

Contribution of Law Enforcement Institutions in Protecting Street Children's Rights in Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania.

ABSTRACT

Tanzania is one of the countries which have ratified the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child which means they are committed to protecting the rights of all children. Moreover, over 50% of the population of Tanzania is aged 18 years and under, the need to invest in the development and protection of children becomes more important. There are an increasing number of street children in many cities in Tanzania. The reasons for causing street children are widely known. There are law enforcement institutions for protecting children. However, it is not widely known on the contribution of these institutions in protecting street children rights. The study determined the contribution of law enforcement institutions in protecting Street children's rights. Specific objectives of the research were to examine roles of law enforcement institutions in protecting children's rights at various levels of the society and determine communities' attitude towards violation of children's rights. The study was conducted in Temeke and Ilala municipalities in Dar es Salaam city. A cross sectional research design was adopted. A representative sample of 120 street children was used. Both primary and secondary data were collected. A questionnaire survey, focus group discussion, key informant interview and personal observation methods were used to collect the primary data. The Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) for Windows Version 12.0 was used for data analysis. Results of this study revealed that some of the street children's rights for protection were being violated by various law enforcement institutions. From perspective of communities, many of them regarded the street children as criminals. The study concludes that many street children do get the rights for protection. From the findings, it is recommended that the law enforcement institutions should not always use forces due to the notion that the street children are criminals.

Keywords: street children, laws enforcement, violence, police, institutions

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background Information

Tanzania, as in other African countries, has witnessed a tremendous increase in unsupervised children either living alone or working on urban streets. The rapid population growth has been associated with an increase in the number of children living alone on urban streets or spending most of their day on the streets in the quest for survival. There are an estimated 437,500 street children in Tanzania. The majority of these children have for various reasons either abandoned or have been abandoned by their families and have migrated to urban areas in order to earn a living. Many live on the street because of the violence and abuse they suffered at home. Many more face daily abuse on the streets from the police, sex tourists and even each other. This social problem is acute in big cities, like Dar es Salaam, Arusha, Tanga, Mbeya and Mwanza, where the rates of urban population growth have been exploding [1].

Approximately one-quarter of females and nearly 3 out of every 10 males aged between 13 and 24 years experience emotional violence by an adult prior to turning 18. Between 4% and 5% of females and males aged 13 to 24 years are being threatened with abandonment by an adult prior to turning 18 years of age [2]. Some of them are forced to grow up on their own, with limited or no support from adult caretakers. A study on child disciplinary practices at home, with data from 35 low- and middle income countries, indicates that on average, three in four children between the ages of 2 and 14 are subjected to some kind of violent discipline, more often psychological than physical [3]. While almost three fourths of children experience psychological aggression, about one-half experience physical punishment [4].

32 Urban street children are seen as a problem and have been target of harassment by law enforcement organs such
33 as police, judiciary and local governments. In fact, the official government attitude towards street children has
34 been very negative as they are considered to be hooligans, vagabonds and prone to commit crimes. There are
35 many cases of street children being beaten by police, detained and sometimes repatriated to their rural homes
36 [5].

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38 Law enforcement refers to any system by which some members of society act in an organized manner to
39 promote adherence to the law by discovering and punishing persons who violate the rules and norms governing
40 that society. Furthermore, law enforcement may be most concerned with the prevention and punishment of
41 crimes, organizations exist to discourage a wide variety of non criminal violations of rules and norms [6]. For
42 the purpose of this study, law enforcement Institutions considered a deliberate action taken by Police and
43 Judiciary (court and prison) which violates children's rights, especially those living and working on Streets.

44
45 Tanzania has ratified most major international human rights instruments on children. These include; the UN
46 Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) which is ratified in July 1991, the African Charter on the Rights
47 and Welfare of Children (ACRWC) ratified in May 2003, and ILO Convention on child labour. The
48 Government of Tanzania also has taken certain steps aimed at promoting child development. These steps
49 include ratification of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, signing the OAU Charter on the Rights of
50 Children, and Enactment the Law of the Child Act (2009) aimed at promoting and protecting the rights and
51 interests of children including street children.

