

**CONTRIBUTION OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS IN  
ELIMINATING THE PLIGHT OF STREET CHILDREN: A CASE OF  
MBOZI DISTRICT**

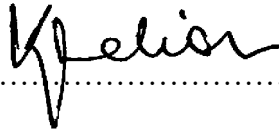
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**A DISSERTATION SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE  
REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF SOCIAL WORK  
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY AND SOCIAL WORK  
THE OPEN UNIVERSITY OF TANZANIA**

**2022**

**CERTIFICATION**

The undersigned certifies that, he has read and hereby recommends for acceptance by The Open University of Tanzania a dissertation titled, **“The contribution of NGOs in eliminating the Plight of Street Children”**. In partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Social Work of The Open University of Tanzania.



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**(Supervisor)**

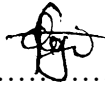
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**DECLARATION**

I, **Francisco Citojo**, declare that, the work presented in this dissertation is original. It has never been presented to any other University or Institution. Where other people's works have been used, references have been provided. It is in this regard that I declare this work as originally mine. It is hereby presented in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Social Work of The Open University of Tanzania.



.....

Signature

.....

Date

## **DEDICATION**

This work is dedicated to my wife, Florah Isack, my mother, Mrs Citojo and my friends Christopher Eston, Zuhura Kilembo and Upendo Kibasa.

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

I would like to recognize and thank all those who in one way or another, contributed towards the completion and final submission and acceptance of this product. I am indebted to my Supervisor, Rev. Dr. Lechion Peter Kimilike for his tireless effort to guide and advise me during the whole process of conceptualizing the research topic and developing this dissertation.

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## ABSTRACT

The study entitled “Contribution of NGO’s in eliminating the Plight of Street Children: A Case of Mbozi District was guided by three specific objectives, namely; to examine and assess the contribution of NGOs in eliminating the plight of street children; to identify the NGOs involved in the plights of street children; to assess the contribution of NGOs in addressing the plights of street children in Mbozi District; and to examine the challenges faced by NGOs in dealing with the plights of street children. The research was community based where participatory observation, focus group discussions, and interviews were conducted to collect data on selected research subjects. Qualitative data were analysed using thematic while quantitative data were analysed using SPSS. The research findings revealed that there is a range of problems which street children face including abject poverty, ill health conditions and even deaths all of which are never reported. The study further, exposes the ways, means and challenges which involved Non-Governmental Organizations find themselves in as they endeavor to address, solve and eliminate the problems or plights which street children find themselves in. The challenges include the lack of support from the government, low level of community understanding of the plights of street children and the lack of financial, human and material resources to address and solve the problem. The study provides recommendations intended to help in dealing with the problem through joint efforts of the government, other stakeholders in children welfare and the totality of the society especially bearing in mind that in the yet unchallenged African context and cultural norm that every child is the responsibility of the community.

**Keywords:** *Street Children, NGOs, Mbozi District*

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**LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS**

ADP	Action Development Program
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
COBET	Complementary Basic Education
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
CSC	Consortium for Street Children
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
HIV/AIDS	Human Immune Virus
JSI	John Snow Inc
MCLA	Mbozi Child life Assurance
MEMKWA	Adult Education and non-Formal Education Strategy
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organization(s)
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social science
STDs	Sexually Transmitted Diseases
STIs	Sexually Transmitted Infections
SWO	Social Welfare Officer
UN	United Nations
UNFPA	United Nations Fund for Population Activities
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Funds
VEO	Village Executive Officer
WHO	World Health Organization

## **CHAPTER ONE**

### **INTRODUCTION**

#### **1.1 Introduction**

This chapter presents the formal title of the study, the background to the problem, statement of the problem, research objectives, research questions and significance of the study.

#### **1.2 Background to the Problem**

According to Consortium for Street Children, 2019; and Cosgrove (1990) defined a street child is as any individual under the age of eighteen years whose behavior is predominantly at variance with community norms, and whose primary support for his or her upkeep and development needs is not based in a family or family substitute. The world today is identified with groups of persons living in hardship; with little support to redress their suffering. While on the street, they are confronted with ill events, such as political disorders, wars of all categories and types, hunger, diseases, poverty, and threats of relocation by authorities such as urban and district council authorities. There is therefore the need to study the problems facing such categories of people with the view to resettling them in homes and other places where can be empowered to sustain their lives or to be provided with basic social and other services so sustain their lives for comfort and peace of mind.

There are an estimated 437,500 street children in Tanzania. Some of them live on the streets in response to parental irresponsibility, violence at home, neglect and

abuse in society. Even those who find refuge on the streets often find themselves victimized by the police officers, township workers, passersby and assaulters for sex and even troubles among themselves (Schmeeckle, 2016). Nevertheless, the day-to-day life of street children is a continuous struggle for survival from all sorts of problems. Dar es Salaam is the most hit city with the largest number of street children and the biggest number of cases of child neglect, abuse and displacement (John, (2016). Street children do not go to school. They do not identify themselves with any home and for the most part of the day or all day, they are deprived of deserved care and guidance from their formative years. This neglect and lack of parental and community guidance contributes to the children's lack of appropriate physical, social and moral development (UNICEF, 1992).

Additionally, the Consortium for Street Children (2002) noted that the problem of street children worsened dramatically in the late 1980s and early 1990s due to civil strife in many countries, demobilization of soldiers in warring states and the ill-effects of Structural Adjustment Policies which led to growth in unemployment. According to UNICEF (2012), there were 30 million street children worldwide before 1986. UN statistics indicate that there were 40 million street children worldwide as on 14<sup>th</sup> May 2012. Among these, 25 million were in Latin America, particularly Brazil. New data indicates a remarkable increase in the number of street children as there were between 80 and 100 million street children in the world according to records of WHO (2012); UNICEF (2012) and Child Hope Organization (2012). Of this total, 40 million street children were in



Latin America, 25-30 million in Asia, 20 million in Africa and 25 million in other parts of the world.

From the highlighted statistics of the street children phenomenon, it is deduced that this problem is gravest forms of child neglect and abuse and raises concern at the global level. This Agreement of this observation, Bourdillon (2001) noted that the availability of children on the street is the indication that parents and community members have failed to fulfill their obligations towards child protection and provision of the basic needs. However, the impact of their life does not end on the street, in long time it also affecting the whole community. For instance, many of these children they end up into gangs of drug illicit and other violence practices. Despite the agreement that each country, this is a concern of all, the proposal to address it has been identified with antagonizing proposition (Oloko, 1999; Scalon et al., (1998); UNICEF (2012); and Vasino, 1990).

Pointing on the factors which contributes significantly on pushing children on the street (Oloko, 1999; Le Roux (1993); & Keep, 1990) revealed of stricken poverty, death of both parents, matrimonial conflicts, family and community violence, child negligence, financial instability, man-made and natural disasters. On the same note, UNFPA (2003) noted of people's increased migration into urban areas is associated with overcrowding, high unemployment, poverty, family discords and the impact of HIV/AIDS. All these problems have contributed to increased number of street children.

Emphasising on the factors contributing to street children, UNICEF (2007) revealed that children's earliest experiences at family level and with other caregivers significantly influence the future course of their cognitive, moral, social and even physical development. Therefore, the main factor contributing to the worsening problem of street children and their plights falls on families which do not understand nor embrace their critical roles of child upbringing from the very early years into adolescence.

Showing her commitment to child's welfare and protection United Nations in 1989 affirms that the manner in which children are nurtured determines their future of whether they will be responsible citizens; and make the expected contribution to the community or they will pose a threat to themselves and to society including the costs of bailing them out of law-breaking incidences. As part of the effort to improve the situation of children across nations, the United Nations made the declaration of its Convention on the rights of the child in 1989. The declaration intended to prompt all states to take actions that address the various problems the children face including and with particular attention to the street children phenomenon (UN, 1989).

In response to the problem, the Tanzanian government introduced different measures to address the problem and including the ratification of the UN 1989 Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) and the African 1990 Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child. The other initiatives and actions taken by government of Tanzania includes, organizing National Summits for children,

introduction of the Child Development Policy of 2008, The Law of the Child Act, No 21 of 2009 and establishment of a Ministry and national, regional and district departments responsible for children. In consequence, Tanzania has Social Welfare Departments and the Ministry for Community Development, Gender, Women and Special Groups, where all issues related to children are dealt with. In recognition of the efforts of the government to deal with the problem of children street children, it has create a friendly and conducive environment, where NGOs working at all levels are supported accordingly.

### **1.3 Statement of the Problem**

Children are the generation of today and the guarantors of future communities. Tanzania's current and future development plans are dependent to a large extent on the labor power and readiness of its citizens to participate in different development activities. In recognition of these provision, the government of Tanzania have taken numerous measures to end the problem of street children. Additionally, the government has also created a friendly environment among stakeholders interest to work with children to as well compliment and support the government. However, these efforts have not yielded expected outcome as the problem still existing in all parts of Tanzania, Mbozi in particular.

Having this in mind, this work looks forward to examine the role of none governmental organisation in combating the problem of street children in Tanzania, Mbozi in particular.

## **1.4 Objectives of the Study**

The study strived to accomplish the following objectives;

### **1.4.1 Main Objective**

To assess the contribution of NGOs in eliminating the plights of street children in Mbozi District

### **1.3.2 Specific Objectives**

- i) To identify the NGOs involved in the plights of street children.
- ii) To assess the contribution of NGOs in addressing the plights of street children in Mbozi District
- iii) To examine the problems and challenges faced by NGOs in dealing with the plights of street children.

### **1.3.3 Research Questions**

The study endeavored to get answers for the following questions.

- i) Which NGOs in Tanzania, have as part of their objectives, to deal with the plights of street children?
- ii) What specific actions do the identified NGOs take to redress the plights of street children specifically in Mbozi District?
- iii) What specific challenges hinder the identified NGOs in dealing with the plights of street Children in Mbozi District?

