Government of the United Republic of Tanzania and USAID Kizazi Kipya Project

Street-Connected Children in Tanzania: Headcount Findings 2017

May 2018

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Disclaimer:

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Contents

List of Tables

List of Figures

May 2018

Foreword

The Government of Tanzania is implementing a five-year National Plan of Action to End Violence Against Women and Children 2017/18-2021/22 (NPA-VAWC), which among others, intends to reduce the number of Children Living and Working on the Streets (CLWS) from 29% to 9% by 2022. The Ministry of Health, Community Development, Gender, Elderly and Children (MOHCDGEC) is accountable for the welfare and protection of all children in the Tanzania mainland including children living and working on the streets. This hard to reach group of children does not have access to essential services, such as health, nutrition, HIV support, protection, shelter, education, and early child stimulation. Their identification is fundamental for planning evidence-based services and for their access to and benefit from socio-economic services.

The MOHCDGEC is committed to reducing the vulnerability of those children and families by providing a comprehensive and integrated system of quality social welfare and protection support that meet their needs. Knowing the numbers and the extent of the problem will assist and inform the Ministry when devising integrated welfare support that meet the particular needs of these children and will help guarantee sufficient resources for children's access to and benefit from services to which they are entitled due to their status as street children.

This report was an achievement towards fulfilling the national goal by identifying CLWS through support and cooperation between the government of Tanzania, Railway Children Africa, Pact Tanzania though USAID Kizazi Kipya and other stakeholders. It is hoped that the information contained herein and the recommendations highlighted will assist all parties to continue working together to improve systems and interventions that will reach the most vulnerable children in society and help reintegrate CLWS into their families' care.

S. Nkinga
PERMANENT SECRETARY
Ministry of Health, Community Development, Gender,
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Abbreviations and Acronyms

AIDS	acquired immune deficiency syndrome
CC	City Council
CLWS	CLWS
CSO	civil society organization
DC	District Council
DFID	U.K. Department for International Development
DHIS2	District Health Information System 2
GCD	Police Gender and Children's Desk
HIV	human immunodeficiency virus
IDYDC	Iringa Development of Youth Disabled and Children Care
NGO	non-government organization
MC	Municipal Council
MOHCDGEC	Ministry of Health, Community Development, Gender, Elderly and Children
OVC	orphans and vulnerable children
PEPFAR	U.S. President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief
PO-RALG	President's Office Regional Administration and Local Government
PSW	para-social worker
RCA	Railway Children Africa
SWO	social welfare officer
U.K.	United Kingdom
UN	United Nations
USAID	United States Agency for International Development

About the Supporting Organizations

USAID Kizazi Kipya aims to enable more Tanzanian orphans and vulnerable children (OVC)—children, adolescents, and young people orphaned and made vulnerable by HIV and other adversities—to use age-appropriate HIV and AIDS-related and other services for improved care, health, nutrition, education, protection, livelihoods, and psycho-social wellbeing.

Pact Tanzania is the promise of a better tomorrow for communities challenged by poverty and marginalization. We serve these communities because we envision a world where everyone owns their future. To do this, we build systemic solutions in partnership with local organizations, businesses, and governments that create sustainable and resilient communities where those we serve are heard, capable, and vibrant. On the ground in nearly 40 countries, Pact Tanzania's integrated adaptive approach is shaping the future of international development. Visit us at www.Pact Tanzaniaworld.org.

Railway Children Africa is a leading children's charity fighting for vulnerable children who live alone at risk on the streets, where they suffer abuse and exploitation. Children and young people run away or are forced to leave their homes where they suffer poverty, violence, abuse, and neglect. They find themselves living on the streets because there is nowhere else to go and no one left to turn to. The problems they face on the streets are often even worse than those they endured at home. Every day we fight to change their story.

Acknowledgements

Executive Summary

This report details the systematic quantitative headcount of street-connected children, or CLWS (CLWS), conducted over a short period of time in six major Tanzanian cities: Arusha, Dar es Salaam, Dodoma, Iringa, Mbeya, and Mwanza. The headcount aimed to establish an up to date, realistic baseline figure of CLWS to better understand the extent of the issue and ensure that adequate intervention services can be provided. The headcount was funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) through the USAID Kizazi Kipya Project and by the U.K. Department for International Development (DFID).

The headcount exercise is the result of collaboration between RCA; Pact Tanzania, the MOHCDGEC; the PO-RALG; the Department of Social Welfare; their officers operating at the national, municipal, and district levels; and the Police Gender and Children's Desk (GCD). Permission was also granted by the Commission for Science and Technology and the National Bureau of Statistics. Ipsos in Tanzania provided expertise in data analysis and compiling this report.

The methodology used in the headcount was developed by Street Invest and has been used in other African countries, such as Ethiopia, Ghana, and Sierra Leone. It is an observational methodology and does not include engagement with the children. Counts were conducted both during the day and at night in all the locations over four consecutive days and nights. Counters included social welfare officers (SWOs), para-social workers (PSWs), students, former CLWS, and staff from RCA, Ipsos, and local civil society organizations (CSOs), namely Babawatoto, KISEDET, Amani Centre, Cheka Sana, Upendo Daima, Caritas, Iringa Development of Youth Disabled and Children Care (IDYDC), Watoto Wetu, and Safina.

A total of 6,393 CLWS aged 0–18, of which 4,865 were male, were counted in the six cities during the day. 51% of the CLWS were aged 15–18, while 35% were aged 11–14. Children aged 0–10 accounted for 14%. Among female CLWS, 86% were aged 15–18. At night the numbers of children reduced significantly to around 1,385, but the ratio of males to females also reduced somewhat as compared to the day count. About a quarter of those counted during the day were female, rising to 30% at night and higher in some locations. Also, more than 50% of CLWS were aged 15 or older; these children were less likely to be found begging and instead conducted some form of fixed or moving business.

Of the 4,865 male CLWS, 43% had moving businesses, while 23% had fixed businesses. Similarly, a majority of older girls were involved in a business activity, whereas the younger ones were either idle or begging. Notably, a higher proportion of female CLWS (42%) were involved in fixed businesses compared to male CLWS (28%). Female CLWS were twice as likely to engage in begging as males. While the most common nighttime activity for male CLWS was sleeping (39%), an overwhelming proportion of females engaged in sex work (79%). This analysis, disaggregated by age, indicates that sex work is dominated by females aged 14 and over, while the sleeping and idle population is predominantly male, cutting across all age groups.

This data informs the planning of adequate intervention services to ensure CLWS are better served, enjoy their rights equally as other children, and are supported to disengage from street life so they can realize their full potential as human beings with dignity.

The stakeholders provided invaluable input and made recommendations stemming from the headcount findings. These include:
- Ensuring that CLWS are integrated into existing child protection systems at the national and district levels
- Building the capacity of SWOs at district and ward levels to conduct assessments, reintegration and case management for CLWS, including advocating for sufficient fund allocation by PO-RALG to facilitate their work.

- Promoting a systems-based approach rather than an issue based approach, including strengthening preventive initiatives, such as early childhood development and parenting skills training, and referral pathways and services in line with the relevant National Plans of Action.
- Targeting interventions to address the issues of young children absent from school, especially boys, and also girls engaging in sex work.

Summary Fact Sheet (CLWS Aged 0–18 Years)

Day		**Night**	
6,393	total number of children/youth aged 0–18 on the street	1,385	total number of children/youth aged 0–18 on the street
291	children/youth begging	392	children/youth sleeping on the street
40%	have a moving business	23%	engaged in sex work
46%	aged 0–14	39%	aged 0–14

Figure A: Gender split of day counts

Female , 1528, 24%

Male, 4865, 76%

Figure B: Gender split of night counts

Female , 410, 30%

Male, 975, 70%
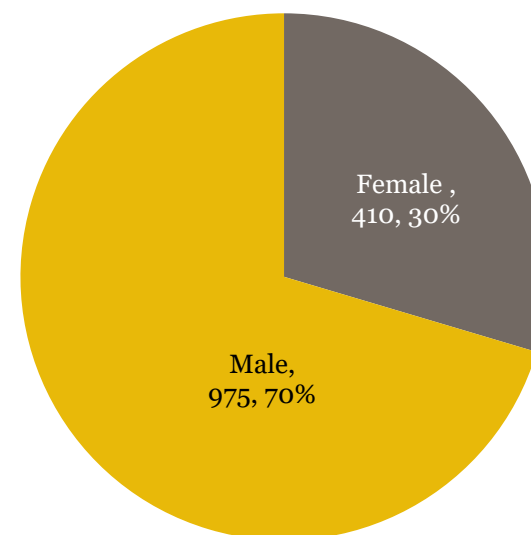
- Overall, males account for three quarters of CLWS during the day and 7 in 10 during the night. However, Arusha and Dodoma had higher proportions of males during the day (both at 88%).
- On average, female CLWS increase from 24% during the day to 30% during the night. However, Iringa, Dodoma, and Mbeya have a higher proportion of girls on the street at night than the national average.
- All cities had a sharp increase of female CLWS at night, with the exception of Dar es Salaam. This increase is more likely driven by sex work.
- 67% of CLWS have a form of income activity during the day, either a moving business (40%) or fixed business (27%).
- While more than 50% of CLWS are aged 15–18, Dodoma and Mwanza have younger CLWS (52% and 56%, respectively, under the age of 15).

Table A: Summary statistics for each city

	Total		Mwanza		Arusha		Iringa		Dodoma		Mbeya		Dar es salaam	
	Day	Night	Day	Night	Day	Night	Day	Night	Day	Night	Day	Night	Day	Night
Total CLWS (base)	6393	1385	978	276	544	129	954	237	347	160	586	255	2984	328
Gender														
Male	76%	70%	78%	72%	88%	62%	75%	59%	88%	74%	84%	68%	71%	80%
Female	24%	30%	22%	28%	12%	38%	25%	41%	12%	26%	16%	32%	29%	20%
Activity														
Fixed Business	27%	16%	12%	9%	11%	11%	30%	17%	30%	9%	33%	20%	32%	23%
Moving Business	40%	10%	60%	1%	66%	20%	25%	5%	32%	8%	30%	12%	37%	15%
Jobless/Idle	29%	22%	24%	16%	20%	30%	43%	27%	36%	13%	36%	38%	24%	11%
Begging	%	1%	4%	-	3%	1%	1%	-	2%	10%	1%	-	7%	-
Sex Work	-	23%	-	26%	-	33%	-	33%	-	26%	-	24%	-	9%
Sleeping	-	28%	-	48%	-	5%	-	18%	-	34%	-	7%	-	42%
Age														
0–6	3%	3%	1%	-	4%	1%	5%	2%	4%	-	4%	3%	3%	8%
7–10	13%	9%	8%	9%	13%	1%	12%	3%	18%	7%	12%	13%	14%	13%
11–14	30%	27%	43%	36%	33%	20%	31%	13%	35%	24%	27%	35%	25%	27%
15–18	54%	61%	48%	55%	50%	78%	51%	82%	44%	69%	57%	49%	58%	52%

1. Introduction

This report presents the findings of a headcount exercise of children aged 0–18 living and working in the streets (CLWS) in six cities in Tanzania: Arusha, Dar es Salaam, Dodoma, Iringa, Mbeya, and Mwanza. The headcount was conducted as one of the key activities under the USAID Kizazi Kipya Project, implemented by Pact Tanzania in partnership with Railway Children African (RCA), Elizabeth Glaser Pediatric AIDS Foundation, Aga Khan Foundation and Ifakara Health Institute. The five-year project, funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and the U.S. President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), enhances the capacities of families caring for orphans and vulnerable children (OVC).

RCA is responsible for implementing Kizazi Kipya's Result Area 4.1: **Improved and expanded services for CLWS**. RCA provides technical support to six civil society organizations (CSOs) contracted by Pact Tanzania to implement the CLWS component in the six cities listed above. Technical support includes training in specific CLWS intervention methodologies, program design and delivery, and monitoring. To understand the scope of this project component and its target population, a headcount of CLWS was needed. The exercise included a count of children and youth on the streets up to the age of 25, given this is the target population of RCA. However for the purposes of this report the data presented focuses only on children between 0-18.[1]

The headcount was implemented in collaboration with Pact Tanzania, the Tanzania Ministry of Health, Community Development, Gender, Elderly and Children (MOHCDGEC), and the President's Office Regional Administration and Local Government (PO-RALG). Both government bodies gave the authorization to conduct the exercise, as did the Commission for Science and Technology and the National Bureau of Statistics. Additionally, MOHCDGEC officials were involved in training and supervising counters in all the districts. District heads were involved in planning the exercise in their respective districts, identifying counters, and mapping the areas that were included in the headcount exercise. In particular, the Police Gender and Children's Desks (GPD) participated in the exercise and provided much support in ensuring the security of the counters during the night count. The CSOs implementing the CLWS component in the 12 districts were involved in planning and executing the headcount exercise. Ipsos Tanzania, a consultancy firm contracted by RCA, was involved in compiling and analyzing the data and writing this report.

This report contextualizes the headcount activity, outlines the methodology applied, explains the field challenges encountered, and analyses findings at various levels.

1.1. Scope of the issue globally

One of the growing social problems associated with modernization and a transformed urban environment is the increased numbers of slum-inhabiting, unsupervised children either living alone or working on urban streets. A global study conducted by the UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights[2] concludes that the actual global number of children who depend on the streets for their survival is not known and that numbers collected often fluctuate due to a wide range of factors. These factors include family breakdown, armed conflict, poverty, natural and man-made disasters, famine, physical and sexual abuse, exploitation by adults,

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[1] The total number of youth aged 19-25 was 4,202 making a total of 10,595 counted. For more information on the youth data contact RCA.

[2] http://www2.ohchr.org/english/ohchrreport2012/web_en/allegati/downloads/1_Whole_OHCHR_Report_2012.pdf

dislocation through migration, urbanization and overcrowding, acculturation, disinheritance or being disowned, and HIV/AIDS status.[3]

Some of the main characteristics of CLWS are that they:
- Live alone and work on the streets without proper or reliable shelter
- Have lost contact with their parents or families
- No longer enjoy adult protection, love, and care

Children who have run away or been forced to move away from their families and live alone on the streets spend most of their time surviving on the streets, although some may return home on a regular basis. Most of these children are found living in abandoned buildings, cardboard boxes on the street itself, bus stands, shop doorways, graveyards and any other place they may be protected from the elements and from people that may do them harm.

1.2. Scope of the issue in Tanzania

In Tanzania, the number of CLWS, or *watoto wa mitaani* as popularly referred by local community members, has persisted despite various international and country commitments that have partly provided the basis for various policies, laws, and programs that collectively promote national efforts for ensuring the welfare and protection of children in Tanzania and other countries at large.

Concern over vulnerable children, including CLWS, brings together several stakeholders. The MOHCDGEC established a National Task Force for Street Children consisting of representatives from key government ministries and departments and a few CSOs to develop a strategy on how street-connected children can best be supported. These joint initiatives led to research on CLWS, particularly this headcount.

