

**AN ASSESSMENT OF THE STRATEGIES TO CONTROL VIOLENCE  
AGAINST CHILDREN IN TABORA MUNICIPALITY, TABORA REGION,  
TANZANIA**

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**A DISSERTATION SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE  
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**CERTIFICATION**

The undersigned certifies that he has read and hereby recommends for acceptance by The Open University of Tanzania a dissertation entitled: “*An Assessment of the Strategies to Control Violence Against Children in Tabora Municipality, Tabora Region, Tanzania*” in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Degree of Master of Social Work (MSW) of the Open University of Tanzania.

.....

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.....

Date

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I, **Makona, P. Baraka**, do hereby declare that, this dissertation is my own original work and that it has not been submitted and will not be presented to any other university for similar or any degree award.

.....

Signature

.....

Date

## **DEDICATION**

This dissertation is dedicated to all Vulnerable Children in Tabora Municipality who have been living without parental care due to various reasons.

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

I thank the Almighty God for authority, patience, courage and health he gave me during this work. I am indebted to my supervisor Dr. Emmanuel Patroba Mhache for his gratitude, special attention, academic supervision and important comments he gave me in the entire period of doing this study.

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## **ABSTRACT**

This study assessed the strategies used to control violence against children in Tabora Municipality, in Tabora Region, Tanzania. The general objective of this study was to assess the strategies used to control violence against children less than 18 years of age in Tabora Municipality. Specifically, the study identified causes of violence against children in Tabora Municipality, assessed the effectiveness of the current institutional structures and strategies used to fight VAC and proposed measures and strategies to control violence against children in Tabora Municipality. The study employed qualitative and quantitative approaches to incorporate all respondents' views and opinions in collecting data. The study adopted an explanatory research design. The sample size was 84 respondents which consisted of children, teachers, the Police gender and children desks, Ward Executive Officers, Lawyers, Social welfare staff, caregivers in children homes, parents/guardians and in charges of health facilities. The study employed both probability and non-probability sampling methods of data collection. The study results showed that, about 95% of respondents were aware about VAC and only 5% were not sure about VAC. The findings have shown that, 48% of perpetrators are parents/guardians, 33% are teachers while 19% are closer relatives. 89% appreciate the efforts done by the government in the fighting VAC, 69% proposed for review of the prevailing strategies in fighting VAC in the Municipality. The findings resulted from this study, will be beneficial to all stakeholders involved in child welfare in the improvement of child protection in Tabora Municipality and the region at large. It has been recommended that, the Tabora Municipal should strengthen child protection system in collaboration with other stakeholders.

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## **LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS**

ACRWC	African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
CSO	Civil Society Organizations
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
LCA	Law of the Child Act
LGA	Local Government Authority
LMA	Law of the Marriage Act
MDAs	Ministries, Independent Departments and Executive Agencies
MHSW	Ministry of Health and Social Welfare
MKUKUTA	Mkakati wa Kukuza Uchumi na Kuondoa Umasikini Tanzania
MVC	Most vulnerable children
NCPA	National Coasted Plan of Action for Most Vulnerable Children
NGOs	Non – Governmental Organizations
NSGRP	National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty
PLHA	People Living with HIV and AIDS
RHMT	Regional Health Management Team
TACAIDS	Tanzania Commission for AIDS
TAMWA	Tanzanian Media Women Association
TAWLA	Tanzania Women Lawyers Association
TGNP	Tanzania Gender Network Program
UNICEF	The United Nations Children's Fund
VAC	Violence Against Children



## **CHAPTER ONE**

### **INTRODUCTION**

#### **1.1 Background of the Problem**

##### **1.1.1 The Violence Against Children: A Global Context**

The 2006 United Nations Secretary-general's Study on Violence against Children<sup>3</sup> was the first and most comprehensive global study on all forms of violence against children. It exposed the pervasiveness, complexity and impact of violence inflicted on children in every continent of the world- including in the home and family, in schools, care and justice systems, the workplace and the community. Every year, between 500 million and 1.5 billion children worldwide endure some form of violence. Many of the greatest dangers are associated with early childhood, when violence can have an irreversible impact on children's development and well-being. Many types of violence have a gender dimension, with girls particularly at risk of sexual violence and boys of more severe physical punishment and gang-related violence. Children with disabilities are more likely to experience physical, psychological or sexual violence than non-disabled peers. 168 million children around the world are engaged in child labour. Of these, 85 million children are exposed to hazardous work that poses a danger to their health and safety. According to the ILO, over 11 million girls around the world aged 5-17 years are involved in domestic work, (The African Report on Violence Against Children 2014).

##### **1.1.2 The Violence Against Children in Africa**

Violence against children is a significant problem throughout Africa as it is around the world. It occurs in the home, in the school, in the street, the workplace, in residential

care homes and in penal institutions. Girls and boys of all ages are affected. In recent decades, the extended family structure characteristic throughout African history, within which all members can be supported and protected in the case of crisis, has been negatively affected by socio-economic changes. Traditional forms of rural livelihood and lifestyles are gradually being eroded. In the context of poverty, civil conflict, displacement, environmental disaster, and changing patterns of land ownership and use, many families face significant social and economic stress. Thus, although some of the reasons for violence against children in Africa are grounded in traditional ideas of upbringing, others are to be found in the breakdown of old systems of protection due to social shocks and developmental changes, (The African Report on Violence Against Children 2014).

### **1.1.3 The Violence Against Children in Tanzania**

The Law of the Child Act was approved by the Tanzanian Parliament in November 2009. The law enshrines the fundamental rights of children and lays the foundation for a child protection system that will oblige a range of bodies to prevent and respond to violence, abuse and exploitation of children, (Ministry of Community Development, 2011).

The study by the Ministry of Community Development Gender and Children (2011) on the National Response to VAC in Tanzania shows that, nearly one in three females aged 13 to 24 in Tanzania reported experiencing at least one incident of sexual violence before the age of 18. Among males in the same age group, more than one in ten reported experiencing at least one incident of sexual violence prior to the age of 18. The same study indicates that, almost three-quarters of both females and males reported

experiencing physical violence by a relative, authority figures such as teachers or intimate partners prior to the age of 18.

On emotional violence, one-quarter of females and nearly 3 out of every 10 males aged 13 to 24 years reported experiences of emotional violence by an adult during childhood. Between nearly one in twenty females and males aged 13 to 24 years reported that, they were threatened with abandonment by an adult prior to turning 18 years of age (Ministry of Community Development Gender and Children VAC report in Tanzania, 2011).

However, there are limited literatures on the study about VAC in Tanzania. Many studies which have been conducted mostly focused on describing the nature and factors associated with violence against children, determine the magnitude of VAC, identify the main places where this violence takes place identify main perpetrators of violence and assess the physical and health consequences of VAC.

Thus, many recommendations, which have been outlined were to the greatest extent based on the given factors above, rather than assessing and analyzing whether the current strategies dealing with VAC are still relevant to combat the problem. Kwesigabo et al., (2013) in their study concerning violence against male and female children aged 8 years and less in Tanzania recommends addressing VAC. In their study recommendations, they called upon the government and its stakeholders to conduct campaigns against VAC, strengthening community and social welfare departments so that they can be able to carry out campaigns that aim to raise people's awareness about VAC, strengthening the legal and justice system and integrating issues related to

violence against women and children in the school curriculum in primary and secondary schools.

The Tanzania Education Network (TEN/MET) on their study about the State of Child Violence in Tanzania (2008), Provides recommendations on the legal review of all laws and policies regarding the welfare of the children. Moreover, the study suggested the fulfillment of the humanitarian principles enriched in domestic and international laws so that children are protected. However, recommendations outlined in the above studies were actually taken into actions; for example the government reviewed child legal settings in 2009 and came up with the Law of the Child Act cap 21 of 2009 on which 2012 the government developed regulations to make the Act to operate, (TEN/MET, 2008).

Therefore, this study proposes the assessment and review of the current strategic settings dealing with VAC including those VAC settings and structures which have been outlined in the above studies and thus propose the ways on which they can be strengthened so that protection of children against violence is improved.

## **1.2 Background to the Study**

### **1.2.1 The Violence Against Children in Tabora**

Early marriages as one form of violence against children, the research was conducted by the Tanzanian Media Women Association (TAMWA), Tanzania Women Lawyer Association (TAWLA), and the Tanzania Gender Network Program (TGNP) conducted in 10 Districts in Tanzania in 2011 and 2013, discovered that, 102 cases of early marriage were reported within one year where by the Tabora region ranks the second

by 58%, after Shinyanga at 59%. One of the most common problems caused by early marriage is birth complications during delivery which puts girls in danger of death. Moreover, due to their psychological immaturity, girls experience physical violations from their partners due to their ignorance about their rights and family responsibilities, (TGNP/TAWLA Report, 2013).

The events of VAC in the country are still persisting especially in the regions where strong traditional norms are strongly practiced. Children living in Tabora had the 21 different vulnerabilities, followed by Kigoma with 18, and Mara and Rukwa had 17 each (Mr. Jama Gulaid, UNICEF Representative- Tanzania 2015).

Tabora Municipality like other councils has the same strategies and structures for fighting against child violence. These strategies include legal institutions, municipal social welfare offices, the police gender and children desks and children homes, to mention a few. Different stakeholders like the paralegal units and other development partners like Pact Tanzania, Elizabeth Glaser Paedriatic Foundation, and so on, have done a lot to ensure that VAC in the municipality is fought. However, VAC continues to persist despite the mentioned VAC instruments, which have been set by the government and other stakeholders, the reason which have made this study to be conducted.

