

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 is 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 the roles of law enforcement institutions in protecting children's rights at various levels of the society and determine community's 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 the perspective of communities, many of them regarded the street children as criminals. The study concludes that many street children to 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 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 before turning 18. Between 4% and 5% of females and males aged 13 to 24 years are being threatened with abandonment by an adult before 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 the target of harassment by law enforcement organs
33 such as police, judiciary and local governments. 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].

37
38 Law enforcement refers to any system by which some members of society act in an organised 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 of 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
56 street children in Tanzania experience severe difficulties, hardships and violence every day. They are always
57 harassed physically and verbally abused by both adults and law enforcement institutions; they are victims of
58 increasing abuse. Therefore, this study aimed 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 was 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, the 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. It provides 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

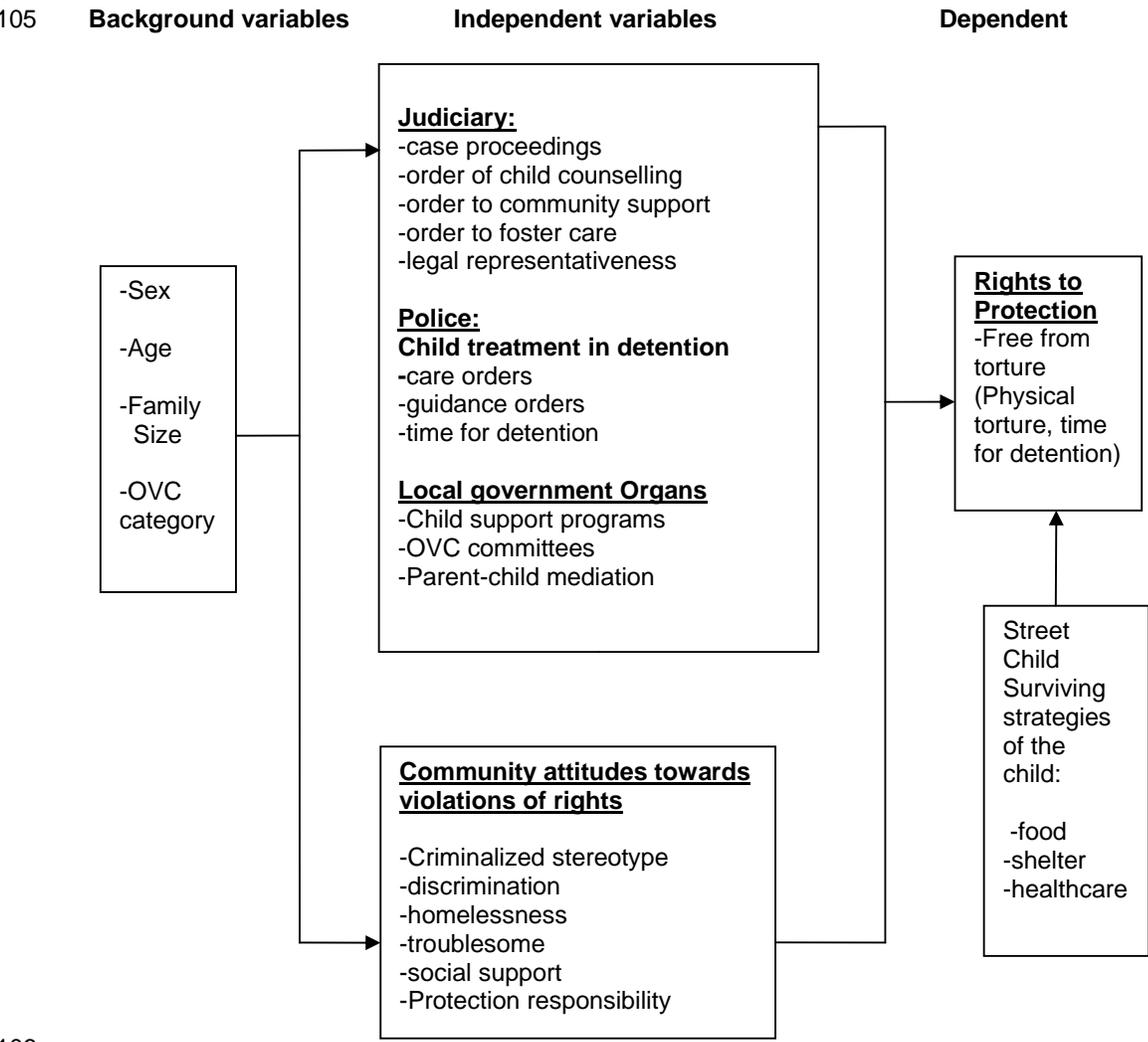
78 Fig. 1 presents the relationship among variables for studying the **contribution of law enforcement**
79 **institutions in protecting street children's rights**. The framework is based on the Functionalist
80 theory by Talcott [9]. According to this theory, a society was likened to a living organism 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 fulfil children's needs, this causes a continual increase in the number of street children.

