



DRUG TREATMENT, REHABILITATION AND HIV/AIDS PREVENTION AND OFFER OF EDUCATION AND  
WORK OPPORTUNITIES TO STREET CHILDREN IN ARUSHA REGION-TANZANIA  
PROJECT NO. 154/10178

ANNUAL PROJECT REPORT  
JANUARY-DECEMBER 2009

**PROJECT FUNDERS:**



## **ANNUAL PROJECT REPORT (JAN 2009-DEC 2009)**

### **INTRODUCTION:**

This is an annual project report for one year of a three year project on Drug treatment, rehabilitation and HIV/AIDS prevention and offer of education and work opportunities to street children in Arusha. This project is being implemented by Orphans Foundation Fund in collaboration with Children of the Street Welfare Association (CHISWEA). Other collaborators include Social Welfare Department, Community Development Department (Arusha Region), ADRA-Tanzania and Mt. Meru Regional Referral Hospital. The three year project which started in January 2009 is expected to end in December, 2012.

The project is funded by CORDAID-Netherlands and Childhood Health Associates, Oregon, USA. The one year report gives the project background, project justification and most importantly it reports on the activities carried out as compared to the planned activities, it further provides the quantifiable information on the delivered out pu and outcome during a one year period. The report further highlights on the challenges encountered during implementation and how they have been overcome and the lessons learned. It is intended to enable the donors, partners, collaborators and all stakeholders get the insight of what the project has achieved so far during a one year period (January-December, 2009).

### **PROJECT BACKGROUND**

Since the early 1990s Tanzania has witnessed a visible increase in the number of children living and working on the street. *Mkombozi's Census 2005*<sup>1</sup> indicates that there are currently 876 street children in Arusha (i.e. 144 girls and 731 boys). This number can be broken down to reveal dramatic increases in Arusha city since 2003: There has been a 62% increase in female part-time street children, a 40% increase in male part-time street children, a 51% increase in female full-time street children, and a 39% increase in male full-time street children.

Such significant increases compound an existing problem - the numbers of full-time street children far exceed the capacity of residential care centres. Additionally, given the startling increase of female street children in Arusha town (currently totaling 145), lack of care services specifically for girls is now also an urgent issue.

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<sup>1</sup> [www.mkombozi.org](http://www.mkombozi.org)

Importantly, when figures are analysed across age groups, the Census shows that more than 54% of street children are actually over 15 years of age. This means they are adolescents in need of social services geared toward employment, skills development, psychosocial care, and independent living, and that Government and Civil Society Organisations must look beyond residential care as the “solution” to the current street child issue.

Street Children are recognized as a group who are particularly vulnerable to drug abuse and HIV/AIDS problems. There is a growing solvent abuse among the street children in Arusha city. Many of these children are pressurised into prostitution, facing both physical and mental violence and running a high risk of HIV/AIDS infection. Verbal, physical and sexual abuses are often the reasons children leave for the streets, once there they face more violence and abuse in a constant struggle to access food, safety and opportunities to disengage with street life. There is no practical state support for these children. These children are addicted to various forms of drugs. The core ones being adhesive glue, petrol and thinners. Other drugs include cigarettes, tobacco, cannabis and alcohol

### **JUSTIFICATION:**

Boys and girls who live and work on the streets are vulnerable to wide and extreme violations of their rights. They have difficulties accessing basic services and are verbally, physically and sexually abused. Few trust adults. Many perpetuate abuse on their weaker peers. Although these boys and girls may have a range of skills related to survival and informal income generation, these strengths remain unarticulated and unrecognised by mainstream society. This combined with the fact that few of them have benefited from sustained formal education means that these children generally find it very difficult to earn money legally. Faced with this situation, many are forced into crime and confrontation with the general public. Significant numbers of these boys and girls seek temporary relief from their situation through substance abuse. They become trapped in a cycle of poverty, violence and abuse. They are socially excluded, highly visible, mobile and increasing in number. They are unable to access basic services - including school - which generates further problems and demands on already overstretched social services and the criminal justice system. As these children age, they run increasing risk of HIV/AIDS and conflict with the law.