1.3. Previous research on CLWS in Tanzania

The issue of CLWS has been discussed in the Tanzanian research scene for several decades. Lugalla and Mbwambo (1999) is one of the more extensive and published surveys conducted presenting results on the lives and occurrence of CLWS in Dar es Salaam[4]. The survey was conducted in 1994/1995. More recent surveys conducted by RCA in Mwanza provide similar insights for Mwanza's CLWS.[5] All these previous reports and surveys focused on particular municipalities and gave snap-shots of the issues. They were taken during different time periods and never took an overall holistic approach. Hence, a more coordinated headcount was required to quantify the number of CLWS across the various municipalities in Tanzania.

Furthermore, considering the gap of recent and national data and in the light of the ongoing national and international discourse that the situation of children on the streets is constantly growing and is out of control, robust data is required to facilitate evidence-based decision-making to adapt services, regulations, and programs to meet these children's needs. Knowing the number and basic characteristics of these children and how they change over time is a necessary step in planning and monitoring effective service provision.

This headcount aims to begin filling these gaps.

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[3]
https://www.unicef.org/sowc/archive/ENGLISH/The%20State%20of%20the%20World%27s%20Children%202006.pdf, p. 35

[4] Lugalla, J.L.P., & J.K. Mbwambo (1999). *Street Children and Street Life in Urban Tanzania: The Culture of Surviving and its Implication for Children's Health*. Available at http://www.streetchildrenresources.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/03/culture-of-surviving-tanzania.pdf.

[5] RCA (2012). Children and young people living on the streets in Mwanza, Tanzania: Headcount report, October 2012. Available at: https://www.railwaychildren.org.uk/media/11743/mwanza-head-count-report-final.pdf.

1.4. Objectives of the headcount

The headcount aimed to:
- Provide robust, recent data of national coverage
- Determine the number of children and youth aged 0–18 that are living and working in the streets of Kinondoni MC, Ilala MC, Temeke MC, Kigamboni MC, Ubungo MC, Mbeya DC, Mbeya CC, Arusha CC, Dodoma MC, Iringa MC, Nyamagana MC, and Illemela MC
- Ascertain the extent of the issue by establishing CLWS populations in the 12 districts
- Establish a baseline against which service provision to CLWS can be planned and monitored in the 12 districts

In addition, the headcount aims to answer the following key questions:
1. How many CLWS are permanently living/sleeping in the streets of Kinondoni MC, Ilala MC, Temeke MC, Kigamboni MC, Ubungo MC, Mbeya DC, Mbeya CC, Arusha CC, Dodoma MC, Iringa MC, Nyamagana MC, and Illemela MC?
2. What kind of activities are CLWS engaged in for survival on the streets?
3. What is the age and gender composition of CLWS in the 12 districts?

2. Methodology

2.1. Background

The headcount methodology is a technique for collecting quantitative data on the numbers of street-connected children and youth. The methodology seeks to gain data on all observed street-connected children and youth within a geographic locality at a certain point in time. As such, it does not use any form of sampling, nor does it apply averages or estimations.

A geographical area is divided into at least two different zones and teams of data collectors are allocated to these zones. They move as a team on foot and count their zones twice. Then, they swap zones with a different team and carry out the same exercise. They go back to their original zones and do a final count, and this last round of data collection is considered the final data because at this point the teams' experience, knowledge, and routine is viewed as the most reliable. The previous data is used mainly to validate the final findings.

Children and youth are counted according to a set of categories that are defined ahead of the count. These typically define children by gender, age, and the activities they are involved in when counted. The headcount method builds purely on observation and not on any interaction with children. As such, the counters' observational skills and experience are of critical importance.

This technique was pioneered by the late Patrick Shanahan from the organization Street Invest during his work in Ghana in the 1980s and 1990s and has more recently been used in a UNICEF-commissioned study in Addis Ababa and Adama in Ethiopia and in a 2011 national headcount in Sierra Leone. In 2013, the methodology was applied in a Barclays Ghana-funded project in Kumasi, Ghana.

Of note, the methodology assumed that all apparently street-involved children—meaning all children working or spending time on the streets independently—should be counted because the underlying assumption is that the best place for children under 18 is either in school or in a safe job, if in their late adolescence. A child working on the streets is often a vulnerable child, both at home and in the work place. In addition, a child who starts out working on the streets can often get sucked into various aspects of street life and/or start living full-time on the streets.

The team was trained on how to identify CLWS by looking at their clothes, activities engaged in at the moment, and sleeping areas. An experienced street worker or a former street youth (both making up part of counting teams) was trained to be able to distinguish between CLWS that are clearly connected to the street from other young people that are on the street earning a living but are still connected to their families and communities.

Because of RCA's interest in street-connected youth aged 19–25, information on this population was collected, but is not included in this report.

2.2. Methodology limitations and related mitigation

As with any methodology, head counting has its limitations and is not 100% accurate. It is virtually impossible to know that every child living and working on the street has been accounted for. What this study's methodology can verify is that, at the point of counting, the children presented in the final figures were observed on the streets.

Another limitation to head counting is that the method brings the risk of double counting children to some extent because children may move between different areas, so they may be counted more than once. Furthermore, children may be double counted if they suddenly change activities because different data collectors count children involved in different

activities. Lastly, because the method is based on observation, children's ages always need to be estimated judging from their appearance and, as such, will not always be precise.

The methodology could be criticized for its lack of participation with the children themselves. However, adopting a more participatory approach that included street-connected children in the counting process would have run the risk of the results being prejudiced by the children themselves. For example, a street-connected child may be predisposed to warn friends to make themselves scarce during the counting process or mislead the counters as to the areas the children frequent.

While conducting this headcount, the methodological limitations were considered and the following mitigating actions were taken to minimize errors.

- **Use of local counters:** In each city where the headcounts were conducted, local partner organizations working with street children/youth were engaged and government street workers and GCD officers joined the counting teams. These counters were already familiar with the scene and better positioned to spot street children/youth and to differentiate them from children who are just out for the weekend or have come to the city just for the day.

- **Daily debrief meetings:** After every counting session, a debrief meeting was held, during which the various teams for both shifts, day and night, met to discuss arising challenges and key areas to watch out for during the next count.

- **Recording of possible data affecting challenges:** Any observation made that could influence the count result was recorded and shared with the data observation team, which considered the field remarks as analysis proceeded. This process facilitated data validation of extreme values and final count results used for analysis.

- **Training and piloting:** All counters underwent a two-day training that exposed them to the headcount methodology, data collection tools, and possible challenges and engaged them in a half-day pilot count during which they practiced the newly learned skills. This process ensured a uniform understanding of counting categories and methodology applied on the ground.

- **Group interactions, discussions, and consultations:** The team was also trained on how to do comprehensive observations. The team was given an assignment on how to observe and memorize things that they observed. After observations, the team came together for group discussion and consulted each other on how to go about the challenges that they could encounter during the exercise.

2.3. Definitions and counting categories

The headcount used the following definitions for CLWS.

- **Living:** A situation in which a child spends most of his/her waking hours in the streets, meaning his/her survival is controlled by the streets. This definition includes CLWS that permanently live/sleep on the streets and CLWS that could be spending significant time on the streets with no responsible adult. The number of CLWS permanently on the streets was verified during the night count, between 10:00 pm and 2:00 am, to count CLWS found sleeping in the streets.

- **Working:** Activities that CLWS are compelled to engage in for survival in the streets. These activities mainly support them to meet their basic needs, especially food. In most cases they engaged in such activities as begging, scavenging, loading and offloading trucks at the market place, drug trafficking, car washing, sex work, performing music, shoe shining, running errands, vending, and stealing.

In general, each child/youth was counted according to gender and age group - 0–6, 7–10, 11–14, 15–18, or 19–25. However, it is important to note that this report focuses only on the age

categories up to 18 years because USAID Kizazi Kipya and the MOHCDGEC are most interested in children connected to the street. Children/youth also were described by what they were doing at the time of counting. During day counts, they were broken down in the following categories:

- **Fixed business:** A business that has a fixed location, but not necessarily a permanent structure. This applied to CLWS that do business at a specific spot.
- **Moveable business:** A business that is mobile. This applied to CLWS walking around selling something.
- **Begging:** Requesting money or food from someone else. This applied to CLWS asking strangers for money or food.
- **Jobless:** Idle or not trying to make money at the time of counting. This applied to CLWS not engaged in any of the survival activities above at the time of counting. This could be children sitting around, playing, walking, or sleeping.

During night counts, the above four categories were applied and two categories were added:

- **Sex workers:** CLWS, mainly girls, who are observed in locations known for prostitution, for example outside guesthouses.
- **Sleeping:** Those who are either asleep or apparently settled in their sleeping areas. These children are considered to be living in the streets full-time.

In addition to these basic categorizations, special symbols or code names like *samaki*, meaning children in a particular category, were noted if a girl was pregnant and/or observed with one or several small children and if a child had a noticeable disability.

2.4. Scope and areas

The national headcount covered Tanzania's six major cities: Arusha, Dar es Salaam, Dodoma, Iringa, Mbeya, and Mwanza. Table 1 shows the districts covered in these six cities.

Table 1: Areas Covered in the 2017 Headcount

City	Districts / Municipalities
Arusha	Arusha MC
Dar es Salaam	Ilala MC
	Kinondoni MC
	Temeke MC
	Kigamboni MC
	Ubungo MC
Dodoma	Dodoma MC
Iringa	Iringa CC
Mbeya	Mbeya CC
	Mbeya DC
Mwanza	Nyamagana MC
	Ilemela DC

Prior to the actual headcount activity, RCA collaborated with the respective local partners and district SWD to identify the counting areas by mapping the locations where street children can be found during the day or night. The locations were then grouped into zones/routes to be covered by the headcount teams.

Annex 1 provides a detailed list of respective areas covered in each city and the associated counting teams.

2.5. Data management and analysis

The data was collated and entered in the tablets after which they were sent to the Ipsos server at the end of each day. Ipsos data manager reviewed and provided feedback to the data collectors as the exercise continued. Data for day four was taken as the actual count in each city and this is the data presented in this report. Day four is chosen because it is considered that counters were more skilled and familiar with the area by that point.

The data from the previous three counts was used mainly for validation of the final findings, by comparing the data from the first three counts with the final count data to see if there were alarming discrepancies in numbers. In case of any alarming discrepancies, the lowest numbers were considered. At the end of data collection, the data were cleaned by addressing inconsistencies, and editing time intervals between observations and GPS coordinates.

After data cleaning, the data were analyzed using SPSS statistical software. The analysis was generally descriptive and involved one–way tabulations to obtain the distribution of the counts across categories of each variable. A few bivariate analyses were conducted to compare the counts by sex, age, and type of activities CLWS are engaged in. Results were presented in frequency distribution tables and pie charts.

3. Field Activities

3.1. On-the-ground coordination

Field activities were coordinated by RCA and Ipsos personnel, who trained the counters and supervised the various teams. MOHCDGEC officials also played a supervisory role during the headcount exercise, including accompanying RCA staff to oversee and support the exercise. Additionally, during night counts, the police in civilian clothing accompanied the counters to provide security.

Each team on the ground was accompanied by Ipsos personnel, who captured the collected information through electronic capturing immediately upon completion of the summary counting sheet (see section 3.4 for details). This approach was taken to avoid loss of data and to constantly monitor counting results captured from a central location, which has been proven to be very suitable, especially because some counts were taking place simultaneously.

In addition, each group had a leader whose roles were to:
• Work closely with the supervisor and the group
• Ensure the group's timetable was adhered to by each member
• Ensure that the methodology was correctly applied when walking with the groups
• Monitor group discussions to ensure team members challenged each other's observations because the richness of the headcount methodology stems from these discussions

In each location, the CSO partners implementing the CLWS component under USAID Kizazi Kipya co-facilitated the headcount, either through local expertise/contacts, provision of volunteers, facilities, or other logistic support. Table 2 lists the specific CSOs and stakeholders involved in the headcount

Table 2: CSO Partners and Stakeholders Involved in the Headcount

City	CSO partner	Other stakeholders involved in each city
Arusha	Amani Centre	• MOHCDGEC staff • SWOs
Dar es Salaam	Baba Watoto	• Safina • GCD • Social welfare officers (SWOs) from Kinondoni, Ilala, Kigamboni, Ubungo, and Temeke Municipalities • MOHCDGEC representatives • Watoto Wetu Tanzania • Para-social workers (PSWs)
Dodoma	Kisedet	• Safina • Sharing • SWOs • Police officers • PSWs
Iringa	Iringa Development of Youth Disabled and Children Care (IDYDC)	• District SWOs • Police
Mbeya	Caritas	• SWOs from Mbeya CC and Mbeya DC • Volunteers from Caritas development • Police
Mwanza	Cheka Sana Tanzania	• RCA Mwanza office • GCD • SWOs from Mwanza • Upendo Daima Cheka Sana Tanzania • CLWS

3.2. Profile of counters

Counters were identified and mobilized with support of the respective Social Welfare Offices and CSO partners. They were mainly PSWs, Ipsos staff, SWOs, social welfare students, former CLWS, volunteers, and CSO staff. Each city's counting team received a two-day training to familiarize them with the headcount methodology and the data tool. This training was followed by the data collection exercise that took four days in each of the cities.

Table 3 provides the number and a description of the counters in each district.

Table 3: Profile of Counters

District	Headcount site	# of counters	Participant description
Arusha	Arusha CC	25	• CSO staff: Amani Centre • Former CLWS • SWOs
Dar es Salaam	Ilala MC Kinondoni MC Kigamboni MC Temeke MC Ugumbo MC	81	• CLWS CSO staff: Baba Watoto, Watoto Wetu Tanzania, and Safina • Students from the Institute of Social Welfare • SWOs from Ilala, Kigamboni, Kinondoni, Temeke, and Ugumbo CCs • Ipsos staff
Dodoma	Dodoma MC	20	• CLWS CSO staff: Kisedet and Safina • PSWs • Dodoma MC SWOs • Ipsos staff
Iringa	Iringa MC	20	• CLWS CSO staff: IDYDC • SWOs • Ipsos staff
Mbeya	Mbeya MC Mbeya DC	25	• CSO staff: Caritas • Mbeya MC SWOs • Ipsos staff
Mwanza	Ilemela MC Nyamagana MC	30	• CSO staff: Cheka Sana and Upendo Daima • RCA project staff • Police • SWOs • Former CLWS

3.3. Headcount process

In each city, four day and four night counts were conducted on consecutive days. During counts one, two, and four the teams surveyed the same zones/routes they had been assigned to initially; they swapped zones/routes for count three. Table 4 illustrates the counting rhythm further.

Table 4: Counting Rhythms and Teams

Count	Day		Night	
	Zone A	Zone B	Zone A	Zone B
Count 1	Team A1	Team B1	Team A2	Team B2
Count 2	Team A1	Team B1	Team A2	Team B2
Count 3	Team B2	Team A2	Team B1	Team A1
Count 4	Team A1	Team B1	Team A2	Team B2

During each count, every counter was assigned a single activity category to count. Upon completion of the zone/route, the group leaders, who counted across all categories, compiled the results in a summary sheet to represent the final agreed results of the particular count. In all headcount sites, the day count started at 9:00 am and ended at 3:00pm, followed by a debrief meeting. The night count started at 10:00 pm and ended at 2:00am, also followed by a debrief meeting.