52
53 Despite the commitment made by the government to protect children rights, yet there are various cases on the
54 violation of children rights particularly street children. There is inadequate information available on the extent
55 of violation of child rights. Kopoka [7] as well as Kibassa and Lugalla [8] cited by Luena [2] reported that street
56 children in Tanzania experience severe difficulties, hardships and violence every day. They are always harassed
57 physically and verbally abused by both adults and law enforcement institutions; they are victims of increasing
58 abuse. Therefore, the aim of this study was to determine the contribution of law enforcement Institutions in
59 protecting the children rights particularly street children.

60
61 There were many reasons for this study to be carried out. Current situation of Urban Street children were seen as
62 a problem which further compounds the nature of the Urban Crisis. Little has been done in either solving or
63 assisting these children; therefore the findings of this will contribute to the existing body of knowledge about the
64 situation of rights of children particularly street children. The information that generated in this study was
65 important for policy implications, laws amendments to the Children's welfare, establishment of possible
66 interventions to help Street children in Tanzania.

67
68 The Study is guided by The Law of the Child Act of 2009, the Law that recently enacted by the Parliament of
69 the United Republic of Tanzania to provide reform and consolidation of laws relating to children, to stipulate
70 rights of the child and to promote, protect and maintain the welfare of a child with a view to giving effect to
71 international and regional conventions on the rights of the child; to provide for affiliation, foster care, adoption
72 and custody of the child; to further regulate employment and apprenticeship; to make provisions with respect to
73 a child in conflict with law and to provide for related matters. The main objectives of this study were to examine
74 how law enforcement institutions protect street children's rights, and to determine community attitudes towards
75 violation of children's rights.

76

77 1.2 CONCEPTUAL AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

78 Fig. 1 presents relationship among variables for studying **contribution of law enforcement**
79 **institutions in protecting street children's rights**. The framework is based on the Functionalist
80 theory by Talcott [9]. According to this theory, a society was likened to a living organism in which
81 each part of the body contributes to the survival of the organism. Society comprises of institutions
82 such as the family, religion, law enforcers, judicial and others of which human being is the central
83 focus. Street children were the product of the society. Street children are living organism who
84 depended on other organs, so that they can survive and their rights can be protected. If one or two
85 organ fails to fulfill children's needs, this causes a continual increase the number of street children.

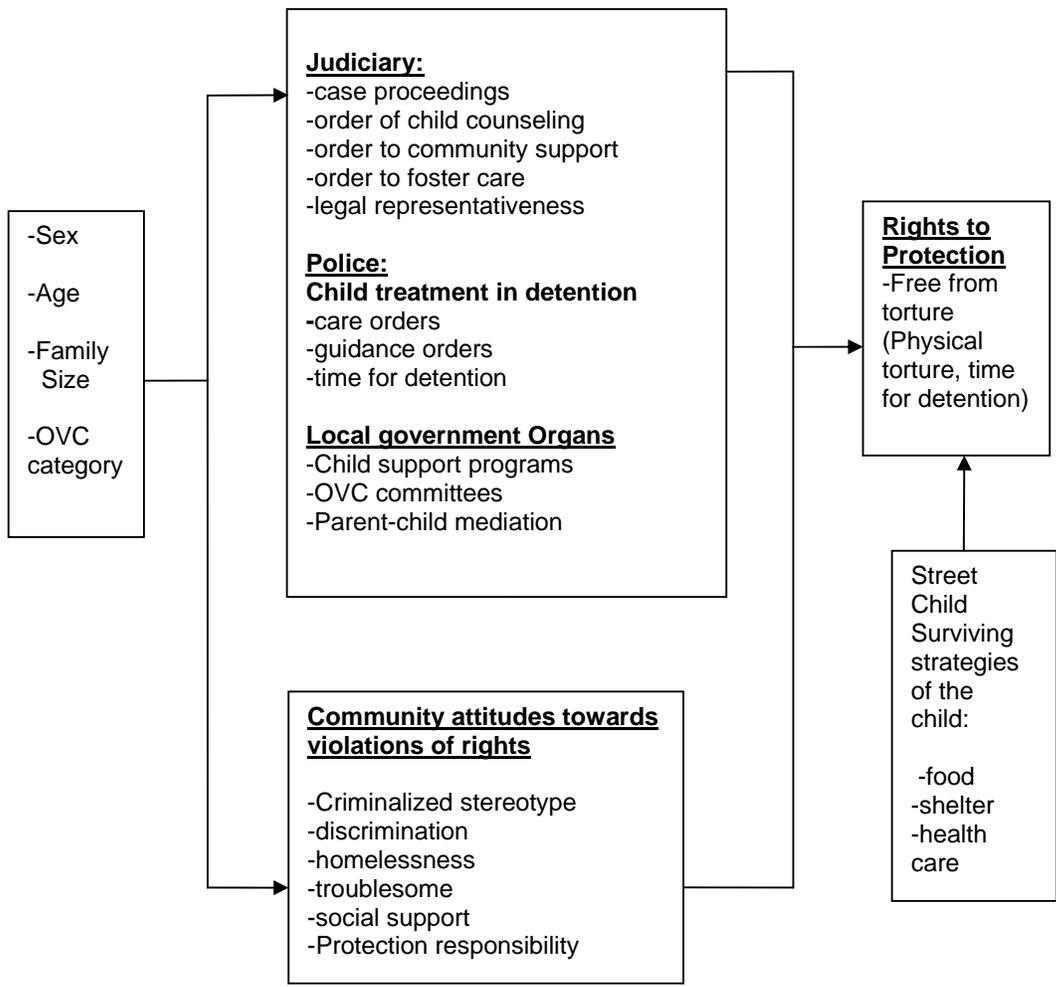
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87 The background variable involves age, Sex, family size and OVC category of which street child
88 belongs, this has a connection with the independent variable that include Law enforcement institutions
89 roles of the Police officer, judiciary (court) and local government activities and community attitudes on