The issue of solvent abuse in Arusha is still alien to drug treatment service providers and hence there are no services available and those that do exist do not possess the appropriate knowledge and skills. The aim of this project is to provide drug treatment, rehabilitation, HIV prevention and care services and to offer education and work opportunities to street children with solvent abuse problems. The specific objectives of this project

revolve around three major areas i.e. to map the population of street children in Arusha, to ensure that 150 street children with solvent abuse problems treated and rehabilitated during a 3year period and to provide Street Children with education and employment opportunities after they have participated in the various vocational training options.

The Project overall objective is to deliver services to 150 children in Arusha city and change their behaviours, altitude and practices towards drug abuse and improve their quality of life. The specific objectives are:

1. To map the population of the street children with solvent abuse problems.
2. To provide drug Treatment and Rehabilitation of street children with solvent abuse problems.
3. Offer education and work opportunities to rehabilitated street children, enabling them to fulfill their potential and become self reliant.

**PROJECT GOAL:**

To provide drug treatment, rehabilitation and HIV/AIDS prevention and offer education and work opportunities to street children.

<b>OBJECTIVE A:</b> To map the population of the street children with solvent abuse problems			
<b>RESULT A:</b> The population of street children abusing solvent mapped.			
<b>Planned activities</b>	<b>Implemented activities and actual outputs for one year</b>	<b>Project Outcomes for one year</b>	
<b>Activity 1:</b> Planning meeting involving OFF& ADRA staff, Mt. Meru hospital, Regional Social Welfare, CHISWEA, selected OVC & Vocational centers	A one day stakeholders’ planning meeting was held on 9 <sup>th</sup> January, 2009. 29 participants attended the meeting and this was a composition of officials from department of community development and social welfare of Arusha Region, Police, local NGOs and CBOs working directly and indirectly	The one day planning meeting introduced the project to the project to different stakeholders, gathered relevant information about the street children from the participants and each proposed ways on how to deal with street-children, and during the project	

	<p>with Orphans and Vulnerable children in different parts of Arusha. Among the participant were representatives from two vocational training school, OVC care centers and two street children who one project staff managed represented other street children and testified on the problems they face while on street in the meeting and this served as a good showcase and the participants got first hand information.</p> <p>The meeting identified key issues or focal areas which were turned into participatory open questions. The first set of the questions were to let the participants share the demographic information of street children, second was about sharing knowledge on substance use among the street children in our community, third was on attachments the street children have, fourth was about resources and service providers available for street children and lastly, the meeting raised a concern on what each stakeholder/participant is capable of contributing/providing to the project.</p>	<p>implementation many offered support like clothes, voluntary counselling, and sanitary facilities among others which contributed positively towards the successful implementation of the project.</p>	
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Participants for the stakeholders planning meeting at Golden Rose Hotel, Arusha on 9<sup>th</sup>, Jan 2009

**Activity 2:** Develop questionnaires

On 10<sup>th</sup> Jan, 2009, 10 project staff and 2 volunteers (5males & 7females) participated in development of the survey instrument and both the English and Swahili versions were developed. The project staff participated in the whole exercise with guidance from a trainer. The tool was to be used in the survey to provide qualitative data which would help to clearly spell out the dynamics of the street children and express their needs.

The questionnaire/survey instrument which was used during the needs assessment survey for the street children was developed.

