan aims to identify the most vulnerable children early on and prevent them from sinking deeper into poverty and deprivation. It also focuses on increasing children's access to quality basic social services and empowering families and communities to look after the children in their midst.

3.2.3.3 Orphanages Home

These are private sectors which help to shelter and care for street children. The orphanage homes provide homes for street children and ensure their needs are met. Myovela (2012) said Children in orphanages and other vulnerable child populations (homeless, exploited, adopted, refugees) as entire populations are increasingly seen to have high rates of mental health problems including PTSD; in Tanzania research has shown living conditions of orphans expose them to more traumatic stressors than non-orphans who have protectors. However, lack of consistent care giving, skill level and mental health of caregivers is an increasing concern.

Myovela (2012) studied that independent predictors of internalising problems to be sex (females were found to be higher than males on internalising problems), going to bed hungry, no reward for good behaviour, not currently attending school, as well as being an orphan and as is well established a significant number of people contemplating suicide will suffer from depression. In Tanzania there are 19 orphanages in Dar es Salaam. Only one orphanage listed with the Tanzania Ministry of Health and Social Welfare runs under full government sponsorship. All others are linked to faith based organizations, non-governmental organizations or private initiatives. An increase in applications for

registration of orphanages has been noted over the past three years. Although many orphanages are being established in Tanzania there is no system of monitoring standards of care.

Although Orphanages should be an intervention of last resort and temporary solution. All other options should be explored before placing a child in an orphanage. If it is selected as a care option, it should be used only under these specific circumstances: for a limited time; based on assessment of the child and family situation; according to appropriate international regulations and oversight; and be as family-like as possible. The orphanages contain a lot of number of orphanages that becomes so difficult for the center to give care and equal attention to all children. This should be rectified and changed.

3.2.3.3 Other Sources

Institutions or private sectors also can help in dealing with the street children. Every member of the community needs to ensure street children are protected. Gomi (2011) saw in order for problem of street children to be solved we have to ensure that lawyers, judges, police, social workers and other professionals are trained and understand how to implement the Law of the Child Act and to know the factors that expose children to risk of abuse and neglect and to put in place appropriate measures for prevention and response. Also to establishing Gender and Children's Desks in all police stations staffed by trained police officers sensitive to situation of children and families affected by violence.

3.2 Policy Reviews

Children are protected by policies formulated in Tanzania. There are policies that are established which protect the rights of children in health, life, education, entertainment and religious. It is important to have the best interest of a child in a front line so as to protect the coming generation. Children are vulnerable and in secured beings, they cannot care for

themselves because they lack the state of mind to think. Therefore the law established laws which give rights to children.

3.3.1 Abuses to Children

The policy in MKOMBOZI center for street children (2006) in standard 6 states that abuse happens to male and female children of all ages, races, religions and genders. Some children, such as those with physical and/ or mental disability are particularly vulnerable. Prejudice and discrimination may prevent some children from getting the help they need. Mkombozi commits to taking all the necessary steps to ensure that all children are protected and receive the support they need. This principle protects the children against abuses that causes physical pain and mental disabilities. The policy regarded children as vulnerable beings that they need protection that is why they implemented this policy. But the policy failed to explain how they are going to help these children from being abused. Because there is need of different methods to help the children from being abused, and the policy should have implement those methods to help them in observation of their policy.

3.3.2 Relationship between the street children and the community

The policy in MKOMBOZI center for street children (2006) in standard 8 states that everyone in contact with the children has a role to play in their protection, but they can only carry out this role effectively and confidently if they have the right attitude towards children, are sufficiently aware of child protection issues and have the necessary knowledge and skills to keep children safe. This means learning opportunities are necessary for staff to develop and maintain the necessary attitudes, skills and knowledge to keep children safe. This policy ensures that people that surrounds the children have great knowledge towards the children. They need to have skills and knowledge of protecting the children from harm and danger. The policy ensures to educate all the staff at the facilities

in the right means living with the children. But the policy did not reveal the circumstances that a staff will not be able to cope with the teachings, therefore the measures to ensure that all staff are determined to protect the children.

Child Development Policy (1996) States that the basic rights of the child are frequently violated by the community, parents and guardians who have been left to bring up children and care for them and their interests without taking into account their economic status, education, traditions and customs and the environment in which they live. This policy covers the community, parents and guardians as the important role that affects the upbringing of children. But it has forgotten the greatest authority among all is the Government. The Government is to ensure all the people within the country are protected from any harm especially children because they are the vulnerable nature and they need protection more than adults. The policy should also indicate the importance of Government in the upbringing of child, because a child needs the Government for safety.

The Law of the Marriage Act, Cap.29 R.E 2002 under section 129 states that Save where an agreement or order of court otherwise provides, it shall be the duty of a man to maintain his infant children, whether they are in his custody or the custody of any other person, either by providing them with such accommodation, clothing, food and education as may be reasonable having regard to his means and station in life or by paying the cost thereof. It shall be the duty of a woman to maintain or contribute to the maintenance of her infant children if their father is dead or his whereabouts are unknown or if and so far as he is unable to maintain them.

The law protects children who have parents to be maintained and supported when their parents are divorced or separated. This way the children will not be affected with the change of situation in their marriage. The law only recognizes children who are born within the marriage but wedlock children are not recognized because their parents were not

married. Unfortunately, when wedlock children are disserted the law cannot help them because it does not recognize them. Once a child is disserted after the death of a mother and the father neglects his responsibility to the child, the child has to tend for himself and survive to find safety through the streets because he has nowhere to go.

