

EFFECTIVENESS OF NGOS IN THE REHABILITATION OF STREET CHILDREN IN MOROGORO MUNICIPALITY, TANZANIA

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Abstract:

The purpose of this qualitative research is to assess the effectiveness of nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) in the rehabilitation of street children in Morogoro Municipality in Tanzania. The study is based on data collected from 110 respondents sampled purposively from street children rehabilitation organizations located in Morogoro Municipality. Data was collected by focused group discussions, questionnaires and personal interviews. Data has been analyzed based on theoretical reasoning and researcher's critical thinking. The findings indicate that most of the NGOs dealing with rehabilitation of street children are ineffective thus most children come in and out continuously. More Over, numerous challenges mount Children rehabilitation NGOs in Morogoro municipality and thus a lot need to be done at policy and policy implementation level with regard to children related NGOs and street children welfare in general.

Keyword: Street Children, Effectiveness and Street children rehabilitation

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Introduction

There has been a rapid increase of street children in Tanzanian urban areas. Morogoro is not an exception for the particular rapid trend of increase in street children. Being an on transit urban centre for the terrestrial traffic route connecting the central, west and southern Tanzania and entry point to Dar es salaam, the largest commercial city, Morogoro municipality has been attracting settlement of large number of people. Likewise children from southern, central and western Tanzania freeing from their homes and hometowns for various reasons find themselves in Morogoro and start roaming about as a way to try to meet their better life dream.

It has been advanced by different studies that poverty, pursue for better life dream in urban areas, loss of parents due to various reasons as well as Broken homes and single parenthood contribute significantly to the problem of street children in urban areas in the world (Stevenson 2013). Tanzania has recorded a sharp increase of street children from 1980s despite the government and private individuals' effort to curb the situation (Lugala and Mbwambo, 1999). Increase in HIV related death of parents and increase in individual poverty levels after the collapse of socialist policies are some of the factors hypothesized to have contributed to the increase of street children in the said time framework. Morogoro just like other urban areas in Tanzania have equally recorded an increase in number of street children from different parts of Tanzania.

It is important to emphasize that, the problem of street children is not new in Tanzania, it existed since independence but such children were not left to roam about because there was a tight security in urban areas for roaming about individuals and those caught were punished and repatriated back to their particular rural areas. Likewise most vulnerable children such as orphans and single parented were taken care by their relatives and community because under socialism there was a strong communal ties (Kacholi, 2012). Following the collapse of socialism in 1980s individualism rapidly replaced community ties (Mgeni, T. 2012) hence most vulnerable children are left to struggle on their own leading to increase in street children in urban areas including Morogoro municipality. After 1980s there has been an attempt by nongovernmental organizations to rehabilitate street children neglected by the community. However few researches have been done on the effectiveness of such rehabilitation centers and projects. This

study aims at assessing the effectiveness of street children rehabilitation centers in Morogoro Municipality.

There is increase of street children in Tanzanian urban areas despite the increase in effort to rehabilitate street and most vulnerable children in the particular areas (Dallape, 1995 and Kashengo, 2012). Considering the current trends of street children in Tanzanian urban areas there is every signal of the potential risk of social instability in the near future resulting from youth who are not brought up by the social moralities like the one in families. Moreover, the situation creates crime potentials because today's children are tomorrow's youth. Street children need enough care and effective rehabilitation schemes due to their exposure into immoral and antisocial habits from each other. There are many street children rehabilitation centers and orphanage homes in almost every city and townships. However, very little is known about its effectiveness. This study attempts to investigate the effectiveness of street children rehabilitation centers in Morogoro Municipality. This study is expected to bring a significant contribution in the literature as well as children welfare policies.