3.4. Documentation and validation

The headcount results were documented both on paper and through electronic data capturing. The former captured both individual counter results and the final summary sheets, and the latter captured only the summary results concluded at the end of every count. Annex 2 shows the paper-based summary sheets.

The first stage of validation took place when the team concluded a final summary count for its shift. To arrive at the final counting result, the individual category count by the counters was compared with the general count conducted by the supervisor. Then, the summary sheet was filled in. The summary sheet was then transferred to the electronic data collection platform, SurveyToGo/Dooblo, which uses Android phones to enter the data into a pre-scripted user interface. Once the data was entered, it was synchronized into the central location server based at the Ipsos offices, from where the data was accessed by the respective data manager.

Upon completion of the headcount, the paper records were compared with the electronic records. In cases of significant variations between counts, the data collection sheets were taken into consideration to select the appropriate final count used for analysis.

3.5. Challenges and resulting data considerations

Table 5 outlines the challenges encountered in the various cities and how they were addressed for successful completion of the exercise.

Table 5: Challenges in Counting Exercise and Interventions

Challenges	Solutions
General/All Locations	
During the weekend counts, CLWS easily mixed with other children who came from their homes to help their parents sell crops in the market.	Counters' experience and familiarity with the area helped in differentiating CLWS and non-CLWS.
Many children appeared older than they actually were, so determining age was difficult. This was confirmed by youth or street workers from each area where the count took place, who are familiar with the street population in that area. It is also consistent with our ongoing experience of working with CLWS who can display a confidence and familiarity with the street beyond their years.	Counters' familiarity and experience with handling CLWS helped in establishing CLWS ages.
The nighttime sleeping activity category was very challenging to count because children often wrapped themselves like parcels.	Counters familiarity and experience in the area helped in counting such cases.
Arusha	
The police wanted to be included in the headcount process while in uniform. Unlike in other cities, in Arusha, police patrol at night could scare away CLWS. Also, Arusha has no GCD, so police contribution was very limited.	Counters alerted police about the exercise ahead of time. Police agreed to be positioned at the station and to offer support in the event of an emergency. Those who accompanied the counters at night wore civilian clothes.

Challenges	Solutions
The area sampled for the count was expansive and counters were few, hence there was an extension in the number of days planned for counting, especially around Sokoni, Clock Tower, and Metropol. The exercise was carried out during hot weather, and counters requested caps to cover their heads. Extremely busy areas, such as Kilombero market and Samunge stand, required a lot of time and concentration because the area had a lot of people doing business.	Facilitators and coordinators kept the team motivated and engaged throughout the counting, despite the fatigue. A recommendation for future headcounts would be to factor in budgeting for caps for daytime protection from the sun.
Dar es Salaam	
Initially the plan was to have 64 counters, but this increased to 81, which strained the coordinators and available facilities.	RCA staff provided much-needed resources and support in managing increased teams. A recommendation for future headcounts would be to plan in advance for this scenario and ensure adequate and back-up resources.
Counting in Kivukoni area was risky. For example, some children were inside boats at the seashore and others slept on the boat among marijuana smokers.	Because counters were known in the area, they were able to access these dangerous places without being harmed. Some locations were still deemed unsafe, which is a limitation of the results for Dar es Salaam.
The category of fixed business was hard to count at some points because some municipal police cracked down on traders in prohibited areas, such as Ilala area.	Counters communicated these challenges to the supervisors and throughout the week areas were adjusted so that the children could be traced.
Poor arrangement of zones/routes caused fatigue among the counting teams and included large areas with no street children at all, such as in Banana and Tegeta.	We were not able to rectify this problem during the count, but valuable lessons were learnt for future counts in Dar es Salaam.
Some areas were not included in the zones/routes, but required coverage, for example Sokoni Kinondoni and Mkwajuni .	As above, we were not able to rectify this during the count. This presents another limitation on the data presented for Dar es Salaam.
Dodoma	
The Muungano (Union) Day was celebrated during the counting, so most of the country's leaders were at Dodoma, including the President. Due to this there were tight police patrols, which forced children to hide. The night count of 25th April was particularly affected by this.	Counters extended their working hours, especially during the night.
Heavy rain fall during the head counting process delayed counting activities and lead to children not being as visible on the street.	The timing of the counts was adjusted.
This was the first time such an activity was conducted in Dodoma. Finding the right counters was challenging, especially given that there are few strong CLWS-focused organizations there.	Individuals working in child development organizations were prioritized as counters and a more thorough training was given before commencement of the counting exercise.
There were no CLWS found during the day in N'gon'gona ward at Ngongona Ujas and Dodoma Makulu, though these areas were in the proposed counting zones.	In the next mapping exercise, only areas that we are certain contain CLWS should be included in the exercise.

Challenges	Solutions
Iringa	
The sex worker category was hard to count because they were mainly found inside the night clubs, such as Miami bar and Holiday Inn area.	The counters paid for entrance into these clubs to enhance their counting.
Most CLWS selling goods at Stand Kuu (main bus terminal) area were a challenge to identify because all were in uniform that said "WAJASILIAMALI IRINGA," making it more difficult to differentiate between CLWS and other children in this uniform.	The counters' familiarity and experience with the area helped in identifying CLWS.
The National Uhuru Torch celebration may have affected counting because it increased the number of children who came from rural areas to see the celebrations. It may be that some of the children that were visible at night had come only to see these celebrations as opposed to being full time on the streets.	The counters' familiarity and experience in the area helped identify which children to count as CLWS.
Mbeya	
Coverage areas were expansive for counters, involving both Mbeya District Council and Mbeya City Council areas. This involved a lot of walking, for instance Mbalizi spot to Nsalala and Mapelele and Machinjioni and Soweto, leading to fatigue.	Facilitators and coordinator kept the team motivated and engaged throughout the counting, despite the fatigue. A recommendation for future counting in Mbeya is employ a bigger team to reduce the amount of time needed for the count.
At night, counting sleeping CLWS at Sido market was a challenge because children covered themselves with plastic bags, making them difficult to spot.	Counters' familiarity in identifying such spots assisted in such areas.
Mwanza	
Mwanza CLWS were better groomed because they have access to a ready supply of water in Lake Victoria and have a habit of bathing and washing their clothes in the lake, creating a challenge of differentiating them from children walking around the streets who are not CLWS. There were also many CLWS under the care of development organizations, such as Cheka Sana, RCA, and Upendo Daima that provide services for CLWS and campaigns against drugs. For these reasons, there is less differential between the appearance of CLWS and other children in Mwanza compared with other cities.	Many of the counters in Mwanza are experienced in working with CLWS and were familiar with the area and the children in those areas.
During the time of the count, CLWS were prohibited from carrying out their moving businesses around Buzuruga bus stand and the local authorities and the municipal security chased away any children who attempted to sell anything.	Since it was difficult to count during the daytime at this area, counters reverted to nighttime counting only.
There were police patrols and crackdowns on hawkers/machinga in the city of Mwanza at the time of the counting despite the fact that the police were notified in advance that the count was to take place. As a result, some children would flee whenever approached by strangers. The most affected areas were Soko Kuu during the nighttime count and customs, near Kamanga Ferry.	Counters adapted to movement of CLWS both during the day and at night and were approachable to CLWS, reassuring them that they were harmless if any suspicions were aroused.

Considering the above constraints and operating under the general rule that the final day's count is the most certain and the night count with the highest number of children observed most accurately presents CLWS, the following final counts were selected for further data analysis.

Table 6: Counts Selected for Final Analysis

City	Day count	Night count
Arusha	1st April	31st March
Dar es Salaam	24th May	23rd May
Dodoma	29th April	26th April
Iringa	29th April	28th April
Mbeya	13th May	9th May
Mwanza	11th March	8th March

4. Analysis of Findings at the National Level

The findings presented under the national analysis are cumulative from the six cities.

4.1. Summary of day count

4.1.1. Absolute numbers

Table 7 breaks down the absolute numbers of all CLWS counted during the daytime in all six cities by gender and age group.

Among males, the majority of CLWS counted were aged 15–18 years (54%), followed by 11–14 years (31%), and 7–10 years (12%). We can conclude that male minors (under 15 years) accounted for 46% of CLWS. Among female CLWS, a similar trend was noted, where 54% of the total count were aged 15–18 years, while 46% were under age 15 years (minors).

Table 7: Summary of Day Count: Absolute Numbers of CLWS in Six Cities by Age Group, Sex and Category

Category	Age Group				Total
	0–6 years	**7–10 years**	**11–14 years**	**15–18 years**	
Male					
Fixed Business	12	99	276	732	1,119
Moving Business	20	207	678	1,177	2,082
Jobless/Idle	80	236	483	672	1,471
Begging	27	61	68	37	193
Sub-Totals	**139 (3%)**	**603 (12%)**	**1,505 (31%)**	**2,618 (54%)**	**4,865**
Female					
Fixed Business	7	77	159	347	590
Moving Business	7	39	131	311	488
Jobless/Idle	23	55	119	155	352
Begging	22	39	20	17	98
Sub-Totals	**59 (4%)**	**210 (14%)**	**429 (28%)**	**830 (54%)**	**1,528**
Grand Totals	**198**	**813**	**1,934**	**3,448**	**6,393**

4.1.2. Percentages

Table 8 shows the percentages for all CLWS counted during the daytime in all six cities as they are related by gender, age, and activity.

Of the 4,865 male CLWS, 43% had moving businesses, while 23% had fixed businesses. About a third of them (30%) were idle, while only 4% engaged in begging. While fixed and moving businesses were more pronounced among the older CLWS (15–18), idleness and begging were more pronounced among the younger CLWS.

The above trend is similarly repeated among female CLWS, where the majority of older girls are involved in a business activity, whereas the younger are either idle or begging. Notably, a higher proportion of female CLWS (42%) are involved in fixed businesses compared to male CLWS (28%). Female CLWS who engage in begging are double those among males.

Table 8: Summary of Day Count: Percentages of CLWS in Six Cities by Age Group, Gender and Category

Category	Age Group				Total
	0−6 years	7−10 years	11−14 years	15−18 years	
Male					
Total	**139**	**603**	**1,505**	**2,618**	**4,865**
Fixed Business	9%	16%	18%	28%	23%
Moving Business	14%	35%	45%	45%	43%
Jobless/Idle	58%	39%	32%	26%	30%
Begging	19%	10%	5%	1%	4%
Female					
Total	**59**	**210**	**429**	**830**	**1,528**
Fixed Business	12%	37%	37%	42%	39%
Moving Business	12%	19%	31%	37%	32%
Jobless/Idle	39%	26%	28%	19%	23%
Begging	37%	19%	5%	2%	6%

4.2. Summary of night count

4.2.1. Absolute numbers

Table 9 presents the absolute numbers of all CLWS counted during the nighttime in all six cities, broken down by gender.

A total of 975 male CLWS were counted at night. Of these, 51% were aged 15−18, while 35% were aged 11−14. Children 0−10 accounted for 14% of the counts. Among female CLWS, 86% were aged 15−18. The most likely explanation of the low proportion of female CLWS under 15 is that they leave the streets at dusk, probably going home. Most of the older female CLWS roaming the streets at night engage in sex work.

Table 9: Summary of Night Count: Absolute Numbers of CLWS in Six Cities by Age Group, Sex and Category

Category	Age Group				Total
	0−6 years	7−10 years	11−14 years	15−18 years	
Male					
Sex Work	-	-	-	1	1
Sleeping	19	50	169	138	376
Fixed Business	3	11	42	117	173
Moving Business	-	10	28	82	120
Jobless/Idle	10	31	94	153	288
Begging	-	6	4	7	17
Sub-Totals	**32 (3%)**	**108 (11%)**	**337 (35%)**	**498 (51%)**	**975**
Female					
Sex Work	-	-	17	305	322
Sleeping	4	7	-	5	16

Category	Age Group				Total
	0−6 years	7−10 years	11−14 years	15−18 years	
Fixed Business	-	3	15	27	45
Moving Business	-	2	2	10	14
Jobless/Idle	2	-	5	6	13
Begging	-	-	-	-	
Sub-Totals	6 (1%)	12 (3%)	39 (10%)	353 (86%)	410
Grand Totals	38	120	376	851	1,385

4.2.2. Percentages

Male CLWS are less active at night, with slightly more than two thirds (69%) choosing to sleep or stay idle, while a further 18% engage in a fixed business and 12% continue with moving businesses. Business activity is higher among those aged 15–18.

Among female CLWS counted at night, the majority engage in sex work (86%). Of note, of the 39 female CLWS aged 11–14 (44%) were also engaging in sex work, an alarming finding on the child sex trade.

Table 10: Summary of night count: percentages of CLWS in Six Cities by Age Group, Sex and Category

Category	Age Group				Total
	0−6	7−10	11−14	15−18	
Male					
Total	32	108	337	498	975
Sex Work	-	-	-	-	-
Sleeping	59%	46%	50%	28%	39%
Fixed Business	9%	10%	12%	23%	18%
Moving Business	-	9%	8%	16%	12%
Jobless/Idle	32%	29%	28%	31%	30%
Begging	-	6%	1%	1%	2%
Female					
Total	6	12	39	353	410
Sex Work	-	-	44%	86%	79%
Sleeping	67%	58%	-	1%	4%
Fixed Business	-	25%	38%	8%	11%
Moving Business	-	17%	5%	3%	3%
Jobless/Idle	33%	-	13%	2%	3%
Begging	-	-	-	-	-

4.3. Comparison of CLWS by gender and age

Three quarters of CLWS are male, a difference that is maintained across various age groups. It can be noted that the higher the age, the higher the number of CLWS.

The day count gap between male and female street children reduces at night, with seven in 10 children being male. The high number of female CLWS at night reflects the increased number of females who engage in sex work.

Figure 1: Daytime count by gender and age for Six Surveyed Cities
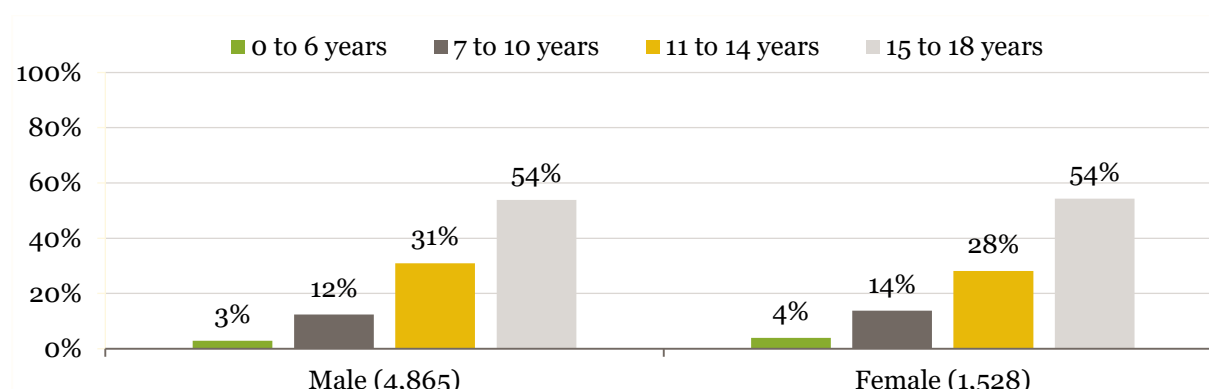
During the day a high number of CLWS were counted within the 15 to 18 age category, followed by the 11 to 14 age category.