90 the attainment of street children's rights. If those roles are not fulfilled well affect the dependent
 91 Variable that affect the right to protection from torture and led to the increase the number of street
 92 children and the way they fight for survival.

93
 94 This study was guided by the functionalist *theory* of sociology pioneered by Talcott Parsons [9].
 95 According to this theory, a society was likened to a living organism in which each part of the body
 96 contributes to the survival of the organism. This theory conceptualizes the society as having networks
 97 of interrelated parts (organs) or systems working for the benefit of the whole society. Society
 98 comprises of institutions such as the family, religion, law enforcers, judicial and others of which human
 99 being is the central focus. Street children was the product of the society, implying that, reasons for
 100 high rates of street children are to be found among and within the society itself. Street children are
 101 living organism who depended on other organs, so that they can survive and their rights can be
 102 protected. If one or two organ fails to fulfill children's needs, this causes a continual increase the
 103 number of street children.

104
 105 **Background variables** **Independent variables** **Dependent**



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 107
 108
 109 **Figure 1: Conceptual framework depicting the linkage between law enforcement organizations**
 110 **and community attitudes on the attainment of street children's rights**
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113 2. MATERIAL AND METHODS

114 2.1 Study area

115 The study was conducted in Dar es Salaam city, Tanzania. The city consists of three Municipalities namely,
116 Ilala, Kinondoni and Temeke. According to Population and Housing Census of 2012, the population of Dar es
117 Salaam was projected to be 4 364 541 [10]. Ilala Municipal was 1 220 611 people. Temeke Municipality has the
118 population size of 1 368 881 people, while Kinondoni Municipality has 1 775 049 people. Ilala and Temeke
119 Municipalities were selected for the study. The major reason for selecting these Municipalities is, they have
120 various activities that attract street children to engage in those activities and petty trades.

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122

123 2.2 Study population

124 Population of the study includes 120 male and female street children of the age between 6 and 17 years. Street
125 children are used to refer to children who work and/or sleep on the streets. Pilot study showed that it was
126 difficult to find and interview children below six years rather than those above that age. This is due to the fact
127 that most of the parents or guardians tried to be more close to their children of below six years and protecting
128 them rather than those above that age. Also children below six years are too younger to be in streets and most of
129 are not involved in peer influence because of their age rather than those above that age. Hence, the parents or
130 guardians wanted to protect their children away from higher risks of being affected by the hardships.

131

132 2.3 Research and sampling design

133 A cross-sectional research design was used in the study. This design allows collection of data on different group
134 of respondents at one point in time from a sample selected to represent the entire study area population. The
135 selection of this design was based on the nature of study objective and limited resources such as time and
136 money.