The literature cited indicates that substantial research on street children has been conducted in Tanzania and elsewhere. The researches have mainly been on the causes of street children, (Kopoka, 2000); the general problems of street children (Mrutu, 2001); what is needed to be done to curb the problem (Mwakaheya, 1996); community attitudes towards street children (Libent, 2003); coping strategies of street children and legal rights and the protection of street children in Tanzania (Sala and Henry, 1997). Salient in most of these researchers is that children are on the streets because of poverty, family conflicts, community apathy and the absence of legal and or institutional frameworks to protect vulnerable children. What is apparent is lack of credible information of how effective have the nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) been in rehabilitating street children. This study attempts to address this knowledge gap in Tanzania.

This study is very important because is expected to bring many benefits to the children welfare literature and thus bridge the existing knowledge gap on the effectiveness of street children children rehabilitation NGOs in Tanzanian urban areas. Moreover, this study will bring

insights and important inputs to children welfare policies. This will help the government to come up with more effective policies to help street children in Tanzania. Furthermore; the findings of this study will help street children rehabilitation NGOs and to improve their services in future by strengthening their strength and addressing their weaknesses revealed by this study.

1.1. Operational Definitions of Concepts

1.1.1. Street children

According to Dallape, (1996 street children refers to most vulnerable children taking care of themselves after they have been left by their families and respective communities. On the other hand Kayongo, 1984; Ennew ,(1996), Eugenius, (2001) and Mapesa, (2015) .defines street children as homeless females and males below 18 years roaming about in the streets on urban areas driven from their families by various reasons ranging from individual household poverty to community negligence. This study prefer to use the second definitions as it has been found to be appealing to logic and theoretical reasoning in relation to the phenomenon being researched.

1.1.2. Effectiveness

Effectiveness means different things to different people depending on the context of its usage. According to Harper, (2011), effectiveness refers to the capability of producing a desired result. When something is deemed effective, it means it has an intended or expected outcome, or produces a deep, vivid impression. There are various meanings of effectiveness depending on the field where it is used (Drucker, 2006). According to Drocker, (2006), effectiveness as it is used in management and humanities it refers to getting the right thing done in the right way to produce the right and desired output. This study will use Drucker 2006 conceptualization of effectiveness. Measurement of effectiveness is given in the research methodology subsection of this research proposal.

1.2. Research Questions

This study aims at addressing three research questions namely:

1. What are the forces behind increase in street children in Morogoro municipality?
2. How effective is the rehabilitation process of NGOs dealing with children rehabilitation in Morogoro Municipality?

3. What are the challenges facing NGOs dealing with children rehabilitation in Morogoro Municipality?

2. Literature review

2.1. Street Children in the Contexts of Africa and Tanzania

The presence of street children in Africa is due to the increase in poverty, politically instigated violence, war, harassment, abusive parents and effects of HIV/AIDS (Kopoka, 2000; OAU report, 1992). Specifically, Libent, (2003) and Lugalla and Kibassa, (2002) emphasizes that in the entire world, street children originate from very poor families. The current large numbers of street children in African urban centers was almost absent prior to many nations transition to a market economy in Africa. The growth of industries in towns and cities had forced the majority of children to migrate to urban centers because they provided an allure for better life. However, when they reach the urban areas, they find themselves having nowhere to live and nothing to do to earn a living thus spending their time on streets begging to survive (Ennew, 1996). Currently, the number of street children in Africa has increased dramatically, and composition is that there are many male street children than females. In Tanzania, the phenomenon of street children in cities and towns is also attributed to the advantages of economies of scale that these towns offer, which are water, electricity, business and marketing infrastructure opportunities.