## **1.5 Significance of the Study**

The study is expected to contribute to the existing body of knowledge in the area

of the welfare of children with particular focus on street children. It is also expected that the findings of the study would contribute towards improved public awareness on the roles and duties of parents, families, communities and the nation as a whole in the upbringing and preparation of children and young people for their effective roles as responsible adults and citizens of Tanzania able and prepared to play their expected roles in national development.

This study raises awareness to policy makers and policy implementers on their evaluation of the effectiveness of existing policies on the welfare of the child and youth altogether to come up with more effective mechanisms for the alleviated plights of street children including injecting more material and financial resources for the social and economic rehabilitation of families for their improved roles in nurturing future responsible citizens.

## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

#### **2.1 Introduction**

Literature review involves reading, identifying, describing, evaluating, summarizing, discussing and synthesizing various documents with information related to the problem under study (Adam & kamuzola, 2008). The rationale of literature review is to provide a picture of what has been done and what needs to be done about the topic being researched. Thus, this chapter focuses on discussion of the concept of street children, the idea of NGOs, the global overview of the plight of street children, the people's attitudes towards street children, policies in place that redress the shame of street children in a nation, presents the theoretical review, empirical review, research gap and conceptual framework relating to the study.

##### **2.1.1 Concept of Street Children**

Defining street children is a difficult task especially considering the many uncertainties surrounding the term. The term street child is usually applied to a child under the age of 18, who either lives or makes a living on the streets. Street children are therefore defined as children aged below 18 years of age living independently on urban streets (Zena et al, 2010). In this case some of the children may have family connections, but others are abandoned or have chosen to run away from home, often due to domestic discord or violence (the Consortium for Street Children 2007).

Moreover, The Inter-None Governmental Organization (1983) define street children as any girl or boy who has not reached adulthood, for whom the street (in the broadest sense of the word, including unoccupied dwellings, wasteland) has become her or his real home abode and/or source of livelihood, and who is inadequately protected, has no supervision, or is not under the guidance or direction of a responsible adult. In this study, street child refers to any boy or girl aged less than 18 years for whom the street has become his or her habitual place of abode or source of livelihood, and who is inadequately protected, supervised or directed by responsible adults.

## **2.2 Theoretical Framework**

Theoretical frameworks make research findings more meaningful, acceptable to the theoretical constructs in the research field. Theoretical and conceptual frameworks guide the paths of a research and offer the foundation for establishing its credibility (Adom, 2018).

The theory which guides this dissertation is the family system theory which was developed by Murray Bowen (1978). This theory emerged from the General Systems Theory by scholars who found that this construct had many applications to families and other social systems. Any system is defined as a bounded set of interrelated elements exhibiting coherent behaviors as traits (Whit Church & Constantine, 1993). This theory provides that the main system depends on subsystems to function. When the subsystems fail, the main system can be

affected. Street children is a subsystem that is dependent on parents or guardians and NGOs to survive.

The components of the Family Systems Theory are as follows: First the Family Systems have interrelated elements and structures. The elements of a system are the members of the family of which each element has characteristics; there are relationships between the elements; the relationships function in an interdependent variable. All of the described elements subsequently create a structure, or the sum total of the interrelationships among the elements, including membership in a system and the boundary between the system and its environment (Bowen, 1978).

Hence within the structures there exist an interaction pattern that is; there are predictable patterns of interaction that emerge in a family system. These repetitive cycles help maintain the family's equilibrium and provide clues to the elements about how they should function (Bowen, 1978)

Secondly, family systems have boundaries and can be viewed on a continuum from open to close, that is, every system has ways of including and excluding elements so that the line between those within the system and those outside of the system is clear to all. If a family has permeable and vague boundaries it is considered "open." An open boundary system allows elements and situations outside the family to influence it. It may even welcome external influences. A closed boundary system isolates its members from the environment and seems



isolated and self-contained. No family systems are completely closed or completely open (Bowen, 1978).

Thirdly, Function by the Composition Law, that is, the 'Whole is more than the Sum of its parts'. Every family system, even though it is made up of individual elements, results in an organic whole. Overall family images and themes are reflected in this holistic quality. Unique behaviors may be ascribed to the entire system that does not appropriately describe individual elements (Bowen, 1978).

Fourthly the theory involves the usage of messages and rules to shape members. Messages and rules are relationship agreements which prescribe and limit a family member's behavior over time. They are repetitive and redundant. They are rarely, if ever, explicit or written down. They give power; they induce guilt; they control or limit behaviors; and they perpetuate themselves and reproduce. Most messages and rules can be stated in one or a few words. For example, more is good, is responsible, and may be perfect. All these are examples of messages/rules (Bowen, 1978).

Fifthly, the theory involves having subsystems. Every family system contains a number of small groups usually made up of 2-3 people. The relationships between these people are known as subsystems, coalitions, or alliances. Each subsystem has its own rules, boundaries, and unique characteristics. Memberships in subsystems can change over time, the failure of a subsystem leads to failure of the main system even in respect of street children (Bowen, 1978).

The reasons for using this theory on this study is because the theory contained the information which helped to enhance understanding of the family system, that each family has elements, structure, boundary and characteristics to make for stability of the family. The failure of one element causes failure in the stability of the whole family. Therefore, even NGOs are part of the family of making the welfare of children but can failing eliminating all the plights of street children and hence the problem persists.

### **2.3 Empirical Literature Review**

Literature review in research helps to identify various materials (published and unpublished) that are available on the topic of interest in order to gain in-depth knowledge in the area under investigation. Literature review involves gathering relevant information by going through the necessary materials in a library or by getting their access through online sources (Sekaran, 2003). This section highlights some of the studies reviewed, the relevant findings and recommendations involving the future welfare of street children. The outcomes of literature review are compared for their strengths and weaknesses with the outputs of this study.

#### **2.3.1 Identified NGOs Working with Street Children and their Contribution**

The idea of NGO came into use in 1945 following the establishment of the United Nations Organizations which recognized the need to give a consultative role to organizations which were neither government nor member states (Willett, 2002). NGOs take different forms and play different roles in different continents

and countries, with the NGO sector being most developed in Latin America and parts of Asia. The roots of NGOs are different according to the geographical and historical contexts pertaining. They have recently been regarded as part of the “third sector” or not for profit organizations. Although there is contestation on the definition of NGO, it is widely accepted that these are organizations which pursue activities to relieve the suffering, promote interests of the poor, protect the environment, promote the provision of basic social services and undertake community development in general (Cleary, 1997).

The term NGO stands as the abbreviation for Non-Governmental Organization(s) that are usually understood to be ‘third sector’, mostly not-for-profit civil organizations concerned about and involved in addressing problems of global poverty and social injustice and working primarily in the developing world (Fowler 1997).

The Tanzania NGO Policy (2001) defined NGO as a voluntary organization which is autonomous and not-for-profit sharing, organized locally at the grassroots, national or international level for the purpose of enhancing economic, social and cultural development, lobbying or doing advocacy on issues of public interest. According to Shivji (2007) NGOs are private, not-for-profit volunteer organizations established by the elite with the aim of fostering some objectives which are determined by their founders.

Since development involves the transformation of human systems at personal, family, community and wider societal levels, it implies involvement of a wider

spectrum of development implementation institutions both public and civil. As a matter of fact, there is the need for NGOs, as civil organizations to have sound activities with strong implementation resolute which solve problems and translate good intentions into practice and realities in development terms.

Existing literature notes that in the 1990s there were only three local NGOs working with street children in Tanzania namely, the DogoDogo Centre Street Children Trust, established in 1992 in Dar es Salam (DCSCT, 2016); Kuleana Centre for Children's Rights (KCCR) in 1992 in Mwanza (Rajani & Kudrati, 1996:224-225); and Mkombozi Centre for Street Children in Kilimanjaro in 1998. The latter also operated in Arusha (IJJO, 2016). Currently there are other NGOs aworking in Tanzania, some dealing with the elimination of the plights of street children and orphanages including Mbozi Mission in Songwe, Amani Orphanage Center at Uyole -Mbeya, Nuru Orphans at Uyole -Mbeya, Daily Bread Life Ministers at Iringa, Ebeneza Maasai Children Center in Arusha and many more. What are the main challenges faced by children in these establishments and those in the open streets and how and by whom are the challenges dealt with? These are the main concerns of this study.

Although all the definitions above are more applicable, for the purpose of this study the definition in the "National Policy on NGOs" was used and defines "an NGOs as a voluntary organization which is autonomous and not-for-profit sharing, organized locally at the grassroots, national or international level for the purpose of enhancing economic, social and cultural development, lobbying or

advocacy on issues of public interest” (NGO Policy, 2001). This definition covers all the components of social issues of public interest impacting children including the street children in Mbozi District, the focus of this study.

The study identified the following NGOs are involved with the street children in Mbozi District. The John Snow Inc (JSI) focus on community health and social welfare systems strengthening program (CHSSP) is a five-year *USAID* funded (2014-2019) program implemented in Mbozi. The program is implemented by the JSI research and Training Inc. and partner WEI Bantwana, with head office located in Dar es Salaam with three zonal offices located in Mwanza, Dodoma and Mbeya (JSI/CHSSP Annual report; Oct 2016-Sept,2017).

CHSSP aimed to make efforts to create an enabling environment where government and civil society have confidence, are efficient and equipped with appropriate skill to design, manage, implement and monitor high quality health and social services programme for children and young people. CHSSP focuses on two main areas. One is to expand and equip the social welfare system through effective implementation of agreed and set policies. The efforts include building the capacity for social welfare and linking beneficiaries to health and social welfare services. Second it is to strengthen leadership and coordination of community structures such as VAWCC, MACs, CSOs and PLHIV clusters (JSI/CHSSP Annual report; Oct 2016-Sept, 2017).