137

138 2.4 Sampling procedure and sample size

139

140 Ilala and Temeke Municipalities have been purposively selected for the study to represent Dar es Salaam city. In
141 Ilala Municipality; Kariakoo market area, Mnazi mmoja, Fire and Jangwani was purposively selected. While
142 Feri (kigamboni), Chang'ombe, Tandika sokoni, were purposively selected to represent Temeke Municipality.
143 Thereafter, One hundred and twenty street children, quarter of them should be those ever experienced
144 prosecution was purposively chosen from the two municipalities with equal contribution of thirty respondents.
145 Through snowball sampling technique, 10 street girls were voluntarily picked for interview from Ilala
146 municipality. Therefore, one hundred and twenty respondents constituted a sample size to be used by the study.
147 The sample size of at least thirty respondents was reasonably large in social science research studies to ensure
148 normal distribution of the sample mean [11]. Magistrates, Police officers and Probation officers (Social
149 workers), Community members and Street leaders were used as key informants.

150

151 2.5 Data collection

152 Both qualitative and quantitative techniques of data collection were used. Qualitative data were
153 collected through interview schedule and FGD guided by a check list of questions. Participants in the
154 FGD were prosecuted street children from Remand home and Kisutu Juvenary court. Information
155 such as case proceedings, care and support given to street children and types of punishment used to
156 these children was obtained.

157

158 Quantitative data were collected by using a questionnaire survey. A questionnaire formulated of
159 closed and open-ended questions was used. Information pertaining to accessibility of children's rights
160 and law enforcement institution was obtained using checklist. Data pertaining to attitudes of the
161 community on the violation against street children was collected by using a questionnaire survey.
162 Secondary data were obtained from different documents that found in Kisutu Juvenary court and

163 Temeke Municipal court. Information about prosecuted street children was collected from Temeke
164 Municipal court.
165

166 **2.6 Data analysis**

167 Both quantitative and qualitative data analysis methods were used. For quantitative data collected
168 through questionnaire survey, descriptive statistics was employed. In descriptive statistical analysis,
169 frequencies, percentages, means, standard deviation and other measures of variation were
170 employed. The entire process of quantitative data analysis, a computer software programme namely
171 SPSS was used. Before, the analysis, the data collected through questionnaire survey were cleaned,
172 summarized and coded before entering into the SPSS computer soft ware. For qualitative data
173 analysis, a content analysis method was used for data collected through FGD and key informant
174 interview data collection methods. The meaningful information was summarized and analyzed for
175 reporting.
176

177 **2.7 Ethical Consideration**

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179 Ethical consideration gave priority in this study in order to meet research ethics. Ethical considerations
180 which the researcher prioritized include the researcher's self introduction to the street children,
181 explanation in detail of the purpose of this study and its importance to street children before the
182 beginning of the interviews. The researcher asked street children to participate voluntarily in the
183 interview and assured them confidentiality of the information they provided. The researcher preserved
184 the anonymity of street children during the interview (filling the questionnaires) although some of them
185 preferred to provide their names. The researcher permitted to conduct this study by authority of
186 Sokoine University of Agriculture as well as Municipals directors of both Ilala and Temeke
187 municipalities.
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191 **3.0 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

192 **3.1 Roles of law enforcement institutions in protecting street children's rights at the** 193 **various levels**

194 The roles of law enforcement institutions in protecting street children's rights have reported differently
195 by the study depending on the different categories of law enforcers. According to this study, the law
196 enforcers mean a Police, Magistrate, Social welfare officer especially those who are working at the
197 Court. This section aimed to find out the following roles pertaining to children rights which are excised
198 by law enforcers.

199 **3.1.1 Case proceedings pertaining to street children**

200 Street children were interviewed in order to understand that if their cases were listened to an open
201 court (Table 1). The response was 93.3% of 105 children interviewed reported that cases proceedings
202 pertaining to street children were not listened to an open Court, while only 6.7% of the street
203 children's cases were being listened to the open court. So far this is opposite from other research
204 done by UNICEF [12] which reported that cases involving children are commonly conducted in an
205 open court, and children handcuffed when sent to court or prison. One of the judges in Kisumu
206 Juvenary court reported that cases related to children were listened in a special room and not in an
207 open court as reported by other researchers. Further, she explained that children criminal offense
208 cases were listened very early in the morning in order to let the children go back home/ school.
209

210 **3.1.2 Courts give orders related to child counseling and community**

211 On the point of, if the Court gives order to child counseling when a child commits crime, 64% of street
212 children interviewed indicated that they were receiving counseling, while 36% of the children did not
213 receive any (Table 1). Results from Social welfare officers who worked with Kisumu Juvenary court
214 agreed that there was an order related to child counseling; their main roles are to conduct interview in

215 the court, to provide advice and psychosocial counseling and support to children, re-unite the children
 216 with their families and withdraw them from any kind of abuses the children receiving in the streets.