The rural areas of Tanzania lack in those amenities. Further, the family institution in Tanzania is going through a lot of upheavals. Fewer and fewer children have stable and loving family environments. Many families have broken up with children left to fend for themselves. Many families are increasingly characterized by absent parents, alcoholism and domestic violence (Kopoka, 2000). A study carried out by the Social Welfare Department in 1991 revealed an ever increasing number of street children in Tanzania. There were 259 full time and 520 part-time street children in Moshi and Arusha Regions, and the number in Bukoba town was 300 during that year. From that time, other studies have also revealed that the number of street children is increasing, despite various efforts to curb the phenomenon. For example, UNICEF (1992) showed that the number of street children has increased more than ten fold since 1991. Omari (1994) estimated that there were about 2000 to 4000 street children in Tanzania between

1994 and 1995, and during that time, Dar es Salaam alone was estimated to have over 2000 fulltime street children. Even though these figures have been contested (Khaday, 1993), a tangible evidence that the problem of street children is on the increase in the country is acknowledged in a report prepared by The National Programme of Action (NPA) (1993) on child survival protection and development in Tanzania (NCC/CSPA, 1993).

2.3. Street Children and related NGOs in Morogoro

Due to its size and fast growing population, Morogoro City has a bigger number of street children than any other urban centre in Tanzania. The city receives children from different parts of the country. The day-to-day life of the street children is a continuous struggle to survive. Some are barely four to five years olds. None of these children is in school and since they are separated from their homes for the most part of the day or all day, they are deprived of a particular care and guidance in their formative years which contributes to negative social and physical development of the child (UNICEF, 1992). Since in most sub-Saharan African countries the problem of street children became apparent starting in the early 1980s (the beginning years of the economic crisis) and became more serious in mid 1990s to date (the period of structural adjustments –SAPs-and economic reforms), among the factors that have been considered influential in generating this problem are the economic crisis and the impact of structural adjustment programs (SAPs). It is believed that the economic crisis and SAPs have socially and economically destroyed communities and families, and by so doing creating conditions necessary for the growth of this problem. Efforts to respond to this social enigma saw a number of nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) that deal with street children being established over the past two decades. Many studies have noted that almost all NGOs began their activities in the early and mid 1990s. There are several explanations for this. First, studies of street children in Tanzania link the rapid increasing rate of street children in Tanzania with the increasing rate of poverty, and the 1990s have been bad years for Tanzania as far as economic development is concerned. Secondly, the economic crisis, which began in early 1980s intensified in the 1990s, and thirdly, the policies of structural adjustments propagated by the World Bank and IMF that were adopted by the government in mid 1980s began showing their negative impact on the lives of the majority Tanzanians in the 1990s. The net result of all these events in Tanzania led to the destruction of family and community social support

structures, a situation that led to the rapid production of street children during the last two decades (Mwangosi,1991 and Lugala & Kibassa, 2002). While poverty in Tanzania has been intensifying, the ability of the government to address the growing social development problems has been declining. As a result, what has happened during the last two decades contributed to the evolution of what one would call a 'development space'. This space can be conceptualized in terms of the inability of the government to play its role as a facilitator of social development. In order to fill this space, the development of civil society associations became necessary. In fact, the mushrooming of NGOs and Community Based Organizations (CBOs) in Tanzania during this period reflects the failure of the government to play its role as a facilitator and promoter of development. It is therefore important to understand the development of NGOs dealing with street children among others, within this context (Mwakaheya, 1996 and Lugala, & Kibassa, 2002).

2.4. The Role of NGOs and Religious Organizations in Supporting Street children

The role of NGOs and religions organizations in addressing the problem of street children is crucial. This is because programs for street children cannot be based entirely on Governmental funds (UNICEF, 1986). Mobilization of nongovernmental human and fiscal resources is an essential condition for the success of these programs, and an appropriate place must be found for these organizations to function effectively (WHO, 1993). One of the problems that most NGOs face is lack of transparency and accountability. NGOs must ensure organizational accountability and be transparent with regard to their interests, objectives, procedures and funding (UNDP, 2000). According to the UNICEF (2000), it is necessary for NGOs to work simultaneously by combining preventive measures and rehabilitations. Preventive measures should include development of social services for families with children, early diagnosis of social problems in the family, support such families in finding lawful, permanent, sufficiently well paid jobs, a greater role for schools in the early diagnosis of children's social problems, improvement of opportunities for spending free time and the development of children friendly urban and rural environment.