Its main objective of the initiative has been to help in controlling HIV epidemic by expanding relevant counseling and other social services to vulnerable groups,

with particular focus on adolescent girls and young women, the most vulnerable children especially in the streets and people already living with HIV.

The second NGO is the “Action for Development Programs” (ADP-MBOZI). This is a registered national NGO with its headquarters in Vwawa, Songwe region. The NGO has been in operation since 1986, with a number of its transformations from project to a trust fund and finally to a fully fudged national NGO, on 10<sup>th</sup> October 2005, after having complied with Tanzania NGO legal requirements of 2002. The organization focuses on five areas among which are community Empowerment on Children’s welfare, HIV and AIDS, gender and good governance (ADP annual report, 2017).

The ADP Mbozi ngo provides interventional support to most vulnerable children (MVC) in Mbozi District. Among the activities in place are to give support for children from their parents and extended families and in need of alternative care. Many children continue to face challenges in their daily lives such as interpersonal conflicts, poverty and inability to get the daily bread and basic need covers and threats of HIV/AIDS (ADP annual report, 2017).

The alternative care framework and system is intended to help the organization to intervene and assist the children that have been separated from their families by linking them with appropriate long-term care. ADP MBOZI assists in these matters because the organization believes that the beneficiaries of the care provided and who do not live with their parents should still grow up well into

adulthood and enjoy all the rights expected by children and young persons. The separated children targeted and in need of alternative care, include street children and children in illegal orphanages, under age house girls/boys, child headed households, and victims of child labour.

The ADP Mbozi gets financial support from various partners including the Walter Reed Mbeya, Alliance for Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA), Africare Tanzania, Pact Tanzania, DKA, Welthaus Graz, and HORIZONT3000. Other partners are Population Services International (PSI), Economic Development Initiatives (EDI) Limited. Market Infrastructure Value Addition and Rural Financing (MIVARF), Save the Children International, Agriculture Development Denmark Africa (ADDA), Tanzania Communication and Development Centre (TCDC), TWaweza and PELUM Tanzania. Through the support of these partners the organization has been able to implement its various programmes in favour of vulnerable and street children especially in Mbozi.

The third NGO is the “Save the Children International” that has been making a difference in children’s lives in more than 120 countries. This is an independent child rights organization, underpinned by a vision: *“a world in which every child attains the right to survival, protection, development and participation in community affairs”*. Its mission is to inspire breakthroughs in the way world treats children, and to achieve immediate and lasting changes in their lives. Save the children has been working in Tanzania since 1986 implementing different community based and child focused interventions in areas of child protection,

child rights governance, health, HIV/AIDS, education, livelihood and emergency (Save the Children Annual report, 2017).

Save the children in Tanzania has been operating through funds from Comic Relief and with support from Save the Children UK (Save the Children Annual report, 2017).

In Mbozi District, Save the Children has begun to implement ‘Tuwekeze Pamoja Programme’, a five-year programme for integrating early childhood care and Development (ECCD), Nutrition and child protection programme for children aged 0 to 8 years. Tuwekeze Pamoja has recently been awarded additional funds from the centenary commitment pooled fund to develop and implement an ‘ECD professional development package’ for leaders to strengthen one of the programme outcome of improving the enabling environment for integrated ECD and pre- primary services (Save the Children Annual report, 2017).

Another NGO operating in Mbozi is the Mbozi Child Lifes Assurance. This is a registered national NGO (2016) with its headquarters in Vwawa, Songwe region. The main objective of the organization is to assist children who are living in difficult conditions with Food, shelter, clothes, health and enrolling them in sports and games (MCLA Annual report, 2017).

### **2.3.2 Challenges Confronting Street Children**

In order to bring information on challenges confronting street children, this



section, presents details on some of the identified challenges affecting street children. More details are presented below;

### **2.3.2.1 Attitude Towards Street Children**

Attitude is set of beliefs that the object is either good or bad (Culbertson, 1968). Attitude in the context of this study is discussed with street children in mind in order to appreciate the perceptions or beliefs of stakeholders like parents (community), NGOs and Government about the plights of street children and the need for them to access their basic needs including education.

Parents' attitudes on street children are not always supportive of such children to attend school. Teachers' attitudes on street children and their schooling are often far from positive (Shrestha, 2009). Empirical research suggests that where the Mpango wa Elimu ya Msingi kwa Walioikosa (MEMKWA) in Tanzania provides flexible educational opportunities for children out of primary school. However, the education so provided is of poor quality, is underfunded and understaffed (Shrestha, 2009). This is partly the result of attitudes towards street children and their education and welfare but is also likely to be related to the skills gap in teachers' abilities to apply more inclusive teaching methods, and involves the attitudes linked to low commitment of parents and teachers to help the street children to get restored into normal life and living.

### **2.3.2.2 Policies on Children Issues**

At policy level Tanzania's Education and Training Policy (1995) provides for equal access to education by all children of school age, the main delivery system

for basic education, outside the family being primary schooling. The major objective of pre-school and primary education is to lay the socio-cultural foundations which ethically and morally characterize the Tanzania citizen and nation. Primary school education is fundamental to the strengthening of higher levels of education, laying strong foundations for scientific and technological literacy and capacity and thus a means to self-reliant personality and national development.

The Child Development Policy (2008) is the second version of the 1996 Child Development Policy formulated after a review of the previous policy. The Government endorsed the 1996 Child Development Policy with the aim of providing guidelines for the realization and fulfillment of children's rights, welfare and development in Tanzania. Child development means physical, mental and spiritual growth. In order to grow well, a child needs to be supported and cared for in accordance with acceptable societal norms and values. The 1996 Policy was compiled in accordance to the international Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC).

Children are the social and national foundation expected to grow up to be good leaders and producers, and bring about economic growth and carry on the people's morals and values. Children are the source of love and harmony in families and the society as whole (Child Development Policy, 2008). Hence, they deserve to be protected and developed through special programs and enabled to participate effectively in national development, without discrimination so that

they can grow well to form a strong nation (Child Development Policy, 2008). Such programs include vaccination of all children below the age of five years, early childhood education, primary and secondary education. Although good nutrition is essential to all human beings, it is more important to children to enable their proper mental and physical development (Child Development Policy, 2008).

The Child Development Policy (2008) emphasizes the need for co-ordination and collaboration between ministries to ensure that all school-going age children are enrolled in primary school and those alternative programs are set up for the older children who do not fall into the mainstream of normal schooling.

The above policies also emphasize the need to introduce programs which will enable children from poor families to have access to education, so that those who have dropped out of school can re-join schooling, and to ensure conducive teaching or learning environments for all children. A COBET or MEMKWA, also include the possibility of transferring into mainstream schooling following success in Standard IV or Primary School Leaving Examinations. MEMKWA centers are attached to some primary schools, and some NGOs are also registered as MEMKWA providers (Shrestha, 2009).

Initial research suggests that when MEMKWA is provided by NGOs, it is more effective in facilitating children's entry or re-entry into the formal education sector than when it is provided in primary schools. Even where children are

successful in Standard IV examinations at the end of a MEMKWA course, they often face continuing difficulties when they transfer to mainstream education (Shrestha, 2009). The government policies need more effective implementation mechanisms such as is done by some NGOs for good results impacting poor families and indeed street children.

### **2.3.2.3 Gender Dimensions of the Street Children Problem**

Gender dimensions are ways in which the needs of, and challenges facing, women and men (and girls and boys) are addressed with a view to eliminating inequalities and avoiding the perpetuation of maleness dominating femaleness in many areas and promoting gender equality within public policies, programme and procedures (Euro gender, 2018).

There is no consistency in the proportions of female street children. Studies on street children in Tanzania suggest that girls only represent an estimated 20–30 per cent of the total numbers of ‘street youth’ due to the fact that traditional cultural values restrict girls’ freedom of movement compared to boys (Evans, 2008). Thus, girls are discouraged from migrating to urban areas; girls who are found on the streets are likely to be recruited into wealthier households as domestic servants and female children represent a source of revenue for the family in the form of bride price when they get married leading to forced early marriages (Evans, 2002).

This reinforces the idea that girls’ presence on the street subverts cultural norms and gender relations more than boys, since girls are responsible for reproductive

duties within the home, while boys have more freedom to explore public space and engage in income-generation activities in urban areas (Koda, 2000). Many girls are thus in domestic employment, and not working openly on the streets. The majority of the twenty or so street children projects in Tanzania (most of which are located in Dar es Salaam) center almost are exclusively for boys for instance Kizito Center, Malaika Kids and Child in the Sun centers. However, the exploitation of girls as domestic workers is linked to the smaller proportion of girls living independently in the street environment (Evans, 2002).

In Mbozi district gender dimensions is the problem for most girls and boys who finished standard seven especially in rural areas because migrants from rural areas come to urban areas for domestic work while others become maids and street children due to lack of parental care and support.

#### **2.3.2.4 Street Children and Illness**

Street children may be living at home or in the streets and may suffer from lack of food and with diseases. They may have difficult lives especially in terms of insufficient or no food which leads to health problems as street children are more oriented to the present and not concerned with their own future health and living conditions.

Children living on the streets worldwide are vulnerable to a range of health and other problems including HIV/AIDS which may not be experienced by other young people. A number of behavioral and social characteristics of street

children substantially increase their risk of contracting HIV (Repoa, 2010). Studies have found that this population becomes sexually active earlier than most other groups of children and they are known to engage in sexual activity with peers and adults within and outside their social circles (Zena et al, 2010).

Children living on the streets often receive limited information about reproductive health and HIV/AIDS due to their illiteracy and non-attendance at school. They also know very little about other STIs as Akwara et-al (2003) argue that exposure to AIDS information tends to lead to higher awareness of the disease which in turn influences self-assessment of risks pertaining and a decrease in high risk of sexual behavior, thereby reducing vulnerability to HIV. A world health organization (WHO, 1993) report found that street children often suffered health problems including injury from accidents and violence as well as industrial and environmental poisoning. The above exposition shows the obstacles which street children face and which this researcher found to be still innforce with the consequent gapwhich needs to be covered by NGOs cooperating with government for eliminating the plight of street children.