Figure 2: Nighttime count by gender and age for Six Surveyed Cities
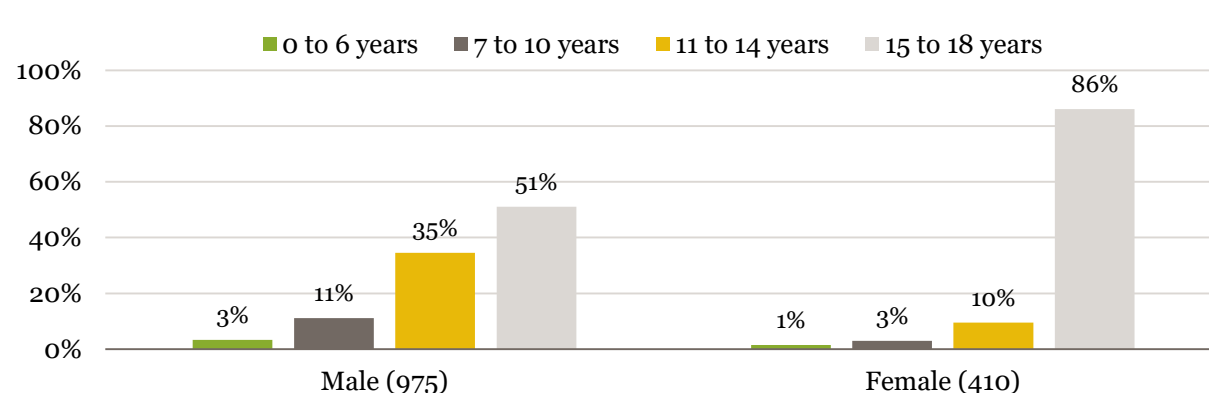
In the night count, the percentage of female within the 15 to 18 age category increased from 54% to 86% while the percentage of male in the same category reduced from 54% to 51%.

4.4. Comparison of CLWS by gender and activity

Forty three percent of male CLWS engage in moving businesses, while 39% of females CLWS engage in operating fixed businesses. Only 6% of the females and 4% of the males are begging on the streets.

Figure 3: Daytime count by gender and activity for Six Surveyed Cities

■ Fixed Business ■ Moving Business ■ Jobless/Idle ■ Begging

Male (4,865): Fixed Business 23%, Moving Business 43%, Jobless/Idle 30%, Begging 4%

Female (1,528): Fixed Business 39%, Moving Business 32%, Jobless/Idle 23%, Begging 6%
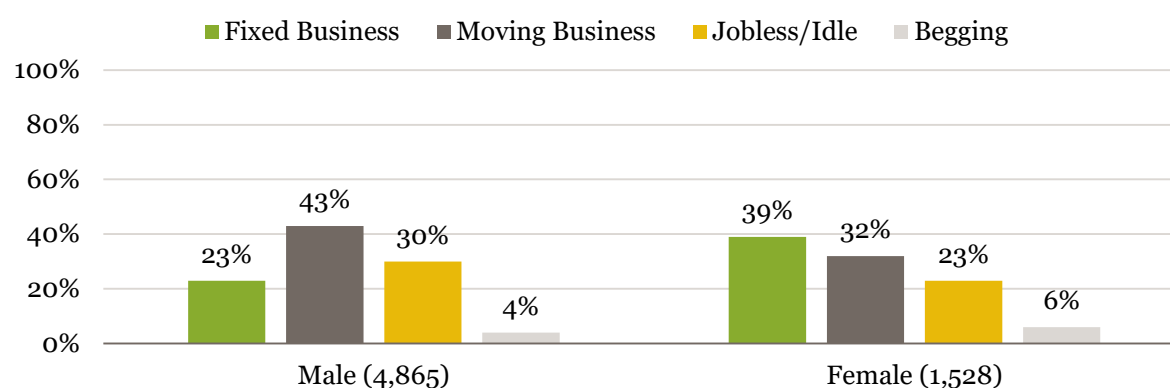
While the most common nighttime activity for male CLWS is sleeping (39%), an overwhelming proportion of females engage in sex work (79%). This analysis, in conjunction with the disaggregation by age, indicates that sex work is dominated by females over 14 years, while the sleeping and idle population is predominantly male, cutting across all age groups.

Figure 4: Nighttime Count by Gender and Activity

■ Sex Work ■ Sleeping ■ Fixed Business ■ Moving Business ■ Jobless/Idle ■ Begging

Male (975): Sex Work 0%, Sleeping 39%, Fixed Business 18%, Moving Business 12%, Jobless/Idle 30%, Begging 2%

Female (410): Sex Work 79%, Sleeping 4%, Fixed Business 11%, Moving Business 3%, Jobless/Idle 3%, Begging 0%
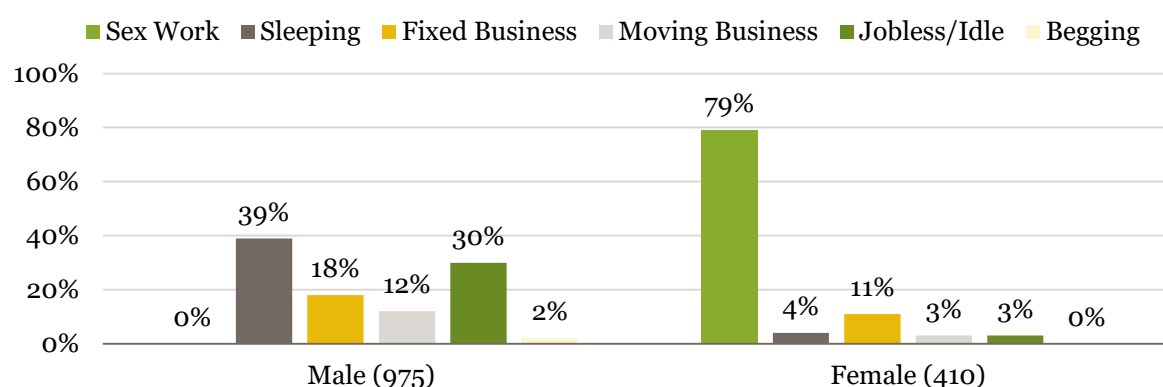
5. Analysis of Findings by City

5.1. Arusha

Arusha is a tourist resort and a conference city with a rich agricultural hinterland, vibrant business, and mining activity. It is also near the Kenya-Tanzania border and is the starting point for tourist excursions to the Ngorogoro crater and Kilimanjaro. Arusha is served by two airports (KIA and Arusha Airport), making it a very busy city. Unlike the other cities counted, Arusha's CLWS were more aggressive and many of the males were into glue sniffing. There was a high concentration of CLWS around Mbuguni mining area during the day. These children would come back to the city at night, but would sleep in groups outside shops, in the market, or under road culverts to keep warm.

5.1.1. Analysis by gender and age

A total of 544 CLWS were counted in Arusha, the majority of which were male (88%). Most female CLWS (55%) were aged 15–18, while males were more evenly distributed, though still with a skew toward older age groups.

Table 11: Arusha Daytime Count: Absolute Numbers of CLWS by Gender and Age

Age	Total	Male	Female
0–6 years	24	18	6
7–10 years	68	62	6
11–14 years	182	165	17
15–18 years	270	235	35
Total	**544**	**480 (88%)**	**64 (12%)**

Figure 5: Arusha Daytime Count: Percentages of CLWS by Gender and Age
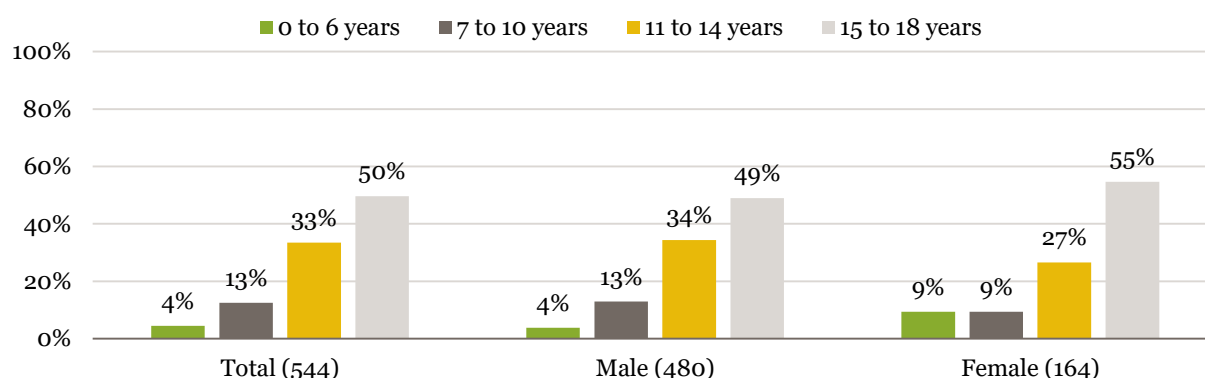
At night, the population of CLWS reduces drastically by more than four times, but much higher in males (from 480 to 80) than females (from 164 to 49). This may be because of the cold weather in Arusha. A majority of CLWS were of the older age groups. Only two children under age 11 were counted.

Table 12: Arusha Night Time Count: Absolute Numbers of CLWS by Gender and Age

Age	Total	Male	Female
0–6 years	1	1	-
7–10 years	1	1	-
11–14 years	26	20	6
15–18 years	101	58	43
Total	**129**	**80 (62%)**	**49 (38%)**

Figure 6: Arusha Nighttime Count: Percentages of CLWS by Gender and Age
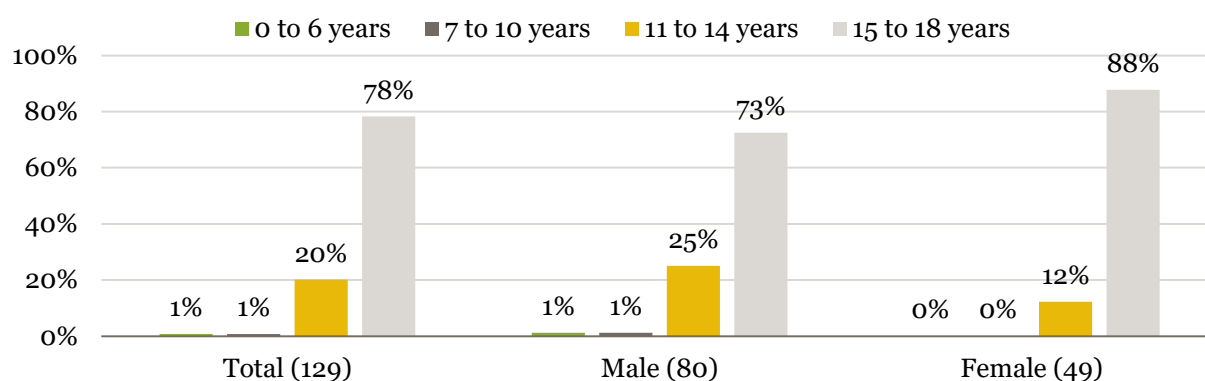
5.1.2. Analysis by activity

Most of the CLWS counted in Arusha engaged in moving businesses during the day, including the very young children. The counters observed that within markets and around malls, CLWS were selling plastic bags, helping travelers in carrying luggage for a fee, and washing vehicles in commercial stages. Many CLWS were idle, the majority of them males.

Table 13: Arusha Count: Absolute Numbers of CLWS Activities by Gender and Age

Activity	Total	Gender		Age (years)			
		Male	Female	0–6	7–10	11–14	15–18
Day							
Fixed Business	60	40	16	-	-	7	53
Moving Business	357	154	43	14	38	130	175
Jobless/Idle	109	35	5	10	25	38	36
Begging	18	6	-	-	5	7	6
Total	**544**	**235**	**64**	**24**	**68**	**182**	**270**
Night							
Sex Work	42	-	42	-	-	3	39
Sleeping	7	7	-	1	-	-	6
Fixed Business	14	10	4	-	-	2	12
Moving Business	26	23	3	-	-	5	21
Jobless/Idle	39	39	-	-	1	15	23
Begging	1	1	-	-	-	1	-
Total	**129**	**80**	**49**	**1**	**1**	**26**	**101**

Moving business is more pronounced among the older children (11–18 years). At night, while only 29% of the males continued with moving businesses (noted among the older males), the rest retreated to sleeping. Among the females, 86% engaged in sex work, while the remainder continued with moving or fixed businesses.

Table 14: Arusha Count: Percentage of CLWS Activities by Gender and Age

Activity	Total	Gender		Age (years)			
		Male	Female	0–6	7–10	11–14	15–18
Day							
Total numbers	**544**	**235**	**64**	**24**	**68**	**182**	**270**
Fixed Business	11%	17%	25%	-	-	4%	20%
Moving Business	66%	66%	67%	58%	56%	71%	65%
Jobless/Idle	20%	15%	8%	42%	37%	21%	13%
Begging	3%	3%	-	-	7%	4%	2%
Night							
Total numbers	**129**	**80**	**49**	**1**	**1**	**26**	**101**
Sex Work	33%	-	86%	-	-	12%	39%
Sleeping	5%	9%	0%	100%	-	-	-
Fixed Business	11%	13%	8%	-	-	8%	12%
Moving Business	20%	29%	6%	-	-	19%	21%
Jobless/Idle	30%	49%	-	-	100%	58%	23%
Begging	1%	1%	-	-	-	4%	-

5.2. Dar es Salaam

Dar es Salaam is the main commercial hub of Tanzania and the largest city. It is expansive, with several trade districts. The city had the most CLWS scattered all over the spots that were sampled for this study, accounting for 50% of all the CLWS counted in the six cities. Conducting the count in Dar es Salaam was particularly challenging given the size of the city, hence there could be some areas of the city where CLWS might exist that were not covered. Additionally, there were few sites of the city that were considered too dangerous to conduct the count at night and so counters did not go to those areas so if all areas would be covered the actual number might be somewhat higher than what is presented in Dar es Salaam city.

5.2.1. Analysis by gender and age

Dar es Salaam had 2,984 CLWS, 71% male and 29% female. Both male and female CLWS had a similar age distribution, though skewed toward older age groups. A majority—59% and 55% of males and females, respectively—were aged 15–18.