3. Research Methodology

3.1. Research Area

This study took place in Morogoro area focusing into NGOs dealing with children rehabilitation. Morogoro is a township with a population of 315,866 (2012 census) in the southern highlands of Tanzania, 169 kilometres (105 mi) west of Dar es Salaam, the country's largest city and commercial centre, and 223 kilometres (139 mi) east of Dodoma, the country's capital city. Morogoro is the capital of the Morogoro Region. It is also known informally as "Mji kasoro bahari", which translates as "city short of an ocean and port.

3.2. Research Design

This qualitative study used survey design by questionnaires, focused group discussion and personal interviews. Data is collected from workers and children in the NGOs dealing with street children rehabilitation to assess the effectiveness and challenges of children rehabilitation centers in Morogoro Municipality and the effectiveness of the rehabilitation process. A survey design was necessary considering the number of respondents who were targeted to be involved in this study.

3.3. Sampling procedure

Purposive sampling method was used to prepare a sample of 110 respondents comprising of 40 workers and 70 children living and working in the NGOs which deals with rehabilitation of street children. Respondents were selected because they happened to be at the right time and place. In other words; respondents who happened to be at the NGOs dealing with rehabilitation of street children, at the time when the researcher came to collect data are the one who were selected to constitute the sample. The population involved in this study included all children and workers of various children rehabilitation centers. A sample of about 110 questionnaires, were administered and 80 respondents were interviewed. Interviews were done based on the availability of the respondents at the time when the data was being collected.

3.4. Data collection method

was collected by a number of methods including, focused group discussion in which the researcher conducted a group discussion with the respondents on the effectiveness and challenges of various NGOs dealing with rehabilitation of street children in Morogoro Municipality. In addition, personal interviews were conducted to solicit information from

respondents which could not be obtained during group discussions for various reasons. More over; questionnaires were administered to respondents to tap information which might be left during group discussions and personal interviews due to human errors and personalities such as feeling shy to talk in public or when interviewed by a stranger (Eugenius, H., 2001).

3.5. Methods of Data Analysis

Data was analyzed qualitatively using researcher's critical thinking based on respondent views. The findings are summarized in tables, graphs and other figures while the interpretation is done by the researcher based on theoretical reasoning and critical thinking.

4.0. Data Analysis and Discussion

This chapter presents data collected from 110 respondents who filled up questionnaires and 80 respondents who were involved in the personal interviews. The characteristics of the respondents involved in this research are presented in table 1 and 2. As shown in table 1, the respondents were found to be in four categories in which children aged between 0 and 18 years were 70 which is 63.64 percentages of all respondents. Moreover, workers fell within two categories namely youth and old workers. Youth workers who aged between 19 and 50 years were 32 which is 29.09 where as old workers aged over 50 were 8. The respondent's age was taken into consideration to make sure that people of all ages are involved. However, after monitoring their responses this study found no much difference between them.

Table 1: Respondents by age

Age category	Age range	Number of respondents	Percentage (%)
children	0-18	70	63.64
Youth workers	19-50	32	29.09
Old workers	Above 50	8	7.27

Source: Author based on research conducted at Morogoro Municipality

As shown in table 2, this study also took into consideration the gender of the respondents and found no noticeable difference between them. Females among workers were 15.63 % and 25 % for youth and old workers respectively. On the other hand males were 84.38 % and 75 % for youth and old workers respectively. Although this is not the focus of this study, other studies are

invited to find out why male workers outweigh female workers irrespective of their age differences. It might be of interest to know because for effective rehabilitation to take place street children need an environment similar to households or family experience where they will play with other children and get guidance from people who stand in the position of their fathers, mothers and relations. If we are to agree on this, children rehabilitation centers need a balance between females and male workers for the said goal to be effectively realized.

