# EVALUATION OF THE CHILD PROTECTION PROJECT: A CASE STUDY AT MAGU DISTRICT

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**A DISSERTATION SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE OF MASTER IN SOCIAL WORK OF THE OPEN UNIVERSITY OF TANZANIA**

**2016**

## CERTIFICATION

The undersigned certifies that she has read and hereby recommends for acceptance by The Open University of Tanzania, a dissertation titled: **'Evaluation of the Child Protection Project: A Case Study at Magu District,** in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Social Work of the Open University of Tanzania.

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Dr. Hadija Jilala

(Supervisor)

………………………………………

Date

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# DECLARATION

I**, Daniel Samwel,** do hereby declare that this dissertation is my own original work and that it has not been presented and will not be presented to any other University for a similar or any other degree award.

………........................................

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………........................................

Date

# DEDICATION

This work is dedicated to my parents Mr and Mrs Samwel Sanyenge, my daughters Monica and Derick, my wife Rahabu Stephano as well as my brother and sister Oscar Rutenge, Marco Fihavango, Floriani Josephat,Peter Sanyenge and Joshua Sanyenge for their encouragement and financial support.

# ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

My first and foremost thanks are directed to our Almighty God whose guidance and provisions never failed me throughout the course of my studies. The fulfilment of this work has a great contribution of my supervisor Mr. Johnas Buhori who tirelessly spent his precious time not only to read, give advice, guide, and challenge me but also provided me with genuine criticism, moulding my research proposal and my dissertation. I really appreciate his encouraging and supportive ideas, which provided me with additional knowledge and skills for successful completion of this dissertation.

I would like also to thank the head of department of social welfare office Miss Coletha Sanga and her team for hosting me and their support and commitment to me in course of the data collection in the field.  I also register my thanks to the Village and Ward Child protection teams and Ward Executive Officers of Bujora, Kandawe, Kahangara, Nyigogo, Mwamabanza in Magu District for their cooperation during the meeting with them and data collection exercise.

# ABSTRACT

The main goal of the study was to conduct an evaluation of the child protection project; the focus being on child protection project at Magu District Council. This project is funded by UNICEF and being implemented in collaboration with the Magu District Council and The Institute of Social Work. The child protection project starting implementation 2015 to 2015.The study had three specific objectives: to examine the challenges faced by the child protection project, identify the main achievement of the child protection project, and give suggestions for the sustainability of child protection in the community. Triangulation method was used to access information through questionnaires, interview, document review and focus discussion, where a total of 85 respondents were involved in the study where by females were 44 and 41 males. The study included community leader, Local Govenment officers, police (especially who work on children and gender), health workers and other community members at Magu District Council who had adequate knowledge on child protection. The study recommends that more effort should be made for train child protection actors for sustainability of child protection projects in community. One of the elements in their training package should be social psychology and other matters related to the knowledge of children. These should work on different issues related to the protection of children's rights in the community. These actors in child protection should work jointly with the police and other law enforcement officers such as the lawyers. They should also cooperate with teachers, children, parents and staff working with the local government officers.

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| | |
|---|---|
| ACRWC | Africa Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child |
| CP | Child Protection |
| CPS | Child Protection System |
| DSW | Department of Social Welfare |
| FGM | Female Genital Mutilation |
| ISW | Institute of Social Work |
| NCPA | National Casted Plan Action |
| UNCRC | United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child |
| UNICEF | United Nations Children's Emergence Fund |
| UNSG | United Nations Secretary-General |
| VAC | Violence against Children |

# CHAPTER ONE

# INTRODUCTION

## 1.1    Background of the Study

Globally, there are several definitions of a child, for instance, the United Nation Convention on the Rights of the Child 1989 (UNCRC), the Africa Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child 1990 (ACRWC) and Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, (1990) to list but a few. All this conventions defined a child as human being below the age of 18 years.

According to the United Republic of Tanzania, Child development policy of 1996 as reviewed in 2008, Law of the Child Act, 2009 and Tanzania National Constitution also defined child as a person less than eighteen years of age. A child is a human being between the stage of birth and puberty and the legal definition of a child generally refers to a minor otherwise known as a person younger than the age of majority.

Given the vulnerability of children, child protection aims at prevention of wicked and bad actions, which are done to children in all stages of growth of children, before and after they have been born (Rebecca et al., 2012). A child needs security and protection against heavy duties and occupations, which are incongruent with the age; tyranny over the children's assets. For instance, orphaned children are confronted with the following challenges: abandonment, negligence, illegitimate criminal abortions, oppression; not taken into consideration; denied of one's nationality to list but a few (Jim, 2012).

Furthermore, violence against children includes all forms of harm to children such as physical violence, neglect, emotional violence, exploitation and sexual violence as listed in Article 19 of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) and other International instruments which call for elimination of all forms of violence against children including. The African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (1990) ratified in 2003,the optional protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the child on the involvement of children in armed conflict (2004), the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Right of the child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (2003).

Moreover, there are little accurate data on prevalence of violence against children worldwide. Available information, including the United Nation Secretary-Generals (UNSG) World Report on Violence against Children (VAC 2006), indicated that violence against children is a major problem that exists across countries. In 2002, almost 53,000 children up to the age of 17 died as result of homicide worldwide (UNICEF, 2006).

Besides, a study on child disciplinary practices at home, with data from 35 low and middle, income countries, indicates that on average, three in four children between the ages of 2 and 14 were subjected to some kind of violent discipline, more often psychological than physical. While almost three fourths of children experience psychological aggression, about one –half experience physical punishment (Paulo, 2006). In Indonesia, more than 500,000 children are growing up in orphanages. Yet 90% of these children have at least one parent living. A huge ambitious programme within families is first to reform the child protection system in Indonesia so children

are cared for within a family setting – immediate, extended or substitute (UNICEF, 2006).

### 1.1.2   Africa Overview

In South Africa, one child in every 833 people is raped, which is far above the global average of one in 10,000.  In this country the real level of rape is much higher, as many cases go unreported: many victims are too disempowered, too intimidated or too fearful of further trauma to step forward in the criminal justice system. Most women who experience violence are victims in their own homes, at the hands of their husbands or partners. Where women are unprotected, children are equally at risk: child abuse often correlates with domestic violence (UNICEF: South Africa Annual Report 2003).

According to five year on A global up date of Violence against children report (2011) in Africa, an estimate of 92 million girls aged 10 or older have undergone FGM. Some of the highest rates of FGM are found in Sudan, Somalia, and Mali. This again is a violation of the   rights of  a child.

### 1.2      Tanzania Overview

Tanzania like other nations in the world is equally experiencing the challenges of violence against children. That is, the risks of child abuse, violence, and exploitation. However, the study on violence, conducted by UNICEF (2011) reveals that sexual, physical and emotion abuse is common for all children, boys and girls, growing up in Tanzania. Almost 1 in 3 female and 1 in 7 males experiences at least one incident of sexual violence before the age of 18. Girls are particularly highly vulnerable to

sexual and physical violence. The rate for such violence is three quarters (72% for girls, 71% for boys) being punched, whipped, kicked, or threatened with a weapon by family members, an authority figure or an intimate partner over their childhood. The impact of this level of violence carries on beyond the abuse into adulthood.

Furthermore, the government of the Republic of Tanzania in collaboration with stakeholders such as UNICEF, International Save the Children, Plan International and World Vision is committed to address VAC by using legal documents to safeguard the rights of children including:- Child Development policy of 2008, Sexual Offences Special provision Act (SOSPA) of 1998, Penal code CAP 16 of 2002, National Coasted Plan of Action for Most Vulnerable Children II (2013-2017), National Plan of Action to Accelerate the Elimination of Female Genital Mutilation and other Harmful Traditional Practice to Violence against Children(2013-2016).