<p><b>Activity 3:</b> Train the survey staff that will use the questionnaires to provide qualitative data, which will clearly spell out the dynamics of this target group and the expressed needs.</p>	<p>A two days training was organised on 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> January to equip project staff how use the questionnaires to provide qualitative data, to be used to clearly spell out the dynamics of project target group and the expressed needs of the street children. 14 participants including 10 project staff and 2 volunteers (5males &amp; 7females) , 2 management staff attended the training which was facilitated by Dr. Kabongo Isaac and Mr. Panga. The project team carried out pretesting of the questionnaire during the same time.</p>	<p>10 Project staff and 2 volunteers (5males &amp; 7females) and 2 management staff were effectively trained and acquired knowledge on how to use questionnaires to provide qualitative data and the pretesting of the questionnaire was carried out.</p>	



OFF-CORDAID project staff during training, left is Mr. Panga Simon one of the trainers

<p><b>Activity4:</b> Conduct needs assessment and carryout situation analysis to find out different risk practices relating to drug abuse and sexual behaviour.</p>	<p>A 5day needs assessment exercise was carried out from 19<sup>th</sup>-24<sup>th</sup> January, 2009. 70 street children were interviewed on a one on one and 2 Focus Group Discussions were conducted.</p>	<p>Needs assessment carried out the situation analysis to found out different risk practices relating to drug abuse, needs and sexual behaviour of the street children and came up with recommendations for effective implementation of the street children project.</p>	
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Appell & Kaswalala (Project outreach counsellor/peer educator conducting needs assessment with the street children)



Street girls in a focus group discussion during needs assessment



Left-Right: Mr. Panga (Arusha Regional Social Welfare Officer) with project staff in a FGD with street children at OFF offices), Project Staff led by Grace conducting needs assessment

**OBJECTIVE B:** To provide drug Treatment and Rehabilitation of street children with solvent abuse problems

**RESULT B:** 50 street children with solvent abuse problems rehabilitated and treated each year

Planned activities	Implemented activities and actual outputs for one year	Project Outcomes for one year	
<p><b>Activity 1:</b> Select a site for the center for rehabilitation &amp; drug treatment</p>	<p>A center for accommodating the children was identified at CHISWEA. OFF signed a Memorandum of Understanding with CHISWEA specifying each party's terms of reference and obligations during project implementation. The rent for one year was paid on 6<sup>th</sup>, Jan. 2009, 50 beds and bedding were purchased on 28<sup>th</sup> January</p>	<p>A rehabilitation center for 50 street children was secured with beds and beddings and a M.O.U with CHISWEA signed clearly stipulating each party's obligations that was guided the project implementation</p>	

2009 including the mosquito nets and other basic furniture like the cabinets.



Jeske from CORDAID inspecting the beds and beddings both at the girls' and boys' dormitories

**Activity 2** Develop and pre-test a training manual on drug treatment and rehabilitation. The manual will contain information on HIV/AIDS prevention

A medical consultant was hired by the project to develop and pre-test a training manual on drug treatment and rehabilitation. The developed manual set contained the following titles:  
(a). Determining the needs and problems of street children.  
(b). Responding to the needs of and problems of street children

A standard training manual on how to live, treat and manage the street children was developed by a consultant containing 7 themes. This was used to train the project staff.

	<p>(c). Responsibilities of street educators  (d). Understanding substance use among street children.  (e). Understanding sexual and reproductive health including HIV/AIDS and STDs among street children.  (f). Selected health care needs for street children  (g). Implementing a street children project.</p>		
<p><b>Activity 3:</b> Conduct intensive training to the recruited project staff on management of street children</p>	<p>A 3days intensive training was conducted from 18<sup>th</sup> -20<sup>th</sup> February, 2009 to the recruited project staff and Volunteers. The major purpose of this training was to equip the project staff and volunteers with skills and knowledge on how to live, treat and manage street children. 14 participants including 10 project staff and 2 volunteers (5males &amp; 7females) , 2 management staff attended the training and the key areas of training included among others: Determining the needs and problems of street children, Responding to the needs of and problems of street children, Responsibilities of street educators, Understanding substance use among street children, Understanding sexual and reproductive health including HIV/AIDS and STDs among street children, Selected health</p>	<p>14 participants including 10 project staff and 2 volunteers (5males &amp; 7females) , 2 management staff acquired knowledge and skills in living, working and managing streetchildren and the general knowledge on implementing a street children project.</p>	

care needs for street children and  
Implementing a street children project.