Table 2: Respondents by Gender

Age category	Gender			
	Male	Percentage (%)	Female	Percentage (%)
children	43	61.43	27	38.57
Youth workers	27	84.38	5	15.63
Old workers	6	75	2	25

Source: Author based on research conducted at Morogoro Municipality

This study aims at addressing three research questions and thus the findings are presented in accordance with the three research questions:

- i. What are the forces behind increase in street children in Morogoro municipality?

Responses regarding the forces behind increase in street children in Morogoro collected by the researcher are summarized in table 3. This study found that, death of parents and guardians is the leading factor followed by child abuse and violence. 41.43 % of respondents who were asked about the forces behind the increase of street children in Morogoro in spite of presence of rehabilitation organizations said it was due to increase in death of parents and guardians hence children find themselves with no choice other than living street life. This might have been contributed with outdated African culture which empowers close relatives to the deceased to inherit all property under the expectations that, they will take care of the orphan children a thing which majority does not circum (Kutsoat & Morck, 2012). According to Cooper,(2008), African culture in northern Tanzania is very harsh to women and children rights and often the immediate relatives of the deceased can go to the extent of dismissing the widow and her children from their compound. It is not surprising to find that ,as shown in table 4, 45 % of children involved in this study were from northern zone of Tanzania thus became the leading region with many street

children in Morogoro. Western zone, and Zanzibar had no street child in Morogoro among the respondents. However this does not mean that, those areas have no street children in absolute terms, this paper is of the opinion that big distance between Morogoro and those areas might be the reasons behind.

Table 3: Factors for the increase of street children in Morogoro Municipality

Factors	Number street children affected	Percentage of children affected (%)
Death of parents and guardians	29	41.43
Divorce and parent separation	13	18.57
Single parenthood	5	7.14
Household poverty	7	10
Child abuse and violence	16	22.86
Other reasons	0	0
Total	70	100

Source: Author based on research conducted at Morogoro Municipality

The second biggest reason is found to be child abuse and violence. 22.80 % of children interviewed, said they left their families due to child abuse ranging from rape, corporal punishments, assaults, denial to education right, female genital mutilation and the like.

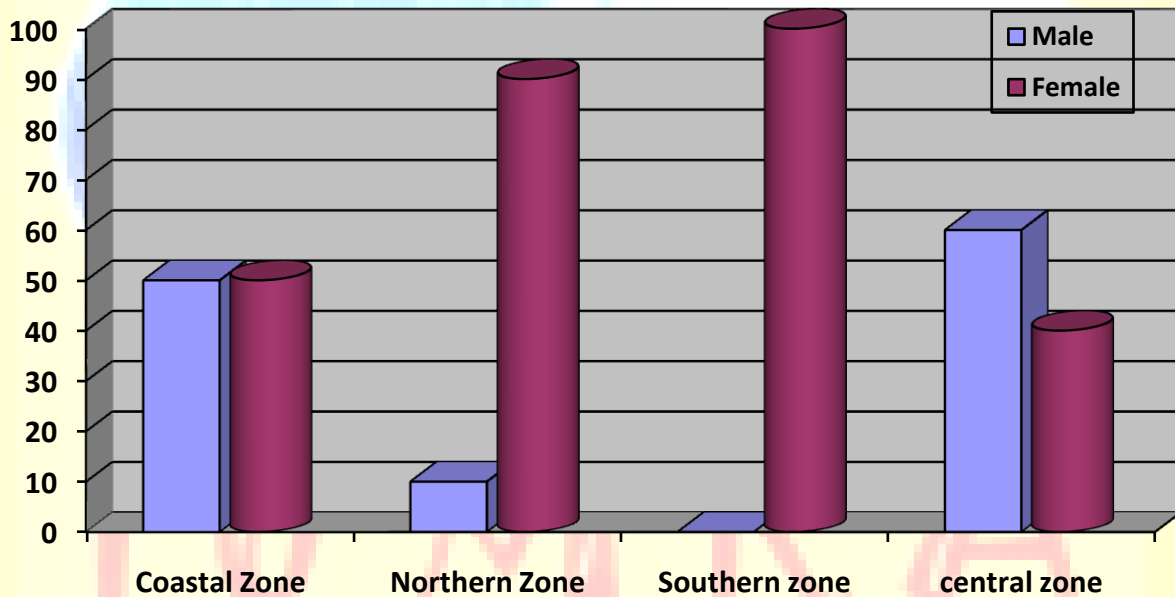
Table 4: Children Distribution by Region