In addition, the Child Act 2009 incorporated the essential elements to build a protective environment to the child. For instance, Article 9 section 3 of the act, states clearly that "every parent shall have duties and responsibilities whether imposed by law or otherwise toward his child which include the duty to: protect the child from neglect discrimination, violence, abuse, exposure to physical and moral hazards and oppression. Such a parent should provide guidance, care, assistance and maintenance for the child and assurance of the child survival and development.

However, the evaluation of the final report of the Save the Children on the project of Child Rights Governance conducted Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar (December 2014) shows that violence against children was still a serious problem in Zanzibar,

approximately 6.9 percentage of female and 9.3 percentage of male experienced sexually violence prior to the age 18.

## 1.3    Statement of the Problem

Child protection project in Magu District commenced in 2010 where by UNICEF and the Institute of Social Work conducted a baseline survey on need assessment-perception, understanding and people's behaviours on Child protection issues in Tanzania. The main focus of the research was on child's abuse, neglect and exploitation and how children were protected in the involved institutions so as to prevent abuse. The findings of the baseline survey UNICEF (2009) showed that Magu District had a high rate of children who were neglected by their the parents and care givers for about 57 percent, than Hai (43%)and Temeke (53%).

Additionally, existing systems and institutions are not strong enough to protect a child, hence the need to strengthen these systems, structures and institutions to make them take care and protect children effectively.  Therefore, families, educationists, police, religious leaders, courts, children's home centres, day care centres, foster care centre, approved school, systems and structures all need to be strengthened and improved to combat different  negative  issues facing children.

This situation of child abuse, neglect and exploitation eventually denies a child's rights, lack of sustainable strategies child protection around Magu District

.Therefore, this study intended to evaluate child protection project to find out the achievement of child protection project as conducted at Magu District.

## 1.4 Research Objectives

### 1.4.1 General Objective

The general objective of the research was to assess the achievement of child protection project in Magu District council.

### 1.4.2 Specific Objectives

The study specifically aimed to:

(i)     To identify the main achievement of the child protection project.

(ii)    To examine the challenges faced by the child protection project during its implementation.

(iii)   To explore suggestions for the sustainability of child protection project in the community.

### 1.4.3 Research Questions

The study was guided by the following research questions:

(i)     What is the main achievement of the child protection project in the community?

(ii)    What are challenges facing the child protection project during its implementation?

(iii)   What are possible solutions for sustainability of child protection project in the community?

## 1.5     Significance of the Study

The study is worth of academic research on the following grounds:

First the study findings helps to contributes the broad body of knowledge and assist the policy and decision makers to improve the strategies and the implementation of the child protection project. Secondly, the study findings are expected to be beneficial to policy makers especially the Ministry of Health, Community Development, Gender, Elderly and Children to put forward policies that would greatly encourage fair distribution of resources in public institutions. Thirdly, the findings are also expected to benefit child protection stakeholders in Magu district during implementation of child protection project. Finally, the findings of this research are expected to add the body of knowledge on child protection intervention and also be the basis for future research.

## 1.6     Scope of the Study

This research was conducted in Magu District Council. It is the evaluation of the child protection project a case of Magu Distict. It involved children's, parents, Community, Village child protection team, Ward Child Protection team, District Child Protection team and local leaders and Local Government officers.

# CHAPTER TWO

# LITERATURE REVIEW

## 2.1 Introduction

This chapter reviews appropriate literature relevant to the study. This review intends to evaluate reports of related studies on the selected phenomenon, which aim to describe, summarize, evaluate and clarify the phenomenon under study. Apart from reviewing the same, the chapter also provides a theoretical framework for the study at hand (Kirby et al., 2006). The chapter covers not only the relevant materials obtained from secondary sources but also the relationship between these materials and the nature and objectives of this study.

## 2.1.1 Definition of Terms and Concepts

### 2.1.1.1 Child

According to the United Republic of Tanzania Child Development Policy (1996) reviewed in 2008, Law of the Child Act, (2009) and the constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania (1977) all define the term child as a person less than eighteen years of age.

### 2.1.1.2 Child Protection

UNICEF (2004) refers to child protection as preventing and responding to violence, exploitation and abuse against children including commercial sexual exploitation, trafficking, child labour and harmful traditional practices, such as female genital mutilation and child marriage. According to Save the Children report (2012) child protection is defined as means or measures and structures to prevent and respond to

abuse, neglect, violence and exploitation affecting children. According to UNCRC (1998) child protection means responding to the needs of an abused child and who should be protected from harm. The UNCRC states that a child should be protected against forms of discrimination or punishment, violence, and deprivation of family environment.

### 2.1.1.3 Violence against children

The definition of violence against children is primarily based on Article 19 of the 1989 UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC). "Violence" is understood to mean all kinds of physical or mental violence, injury or abuse, neglect treatment and exploitation including sexual abuse to a child.

### 2.1.1.4 Child Abuse

Child abuse means contravention of the right of the child which causes physical, moral or emotional harm including beatings, insults, discrimination, neglect, sexual abuse and exploitative labour (Law of the Child Act, 2009).

### 2.1.1.5 Neglect

Neglect is abandoning, forgetting or disregarding something or someone in relation to children, neglect is seen or viewed as inability to provide or to meet basic needs of children such as adequate shelter, clothing, food, education, health care and support (Davies, 2000).

### 2.1.1.6 Physical Abuse

Physical abuse refers to the use of physical force that may result in bodily injury, physical pain, or impairment. Physical abuse may include but is not limited to such

acts of violence as striking (with or without an object), hitting, beating, pushing, shoving, shaking, slapping, kicking, pinching, and burning (Law of the Child Act, 2009).

### 2.1.1.7 Emotional Abuse

It is a pattern of behaviour that attacks a child's emotional development and sense of self worth. Emotional abuse is making children feel they are worthless or unloved, inadequate or loved only if they meet the needs of another person. This feeling makes children feel frightened and in danger (Davies, 2000).

### 2.1.1.8 Child Exploitation

Exploitation of a child refers to the use of the child in work or other activities for the benefit of others and to the detriment of the child's physical or mental health, development, and education. Exploitation includes, but is not limited to, child labour and child prostitution. Both terms, however, indicate that advantage is taken of the child's lack of power and status (Korbin, 1981).

### 2.2    Empirical Literature Review

### 2.2.1   The Achievement of Child Protection Project in the Community

Child protection project in the community helps children to live in safe condition such as reducing community risk for child abuse and neglect, educating the community about the problem of child abuse and neglect in how to address, create or form agency regarding child abuse and neglect, improve family support systems to reduce family stressors by forming partnership and networking that increase project

success due to the participation of different actors with diverse skills (UNICEF, 2008).

Child Protection Project helps to identify the risk factors for child abuse and neglect that are related to the overall characteristics of the communities where families live. For example, families living in poverty or challenged by unemployment experience higher stress levels that can undermine healthy parenting. However, responses that address communities' economic well-being can have individual-level impacts that may reduce the incidence of maltreatment. Similarly, efforts to stabilize housing opportunities and to restrict the availability of drugs and alcohol within the community may enhance individual protective factors (Johnson, 2000).

In addition, educating the communities concerns the difficulties facing children such as child abuse and neglect that have to be considered as a key instrument to addressing child abuse and neglect. This enables the police force, social welfare officers and other agencies responsible for responding to it to use  different ways to release information through public service announcements, press releases, posters and billboards or television documentaries all of which raise community awareness on  maltreatment as a public issue and of the various resources available (Hwang, 2009).

Besides, creating child protection guidelines helps on the subject of child abuse and neglect. Written guidelines facilitate the establishing of professional standards and can elevate the quality of police investigations.  Therefore, guideline statements should include clear directions on the steps police must take when a suspected child

abuse or neglect report comes to their attention. They should also provide the police with specific guidelines for making crucial decisions such as removing a child from the home or arresting a suspect (Protocols and Guidelines I in American Prosecutors Research Institute, 2004).