### **1.3 Statement of the Problem**

Violence against children is a serious human rights and public health issue in many parts of the world and its consequences can be devastating (Tanzania VAC National Survey, 2009). While significant steps have been taken to improve the legal framework

for the protection of the rights of children in Tanzania, many children are still vulnerable to violence, exploitation, neglect and abuse (Tanzania VAC National Survey, 2009). Violence erodes the strong foundation that children need for leading healthy and productive lives, and violates the fundamental right of children to a safe childhood.

According to the Tanzanian Media Women Association (TAMWA), Tanzania Women Lawyer Association (TAWLA), and the Tanzania Gender Network Program (TGNP) research conducted in 10 Districts in Tanzania in 2011 and 2013, discovered that, 102 cases of early marriage were reported within one year where by the leading region was Shinyanga at 59%, Tabora at 58%, Mbeya at 45%, Singida at 42%, and Dodoma at 51% (TGNP/TAWLA Report, 2013). One of the most common problems caused by early marriage is birth complications during delivery which puts girls in danger of death. Moreover, due to their psychological immaturity, girls experience physical violations from their partners due to their ignorance about their rights and family responsibilities.

In the study on “What is violence? Perspectives from children in Tanzania”, the World Vision International (2005) asked the children perspectives and recommendations about how to address VAC. They sampled the children from King’ori, Ruvu Muungano, Shambarai, Kishanda, and Rushwa World Vision’s Area Development Programmes in Tanzania. Recommendations from their study, called upon the government, families and media and other stakeholders to intervene to stop acts of violence against children through immediate campaigns; but did not suggest how the governing institutions which are responsible for combating VAC, how can they be strengthened, and what weaknesses prevail in the current VAC strategies.

The Tanzania Child Rights Report (2013) which was prepared by the Tanzania Child Rights Forum, stresses on the strengthening capacity of professional organizations of law enforcement institutions to enforce the code of ethics or codes of conduct, particularly how children's issues can effectively be addressed and aiming to reach magistrates, the police, Social Welfare Officers, and all Prison Officers (including remand homes and approved schools) with appropriate training activities and capacity building. This report said, once these groups are reached for capacity building, a thorough analysis of capacity gaps should be undertaken and capacity building activities should be undertaken in collaboration with all partners working with these institutions. Besides the weaknesses in legal settings and limited capacity among enforcement institutions as has been pronounced in the studies above, there is a need to assess and review the strategies to combat VAC.

#### **1.4 Objectives of the Study**

##### **1.4.1 General Objective of the Study**

The major objective of this study was to assess strategies used to control violence against children under 18 years of age in Tabora Municipality.

##### **1.4.2 Specific Objectives of the Study**

- (i) To identify causes of violence against children in Tabora Municipality.
- (ii) To examine the effectiveness of the current institutional structures and strategies used to fight VAC.
- (iii) To evaluate measures and strategies to control violence against children in Tabora Municipality.

### **1.5 Research Questions**

- (i) What are the causes of violence against children in Tabora Municipality?
- (ii) How effective are the current institutional structures and strategies in fighting VAC?
- (iii) What measures are taken to control VAC in Tabora Municipality?

### **1.6 Significance of the Study**

The research findings would enable Municipal Council to strengthen its coordination mechanisms of child protection and thus ensuring that children welfare is fully adhered to. Moreover, the results enable the policy makers to make rational decisions while revising policies regarding children welfare. The research is also significant to the government and its departments becoming more responsive to child welfare in the sense that since the research has found the gap and propose the strategies which would complement the existing strategies in the fight against VAC and proper allocation of resource for VAC interventions.

Moreover, awareness of all forms of violence against children in the community has been identified and concrete actions to reduce violence against children in Tabora Municipality has been proposed and therefore issues of violence against children will now be effectively monitored and reported to the relevant authorities. Lastly, the research outcomes are beneficial to all stakeholders involved in child welfare in Tabora Municipality and the region at large.



### **1.7 Limitations of the Study**

This research faced a number of challenges, which included: improper records keeping at the municipal council and other institutions dealing with VAC. Records keeping is a problem in many institutions, therefore delayed the process of data collection. Data inaccessibility and disclosure of information was another challenge. Bureaucratic structures especially in the government institutions hindered easily and timely data accessibility.

Moreover, it was somehow difficult to some of the respondents especially the parents and caregivers to disclose their information in the fear that, they will be perceived as violators of children welfare. When conducting this study, the researcher ensured that, the anticipated challenges were minimized or totally addressed through the following measures:

First, secondary data sources were consulted to supplement primary data which were collected during the process of data collection. Second, purposive techniques were used to interview respondents with important information rather than relying on ordinary interviewees. Finally, heads of relevant authorities were consulted to allow their officials to release information for this research.

### **1.8 Delimitation of the Study**

Though the study was successful conducted, it was somehow difficult to interview the children who experienced serious violence since most of them were stressed from the violence they have been passing through. Therefore it took a lot of time to collect information from the children.

## **1.9 Chapter Summary**

This was introductory chapter. The chapter has highlighted Background of the Problem with a focus on the Global Context concerning Violence against Children. The chapter has also provided an overview of Violence against Children in Africa, in Violence against Children in Tanzania and finally Violence against Children particularly in Tabora.

## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

#### **2.1 Introduction**

This chapter reviews studies focusing on Violence against Children. The chapter presents definition of key terms, theoretical framework and empirical literature review. It further presents review of policies related to children, conceptual framework, and research gap and chapter summary.

#### **2.2 Definition of Terms**

##### **2.2.1 Violence Against Children**

The definition of violence is that of article 19 of the CRC as all forms of physical or mental violence, injury and abuse, neglect or negligent treatment, maltreatment or exploitation, including sexual abuse (CRC, 1989). World Report on Violence and Health (2002) describes VAC as the intentional use of physical force or power, threatened or actual, against a child, by an individual or group, that either results in or has a high likelihood of resulting in actual or potential harm to the child's health, survival, development or dignity. The UN defines Violence Against Children in line with article 19 of the CRC as all forms of physical or mental violence, injury and abuse, neglect or negligent treatment, maltreatment or exploitation, including sexual abuse (Global Survey on Violence Against Children,2011).

Literally, violence against children is defined broadly to include deliberate behavior by people against children that are likely to cause physical or psychological harm. This includes physical abuse, sexual abuse and exploitation, societal forms of violence, such

as exploitative child labour, or children's involvement in armed conflicts and actions of the like.

### **2.2.2 Child**

A child is defined by the International Convention on the Rights of the Child 1989 as any person less than 18 years (McAlpine, 2008). According to Rwezaura (1998) African societies define a child in the context of learning and socialization. It involves community expectations and perceptions of what a child is supposed to have achieved by a certain age. For example, by the age of 13 years, boys and girls are expected to have learned their gender roles well and to begin practicing those roles. On the other hand, section 4 (1) of the Tanzania LCA defines a child as any person below the age of 18. The LCA emphasizes that; the best interest of the child shall prevail in all matters concerning the child (Tanzania Child Rights Forum Report 2013). Therefore, a child is an person who has not attained the age of 18, who whatsoever, need to fulfill his/her obligations as a child under the supervision of parents or guardians.

## **2.3 Review of Empirical Literature**

### **2.3.1 Violence Against Children: An Overview**

Violence against children cuts across boundaries of geography, race, class, religion and culture. It occurs in homes, schools and streets; in places of work and entertainment, and in care and detention centres. Perpetrators include parents, family members, teachers, caretakers, law enforcement authorities and other children. Some children are particularly vulnerable because of gender, race, ethnic origin, disability or social status (The African Report on Violence Against Children, 2014).

The cost of violence can be overwhelming to the extent that it can cause death. For those children who survive must cope with terrible physical and emotional scars. Indeed, violence places at risk not only their health, but also their ability to learn and grow into adults who can create sound families and communities. Our failure to listen to children has resulted in a failure to respond to their needs. It is hard to understand why and how adults can continue to argue that children should have less protection from violence than adults do in law, in policy and in practice. Violence against children is multidimensional and calls for a multifaceted response (UNICEF, 2015).

It is important to note that, children who are at risk are children with disabilities, children living in institutions, children deprived of parental care, children, subjected to harmful traditional practices, children in conflict with the law, children living in extreme poverty, and other marginalized children including those living and working in the streets (UN Study On Violence Against Children, 2003). It is premised that, parents and adults have authority over children due to their dependent nature. Not protecting the children could increase the child's vulnerability. Though violence against children is preventable, more and complete data is needed to support the development and implementation of effective protection and prevention strategies (UN Study on Violence Against Children, 2003).

### **2.3.2 Violence Against Children: Experience from Kenya**

In Kenya, the VAC study undertaken in 2013 showed that, violence against children was very high, with 31.9% and 17.5% female and male, respectively reporting having been exposed to sexual violence, 65.8% and 72.9% female and male respectively to physical violence. In the same study, 18.2% and 24.5% female and male, respectively

had been abused prior to attaining 18 years of age, and only 23.8% female and 20.6% male reported not having experienced any form of violence during childhood. However, the perpetrators were most often well-known to the children (Kenyan Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Development 2013). According to a report by the Kenyan Government, the utilization of support services from the local child protection authorities like the police, social welfare authorities and so on, had not been very high, for reasons unknown.

### **2.3.3 Violence Against Children: Experience from Uganda**

A study by World Vision in Uganda, where an estimated 1.7 million children have been orphaned by AIDS, outlined that, the deliberate stigmatization suffered by these children from guardians, teachers and relatives causes psychological harm and is itself a form of violence. Placing these orphans into the homes of extended family or local community is a common and preferred practice over institutionalization or the phenomenon of child-headed house-holds. However, community leaders in Uganda reported that, corporal punishment was more violent and common against orphans than against other children in the household who were more closely related to adult carers or to the head of the household (World Report on Violence against Children, 2006).