Region	Number of Street Children	Percentage (%)
Coastal region	2	2.86
Nothern Zone	32	45.71
Southern Zone	23	32.86
Central zone	13	18.57
Western Zone	0	0
Zanzaibar	0	0

Source: Author based on research conducted at Morogoro Municipality

According to Familus,(2012), African culture suppress women and children. Girls are more vulnerable to child violence than boys as they are exposed to rape, to much household works and denial of education (Tebbe, 2008). It is not surprising to find that most of the children sampled for this study happened to be girls. In the population of about 36700 children at various NGOs of which 16900 only are boys while the rest are girls. As shown in figure 1; along the same line of thinking, this study found that the gender distribution pf street children by region to be interesting. Southern zone had female children only while northern region had 90% female children coming from the particular zone. Coastal zone and central zone had a more or less balance between males and female street children

Figure1: Gender distribution of street children in Morogoro municipality by region (%)



Source: Author based on research conducted at Morogoro Municipality

Apart from death of parents and child abuse, other factors found by this study includes, divorce and separation (18.57%), household poverty (10%) and single parenthood (7.14 %) as shown in table 3.

ii. How effective is the rehabilitation process of NGOs dealing with children rehabilitation in Morogoro Municipality?

On effectiveness of children rehabilitation centers and process in general his study came up with a variety of findings. Most of the respondents irrespective of their age, gender or occupation when asked to evaluate the effectiveness of children rehabilitation NGOs, said it was effective although not to the extent of being free from challenges. Children showed a big dissatisfaction with the services offered by the center while workers some said it is less effective while some said it is effective. As Table 5, summarizing responses from street children, teaching staff and non teaching staffs sampled for this study; this study found interesting results. Teaching staff favored the rehabilitation process while non teaching staff and children said the rehabilitation process is ineffective. For example, 59.38% of the teaching staff said children rehabilitation process in Morogoro is effective while 40.63% only said it is ineffective. On the other hand, 62.5% of the non teaching staff said children rehabilitation process is ineffective while only 37.5% favored the process. Similar trend was seen among children where 61.43% said the process is ineffective while 38.57% only responses favored children rehabilitation process in Morogoro Municipality.

Table 5: Effectiveness of the street children rehabilitation process

Respondent category	Number of respondents who said rehabilitation process is effective	percentage of responses who said Rehabilitation process is effective	Number of respondents who said rehabilitation process is ineffective	percentage of responses who said Rehabilitation process is effective
Teaching staff	19	59.38	13	40.63
Non teaching staff	3	37.5	5	62.5
children	27	38.57	43	61.43

Source: Author based on research conducted at Morogoro Municipality

Thinking critically about the pattern of responses observed in table 5, we can confidently argue that in general terms, rehabilitation process is ineffective. Teaching staff favor to the process might have resulted from fear to lose their jobs considering the fact that the study was conducted

by personal interviews but also open discussions at workplace. Another reason could be self serving bias where when one is told to assess oneself will most of the time tend to favor oneself (Sheppard, Malone & Sweeny, 2008). That is the reason why those who are not directly related with the performance of the rehabilitation centers in terms of its effectiveness like non teaching staff did not favor the process. More over 61.43% of beneficiaries of the rehabilitation process said the process is ineffective consistent with non teaching staff. The implication we draw here is that, children and non teaching staff could have given more precise responses due to the fact that they are not under pressure of being blamed for the ineffectiveness unlike teaching staff who had to favor the process for career protection.