86

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

90 attitudes on the attainment of street children's rights. If those roles are not fulfilled well affect the
 91 dependent Variable that affects the right to protection from torture and led to the increase the number
 92 of street 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 conceptualises 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 were the product of the society, implying that, reasons for
 100 the 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 fulfil children's needs, this causes a continual increase in the
 103 number of street children.



106
 107
 108
 109 **Figure 1: Conceptual framework depicting the linkage between law enforcement organisations**
 110 **and community attitudes on the attainment of street children's rights**
 111
 112

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 the Population and Housing Census of 2012, the population of Dar
117 es Salaam was projected to be 4 364 541 [10]. Ilala Municipal was 1 220 611 people. Temeke Municipality has
118 the 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.

121
122

123 2.2 Study population

124 The population of the study includes 120 male and female street children of the age between 6 and 17 years.
125 Street children are used to referring to children who work and/or sleep on the streets. A pilot study showed that
126 it was difficult to find and interview children below six years rather than those above that age. This is due to the
127 fact that most of the parents or guardians tried to be more close to their children 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
129 of 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 a different
134 group of respondents at one point in time from a sample selected to represent the entire study area population.
135 The 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, a quarter of them should be that ever experienced
144 prosecution was purposively chosen from the two municipalities with an equal contribution of thirty
145 respondents. Through the snowball sampling technique, 10 street girls were voluntarily picked for an interview
146 from Ilala municipality. Therefore, one hundred and twenty respondents constituted a sample size to be used by
147 the study. The sample size of at least thirty respondents was reasonably large in social science research studies
148 to ensure a normal distribution of the sample mean [11]. Magistrates, Police officers and Probation officers
149 (Social 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 an interview schedule and FGD guided by a checklist of questions. Participants in
154 the FGD have prosecuted street children from Remand home and Kisutu Juvenary court. Information
155 such as case proceedings, care and support is given to street children and types of punishment used
156 to these children were obtained.

157

158 Quantitative data were collected using a questionnaire survey. A questionnaire formulated of closed
159 and open-ended questions was used. Information pertaining to the accessibility of children's rights
160 and law enforcement institution was obtained using a 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 a questionnaire survey, descriptive statistics were employed. In the descriptive statistical
169 analysis, 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 the questionnaire survey were
172 cleaned, summarised and coded before entering into the SPSS computer software. For qualitative
173 data analysis, a content analysis method was used for data collected through FGD and key informant
174 interview data collection methods. The meaningful information was summarised and analysed for
175 reporting.
176

177 **2.7 Ethical Consideration**

178
179 Ethical consideration gave priority in this study to meet research ethics. Ethical considerations which
180 the researcher prioritised include the researcher's self-introduction to the street children, explanation
181 in detail of the purpose of this study and its importance to street children before the beginning of the
182 interviews. The researcher asked street children to participate voluntarily in the interview and assured
183 them confidentiality of the information they provided. The researcher preserved the anonymity of
184 street children during the interview (filling in the questionnaires) although some of them preferred to
185 provide their names. The researcher permitted to conduct this study by authority of the Sokoine
186 University of Agriculture as well as Municipals directors of both Ilala and Temeke municipalities.
187

188

189

190

191 **3.0 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

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

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

198 **3.1.1 Case proceedings pertaining to street children**

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

209 **3.1.2 Courts give orders related to child counselling and community**

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

215 the children with their families and withdraw them from any abuses the children receiving in the
216 streets.