Furthermore, child protection project helps in schools with the pupils and school administrators and it is critical in creating a suitable environment for fighting abuse in schools. As significant actors in child protection, the project works closely with the teachers, children and other school administrators to address child abuse. Through support to school clubs to participate in debates on child abuse, talk shows/discussions, music, dance and drama competitions, essay writing and art competitions on issues of child sexual abuse, child protection has become entrenched in the schools learning environment (Laban, 2010).

Also, partnership and networking increases project success since the participation of different actors with diverse skills and competencies complements the activities of the projects. More importantly, child protection interventions require a whole range of skills and competencies. The project should be designed in partnership with other significant players, mainly the police and law enforcement officers, the probation and social welfare officers, the parents/community members and a wide range of institutional partners at local and national levels (UNICEF report 2008).

### 2.2.2 Challenges Facing Implementation of Child Protection Project

According to Lehman (2002) communities lack child protection groups, and of most other interventions in the child protection sector to meet the higher standards of evidence that support interventions in other sectors such as health and water,

sanitation, which have well-defined indicators, and in which outcomes for children are more tangible and easily measurable.

However, systematic evaluations of the effectiveness of Community-based child protection groups are uncommon, and many evaluations have struggled even to develop appropriate indicators and measures. This situation may be due in part to the high levels of complexity associated with child protection issues, the challenges of developing appropriate measures of child protection, and the difficulties in collecting hard numbers in situations such as war zones, and in regard to issues such as family violence, which are a source of shame and stigma (Kacholi, 2012).

According to Patricia (1998) given the intrusiveness and expense of intervention by child protective services, the cases that belong in CPS should be those in which parents are obliged to participate involuntarily in services that are intended to strengthen their ability to protect their children. In some cases, the parents agree voluntarily to receive services, and so their willingness and ability to protect their children can be assured by a less coercive approach. If family needs and strengths could be assessed without the adversarial process of a CPS investigation, more parents might voluntarily participate in recommended services, because they would not have to first be labelled as child abusers.

Moreover, Deborah (2009) observes that, efforts to prevent child abuse have historically focused on directly improving the skills of parents who are at risk of or engaged in maltreatment. But, as experts increasingly recognize that negative forces within a community can overwhelm even well-intentioned parents, attention is

shifting toward creating environments that facilitate a parent's ability to do the right thing. The most sophisticated and widely used community prevention programmes, emphasize the reciprocal interplay between individual-family behaviour and broader neighbourhood, community, and cultural contexts.

Beside, efforts to strengthen the social welfare workforce for child protection in Tanzania have met several significant challenges (URT 2010). First, the absence of both a comprehensive assessment of the social welfare workforce and a coordinated plan to strengthen the workforce have prevented efforts from achieving the desired impact; as a result, there is acute shortage of social workers. This is particularly true at the district, ward, and village levels and in rural areas.

Also, a few trained social workers choose to work for the Government, and social work graduates more often are employed by NGOs and other better-paying industries and programmes. Another challenge may be related to the profile of the DSW and understanding its roles and functions and how social welfare contributes to the overall development agenda. If these values are not demonstrated, the social welfare service will remain a low priority for Government investment, which will inevitably affect the recruitment and deployment of the social welfare workforce (URT 2010).

Additional, the justice system focus on prosecution of perpetrators of child abuse or, in the case of juveniles, on detention, leaves little room for the rehabilitation of child victims and children in conflict with the law. The majority of children in contact with the law do not benefit from the fair trial guarantees outlined in the Child Law. Police

abuse, arbitrary detention and overreliance on detention during all stages of the criminal procedure are a major challenge to children's access to justice.

Furth more, the lack of specialized child protection services with a dedicated and qualified workforce (e.g. social workers, caregivers, judges, police, and prosecutors) is a main gap in Egypt's child welfare system. This is particularly important for children victims of violence, exploitation and neglect who are in critical need of qualified professionals able to prevent any potential harm and respond to children in need of care and protection (UNICEF report, 2003).

### 2.2.3 The sustainability of Child Protection in the Community

Child protection in the community increases outcomes by identifying and testing best practices and creating models that can be replicated in other areas or by other actors after closing of a project. One way to strengthen local civil society and thus create sustainability is by having a "*learning partner*" on board. (Plan Finland – Framework Report, 2013).

According to, Laban (2010) child protection actors should be trained more for sustainability of project interventions. Therefore, it is critical that other actors in child protection are continuously trained and sensitized in child protection issues. These actors could include the police and law enforcement officers, staff in child-focused Non-government Organizations, Community Based Organizations (CBOs), school teachers, children, parents and staff working with the local government at district and village level.

However, the approach of building on existing community resources also contributes to sustainability of child protection. Community-based child protection groups that include, or work in effective partnership with religious and traditional leaders, and that activate pre-existing local groups and networks such as women's groups and youth groups, tend to be more sustainable. This outcome links back to community ownership, since groups that engage the resources and mechanisms already present in a community are more likely to be respected, and even owned, by the community which support their sustainability (Wassells, 2009).

The provision of material support for members of community-based child protection teams from the village and ward level was also an important to make project to be effectiveness. Especially in rural areas where volunteers had to travel long distances to reach affected areas, transportation was a significant issue that was typically addressed successfully by providing bicycles or transport allowance to members of the community-based child protection teams (Kombo, 2006).

## 2.3 Theoretical Framework

This section reviews theories that support the research project. Discussed are: theory of change.

### 2.3.1 Theory of Changes

A theory of change (TOC) is a tool for developing solutions to complex social problems. Theory of Change (TOC) explains how a group of early and intermediate accomplishments sets the stage for producing long-range results. A more complete TOC articulates the assumptions about the process through which change will occur

and specifies the ways in which all of the required early and intermediate outcomes related to achieving the desired long-term change will be brought about and documented as they occur (Anderson, A. 2005).

Generally, community initiatives are sometimes planned without an explicit understanding of the early and intermediate steps required for long-term changes to occur. Therefore, many assumptions about the change process need to be examined for programme planning or evaluation planning to be more effective. A TOC creates an honest picture of the steps required to reach a goal. It provides an opportunity for stakeholders to assess what they can influence, what impact they can have, and whether it is realistic to expect to reach their goal with the time and resources they have available (Philip, 2004).

## 2.4    Research Gap

The reviewed literature has explained different matters related to the protection of children's rights. It has explained the importance of observing children's rights by protecting them from different forms of abuses such as beatings, child labour, sexual exploitation and  such  other  abuse. In order to successfully    protect such rights different stakeholders such as teachers, religious leaders, the police, social workers and in fact the whole community should together be involved in the fight to prevent or put to an end any form of child abuse. However, informative and illuminating as it is, it has not given any details with regard to the functions of or evaluation of children protection in Magu District, hence  the  focus  of this  study.

## CHAPTER THREE

## RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

### 3.1    Introduction

This chapter covers research design and methodology of the study. Its subsections include: research approach, research design, area of the study, data collection method and type of data, measurement procedures, population of the study, sample and sampling technique, data analysis procedures, schedule activities and tentative budget.