Project Staff during a 3 days training



Project staff after a 3 days training

**OBJECTIVE C:** Offer education and work opportunities to rehabilitated street children, enabling them to fulfill their potential and become self reliant.

**RESULT C:** Improvement of the street children’s livelihoods through enhancement of their opportunities for employment and self-employment.

Planned activities	Implemented activities and actual outputs for one year	Project Outcomes for one year	
<b>Activity 1:</b> Placement of atleast 50street children into the center for rehabilitation	After a series and rigorously sessions of relationship building, creating familiarity and building trust with	50 street children (30Female and 20 Male) were screened, selected and accommodated at the center.	

<p>and temporary stay</p>	<p>identified street children, 50 children were screened and selected to join the rehabilitation center. Out of 50, 30 were male and 20 female children.</p> <p>Rehabilitation process started march and all the children received accommodation at the rehabilitation center.</p> <p>A number of activities for behavioural change took place, weekly counselling sessions from volunteers were conducted</p> <p>50 children underwent medical check up and where possible treatments were offered by Mt. Meru Referral hospital with Dr. Sedute taking the lead.</p>	<p>50 street children (30Female and 20 Male) were rehabilitated at the center through through different behaviour change activities like weekly counselling sessions, sports, prayers, music and drama, medical checkups and treatment.</p> <p>All children were medically tested including testing for HIV/AIDS and 49 were positive, only one was positive.</p>	
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Left-Right: Children arrive at the rehabilitation center, Nenges (Peer Educator) with girls at their arrival at the center



Girls practising drama with a volunteer trainer at the rehabilitation center as part of rehabilitations process.



Below: Counselling session with project peer educators and different sports activities



**Activity 2:** Screen, select and enrol the rehabilitated children into Vocational Training School to learn vocational trades of their choice

Further screening was carried out in June to find out the children who are ready to join the formal and informal vocational training and 42 were ready. 8 male children were not ready to join any vocational training, the latter later dropped out of the center.

Out of 42 children 18 preferred Cookery, 5 tailoring, 3 electrical, 1 preferred carpentry, 1 Art, 12 mechanics, and 2 welding.

Different Vocational/learning Centers were contacted for possible placements of the children. All 42 children commenced their training.

42 children (20 female and 22 males) enrolled for different vocational/training centers in different vocational trades of their choice (refer to table below for school placements)

S/N	NAME OF STUDENT	GENDER	AGE	Training Location
<b>COOKERY STUDENTS</b>				
1	Joyce Hamis	Female		Help to Self Help Vocational Training Centre - Sakina.
2	Sara Ntandu	Female	20	„
3	Margret Martin	Female	19	„
4	Elina Elimpa	Female	23	„
5	Violet Solomon	Female	20	„
6	Happness Yohana	Female	18	„
7	Christina Sanare	Female	20	„
8	Titus John	Male	17	„
9	Mansuri Bakari	Male	19	„
10	Tumain Elias	Female	20	„
11	Rehema Wayda	Female	17	„
12	Suzana Phataheri	Female	18	„
13	Umyy Mussa	Female	18	„
14	Sifa Josiha	Female	20	„
15	Ester Samwel	Female	18	„
16	Nakumbukwa Gasper	Female	21	„
17	Rose Albert	Female	16	„
18	Laurence Zakaria	Male	19	„

#### **TAILORING STUDENTS**

1	Mare James	Female	19	„
2	Rehema Godson	Female	18	„
3	Marry Prosper	Female	17	„
4	Yunis Nasari	Female	20	„
5	Antonia Gregory	Female	17	„

#### **ELECTRICAL STUDENTS**

1	Juma Festo	Male	20	„
2	Samwel Peter	Male	18	„
3	Ibrahim Laizar	Male	20	„

**CARPENTRY STUDENT**

1.	Charles Zachariah	male	19	Located at Wazalendo Furniture
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**ART STUDENT**