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

218

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 counselling 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 caregivers? (n=45)	0(0)	45(100)
Are street children left free from labour exploitation or any harassment when a child is in detention under police? (n=99)	72(72.72)	27(27.28)
Are 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 in any parent/relative-child mediation unit of the district? (n=107)	2(1.87)	105(98.13)

219 **The number in parenthesis refers to percentage of respondents interviewed**

220

221

222

223

224

225

226

227

228

229

230

231

232

233

From the survey, it can be reported that there was no any foster care service for street children given by courts to responsible caregivers 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 is 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 organisations (NGOs) that deal with children to foster children.

234 **3.1.3 Street children harassment in detention**

235

236

237

238

239

240

241

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 denials the rights from torture. These results are opposing with a study done by Carabain [5]. The author reported that urban street children are seen as a problem and have been the target of harassment by law enforcement organs for example; police, judiciary and local governments. The official government attitude towards

242 street children has been very negative as are considered to be hooligans, vagabonds and prone to
 243 commit crimes. There are many cases of street children being beaten by police, detained and
 244 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 the police station.
 250

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

252 Street children were asked to explain if there had been OVC programmes and committees organised
 253 by the local governments (Table 1). The results show that 98.94% of the street children indicated that
 254 there was no any programme on OVC organised by local governments, while 1.1 % of the children
 255 accepted that there were OVC programmes organised 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 a very big challenge to the government especially local governments that they
 259 failed 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 living condition, lack of parental care and others were convinced by
 267 their fellow children that in Dar es Salaam, there is a 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.
 274

275 **Table 2: A Likert Scale presenting questions pertaining to community attitude towards**
 276 **violation of children’s rights (N=55)**
 277

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 for protecting street children from crimes and abuses against them	2(3.6)	1(1.8)	52(94.6)

278 **The number in parenthesis refers to percentage of respondents interviewed**
 279

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. 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 many 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 the surrounding community does not take the responsibility in
307 protecting children from crime and abuse because some of the members of the community are the
308 one who abuses these children through physical and sexual abuse. Results from the FGD show, one
309 of a girl street child was complained about the way perpetrators abuse her, to quote a street girl of 16
310 years:

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

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

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

340 children have rights to be protected against all forms of abuses, neglect and discrimination so that
341 they may grow up with a healthier life and be an active member of societies. Further, some
342 community members neglect the existence of street children as they regard them as criminals.
343 However, law enforcement institutions; partly play their roles in protecting the children's rights.
344

345 **4.0 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

346 **4.1 Conclusions**

347
348 From, the findings, this study concludes that the roles of law enforcement institutions have played
349 their roles positively. This came to agree with the results of the questions responded from street
350 children and law enforcers and researcher's observation, the results from interviewed reported that
351 cases proceedings pertaining to street children do not listen 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
356 Basing on the findings, roles of law enforcer depicted as to hear and determine cases, to conduct an
357 interview at the court and provide psychosocial counselling and support to the children, to escort a
358 child to the police station, despite those roles still they are facing a lot of problems such poor
359 infrastructure. There is only One Juvenary court in Tanzania, lack of cooperation between parents,
360 some lawyers are contradicted and lack of resources. These entire factors have made to have some
361 challenges in delivering the service.
362

363 The study concludes that the overall community attitudes towards street children have been positive.
364 Findings further revealed that holistic social support is needed to rescue the life of these children.
365 Also, surrounding community does not take responsibility in protecting street children from crimes and
366 abuses against them. Child rearing and parenting was a community issue where the emphasis was
367 placed on child discipline, schooling and preparation for an adult role in the community that causes
368 the continuity of the increased number of children in the street.
369