217 **Table 1: Questions pertaining to law enforcement organization**

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Statements	Response (%)	
	Yes	No
Are case proceedings pertaining to street children listened in open court? (n =105)	7 (6.67)	97(93.33)
Do courts give orders related to child counseling once street children commit crimes? (n=50)	32(64)	18(36)
Do courts give orders for responsible community members to provide Social and protection support to street children (n=46)	2(4.35)	44(95.65)
Is there any order of foster care for street children given by courts to responsible care givers? (n=45)	0(0)	45(100)
Are street children left free from labour exploitation or any kind of harassment when a child is in detention under police? (n=99)	72(72.72)	27(27.28)
Is there any special Orphans and vulnerable children (OVC) programs organized by the local government which support street children? (n=94)	1(1.06)	93(98.94)
Are there any OVC committees for supporting most vulnerable children such as street children in the district? (n=85)	1(1.17)	84(98.83)
Have you ever participated to any parent/relative-child mediation unit of the district? (n=107)	2(1.87)	105(98.13)

219 **Number in parenthesis refers to percentage of respondents interviewed**

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From the survey, it can be reported that there was no any foster care service for street children given by courts to responsible care givers by 100% (Table 1). Currently, Tanzania does not have a foster care system, and efforts to establish an effective foster care program have been insufficient. Legal advocates for children have recommended that a foster care system be created, and that the views of the child be considered when deciding on a foster care placement if the child has the capacity to express an informed opinion. When placing a child under guardianship, legal advocates for children have recommended that the court appoint a guardian to represent the child in court, preferably a social welfare officer, as it would be best if the child would not have to come to the court. Government under the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare provides a license to nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) that deal with children to foster children.

234 **3.1.3 Street children harassment in detention**

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From Table 1, the results show that 72.7% of the street children were free from harassment when a child had been in detention, while 27.3% of the street children indicated that they experienced some harassment when they were in detention. Other children reported kinds of harassments such as abusive language, corporal punishment and cleaning police offices, all these deny the rights from torture. These results are opposing with study done by Carabain [5]. The author reported that urban street children are seen as a problem and have been target of harassment by law enforcement organs for example; police, judiciary and local governments. In fact, the official government attitude

242 towards street children has been very negative as are considered to be hooligans, vagabonds and
 243 prone to commit crimes. There are many cases of street children being beaten by police, detained
 244 and sometimes repatriated to their rural homes.
 245 Results from the key informants support that the role of police is to provide security in protecting a
 246 child and escorting a child up to the prison when the child is in the custody or remand home to make
 247 sure that the child is in the safe hand. These results were in line with those given by few street
 248 children who said that they were not beaten by police, when the police found them on the street they
 249 just be arrested and sent them to police station.
 250

251 **3.1.4 Orphans and Vulnerable Children (OVC) programs organized by the local governments**

252 Street children were asked to explain if there had been OVC programmes and committees organized
 253 by the local governments (Table 1). The results show that 98.94% of the street children indicated that
 254 there were no any programme on OVC organized by local governments, while 1.1 % of the children
 255 accepted that there were OVC programmes organized by the local governments for helping these
 256 children. The results, also, show that 98.8% of the children interviewed said there was no any OVC
 257 committee that supporting vulnerable children, while only 1.2% agreed that there were OVC
 258 committees. This is very big challenge to the government especially local governments that they failed
 259 to provide protection to the vulnerable children
 260

261 **3.1.5 Parent/relative-child mediation**

262 Children were asked if there had been any parent/relative-child mediation has been made in order to
 263 solve their problems. About 98% of the children interviewed said there was no parent/relative-child
 264 mediation before they left home, while 1.9% of the street children indicated that the parent/relative-
 265 child mediation existed (Table 1). The results show that most of the children left their home because
 266 of the different reasons like poor life condition, lack of parental care and others were convinced by
 267 their fellow children that in Dar es Salaam, there is good life and not family conflict.
 268