### 3.2    Area of the Study

This study was conducted in Magu District. This area was chosen essentially because there was child protection project being implemented or going on.
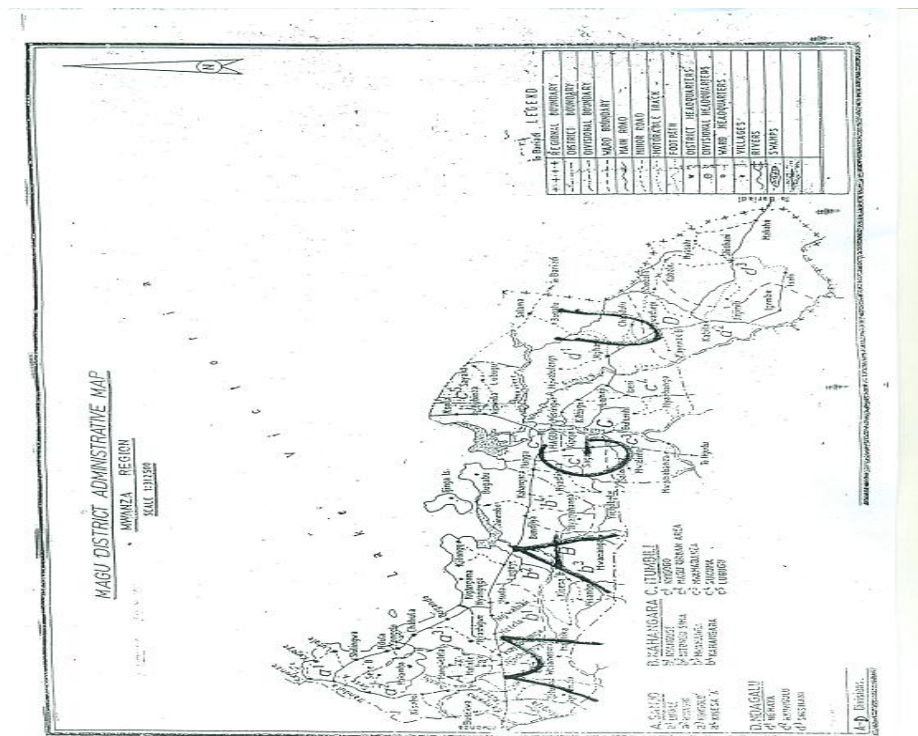


**Figure 3.1: A Map of Magu District**
Source: Magu District Council (2013)

The study was conducted in five (5) wards which are: Bujora, Kandawe, Kahangara, Nyigogo and Mwamabanza, These five (5) wards were selected to represent other 25 wards in Magu District according the geography and distance from one ward to other ward in Magu District.

## 3.3 Research Design

Research design is a mapping strategy or the choice of the researcher about components of his/ her project (Singh, 2006). Also, according to Gimbi in Mbogo *et al*. (2012) it is defined as a plan for collecting and utilizing information by interviewing or administering a questionnaire to a sample of individuals. This study composed descriptive survey design, which helped to obtain more information about the study. The design was also purposefully selected due to conditions dictating for the collection and analysis data relevant to the targeted population, data sources and instruments like questionnaire. According to Orodho (2006) the design can be used when collecting information about people's attitudes, opinions, habits or any of the variety of the education or social issue.

## 3.4 Target Population

Bless et al., (2007) refer to population as a set of elements that the research focuses upon and to which the results obtained by testing the samples should be generalized. The target population for this study were the members of child protection teams, local leaders and health workers, Police (especially those working for children and gender desk), parents and caregivers practising continuous assessment. Magu Districts comprises a total of about 85 members found in five (5) wards as Bujora,

Kandawe, Kahangara, Nyigogo, Mwamabanza, are within 25 wards at Magu District Council.

**Table 3.1: Sample Size (Distribution or Respondents)**

| Category | Sex | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| | **Female** | **Male** | |
| Child Protection Team (village, wards and District) | 5 | 5 | 10 |
| Heath worker | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Police (especially those who work for Children and Gender desk) | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Local Government officers | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| Local community leaders | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Community | 32 | 29 | 62 |
| **Total** | **44** | **41** | **85** |

Source: Social Welfare Section (2016)

### 3.5 Sampling Procedures and Techniques

### 3.5.1 Sample

A study is a set of respondents selected from large population for a particular study (Dillman, 1994). The sample for this study included child protection teams, local leader, health worker, and parents and care giver and police especially who work for children's gender desk. The five wards were selected through simple random sampling because they had characters.

### 3.5.2 Sample Size

Sample size refers to the number of items to be selected from the universe to constitute sample. Technically, sample size depends on the type of research design

being used, desire level of confidence in the result, the amount of accuracy wanted and the characteristics of the population of interest. Thus, it is important to note that there is no single best way that can be used to determine sample size (Singh, 2006).

For the case of this study, the researcher used 85 respondents for the study. These included: child protection teams, police (especially those who work for Children and Gender desk). Health workers, Parents and care givers, Local Government leaders and Local leaders. These respondents were taken from the five (5) wards that were selected to represent other 25 wards in Magu district.

### 3.5.3 Data Sources

The study obtained its data from two major sources of data namely primary and secondary sources.

### 3.5.4 Primary Data

Primary data is information gathered directly from respondents through questionnaire, interview guide, focused group discussions, observation and experimental studies, (Kombo and Tromp, 2006).

### 3.5.5 Secondary Data

Secondary data are not data collected directly by the user nor are specifically for the user. These involve analysis of published material or information from internal sources that can be documented or electronically stored information; they are often referred to as desk research, (Kombo and Tromp, 2006).

### 3.5.6    Method of Data Collection

The study employed various methods of data collection such as structured and unstructured questionnaires, focused group discussion, documentary review guide and observation guide.

### 3.5.7    Interview Method

Face to face, structured and unstructured interview were applied during data collection. They helped the researcher to obtain the information from the respondents especially those lacking reading and writing skills (Kothari, 2004).

### 3.5.8    Questionnaire

Questionnaires are a formatted set of questions drawn up to meet the objectives of the study (Gina, 2014). Their advantages are that:  they are economical on the grounds that, they can supply a considerable amount of research data at a relatively low cost in terms of materials, time and money. They can also be used to collect data from diverse and large of people within a short period. The type of questionnaire used in this study was the open-ended questionnaires. This type of questionnaire, according to Rwegoshora (2006) allows the respondent to give his or her own views without being restricted. The researcher was able to pass through different publications like books, magazines, newsletters, Internet, reports which contained records and evidence about child protection.

### 3.5.9    Observation

Observational research is a social of research technique that involves the direct observation of phenomena in their natural setting (Hays, 2000). This method was

important since it enabled the research to get awareness of the background information about the environment where the study was conducted, and to access non-verbal information.

In addition, observation implies the collection of information by way of investigator's own observation, without interviewing the respondents. The information obtained relates to what is currently happening and is not complicated by either the past behaviour or future intentions or attitudes of the respondents. This method is no doubt an expensive method and the information provided by this method is also very limited. As such, this method is not suitable in inquiries where large samples are concerned (Kothari, 2004).

The researcher applied this method to observe services delivery to children who had experienced abuse in Hospital, police (children and gender desk office) and social welfare office. The researcher visited the selected villages to view or observe the current existing conduction of particular intervention.

## 3.6    Focus Group Discussions

Focus group discussions provide a platform for a group of people to share their perceptions, opinions, beliefs, and attitudes towards a condition that affects their lives (Green, 2000). This study adopted this method because of its flexibility to find out unexpected issues as they arise in the discussion. Also, the results of this method have high validity because the method is widely understood and the findings are realistic. Furthermore, focus groups are cheap, provide quick results and the sample size can be increased by allowing more people to be interviewed at the same time

(Morgan, 1997). Besides; this method is helpful to understand the achievements of the child protection strategies.

### 3.6.1   Data Processing Analysis and Presentation

Data analysis refers to the computation of various percentages coefficients; by applying various well defined statistical formulas (Kothari 1997) Data analysis is an important step towards finding solutions of a problem under study.  Lincoln (1994) described data analysis as being a systematic process involving working with data, organizing them and dividing them into small Manageable parts. With regard to this study, the open coding procedure was used during data analysis.

The information collected was analyzed in terms of qualitative and quantitative methods. Quantitative data refers to data ranging from simple counts such as frequency of occurrences to more complex data that is presented in the form of tabulation, charts and percentage to interpret results of analysis. A computer software programme known as Soft Package for Statistical Sciences (SPSS) was used to analyzing the collected data. The research objectives of the study and research questions guided the analysis of the study.