#### **2.4 Impact of Street Children**

Firstly, Lyimo (2013) did a study on the problem of street children in Tanzania: being a case of Moshi Municipality, Kilimanjaro Region. This study surveyed the phenomenon of street children. The purpose of the study was to establish the status of street children with a focus on the causes, characteristics and policies that are in favor of redressing the plights of street children. The researcher

included by identifying the causes of the street children phenomenon, exploring characteristics of street children and examining pertinent policies that safeguard of the interests and welfare of street children.

The study employed the cross-sectional survey design to achieve the desired research objective. Quantitative and qualitative approaches were used in analyzing data. Meaning condensation technique was used in analyzing qualitative data while the Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) program was used in the preparation of frequencies and percentages from the participants' responses to questionnaires. The key findings of the study revealed that poverty is the main cause of the street children sorry situation in the country. It was also revealed that more boys than girls are common in the streets and the average age of the children in the streets was ten years. Female children are less represented in the streets for cultural reasons which put sanctions on girls from getting out of homes. When girls escape from their families, it is either to work as house servants or are caught by pimps. It is particularly because girls are more subjected to abuse than boys on the streets that they prefer to be displaced to any other place than the streets. The findings of this study sought to contribute knowledge to support social work practitioners to establish more effective plans and policies that would help more for social services provision so as to minimize or indeed eliminate the plights of street children in Tanzanian communities.

Secondly, Waziri's, (2013) study aimed at assessing the impact of the problems and challenges facing the government in addressing the problem of street

children in Tanzania. A descriptive cross-sectional research design (both quantitative and qualitative) methods were adopted to collect and analyze both primary and secondary data from respondents. Data from Street Children, Ward Executive Officers and Community Development Officers were collected through structured guided questionnaire while semi-structured interviews generated data from key informants while secondary data was collected through reviews of existing reports, and various documents. The Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 16.0 was used in the analysis of quantitative data while thematic analysis was used for qualitative data analysis. The majority (78%) of the respondents confirmed that poor government planning, ineffective policies, deficient child legislations and weak laws as underlying factors of the problem while most of the respondents (76%) verified that, lack of political will, weak policies and legislations as challenges facing the government to effectively address the problem. Furthermore, 80% of the respondents suggested the review of the child policy and legislations as possible ways to redress the plights of street children.

It can be concluded that, the government proved a failure in identifying the root cause of the street children problem. Accordingly, the existing strategies are ineffective as they merely address the symptoms of the problem. Therefore, review of policies, laws, effective planning and enforcement of laws are fundamental to getting rid of this problem. Conclusively, Social Workers should actively engage in advocacy and lobbying, policy analysis, public sensitization and further research as possible ways to eliminate the plight.



Thirdly, Yangwe (2016) study presents a holistic analysis of the literature review on street children and the current situation of the northern INGOs, involved in working or funding street children programmes in Tanzania. The population of street children in Tanzania is increasing and thus generates public concern. The northern INGOs are framing street children as a global, social tragedy and that they are the ones making a difference. This is what the study will analyze. The study examines the experiences, the numbers, key factors that lead a child to go into the streets and whether the interventions from northern INGOs are able to meet their needs.

The research employed a qualitative method with in-depth, semi-structured interviews conducted through face to face with key UK based INGOs working with street children in Tanzania. The Tanzania children's legal framework and how street children are a social construct is a contemporary issue which is also explored in the study. Lastly, the discussion of the findings and conclusion show that to completely remove or reduce the issue of street children in Tanzania is a process that will take years. It requires comprehensive, long-term policies and networking between northern INGOs and Tanzania LNGOs. The evidence from the primary data and the interviews with the UK's INGOs working in Tanzania shows their intervention approaches to be fragmented and driven by accessing funding, reporting and meeting targets. The study recommended that more studies are needed to identify the key factors which cause children to end up on the streets across the urban areas in Tanzania. This will help to identify the structural factors and can lead the INGOS, LNGOs and the government to make

specific plans for intervention to eliminate or significantly reduce the problem of street children in Tanzania.

Fourthly, Lugalla's and Mbwambwo's (1999) study concerned street children and street life in Urban Tanzania. The study indicated that the number of street children has increased rapidly during the last decade in Tanzania and a big number of studies reveals that street children are rampant in the country and especially urban areas where the situation is more critical. This problem is especially acute in big cities like Dar es Salaam, Arusha, Morogoro, Moshi, Tanga, Mbeya and Mwanza where the rates of urban population growth has been exploding amidst intensifying and severe social and economic crises.

The study was conducted in the city of Dar es Salaam, with an approximation of 3-4 million populations. Information was gathered by means of informal and unstructured interviews with individual children and with 10 focus groups. Also, a questionnaire was used and included questions about general demographics, historical backgrounds and the socio-economic characteristics of the concerned parents. The findings from this study revealed that many of the pressures forcing children to leave their families are due to economic conditions and family dynamics were also reported to contribute to the problem of street children in Tanzania and the growth of towns also attributed to the advantages of economies of scale that cities and towns offer, which are water, electricity, business and marketing infrastructure opportunities. This study and many others from all over the world confirm that street children come from desperate, chaotic and poor

families. The long-term strategy of solving this problem requires addressing the root- cause of poverty. The study concluded that the strategies used to redress the plights of street children are still inadequate in so far as meeting the children's basic needs is concerned. When one looks at their living conditions one cannot but conclude that the children in the streets are 'horrible' yet the Government has not been able to redress this situation.

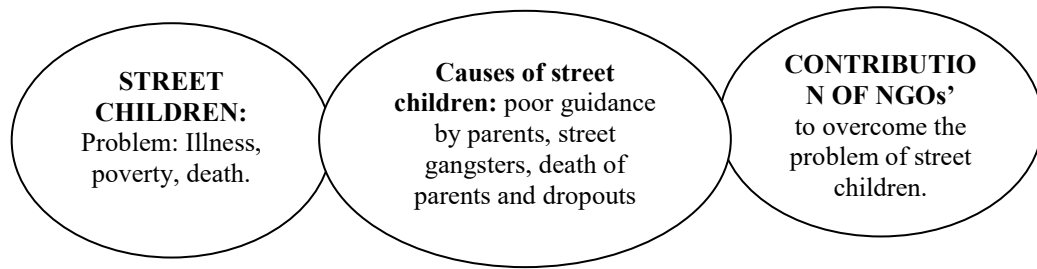
Fifthly, the headcount Report (2012) contains the findings of street children and young people who work or live on the streets of Mwanza, Tanzania. The purpose of conducting this Headcount was to establish the number of street-based children and young people so as to inform ongoing strategic responses for them by various stakeholders. This survey counted a total of 1888 children and young people living and/or working on the streets of Mwanza. The methodology for collecting quantitative data on the numbers of street connected children was used. Its main aim was to survey the population of street connected children within a specific geographical locality. This is different from other forms of quantitative data collection in that it does not use sampling in any way. The methodology sought to gain data on all observed street connected children within a geographic locality. Therefore, the technique mitigates some of the statistical dogmas that go with many quantitative surveys and analyses such as averages and estimations. During the data collection, the participants in the study walked in groups and, using their observational skills, they counted children and young people in their selected areas. The report recommended that there is a need to strategize for a response for this group around how they might fit into existing family work and

support and, in some cases, explore the possibility of some children being placed in long term care homes in Mwanza if the situation demands it. Also there is a need for more investigation around whether the majority of these children are on the streets with their parents, or whether they are more commonly alone.

The Headcount report concluded that other organizations have to place focus on working with this group and their families whether on the streets together or not, There is also the need to learn more about the numbers of girls who live or work on the streets, and to what extent these are involved in commercial sex work during the night in town areas and lastly the intensity of specialized approaches required in working with these young people, many of whom have become hard core and destructive in the communities.

## **2.5 Conceptual Framework**

Conceptual Framework is a visual or written product that explains either graphically or in narrative form the main things to be studied, the key factors, concepts or variables and the presumed relationships among them. It is used to organize ideas (Miles & Huberman, 1994). For this study street children are the dependent variable which is being affected or influenced by illness, poverty, death, street gangsters, and poor guidance. The contribution of NGOs in eliminating the plights of street children can help to redress the problem of street children not only in Mbozi but pan territorially for the whole of Tanzania.



**Figure 2.1: Conceptual framework**

This figure explains the problem faced by street children such as illness, poverty and death. The diagram shows how NGOs can contribute in overcoming the problems or plights faced by the children

This figure explains the causes of street children phenomenon such as poor guidance by parents, lured by street gangsters and death of one or both parents and dropout from school such as for lack of fees. There is also the NGOs possibility to contribute towards the elimination of the plights or problems and challenges faced by street children and the advice to government and parents for mindset change to be good caretakers of children and to educate the children about the dangers of being members of street gangs and encourage parents and teachers to focus on care for those students who drop out of school with alternative schooling.

This figure 2.1 shows the importance of NGOs in eliminating the plights of street children, including involving other stakeholders to help street children in events of illness, poverty, food supply.

## 2.6 Research Gap

Various studies have been conducted to explore the issue and problems facing street children but many such studies did not look into the contribution of NGOs in eliminating the plights of street children especially in Mbozi District where the study sought to fill the research gap. Hence the need for this study which was done to supplement other studies.

At the international level, different strategies exist to redress the plights of street children and include: the UN Conventions on the Rights of the Child (1989) and the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (1990). Every child should be allowed and enabled to enjoy the rights and freedoms in this Charter, regardless of his or her race, ethnic group, color, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national and social origin, fortune, birth or other status. The 55 sovereign states in Africa ratified the convention. The member States of the African Union recognize the rights, freedoms and duties in this Charter and adopted laws on these rights. Any custom, traditions, cultural or religious that are inconsistent with these rights they were discouraged.