Table 15: Dar Es Salaam Daytime Count: Absolute Numbers of CLWS by Gender and Age

Age	Total	Male	Female
0–6	80	50	30
7–10	416	261	155
11–14	757	549	208
15–18	1,731	1,254	477
Total	**2,984**	**2,114 (71%)**	**870 (29%)**

Figure 7: Dar Es Salaam Daytime Count: Percentages of CLWS by Gender and Age
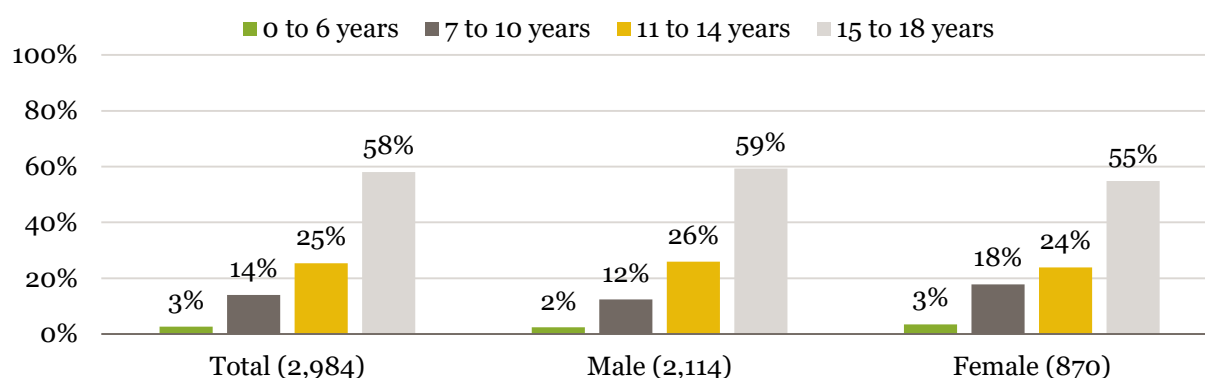
At night, the numbers dropped significantly to around 11% of the total day count. The analysis shows that at night there was a near split among those aged 15–18 (52%) and those under 15 (48%). However, the majority of female CLWS were aged 15–18 (58%).

Table 16: Dar Es Salaam Nighttime Count: Absolute Numbers of CLWS by Gender and Age

Age	Total	Male	Female
0–6	25	21	4
7–10	43	33	10
11–14	90	77	13
15–18	170	132	38
Total	**328**	**263 (80%)**	**65 (20%)**

Figure 8: Dar Es Salaam Nighttime Count: Percentages of CLWS by Gender and Age
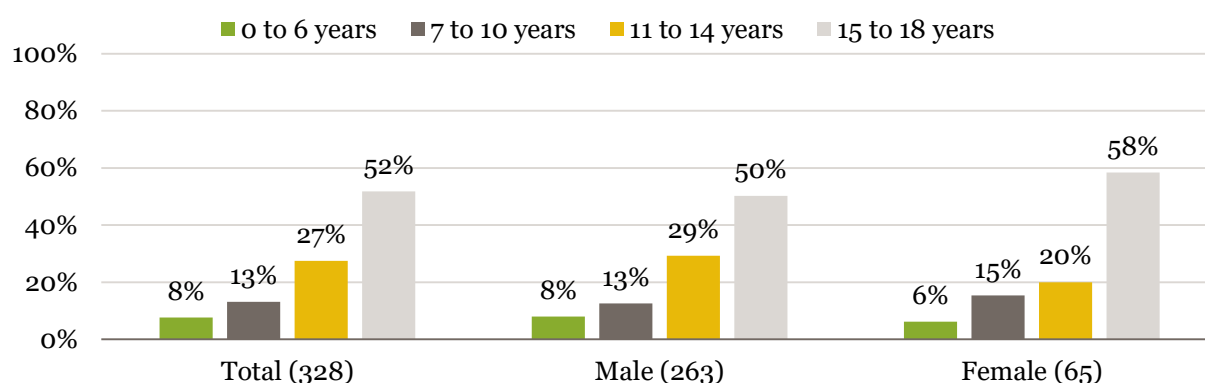
5.2.2. Analysis by activity

The numbers of CLWS involved in moving businesses was higher than those in fixed businesses, suggesting thriving hawking business in the city. There were also many CLWS who were either idle or engaging in begging. Notably, the highest number of idle CLWS were aged 15–18.

Table 17: Dar Es Salaam Count: Absolute Numbers of CLWS Activities by Gender and Age

Activity	Total	Gender		Age (years)			
		Male	Female	0–6	7–10	11–14	15–18
Day							
Fixed Business	948	555	393	8	132	242	566
Moving Business	1,092	898	194	8	132	275	677
Jobless/Idle	731	537	194	23	74	189	445
Begging	213	124	89	41	78	51	43
Total	**2,984**	**2,114**	**870**	**80**	**416**	**757**	**1731**
Night							
Sex Work	28	-	28	-	-	8	20
Sleeping	139	128	11	22	30	55	32
Fixed Business	74	53	21	3	7	20	44
Moving Business	50	45	5	-	6	7	37
Jobless/Idle	37	37	-	-	-	-	37
Begging	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**328**	**263**	**65**	**25**	**43**	**90**	**170**

Dar es Salaam had a high proportion of CLWS with fixed businesses during the day, a trend that seemed to favor females (45%) over males (26%). Moving businesses also had a significant representation among CLWS, especially the males (42%). Begging was more pronounced in Dar es Salaam among female CLWS during the day.

At night, the trend changed significantly, with most of the female CLWS engaging in sex work, while their male counterparts idled around or slept. Of all the cities counted, Dar es Salaam has the lowest incidence of sex work (43%) among female CLWS and the highest proportion of women engaged in fixed businesses at night (32%). Importantly though, four of 10 CLWS slept at night.

Table 18: Dar es Salaam Count: Percentages of CLWS Activities by Gender and Age

Activity	Total	Gender		Age			
		Male	Female	0–6	7–10	11–14	15–18
Day							
Total numbers	**2,984**	**2,114**	**870**	**80**	**416**	**757**	**1731**
Fixed Business	32%	26%	45%	10%	32%	32%	33%
Moving Business	37%	42%	22%	10%	32%	36%	39%
Jobless/Idle	24%	25%	22%	29%	18%	25%	26%
Begging	7%	6%	10%	51%	19%	7%	2%
Night							
Total numbers	**328**	**263**	**65**	**25**	**43**	**90**	**170**
Sex Work	9%	-	43%	0%	0%	9%	12%
Sleeping	42%	49%	17%	88%	70%	61%	19%
Fixed Business	23%	20%	32%	12%	16%	22%	26%
Moving Business	15%	17%	8%	-	14%	8%	22%

| | Gender | | Age | | | |
Activity	Total	Male	Female	0–6	7–10	11–14	15–18
Jobless/Idle	11%	14%	-	-	-	-	22%
Begging	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

5.3. Dodoma

Dodoma's main prominence is in government business. The hinterland has agricultural activity, mainly maize and grapes. However, due to the unimodal rain system and dry spells, there is less agricultural activity. Most of the CLWS who come to the city during the day from the surrounding areas (e.g., Chalinze Nyamachoma, Bande, Mbaigwa), cite hard living conditions in their villages and come to beg, rather than work. The population of CLWS is rather small according compared to the other cities.

5.3.1. Analysis by gender and age

Most CLWS were males, with females only accounting for 12%. Notably, most of the male CLWS were aged 11–18, while among the females more were aged 11–14.

Table 19: Dodoma Daytime Count: Absolute Numbers by Gender and Age

Age	Total	Male	Female
0–6	13	10	3
7–10	61	52	9
11–14	120	95	25
15–18	153	147	6
Total	**347**	**304 (88%)**	**43 (12%)**

Figure 9: Dodoma Daytime Count: Percentages of CLWS by Gender and Age
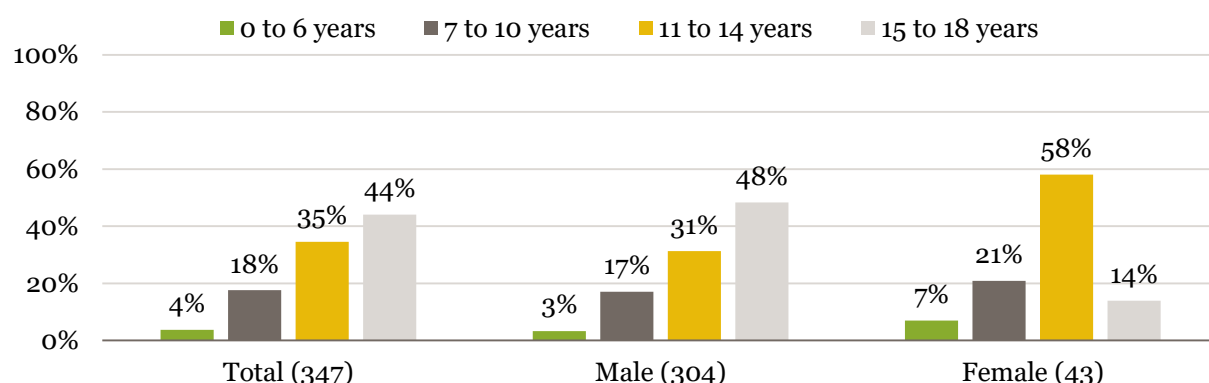
At night, while the number of male CLWS reduce by two thirds, the number of females remained the same, now accounting for 26% of the total count. Counters did not find any small children aged 0–6 at night. While males were distributed across the ages, 93% of females were aged 15–18, suggestive of their involvement in sex work at night.

Table 20: Dodoma Nighttime Count: Absolute Numbers of CLWS by Gender and Age

Age	Total	Male	Female
0–6	-	-	-
7–10	11	11	-

11–14	39	36	3
15–18	110	71	39
Total	**160**	**118 (74%)**	**42 (26%)**

Figure 10: Dodoma Nighttime Count: Percentages of CLWS by Gender and Age
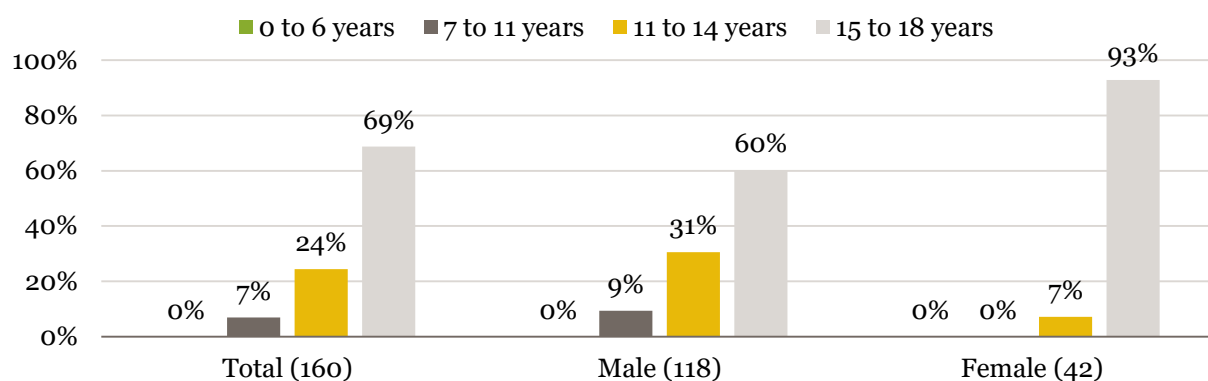
5.3.2. Analysis by activity

During the day, two thirds of male CLWS engaged in some form of business, whether fixed or moving, while a third engage in begging. Over half of the female CLWS were idling in the streets, while only 18 were engaged in some form of business activity.

Table 21: Dodoma Count: Absolute Numbers of CLWS Activities by Gender and Age

Activity	Total	Gender		Age (years)			
		Male	Female	0–6	7–10	11–14	15–18
Day							
Fixed Business	103	92	11	0	7	36	60
Moving Business	112	105	7	1	20	39	52
Jobless/Idle	124	102	22	8	31	44	41
Begging	8	5	3	4	3	1	-
Total	**347**	**304**	**43**	**13**	**61**	**120**	**153**
Night							
Sex Work	42	-	42	-	-	3	39
Sleeping	55	55	-	-	-	20	35
Fixed Business	14	14		-	-	3	11
Moving Business	13	13		-	-	5	8
Jobless/Idle	20	20		-	5	5	10
Begging	16	16		-	6	3	7
Total	**259**	**118**	**42**	**-**	**11**	**39**	**110**

During the daytime, 30% of male CLWS engaged in fixed businesses, 35% engaged in moving businesses, and 34% were idle. Moving businesses were prominent among CLWS aged 7 - 18.

At night, business activities reduced to 17% total. While most of the male CLWS retreated to sleeping or idling, 100% of the females took to sex work. Notably, there were three girls aged 11–14 who engaged in sex work.

Table 22: Dodoma Count: Percentages of CLWS Activities by Gender and Age

Activity	Total	Gender		Age (years)			
		Male	Female	0–6	7–10	11–14	15–18
Day							
Total numbers	**347**	**304**	**43**	**13**	**61**	**120**	**153**
Fixed Business	30%	30%	26%	50%	23%	7%	13%
Moving Business	32%	35%	16%	-	34%	63%	63%
Jobless/Idle	36%	34%	51%	13%	32%	24%	23%
Begging	2%	2%	7%	38%	11%	6%	1%
Night							
Total numbers	**160**	**118**	**42**	**-**	**11**	**39**	**110**
Sex Work	26%	-	100%	-	-	8%	35%
Sleeping	34%	47%	-	-	-	51%	32%
Fixed Business	9%	12%	-	-	-	8%	10%
Moving Business	8%	11%	-	-	-	13%	7%
Jobless/Idle	13%	17%	-	-	45%	13%	9%
Begging	10%	14%	-	-	55%	8%	6%

5.4. Iringa

Though much smaller in size, Iringa is a busy city with many traders. It lies at the intersection between Dodoma, Mbeya, and Dar es Salaam and is also a resting point for long-distance transit Lorries that ply Dar es Salaam and Zambia. Due to its highland cool climate (very cold at night), it is also an attraction to many foreign workers. Iringa is home to many NGOs and several academic institutions of higher learning.

Most CLWS were found in the city center around bus stops, markets, and transit lorries checkpoints selling their wares, such as drinking water, juices, sodas, yogurt, and chewing gum. Those around bus stops would help travelers carry their luggage for a fee. Most of the CLWS were homeless and, according to the counters, were HIV/AIDS-related orphans or children under the care of old, poor grandparents.

5.4.1. Analysis by gender and age

During daytime, Iringa has four times the number of male CLWS compared to females. Interestingly, the age profile between males and females was similar, with about half of CLWS being 15–18 (52% of males, 52% of females). We can conclude that Iringa has a balance across genders between female and male CLWS.

Table 23: Iringa Daytime Count: Absolute Numbers of CLWS by Gender and Age

Age	Total	Male	Female
0–6	48	34	14
7–10	118	93	25
11–14	297	222	75
15–18	491	367	124
Total	**954**	**716 (75%)**	**238 (25%)**

Figure 11: Iringa Daytime Count: Percentages of CLWS by Gender and Age
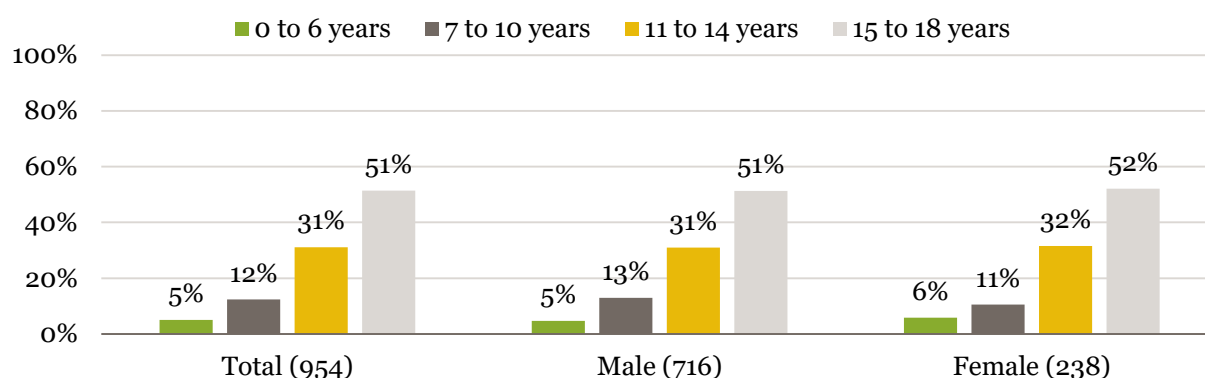
During the night count, the total number of CLWS reduced by nearly four times. While males dropped from 716 to 141, females dropped from 238 to 96. Also, the number of CLWS under age 14 reduced drastically and CLWS ages 15–18 remained, accounting for 72% of males and 96% of females, suggestive of thriving sex work for female CLWS at night.