### 3.7   Reliability and Validity

### 3.7.1   Validity

Validity is the extent to which the instruments used during the study measure what they are supposed to measure (Amin, 2005). To ensure validity of data,  the instruments were  developed under close guidance of the supervision,  the  questions were   pre tested with child protection teams, local leaders and community in the

sample to identify ambiguous questions in the instruments and therefore  be able to re-align them  to the objectives.

### 3.7.2   Reliability

Reliability is a measure of how consistent the results are from a test For example; if you administer a test to subject twice and you get the same score in the first and second administration this means the degree of consistency is demonstrated in the study, (Kombo and Tromp, 2006). The reliability of this study was guaranteed by carrying out a pre –test of the questionnaire in a pilot study with participants from targeted population where their comments were incorporated in the final version.

### 3.7.3   Ethical Considerations

Ethics affects the rights of the research and participants (Cooper, 1991).It was therefore important to address ethical issues prior the start of data collection as well as during data analysis. This study addressed these issues as follows: First, the researcher obtained permission from The Open University of Tanzania, District Executive Director and Heads of social welfare department in the process of seeking consent from the respondents. Second, confidentiality of the information and providing data without manipulation was adhered to. Data collected were presented as a group rather than individual (Borg and Gall, 1989).In brief by adopting above strategies the researcher was able to attain appropriate data which insured quality research.

# CHAPTER FOUR

# RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

## 4.1    Introduction

This chapter is basically designed to present and discuss the findings obtained from the field.  This discussion of the findings is based on the research objectives. Data were obtained through the use of the data collection techniques aimed at in this research, namely: questionnaires, interviews, focus group, discussions and documentary reviews.

The main areas which guided the presentation of data and consequently the discussions of the key research findings emanate from the research questions brought forward in chapter one of this research. Therefore, this chapter presents the findings of the evaluation of child protection project in Magu District council.

These findings are presented in line with the specific objectives of the study. In general, this chapter presents effectiveness of achievement of the project outcomes/objectives, challenges facing the project its sustainability within the community as well as documentation of best practices.

The chapter starts by providing the profile of the respondents who were the source of the relevant information required to fulfil the study objectives and thereafter the chapter proceeds with the provision of the outcomes and discussions of the main issues as put forward in the research questions.

## 4.2    Profile of Respondents

The profile of the respondents serves the purpose to provide brief description that summarizes the characteristics of people involved in the study. It was important to examine the profile of the respondents so as to guarantee the reliability of their responses. Therefore, the study had to look into some information such as sex, age, marital status, and education level of the respondents, so as to understand how they influenced the nature and types of responses. In this regard, the profile of the respondents provides the parameters with which the analysis of responses is based on for this chapter and in the subsequent chapters.

### 4.2.1   Distribution of Respondents by Sex

Respondents were asked to indicate their respective sex in order to ensure that, analysis considered cross checking of opinions based on issues that may be influenced by sex of the respondents.  Data presented in Table 4.1 show that respondents who were interviewed 56.3% were females while 43.5% were. Sex of an individual is used to determine the role which a person should be subjected to. Based on gender equality perspective, women and men should perform similar roles to ensure a child is protected in the community. From these findings, it implies that females are likely to be the main participants in ensuring that child are protected.

However, there is high disparity between women and men, therefore it can be said that there is no gender balance on child protection in the study area. With regard to the influence of sex on child protection in the level of families and communities, it is truly reflected that women take more time to be with child than men. This is because of the historical and traditional roles of men and women.
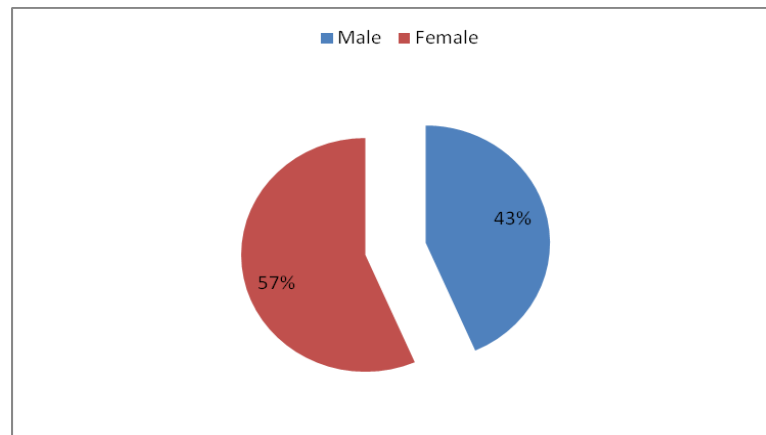
**Figure 4.1: Distribution of Respondents by Sex**
Source: Field Data (2016)


### 4.2.2 Distribution of Respondents by age Group

Results on the distribution of respondents based on age group are shown in Table 4.2. It was found that respondents with age ranging between 35 to 45 years dominated in the study area totalling 39 (45.9%) of all age groups found in the study area. This group were regarded as heads of the family who were active to carry out the supervision on how to take care of children are compared to youths of age between 15 to 25 and 25 to 35 who composed 14(16.5%) and 4(4.7%) respectively. Therefore age of 45 to 55 totalling 25(29.4 %) and 35to 45 39(45.9%). These results indicate that majority of the respondents who were participating   in child protection activities in the community.


**Table 4.1: Distribution of Respondents by Age Group**

| Age of Group | Frequency | Percent |
|:---:|:---:|:---:|
| 15-25 | 4 | 4.7 |
| 25-35 | 14 | 16.5 |
| 35-45 | 39 | 45.9 |
| 45-55 | 25 | 29.4 |
| 55-65 | 3 | 3.5 |
| **Total** | **85** | **100.0** |

Source: Field Data (2016)

**4.2.3   Distribution of the Respondents by Marital Status**

The data in Table 4.3 show that the majority of the respondents were married 54
(63.5%) compared to 31(36.4%) of the respondents who were divorced, separated
and single. Since the majority of the respondents are of married there is a great
potential of population growth in future and consequently accelerated the child
protection within the community. Therefore, only 36 percent of the sample size was
not married. This is a sign of making family responsibilities to be under taken by one
parent thus making children unable to get required duo parental care.
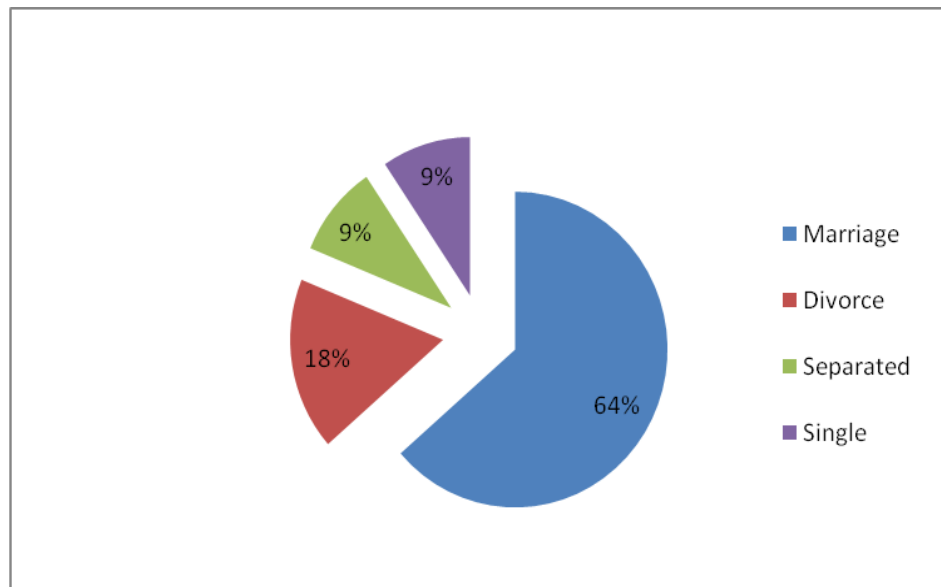


**Figure 4.2: Distribution of the Respondents by Marital Status**
Sources: Field Data, (2016)

**4.1.4   Distribution of Respondents by Education level**

The aspect of education was considered important since lack of knowledge is a
challenge to reduce and eliminate child abuse. It was revealed that some of the
respondents 20 (23.5%) had never attended school. 34 (40.0 %) of the respondent
had acquired primary education, secondary education were 23 (27.1 %) and others 9
(9.4%) had college and university education.