3.3.3 Child Labour

The Employment and Labour Relation Act No.6 of 2004 under section 5(1) states that “A child of fourteen years of age may only be employed to do light work, which is not likely to be harmful to the child's health and development; and does not prejudice the child's attendance at school, participation in vocational orientation or training programmes approved by the competent authority or the child's capacity to benefit from the instruction received.” The Law protects the child from dangerous employments and opt education to come first before employment.

There is an age a child is allowed to work but there are conditions to be fulfilled. Such conditions as attending school and the employment should not stop the child from his gaining knowledge. But the law did not stipulate its enforcement to the society, the reality children work in dangerous environments such as mining and industries but there is no implementation of the law. Also MVC in the streets cannot afford even going to school due to lack of uniform, shelter, food and safety, they have to work so as to tend for themselves. The Government enacted these laws but they are not implemented and children get hurt and there is no protection for them, the law is toothless, Act No.6 of 2004.

3.3.4 Punishment against Child Abuse

The Penal Code Cap 16 R.E 2002 under section 169A states that “ Any person who, having the custody, charge or care of any person under eighteen years of age, ill treats, neglects or abandons that person or causes female genital mutilation (FGM) or carries or

causes to be carried out female genital mutilation or procures that person to be assaulted, ill-treated, neglected or abandoned in a manner likely to cause him suffering or injury to health, including injury to, or loss of, sight or hearing, or limb or organ of the body or any mental derangement, commits the offence of cruelty to children.” The law protects the children from being ill-treated, abandoned, or neglected; also from being harm in any way such as FGM that will endangers the child health.

The law cares about the child health, mental disability, abuse and cruelty to children. But the law did not cover protection to MVC. It does not recognize children who lives in the streets and exposed to every danger a child should not be endangered. The law should have given priority to MVC because they do not have security or protection from anywhere, it is important for them to be safe from the dangers surrounding them, Cap 16 R.E 2002.

3.3.5 Conclusion

It is important for children rights to be preserved even to street children because they are still children and they need their rights to survive. Children are our future whether they are in streets or in families, but the efforts to help them and guide them will determine how they will turn to be in the future. The work done by the authors regarding children have helped the society to be aware of various factors that hinders children such as health, security, education, love and caring.

MVC is a worldwide problem which needs attention as an estimated 10% children around the world on the streets whilst some still have links with their families, others don't poverty or abuse has driven them away. These children survive through begging, petty crime or work in the informal economy. They sleep by the roadside, in doorways or parks, or in abandoned buildings. Many sell their bodies and drug use among children is high It

has been observed the street children lives in a difficult life which led them to involve in activities that are illegal and harmful to them, Man (2000).

Yussuf (2009) there were 2.2 Million orphans and vulnerable children in Tanzania, of which half (1.1 Million) are established as MVC. Supporting the MVC in Tanzania is a challenge as most of the interventions are not sustainable, for instance education support is mainly scholastic materials not promotion vocational training skills. There is importance in helping the MVC in Tanzania. Due to the gap lacked in other literatures.

CHAPTER FOUR

PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

4.0 Introduction

In this chapter the researcher will stages all the plan activities regarding the project. This part of the project is linked to all other chapters of research. This chapter provides the plan of the project, outcome after the accomplishment of the project and the importance of the project.

The plan project will reflect the objectives set to be achieved at the end of this project. These projects are to have knowledge in children rights, to improve psychological sessions towards children and to ensure children understand their rights.

Also inorder to achieve the objective of the project there is a need for the following activities as to conduct training among the Malaika Kids center staff members, create awareness on children rights to the center, to conduct awareness to the orphanages, to conduct therapy sessions to the children and record keeping to activities conducted for the project.

4.1 Products and outputs

The project started in November, 2012 by conducting of community needs assessment and ended in May, 2013. This project was executed through interviews, observations, questionnaire and focus group discussions. The outputs of all activities under the project will be organised in the following sequence:

Table 4.1 Products and Outputs

PROJECT OUT PUTS	PROJECT PRODUCTS
Training on the Malaika Kids center staffs members	10 staffs attended training to increase Efficient and dedicated to 200 children benefits on education
Establishing therapy sessions with children	200 students attended therapy exercise so as to children from psychological disorder syndrome
Awareness on children rights	10 staff participate on children rights workshop to increase more knowledge and skills to importance of children in the community

4.2 Project Planning

Table 4.2 Project Planning

Project Objectives	Activities	Resource Required	Responsible person	Timeline
To have knowledge in children rights	To conduct training regarding children rights	Time, stationary, refreshment, place, statutes and legislations, participants	CED student, Malaika Kids Staff members	Dec. 2012
	Create awareness on the legal issues involving children	Time, stationary, refreshment, place, participants	CED student, Malaika Kids Staff members	Dec. 2012
To improve psychological session towards children	To conduct awareness on the important of child mental abilities	Time, stationary, refreshment, participants	CED student, Malaika Kids Staff members	Jan. 2013
	To observe children historical background	Time, stationary, participants	CED student, Malaika Kids Staff members	Feb. 2013
To ensure children understand their rights	To spend time with the children	Time, stationary, participants	CED student, , Malaika Kids Staff members	March. 2013
	Monitoring and observing that children rights are enforced	Time, stationary, participants	CED student, , Malaika Kids Staff members	Apr. 2013
	Preparation on project write-up and submission	Time, stationary	CED student	May.2013

Table 4.2 shows the planning of the project which includes the objectives, activities, resource required, responsible person and timeline. The plan ensures a proper organised project which will be achieved at the end of the day.