Besides, at national level, different strategies exist and these include: ratifications of both UN and African conventions on the rights and welfare of the child of 1989 and 1990 respectively. In addition to that was the introduction of the Child Development Policy (1996) and The Law of Marriage Act, No.5/1971 (R.E), the Law of the Child Act. No.21/2009. The law of Marriage Act, 1971 (LMA, 1971) was enacted by the Parliament of the United Republic of Tanzania in 1971 in

order to regulate matters relating to marriage, personal and property rights as between husband and wife, separation, divorce and matrimonial relief, whether it be a Christian, Islamic, Civil or Customary.

The law of Child Act, No 21/2009 was passed by the National Assembly on the 4th November, 2009. The Act provides for reform and consolidation of laws relating to children, to stipulate rights of the child and to promote, protect and maintain the welfare of a child with a view to giving effect to international and regional conventions on the rights of the child; to provide for affiliation, foster care, adoption and custody of the child; to further regulate employment and apprenticeship; to make provisions with respect to a child in conflict with law and to provide for related matters. Laws were in the power of the Court of the United Republic of Tanzania to determine, hear and entertain any matter, issue, case or dispute to those who break the laws. Razeen (2010) on looking at the impact of NGOs on the lives of the citizens of Tanzania resolved to study the microcredit, education and health factors and how these can reduce or eliminate the problems faced by street children. It is from these perspectives that the researcher in this study believes that the above weaknesses, further justify the need to e this study.

## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1 Introduction**

Methodology refers to the systematic theoretical analysis of the methods applied to a field of the study, or the theoretical analysis of the methods and principles associated with a branch of knowledge (Msabila & Nalaila, 2013). In this chapter, Research methodology comprises highlights about an area of study, population of the study, research design, data collections methods and data analysis methods.

#### **3.2 Area of the Study**

This study was conducted at Mbozi District Council in Songwe Region. The district is bordered to the north by Chunya District, to the east by Mbeya Urban at the mark of Songwe River and Ileje District, to the south by the Republic of Zambia and to the west by Rukwa Region. (Mbozi District socio-economic profile, 2006).

The main purpose of selecting the study area was because of ease of accessibility of information required for the success of the study. People in Mbozi have some knowledge about NGOs especially those dealing with street children. Mbozi is endowed with availability of such organs as ADP, Save the Children and Mbozi Child Lives Assurance (MCLA) which are involved in street children. This simplified the researcher's tasks of gathering useful information for the study.



### **3.3 Population of the Study**

According to Cohen et al (2007), population is defined as the entire members who are useful for the selection of a sample. The targeted population for this study was useful to the researcher for the objectives of the study. The population included members of NGOs such as Action Development Programme (ADP), Save the children, Mbozi Child Lives Assurance (MCLA), Social welfare (SWO), Village Executive officer (VEO) and community members. The respondents provided information on the contribution of NGOs in eliminating the plights of street children, the causes of the street children phenomenon, and the challenge faced by NGOs in the process of alleviating the sorry situations street children find themselves in.

### **3.4 Research Design**

The study applied the cross-sectional research design for the collection of qualitative and quantitative data. Cross sectional descriptive research enabled the collection of information from the section of the population within a short period of time. The researcher collected quantitative data by using questionnaires and qualitative data through focus group discussion and in-depth interview questions.

### **3.5 Population Sampling Method**

This refers to the techniques which the researcher applied in order to obtain a sample of the population for in-depth study in Mbozi District.

#### **3.5.1 Simple Random Sampling**

Simple random sampling refers to the technique by which each member of the

population has an equal chance of being selected as a subject of study (Msabila & Nalaila, 2013). For this reason, a random sample is also referred to as probability sample. The research employed simple random sampling and collected data from 50 community members and 10 respondents from NGOs. The community and NGOs members served as respondents through their responses to a questionnaire.

### **3.5.2 3.5.2 Non Random Sampling**

This process involves purposely handpicking of individuals from the population based on the authority or the researcher's knowledge and judgment (Msabila & Nalaila, 2013). Non-random sampling is any sampling procedure from which a researcher selects respondents that she or he believes have the needed or required information. The study used convenience of non-random sampling to collect data from the respondents that the researcher believed had the necessary information. They included eighteen (18) respondents from NGOs and one (1) member from Social welfare office and one (1) member from village executive office. Some other information was collected through in-depth interviews and focus group discussions.

### **3.6 Sample Size**

A sample is a finite part of a statistical population whose properties are studied to gain information about the whole (Cambridge, 2010). The sample size for this study was seventy (70) respondents comprising fifty (50) community members, eighteen (18) respondents from NGOs members, and one (1) member from social welfare office and one (1) member from village executive office.

**Table 3.1: Sample distribution**

<b>Category of respondents</b>	<b>Number of respondents</b>	<b>Percent (%)</b>
Community members	50	71.5
NGOs representatives	18	25.7
Social welfare office	1	1.4
Village executive officer	1	1.4
Total number	70	100

Source: researcher (2018)

### **3.7 Data Collection Methods**

This section gives the methods that were used to collect data.

#### **3.7.1 Primary Data**

Primary data is data that is collected firsthand by the researcher for a specific research. The most common technique for collecting primary data is self-administered surveys, interviews, field observation, focus group discussions and questionnaires. The primary data for this study was collected from community members, NGOs representatives, Social welfare officers and Village Executive Offices.

#### **3.7.2 Secondary Data**

Secondary data came from different sources such as library materials, articles, journals, books and internet. That is, it refers to the data which has already been collected and analyzed by someone else. An example is existing information such as organizational records from Mbozi District profile in 2006.

#### **3.7.3 Questionnaires**

Questionnaires can be classified as both, a quantitative and qualitative method of

data collection depending on the nature of questions. Specifically, answers obtained through closed-ended questions with multiple choice answer options are analyzed using quantitative methods and may involve pie-charts, bar-charts and percentages. Answers obtained to open-ended questionnaire questions are analyzed using qualitative methods and they involve discussions and critical analyses without the use of numbers and calculations (Dudovsky, 2018). In the context of this study, the questionnaires were administered to 50 Community members.

#### **3.7.4 Interview**

Interviews can be defined as a qualitative research technique which involves conducting intensive individual interviews with a small number of respondents to explore their perspectives on a particular idea, program or situation (Dudovsky, 2018). The interviews were conducted on 8 NGOs members, 1 Social welfare officer and 1 Village Executive Officer. This made it easy for the researcher to understand in more details about the issues of the study in relation to the contribution of NGOs on alleviating the plights of street children.

#### **3.7.5 Focus Group Discussions**

Focus Group Discussion is a form of qualitative research by which a group of people is asked about their perceptions, opinions, belief and attitudes towards a product, services, concept advertisement, idea, or package. Questions are asked in an interactive group setting where participants are free to talk with other group

members. A small group – usually planned in advance and most moderators (interviewer) in a loosely structured discussion on various topics of interest.

The course of the discussion is usually planned in advance and most moderators rely on an outline, or moderator's guide, to ensure that all topics of interest are covered. The strength of FGD relies on allowing the participants to agree or disagree with each other so that it provides an insight into how a group thinks about an issue, about the range of opinions and ideas, and the inconsistencies and variations that exist in a particular community in terms of beliefs and their experiences and practices (Krueger, 1988). For purposes of this study, the focus Group Discussion was conducted involving 10 respondents representing NGOs.

### **3.8 Data Analysis Methods**

The data analysis enables a descriptive presentation of quantitative and qualitative data patterns for easy understanding (Kothari, 2004). Quantitative analysis of data involved the use of tables and percentages in helping the researcher to understand existing relationships between variables whereas qualitative analysis involved computation of descriptive statistics essentially percentages. The Scientific Package for Social Science (SPSS) version 16.0 software was used by the researcher to analyze data and present them in tables, graphs and charts, so as to simplify interpretation.

### **3.9 Ethical Issues**

An ethical issue in research involves human subjects or participants that raise

unique and complex ethical, legal, social and political issues. In research ethics there are three objectives: The first and broadest objective is to protect human participants, the second objective is to ensure that research is conducted in a way that serves interests of individuals, groups and/or society as a whole. Finally, the third objective is to examine specific research activities and projects for their ethical soundness, protection of confidentiality and the process of informed consent (Walton, 2013).

The researcher obtained all the required research permits prior to starting data collection. Data collected was handled with high confidentiality. Before data was collected the respondents were informed about the purpose of the study and assured that confidentiality was maintained. The respondents were also assured that the information collected was to be used for academic purposes and not otherwise. Moreover, the questions were carefully structured such that they do not cause any embarrassment to the respondents.

### **3.10 Validity and Reliability**

The extent to which research results are consistent over time and show an accurate representation of the total population under study is referred to as reliability and if the results of a study can be reproduced under a similar methodology, then the research instrument is considered to be reliable (Joppe, 2000). Instrumentation as related to most quantitative measurement can serve as a determinant of data reliability. Establishing validity and reliability in qualitative research can be less precise, though participants/members can be checked by

peers whereby another researcher checks the researcher's inferences based on the how the research instruments apply to multiple methods and are convincing (Denzin & Lincoln, 2005).

Therefore, the instruments were pre-tested in Mbozi district and adjusted to fit the study objectives and pre-testing of instruments was done by the researcher so as to make correction for doubt and identify the mistake and repeated questions which were needless.

## **CHAPTER FOUR**

### **DATA PRESENTATION AND DISCUSSION**

#### **4.1 Introduction**

This chapter presents analyses and interprets the research findings based on data collected from the field. The findings were obtained from the questionnaires, Focus group discussion and in- depth interviews. The study involved four (4) categories of respondents. The first category was Community members, and the second category was NGOs representatives; the third category was the Village Executive Officers and the fourth one was the Social Welfare Officers. The aim of this study was to assess the contribution of NGOs in eliminating the plights of street children in Mbozi District.