Table 24: Iringa Nighttime Count: Absolute Numbers of CLWS by Gender and Age

Age	Total	Male	Female
0–6	4	2	2
7–10	8	8	0
11–14	31	29	2
15–18	194	102	92
Total	**237**	**141 (59%)**	**96 (41%)**

Figure 12: Iringa Nighttime Count: Percentages of CLWS by Gender and Age
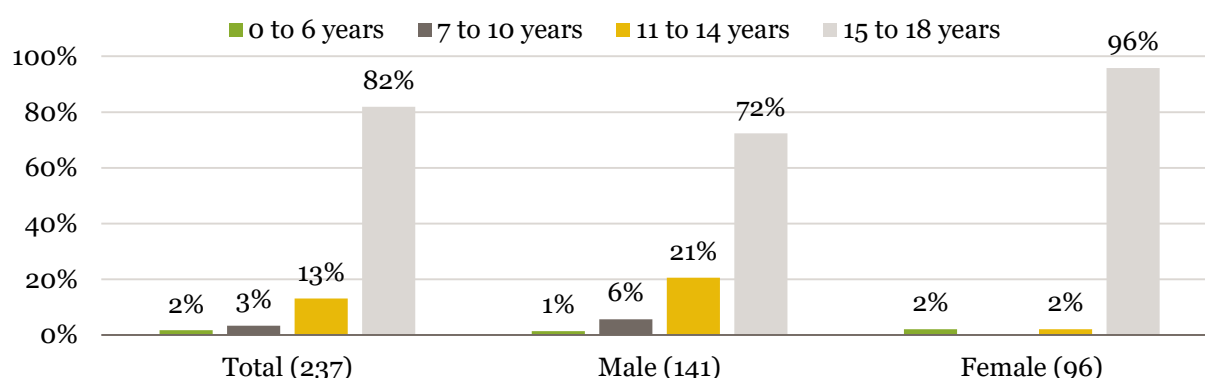
5.4.2. Analysis by activity

During the day, Iringa has as many CLWS engaged in fixed businesses as those idling. When combined, more CLWS, especially those aged 16 and above, engage in some form of business, whether fixed or moving. At night, few of the males that were counted continued with their businesses, while the females engaged in sex work.

Table 25: Iringa Count: Absolute Numbers of CLWS Activities by Gender and Age

Activity	Total	Gender		Age (years)			
		Male	Female	0−6	7−10	11−14	15−18
Day							
Fixed Business	289	223	66	1	13	79	196
Moving Business	241	177	64	3	22	73	143
Jobless/Idle	414	307	107	44	80	140	150
Begging	10	9	1	-	3	5	2
Total	**954**	**716**	**238**	**48**	**118**	**297**	**491**
Night							
Sex Work	79	-	79	-	-	-	79
Sleeping	42	42	-	-	4	9	29
Fixed Business	41	35	6	-	-	2	39
Moving Business	11	8	3	-	-	1	10
Jobless/Idle	64	56	8	4	4	19	37
Begging	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**237**	**141**	**96**	**4**	**8**	**31**	**194**

It is evident that both male and female CLWS are equally active during the day, with the older being more engaged in some form of business. Idling is also significantly higher in Iringa than all other cities where counting was done, though somewhat comparable to Dodoma, and most prominent among younger CLWS (0−14).

There was heightened sex work at night in Iringa (33%), potentially explained by the high number of transit drivers who lounge in the city. Thirty one percent of the males continued with their businesses at night, the majority being fixed businesses, which suggests active night life in Iringa.

Table 26: Iringa Count: Percentage of CLWS Activities by Gender and Age

Activity	Total	Gender		Age (years)			
		Male	Female	0−6	7−10	11−14	15−18
Day							
Total numbers	**954**	**716**	**238**	**48**	**118**	**297**	**491**
Fixed Business	30%	31%	28%	2%	11%	27%	40%
Moving Business	25%	25%	27%	6%	19%	25%	29%
Jobless/Idle	43%	43%	45%	92%	68%	47%	31%
Begging	1%	1%	-	-	3%	2%	-
Night							
Total numbers	**237**	**141**	**96**	**4**	**8**	**31**	**194**
Sex Work	33%	-	82%	-	-	-	41%
Sleeping	18%	30%	-	-	50%	29%	15%
Fixed Business	17%	25%	6%	-	-	6%	20%
Moving Business	5%	6%	3%	-	-	3%	5%
Jobless/Idle	27%	40%	8%	100%	50%	61%	19%
Begging	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

5.5. Mbeya

Mbeya is a busy city, an agricultural hub for maize and rice traders in the Southern Agricultural Growth Corridor. As such, there are many long-distance Lorries that camp in Mbeya to haul agricultural produce and cross-border trucks that rest overnight in the city.

Mbeya is also endowed with thriving businesses and a few industries, the most significant being cement manufacturing. It is strategically positioned near the Zambia and Malawi boarders and acts as a focal point for cross-border traders. There are several established higher education institutions, such as Mzumbe University Campus, College of Business Education, Tanzania Institute of Accountants, and Teofilo Kisanji University. The Tanzania-Zambia Railway has a major base in Mbeya, and the railway bridge (Mlimareli Mbarizi) acts as a sleeping quarter for many CLWS.

Loleza hill, a tourist attraction, is within the vicinity of the city. It also attracts CLWS, especially over the weekends. Maize and rice threshing zones along the city streets also attract groups of CLWS at night, who take refuge under the tarpaulins and gunny bags surrounding such sites.

According to counters, CLWS engage in moving businesses around Soweto, Sido, and Kabwe markets, carrying luggage for traders and loading Lorries, while others help in the garages. Some sell water and food stuffs to travelers, especially at bus terminals. Others wash vehicles.

5.5.1. Analysis by gender and age

There were more male CLWS in Mbeya during the day than female (84% versus 16%). Notably, the CLWS population is skewed toward the 15–18 age range (56% of males and 61% of females).

Table 27: Mbeya Daytime Count: Absolute Numbers of CLWS by Gender and Age

Age	Total	Male	Female
0–6	25	19	6
7–10	71	64	7
11–14	157	133	24
15–18	333	275	58
Total	**586**	**491 (84%)**	**95 (16%)**

Figure 13: Mbeya Daytime Count: Percentages of CLWS by Gender and Age
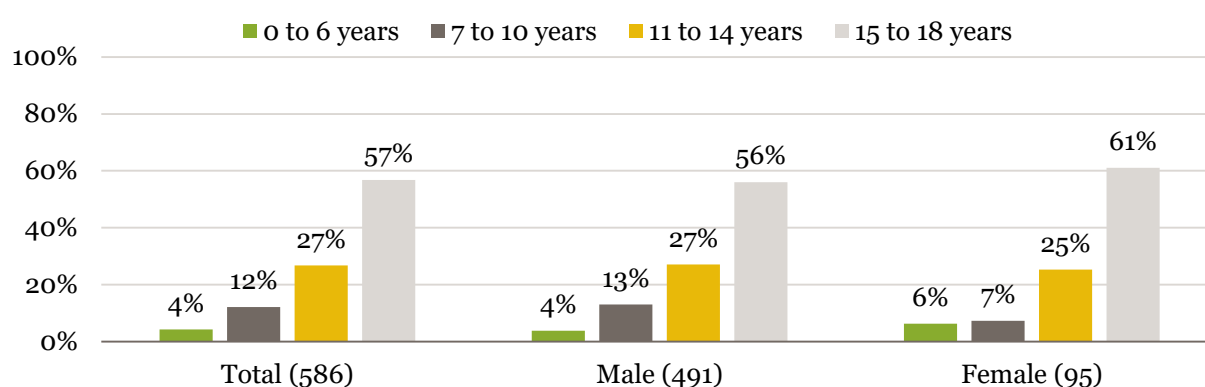
At night, the number of males dropped significantly by nearly three times (491 to 174), while the females shrunk by 10%, from 95 to 81. Of the total count, males accounted for 68%, while females accounted for 32%. Males were spread across the various age groups, while females were skewed toward the 15–18 age group.

Table 28: Mbeya Nighttime Count: Absolute Numbers of CLWS by Gender and Age

Age	Total	Male	Female
0–6	7	7	-
7–10	33	31	2
11–14	90	76	14
15–18	125	60	65
Total	**255**	**174 (68%)**	**81 (32%)**

Figure 14: Mbeya Nighttime Count: Percentages of CLWS by Gender and Age
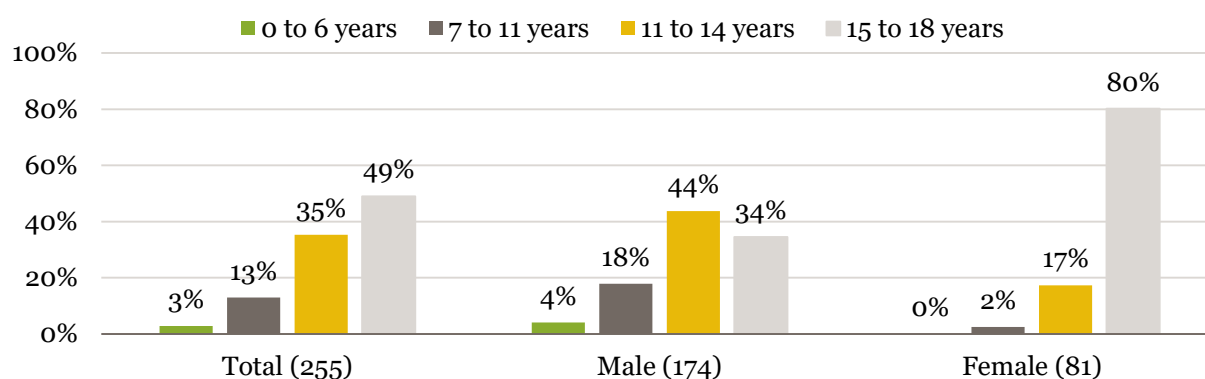
5.5.2. Analysis by activity

During the day, most CLWS in Mbeya engaged in businesses, either fixed or moving. Very few were identified as beggars. There was a significant number of idlers, especially males spread across all ages. At night, a significant number of male CLWS continued with fixed and moving businesses, while female CLWS took to sex work, including three girls aged 11–14.

Table 29: Mbeya Count: Absolute Numbers of CLWS Activities by Gender and Age

Activity	Total	Gender		Age (years)			
		Male	Female	0–6	7–10	11–14	15–18
Day							
Fixed Business	196	137	59	6	6	41	143
Moving Business	178	145	33	1	7	26	144
Jobless/Idle	209	207	2	17	56	90	46
Begging	3	2	1	1	2	-	-
Total	**586**	**491**	**95**	**25**	**71**	**157**	**333**
Night							
Sex Work	60	-	60	-	-	3	57
Sleeping	17	16	1	-	4	6	7
Fixed Business	50	36	14	-	6	26	18
Moving Business	30	27	3	-	6	9	15
Jobless/Idle	98	95	3	7	17	46	28
Begging	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**255**	**174**	**81**	**7**	**33**	**90**	**125**

Incidence of females in fixed businesses during the daytime was higher than their male counterparts, at 62% and 28% respectively. Business activities were predominant among the older CLWS, while idling was high among the younger CLWS. At night, the older females turned to sex work (74%), while 55% of the males idled. A significant proportion of males (37%) continued with their business activities at night.

Table 30: Mbeya Count: Percentage of CLWS Activities by Gender and Age

Activity	Total	Gender		Age (years)			
		Male	**Female**	**0−6**	**7−10**	**11−14**	**15−18**
Day							
Total numbers	**979**	**782**	**197**	**25**	**71**	**157**	**333**
Fixed Business	33%	28%	62%	24%	8%	26%	43%
Moving Business	30%	30%	35%	4%	10%	17%	43%
Jobless/Idle	36%	42%	2%	68%	79%	57%	14%
Begging	1%	-	1%	4%	3%	-	-
Night							
Total numbers	**441**	**253**	**188**	**7**	**33**	**90**	**125**
Sex Work	24%	-	74%	-	-	3%	46%
Sleeping	7%	9%	1%	-	12%	7%	6%
Fixed Business	20%	21%	17%	-	18%	29%	14%
Moving Business	12%	16%	4%	-	18%	10%	12%
Jobless/Idle	38%	55%	4%	100%	52%	51%	22%
Begging	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

5.6. Mwanza

Mwanza is a large city, a melting pot for the lake region and prominent in business, shopping (Rock City), and vibrant entertainment. Economically, fishing thrives in the areas bordering the lake (urban) and active agriculture in the areas surrounding the city (e.g., rice farming in Sengerema, cotton and maize in Magu). Due to its proximity to the gold mines in Geita and Kahama, there is heightened mineral trade in Mwanza city (gold, diamond, and Tanzanite gemstones).

Most of CLWS seem to move to the city center every morning from the outskirts (e.g., from Igoma to Buzuruga bus terminal or to Nyegezi bus stand). Those living near Mwaloni fish market, customs, and Kamanga ferry frequent the lake shores at the hottest times of the day, likely to cool off. This also explains why most of the CLWS counted were clean (not smelling and with washed clothing).

Social workers involved in this process confirmed that many cases of CLWS were orphans who lived with hostile stepmothers or poor grandmothers who sent them to the streets to beg. Upendo Daima center was identified as a place of refuge for CLWS, although some of the children would still go out to the streets and come back at night.

5.6.1. Analysis by gender and age

During the daytime counts, male CLWS were nearly four times more prevalent than their female counterparts.