### **2.3.4 Violence Against Children: Experience from Zambia**

In Zambia, a study by Human Rights Watch found that, orphans who were taken in by extended family members were frequently subjected to sexual violence from uncles, stepfathers and cousins. With a rate of around 20% cases of HIV infection in the population, such violence can be deadly. Girls rarely attempted to disclose the abuse: they were too aware of their dependency and that they might be silenced or lose essential

support. In Zambia, orphan hood increases the risk of violence in community settings (World Report on Violence against Children, 2006).

The World Report on Violence against Children (2006) explains violence practiced by such authorities, which are ideally responsible child protection. The report provides that, it is clear that, many other people with responsibility to supervise or defend children regularly abuse the trust implicit in their positions. These include the police, sports coaches, religious authorities, youth club workers, and teachers. Besides mentioning such authorities, the report does not show the dependency nature of the coordination between the mentioned authorities and hence provide a way forward towards bridging the gap among them so that children welfare is fully ensured.

### **2.3.5 Violence Against Children In Tanzania**

The Tanzania Child Development Policy (2008) highlights the need to protect children living in difficult circumstances, such as orphans, children with disabilities, street children, and children affected by natural disasters, children who cannot fend for themselves such as adolescent mothers. The policy also states that, it shall provide directions on upbringing of children in difficult circumstances and therefore propose measures to promote protection of children living in difficult circumstances.

### **2.3.6 Violence Against Children In Tabora Municipality**

Statistics from the Social Welfare Division in Tabora Municipality shows that, every month there are about the average of 78 VAC related cases, which are reported every month. These cases include rape, over-punishments which, results in physical harm, child abandonment and denial of basic needs. These statistics excludes those cases

reported at the police stations and non-government organizations dealing with VAC. The gap still prevails in the sense that there was still no compiled data from all the institutions dealing with VAC

### **2.3.7 Violence Against Children in Relation with the Welfare of the Child**

Findings from a National 2009 Survey on Violence Against Children in Tanzania showed that 3 out of every 10 females aged in 13 to 24 in Tanzania reported experiencing at least one incident of sexual violence before turning age 18. On physical violence experienced in childhood the survey provided that, almost three-quarters of both females and males reported experiencing physical violence by a relative, authority figure (such as teachers), or an intimate partner prior to the age of 18 (Tanzania National VAC Survey, 2009). The findings tells that, one-quarter of females and nearly 3 out of every 10 males aged 13 to 24 years reported experiences of emotional violence by an adult prior to turning 18.

### **2.3.8 Governance of VAC in Tanzania**

As a country, VAC in Tanzania is been administered through the LCA of 2009, the Sexual Offences Act of 2008 and the Child Development Policy of 2008. The main actors in the fighting against VAC include but not limited to the Ministry of Health, Community Development, Gender, Elderly and Children together with Police, Justice, Health, Education, Social Welfare, Local Government, and civil society organizations and national and international organizations. All the actors have a clear system of corporation among themselves. Through this cooperation, the government of Tanzania is implementing the LCA and the Child Policy in order to prevent and respond to VAC by creating an enabling policy and legislative environment so as to establish sustainable



interventions to prevent and respond to violence. (Ministry of Community Development, Gender and Children, 2008).

### **2.3.9 Measures to deal with VAC in Tanzania**

One of the major recommendations was that, there has to be a developed national monitoring and evaluation system around the prevention of violence against children and building a response that triangulates data among the social welfare, education, police and legal, and health sectors in order to develop a multispectral surveillance system to track long-term concerning VAC. In the short report on VAC in Tanzania produced by UNICEF in 2015, reflections were made from the National 2009 findings and recommended that lawyers, judges, police, social workers and other professionals must be trained to understand how to implement the Law of the Child Act of 2009 and to know the factors that expose children to risk of abuse and neglect and to put in place appropriate measures for prevention and response. Moreover, there has to be an enhanced coordination among all sectors responsible for prevention, response, care, protection and justice for children. The recommendations called upon building an evidence base through research and data collection to make the case for a strengthened national child protection response (UNICEF VAC Factsheet, 2015).

The Study findings from the Violence against Male and Female Children aged 8 years and less in Tanzania show that, the main perpetrators of violence particularly physical forms of violence are parents. The parents are considered the custodian of this process of socialization. Important as socialization may be, this way of thinking in practice has its own weaknesses; it does not adequately explain how discipline to this end should be administered, or what its limits are. The fact is that, limits or boundaries to this

discipline are not clear. Many parents believe that slapping or beating their children is their right.

As a result many children experience excessive and severe punishments with detrimental consequence to their health. Other findings in this study is that, the most dangerous place for children is the home; followed by the neighborhood and other places where people with authority like school teachers interact with children. Lack of knowledge and ignorance is common; in many cases people do not know where to report acts of violence (Kwesigabo *et al.*, 2013). The study recommends for the enhanced commitment and the will of the government to fight VAC. However, more research had to be done to call upon periodic assessment of the mentioned strategies, which have been outlined in the three studies above, of which this research focused upon.

## **2.4 Theoretical Literature Review**

### **2.4.1 Social Learning Theory**

The Social Learning Theory as developed by, Albert Bandura in 1977, assumes that, the type of behavior most frequently reinforced by others is the one most often exhibited by the individual. The social learning theory is an integration of differential associations with differential reinforcements so that the people with whom one interacts are the reinforces of behavior that results in learning both deviant and non-deviant behavior (Aker, 1973). The social learning process is accomplished by two important mechanisms: modeling and reinforcement. Modeling is an important tool in learning behavior. Children learn by watching and imitating others. This role-model situation

results in children adopting the behavior they observe in adults, including aggressive acts. Reinforcement occurs when certain behavior is rewarded and other behavior is punished. Social learning continues as children mature and enters school and begin to interact with other children and adults. This process of interaction results in modification of behavior as the individual ages. The social learning theory has been criticized as failing to explain certain kinds of spontaneous acts of aggression within the family, such as a frustrated parent who suddenly slaps a crying child.

#### **2.4.2 Frustration-Aggression Theory**

The second theory is Frustration-Aggression Theory as is a theory of aggression proposed by John Dollard, Neal E. Miller et al. in 1939, and further developed by Miller et al. in 1941 and Leonard Berkowitz in 1969. The frustration-aggression theory is based on the premise that, human beings display aggression toward objects that impede their achievement of certain goals (Dollard, 1939).

In a family situation, there are many instances in which parties attempt to obtain certain goals or objectives. Frustration may result when the attainment of those goals is blocked. Failure to attain desired goals can lead to aggression within the family by the frustrated party. This theory on the other hand does not explain the complexities of modern society. All of us at one time or another becomes frustrated. However, we do not automatically react with aggressive actions. The socialization process teaches people how to react to frustration. This process varies from culture to culture and group to group, so that what is accepted as an appropriate response to frustration by one culture may not be condoned by another group.

### **2.4.3 Culture of Violence Theory**

Another theory which was looked upon was the Culture of Violence Theory which was developed by Galtung Johan in 1969. The culture of violence theory is based on the premise that, violence is unevenly distributed within our society, and that violence is more prevalent in the lower socioeconomic sectors of society (Coser, 1967). These subcultures use force as a response more often than the general population. This theory assumes that, violence is a learned response and reflects a socialization or acceptance of violence as appropriate behavior. One of the main limitations of this theory is that, it does not explain how sub-cultural values originate or are modified. Furthermore, this theory limits the learning of violence to certain socioeconomic subcultures. However, violence portrayed in the media is received by all classes within our society.

### **2.4.4 Social Justice Theory**

In this study, the theory of Social Justice by John Rawls as developed in 1971 was applied to guide the study. His theory is famous in developing principles of justice to govern a modern social order. The theory argues that, the society is conceived as a fair system of cooperation overtime from one generation to the next. To him, social justice is about ensuring the protection of equal access to liberties, rights, and opportunities as well as taking care of the least advantaged members of society. Rawls pronounces that, rational, free people will agree to play rules under fair conditions and thus this agreement is necessary to assure social justice. These rules and principles provide for basic rights and duties to be assigned by the main political and social institutions, and thus they regulate the division of benefits arising from social cooperation (Rawls,

## **2.5 Relevance of Social Justice Theory to this Study**

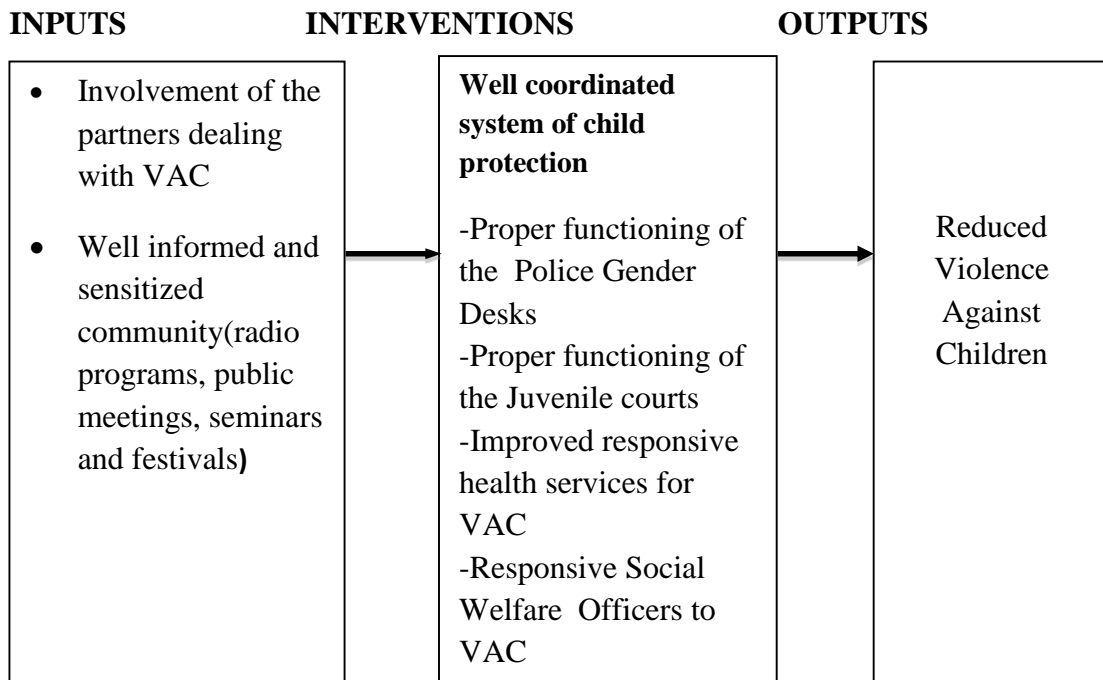
The relevance of Rawls theory is that, morally arbitrary factors (for example, the family one is born into) shouldn't determine one's life chances or opportunities. Rawls is also keying on an intuition that a person does not morally deserve their inborn talents; thus that one is not entitled to all the benefits they could possibly receive from them; hence, at least one of the criteria which could provide an alternative to equality in assessing the justice of distributions is eliminated.