4.2.1 Implementation Plan (Logical Framework)

Table 4.3 Implementation Plan

Project Goal	Variable Indicators	Means of verification	Assumptions
To Increase in legal awareness by May, 2013	Getting support from legal Institutions	Applying for legal assistance from legal sectors	Income level will increased
Overall goal: Improved quality of life of orphans & vulnerable children	i. Improved nutritional status for children ii. good shelter for the children iii. good quality self-sustaining education iv. improved health standards	i. Primary health care reports from health workers, health centres and clinics ii. School reports from teachers and head teachers	i. Support from Kinondoni Municipality ii. support from Donors and other NGO's or funders guaranteed
Objective: 1 To have knowledge in children rights			
Output: Increased legal awareness in children rights	Increased engagement of, and dialogue between, community and all other development partners in children rights	Number of Staff members are trained and become conversant with the children rights and Children protected	Professional development and conversant with the children rights
Activities			
To conduct training regarding children rights	100% Malaika Kids center staffs participated	Evaluation report on capacity building / training programme on community based approaches	Suitable training conducted

Create awareness on the legal issues involving children	Number of meetings conducted to the staff members and the children	Understanding in importance of children rights	Feasible alternative solutions are available and are accepted by the community
Objective: 2 To improve psychological session towards children			
Output: Help the children with mental disorder	Reduction of trauma to children	Observing the children behaviours	Assumes that all children are eager and willing to attend school
Activities			
To conduct awareness on the important of child mental abilities	Various therapy sessions were conducted to the children	Observing the child mental behaviours	Formation of trust and openness from the children
To observe children historical background through their behaviours	Conducting various activities with children	Create relationship with children	Good participation from the children
Objective: 3 To ensure children understand their rights			
Output: Importance of children to be aware of their rights	Increased legal knowledge to children	Cooperation from the staff members	New attitude to Children to discussion on children rights awareness
Activities			
To spend time with the children	CED student and Staff members participated	Conducted various activities with the children	Trust was formed
Monitoring and observing children rights are enforced	CED student and Staff members participated	New policies were formed	Children rights were protected
Preparation on project write-up and submission	Proposal writing	Application writing to seek legal support from legal institutions	Legal support will increase

Implementation plan ensures that the objectives and goals in the project are well structured and organised. It provides the variable indicators, means of verification and assumptions in implementing the objectives of the project. There is need for a good organised logical framework in order to achieve the required outcomes of the project.

4.2.2 Inputs

For the project to be implemented there are resources that the researcher encounter. The following are the resources that have been used during the project implementation such as financial costs, time, materials, venue and human resource. For the training to be accomplished the researcher spent 336,600/= Tanzania shillings to achieve the project objective.

Table 4.4 Project Inputs

Inputs	Quantities	Cost
Training venue	(10,000/= for 2days)	20,000/=
Participants (Malaika kids staff members and Malaika kids children)	Refreshment and snacks	100,000/=
Stationary	Photocopies	8,600/=
	Writing pads (20x@1000)	20,000/=
	Maker pens (2boxes@3000)	6,000/=
	Flip charts (2pcsx@6000)	12,000/=
Training fee	(1per@50,000x2days)	100,000/=
Communication	Application letters and calls	20,000/=
Report writing	CED student and Malaika kids Center	50,000/=
TOTAL INPUT		336,600/=

4.2.3 Staffing Pattern

The project was implemented with collaboration with host organisation Malaika Kids center and each staff has his/her role and responsibilities to accomplish.

Table 4.5 Staff Pattern

STAFF	RESPONSIBILITIES
Coordinator	To management all activities and functions at the centre. To direct all activities at the centre
Assistance Coordinator	Supervise the developments of the projects, facilitate, budget, search for funds to implement project activities, and providing technical support. Act as a coordinator and monitoring the activities
Secretary	To keep all records involving the center
Advisor	To give moral support to the center Provide ideas for the projects
CED student	Monitoring the project, providing technical assistance, organise and supervise all project activities. Designing the project, budgeting search project fund

4.2.4 Project Budget

In order to implement the project there is need to have a budget. A budget includes financial plan from the period the project commenced until the finalization. The total budget planned for the period of project implementation was 230,000/= Tanzanian shillings the table shows the financial budget of the project.