1	Daudi Peter	Male	19	Located Nuldin Artist at Idara ya Maji
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**MECHANICS STUDENTS**

1	Ezekiel Benjamin	Male	23	Chem-Chem Garage & Trucks Ltd. At Unga Ltd
2	Everest Mathew	Male	17	„
3	Charles peter	Male	20	„
4	Meshark Abel	Male	18	Monrovia Garage 2
5	Peter Robert	Male	17	„
6	Elias Francis	Male	20	OG Garage at Sakina White Rose
7	Michael Lazaro	Male	20	Monrovia Garage 1
8	Aron Lorivi	Male	17	„
9	Bernhard Laiza	Male	20	Banda Garage at Unga Ltd
10	Frank Mollel	Male	20	„
11	Swalehe Juma	Male	18	Fuba Garage at Unga Ltd.
12	Edwin John	Male	18	Chem-Chem Garage & Trucks Ltd. At Unga Ltd

**WELDING STUDENTS**

1.	Prosper Valerian	Male	18	Welding next to Chiswea Centre.
2.	William Living	Male	17	„

**Drop out children:**

No.	Names	Gender	Age	Place
1	Kelvin Gasper	Male	17	Sakina Juu
2	Goodluck Nasare	Male	16	Ngulelo

3	Samuel Mungaya	Male	17	Siwandeti
4	Said Alexander	Male	19	Standi Ndogo
5	Julius Yahanna	Male	20	Mianzini
6	Laurence Shadrack	Male	21	Ilkiurei
7	Ramadhan Abdallah	Male	18	Unga Ltd
8	Innocent Jacob	Male	22	Sanawari



1. Mitchael Lazaro Learning to repair a car engine at Monrovia garage



2. A teacher giving instruction to children at Self Help vocational training center





3. Evarest Matayo 17 yrs old Chem Chem Track and Co. Ltd school at Self to Help Center



5. walehe Juma 18 yrs old at Wakereketwa Garage.



6. Yunis Nasare 18 yrs old in a tailoring school at Self to Help Center



7. Rose Albert 19 yrs at Self to help Vocational Training Centre



8. Elias Francis 20yrs old at OG garage



9. Prosper Valerian 18yrs during training



10. Girls offering cookery during a training at Self Help Vocational center



11. Ezekiel Benjamin 23yrs at CHEM CHEM water drilling company

**Activity 3:** Provide subsidized tool kits for the trainees

42 trainees (20 male and female) graduated from their trainings on 42 different sets of tool kits were purchased. 18 Cooking kits, 5 tailoring machines, 3 electrical, 1 carpentry kits, 1 Art, 12 mechanics, and 2 welding kits were distributed.

42 (22 male and 20 female) trainees graduated in various vocational trades 18 in Cookery, 5 tailoring, 3 electrical, 1 in carpentry, 1 Art, 12 mechanics, and 2 welding.

42 trainees who graduated each acquired tool kits in their respective vocational trades









Above: Different pictures of the graduation of former street young adults. Below: Ambuya Moshi working as the COOK for the children filled with joy after her children graduated.