This implies that the majority of the population did not go beyond primary school. Education level attained by the population can lead to positive or negative effects the child protection strategies. URT (2005), revealed that universal primary education, the eradication of illiteracy and the attainment of a level of tertiary education and training commensurate with a critical mass of high quality of child protection by master the challenge facing the children.

**Table 4.2: Distribution of Respondents by Education Level**

| Responses | Frequency | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Never attended | 20 | 23.5 |
| Primary School | 34 | 40.0 |
| Secondary School | 23 | 27.1 |
| College and University | 8 | 9.4 |
| **Total** | **85** | **100.0** |

Source: Field Data, 2016

**4.1.5   Distribution of Respondents by Occupation**

The heads of households asked   were 44.7 %. These were farmers. This means that a big number of the respondents interviewed depended on agricultural activities to sustain their life. According to the findings, it is clear that rural agriculture is practised by the people to form all socio-demographic groups. However; the majority of the urban farmers in the study area were those with permanent employment. Moreover, 29.4% were Fisherman whereas 25.9% were petty traders.

**Table 4.3: Distribution of Respondents by Occupations**

| Responses | Frequency | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Farmer | 38 | 44.7 |
| Fisherman | 25 | 29.4 |
| Trader | 22 | 25.9 |
| **Total** | **85** | **100.0** |

Source: Field Data, (2016)

**4.2    Common Child Abuse Occur in the Community  Magu District**

With regard to this aspect, the findings showed that common child abuse occurring in the Magu community the highest was child neglect, which was 38.8%. It was learnt that during the shortage of food men move from the household to the town to find the employment or the time of harvesting men selling all crops such as cotton, rice and maize in household to marry second wife, where the first wife is usually neglected with her children.

Also 21.1% were child marriages, which were a norm in Magu, which usually happened after children had finished standard seven. Usually, through these marriages parents get big bride price (cows). However, the community participating in the study said that 15.3% of children were abused by their employers in agriculture, fishing and in cattle herding activities Table 4.4 shows the common child abuses found in Magu district.

**Table 4.4: Common Child Abuses in Magu District Community**

| Responses | Frequency | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Child labour | 13 | 15.3 |
| Child trafficking | 4 | 4.7 |
| Child Sexual abuse | 5 | 5.9 |
| Child Neglect | 33 | 38.8 |
| Physical abuse | 12 | 14.1 |
| Child Marriage | 18 | 21.2 |
| **Total** | **85** | **100.0** |

Source: Field Practice, (2016)

## 4.3    The Main Achievement of the Child Protection Project

On this aspect, the finding, show that 30.6% of the respondent agreed that child protection project had awareness on child protection in the community. It was also known that the community was aware of all forms of child abuse such as child sexual abuse, child labour, physical abuse, child marriage, child neglect; child trafficking after child protection project started being implemented in the community.

The interviewed respondents (27.1%) agreed that the child protection strategies had reduced risk to children compared to what the condition was before the project was introduced in the community where the findings showed that 25.9% of the respondents indicated that intervention of child protection strategies helped in observation of children's right to the community.

The study findings showed that 16.5% of the respondents interviewed agreed that child protection strategies stimulated llaw enforcement. Eric (2009), Police and Juvenile courts to use the child act 2009, and other instruments such as The Penal Code, Cap 26,Law of Marriage Act 1971 to ensure a child is protected.

Reacting to this issue, the health worker reacted as follows:

> *"Child protection programme has helped the community to recognize child's rights. Before the programme the raped children were not brought to hospital for check-up. The situation which led to loss of evidence, therefore the austerity was not punished. Currently, the raped children are brought to hospital quickly for check-up and treatment"*

On this aspect, the local community leader said:

> *"With the focus on the success of the child protection project; firstly, the project has enhanced establishment of defence and security committee for child protection; secondly, the community has now been empowered, child abuse cases have now been minimized compared to years before the child protection intervention"*

Police officer (Gender and children desk) had these to say:

> *"Child protection programme has enhanced networking and collaboration between police force and other government departments like social welfare, community development, health and other non-government organizations to protect children. Additionally, children abuse cases are investigated on time and the criminals are taken to court and security and defence at all levels"*

The above comments show that awareness on the children's rights was encouraging as many officials and other individuals in the community were aware of these rights. As it has been reflected in Table 4.5, the main achievement of the project has been as follows: reducing risk to the child which was cited by 23 respondents (27.1%), creating awareness in community on child protection cited by 26 respondents (30.6%), provision of children's rights in general 22 respondents (25.9%) and enforcement of law in general which was cited by 14 respondents (16.5%). Table 4.3 summarises such responses.

**Table 4.5: Main Achievement of the Child Protection Project**

| Responses | Frequency | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Reducing risk to the child | 23 | 27.1 |
| Creating awareness in the community of child protection | 26 | 30.6 |
| Provision of child right | 22 | 25.9 |
| Law Enforcement | 14 | 16.5 |
| **Total** | **85** | **100.0** |

Sources: Field Data, (2016)

## 4.4 The Main Challenges of the Child Protection Project

The study found that challenges facing child protection project during implementation revealed that lack of community awareness in child protection was a problem 21 (24.7) lack of child protection project evaluation during the implementation of project 16 (18.8%) 14 (16.5%) of the respondents showed that there were barriers of shortage of social workers which was affecting the effectiveness of the implementation of the social welfare in addressing all forms of child abuse, 12 respondent (14.1%) cited shortage of programmes on child support as the main challenge, and 10 (11.8%) cited lack of enough allocation of resources as the main problem Table 4.6 gives the summary of these challenges.

**Table 4.6: Challenges Facing Child Protection**

| Responses | Frequency | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Shortage of social workers | 14 | 16.5 |
| Shortage of programs support of child protection | 12 | 14.1 |
| Lack of child protection project evaluation | 16 | 18.8 |
| Lack of enough allocation of resources | 10 | 11.8 |
| Lack of community awareness in child protection | 21 | 24.7 |
| **Total** | **85** | **100** |

Source: Field Data, (2016)

**4.5 Sustainability of child protection project in the community**

On this particular aspect respondents were asked to mention the major factors which facilitate sustainability of the child protection project in the community, where the data from field showed that 33 (38.8%) of the respondents said that there should be creation of community awareness in child protection, 25 (29.4%) said that there should be enough social work employees, 17 respondents (20.0%) said that there should be more monitoring and evaluation of child protection project and 11 (11.8%) said that there should be allocation of more funds to child protection. Table 4.7 shows these responses.

**Table 4.7: Sustainability of Child Protection Project in the Community**

| Responses | Frequency | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Allocation more fund to child protection | 10 | 11.8 |
| Employee enough social workers | 25 | 29.4 |
| Create community awareness in child protection | 33 | 38.8 |
| More training for child protection actors | 17 | 20.0 |
| **Total** | **85** | **100.0** |

Source: Field Data, 2016

The above findings are supported by Laban (2010) who argued that there should training of more child protection actors for the sustainability of child project interventions that is, more actors must be trained in order to expand their skills and knowledge to intervene on different matters affecting the children in the community. In addition, the funding and joint efforts show that Community resources would make child protection strategies be sustainable when there is cooperation on the matter involving religious leaders, traditional leaders, women and youth groups. On this issue, some of the respondents gave their ideas as follows:

Police (gender and children desk):

> *"We thank UNICEF to start this child protection project. However we suggest that the government has to budget for child protection activities to sustain child protection project in the area rather than depending on external donors. Also, awareness creation should continue to community for child protection"*

Again, the Social welfare officer said this:

> *Having different strategies on child protection is important as these strategies would help to establish mechanisms of child protection structure from village level in terms of child protection committees. This should also move up to the ward and district levels by having the ward child protection committees and District child protection committee. This structure would help the different professionals such as health workers, police, community development, lawyers, Social welfare officers and representative from Non government organization work together for the purpose of upholding children's rights.*

## CHAPTER FIVE

## SUMMARY CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

### 5.1    Introduction

This chapter presents a summary of the major findings of the study followed by conclusion and recommendations. The overall aim of the study was to an evaluation of child protection project a case study at Magu District Council. The general objective of the research was to assess the achievement of child protection project in Magu District. It was accompanied by three objectives which were to: To identify the main achievement of the child protection project, to examine the challenges faced by the child protection project in its implementation and to provide suggestions for the sustainability of child protection project in the community.