Table 4.6 Project Budget

Activities	Inputs/ Resources	Measurement unit Cost	Number of Units Days, Participants, Copies,	Budget

To conduct training regarding children rights	Three days	100,000/=	Lump sum	100,000/=
Create awareness on the legal issues involving children	Two days	20,000/=	Lump sum	20,000/=
To conduct awareness on the important of child mental abilities	One day	20,000/=	Lump sum	20,000/=
To observe children historical background through their behaviours	Four days	20,000/=	Lump sum	20,000/=
To spend time with the children	Three days	20,000/=	Lump sum	20,000/=
Monitoring and observing children rights are enforced	Three days	20,000/=	Lump sum	20,000/=
Preparation on project write-up and submission	Two days	30,000/=	Lump sum	30,000/=
TOTAL				230,000/=

4.3 Project Implementation

Table 4.7 Project Implementation

Objectives	Activities	Indicators	Means of Variation	Resources	Responsible person	Timeline
To have knowledge in children rights	To conduct training regarding children rights	Malaika Kids center staffs participated	Increased knowledge in legal matters	Time, stationary, refreshment, place, statutes and legislations, participants	CED student, Malaika Kids Staff members	Dec. 2012
	Create awareness on the legal	Number of meetings conducted	Understanding in importance	Time, stationary, refreshment	CED student, Malaika Kids Staff	Dec. 2012

	issues involving children	to the staff members and the children	of children rights	t, place, participants	members	
To improve psychological session towards children	To conduct awareness on the important of child mental abilities	Various therapy sessions were conducted to the children	Observing the child mental behaviours	Time, stationary, refreshment, participants	CED student, Malaika Kids Staff members	Jan. 2013
	To observe children historical background through their behaviours	Conducting various activities with children	Create relationship with children	Time, stationary, participants	CED student, Malaika Kids Staff members	Feb. 2013
To ensure children understand their rights	To spend time with the children	CED student participated	Conducted various activities with the children	Time, stationary, participants	CED student, , Malaika Kids Staff members	
	Monitoring and observing that children rights are enforced	Staff members participated	New policies were formed	Time, stationary, participants	CED student, , Malaika Kids Staff members	Apr. 2013
	Preparation on project write-up and submission	Proposal writing	Application writing to seek legal support from legal institutions	Time, stationary	CED student	May .2013

The project implementation table above shows the structured implementation of the project activities which have been conducted since November, 2012 to May 2013.

The said activities was shown in the Gantt chart below:

Training was conducted to Malaika kids care givers in December, 2012. The training was conducted for two weeks between the CED students and Malaika kids care givers. The training sections covered child rights to life, also there was a topic in importance of children in the society, emotional impact to MVC and solutions in dealing with the street children.

Awareness on the legal issues involving children was conducted through focus group discussion, research and report evaluation. This was conducted in Dec 2012. In creating awareness there was participation from every staff members through the process of question and answer.

There was a need in conducting awareness on the important of child mental abilities. This was done through training and researches. Understanding child mentability it helps to recognize the problems a child faces. Through closeness and togetherness shows caring and assuring protection, a child develop a sense of trust and becomes easy to read her emotional and moods. The training session was conducted in January, 2013 to study child psychology.

Observation of child's historical background was conducted though close interactions between Malaika Kid's children with the staff members and CED student. This was done

through story telling, games, singing, brainstorming and prayers. This activity took place from Feb, 2013 to March, 2013 when the CED student participated but it is an on going process because children are hard to express their emotions especially elder children. More time was needed to spend with the children because they were the victims of this project.

After the finalization of the training sessions, focus group discussion and various meetings on April, 2013 the CED student observed whether the staff members of Malaika kids center are advocated in ensuring children's rights are enforced. As the main objective is to ensure legal awareness in most vulnerable children's rights to the community of Malaika kids center. Thus, the implementation of the project used different methods which are important in ensuring effective results are achieved.

Table 4.7 Project implementation (Ghantt Chart)

Activities	Timeframe						Resource/Inputs	Responsible
	2012		2013					
	D	J	F	M	A	M		
To conduct training regarding children rights							Time, stationary, refreshment, place, statutes and legislations, participants	CED student, Malaika Kids Staff members
Create awareness on the legal issues involving children							Time, stationary, refreshment, place, participants	CED student, Malaika Kids Staff members
To conduct awareness on the important of child mental abilities							Time, stationary, refreshment, participants	CED student, Malaika Kids Staff members
To observe children historical background through their behaviours							Time, stationary, participants	CED student, Malaika Kids Staff members
To spend time with the children							Time, stationary, participants	CED student, , Malaika Kids Staff members
Monitoring and observing that							Time, stationary, participants	CED student, , Malaika Kids Staff members

children rights are enforced								
Preparation on project write-up and submission							Time, stationary	CED student

Table 4.7 shows the summary of the project implementation on the whole project. It breaks down the activities conducted from December, 2013 until May, 2013 providing the resources and the responsible person who implemented the project.

CHAPTER FIVE

PARTICIPATORY MONITORING AND EVALUATION

5.0 Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation

This chapter includes the process of monitoring and evaluating the project. It will indicate the things achieved during monitoring and evaluation period. As monitoring involves observation of the project since its commencement and the finalization but evaluation involves assessing the outcome of the project after its finalization.

These processes are important in this project to ensure that the project went along as it was planned. To ensure a successive project there is a need for a proper assessment and valuation of the project from the time it is in process, thus it involves participatory monitoring and evaluation.

Participatory monitoring includes activities such as measuring, recording, collecting, processing and communicating information to assist development project in the community. While participatory evaluation includes assessing the achievement of project goal, objectives and the outcome of the project.

Participatory monitoring and evaluation will be done in the Malaika Kids community at Mwinyijuma ward, Mwananyamala where the project is conducted to have knowledge in children rights, to improve psychological session towards children and to ensure children understand their rights. Therefore, monitoring and evaluation will be conducted as to measure the outcomes of the project.