The analysis was divided thematically according to the three specific research objectives. The objectives included: the identification of NGOs involved in the plights of street children, to assess the contribution of NGOs in redressing the plights of street children and the challenges faced in the process, both qualitative and quantitative data is presented.

Data was collected from 70 respondents. The respondents were selected using purposive and simple random sampling. The Social Welfare Officer (1), Community members (50), Village Executive Officer (1) and NGOs representative (18) were selected using purposive sampling while 50 Community members were drawn using simple random sampling. The researcher explained to the respondents the main aim, specific objectives and the rationale of the study.



The researcher guaranteed the respondents of confidentiality of any information shared. All questions asked in the survey questionnaire pertain only to the respondents' insights on the topic of the study. Data is analyzed both quantitatively and qualitatively.

This chapter examines six (6) sub-sections. Section one is about demographic characteristics of the respondents. Section two addresses the street children problem, the third section probes into the reasons for the street children phenomenon, while the fourth section identifies the NGOs involved in dealing with the street children problem at Mbozi District. The fifth section concentrates on the contribution of NGOs in eliminating the plights of street children while the final section examines the challenge faced by NGOs in dealing with the plights of street children in Mbozi.

## **4.2 Demographic Characteristics of the Respondents**

The logic behind presenting and analyzing the characteristics of the respondents in terms of age and education lies on the fact that, the responses for this study were determined by age and education level of respective respondents.

### **4.2.1 Education Level**

The respondents were grouped into four categories with respect to years of schooling. The categories were primary school education, secondary school education, Diploma level and Degree level of education. The findings reveal that the majority of the respondents (28.6%) had Secondary and Diploma level of education while only (17.1%) of the respondents had primary education level and

these were mainly attached to the street children who have never attended to school or are drop outs of school.

#### 4.2.2 Age of the Respondents

Most of the demographic characteristics that determine population dynamics such as births, deaths dependency ratio and mobility are highly associated with age. The results from this study show that the majority of the respondents (32.9%) were between 10 – 15 years. The findings reveal that the number of children below 15 years was very high compared to those between 16-18 years. The reason for this higher number of children with age below 17 years was mainly the lack of confidence to move to the streets which is contributed to by their younger age characterized by little experience with the dangers associated with street life. According to the 2012 Census 50.1 percent of Tanzania’s populations were children less than 17 years of age (NBS, 2012).

**Table 4.1: Demographic characteristics of respondents**

<b>Characteristics</b>	<b>Frequency (N=70)</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
<b>Education level</b>		
Primary	12	17.1
Secondary	20	28.6
Diploma	20	28.6
Degree	18	25.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Age of respondents</b>		
10-15	23	32.9
20-25	17	24.3
30-35	20	28.6
40-45	5	7.1
50+	5	7.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Research findings, 2018

### **4.3 Addressing Street Children Problem**

The study revealed various measures in place for dealing with the problem of street children and has been almost exclusively preserved by the Government, Non-Government Organizations and the Communities.

The government has formulated child development laws and policies, set up departments and even ministries dealing with youths and some dealing with women and children, but the problem of street children seems to increase year after year. Both the Government and the Community stand accused of failing to address the problem of street children. As individuals and as a society there has been the failure live up to responsibilities as parents and as custodians of the young. The Community tends to hide its head in the sand hoping that the problem will go away without any concerted action (Kopoka, 2000).

International and local NGOs are increasing day after day with the aim of helping and protecting street children. They initiate various programmes that are less expensive, more humane and more effective as alternatives to institutionalization (Kopoka, 2000). The contribution of NGOs in addressing the problem has somehow helped to eradicate the problem of street children by giving them basic needs such as opportunities for education.

Table 4.2 shows that on measures taken by the government and NGOs 25 (35.7%) were of the opinion that the provision of education is a measure taken to address street children, 15(21.4%) said one stop center is a measure needed and

taken to address the plights of street children, and 30 (42.9%) said law making and enforcement is one of the measures taken to address the plights of street children.

**Table 4.2: Addressing street children problem**

<b>Measures taken</b>	<b>Frequency(N=70)</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
Provision of education	25	35.7
One stop center	15	21.4
Law making	30	42.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>100</b>

Sources: Research findings, 2018

### **4.3 Causes of the Street Children Phenomenon**

The studies revealed various reasons why there are street children in Tanzania and include poor parenthood, deaths of parents and family poverty. The research data established that the main causes of for the street children phenomenon are 20 (25%) death of parents; 20 (20%) poor parental and societal guidance 15 (23%) poverty and 15 (32%) lured by gangsters. The evidence from these findings can be revealed from (Kagunila, 2004), that economic hardships, urbanization, and emergence of HIV/AIDS in 1980s, have altogether doubled the plight of street children through the ultimate deaths of their parents, HIV/AIDS trauma damaging social relations.

### **4.4 NGOs Involved With the Plights of Street Children**

The first objective of the study was to identify NGOs involved in dealing with the plights of street children in Mbozi District. Empirical evidence shown by

Razeen (2010) indicated the impact of NGOs on the lives of the citizens of Tanzania and concentrated on microcredit, education and health but did not show how the NGOs actually dealt with the issue of street children. In this study NGOs dealing with the plights of street children exist in Mbozi District. The question to respondents was:

*Would you please indicate if there are any stakeholders providing support to deal with the problem of street children in Mbozi? Do you know any NGOs dealing with the plight of street children?*

The respondents gave the following views;

**Social welfare officer:**

*“In Mbozi District we have stakeholders of street children dealing with the problem and include the Save the Children which focuses on the child, child rights and governance, education, nutrition and HIV/TB),: Action Development Program (USAID) Kizazi Kipya which focus on orphans and vulnerable children in adolescence; the Mbozi Child Lives Assurance which helps children through giving them food, shelter, health service and participation in sports) and John Snow Inc which focuses on maintaining community health and social welfare system”.*

**Village executive officer:**

*“In my village I have only the JSI child care stakeholder which deals with community health and social welfare systems by strengthening existing programs and CHSSP, through monitored implementation of policies, building the capacity of the social workforce and link beneficiaries to health and social welfare services”.*

**NGO member:**

*“In Mbozi District there are many NGOs, such as ADP. Some deal with children. We are also involved in dealing with the plights of street children.*

From above respondents' citations there are NGOs which deal with street children in Mbozi District and include: Save the Children, Action Development Program, Mbozi Child Lives Assurance and John Snow Inc, these were identified through questionnaires and in-depth interviews directed at the members of NGOs, Social welfare officer and village Executive officer.

The above are not the only NGOs in Mbozi district and those operating do not cover the whole district, Some of the NGOs conduct their activities in a few wards and villages as the problem of street children is big and cannot be solved in the whole district at once. More effort is needed from team work between the NGOs and communities to eliminate the plights of street children in the whole of Mbozi District.

#### **4.5 Contributions of NGOs in Eliminating the Plights of Street Children**

The second objective of the study was to assess the contribution of NGOs in eliminating the plights of street children. In the reviewed literature Mkombozi (2003, 2004), in his discussion of the street children observes that they operated part time in Moshi and Arusha. In Moshi 14% (64) and in Arusha 29% (195) identified themselves as full time street children while in the same regions 49% (224) and 44% (296) of the children identified themselves as part time street children respectively, but the study did not show whether the problem was eliminated

The question was: In your view do you think NGOs' have any support in solving the problem of street children? Are the NGOs helpful in solving the problem of street children? Are there any changes brought by the efforts of NGOs in dealing with the

problem of street of children? Eighteen (18) participants responded to these questions as follow in quotations:

**NGOs representative member (ADP)**

*Yes, NGOs help in creating awareness of the community on the importance of caring for children, in line with the popular saying that “someone’s child is also your own child”. The NGOs create awareness on issues of living in peace and harmony between couples which result in reduced divorce incidences.*

*The NGOs provide ground for policy reformulation. As important stakeholders, the Non-Governmental Organizations provide essential information that lays ground for policy review and reformulation.*

**NGOs representative member (JSI)**

*NGOs raise awareness on the necessity of parents and caregivers to work harder to provide for basic needs to their children, hence reduce children’s escape from homes into the streets.*

*NGOs provide support to a child in immediate danger and there is no Indication of immediate resolution; they bring the child to the police station to coordinate with gender desk officer and social welfare officer for next steps.*

*NGOs help the effort of the Government in eliminating the plights of street children.*

**NGOs representative member (Save the Children)**

*The NGOs provide parenting care education to children’s caregivers/parents.*

*They rescue children from any risky environment through finding them and joining them with their parents or directing them to the appropriate social welfare offices.*

**NGOs representative member (MCLA)**

*Provide Short term shelters (churches, medical facilities), fit families that temporarily a child can receive care, protection and treatment for a specified period, extended family or caring neighbors to find a safe place*

*for the child to stay while investigating or resolving the issues that brought the child to streets.*

*NGOs help and support government expenditures on the street children budget.*

The above members of NGOs opined about the contribution of NGOs in eliminating the plights of children in the street by using different ways, which is supported by the Razeen's (2010) findings on the impact of NGOs on the lives of the citizens of Tanzania through dealing with issues relating to microcredit, education and health as well as members of NGOs identified with them on how they help the street children. Although the NGOs did a good job for street children still, they get low support from community level in eliminating the plights of street children.