## **2.6 Conceptual Framework**

The conceptual framework is used to capture the main features and variables of phenomena studied. It is a network, or “a plane,” of interlinked concepts that together provide a comprehensive understanding of a phenomenon or phenomena (Jabareen, 2009). In his theory of Social Justice, Rawls, J. (1971) pronounces that, the rules and principles provide for basic rights and duties to be assigned by the main political and social institutions, and thus they regulate the division of benefits arising from social cooperation. In this study, the political and social institutions which are responsible to provide basic rights to children are the courts, social welfare offices, hospitals, children homes, non – government organizations and the police.

In the Figure 2.1, the interdependence between inputs, interventions and outputs and how they relate in fighting for VAC is presented. Ideally, if many efforts are exerted towards community sensitization, would directly results into reduced VAC since most cases of VAC occur in the community itself. On the other hand, it is expected that, once the community is aware of VAC then it will be possible for community to report the actions so that interventions are being done by the relevant institutions such as the police

gender desk, juvenile courts, social welfare offices, and so on. If these institutions intervene properly to VAC, it is expected that, the whole system of child protection will have already reacted to the case and the VAC would have been reduced.



**Figure 2.1: Community Awareness and Institutional Performance Leading to the Elimination of VAC**

Source: Authors' Construct (2016)

## 2.7 Research Gap

Highlights have been made in the Tanzania Child Rights Report (Tanzania Child Rights Forum 2013) concerning strengthening capacity of professional organizations dealing with VAC. Other recommendations in the report focused on establishing a body that would coordinate all efforts towards children, increase of donations on child welfare and establishing commission for children welfare. The research has managed to propose further actions on the establishment of the Commission for Children, which would deal directly with the children. Despite that proposal, the gap which this research

opted to look upon was to make an assessment of the validity and functioning of the prevailing strategies rather than proposing the new ones as has been proposed in the Tanzanian Child Rights Report of 2013.

The study by Kwesigabo *et al.*, (2013), concerning Violence against Male and Female Children aged 8 years and less in Tanzania called upon the government and other stakeholders to conduct campaigns against VAC, strengthening institutional arrangements dealing with VAC and integrating issues related to violence against women and children in the school curriculum in primary and secondary schools. Thus, this research has tried to look upon periodic assessment on the functioning of the proposed institutions and strategies to combat VAC apart from Kwesigabo's proposals.

There has been a continuous incidence of actions such as sexual violence, physical and psychological violence which make life of children under risk particularly in Tabora region, however, findings from a National Survey on Violence Against Children in Tanzania 2009 proposed for response that triangulates data among the social welfare, education, police and legal, and health sectors in order to develop a multi-sectoral surveillance system to track long-term concerning VAC.

The call for data on VAC is crucial but VAC would continue to persist if the current strategies are not user friendly to the abused clients therefore there is a need to make an assessment of the current strategies before making further steps in fight against VAC. Despite the existing LCA 2009, The Child development Policy of 2008 and institutions dealing with VAC in the country, it is not clear why all these instruments do not yield the successful expected outcomes in the fight against VAC. Thus more studies had to

be done to assess the real performance of the current strategies in combating VAC so that VAC can be reduced and finally eliminated, in which this research provides a way forward to address the problem.

## **2.8 Chapter Summary**

This chapter has reflected the definition of terms concerning Violence Against Children, Child. Also a Review of Empirical Literature and an overview of the Violence Against Children has been looked upon. The chapter also analyzed theoretical literature review whereas four theoretical statements competing in the reflection with VAC. However, for the purpose of this study, Social Justice Theory has been applied to support this study. The chapter was completed by looking through empirical literature review, conceptual framework and research gap.



## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1 Introduction**

This chapter presents the study area, research design, research methodology, target population. It further presents sampling procedures and sample size, data collection methods. It also focuses on data analysis, presentation and data interpretation, research ethics, validity and reliability and chapter summary.

#### **3.2 The Study Area**

This study was carried out in Tabora Municipality in Tabora Region. Tabora Region is one of the 30 regions of Tanzania. Its location is in the mid-north western zone of the country, between latitudes 4<sup>0</sup> and 7<sup>0</sup> South of the Equator, and between longitudes 31<sup>0</sup> and 34<sup>0</sup> East of the Greenwich Meridian; bordering Shinyanga region in the North, Singida region in the East, Mbeya and Katavi regions in the South and Kigoma region in the West. Tabora Municipality is one of the seven districts in the Tabora Region with a total population of 226,999 inhabitants. Tabora Municipality is bordered by the Uyui District as it is an enclave. Besides agricultural activities there are various commercial activities varying in size and encompassing various retail activities such as groceries, stationery, hotel, bars, guesthouses, restaurants, cinema, and pharmacies; are mainly concentrated in the central area (RHMT Tabora (2014)).

The reasons for choosing this area for study was that, the area has continued to have multiple events of VAC despite the fact that, the place has a well established mechanisms to fight the problem from both the government (social welfare offices,

police gender desks) and private institutions (paralegal institutions, non government organizations dealing with VAC) dealing with children welfare.



**Figure 3.1: The Study Area of Tabora Municipality (Tabora Urban)**

Source: Regional Commissioners' Office, Tabora

Secondly, according to the UNFPA- Tanzania (2013), Tabora region ranks the second in child marriages with the prevalence rate of 58% (after Shinyanga with 59%), which in turn results into increased maternal deaths and infant health risks. Girls who marry and give birth before their bodies are fully developed are more at risk of maternal mortality and morbidity because of underage pregnancies (UNFPA- Tanzania, 2013). In this study, assessment of the strategies has been carried out in those institutions, which deal with child protection in the municipality and hence come up with the proposed measures on how the present strategies can be improved to yield the results in the fight against VAC.

The third factor is that, Tabora region including Tabora Municipality has no child protection teams as compared to other regions. This makes incidences of child violence continue to prevail. The establishment of the child protection teams would have been important to minimize incidences of violence against children with the region and municipality at particular. The research will also find out the challenges which have obscured these teams from being established. More suggestions have been provided to strengthen institution capacity so that this challenge is eliminated.

### **3.3 Research Design**

Burns and Grove (2003) define a research design as a blueprint for conducting a study with maximum control over factors that may interfere with the validity of the findings. Parahoo (1997) describes a research design as a plan that describes how, when and where data are to be collected and analysed. Polit *et al.*, (2001) define a research design as “the researcher’s overall for answering the research question or testing the research hypothesis”.

The function of a research design is to ensure that the evidence obtained enables us to answer the initial question as unambiguously as possible. This study adopted an explanatory research design. In an explanatory study the main emphasis is to clarify why and how there is a relationship between two aspects of a situation or phenomenon. The main reason for using this type of research design was to collect information to answer the research questions on the magnitude and impacts of violence against children in Tabora Municipality. In this study, the researcher collected information about attitudes and opinions concerning the strategies set by the government and its stakeholders in dealing with violence against children in Tabora Municipality. This

research employed different research methods such as interviews, questionnaires and observation for collecting data.

### **3.4 Target Population**

Tabora Municipal council has a total population of 226,999 inhabitants with 48,298 households (Tanzania National Population and Household Census, 2012). The council has 29 wards with 41 villages and 134 streets. The subjects of the study were purposely drawn from 10 wards of Ng'ambo, Kanyenye, Isevyu, Kiloleni, Ipuli, Cheyo, Kariakoo, Chemchem, Gongoni and Mbugani. The respondents of this study included, the children, teachers, the Police gender and children desks, Ward Executive Officers, Lawyers, Social welfare staff, caregivers in children homes staff, parents/guardians and in charges of health facilities. These categories of population were chosen to provide crucial information for this study.

### **3.5 Sampling Procedures and Techniques**

Sampling is defined as the selection of some part of an aggregate or totality on the basis of which a judgment or inference about the aggregate or totality is made (Haque, 2001). In other words it is the process of obtaining information about an entire population by examining only a part of it.

#### **3.5.1 Sampling Design**

This study employed both probability and non-probability sampling methods. Under probability sampling technique every item of the universe has an equal chance of inclusion in the sample. The type of probability sampling method applied in this study was stratified random sampling. In stratified random sampling, population was divided

into different homogeneous groups according to social and professional strata. This method is generally applied when different category of individuals constitutes the population and thus was applied to get respondents from children, teachers, caregivers in the children homes and parents/guardians. Each of the categories had its own crucial information.