5.1 Participatory Monitoring

Monitoring was used during the implementation stage of the project this was to compare the original plan and the actual monitoring results. This process will indicate whether the project is proceeding as it has been planned from the beginning. Therefore, the project objectives will be monitored and results will be compared to the original plan.

The participatory monitoring was done by the researcher with the help from the Malaika Kids center staff member who ensured the objects are met at the end of the project. The following methods were used during the participatory monitoring such as focus group discussion CED student conducted discussion with Malaika kids center staff members, CED student led a discussion with some guided questions and recorded the response from staffs members and the children.

Also the Malaika kids center provided the researcher with documents and reports which are recorded by the administration. These documents were used as part of participatory monitoring. Not forgetting the more essential monitoring process used was observation method. The researcher observed around the community. The observation included studying the impact the project affected the community through looking at the behavior and attitude of the Malaika kids center staff members and the children at the center.

5.1.1 Monitoring Information System

CEDPA (1994) defined Monitoring Information System as a system designed to collect and report information on a project and project activities to enable a manager to plan, monitor and evaluate the operations and performance of the project.

Monitoring was done through data collection and information given by Malaika Kids center, but the data was analysed by using Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) a special programme for data analysis, also the use of Microsoft Word to record and write down the research.

5.1.2 Participatory Monitoring Methods used to Community in the Monitoring of Action Planning

Action planning is the process of observing the on going activities of the research and recording the findings. During the participatory monitoring action plan was used for the day-to-day activities of an organization or project.

Table 5.1 Methods in Participatory Monitoring

Activities	Timeframe Begun (2012)	Complete (2013)	Responsible person	Responsible person	Outputs
To conduct training regarding children rights	Dec. 2012	Dec. 2012	CED student, Malaika Kids Staff members	CED student, Malaika Kids Staff members	Increase skills and knowledge on child law
Create awareness on the legal issues involving children	Dec. 2012	Dec. 2012	CED student, Malaika Kids Staff members	CED student, Malaika Kids Staff members	Increased skills and knowledge on children problems
To conduct awareness on the important of child mental abilities	Dec. 2013	Jan. 2013	CED student, Malaika Kids Staff members	CED student, Malaika Kids Staff members	Started therapy sessions
To observe children historical background through their	Jan. 2013	Feb. 2013	CED student, Malaika Kids Staff members	CED student, Malaika Kids Staff members	Create a close relationship with the

behaviours					children
To spend time with the children	Feb. 2013	March.2013	CED student, Malaika Kids Staff members	CED student, Malaika Kids Staff members	Understood the behaviors of the children
Monitoring and observing children rights are enforced	March. 2013	April.2013	CED student, Malaika Kids Staff members	CED student, Malaika Kids Staff members	New policies were formed
Preparation on project write-up and submission	April. 2013	May.2013	CED student	CED student	Assessment of the project

5.1.3 Participatory Monitoring Plan

Table 5.2 Participatory Monitoring Plan

Project Objectives	Activities	Variable Indicators	Outputs	Data source	Methods/ tools	Responsible person	Timeline
To have knowledge in children rights	To conduct training regarding children rights	100% Malaika Kids center staffs participated	Increase skills and knowledge on child law	Training materials	Training report	CED student, Malaika Kids Staff members	Dec. 2012
	Create awareness on the legal issues involving children	Number of meetings conducted to the staff members and the children	Increase d skills and knowledge on children problems	Training materials, project reports	records	CED student, Malaika Kids Staff members	Dec. 2012
To improve psychological session towards children	To conduct awareness on the important of child mental abilities	Various therapy sessions were conducted to the children	Started therapy sessions	Record from the psychological sessions	Meetings	CED student, Malaika Kids Staff members	Jan. 2013
	To observe children	Conducting various	Create a close	Malaika Kids	Individual discussion	CED student,	Feb. 2013

	historical background through their behaviours	activities with children	relationship with the children	center reports and participatory method		Malaika Kids Staff members	
To ensure children understand their rights	To spend time with the children	CED student and Staff members participated	Understood the behaviors of the children	Malaika Kids center reports and participatory method	Group discussion	CED student, , Malaika Kids Staff members	March. 2013
	Monitoring and observing that children rights are enforced	CED student and Staff members participated	New policies were formed	participatory method	Meetings and Group discussion	CED student, , Malaika Kids Staff members	Apr. 2013
	Preparation on project write-up and submission	Proposal writing	Assessment of the project	participatory method	Individual discussion	CED student	May. 2013

The participatory monitoring plan ensures that the objectives and goals in the project are well structured and organised. It provides the variable indicators, activities and outputs in monitoring the project. There is need for a good organised logical framework in order to achieve the required outcomes of the project.