#### **4.6 Challenges Facing NGOs in Dealing with Plights of Street Children in Mbozi**

NGOs in Tanzania have been doing a good job of resettling street children but still there are problems and challenges associated with the roles of NGOs operating in the country. Various studies have been conducted on the problems and challenges NGOs face but most of the problems and challenges are too general and sometimes are unique to the whole country. For instance, Tanzania report on the contribution of NGOs in development, (2015) identifies the following challenges impacting registered NGOs:

- i) Most of the NGOs are donor dependent and in particular foreign donors, who set conditions on their financial support such as determining the nature and implementation modalities of projects to support and hence the support remains in the interest of the donor and not the targeted community



- ii) Most NGOs have their offices located in urban areas instead of rural areas where the majority of their beneficiaries are found/ located.
- iii) Most NGOs lack innovativeness in planning and implementation of projects and programs. This leads to many of their activities being concentrated/ duplicated in the same area with little if any impact of the expended resources on the communities,
- iv) Most NGOs avoid working in rural areas because there are poor infrastructures and services there. This prompts the government and communities to ensure power and water supplies in rural areas in order to attract NGOs and other civil society organizations to want to work there for communities.
- v) Most NGOs do not have enough financial resources to employ or hire good accountants to enable the timely production of financial reports. This makes it difficult for most NGOs to produce required financial reports to the Government.

On the basis of these observations, the researcher wanted to determine the exact problems and challenges existing NGOs face in Mbozi District as they endeavor to redress the plights of street children, considering to the environment, geographical perspectives, political and administrative conditions, community perceptions, financial strengths, effectiveness of programs and projects. For purposes of the study the questions posed to the respondents was:

*Is the initiative provided by NGOs in dealing with the problem of street children enough? What are your views on that? Do you think there are enough NGOs in the District to deal with the problem and plights of street children? Are the NGOs initiatives enough to deal with the problem's street children face?*

The results obtained from the field with respect to the objective and questions asked are not quite different from the outcomes of empirical reviews done. The participants had the following responses:

**Member (FGD):**

*Most NGOs are found intown such as at Vwawa township where they can arrest human migration from rural to urban areas by reviving traditional occupations and enhancing earning opportunities and hence minimize the movement of children from rural to urban centres where they become street children.*

*NGOs in Mbozi are committed to contributing towards the elimination of the plights of street children but they need enough funds to work and survive when solving the problem.*

**Member (FGD):**

*NGOs do allocate resources such as funds to projects/ programs which do not contribute towards the removal of the problem of street children.*

*Many community members were not ready to help NGO members in eliminating the plights of street children and instead they remain watching and thinking that the problems are for NGOs to solve.*

**Member (FGD):**

*NGOs have poor support from the government in dealing with the plights of street children.*

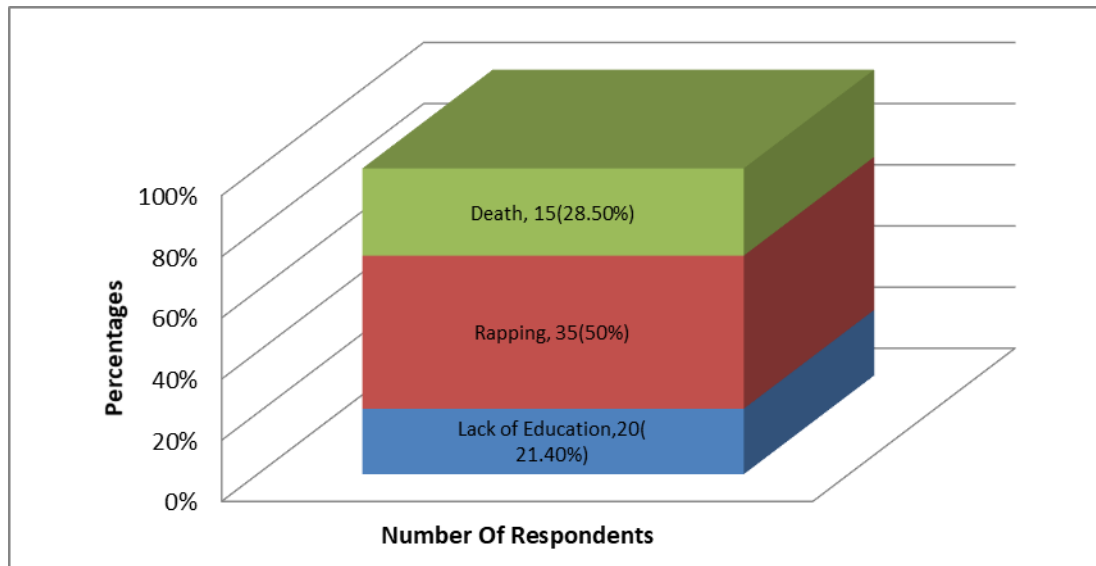
*NGOs often struggle on their own and government does not give sufficient freedom for NGOs to choose what they consider to be the more effective actions for the problems at hand. .*

*Many NGOs find it difficult to reach remote areas to solve community problems and communication infrastructure is a big challenge for coordinated actions with communities and with government.*

**Member (FGD):**

*Many NGOs lack experts to deal with psychotherapy and as a result, they fail to address pertinent problems impacting street children. Most NGOs have concrete programs that do not have street children on the funded agenda and there is no flexibility to accommodate new community challenges in existing programmes and projects*

The results from field research and empirical studies, are similar, showing such challenges as lack of funds, lack of Government support, most of NGOs still operate in urban centers and not in rural areas and hence some of their projects serve only small sections of communities. The study found a number of challenges which street children face as follows:



**Figure 4.1: Challenges street children face**

Sources: Research findings, 2018

Figure 4.1 above shows that 15 (21.40%) of the respondents were of the view that the lack of education is among the main problem's street children face; 35 (50%) opined

that raping is a problem and 20 (28.5%) indicated death of children as one of the big challenges faced by street children.

Above evidences emphasize that education provision, and responsible parenthood, are critical especially for the protection of children from street evil events such as rape.

When the questions were posed with FGD (Focus Group Discussion) on what really causes the street children phenomenon, and how the respondents view the magnitude of the problem and whether there are efforts to redress the plights of street children, the respondents had the following views:

The study revealed that 60.4% of the respondents said: Poverty, death of parents, bad parenthood was among the main causes of the street children situation and 15.1% said they have little knowledge about the issue of street children while 24.5% said the government does not provide enough support to solve the problem and as a result, there are many more street children in the community. This show that the government should take serious consideration of the matter by emphasizing the role of citizens and communities in creating environments that enable children to stay and work at home under the informed guidance of parents in every locality.

The majority (71.2%) of the respondents argued that there should be collective efforts in dealing with the problem by incorporating NGOs, civil society, the government and other stakeholders to help since the magnitude of the problem is

unbearable by one organ alone. For instance, one of the respondents was quoted saying:

*“The children live difficult lives and people in the society take them for granted and like trouble makers ‘hali ni mbaya sana kaka yangu’ (My own literal translation: ‘the situation is awful my brother’).*

The above finding means the existing NGOs and government cannot eliminate the plights of street children on their own and instead they need more effort from the citizens in cooperation with communities.

## CHAPTER FIVE

### SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMEDATIONS

#### 5.1 Introduction

This chapter provides the summary of the findings, the conclusion and recommendations based on the study to the contribution of NGOs in eliminating street children in Mbozi District.

#### 5.2 Summary of the Study

The study assessed the contribution of NGOs in eliminating the plights of street children in Mbozi District as a case study. The study pursued three research questions in resonance with three specific objectives as stated in chapter one.

The results of the study revealed generated new knowledge on the role and contribution of NGOs in redressing and eliminating the plights of street children. The study also endeavoured to identify and examine the challenges faced by NGOs operating in Mbozi District as they struggle to alleviate the hardships experienced by street children. Related literature was reviewed with the hope to provide the researcher with broad understanding of the problem as well as enlightening researchable gaps in the literature.

The research was community based and employed participatory observation, focus group discussion, in-depth interviews and responses to questionnaires all aiming at the collection of data. Both qualitative and quantitative data was collected and

analyzed by using Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) for quantitative data and content analysis for qualitative data. All the respondents to the research tools came from Mbozi District.

### **5.3 Summary of the Main Findings**

The study identified the main findings being the contribution of NGOs in the elimination of the plights of street children. The following were the main specific findings of the study.

#### **5.3.1 NGOs are Involved in Redressing the Plights of Street Children in Mbozi District**

The findings show that there are NGOs dealing with street children in Mbozi District. They include the John Snow Inc, Action for Development Programs, Mbozi Child Lives Assurance, and Save the Children. The main role of the NGOs has been to minimize the problem of street children and the hardships or plights the children in the streets face. The engagements include helping children with food, shelter, health services and participation in sports and games. The focused children were the orphans and vulnerable children and adolescents. The focus in eliminating the plights which the street children find themselves in focused on promoted maintenance of community health and social welfare system through aggressive implementation of set policies, building the capacity of the social workforce and linking beneficiaries to health and social welfare services, child rights governance, improved provision of education, nutrition and HIV/TB support services.

### **5.3.2 The Contributions of NGOs**

The findings revealed that the majority 20 (28.6%) of NGOs and Government officers were of the opinion that the existing NGOs do contribute towards redressing the plights of street children through improved parenting care education for child caregivers/parents, creating community awareness on the importance of caring children, raising awareness of the parents and caregivers to work harder in providing basic needs to all children and hence reduce the latter's escape from homes into the streets, providing support to children in immediate danger by seeking support from the police gender support desks and the departments of social welfare at all levels of governance.

### **5.3.3 The Problem and Challenges NGOs Face in Dealing with the Plights of Street Children in Mbozi District**

The majority 45 (62.2%) of the respondents to research tools in the study indicated a range of problems and challenges that NGOs involved with the plights of street children face as they try to redress the sorry national shame of street children. Many such dealers with the plights of street children are challenged by as the lack of or inadequate provision of funds for addressing the challenges faced by children seeking refuge in the streets of Tanzania. The NGOs are also faced with a shortage of experts to deal with psychotherapy which is necessary in dealing psychologically with street children. There is also inadequate, if any support from the government in all endeavors to relocate street children to settlement areas where they can be remodeled into more responsible future citizens of Tanzania. Most of the operating Organizations are located in urban areas instead of rural areas where the majority of



their beneficiaries are found/ located. There is also the lack of trust among the children as they do not trust any person who approaches them, they do not trust even the staff of NGOs. There is low community understanding and support for the efforts which NGOs struggle to make.