Table 31: Mwanza Daytime Count: Absolute Numbers of CLWS by Gender and Age

Age	Total	Male	Female
0–6	8	8	-
7–10	79	71	8
11–14	421	341	80
15–18	470	340	130
Total	**978**	**760 (78%)**	**218 (22%)**

Figure 15: Mwanza Daytime Count: Percentages of CLWS by Gender and Age
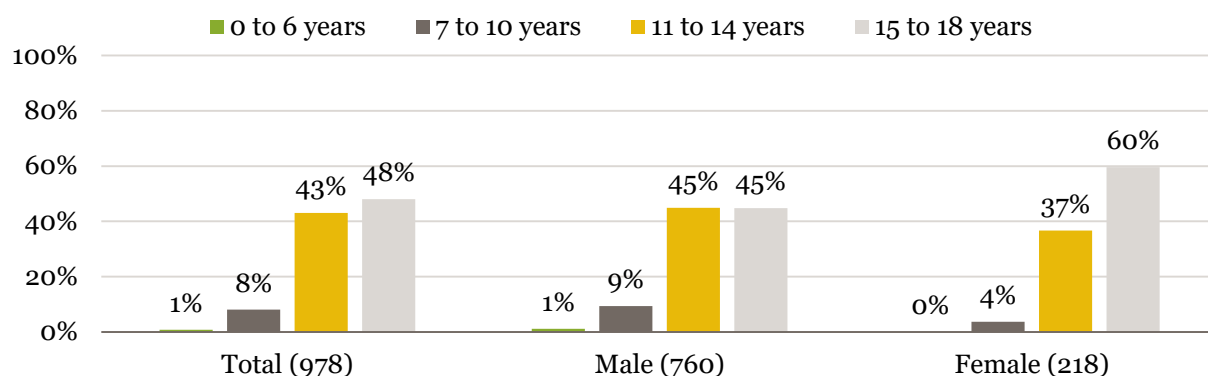
The majority of CLWS are 11–18, with those under age 10 accounting for only 9% of CLWS. Most of the males are aged 11–18 (90%). Notably, female CLWS aged 15–18 have disproportionately higher numbers than their male counterparts. At night, the number of CLWS reduces by two thirds and males still account for the higher proportion of CLWS (72%). While the age distribution of males at night captures all ages, only older females (ages 15–18) were found in the streets, suggestive of thriving sex work for female CLWS at night.

Table 32: Mwanza Nighttime Count: Absolute Numbers of CLWS by Gender and Age

Age	Total	Male	Female
0–6	1	1	-
7–10	24	24	-
11–14	100	99	1
15–18	151	75	76
TOTAL	**276**	**199 (72%)**	**77 (28%)**

Figure 16: Mwanza Nighttime Count: Percentages of CLWS by Gender and Age
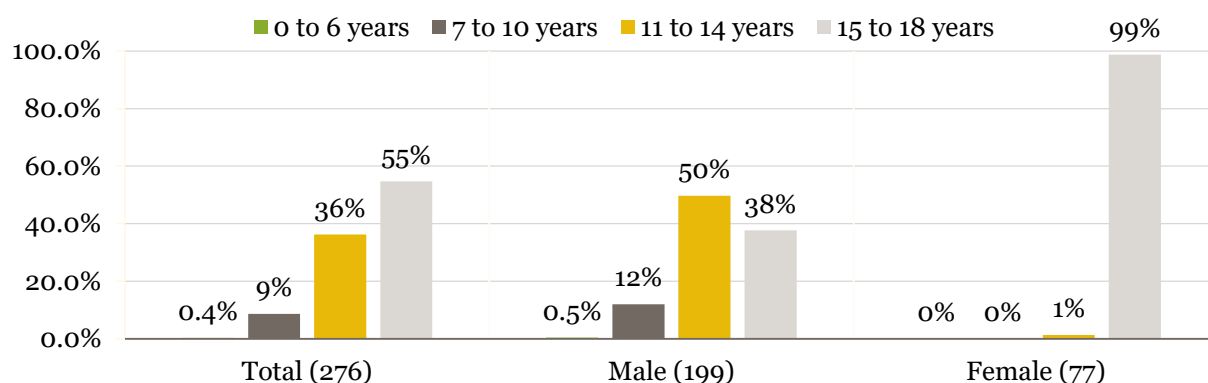
5.6.2. Analysis by activity

The majority of CLWS engage in some moving businesses during the day. At night, the dynamics change significantly, where most of the males either go to sleep or idle, while the females engage in sex work.

Table 33: Mwanza Count: Absolute Numbers of CLWS Activities by Gender and Age

Activity	Total	Gender		Age (years)			
		Male	Female	0−6	7−10	11−14	15−18
Day							
Fixed Business	113	68	45	4	18	30	61
Moving Business	590	443	147	0	27	266	297
Jobless/Idle	236	214	22	1	25	101	109
Begging	39	35	4	3	9	24	3
Total	**978**	**760**	**218**	**8**	**79**	**421**	**470**
Night							
Sex Work	72	1	71	-	-	-	72
Sleeping	132	128	4	-	19	79	34
Fixed Business	25	25	0	-	1	4	20
Moving Business	4	4	0	-	-	3	1
Jobless/Idle	43	41	2	1	4	14	24
Begging	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**276**	**199**	**77**	**1**	**24**	**100**	**151**

Most CLWS have moving businesses (60%). The proportion of female CLWS with moving businesses is higher (67%) than that of males (58%). Only 12% of all CLWS have a fixed business, with a higher incidence among females (21%) than males (9%). While 33% of male CLWS were either idle or begging, only 12% of females exhibited this behavior.

Most CLWS are not settled in one place, but keep moving depending on where there are opportunities to make a living, be it bus stages, night clubs, or in the market. For instance, buses arriving at Nyegezi bus stage from Dar es Salaam and other regions have schedules that attract CLWS for menial jobs such as carrying luggage of arriving travelers. In total, only 3% of CLWS were begging, mostly among those under 11.

Table 34: Mwanza Count: Percentage of CLWS Activities by Gender and Age

Activity	Total	Gender		Age (years)			
		Male	Female	0−6	7−10	11−14	15−18
Day							
Total	978	760	218	8	79	421	470
Fixed Business	12%	9%	21%	50%	23%	7%	13%
Moving Business	60%	58%	67%	-	34%	63%	63%
Jobless/Idle	24%	28%	10%	13%	32%	24%	23%
Begging	4%	5%	2%	38%	11%	6%	1%
Night							
Total	276	199	77	1	24	100	151

Activity	Total	Gender		Age (years)			
		Male	Female	0−6	7−10	11−14	15−18
Sex Work	26%	1%	92%	-	-	-	48%
Sleeping	48%	64%	5%	-	79%	79%	23%
Fixed Business	9%	13%	-	-	4%	4%	13%
Moving Business	1%	2%	-	-	-	3%	1%
Jobless/Idle	16%	21%	3%	100%	17%	14%	16%
Begging	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

According to the counters, most female CLWS doing sex work in Mwanza are victims of recruitment by agents who promise them domestic housework, but end taking them to brothels, from where they go out to the streets at night, sometimes having escaped and surviving on their own. More needs to be understood about this situation to enable us to help address the issue of CLWS prostitution in Mwanza. There is also an opportunity to provide organized business opportunities to encourage CLWS who can make a decent life through business to move from the streets to markets where they are protected and incentivized to normalize their lives.

6. Comparison of Findings across the Six Cities

About a quarter (24%) of CLWS counted during the day were female, increasing to 30% at night. While Arusha and Dodoma stood out for having a higher proportion of male CLWS during the day (88% for both), Iringa and Mbeya stood out for having a higher proportion of female CLWS at night (41% and 32%, respectively). A potential cause for these disproportionate counts could be the geographical positioning of the cities along major highways, with Arusha being the springboard to Kenya, Mt. Kilimanjaro, and Serengeti, while Iringa is the hub for long-distance truck drivers along the Tanzania-Zambia highway. High HIV prevalence rates in and around Iringa and the resulting orphan or single parent rates may be contributing factors to the high numbers of younger street children in the city.

6.1. Comparison across age groups

During the daytime, at least 50% of the CLWS population fell between ages 15–18 in Arusha, Dar es Salaam, Iringa, and Mbeya. In Mwanza and Dodoma, ages 15–18 only accounted for 48% and 44%, respectively, meaning bigger crowds of CLWS were minors (under 15).

At night, CLWS aged 15–18 had a clear majority in all cities. Dar es Salaam was the only city that registered a drop in female CLWS at night, from 29% to 20%. All other cities experienced a near double increase.

Table 35, on the next page, displays the total counts of CLWS by location, gender, and age.

6.2. Comparison across activity types

Of the 6,393 CLWS tallied in all cities during the day, 2,570 (40%) engaged in moving businesses, while 1,707 (27%) had a fixed business. This points to an active phenomenon of CLWS attempting to make a living as *Machingas*, potentially solidified by a presidential directive to protect *Machingas* and not chase them away from the streets. However, generally the nature of CLWS activities during the day differed across the cities. Dar es Salaam, Dodoma, Iringa, and Mbeya had high proportions of CLWS with fixed businesses, a trend favoring females over males. Moving businesses also had significant representation among CLWS in Arusha and Mwanza, while idling was a major trend in Dodoma, Iringa, and Mbeya.

Numerically, there was generally low activity among CLWS at night, except for sex work among females. That aside, Dar es Salaam and Iringa stood out as having higher numbers of male CLWS engaged in fixed and moving businesses at night. Daytime trends changed significantly at night, with most of the female CLWS across all cities switching to sex work, while their male counterparts idled or slept.

Across all cities, about two thirds of CLWS had some form of a business engagement during the day, while about 23% engaged in sex work at night. Begging was by far the least reported activity, only felt in Dar es Salaam during the day (7%) and in Dodoma at night (10%).

Table 36, two pages down, displays the total counts of CLWS by location, gender, and activity type.

Table 35: Total Counts by Age and Gender

	Dar es Salaam		Mwanza		Arusha		Iringa		Dodoma		Mbeya		Totals		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
Day															
0–6	50	30	8	-	18	6	34	14	10	3	19	6	139	59	198
7–11	261	155	71	8	62	6	93	25	52	9	64	7	603	210	813
11–14	549	208	341	80	165	17	222	75	95	25	133	24	1,505	429	1,934
15–18	1,254	477	340	130	235	35	367	124	147	6	275	58	2,618	830	3,448
Total	**2,114**	**870**	**760**	**218**	**480**	**64**	**716**	**238**	**304**	**43**	**491**	**95**	**4,865**	**1,528**	**6,393**
Percentage	71%	29%	78%	22%	88%	12%	75%	25%	88%	12%	84%	16%	76%	24%	
Night															
0–6	21	4	1	-	1	-	2	2	-	-	7	-	32	6	38
7–11	33	10	24	-	1	-	8	-	11	-	31	2	108	12	120
11–1	77	13	99	1	20	6	29	2	36	3	76	14	337	39	376
15–18	132	38	75	76	58	43	102	92	71	39	60	65	498	353	851
Total	**263**	**65**	**199**	**77**	**80**	**49**	**141**	**96**	**118**	**42**	**174**	**81**	**975**	**410**	**1,385**
Percentage	80%	20%	72%	28%	62%	38%	59%	41%	74%	26%	68%	32%	70%	30%	

Table 36: Total Counts by Activity and Gender

	Dar es Salaam		Mwanza		Arusha		Iringa		Dodoma		Mbeya		Totals		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
Day															
Fixed Business	555	393	8	-	40	16	223	66	92	11	137	59	1,115	590	1,709
Moving Business	898	194	71	8	154	43	177	64	105	7	145	33	1,922	488	2,570
Jobless/Idle	537	194	341	80	35	5	307	107	102	22	207	2	1,402	352	1,823
Begging	124	89	340	130	6	-	9	1	5	3	2	1	181	98	291
Total	**2,114**	**870**	**760**	**218**	**235**	**64**	**716**	**238**	**304**	**43**	**491**	**95**	**4,620**	**1,528**	**6,393**
Night															
Sex Work	0	28	1	71	-	42	-	79	-	42	-	60	1	322	323
Sleeping	128	11	128	4	7	-	42	-	55	-	16	1	376	16	392
Fixed Business	53	21	25	-	10	4	35	6	14	-	36	14	173	45	218
Moving Business	45	5	4	-	23	3	8	3	13	-	27	3	120	14	134
Jobless/Idle	37	-	41	2	39	-	56	8	20	-	95	3	288	13	301
Begging	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	16	-	-	-	17	-	17
Total	**263**	**65**	**199**	**77**	**80**	**49**	**141**	**96**	**118**	**42**	**174**	**81**	**975**	**410**	**1,385**

7. Conclusions and Recommendations

The count of CLWS across six cities in Tanzania yielded a total of 6,393 during the day and 1,385 at night. This is only the first step, though. **A desk review on the push and pull factors for CLWS is needed** to enhance understanding and inform further and appropriate action.

During the day, males accounted for 76% of these CLWS, while females accounted for 24%. At night, the proportion of males dropped to 70%, while that of females increased to 30%, though the proportion of males is still noticeably higher. The increase in the proportion of females at night was mainly driven by older girls aged 15–18, engaging in sex work. **That the majority of CLWS were boys highlights the necessity of addressing the specific issues and obstacles that boys face** and to design interventions that target boys both at home and in school.

While Arusha and Dodoma stand out for having a high proportion of male CLWS during the day (both at 88%), Arusha and Iringa stand out for having significant female CLWS at night (38% and 41%, respectively). A potential cause for these disproportionate counts could be the geographic positioning of the cities along major highways, which creates more opportunities for females to engage in sex work. **Programming is needed that specifically targets these cities because they have proportionally larger numbers of female CLWS**, especially those aged 15–18.

Specifically, **there is a need for a targeted approach to engage young girls who are taken to the streets at night to engage in the sex trade.** Commercial sex work is prevalent among female CLWS at night, especially those aged 15–18. Further, of the 39 female CLWS aged 11–14 who were counted at night, 44% engaged in sex work. This indicates the extent to which girls on the street are driven into commercial sex work in order to survive.

More than 65% of CLWS were active in some form of business during the day, while the rest idled (29%) or begged (5%). Dar es Salaam, Dodoma, Iringa, and Mbeya had a high proportion of CLWS with fixed businesses, a trend favoring females over males. Moving businesses had significant representation among CLWS in Arusha and Mwanza. This finding is important because it suggests that **a majority of CLWS are determined to make an "honest" living without begging**. This group should be supported through the creation of selling zones where they can get protection from harassment, as a vulnerable group.

Dodoma, Iringa, and Mwanza have higher proportions of CLWS aged 11–14, and less of those aged 15–18. These younger children should be in school instead of on the streets. **Targeted programs could entice them back to school.** Such programs may need to address the plights of communities in these areas that contribute to high numbers of younger children on the streets, including identifying and working with families that create the majority of CLWS.

The Government of Tanzania and externally funded projects should promote a systems-based approach, rather than an issue-based approach, to ensure equal access to services for CLWS. Specifically, **CLWS should be integrated into the existing child protection systems at the national and district levels.** This will ensure that issues facing this unique population are responded to within the child protection framework. As part of this, strengthen referral pathways and services in line with provisions within the National Costed Plan of Action for Most Vulnerable Children (2012–2017); the National Plan of Action to End Violence against Women and Children in Tanzania (2017/18-2021/22); the National Guidelines for Identification of Most Vulnerable Children and Linkage to Care, Support and Protection; (April 2017), and the National Health and Social Welfare Quality Improvement Strategic Plan (2013–2018). Strengthen preventive initiatives, including early childhood development, parenting skills training, and household economic strengthening. Enhance coordination among all sectors responsible for prevention, response, care, protection, and justice for children. And,

capacitate SWOs at the district and ward levels to assess, reintegrate, and manage the cases of CLWS; PO-RALG should allocate funds for this purpose. Finally, ensure that DHIS2 and the Distribution Management System capture data on CLWS.