5.1.4 Monitoring Results

The table below shows the actual monitoring on the project:

Table 5.3 Monitoring Results

Project Objectives	Activities	Variable Indicators	Actual Variable Indicators
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To have knowledge in children rights	To conduct training regarding children rights	100% Malaika Kids center staffs participated	90% participated in the training, other staff members have duties and responsibilities toward children
	Create awareness on the legal issues involving children	Number of meetings conducted to the staff members and the children	Meeting conducted to the staff members were successful but it was hard to get the children attention to listen but majority understood
To improve psychological session towards children	To conduct awareness on the important of child mental abilities	Various therapy sessions were conducted to the children	70% of the children were open with their problems but others especially elders children have trust issues
	To observe children historical background through their behaviours	Conducting various activities with children	95% of the children participated in sports, games, singing, drama and story time
To ensure children understand their rights	To spend time with the children	CED student and Staff members participated	99% of the children are orphans and 70% of the children do not have relatives or a close person they can depend outside the center
	Monitoring and observing that children rights are enforced	CED student and Staff members participated	Enforced new policies protecting the children
	Preparation on project write-up and submission	Proposal writing	Proposal was written and letter for application for legal aid was sent to legal institutions

The results of the project showed that there was big number of staff members who participated in the training, other staff members have duties and responsibilities toward children and the children showed cooperation to ensure awareness is recognized by every person in the community.

5.2 Participatory Evaluation

In this stage the project will involve evaluation process after the completion of the project. Thus, participatory evaluation is the process of assessing the project during

the implementation process. Evaluation many result in divisions such as continuation of the project, reviewing implementation strategy and drawing up lessons that can be applied to other project for sustainability of the project through exploiting resource without comprising the user of tomorrow. Participatory evaluation was done to measure the achievements of the activities of the objectives and the resource allocation.

Table 5.4 Evaluation Monitored

Project Objectives	Activities	Indicators	Actual Outcome
To have knowledge in children rights	To conduct training regarding children rights	100% Malaika Kids center staffs participated	Allocating more Most Vulnerable Children
	Create awareness on the legal issues involving children	Number of meetings conducted to the staff members and the children	Formed a legal department
To improve psychological session towards children	To conduct awareness on the important of child mental abilities	Various therapy sessions were conducted to the children	Increased more therapy sessions for the children
	To observe children historical background through their behaviours	Conducting various activities with children	Research on the records the historical backgrounds of the children
To ensure children understand their rights	To spend time with the children	CED student and Staff members participated	Spending more time with the children
	Monitoring and observing that children rights are enforced	CED student and Staff members participated	Improvements to children life standards such as going to school
	Preparation on project write-up and submission	Proposal writing by CED student	Accomplished the project

5.2.1 Performance Indicators

Table 5.5 Performance Indicators

Project Objectives	Activities	Indicators
To have knowledge in children rights	To conduct training regarding children rights	100% Malaika Kids center staffs participated
	Create awareness on the legal issues involving children	Number of meetings conducted to the staff members and the children
To improve psychological session towards children	To conduct awareness on the important of child mental abilities	Various therapy sessions were conducted to the children
	To observe children historical background through their behaviours	Conducting various activities with children
To ensure children understand their rights	To spend time with the children	CED student and Staff members participated
	Monitoring and observing that children rights are enforced	CED student and Staff members participated
	Preparation on project write-up and submission	Proposal writing by CED student

Table 5.5 provides the performance obtained during the evaluation of the project.

Thus there were 100% Malaika Kids center staffs participated, children in Malaika kids participated and the CED student that they had training , meetings and other activities.

5.2.2 Participatory Evaluation Methods

Table 5.6 Action planning method

Activities	Timeframe Begun (2012)	Complete (2013)	Responsible person	Outputs
To conduct training regarding children rights	Dec. 2012	Dec. 2012	CED student, Malaika Kids Staff members	Increase knowledge and skills on child law
Create awareness on the legal issues involving children	Dec. 2012	Dec. 2012	CED student, Malaika Kids Staff members	Increased skills and knowledge on children problems
To conduct awareness on the important of child mental abilities	Dec. 2013	Jan. 2013	CED student, Malaika Kids Staff members	Started therapy sessions
To observe children historical background through their behaviours	Jan. 2013	Feb.2013	CED student, Malaika Kids Staff members	Create a close relationship with the children
To spend time with the children	Feb. 2013	March.2013	CED student, Malaika Kids Staff members	Understood the behaviors of the children
Monitoring and observing that children rights are enforced	March. 2013	April.2013	CED student, Malaika Kids Staff members	New policies were formed
Preparation on project write-up and submission	April. 2013	May.2013	CED student	Assessment of the project

Table 5.6 shows the planning methods conducted which brought out the following outputs that Increase knowledge and skills on child law, Increased skills and knowledge on children problems, Started therapy sessions, Create a close relationship with the children, Understood the behaviors of the children and new policies were formed.

5.2.3 Project Evaluation Summary

Table 5.7 Project Evaluation Summary

Project Goal	Project Objectives	Activities	Indicators	Expected Outputs	Outputs
To assist Malaika Kids Center in getting support from legal Institutions	To have knowledge in children rights	To conduct training regarding children rights	100% Malaika Kids center staffs participated	Increase skills and knowledge on child law	Increase skills and knowledge on child law
		Create awareness on the legal issues involving children	Number of meetings conducted to the staff members and the children	Increased skills and knowledge on children problems	Increase d skills and knowledge on children problems
	To improve psychological session towards children	To conduct awareness on the important of child mental abilities	Various therapy sessions were conducted to the children	Started therapy sessions	Started therapy sessions
		To observe children historical background through	Conducting various activities with children	Create a close relationship with the children	Create a close relationship with the

		their behaviours			children
	To ensure children understand their rights	To spend time with the children	CED student and Staff members participate	Understood the behaviors of the children	Few children behaviors were understood
		Monitoring and observing that children rights are enforced	CED student and Staff members participate	New policies were formed	Few policies were formed
		Preparation on project write-up and submission	Proposal writing by CED student	Assessment of the project	Assessment of the project

Table 5.7 shows the performance on the project evaluation summary that after the completion of the project the following were achieved Increase in knowledge and skills on child law, Increased skills and knowledge on children problems, Started therapy sessions, Create a close relationship with the children, Understood the behaviors of the children and new policies were formed.