#### **5.4 Conclusion**

The research findings found that the majority of people in the communities have little understanding about the plights of children relocated into the streets of Tanzania. Street children face many problems including that many people consider them a nuisance and trouble makers. The state sorry phenomenon of street children is caused mainly by family brak up, death of parents, bad parenthood, street gangsters as well as poverty and inability to meet basic needs at family level. 80% of the respondents agreed that bad parenthood is one of the main the causes of the street children phenomenon. There is a need for strong intervention programs by the government, NGOs and communities in deal with the various problems or plights of street children. The ultimate solution of the problem is through collective effort by the government departments, communities, faith organizations, all citizens and indeed members of root and extended families.

#### **5.5 Recommendations**

The thrust of the research findings and conclusions has drawn on the contribution of NGOs in eliminating the plights of street children. In order to ensure efficiency and effectiveness in all efforts of eliminating the plights of street children by NGOs and

all other stakeholders of children's welfare at Mbozi District and elsewhere in Tanzania, the following recommendations are made:

#### **5.5.1 To the community**

- i) The Tanzanian general and local communities should be given education on the unacceptability of the plights of street children. All patriotic citizens of Tanzania should consider every child as one of their own and should marshall the basic principles of child upbringing in the paths that please God Almighty and every parent. Every child should be given a conducive environment to grow, get good education, play and socialize. Since the research data revealed that one among the main causes of the street children sorry occurrence is bad and incompetent parenthood and death of parents. The Department of Social Work should initiate a deliberate programme on TV and radio to train parents and would be parents in the basic principles and issues of parenting and child development and nurturing.
- ii) The community must organize itself into a dynamic force to monitor how every family is being responsible for the care of children by giving due support and guidance, material and moral even through the use of faith leaders and preachers.

#### **5.5.2 To NGOs and the Private Sector**

- i) These and related organizations must ensure their organizational accountability and transparency in whatever effort or contribution they make for the mitigation and or elimination of the plights of street children

- ii) Every NGO and private organization or company including faith-based units should ensure effective marshaling and proper use of material, financial and human resources targeted at redressing the plights of street children including ensured engagement in both urban and rural areas.
- iii) Every NGO and public and private organization should develop and ensure effective implementation of a sustainable initiative to contribute towards the stamping out of the street children phenomena through such actions as support for socially inclusive education and training in skills, health support and provision of entrepreneurship training and initial capital for street abandoning and reforming children and youth.

### **5.5.3 To policy makers and Government**

- i) The government should ensure contemporary policies to deal with the problem of street children including pertinent laws and regulations for families and children's growth, conduct and behaviours.
- ii) The Government should review its relationship with NGOs and the private sector with the view to building a closer alliance in the war against all factors that encourage the phenomenon of street children.

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## APPENDICES

### APPENDIX: 1- QUESTIONNAIRE

#### Introduction

I am Francisco Citojo, postgraduate student at the Open University of Tanzania. I am engaged in doing research on contribution of NGOs in eliminating the problem and plights of street children in Mbozi District, as a part of the requirement of my studies. I kindly request you to please be one of the respondents to my research questions which intend to gather data on my chosen topic of study. All the information you give will be handled with strict confidentiality and will be for academic purposes only.

1. Would you please tell me your age?
2. What is your educational level?
  - i) Primary
  - ii) Secondary
  - iii) Diploma
  - iv) Degree/postgraduate
3. Do you know anything about the problem of street children?
  - i) Yes
  - ii) No
  - 3.1 I know and I have taken needed measures
  - 3.2 I know but I have not taken any measure
4. Do you know any NGOs dealing with street children?
  - i) Yes
  - ii) No
5. Are there street children in your community?
  - i) Yes
  - ii) No
6. Does the government provide any support to solve the problem of street children?
  - i) Yes
  - ii) No



- iii) I don't know
7. Has there been any meeting arranged by the local government officials to discuss the issue of street children in your area.
- i) Yes
  - ii) No
8. Have you ever heard any information from the media concerning the issue of street children?
- i) Yes
  - ii) No
9. Have you ever provided any support to solve the issue of a street child?
- i) Yes
  - ii) No
10. How do you see the magnitude of the problem of street children?
- i) Big
  - ii) Small
  - iii) Moderate
11. How do you see the condition of street children?
- i) Bad
  - ii) Normal
  - iii) Very poor
12. Are NGOs helpful in solving the problem of street children?
- i) Yes
  - ii) No

**THANKS FOR YOUR COOPERATION**

## **APPENDIX 2: FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSIONS**

### **Introduction**

My name is Francisco Citojo from the Open University of Tanzania. I am doing a study on the contribution of NGOs in eliminating the plights of street children. I would like to ask you a few questions for my academic work. The answers to the questions will be used for this study only and kept in total confidentiality.

1. What do you think are the main causes of the street children problem in Tanzania?
2. What are your views about the issue of street children?
3. In your view do you think NGOs have any support in solving the problem of street children?
4. Is there any government support in dealing with the problem of street children?
5. Are there any street children in your community?
6. How do you see the condition of street children in your community?
7. Are there any changes brought by the efforts of NGO's in dealing with the problem of street of children?
8. Are there any changes brought about by the support of Government in dealing with problem of street children?
9. Are the NGOs initiatives enough in dealing with the problem of street children?
10. Have you ever organized or been involved in an awareness meeting on the problem of street children?

**THANKS FOR YOUR COOPERATION**

### **APPENDIX 3: IN-DEPTH INTERVIEW QUESTIONS**

#### **Introduction**

Am Francisco Citojo from the Open University of Tanzania. I am doing a study on the contribution of NGOs in eliminating the problem of street children in Mbozi District. As part of the requirement for my studies, I would like to ask you a few questions. The questions asked will be used for this study only and kept in total privacy;

1. In your opinion what do you think are the possible solutions for the problem of street children in the country?
2. What do you think are the causes of street children in your community?
3. Does the government provide enough support in dealing with the problem of street children?
4. Have you ever arranged or been invited to a meeting to discuss how to solve the problem of street children?
5. What is your opinion aboutg the issue of street children?
6. How does family conflict cause the problem of street children?
7. Would you please tell me if there are any stakeholders providing support in dealing with the problem of street children?
8. In your opinion do you think local leaders provide support in dealing with the problem of street children?
9. Do you think there are enough NGOs to deal with the problem of street children?
10. Is the initiative provided in dealing with the problem of street children enough? What are your views about that?

**THANKS FOR YOUR COOPERATION**

**APPENDIX 3: ETHICAL DOCUMENTS****THE OPEN UNIVERSITY OF TANZANIA  
DIRECTORATE OF POSTGRADUATE STUDIES**

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**Our Ref: PG201608511**

Date: 15<sup>th</sup> August, 2017

DAS  
Mbozi District Council,  
P.O. Box 3,  
**Mboizi**

**RE: RESEARCH CLEARANCE**

The Open University of Tanzania was established by an act of Parliament No. 17 of 1992, which became operational on the 1st March 1993 by public notice No. 55 in the official Gazette. The act was however replaced by the Open University of Tanzania charter of 2005, which became operational on 1st January 2007. In line with the later, the Open University mission is to generate and apply knowledge through research.

To facilitate and to simplify research process therefore, the act empowers the Vice Chancellor of the Open University of Tanzania to issue research clearance, on behalf of the Government of Tanzania and Tanzania Commission for Science and Technology, to both its staff and students who are doing research in Tanzania. With this brief background, the purpose of this letter is to introduce to you **Francisco Citojo, Reg No: PG201608511** pursuing **Master Degree of Social Work**. We hereby grant this clearance to conduct a research titled: **“Contribution of Non-Governmental Organisations in Eliminating the Plight of Street Children: A Case of Mbozi District Council”**, he will collect his data in Mbozi district in Mbeya from 1<sup>st</sup> September 2017 to 1<sup>th</sup> November 2017.

In case you need any further information, kindly do not hesitate to contact the Deputy Vice Chancellor (Academic) of the Open University of Tanzania, P.O. Box 23409, Dar es Salaam. Tel: 022-2-2668820. We lastly thank you in advance for your assumed cooperation and facilitation of this research academic activity.

Yours sincerely,

Prof. Hossea Rwegoshora  
**For: VICE CHANCELLOR**  
**THE OPEN UNIVERSITY OF TANZANIA**

**HALMASHAURI YA WILAYA YA MBOZI**  
(Barua zote ziandikwe kwa Mkurugenzi Mtendaji)



Simu Na. 025 - 2580272

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S.L.P. 3,  
**Mbozi**

26 Agosti 2017

KUMB Na MDC/CD/01/13

Afisa Ustawi wa jamii (W)

S.L.P 3

**MBOZI**

Mkurugenzi wa Asasi ya ADP Mbozi,

Save the Children, JSI na MCLA.

S.L.P

**MBOZI**

Afisa Mtendaji Mtaa wa Vwawa

S.L.P

**MBOZI.**

Yah: **KUMTAMBULISHA BW. FRANCISCO CITOJO KUJA  
KUFANYA UTAFITI.**

Husika na kichwa cha habari tajwa hapo juu.

Ofisi ya mkurugenzi Mtendaji Wilaya ya Mbozi imepokea barua kutoka Chuo kikuu Huria, ikimuomba kibali cha Kufanya utafiti mwachuo huyo.

Kwa barua hii namtambulisha kwako ili aweze kufanya utafiti juu ya **"The contribution of NGOs in eliminating the Plight of street children"**. Naamini utampa ushirikiano wa kutosha ili aweze kufanikisha utafiti huo.

Nakutakia kazi njema

  
Melania kwai

**Kny: MKURUGENZI MTENDAJI(W)  
MBOZI**

*Kny. MKURUGENZI MTENDAJI (W)  
MBOZI*

**Nakala:** Bw.Francisco Citojo  
**MWANACHUO**