Annex 1: Counting Zones and Associated Groups and Counter Names

A1.1. Arusha headcount

Group	Zone	Areas	Counter names
Day Counts			
Group 1	Central Market Area	• Stand Kuu • Mangazii • Ndani na nje ya soko • Clock Towr • Soko la NMC • Mtaa wa Crocon • Stand ndogo • Kalolen • Silk Club na Mton • Eneo la Wazi la kanisa • Metropole	• Glory Kiwia (Team Leader) • Joseph S • Happiness Edward • Bryson S Mbwambo • Florah Kennedy • Anna E Lazaro
Group 2	Kilombero Market	• Stand ndogo 8 (Kwa mromboo Majengo) • Levolosi • Nakumat Supermarket • Ndani na nje ya soko la kilombero • Eneo La Esso • Ngarenaro (Barabara ya Technical) • Makao mapya • Chinja • Stand ya Dar	• Naserian Ndangoya (Team Leader) • Mariam R • Gidion Chesco • Martin Barbanas • Theresia • Gladness E Lazaro
Night Counts			
Group 3	Stand Kuu	• Mangazii • Makabari ya stend kuu • stand kuu • kwa hamis chips • clock tower • mnara wa mwenge • kalolen nyuma ya golden rose	• Alphonce T (Team Leader) • Gasper Abraham • Irene Sabian • Ally Mwanja • Jacqueline Makala • Morgan Amani Mbuya
Group 4	Kilombero	• stand ya dar express • msikitini • stend ndogo (kwa mromboo, majengo n.k) • soko la kilombero • Idara ya Maji • Meru Post Office	• Ibrahim ally (Team Leader) • Christian Gorge • Farida Mohamed • Gasper G Mtandiko • Cuthbert Tem • Naomi Kimario

A1.2. Dar es Salaam headcount

Group	Zone	Areas	Counter names
Day Counts (Swapping: Groups 1 and 2, 3 and 4, 5 and 6, 7 and 8, 9 and 10, 11 and 12)			
Group 1	Kariakoo/ kidongo chekundu	• Mnazi Mmoja • Msimbazi	• Steven Titus (Team Leader) • Frank Simon • Hassan Jotham • Reskat Mizambwa • Naamini Leonard • Grace Elias

Group	Zone	Areas	Counter names
Group 2	Kariakoo Market	• Mnazi Mmoja • Msimbazi Road	• Gerald Soka (Team Leader) • Hilda Mongi • Pamela Mianga • Hanifa Swalehe • Manfred Rwiza • Lina Maro
Group 3	Karikoo Mtaa wa Aggrey	• Msimbazi Road • Karume	• Beatrice Kawovela (Team Leader) • Josephat John • Amos Andrea • Catherine Kishimbo • Dafroza Bucha
Group 4	Kariakoo Mtaa Benjamin Sec	• Msimbazi Road	• Dominica Hugo (Team Leader) • Hagai Chacha • Veronica J. N • William Nguridada • Michael Dennis
Group 5	Ilala A	• Ferry/Kivukoni • Ocean Road • Salender Bridge • Jangwani • Posta Mpya • Kisutu • Railway station	• Kelving Mwaipungu (Team Leader) • Imelda Rwebangira • Matrona Bishunga • Neema Adam • Eliud Mwakitalu
Group 6	Ilala B	• BomaSokoni • Buguruni • Mnyamani • Vingunguti/Machinjioni • TAZARA • Mombasa Moshi Bar/Machinjioni • Gongo la Mboto • PuguMnadani/pugukinyamwezi • Banana	• Deodatus Amadeo (Team Leader) • Edina Mulokozi • Tabia Mwalimu • Aloyce Leo • Isack Mhadisa
Group 7	Ubungo A	• Ubungo Bus Terminal (Ndaninanje) • Ubungo Mataa/riverside/maziwa	• Leticia A. Meena (Team Leader) • Jaribu Kituta • Salum Mpomela • Vincent Amon • Grace Gama
Group 8	Ubungo B	• Sinza • Mwenge • Makumbusho • Mwananyamala • Kawesokoni, Tegeta	• Johnson John (Team Leader) • Kija Otto • Doto Solo • Gideon George • Daniel Lukas • Jenniffer Lazaro
Group 9	Kinondoni A	• Kinondoni Biafra • Morocco BRT Terminal • Magomeni (Mapipa, Usalama) • KinondoniSokonimikumi	• Clement Sinda (Team Leader) • Paulina Manda • Ins Priscah Komba • Adela Steven • Geofrey Obadia
Group 10	Kinondoni B	• Mburahati/Kigogo • Manzese • TandaleUzuri/Sokoni/Kwa Mtogole • MatumbiDampo	• Mariam Kabadi • Daudi Paulo • Frank Ndaluka • Nikita Mtema • Christopher Anthony
Group 11	Temeke A	• Kigamboni Ferry	• Boniface Kedmond (Team Leader) • Haruna Kwangai • Alex William • Verdiana Marceli

Group	Zone	Areas	Counter names
			• Sarah Nzelwa
Group 12	Temeke B	• Mbagala/charambe/kwabakhresa • Keko/machungwa/mbozi road/sokota • MataayaChang'ombe • TandikaSokoni • Stereo – Around Bus Stand • Kurasini	• Robert Shilai (Team Leader) • John Kabani • Susan Boniface • Salota Omari • Hassan Abdallah
**Night Counts (Swapping: Groups 13 and 14, 15 and 16)**		
Group 13	Kariakoo	• Kariakoo Market area • Msimbazi	• Habib Abdallah (Team Leader) • Boaz Ahazi • Tatu Yusuph • Christina Onyango • Priscah Mbweshemi
Group 14	Ubungo	• Ubungo Bus Terminal • Sinza Africa Sana	• Robert Masila (Team Leader) • Judith Kobelo • Hope Mwela • Inspector Glory • Peter Nditi
Group 15	Temeke	• Sugar Ray Pubs Area	• Shem Sewando (Team Leader) • Joseph Godrey • Charles Godfrey • Afande Meshack • Nyanyama Mahadi
Group 16	Kigamboni	• Kigamboni/Ferry	• Nicholous Daudi (Team Leader) • Boniventure Elias • Edina Alex • Sarota Omari • Amani Ally

A1.3. Dodoma headcount

Group	Zone	Ward	Areas
Group A	Central	Uhuru	• Mji mpya • Sango • One Way • Uwanja wa CDA+TRA • Jamhuri Stadium • NMB (The two Branches) • Markey House • Independence Square • Mwanga Bar • Mambo Poa
		Majengo	• Soko kuu • Soko la Miembeni • Masonyeni Club • Stendi ya Zamani Kigwe/Atlantic bar • Mashine ya Mpunga Sokoni • Mashine ya mpunga relin • Shimo la ndizi Bahiroad • Bahiroad Stand • Track packing (Bahi road) • Damp (cemetery area) • Local video halls
	Southern	Madukani	• Line police • General Hospital

Group	Zone	Ward	Areas
			• Mshikamano • Kariakoo valley • Chikande Machine club
		Hazina	• Hazina guest • Hazina machine • Mirembe Hospitak • Urafiki and Kito Hotel • Makuberi Damp
	West	Kizota	• Local bars • Sokoine market • New bus stand • New bus stand • Garage • Godown • Kizota shops • Local video halls • Stella Bar
Group B	North	Chamwino	• Maisha plus
		Chang'ombe	• Chang'ombe sokoni • Video halls • Community bus stand • Majaribio • Chang'ombe Dampo
	East	Tambuka reli	• Dodoma Bus terminal • Commuter bus terminal jamatini • Mashujaa Ground • Rehema Nchimbi market • Jamatini Market
		Makole	• Makole primary school • Area near CBE, Chadulu sokon
		Ng'ong'ona	• Interpreneeship • Dodoma makulu
		Viwandani	• Uhindini • Nyerere square • Maisha club • NK • Sabasaba market • CDA CLUB • Paradise • Chako ni Chako • Airport Mosque • Dodoma Inn • Golden crown holet

A1.4. Iringa headcount

Group	Zone	Areas	Counter names
Day Counts (Groups 1 and 2 swapped on third day)			
Group 1	Makorongoni	• Ndani and nje ya Soko Kuu • Mashine Tatu/Soko • Stand Kuu • Vibanda vya CCM • Uhindini and Kitanzini • Welfare hall • Wihanzi Carwash	• Bilal Said (Team Leader) • Rehema Fredrick • Clesencia Balama • Joshua Michael • Joseph Lyando • Godlove Michael

Group	Zone	Areas	Counter names
		• Kwa Baba Nusa • Gangilonga • Soko Dogo la Kihesa	
Group 2	Ruaha	• Ndiuka • Stand ya Ipogolo • Soko la Mwagongo • Darajani/Mto Ruaha • Eneo la Esso • Soko la Mlandege • Stand ya Mwangata • Stand ya mabasi ya Idodi • Holiday Inn	• Naserian Ndangoya (Team Leader) • Mariam R • Gidion Chesco • Martin Barbanas • Theresia • Gladness E Lazaro
**Night Counts (Groups 3 and 4 swapped on the third night)**			
Group 3	Makorongoni	• Stand Kuu • Vibanda vya CCM • Wihanzi • Uhindini • Kitanzini • Kwa Baba Nusa	• Datius Latinus (Team Leader) • Erick Kahali • Jamila Mwinuka • George Nziku • Mbokigwe Mwandoroma • Justus Basike
Group 4	Ruaha	• Mivinjeni • Holiday Inn • Ndiuka • Kwa Magongo • Stand ya Ipogolo • Soko la Mlandege • Stand ya Mwangate • Stand ya mabasi ya Idodi	• Julius Mhagama (Team Leader) • Hassan Mbeyela • Irene Severin • Mathias Mbonde • Annamaria Mfuse

A1.5. Mbeya headcount

Group	Zone	Areas	Counter names
**Day Counts (Swapping: Groups 1 and 2)**			
Group 1	A. Mwanjelwa	• Soko la Mitumba Soweto • Soko la SIDO • Stand Kuu • Mabatini/Mbalizi Road • Mzovwe Sokoni • Sokomatola Sokoni • Machinjioni	• Yona Mwakatobe (Team leader) • Gastrucy Sineda • Gloria Magulu • Gwamaka Charles • Charles Kyomo • Atupele Frank • Michael Mwambembe • Ipolito Mwihava
Group 2	B. Mbalizi	• Mbalizi Stand • Mlima Reli • Machinjioni ya Ngombe • DDC • Nsalala • Mapelele • Karibu na kituo cha Polisi (Sokoni Mbalizi)	• Daud Kajima (Team Leader) • Jonas Mkude • Lilian Martin • Mary Mande • Manfred Rwiza • Anna Oscar • Lumuli Emmanuel • Flora Maketa
**Night Counts (Swapping: Groups 3 and 4)**			
Group 3	A. Mwanjelwa	• Mwanjelwa • SIDO • Kabwe Stand • Mafiati • Stand Kuu • Uyole/Igawilo • Sokoni • Stand ya Usangu	• Gerald Mwaulesi • Kelvin Paul • Geofrey Mtende • Eva John • Habiba Ibrahim • Christopher Gosbert

Group	Zone	Areas	Counter names
		• Nanenane Stand	
Group 4	B. Mbalizi	• Mbalizi Stand • Mlimani Reli • Machinjioni ya Ngombe • DDC • Mapelele • Stand ya Mbalizi • Utengule Usongwe	• Bahati Mlula (Team Leader) • Richard Mtembela • Wenslaus Malizia • Kuruthum Mbekae • Jeremiah Mwanja

A1.6. Mwanza headcount

Group	Zone	Pacific Area
Group A	Off Nyerere Road	• Igoma stand and Market • Nyakato, National stand • Nyakato Buzuruga stand • Uhuru • Mlango mmoja • Rufiji • Nata Street • Wamasai area • Mbugani • Machinjioni • Igoma
Group B	Off Kenyata road	• Pamba road • Makaburi, Hindu cemetery • Soko Kuu • Sahara Stand • Nyegezi Stand • Bugarika Sokoni • Buhongwa Mkuyuni.
Group C	City Center	• Central Police • Kamanga Ferry • Rwagasore • Capri point • Railway station • Traffic light • Lumumba road • New Mwanza road • Kauma (Samaki)
Group D	Mwaloni, Kirumba	• Kirumba, Mwalon street • Kirumba market street • Kemondo, Salma cone • Simba café • Masai Bridge • Custom • Mirongo Street • Mirongo market street • U-TURN • Pasiansi • Kiloleni Market • Igombe (Night)

Annex 2: Summary Sheets

SUMMARY SHEET
Headcount – Day Counts

Name of Area…………………………………………………………………………… Date……………………………………………………………………………………………….

Name of Counter…………………………………………………………………… Name of Group Leader…………………………………………………………

Categories	Male					Female				
	Age 0-6	Age 7-10	Age 11-14	Age 15-18	Age 19-25	Age 0-6	Age 7-10	Age 11-14	Age 15-18	Age 19-25
Fixed Business										
Moving Business										
Jobless										
Begging										

-Street Girls who are pregnant **b**   -Street Girls who have a small child AND are pregnant **ɸ**

-Street Girls who have a small child **q**   - Child (male or female) with a disability ●

Headcount - Night Counts

Name of Area..   Date...

Name of Counter...   Name of Group Leader..

Categories	Male					Female				
	Age 0-6	Age 7-10	Age 11-14	Age 15-18	Age 19-25	Age 0-6	Age 7-10	Age 11-14	Age 15-18	Age 19-25
Sex Work										
Sleeping										
Fixed Business										
Moving Business										
Jobless										
Begging										

-Street Girls who are pregnant **b**   -Street Girls who have a small child AND are pregnant **ɸ**

-Street Girls who have a small child **q**   - Child (male or female) with a disability ●

SUMMARY SHEET
Headcount - Night Counts

Name of Area………………………………………………………………………………   Date………………………………………………………………………………………………………

Name of Counter…………………………………………………………………………   Name of Group Leader………………………………………………………………………

Categories	Male					Female				
	Age 0-6	Age 7-10	Age 11-14	Age 15-18	Age 19-25	Age 0-6	Age 7-10	Age 11-14	Age 15-18	Age 19-25
Sex Work										
Sleeping										
Fixed Business										
Moving Business										
Jobless										
Begging										

-Street Girls who are pregnant **b**   -Street Girls who have a small child AND are pregnant **ɸ**

-Street Girls who have a small child **q**   - Child (male or female) with a disability ●

Headcount – Day Counts

Name of Area………………………………………………………….

Date…………………………………………………………………………….

Name of Counter……………………………………………………

Name of Group Leader……………………………………………….

Categories	Male					Female				
	Age 0-6	Age 7-10	Age 11-14	Age 15-18	Age 19-25	Age 0-6	Age 7-10	Age 11-14	Age 15-18	Age 19-25
Fixed Business										
Moving Business										
Jobless										
Begging										

-Street Girls who are pregnant **b**   -Street Girls who have a small child AND are pregnant **ϕ**

-Street Girls who have a small child **q**   - Child (male or female) with a disability **●**