269 **3.2 Community Attitude towards Violation of Children’s Rights**

270 This section aimed to determine community attitudes towards violation of children’s rights. Does the
 271 community perceive street children as criminals?, the results (Table 2) were 58.2% of the children
 272 agreed with the statement, while 27.3% disagreed. However, 14.5% of people interviewed were
 273 undecided.
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275 **Table 2: A Likert Scale presenting questions pertaining to community attitude towards**
 276 **violation of children’s rights (N=55)**
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Statement	Disagree	Undecided	Agree
Street children are all typically criminals	15(27.3)	8(14.5)	32(58.2)
Street children are to be excluded by the surrounding community	41(74.5)	2(3.7)	12(21.8)
Street children are not homelessness by origin	4(7.3)	1(1.8)	50(90.9)
Street children are of much disturbance to the community	4(7.5)	2(3.7)	49(88.8)
Holistic social support is needed for Street children	3(5.6)	0(0)	52(94.4)
The surrounding community does not take responsibility in protecting street children from crimes and abuses against them	2(3.6)	1(1.8)	52(94.6)

278 **Number in parenthesis refers to percentage of respondents interviewed**
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280 On the statement of Street children are to be excluded by the surrounding community; 74.5% of the
281 respondents disagreed with the statement, while 21.8 % agreed with the point, others (3.7%) were
282 undecided (Table 2). The focus of the question was to discover if holistic social support is needed for
283 Street children, 90.9 % of the respondents agreed that holistic social support was required in order to
284 rescue the life of these children for instance other children were very young at the age of ten and
285 eleven years that they were supposed to be in schools, having parental love and care, while 7.3%
286 disagreed on the matter and 1.8% undecided (Table 2).

287
288 Basing on the findings, 94.4 % of the respondents agreed that holistic social support was needed to
289 rescue the life of street children, while 5.6 % disagreed with the point (Table 2). Collective social
290 support is needed to reduce and/ or to combat the problem of street children. Other community
291 members interviewed responded to the question of 'Street children are of much disturbance to the
292 community; 88.8% agreed that street children are of much disturbance to the community, while 7.5%
293 disagreed and 3.7% were undecided (Table 2). Results from this study show that majority of
294 community members perceive street children as hooligans they should be forcefully removed from
295 streets because some street children use drugs including cocaine, "mirungi", marijuana, and heroine
296 and so as the means of refreshing themselves and also a means to overcome stresses of being in the
297 street. During FGD respondents stated that street children use those substances so that they can be
298 courageous over abuses and other difficulties of life in the streets. Moreover, other street children are
299 thieves that is a reason community members perceive them are of much disturbances.

300
301 On the question of the surrounding community does not take responsibility in protecting street
302 children from crimes and abuses against them; the answer was 94.6% of the respondents agreed with
303 the statement, while 3.6% disagreed and 1.8% were undecided (Table 2). These results came to
304 agree with the research done by Shivji [13] which shows that about 40% of all human rights violation
305 is committed by individuals and, therefore, demands against violation can also be legitimately made
306 against individuals. It is true that surrounding community does not take the responsibility in protecting
307 children from crime and abuse because some of the members of community are the one who abuse
308 these children through physical and sexual abuse. Results from the FGD shows, one of a girl street
309 child was complained about the way perpetrators abuse her, to quote a street girl of 16 years:

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311 *"My name is Asha (not her real name) and I am 16 years old. One day, I went with a man*
312 *who took me to a restaurant. People came to this restaurant and promised us jobs. We were*
313 *happy to be able to work and help support our families. But we had to work very long days.*
314 *The man said, 'You did not get here to go to school, you came here to work!' I hardly got food;*
315 *never got paid and so I decided to run away. I walked 850 kilometers to get to Dar es Salaam.*
316 *I felt very bad when I was working on the streets, because I had no place to sleep. A man*
317 *took me into his house. This man was harassing me when I was staying in the house. He*
318 *abused me; then he beat me because I became pregnant. He said he was not responsible for*
319 *my pregnancy. I felt it was too much; I ran away. I went back to the streets. One night I met a*
320 *lady. I told her about my problems and she took me home. It was a brothel. There were many*
321 *other girls brought in. Many were involved with sexual relationships with the men. At that time*
322 *I was still pregnant. I am not sure if I got a disease because most men refused to wear a*
323 *condom. I had sex with many men from Tanzania, but also with white men."*