For children, the study focused on how they experienced VAC and consequences and whether the existing VAC structures managed to take care of them including dealing with the perpetrators and where the children mostly experience VAC. For teachers, the study aimed at getting information about how they deal with VAC at school. For parents the study investigated how they protect children in their daily life at their homestead including reporting the incidences to the relevant authorities.

The second sampling method used was non-probability sampling. Under this method, purposive sampling technique was employed. Purposive sampling is a type of sampling in which the researcher chooses subjects with specified characteristics with important information rather than relying on ordinary interviewees (Kothari, 2001). Purposive sampling was applied to In Charges of Health Facilities, Ward Executive Officers, Lawyers, Social Welfare Staff, Police Gender and Children Desks Officers. The main purpose of choosing this sample design was because in this research, limited number of people served as primary data sources. The focus area intended to be captured in this study was that all the above categories are the authorities, which receive and deal with the cases, thus they had a big inputs in answering research questions.

### **3.5.2 Sample Size**

According to Cohen *et al.*, (2000) a sample is a small group of respondents drawn from the population in such a way that it represents all key features of the population. Under stratified random sampling technique, population was divided into groups that differ in important ways. Basis for grouping was based on the target population. Then random sample was drawn from within each group. Each stratum was sampled as an independent sub-population, out of which individual elements was randomly selected. The fishbowl draw method was applied through numbering each element using separate slips of paper for each element, put all the slips into a box and then picked them out one by one without looking, until the number of slips selected equals the sample size which was decided upon. The sample population, which was drawn from this technique was 20 children, 20 Teachers, 3 caregivers in children homes and 20 parents/guardians. The sample size drawn from purposive sampling techniques was 10 Ward Executive Officers, 4 In charges of health facilities, 2 lawyers from district court, 3 Social welfare staff and 2 Police officers from gender and children desk. The total number of respondents was 84.

## **3.6 Data Collection Methods**

Data collection is an essential stage where information used in this study is gathered. In this study, both primary and secondary data were collected to enable the researcher make an appropriate decision for data analysis.

### **3.6.1 Primary Data**

Primary data are facts collected by the researcher himself/herself or by research assistants from the field for the purpose of answering a research question (Adam and

Kamuzora, 2008). In this study, information was gathered through questionnaires, interviews and observation. Collection of primary data was applied because possibility of personal prejudice was minimized in the research findings since data will be systematically collected. Moreover, extra precautions were very much required since the data was collected directly from the respondents.

### **3.6.2 Secondary Data**

Secondary data are defined as facts which have already been collected by someone and which have already been passed through statistical processes (Kothari, 2004). However, non-statistical data from reports, journals, newspapers, reports and books were consulted to ensure that consistency and accuracy of data.

Secondary data enabled the researcher to relate information collected from primary data and the actual prevailing situation in official documents, such as child protection reports, annual and midterm reports concerning VAC, legal actions taken, and the further policies concerning VAC. The secondary data was collected from institutions dealing with VAC such as the police gender and children desks, social welfare offices, health facilities and legal facilities, newspapers and journals published in various periods. Based on these data, the researcher was in a good position to make a generalization towards data analysis.

### **3.7 Primary Data Collection Methods**

In this research, data was collected using three methods of data collection, which were questionnaires, interviews and observation.

### **3.7.1 Questionnaires**

A questionnaire is simply a tool for collecting and recording information about a particular issue of interest. It is mainly made up of a list of questions, but should also include clear instructions and space for answers or administrative details. Questionnaires should always have a definite purpose that is related to the objectives of the research, and it needs to be clear from the outset how the findings will be used (Oppenheim, A. N. 1992). Thus, a questionnaire is a written list of questions, the answers to which are recorded by respondents. In a questionnaire respondents read the questions, interpret what is expected and then write down the answers (Ranjit, K. 2005).

Respondents were given questionnaires through self-administered techniques (Appendix I). The questionnaire method is appropriate to ensure immediate compliance from respondents. Questionnaires consisted of questions generated from the research objectives. Questions were both, open and closed forms to enable the researcher make both quantitative and qualitative analysis. Open questions were applied so that respondents can answer in detail and can qualify and clarify responses and promote self-expression, and richness of details, adequate answers and unanticipated findings from respondents. Closed questions were used to obtain data and assess a respondent's opinions or attitudes through asking specific information.

Some of the basic information collected in the questionnaires were services that are offered to the Victims of Violence Against Children, number of VAC incidences that are reported, categories of children are mostly affected, and mentioning categories of major perpetrators of VAC in the municipality.



Questionnaires were applied to .4 In Charges of health facilities, 3 Social Welfare Staff, 10 Ward Executive Officers and 2 Police Gender And Children Desks Officers. The questionnaires were distributed to them and were asked to fill them in a one week time, and later they were collected.

### **3.7.2 Interviews**

Interviewing (Appendix II) is a way to collect data as well as to gain knowledge from individuals (Kvale, 1996). The reasons to use interviews are such that, there is a need to attain highly personalized data which allows probing and allows those with difficulties with written language to respond, (Gray, 2004). This research applied semi-structured interviews to collect primary data. Semi-structured interviews are the order in which various topics are dealt with and the wording of the questions is left to the interviewer's discretion (Corbetta, 2003). Within each topic, the interviewer was free to conduct the conversation as he thinks fit, to ask the questions he deems appropriate in the words he considers best, to give explanation and ask for clarification if the answer was not clear.

Interviews gave the researcher an opportunity to probe views and opinions from the respondents. Probing is a way for the interview to explore new paths which were not initially considered (Gray, 2004). The strengths of semi-structured interviews are that the researcher can prompt and probe deeper into the given situation. Interview was applied to 20 Teachers, 20 Children, 2 Lawyers, 20 Parents/Guardians and 3 Caregivers in Children Homes; because of the nature of this category, which would be difficult to apply a different method like a questionnaire. The information gathered through this method focused on answering research questions. The respondents focused to be

interviewed were many compared to those who filled the questionnaires, therefore it took 10 days to complete the interview. The respondents were approached and the researcher explained the purpose of the study as research ethics are concerned.

### **3.7.3 Observation**

Gorman and Clayton(2002) define observation studies as those that “involve the systematic recording of observable phenomena or behavior in a natural setting”. Observational data usually consists of detailed information about particular groups or situations. This kind of data can fill out and provide a deeper, richer, understanding than survey work, which tends to produce less detailed information about a larger number of people. It captures the natural social context in which persons’ behaviour occurs. In this study, observation method was applied to children to observe signs of physical or emotional violence. Moreover, this method was applied to observe how the relevant officers deal with VAC related cases in their offices that is, Social Welfare Offices and Police Gender Desks.

### **3.8 Data Analysis and Presentation**

Data analysis is the examination or studying something closely to understand it better or discover something from it. Data analysis refers to examining what has been collected in a survey or experiment and making deductions and inferences (Kombo and Tromp, 2008). It involves uncovering underlying structure, extracting important variables detecting any anomalies and testing any underlying assumptions. In this research, all data were analyzed through qualitative and quantitative in the way that; perception from interviews were simply explained and interpreted in words from what have been found out during interviews and observation, and also subjecting data to statistical

procedures. In brief, analytical techniques, which were used are narrative; thematic analysis and content analysis whereby the researcher interpreted the results in words and recorded information of findings. Data analysis relied upon 5 criteria of relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, results/impact and sustainability of the findings. The study also focused on a the number of issues such as kinds of VAC occurring in the community, actions taken by relevant authorizes, role of guardians and parents concerning VAC, cases that are being dealt with, and general awareness about VAC to various community members.

Results have been presented in charts, texts and tables. Results included information about the data sources used. Hence, data have been presented in statistical ways such as number and percentages to convey the information; while qualitative data analysis focused on research questions, independent variables in formulating conclusions that can be used in decision making in future situation. The relationship between independent variables and dependent variables were measured. Data interpretation has been done by determining the significance of all important information collected in the process of data collection.

### **3.9 Instrument Validity and Reliability**

The scores only have meaning if they measure what they are supposed to measure (valid) and do so with accuracy and consistency (reliability). Evaluating whether data are reliable and valid is a key element in applying research findings. If the results of a study are not deemed to be valid then they are meaningless to the study. If it does not measure what is supposed measure then the results cannot be used to answer the research question, which is the main aim of the study(Gregory, 1992). There are two

main types of validity, internal and external. Internal validity refers to the validity of the measurement and test itself, whereas external validity refers to the ability to generalize the findings to the target population. Both are very important in analyzing the appropriateness, meaningfulness and usefulness of a research study.

On the other hand, reliability is the consistency of results, once and when the experiment is replicated under the same conditions. In other words, reliability is the extent to which measurements are repeatable when different persons perform the measurements, on different occasions, under different conditions, with supposedly alternative instruments, which measure the same thing. In sum, Validity means that, correct procedures have been applied to find answers to a question. Reliability refers to the quality of a measurement procedure that provides repeatability and accuracy (Ranjit, K. 2005).

Thus, data in this study has been gathered through questionnaires, interviews and observation. The validity and liability of the three data collection methods were proper depending on the nature of this research. For instance it could be easier to interview a child who is a victim of VAC instead of giving questionnaire to fill. In this research, factors that influenced the degree of reliability included researcher's (or observer) human error, and once the research participants change in some way as a result of being busy with other responsibilities or tiredness which leads to reduced physical/mental performance. These participant's changes can create error that reduces the reliability (That is, consistency or stability) of data. To ensure that reliability was maintained, all the mentioned factors were avoided through the use of tireless data collection tools and observing time during data collection procedures.

### **3.10 Ethical Considerations**

Conducting research requires not only expertise and diligence, but also honesty and integrity. This was done to recognize and protect the rights of respondents. An ethical consideration was based on the rights to self-determination, anonymity, and confidentiality and informed consent. An introductory letter for conducting research was obtained from the Open University of Tanzania and was presented to Tabora Municipal Authority and a written permission to conduct the research study was obtained from the mentioned authority. Respondents were informed of their rights to voluntarily consent or decline to participate, and to withdraw participation at any time without penalty.