### 5.2    Summary

The findings of the study show that most of the respondents were aged between 35-45 years and constituted 45.9 percent.  However the majority of these respondents were female who constituted 57 percent of all respondents. Most of the respondents at Bujora, Kandawe, Kahangara, Nyigogo, Mwamabanza wards who were involved in the study only 27.1 percent had secondary level education but 40 percent are primary education level of respondents participated in the study and only 9.4 percent of the respondents who participated in the study reached up to college education.

The common Child abuse practice in Magu District are child neglect 38 percent of respondent interviewed in the study followed by child marriage 21.1 percent children as have been forced by their culture value to abuse. However in responding 30.6

percent to this study community and stakeholder in Magu District had awareness on child protection.

The study found that child protection strategies an child protection project at Magu facing with different challenges such as shortage of social welfare officers 14.1 percent agree that the shortage of Social welfare staff are hinder the strategies to ensure the child a protected of all forms of abuse by creating awareness to the community and respond to child who abused. Additionally, 11.8 percent in the study found that lack of allocation enough resources especially fund to implement effectively activities in particular time.

However, the study found that the child protection strategies had achievement during implementation of child protection project in Magu.30.6 percent of respondents interviewed agree that community had aware of child protection through community meeting, community dialogues, posters and media (Hamza cable),helps to reduce the risk facing the child in community.25.9 percent of respondents in study are shown that children understand their rights and they are ability to demand their right the project empower children through village and ward  child council.

## 5.3    Conclusion

From the findings, it can be concluded here that the child protection project in Magu District was doing its best to deliver that is, by giving the services geared to the protection of children as it was desirable despite the different challenges it was facing as explained on the findings in chapter four.

## 5.4 Recommendations

Based on the study findings, the following recommendations are here being made.

### 5.4.1 General Recommendations

First, more effort should be made for train child protection actors for sustainability of child protection projects in community. One of the elements in their training package should be social psychology and other matters related to the knowledge of children. These should   work on different issues related to   the protection of children's rights in the community. These actors in child protection should work jointly with the police and other law enforcement officers such as the lawyers. They should also cooperate with teachers, children, parents and staff working with the local government officers.

 Second, Local Government Authority and stakeholders to support the existing child protection structure in the community, such as village child protection teams, ward child protection teams and District child protection teams helps  protect a children.

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**APPENDICES**

**Appendix 1: Questionnaire for an Evaluation Study of Child Protection Strategies Case a Child Protection Project at Magu**

This study is part of the fulfilment of the requirements for the master's degree in Social Work of the Open University of Tanzania. It aims at evaluation of child protection strategies. The outcome of this research will be useful in various ways. Some of the stakeholders who may benefit from its results are as follows: the policy makers, social workers, and the Tanzanian community at large. The study is solely intended for academic purposes. Everything you respond to in here is confidential and no individual will be identified by his or her names. I sincerely ask for your cooperation.

**Section1: Social Demographic Characteristics**

**Section A: personal particulars**

1.  Date: ………………………………….
2.  Village: …………………………..
    District………………………….[... ]
3.  Sex: (a) Male     (b) Female
4.  Age: (a) 15-25
        (b) 25-35
        (c) 35-45           [    ]
        (d) 45-55
        (e)  55-65

5.  What is your highest level of schooling?

        1.  Never Attended

        2.  Primary School

3. Secondary school

4. College and University

6. Years spent living in particular village

  (a) 1-5

  (b) 6-10

  (c) 11-15                       (   )

  (d) 16-20

  (e) 21 above

7. Occupation status

(i)     Farming

(ii)    Fishing

(iii)   Trading                     (   )

**Appendix  2: Key Interview Information (Local Community Leader)**

**Section B.  Questions**

1. Have you been    trained to identify and report cases of violence, abuse, exploitation and neglect?

    (a) Yes

    (b) No

    [  ]

2. Mention  the common types of child abuse occurring  in  your  community

    ------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

    ------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

    ------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

    -----------------------------

3. What do know to be the main achievement of child protection project in the community?

    (Put a tick  but  remember, more than one answer is possible)

    (a) Reducing  risk to the child                                         [  ]

    (b) Creating awareness to  the community  on  child protection   [  ]

    (c) Formation  of child policy                                          [  ]

    (d) Provision of child right                                            [  ]

    (e) Amendment of child act                                             [  ]

4. What are a challenges facing the child protection project during it implementation? (Put a tick   but    remember, more than one answer is possible )

(a) Shortage of social workers                                      [ ]

(b) Not enough programmes to support child protection           [ ]

(c) Not enough child protection evaluation                       [ ]

(d) Not enough allocation of resources                           [ ]

(e) Lack of community awareness on child protection              [ ]


5. Please explain your role in addressing the challenges faced child protection project in your community?

( a) Allocation more funds to child protection                   [ ]
                                                                 [ ]

(b ) Employee enough social work and profession worker

(c) Create community awareness in child protection               [ ]

(d) More monitoring and evaluation of child production project   [ ]

(e) Other specify                                                [ ]

6. What is suggestion possible solution for sustainability of child protection project in the community? ..............................................................................................

……………………………………………………………………………………………

**Appendix  3: Key Interview Information (Child Protection Teams)**

**Section B: Questions**

1. For how long have you been   member of child protection Teams?

   (a) 1-5

   (b) 6-10                                      [  ]

   (c) 11-15

2. Do you know which, if any Government or NGOs agencies in this area provide the following for the child victims of violence, exploitation or abuse?

   (a)  Health

   (b)  Legal services                          [  ]

   (c)  Psychosocial

   (d)  Other services

3. Have you been trained to identify and report cases of violence, abuse, exploitation and neglect?

   (c)  Yes                              [  ]

   (d)  No

4. What  do  know  to  be  the  main  achievement  of  child  protection  project  in  the community?

   Put a tick   but   remember, more than one answer is possible)

   (f)  Reducing  risk to the child                              [  ]

   (g) Creating awareness in the community of child protection      [  ]

                                                                     [  ]

(h) Formation of  child policy                                          [  ]

(i)  Provision of child right                                           [  ]

(j)  Amendment of child act                                            [  ]

5.  What are a challenges faced by the child protection project during it implementation?( Put a tick   but   remember, more than one answer is possible)

(a) Shortage of social workers                                         [  ]

(b) Not enough programmes in support of child protection               [  ]

(c) No enough child protection evaluation                              [  ]

(d) No enough allocation of resources                                  [  ]

(e) Lack of community awareness in child protection                    [  ]

(f) Other specify                                                      [  ]

6. Please explain your role in addressing the challenges faced child protection project in your community? (Put a tick   but   remember, more than one answer is possible)

(a) Allocation of more funds to child protection                       [  ]

(b) Employee enough social work and profession worker                  [  ]

(c) Create community awareness in child protection                     [  ]

(d) More monitoring and evaluation of child production project         [  ]

(e) Other specify

7. What are the possible solutions for the sustainability of child protection project in the community?

…………………………………………………………………………………

…………………………………………………………………………………………

**Appendix 4: Key Interview Information (Police Officers Especially those Working in desk of Children and Gender)**

**Section B Questions**

1. What types of crimes is usually reported to the police?

   Put a tick but remember, more than one answer is possible (a) Child labour

   [ ]

   (b) Child trafficking

   (c) Sexual abuse                                                     [ ]

   (d) Neglect                                                              [ ]

   (e) Physical abuse                                                  [ ]

   (f) Others specify…………………….