324
325 Asha is now at a recovery center for girl prostitutes. Since sexual child abuse violates a
326 child's rights, it was expected in this study that most of the street children who were sexually
327 abused could report to the police what happened to them so that legal actions could be taken
328 against the perpetrators. Contrary to the expectation, only few street children reported events
329 of sexual child abuse to the police, most of them do not like to do so because of fear of police
330 and also feel shame.

331
332 The findings of this study give the impression that street children have been severe problem in many
333 countries especially in developing world. The basic rights of the child are frequently violated by the
334 community, parents and guardians who have been left to bring up children and care for them and their
335 interests without taking into account their economic status, education, traditions and customs and the
336 environments in which they live. The children in the streets have been receiving various abuses,
337 which in humanity point of view is not supported in any communities. This shows that majority of the
338 population has no knowledge regarding rights to protection of children, despite the children have
339 rights to be protected against all forms of abuses, neglect and discrimination so that they may grow

340 up with a healthier life and be an active members of societies. Further, some community members
341 neglect the existence of street children as they regard them as criminals. However, law enforcement
342 institutions; partly play their roles in protecting the children's rights.

343

344 **4.0 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

345

346 **4.1 Conclusions**

347

348 From, the findings, this study concludes that roles of law enforcement institutions have played their
349 roles positively. This came to agree with the results of the questions responded from street children
350 and law enforcers and researcher's observation, the results from interviewed reported that cases
351 proceedings pertaining to street children are not listened to an open Court. Experience from Kisutu
352 Juvenary court shows that Case related to children were listened in a special room and not in an open
353 court.

354

355 Basing on the findings, roles of law enforcer depicted as to hear and determine cases, to conduct
356 interview at the court and provide psychosocial counseling and support to the children, to escort a
357 child to police station, despite of those roles still they are facing a lots of problems such poor
358 infrastructure. There is only One Juvenary court in Tanzania, lack of cooperation between parents,
359 some law are contradicted and lack of resources. These entire factors have made to have some
360 challenges in delivering the service.

361

362 The study concludes that the overall community attitudes towards street children have been positive.
363 Findings further revealed that of holistic social support is needed in order to rescue the life of these
364 children. In addition, surrounding community does not take responsibility in protecting street children
365 from crimes and abuses against them. Child rearing and parenting was a community issue where
366 emphasis was placed on child discipline, schooling and preparation for an adult role in the community
367 that cause the continuity of the increased number of children in the street.

368

369 **4.2 Recommendations**

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371 Based on the study findings, the following recommendations are made:

372

373 i. Findings of this study showed that there is a challenge of having proper infrastructure hence
374 there is only one Juvenary court in Tanzania. Therefore the Government should increase the
375 budget to build infrastructure such as Court, Cells, police station and offices in order to
376 provide privacy when hearing Juvenary cases. Also Police, magistrate and Prison police
377 officer needs special training on how to handle children / Juvenary delinquency. There is a
378 need to have police officers specialized on children's issues who can work with Social
379 Welfare Officers and others in protection and offending concerns.

380

381 ii. Findings from the survey show that there is no foster care service for street children given by
382 courts to responsible care givers. Tanzania does not have a foster care system, and efforts to
383 establish an effective foster care program have been insufficient. Legal advocates for children
384 have recommended that a foster care system be created, and that the views of the child be
385 considered when deciding on a foster care placement, this will help a child to be placing
386 under guardianship and the court appoint the a guardian to represent the child in court,
387 preferably a social welfare officer, as it would be best if the child would not have to come to
388 the court.

389

390 iii. Despite the fact community attitude towards street children have seen positively still collective
391 social support is needed in order to help these group of young children. Community in
392 collaboration with local government authority should establish committee that support OVC
393 groups by doing follow up. Research has demonstrated that no amount of intervention
394 programming designed for street children can be successful unless the community is
prepared to respect, protect and provide opportunities to street children.

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