### **3.11 Chapter Summary**

This chapter has looked upon the study area where this research was conducted. The chapter also analyzed research design and research methodology and target population. Moreover the chapter showed Sampling Procedures and Techniques, which were applied to this work. It also indicates the sampling design, sample size, data collection methods, data analysis and presentation, validity and reliability issues and finally the ethical considerations.

## **CHAPTER FOUR**

### **RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION**

#### **4.1 Introduction**

The chapter presents the findings of the study according to the objectives. The findings are presented through simple statistical methods such as frequencies and percentages, which are presented in tables and pie charts. The chapter also presents socio-demographic characteristics of respondents including age and sex distribution and marital status. The chapter also presents the results and the discussion on general awareness to Violence against Children, causes of VAC in Tabora Municipality. It further presents the effectiveness of the current institutional structures and strategies used to fight VAC as per objectives of this research.

#### **4.2 Socio-Demographic Characteristics of Respondents**

This part of the study presents information on socio-demographic information of the respondents with focus on age, sex, marital status and level of education.

##### **4.2.1 Age of the Respondents**

Age distribution of respondents is presented in Table 4.1. There were five age categories of respondents as shown in the Table 4.1. The age group of the children dominates other age groups by having large number of respondents because, this group was the center of attention in this study in order to capture the way VAC affects them in various ways. The researcher interviewed the age group of 6-17 because some of them were expected to be at school, and experience different kinds of VAC compared to those who are out of school. Other categories of ages were adults and are showed in the Table 4.1.

##### **Table 4.1: Age of the Respondents**

<b>Age category</b>	<b>Frequencies</b>	<b>Percentages</b>
6-17	20	23.8
18-24	18	21.4
25-35	21	25
36-45	16	19
46-60	9	10.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Field Survey(2016)

#### **4.2.2 Sex of the Respondents**

Sex distribution of the respondents is presented in Table 4.2 whereby female dominated by 64% and male 36%. This shows that, there were more female respondents than male. Female respondents were many because, this category of respondents was more likely to be found dealing with children than males. However, it was found that, female children were more likely to be affected by VAC than male children.

**Table 4.2: Sex of the Respondents**

<b>Sex</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Male	30	36
Female	54	64
<b>Total</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Field Survey(2016)

#### **4.2.3 Marital Status of the Respondents**

In this study, the research finding shows that, 39.2% of the respondents were single, 29.7% were married while 29% were separated and 4.7% were widows/widower. This question was asked to investigate how marital status has impacts against VAC such as

child marriages. It was noted that, among the 20 children interviewed 2 of them were married and got separated from their partners since they were not matured enough to handle marriage affairs due to their age. On the other side, children from the families, which were separated experienced more VAC than those who are present in marriage families. As a according to the National Costed Plan of Action II, one of the category of children who at risk to be vulnerable, are the children who are living and working in the street who are the result of separated families.

**Table 4.3: Marital Status of the Respondents**

<b>Marital status</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Single	33	39.2
Married	25	29.7
Separated	22	26
Widow/Widower	4	4.7
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Field Survey (2016)

#### **4.2.4 Education of the Respondents**

Table 4.4 presents level of education of the respondents. The research findings revealed that, non-educated respondents were 10.7%, certificate level were 44%, diploma 35.7%, bachelor 7.1 and masters were 2.3%. The study revealed that, categories of “none educated” and “certificate” had little capacity to respond against VAC than the rest of the groups. This is because some of them were children which did not have the opportunity to advance their level of education due to various reasons such as family separation, and so on. while others were adults who cannot respond properly against VAC and report cases to relevant authorities.

**Table 4.4: Education of the Respondents**

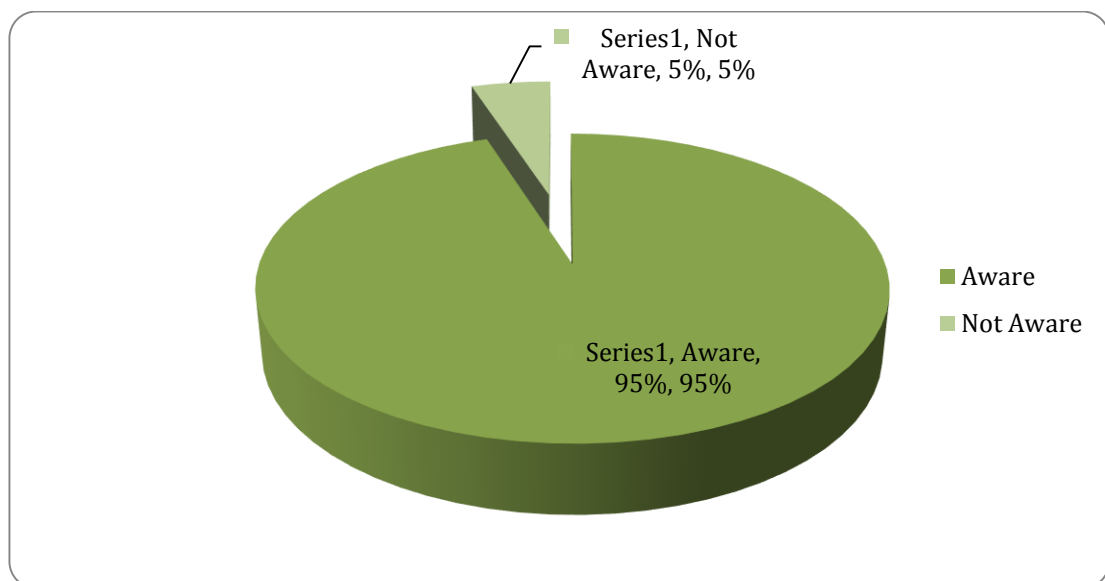


Education level	Frequency	Percentage
None educated	9	10.7
Certificate	37	44
Diploma	30	35.7
Bachelor	6	7.1
Masters	2	2.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Field survey (2016)

#### 4.3 Awareness of the Respondents on Violence Against Children

The findings revealed that, 95% of respondents were aware about VAC and only 5% were somehow ignorance about VAC (Figure 4.1). For those who were aware about VAC, were able to mention at least four types of VAC, as asked in the study. For adult respondents, about 90% admitted that, they witnessed VAC in different circumstances in the daily life. On the other hand, 98% of children were affected by VAC in one or another setting.



**Figure 4.1: Awareness of VAC among Respondents**

Source: Field Survey (2016)

The common VAC events mentioned were physical violence which was mentioned by 60 % of the respondents, 25% of respondents mentioned psychological violence (including bad labeling to children, child abandonment); 10% of respondents mentioned sexual violence and 5% child labour. Generally, the study found that, ignorance on VAC was one of the causes of VAC. Some people like parents and guardians sometimes do not know whether the actions they perform against children are violent, for instance, engaging children to economic activities like selling of fruits instead sending them to school, over punishment, since they deprive some child's basic rights.

The extent of awareness goes further to reported case, for instance those who have experienced childhood sexual violence told anyone about it, sought services, or received services – as reported by 13 to 24 year olds who experienced childhood sexual violence (Tanzania Violence against Children Survey, 2009).

#### **4.4 Causes of VAC in Tabora Municipality**

Respondents were asked to state the reasons for the continued VAC in Tabora Municipality. It was noted that, all the reasons stated by respondents were generally based on social factors 40%, cultural factors 43%, economic factors 12% and the weaknesses in legal setting 5%. Categorically, the factors can be analyzed in detail below.

##### **4.4.1 Social Factors Contributing to Persistence of VAC**

The research findings revealed that, VAC has been caused by various social factors (Table 4.5) Respondents mentioned these factors which, include family breakdowns

(50%), irresponsibility of parents to care for their children (30%), child interaction with close relatives (10%), and lack of community- based interventions against VAC (10%).

**Table 4.5: Social Factors Leading to VAC**

<b>Social factors</b>	<b>Frequencies</b>	<b>Percentages</b>
Family break-down	42	50
Irresponsible parents/guardians	25	30
Child interaction with close relatives	8	10
Lack of community- based interventions against VAC	8	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Field survey (2016)

Family breakdown was mentioned by 50 % respondents as one of the major contributing factor towards VAC. Once parents separate from one another, the children are sometimes left with no close supervision as result they become victims of violence. Some of children go to live and work in the streets where they take care of themselves. Some of them become raped and given hard work compared to their age.

One of the respondents had the following to narrate:

*“.....one of the families in our street faced problems last three months after the father abandoned his family due to drunkenness. The family lacked basic needs, and the children stopped going to school because of lacking scholastic materials....two of his children opted to go and work in the streets whereas last week we heard that one of them was raped by the unknown people.....”* (Key Informant Interview with a Parent at Ng’ambo Ward, February, 2016)

Irresponsibility of Parents to care for their children was another cause of VAC which was mentioned by 30% of respondents. It was revealed that, some of parents are not responsible to care for their children properly especially not fulfilling some basic needs to the children. This has led some children go to work in the small enterprises around

the municipality with little payments where they meet with various abusive circumstances.

One of the children said:

*.....My father had another woman in town...he used to leave us without food.....Thus, I decided to come here at the bus stand to wash cars...I actually left school since last year.....”*(Key Informant Interview with a child at Gongoni Ward, February, 2016)

Child interaction with close relatives is another social factor mentioned by 10% of respondents contributing to VAC. The respondents mentioned it to be the reason since some of them experienced incidences of rape by close relatives such as uncles and fathers in law. They explained that, this has been happening once the parents are out for work and leave the children with these kinds of guests at home. This is similar to the findings from the National VAC Study, which revealed that, relatives and neighbors are emotionally abusive; and almost 80% of Tanzanian girls and 65% of boys who experience emotional violence report a relative as their primary abuser (Tanzania National Study on Violence Against Children Report, 2011). The Sexual Offences Special Provisions Act (SOSPA) provides a stiff punishment, 30 years, for perpetrators of rape, and the right of compensation to for GBV victims. However, a review in 2012 showed the law had not been reviewed in more than a decade (Lessons from the Gender-Based Violence Initiative In Tanzania, April 2016).