The study went beyond primary objectives to find out the underlying cause for ineffectiveness and found that, lack of experience in children rehabilitation process, lack of adequate expertise in child rehabilitation and multiple challenges facing the rehabilitation process are behind the problem. Table 6 and 7; give the detailed account of the particular factors. For example; 48.57% of the teaching staff who participated in the study had less than 10 years, 14.29% had less than 5 years experience where as only 37.14% had more than 10 years of working experience in children rehabilitation centers. Furthermore, 60% of the non teaching staff had less than 5 years of working experience. Experience is very important when working with challenging tasks as transforming street children into responsible society members (Kopoka, 2000). The implication we draw is that lack of experience among working staff in the children rehabilitation centers contribute much in the inefficiency observed in the children rehabilitation process, (1995).

Table 7: Work Experience

occupation	Experience	Number	Percentage (%)
Teaching staff	Over 10 years	13	37.14
	5 to 10 years	17	48.57
	Below 5 years	5	14.29
Non teaching staff	Over 10 years	1	20
	5 to 10 years	1	20
	Below 5 years	3	60

Source: Author based on research conducted at Morogoro Municipalit

According to kacholi, (2012), right enough education is not sufficient to make children rehabilitation process effective. Children rehabilitation specialization and professionalism is required to make such process efficient and effective. Table 8, Presents the education profile of the working respondents' education status. This study found that most workers do not have enough education and those with education in most cases it is not related with children rehabilitation specialization. For example none of the respondents of this study (teaching staff), had postgraduate education while 2.86 % only had graduate education in relation to child care and child rehabilitation where as 62.86% had pre graduate college education level ranging from certificate to diploma in child care and children rehabilitation. None of the non teaching staff had undergone any form of child care or children rehabilitation education. The implication drawn from this findings imply that, a lot still is to be done if we are to effectively rehabilitate street children in Morogoro Municipality and Tanzania as whole.

Table 8: Education of the workers' respondents

occupation	Education level	Total number	Workers with children 'rehabilitation Education	Percentage of workers with children' rehabilitation education (%)
Teaching Staff (35)	Primary education	0	0	0.00
	Ordinarily level secondary education	0	0	0.00
	Advanced level secondary education	12	2	5.71
	Pre graduate college level	22	10	62.86
	Graduate level	1	1	2.86
	Post graduate level	0	0	0.00
Non teaching staff (5)	Primary education	3	0	0.00
	Ordinarily level secondary education	2	0	0.00

Advanced level secondary education	0	0	0.00
Pre graduate college level	0	0	0.00
Graduate level	0	0	0.00
Post graduate level	0	0	0.00

Source: Author based on research conducted at Morogoro Municipality

iii. What are the challenges facing NGOs dealing with children rehabilitation in Morogoro Municipality?

This study also researched on the challenges facing children rehabilitation process in Morogoro Municipality where a number of challenges were brainstormed during focused group discussion between the researcher and respondents as well as in questionnaires administered and personal interviews undertaken. Challenges found includes, Lack of expertise on street children rehabilitation, inadequate fund, Unfavorable government policies, Lack of community support in the rehabilitation process and Negative altitude of the society towards street children.