<p><b>Activity 4:</b> Community re-integration of the children</p>	<p>20 female and 22 male formerly street children have all been successful offered jobs in Arusha. 95% have earned their first monthly salary ranging from 100,000-150,000 per month</p>	<p>42 formerly street children have been placed in different workplaces.</p> <p>Different arrangements have been made in collaboration with Arusha Community Development Department for 3month housing support as they get acquainted into their new jobs.</p>	
<p><b>Activity 5:</b> Integrate lobby and advocacy meetings into the project.</p>	<p>Two activities were carried out for lobby and advocacy. One was on 29<sup>th</sup> August, 2009 when a show case was presented to the key stakeholders including two Regional Commissioners of Arusha and Manyara regions, Senator Jackie Winters from Oregon state and other stakeholders both at regional, district and local levels. The total participants were 250 and OFF projects booklets were distributed entitled <i>'Know more about OFF and street children project'</i></p> <p>The meeting showed cases as the project beneficiaries (some children) gave testimonies of what the project has done for them sending a clear message to the local government officials and other stakeholders.</p> <p>Second activity was the project facilitated street children (beneficiaries) to participate in the orphan games on 29<sup>th</sup> November, 2009. This was through performances, displays, dramas, acrobatics, and even Taekwondo sparring session. Many people came to participate and watch the sports including the Honorable</p>	<p>Different stakeholders at both Regional and local level were able to provide clothes for the children while at the center and during training.</p> <p>As a result of lobby and advocacy, the Arusha Municipality, through Community Development Department, donated to the Orphans Foundation Fund CORDAID street children program \$343. The donation is to be used as seed/start up capital to help those former street children (young adults) who have completed the program and have graduated with vocational training in December of 2009 get basic housing and get a head start for the first few months in their new jobs.</p> <p>The working relationships of OFF fund fund both at local, regional and national levels with various in line government departments has gratefully improved because of this project.</p>	

Mizengo P. Pinda Prime Minister of Tanzania and Mr. Isidori Shirma the Regional Commissioner of Arusha.



Former street children (project beneficiaries) at the Orphans Games



Honorable Mizengo P. Pinda Prime Minister of Tanzania(middle) and Mr. Isidore Shirima the Regional Commissioner of Arusha (right), were invited by O.F.F to attend the Orphan Games

### The List of the Children and their current work places

S/N	NAME	TRAINING	PLACEMENT/WORKPLACE	LOCATION	GENDE R	AGE
1	Margret Martin	Cooking	Royal Cort Hotel	Sakina	F	19
2	Ester Samuel	Cooking	Royal Cort Hotel	Sakina	F	18
3	Violet Solomon	Cooking	Charity Hotel	Sakina	F	20
4	Happiness Yohana	Cooking	Charity Hotel	Sakina	F	18
5	Umyy Musa	Cooking	Charity Hotel	Sakina	F	18
6	Sara Ntandu	Cooking	20000 Hotel	Sakina	F	20
7	Elina Elimpa	Cooking	20000 Hotel	Sakina	F	23
8	Christina Sanare	Cooking	AM Hotel	Makao Mapya	F	20
9	Tito John	Cooking	Usa River	Usa River Hotel	M	17
10	Mansuli Bakali	Cooking	Mahale Tented Lorge	Kigoma	M	19
11	Tumaini Elias	Cooking	Golden Rose Hotel	Arusha Town	F	20
12	Rehema Wayda	Cooking	Green Land Resort	Ngulelo	F	17
13	Suzan Phataeli	Cooking	Green Land Resort	Ngulelo	F	18
14	Sifa Josiha	Cooking	Reach Hotel	Arusha Town	F	20
15	Rose Albert	Cooking	Down Town	Briston Hotel	F	16
16	Laurence Zakaria	Cooking	Ngorongoro Lodge	Mto wa Mbu	M	19
17	Joice Hamisi	Cooking	AM Hotel	Makao Mapya	F	20
18	Nakumbukwa Gasper	Cooking	African Hotel	Poster Dar es salaam	F	21

#### TAILORING STIDENTS.

S/N	NAME	TRAINING	PLACEMENT/WORKPLACE	GENDER	AGE
1	Mary Prosper	Tailoring	Vijana Tailoring Group	F	19
2	Mary James	Tailoring	Vijana Tailoring Group	F	19
3	Yunis Nasari	Tailoring	Vijana Tailoring Group	F	20
4	Antonia Gregory	Tailoring	A-Z CO Ltd	F	17
5	Rehema Godson	Tailoring	A-Z CO Ltd	F	18