However, 10% of respondents mentioned lack of community based interventions, as another cause of VAC. Respondents said that, some people do not consider someone's child as his. Thus community is also not very much responsible for what is happening to someone's child. The modernization has broken traditional systems of child

protection especially in the urban areas, Tabora Municipality being one of them. Therefore, once VAC occurs, some community members perceive it as if it is the responsibility of a particular child and sometimes is never taken as community issue. The outcome of this is that community cannot formulate joint strategies to overcome the problem.

One of the respondents said that....

*“.....I live in a rented house, I witnessed one man who had a relationship with a 14 years girl for about 3 months. Once I wanted to inform the police gender desk, my neighbors told me that it was none of my business since the girl is grown up...but I secretly decided to go to the police and the man was arrested for the crime.....”*(Key Informant Interview with a Parent at Ng’ambo Ward, February, 2016)

#### **4.4.2 Cultural Factors**

Cultural factors were also pronounced by 43% respondents as contributing to the VAC in the municipality. The common type of VAC in this area is underage pregnancies. The Sexual Offences Special Provisions Act of 1998 pronounces this act as rape. The Tabora regional hospital data for the year 2014/15 at the Tabora municipal showed that, about 30% of deliveries were below 18 years of age (RHMT Tabora 2014). This means that, child marriage is very high due cultural factors. The respondents stipulated that, some girls get married below 18 years soon after they complete primary education. As a result, this contributes to maternal mortality by 106 by the year 2015 regional wise due to complexes happen during delivery (RHMT Tabora 2014). Child marriage has been pronounced to be very common in the municipality and its suburbs.

Child Development Policy of 2008 accounts for customs that allow marriages in particular for girls to get married in their early years. It stipulates that, poverty and some

wrongheaded customs and norms cause an increase in early marriages. As a result, girl children have been facing problems such as reproductive complications, and intellectual and mental inadequacies, which are needed in sustaining and withstanding marriage roles (Child Development Policy Tanzania Second Edition March, 2008). The results indicate that, girls are mostly affected on cases like rape, underage pregnancies and child marriages. The reasons, which have been outlined are that, girls are most vulnerable to these types of VAC due to their gender. Moreover, polygamist traditional practices make girls to be married before they attain the age of 18.

The Law of Marriage Act of 1971 still permits early marriage for a girl child. That is, it allows girls to be married at the age of 15 years provided their parents, specifically, the father or in his absence the mother or any other relative in her absence, have consented to the said marriage. This is clearly against the recently enacted law of the Child Act of 2009, which defines a child as a person whose age is below 18 years. As for Tanzanian context, a study conducted in Tanzania on arranged marriages in Tarime, Mara Region and Jambiani in Zanzibar showed that, polygamy is widely practiced, women tend to be married early to older men and such marriages tended to be arranged by families.

The effects of this practice include the older being jealousy, controlling and accusatory of the young wives for being unfaithful to the marriage (TAWLA, 2014). However, the National Cultural Policy of 1997 does not address itself to those traditions and customs that are harmful and violates the fundamental freedoms and rights of people including early marriages, polygamy, payment of bride wealth/price, discriminatory inheritance laws and practices of which have negative implications to the wellbeing of children

(TAWLA, 2014). When investigating the impact of the cultural factors that contribute to the cause of VAC.

One respondent raised that:

*“.....My father in law took a bride price last year for his daughter who was 16 years. The girl conceived few days after the traditional marriage, but as a result, the girl faced a critical delivery complications while she was giving birth at the health center because her abdomen was not matured enough to allow the infant to pass out. As a result she experienced very high bleeding and at the end she died..... (Crying).....”* (Key Informant Interview with a parent at Isevy Ward, February, 2016).

Therefore, traditions and customs of certain tribes perceive that, once the girl has entered adulthood, then it is the proper time to be married even though she has not attained the age of 18. In Tabora, certain tribes have the tendency of paying the bride price such as cows to get a young virgin girl for marriage. According to the Tanzania Ministry of Health, Tabora ranks a second region in child marriages by 49% country wise.

#### **4.4.3 Economic Factors for VAC**

Twelve percent (12%) of respondents mentioned that, economic causes are mainly contributed by family poverty which pushes children to become bread earners assisting their parents and guardians. They also stated that, VAC happens when children are exploited in occupations including domestic chores, in gravel extraction in some wards especially at Ng'ambo Ward, in prostitution, and in petty vending in town. These dangerous occupations affect the said children in their health aspect and in their growth and development, which leads to stunting and also denying them their basic rights including the right to education and training.

Observation has been made at the main bus stand, gravel extraction sites and at the main market where children have been doing economic activities above. The Child Development Policy of 2008 call for the Government to lay down a coordinated system which will ensure that laws concerned with the exploitation of children are understood by average citizens and supervised upon appropriately. In the report on child abuse by the Commission for Human Rights and Good Governance, out of 308 cases, 84 were cases involved abandonment. Main causes of abandonment were highlighted to be economic hardship, matrimonial problems, death of parents and poor education (Tanzania Child Rights Status Report, 2013).

The study also gathered data from the relevant documents so as to supplement the study findings on VAC. The studies which were organized and reviewed were; *The National Costed Plan of Action for Most Vulnerable Children (NCPAII)* and *the The Law of Marriage Act of 1971*. The NCPA II (2013 -2017) has been developed to provide measures and strategies to reach the most vulnerable children. However, it can be considered as partly successful. Although it was designed as a planning tool to be used by all districts it is difficult to roll out the implementation of the Plan because of the limited resources provided to identify all Most Vulnerable Children in the Municipality. The Statistics present at the Municipality have not been updated since 2012. This makes it difficult to capture comprehensive statistical data for the MVCs and VAC, which could be used to address the problem.

The review of Marriage Act of 1971 (LMA) is conflicting with the Law of the Child Act, of which in Section 4 (1) LCA defines a child as any person below the age of 18 and emphasizes that, the best interest of the child shall prevail in all matters concerning

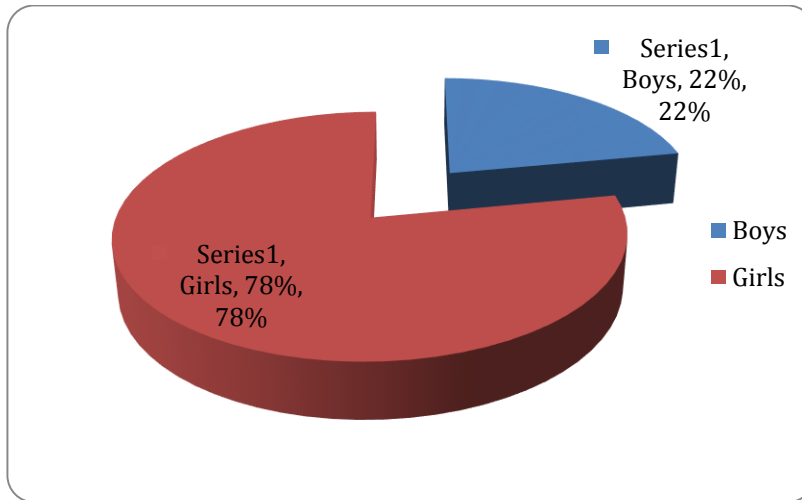


children. However, the Law of Marriage Act of 1971 still makes reference to marriage at the age of 14 and 15 years for a girl child. In a context where girl sexual abuse and early marriages is a common, this provision compromises the best interest of the child principle. Concerns regarding this particular provision of the LMA have been made by CSOs on their own accord and through the Law Reform Commission, but the situation has not changed (Tanzania Child Rights Status Report, 2013). This is still used as a loophole for some parents to practice child marriage in the Municipality. Concerns regarding Marriage Act have been made through the Law Reform Commission, but the situation has not changed.

#### **4.5 Impacts of VAC**

This section looked upon the impacts of VAC to girls and boys in order to find out the reasons and the type of gender that is mostly affected by VAC in the Municipality. The results show that, 78% of the reported cases involve girls while the rest 22% are for boys. The research findings also shows that, children who are living and working in the streets and orphans, are mostly vulnerable to violence because they lack parental/caregiver's care.

Generally, parents said that, girls are mostly affected because of the sex. Most are rapped or touched their body parts by men without their consent. They are also the victims of early marriages than boys. Respondents from the health facilities commented that, about 90% of VAC related cases reported to the hospitals, involve girls in which are rape and complications during delivery once they have underage pregnancies.