5.3 Project Sustainability

Project sustainability means how the project ensures its capacity to function regardless of the changes. There are some indicators to measure the sustainability of the project after its implementation. These indicators include; establishment of close relationship between staff members and the children, therapy sessions, increase more activities with the children and ensuring children are satisfied and happy with the environment.

5.3.1 Institutional Sustainability

The project is owned by the community members. To ensure long term sustainability the project has developed the clear mission, vision, objective, activities and organisation structure of Malaika Kid's center members which ensure sustainability of the project. Also project activities involved the Malaika Kid's center members and the children at Malaika kid center incorporated in their daily plans and activities. It also involved stakeholder like local Government Authority, police station, social welfare office, community members participated, Malaika kid's center, internal and external NGO's.

5.3.2 Political Sustainability

The sustainability of the project is practical collaborated with the government in policies such as Law of the Child, Local Government Authority and Malaika Kid's policies. The government desire to continue poverty eradication has ensured the political will to support the efforts of the project.

5.3.3 Financial Sustainability

Part of the purpose for this project is to find legal and financial support from the legal institutions, this will allow them to expand income generation activities and to increase household income to street children of Mwinyijuma ward. Financial sustainability will depend on charities and donations from different sectors.

5.3.4 Sustainability Indicators

Data collection on monitoring sustainability was done by using method and techniques. Participants observation done by visiting project to see if the activities were carried out as planned, second is focus group discussion was done purpose of gathering information from different people perspective and experiences on the project and report review was done by going through various reports of different activities that were organise.

CHAPTER SIX

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

6.0 Introduction

This is the last chapter of the project where the researcher gives its evaluation of the whole project. It is important to have this chapter as to show the review of the whole work and the researcher's thoughts after finalizing the project. Conclusion is the summarization of the work which regards the strength and weakness of the work in a whole, while Recommendation is the process of recommending alternatives in solving the problems. Since this is the most important part of the report, review of the result of the entire work has been done by summarizing the findings of the Community Need Assessment, literature review, project implementation, sustainability plan, project evaluation and monitoring.

6.1 Conclusion

6.1.1 Community Need Assessment (CNA)

The project originated from the community assessments as conducted in chapter one of this project. The CNA was used to find the community problems, source of the problems and assets which can be used to solve the identified problems. Through interview, questionnaire, observation and focus group discussion a number of informations were collected to help this project.

During the CNA the following were the most crucial problems in the Mwinyijuma community such as poor infrastructure, unavailability of water, electricity malfunction and high number of street children.

The greatest problem was electricity malfunction but due to financial incapacity the researcher opted a research on street children.

6.1.2 Literature Review

Literature review was conducted based on gathering information books, reports, government publications, progress reports, journals, statutes, researches, regulations and policies about the topic of street children. Therefore, this wide reading clarified the study as well as making it simple to the researcher. But there was difficult in finding literatures that based on street children as a whole because most authors have not indulged or based their works towards street children. But the few literatures have helped this research as herein below:

The findings from theoretical review shows that many children rights are violated such as right to be protected, right to live in a sustainable environment, right to health and life also right to education, but these rights are not protect to the MVC as they do not get proper protection from the government, families, community and legal institutions.

Efforts have been taken by the Government, Non-Government Organizations and private sectors to help MVC from the hardship of the lives. But the efforts have proven futile because the number of street children increases daily and there are no mechanisms enforced to help them.

The findings from empirical literature review indicate that the lives street children lives are dangerous and unsafe. As they do not get support from the people surrounding them even the law enforcement (police officers). Police officers are there to help all the citizens unfortunately they do not have sympathy when regarding street children apart from that they brutalize and punishment them while they are undergoing so many hardship on their own. Also the result shows the environment surrounding the children are the source of the child's behavior as the language and acts that the children sees they learn from them. Therefore, it is important to find ways in raising MVC without turning them to be criminals in the future.

The policy review findings indicate various policies, laws and guidelines which protects children from abuses, torture, assault and child labour. The law only covers generally all types of children but there no laws that protects the street children as a specific entity. There is a need for laws and policies to recognize street children as they are vulnerable and not protected.

6.1.3 Project Implementation

During project implementation, the high percentage of the objective was achieved as the participants and the CED student used their efforts in ensuring good results. The planned objectives that were full achieved are; to have knowledge in children rights, to improve psychological session towards children and to ensure children understand their rights. The implementation process was conducted through To conduct training regarding children rights, Create awareness on the legal issues involving children, To

conduct awareness on the important of child mental abilities, To observe children historical background through their behaviours, To spend time with the children, Monitoring and observing that children rights are enforced and Preparation on project write-up and submission.