#### ELECTRICAL STUDENTS.

S/ N	NAME	TRAINING	PLACEMENT/WORKPLAC E	LOCATION	GEND ER	AGE
1	Juma Festo	Electricity	Hamid Construction Company	Daraja Mbili	M	20
2	Samuel Peter	Electricity	Hamid Construction Company	Daraja Mbili	M	18
3	Ibrahim Laizer	Electricity	Hamid Construction Company	Daraja Mbili	M	20

**CARPENTRY STUDENTS**

S/N	NAME	TRAINING	PLACEMENT/WORKPLACE	LOCATION	GENDER	AGE
1	Charles Zakaria	Carpentry	Wazalendo Furniture Making	Standi Ndogo	M	19

**ART STUDENTS.**

S/N	NAME	TRAINING	PLACEMENT/WORKPLACE	GENDER	AGE
1	Daudi Peter	Art	Good Art Designers	M	19

**MECHANICS STUDENTS.**

S/N	NAME	TRAINING	PLACEMENT/WORKPLACE	LOCATION	GENDER	AGE
1	Ezekiel Benjamin	Mechanics	Chem-Chem Garage	Unga Ltd	M	23
2	Everest Mathew	Mechanics	Chem-Chem Garage	Unga Ltd	M	17
3	Charles Peter	Mechanics	Chem-Chem Garage	Unga Ltd	M	20
4	Meshack Abel	Mechanics	Monrovia Garage	Monrovia	M	18
5	Peter Robert	Mechanics	Monrovia Garage	Monrovia	M	17
6	Elias Francis	Mechanics	OG Garage	White Rose	M	20
7	Michael Lazaro	Mechanics	Jumbo Company	Njira	M	20
8	Aron Lorivi	Mechanics	Monrovia Garage	Monrovia	M	17
9	Bernhard Laizer	Mechanics	Banda Garage	Unga Ltd	M	20
10	Swalehe Juma	Mechanics	Wazalendo Garage	Unga Ltd Sokoni	M	18
11	Edwin John	Mechanics	Banda Garage	Unga Ltd	M	18
12	Frenk Mollel	Mechanics	Banda Garage	Unga Ltd	M	20
13	Prosper Valerian	Mechanics	Jofry Welding Workshop	Sokoni One	M	18
14	William Living	Mechanics	Jofry Welding Workshop	Sokoni One	M	17

**Project Challenges and how they were overcome:**

1. The budget left out some key components like the sanitary and hygienic gears especially for female children, uniforms/overall coats for the study, toolsets to use during training and casual clothes. However, in-kind donations in form of clothes, some hygienic items were contributed by the community members. The big part of the sanitation gears like the pads for female children, school uniforms and overall coats, toolsets for training were covered by the exchange gain.
2. All children were tested for HIV/AIDs and out of the 50, only one called TITO was HIV positive and he started ARVs. Tito's health conditions worsened but the project team traced his family and his grandmother and uncle were found and now he was reunited with them. His mother, father, and two brothers all died of AIDS, so Tito ended up on the street.
3. The annual target beneficiaries were 50 young adults. Much as this target was met in the first two quarters of the



project implementation, 7 of them dropped out of the center and all the efforts to trace them failed.

**Lessons learnt:**

1. Community has much to offer by the way of resources for the street children. Project sustainability and community development depends upon the ability to build community support. The community offered in kind support like free clothes, some sanitary items like washing and bathing soap, conducted free counselling, offered some sports gears and playing grounds, among others.
2. Understanding and using a systematic process of implementing a street children project can contribute to its success including staff capacity building in form of training especially on living, working and managing the street children.
3. Lobby and advocacy with key stakeholders especially the different government authorities should be an integral part of the street children project. The most noticeable accrued benefit of integrating lobby and advocacy in this project was the support the ARUSHA Community Development Department extended to support on the basic accommodation (rent small rooms) as for the first 3months as the get acquainted to their places of work for successful reintegration of the former street children
4. Information sharing with the stakeholders is essential for networking with key persons and organizations and for enhancing support. Giving feedback should be a part of the project's structure because this reduces uncertainty, solves problems, builds trust, strengthens relationships and improves the quality of work.