3. Do you work in partnership in your activities with any of these agencies and action?

(Put a tick but remember, more than one answer is possible)

(a) UNICEF                                                               [ ]

(b) MAPERECE                                                          [ ]

(c) Local Government Authority                                [ ]

(d) CBOs                                                                    [ ]

(e) FBOs                                                                    [ ]

4. What do know the main achievement of child protection project in the community?

 (Put a tick but remember, more than one answer is possible)

[ ]

1. Reducing risk to the child

2. Creating awareness in the community of child protection ( )

3. Formation child policy ( )

4. Provision of child right ( )

5. Amendment of child act ( )

6. Other specify…………………. ( )

5. What are a challenges facing the child protection project in the process of implementing its duties?( Put a tick   but   remember, **more** than one answer is poss**ible)**

(a) Shortage of social workers ( )

(b) No enough programmes in support of child protection ( )

(c) Not enough child protection evaluation ( )

(d) Not enough allocation of resources ( )

(e) Lack of community awareness in child protection ( )

(f) Other specify ( )

6. Please explain your role in addressing the challenges facing the child protection project in your community (Put a tick   but   remember, more than one answer is possible**)**

( )

(a) Allocation of more funds to child protection

( )

(b ) Employe enough social work and profession worker

(c) Create community awareness in child protection ( )

( )

(d) More monitoring and evaluation of child production project

(e) Others specify            [   ]

7. What is possible solution for the sustainability of child protection project in the community?

……………………………………………………………………….……………………

……………………………………………………………………………………………

……………………………………………………………………………………………

………………

**Appendix 5: Key Interview Information: Local Government officers**

(Community Development officer, Social welfare Officer, legal Officer and Educational Officer)

**Section B Questions**

1. How long have you working in child protection project in the community?

(a) 1-5

(b) 5-10                                                                    〔  〕

(c) 11-15

2. What are source of funds to help implement the child protection project in the community?

〔  〕

(a) UNICEF

(b) Community Contribution                                              〔  〕

(c) Local Government Authority                                          〔  〕

(d) CBO/FBO                                                             〔  〕

(e) Other specify                                                       〔  〕

3. What are strategies /measures aimed at preventing violence, abuse, exploitation and neglect including supporting vulnerable families and children at risk in the community?                                                    …………
………………………………………………………………………………………………
………………………………………………………………………………………………
………………………………………………………………………………………………
……………………..

4. What do know to be the main achievement of child protection project in the community?

(Put a tick but remember, more than one answer is possible)

    1. Reducing risk to the child                ( )

    2. Creating awareness in the community of child protection   ( )

    3. Formation child policy                  ( )

    4. Provision of child right                 ( )

    5. Amendment of child act                 ( )

    6. Others specify………………….            ( )

5. What are a challenges facing the child protection project during it implementation?( Put a tick but remember, more than one answer is possible)

    (a) Shortage of social workers              ( )

    (b) No enough programmes support of child protection    ( )

                                              ( )

    (c) No enough child protection evaluation

    (d) No enough allocation of resources           ( )

    (e) Lack of community awareness in child protection    ( )

    (f) Other specify                    ( )

6. Please explain your role in addressing the challenges faced child protection project in your community (Put a tick but remember, more than one answer is possible)

    (a) Allocation of more funds to child protection     ( )

                                              ( )

(b) Employ enough social work and profession worker

(c) Create community awareness in child protection [ ]

(d) More monitoring and evaluation of child production project [ ]

(e) Others (specify) [ ]

7. What are outcome of child abuse in your area?

(a) Street Children

(b) Neglect [ ]

(c) Child Marriage Lab our

(d) Death

8. What are the possible solution for sustainability of child protection Project in the community?

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**Appendix 6: Key Interview Information (Health Workers)**

**Section B Questions**

1. What types of cases are usually reported to the hospital?

   **Tick more than one answer is possible**

   (a) Child lab our                                           [ ]

   (b) Child trafficking                                       [ ]

   (c) Child Sexual abuse                                      [ ]

   (d)Child Neglect                                            [ ]

   (e) Physical abuse                                          [ ]

   ( f) Child Marriage                                         [ ]

2. What do know the main achievement of child protection project in the community?

(Put a tick but remember, more than one answer is possible)

   1. Reducing risk to the child                              [ ]

   2. Creating awareness in the community of child protection [ ]

   3. Formation child policy                                  [ ]

   4. Provision of child right                                [ ]

   5. Amendment of child act                                  [ ]

   6. Other specify                                           [ ]

3. What are a challenges facing the child protection project in the process of implementing its duties? Put a tick   but   remember, more than one answer is possible**)**

    (a) Shortage of social workers                                    ( )

    (b) No enough programmes support of child protection        ( )

    (c) No enough child protection evaluation                     ( )

    (d) No enough allocation of resources                        ( )

    (e) Lack of community awareness in child protection       ( )

    (f) Other specify……………………..

4. Please explain your role in addressing the challenges facing the child protection project in your community (Put a tick   but   remember, more than one answer is possible**)**

                                                            ( )

    (a) Allocation more fund to child protection

    (b ) Employ enough social work and profession worker      ( )

    (c) Create community awareness in child protection       ( )

    (d) More monitoring and evaluation of child production project   ( )

    (e) Other specify                                        ( )

5. What is the possible solution for sustainability of child protection Project in the community?...................................................................................................................
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**Appendix  7: Key Interview Information (Community)**

**Section B Questions**

1. What types of cases related to children that frequently occur in your   community?

Put a tick   but   remember, **more than one answer is possible**(a) Child lab our

( )

(b) Child trafficking

 (c)  Child Sexual abuse                                         ( )

(d)Child Neglect                                                  ( )

(e) Physical abuse                                               ( )

( f) Child Marriage                                               ( )

 (g) Others specify                                              ( )

2. They are any meeting /workshop conducting in the community concerns the child Protection project?

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3. What  do  know  about  the  main  achievement  of  child  protection  project  in  the community?

(Put a tick   but   remember, **more than one answer is possible)**

　　　1. Reducing risk to the child                                ( )

　　　2. Creating awareness in the community on   child protection     ( )

( )

3. Formation child policy

4. Provision of child right ( )

5. Amendment of child act ( )

6. Other specify…………………. ( )

4. What are a challenges facing the child protection project in the process of implementing its duties??

( Put a tick but remember, **more than one answer is possible)**

(a) Shortage of social workers ( )

(b) No enough programmes to support child protection ( )

(c) No enough child protection evaluation ( )

(d) No enough allocation of resources ( )

(e) Lack of community awareness in child protection ( )

(f) Others (specify) ( )

5. Please explain your role in addressing the challenges facing child protection project in your community (Put a tick but remember, **more than one answer is possible)** ( )

(a) Allocation more fund to child protection

(b ) Employee enough social work and profession worker ( )

(c) Create community awareness in child protection ( )

(d) More monitoring and evaluation of child production project ( )

(e) Other specify ( )

6. What is the possible solution for sustainability of child protection Project in the community?

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**Appendix  8: Focus Group Discussion Questions with Community Members**

1.    Are you aware of any child protection project in the community?

2.    What types of cases are happening in the community?

3.    What do know to be the main achievement of child protection project in the community?

4.    What are a challenges facing the child protection project in the  process  of implementing  its  duties? Please explain your role in addressing the challenges faced child protection project in your community?

5.    What are the possible solutions for sustainability of child protection Project in your community?