6.1.4 Participatory Monitoring, Evaluation and the Sustainability Plan

Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring and evaluation of the project implementation was carefully conducted by the CED student with help from the host organization as they value this research as it brings impact to the community. The following are the monitoring findings that 100% Malaika Kids center staffs participated during the training session, Various therapy sessions were conducted to the children, Increase skills and knowledge on child law, Increased skills and knowledge on children problems, Create a close relationship with the children, Understood the behaviors of the children, New policies were formed and Assessment of the project.

The participatory Evaluation, findings shows that due to concerted efforts of the CED student and the host organization the following outcomes were achieved allocating more Most Vulnerable Children, formed a legal department, increased more therapy sessions for the children, research on the records the historical backgrounds of the children, spending more time with the children, improvements to children life standards such as going to school and accomplished the project. Therefore, in a high ratio the project was a successful due to its high capacity of achievement.

Sustainability plan

As the project is finalized but still there are many improvements to the community. As the host organization are aware of the children rights which includes street children it is essential also to help the community in protecting the MVC. Therefore the host organization will continue fighting for the rights of the children and help the society at large in eradicating street children by finding them a host environment to live and the law to guide them always.

6.2 Recommendations

Street children in Tanzania increases daily as more factors increase such as violence in the family, HIV/AIDS kills their parents, abandonment issues or sexual abuses. There is a need to help these street children through legal awareness of the children rights to protect them.

6.2.1 Community Need Assessment (CAN)

The problems in the community are many and need solution. Therefore, in order to understand exactly the problems facing the community, the community themselves identify needs and problems, analyzing the real causes of the problem, identify possible solutions, identify the actors in solving and finally identify potential and available opportunities (resources) which can be used in solving the particular problems. There is a gap from community felt needs/problems, resources to meet the needs and time trend. It is certain that most of the community problems can be solved within the communities. The community should be upfront in solving their

problems rather than waiting for the outsiders to intervene in their community problems.

6.2.2 Literature Review

Literature is used to understand the study intensively through books, journals, report and other resources. In this research various literatures were used in finding the required information regarding MVC. But from observation there are few literatures which did work on MVC and most literatures only specialize in children as a whole. As Ennew (2000) supported MVC right by saying that people feel that they must rescue from working or from the streets, there is a tendency to think in terms of providing for them and protecting them. Thus a common reaction to start by handling out food and clothes, or by building an orphanage. The problem with these reactions they fail to provide lasting solutions. Instead they create dependency. In order to plan for developmental solutions, in which people confront their problems, tackle the root causes and find their own solutions, it is necessary to examine some of the most common mistaken ideas about street and working children. There is a need for more authors to research on the problem of MVC and finding solutions which will help the vulnerable children.

6.2.3 Project Implementation

During project implementation it involves a proper planning of the whole project. It needs concentration and seriousness in this chapter because it covers the logical framework of the research. This stage shows the goal, objectives, outputs, variable indicators, means of verification and important assumptions. A research needs to be

Careful and intelligent enough when undergoing this process as failure in a proper project planning will lead to have a vague problem and consequently the research will be difficult to achieve.

6.2.4 Monitoring, and Evaluation

It is the important part of the research because it covers the outcomes and the achievements of the research. In this stage the researcher has to monitor and regulate the project as to ensure that the project implementation and correction must be done promptly. Also research questions and techniques of data collection have to be properly design to facilitate the implementation of monitoring. In this project it based on the needs of the children through cooperation and observation process. As children would like to finish going to school in order to fulfill our ambitions and have bright future. Also wish to have own houses so we will have a place for shelter and sleep. They need to help each others to avoid wondering in the streets anymore and so they would not sniff solvents. They wish to be healthy inorder to help the community in the future. They wish to have a new life so that the children future will be properly guided and most of all they wish to have a prosperous and peaceful life because through a peaceful life there won't be any street children (Ennew (2000,4)). The monitoring and evaluation process will determine whether the goals of the project were met and its outcomes after the completion of the project.

It is very important to make an evaluation of the project in between or at the end of the project implementation. This will help to see and determine whether the project is

carrying out the planned activities or determine the extent the project is achieving its stated objectives. Evaluation must encompass or capture the intended and unintended impacts as well as drawing the lessons learnt from the intervention.

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APPENDICES:**QUESTINNAIRE**

1. What is your financial position?
 - a) Very poor
 - b) Poor
 - c) Normal
 - d) High
2. What is your life status?
 - a) Married
 - b) Single
 - c) Divorced
 - d) Widow/ widower
3. How many are you in your family?
 - a) 2
 - b) 3
 - c) 4
 - d) Above 5
4. How is the security of your area?
 - a) Very poor
 - b) Poor
 - c) Normal
 - d) High

5. How is water availability in your area?
 - a) Very poor
 - b) Poor
 - c) Normal
 - d) High
6. How is electricity availability in your area?
 - a) Very poor
 - b) Poor
 - c) Normal
 - d) High
7. How is the road access?
 - a) Very poor
 - b) Poor
 - c) Normal
 - d) High
8. What is the safety of children living in hardship?
 - a) Very poor
 - b) Poor
 - c) Normal
 - d) High
9. What is the sustainability of your environment?
 - a) Very poor

- b) Poor
- c) Normal
- d) High

10. How is job access in your area?

- a) Very poor
- b) Poor
- c) Normal
- d) High

11. What is your gender?

- a) Female
- b) Male

12. What is your education level?

- a) None
- b) Primary
- c) Secondary/ certificate/ diploma
- d) Degree
- e) Above degree