370 **4.2 Recommendations**

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

- 373 i. Results 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 to provide privacy
376 when hearing Juvenary cases. Also, Police, magistrate and Prison police officer needs
377 special training on how to handle children / Juvenary delinquency. There is a need to have
378 police officers specialised on children's issues who can work with Social Welfare Officers and
379 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 caregivers. 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 placed under
386 guardianship, and the court appoint a guardian to represent the child in court, preferably a
387 social welfare officer, as it would be best if the child would not have to come to the court.
388
- 389 iii. Despite the fact community attitude towards street children have seen positively still collective
390 social support is needed to help these group of young children. Community in collaboration
391 with local government authority should establish a committee that supports OVC groups by
392 doing follow up. Research has demonstrated that no amount of intervention programming
393 designed for street children can be successful unless the community is prepared to respect,
394 protect and provide opportunities to street children.
395
396
397

398
399
400
401
402
403
404
405
406
407
408

Ethical Consideration

Ethical consideration gave priority in this study to meet research ethics. Ethical considerations which the researcher prioritised include the researcher's self-introduction to the street children, explanation in detail of the purpose of this study and its importance to street children before the beginning of the interviews. The researcher asked street children to participate voluntarily in the interview and assured them confidentiality of the information they provided. The researcher preserved the anonymity of street children during the interview (filling in the questionnaires) although some of them preferred to provide their names. The researcher permitted to conduct this study by authority of the Sokoine University of Agriculture as well as Municipals directors of both Ilala and Temeke municipalities.

409

REFERENCE

410

411

412

413

414

415

416

417

418

419

420

421

422

423

424

425

426

427

428

429

430

431

432

433

434

435

436

437

438

439

440

441

442

443

444

445

446

447

448

449

450

451

- [1] Lugalla JLP and Mbwambo JK. Street Children and Street Life in Urban Tanzania: The Culture of Surviving and its Implications for Children's Health. *International Journal of Urban and Regional Research*. 1999; 2: 329- 346.
- [2] Luena F. The problem of stret children in Africa: An ignored tragedy. In: *Proceedings of International Conference on Street Children and Street Children's Health in East Africa*. Dar es Salaam, Tanzania; 2011.
- [3] Krug G, Dahlber JA, Zwi MA and Rafael L. *World Report on Violence and Health*. World Health Organisation, Geneva; 2002.
- [4] URT. *Violence against Children in Tanzania Findings from a National Survey 2009*. Multi Sector Task Force on Violence against Children Secretariat, UNICEF – Tanzania; 2011.
- [5] Carabain R. Sunday Observer newspaper, 21 September 2008 Dar es Salaam, Tanzania; 2008.
- [6] Human Rights Watch World Report. *Africa Overview; 1996*.
- [7]Kopoka PA. *The Problem of Street Children in Africa: An Ignored Tragedy*. In: Proceedings o International Conference on Street Children and Street Children's Health in East Africa. 19 – 21, April 2000, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania; 2000.
- [8] Kibassa G and Lugalla J. *Urban Life and Street Children's Health: Children's Accounts of Urban Hardships and Violence in Tanzania*, Transaction Publishers, New Brunswick; 2003.
- [9] Talcott P. *The Structure of Social Action: A Study in Social Theory with Special Reference to a Group of European Writers*. New York: Free Press; 1949.
- [10] URT. *Population and Housing Census: National Bureau of Statistics*. Ministry of Finance Dar es Salaam, Census General Report 29 march 2013; 2013.
- [11] Maas CJ and Joop JH. *Sufficient Sample Sizes for Multilevel Modeling*. Utrecht University, the Netherlands. Hogrefe and Huber Publishers. *Methodology*. 2005; 1 (3): 86-92.
- [12] UNICEF. *Violence against Children in Tanzania: Findings from a National survey of 2009*. Multisector Task Force on Violence against Children Secretariat, UNICEF-Tanzania; 2009.
- [13] Shivji IG, Makaramba R, Majamba H and Peter CM. *Constitutional and Legal System of Tanzania*. Mkuki na Nyota publishers Ltd, Tanzania; 2004.