Table 9: Challenges facing children rehabilitation centers in Morogoro Municipality

Challenges	Number of respondents in support	Percentage (%)
Inadequate fund	70	63.64
Lack of expertise on street children rehabilitation	12	10.91
Unfavorable government policies	8	7.27
Lack of community support in the rehabilitation process	22	20
Negative altitude of the society towards street children	8	7.27

Source: Author based on research conducted at Morogoro Municipality

Based on the respondents' views, inadequate fund is the leading challenge in the stress children rehabilitation process effectiveness. As table9 shows, 63.64 spotted this challenge to

have crippled the capacity of NGOs to effectively rehabilitate street children and transform them into responsible members of the society in Morogoro Municipality. 20% of respondents said, lack of community support in the rehabilitation process is among factors which seriously jeopardize the effort to effectively rehabilitate street children in Morogoro municipality. Reasons given for the second leading challenge was the bad impression attached to street children and NGOs dealing with them is not good hence society tend to alienate themselves from them. For example street children are perceived as criminals and moral less children which most of the family members, relatives and community members are not willing to take them back when it is time to get reunited with the society. Moreover, society does not have a sound material support to the children for the claim that NGOs receive huge aid from abroad which in turn are diverted to the owner's personal interests. Other challenges were less spotted out including; Lack of expertise on street children rehabilitation (10.91%), Unfavorable government policies (7.27% and Negative altitude of the society towards street children (27.27%).

4. Conclusion and Recommendation

Based on the analysis of the data collected by focused group discussion, interviews and questionnaires; this study made the following findings: **First:** A number of factors cause increase of street children in Morogoro despite the effort made by NGOs to rehabilitate street children. However main factors includes, death of parents, child abuse, divorce and separation, household poverty and single parenthood, This study found the leading factor to be death of parents followed by child abuse implying that, parents death rate in regions where street children come from is very high and keep increasing as time goes as a result children are forced to free for better life elsewhere. 41.43% of the children who participated in this study were orphans and spotted this factor to be the main cause for their recent situation. High parent death rate in Tanzania is caused by many factors such as HIV infections, and extreme poverty which forces most households to live below standard life in terms of food, cloth, shelter, medical care, sanitation and related needs as a result their life span is negatively affected. The Government should improve household's life standards in Tanzania and strengthen war against HIV infections so as to reduce parents' death resulting from HIV AIDS. The second leading factor in the increase of street children in Morogoro is found to be child abuse especially in the northern part of the country. Tanzanian government should come up with child abuse prevention policies

and serious legal framework to protect children if the street children are to be eradicated. Other reasons though mentioned by few respondents but important for policy consideration, includes, divorce and separation, household poverty and single parenthood. The government still has a lot to do so as to reduce these challenges. **Second**; there is a high level of ineffectiveness in the street children rehabilitation process not by NGOs alone but also by the entire society at large, because this is a crosscutting issue. This study found that reasons like lack of adequate expertise in children rehabilitation, lack of experience in dealing with street children, negative altitude of the society towards street children and respective NGOs as well as inadequate fund to effect street children process; to be major impediments hampering effectiveness of street children rehabilitation process. This study recommends not only policy reconsideration on the street children welfare but also high cooperation between all social welfare stakeholders including NGOs, Government policy bodies and policy execution machineries and the society at large. For the Government it is important to put in place child welfare policies which are realistic considering the fact on the ground about increase in street children not only in Morogoro municipality but also other children on transit townships and destination cities in Tanzania. Such policies should render an effective support to NGOs in terms of fund, operation guidelines and creating the required social awareness about the importance of the entire society to deal with street children. NGOs in particular should hire qualified workers in terms of education specializations and sound experience in street children rehabilitation activities so as to make them more effective than the way they are now.

Third; this study found five main challenges facing NGOs in Morogoro. There might be more challenges facing street children NGOs in Tanzania, to the one identified by this study, for focus purposes, strictly focuses into the intended context. Main challenges facing NGOs in Morogoro Municipality includes, inadequate fund, Lack of expertise on street children rehabilitation, unfavorable government policies, lack of community support in the rehabilitation process and negative altitude of the society towards street children. Inadequate fund is the leading challenge spotted by 63.64 of all respondents followed by lack of community support in the rehabilitation process enjoying 20 % support from respondents. This study recommends collective effort between the government, community members, NGOs and donors.

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