**Figure 4.2: Comparative Impacts of VAC between Girls and Boys Children**

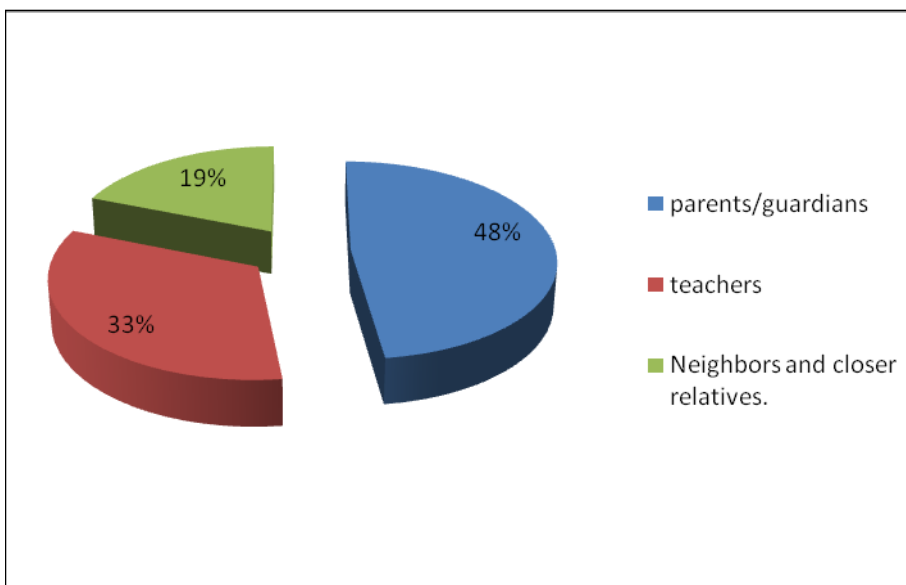
Source: Field Survey, 2016

#### 4.6 Perpetrators of VAC in the Municipality

The research also wanted to find out the perpetrators of VAC in Tabora Municipality. The responses from children have shown that, the major perpetrators of VAC are the parents/guardians and teachers, in which they have been punished with denial to food, strikes, burning of their body parts and bad labeling to children. The children living and working in the streets mentioned that, the major perpetrators for them are the people who get around with them in the streets. The children in the streets have outlined some violence done against them to include such things as rape, working without pay, bad labeling, beatings and being involved in criminal offences. Statistically, the results have shown that, 48% of perpetrators are parents/guardians and teachers uncounted 33% while 19% are other people like neighbors and closer relatives (Figure 4.3).

Some of the parents in this study said that, they also witness many incidences of VAC in their neighborhoods. They said that, some of the parents over punish their children and deny them food, and so on. Once they are in fault. Most patents have no options on

the alternative punishment, which could modify child's behavior. Other stakeholders like health workers in the health facilities, lawyers and social welfare officers commented that; teachers and parents should think of educating and being positive to child care instead of becoming perpetrators themselves while thinking that, they are correcting the child, while in the sense they are not.



**Figure 4.3: Major of Perpetrators of VAC in the Municipality**

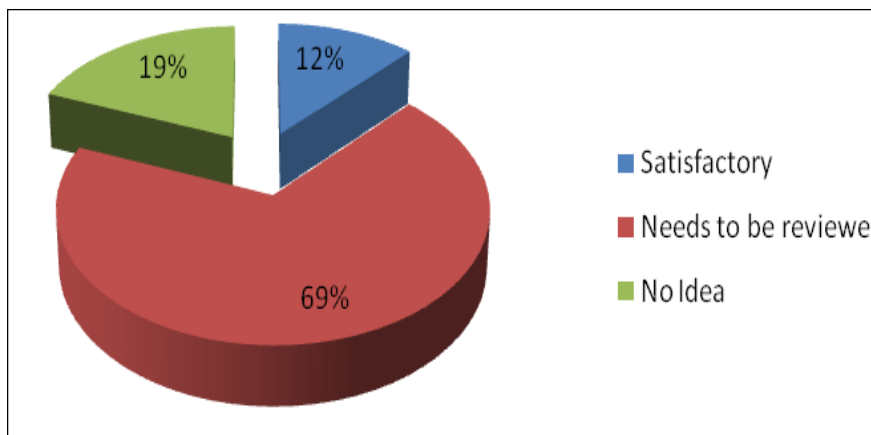
Source: Field Survey (2016)

#### **4.7 Effectiveness of the Institutional Structures and Strategies used to Fight**

##### **VAC**

One of the objectives of this study was to assess the effectiveness of the existing institutional structures and strategies used to fight VAC in Tabora Municipality. The institutions focused were those dealing with VAC such as the Police, Social Welfare Unit, and Health Facilities such as dispensaries, and so on, and Legal Institutions such as paralegal centers; the responses for this question had diverse answers in three categories. 12% of the respondents said that, the current institutional arrangements are

proper but the only thing need to be addressed is the accountability of the officers in the mentioned institutions especially on issues that concern corruption, settling VAC issues timely, good language to the victims of VAC and fasten referrals when need arises. However, 69% called upon the review of the current setup to increase effectiveness. This category of respondents proposed that, the Social Welfare Officers in the District councils are placed under the Health Department rather than Community Development department because to the greatest extent social workers perform health related issues. The third category of respondents which accounted for 19% of respondents was not very much sure about the functioning of current structures therefore they had no further proposal for VAC institutional setup.



**Figure 4.4: Opinions on the Current VAC Institutional Setup**

**Source:** Field Survey (2016)

The information in Figure 4.4 indicates that, something needs to be done to educate the 12% of people with no idea of the functioning of the VAC system in the municipality. This category means that, many people do not know exactly where to report the incidences once they occur. All stakeholders dealing with VAC need to have special educational programs in the local radio stations for mass education. The study also indicates that, the current institutional setup do not yield the expected results as

expected since the system is faced with various challenges such corruption, poor working environment of the staff and untimely response to VAC due to lack of accountability. Proper functioning of the VAC institutions in the municipality would lead to the proper implementation of the Child Development Policy of 2008 in strengthening children's forums such Junior councils and platforms at all levels; and moreover to coordinate the enforcement of laws, regulations and rules on child welfare, development and rights at Family, Village, Ward and District levels. Other tasks would be to prepare strategies and programs protecting children against violence.

However, 69% of the respondents proposed for the establishment of the VAC - One Stop Center at the Health facilities. The discussion here is that, establishment of the One Stop Centers is very expensive since it has to follow certain standards such as presence of the premises with at least 3 rooms, furniture, and documentation system.

On the other hand, as according to the Regional Social Welfare Report of 2014/2015 indicates that, the region is in the process of establishment of the One Stop Center at the regional hospital. The center shall have a collection of such officers from the Police Gender Desk, Social Welfare Officer and a Doctor. Therefore, all cases relating to VAC and gender based violence would be reported directly to the One Stop Center and all medical and psychological issues done at once. The report on the Lessons from the Gender Based Violence Initiative in Tanzania April, 2016 also appreciated the establishment the One-stop centers in four regions. In Dar es Salaam and Mwanza, one-stop centers were established in public hospitals; in Iringa and Mbeya, one-stop centers were established in police dispensaries. Partners discussed the positive and negative

aspects of each model. Most saw the health facility as the ideal one-stop center location because of the availability of more advanced health services there.

Alternatively to the establishment of the One Stop Center, The Report on Lessons from the Gender Based Violence Initiative in Tanzania proposes the police dispensaries to be the alternative to One Stop Center, because that is where most GBV survivors first report. Police dispensaries also typically had more space available, which partners implementing the model saw as a key contributing factor. (Lessons from the Gender Based Violence Initiative in Tanzania April, 2016). Although the reform regarding Police Form Number Three (PF.3) has eased the cumbersome and victim unfriendly procedure for treatment of the GBV, the requirement to be filled by a medical officer at a government facility is currently a serious limitation because the government health facilities are fewer and widely spaced. This creates a constraint of transport charges to hire a taxi to reach the said facility. Therefore, the establishment of the One Stop centers will end up these constrains (TAWLA, 2014).

Furthermore, the improvement of the current VAC institutions would benefit the Children (Junior) Councils at the Municipal level. The Municipal through social welfare unit will make it easier to patronage children councils to operate. The children/junior councils are the forums that facilitate peer education on VAC among children themselves. Since its establishment in early 2014, the operationalisation of these councils is not well managed by the officers responsible.

#### **4.8 Measures to Control VAC in Tabora Municipality**

Ninety five percent (95%) of respondents said that, there should be a well-organized chain of referral between all actors dealing with VAC. What was observed from the

responses is that, these actors act independently rather than in cooperatively. All the institutions dealing with VAC should work interdependently so that referral system is fasten and strengthened. This will facilitate, enable and fasten referrals related to VAC in the community. Moreover, it will facilitate the accessibility and proper utilization of limited resources in dealing with VAC cases such as finances, legal aid, temporal shelter, and psychological support to the victims. However, it would enable Comprehensive and specialized medical services and follow up are available to children who have suffered violence and abuse.

#### **4.9 Discussion of the Findings**

The findings from this study have revealed that, VAC is still a problem in Tabora municipality and measures have to be taken to address the problem. To find out the causes of VAC, the study findings have shown that, it is being contributed by many factors such as social, cultural and economic factors. Moreover, the weaknesses in some legal settings like the Law of Marriage of 1971, provides a room for child violence since it allows a girl to be married below the age of 18.

The socio-political rules and principles as proposed by Rawls in his theory of Social Justice provide for basic rights and duties to be assigned by the main political and social institutions, and thus they regulate the division of benefits arising from social cooperation (Rawls, 2003). This theory is in line with the findings of this study because the recommendations on the abolition of VAC in the municipality are mostly based on the proper cooperation of the socio-political structures in order to fulfill the essence of social justice.

In examining the effectiveness of the current institutional structures and strategies used to fight VAC, Rawls theory argues that, the society is conceived as a fair system of cooperation overtime from one generation to the next. To him, social justice is about ensuring the protection of equal access to liberties, rights, and opportunities as well as taking care of the least advantaged members of society. This study has shown that, 69% of respondents proposed for the review of the current institutional set up in order to create a fair system of cooperation in fighting VAC. Thus, besides the above proposals, commitment of the officers dealing with VAC is crucial. The officers need to serve the victims of VAC fairly and timely.

When evaluating measures and strategies to control violence against children, in his theory of Social Justice, Rawls (2003) pronounces that, rational, free people will agree to play rules under fair conditions and thus this agreement is necessary to assure social justice. Thus measures and strategies must be fair so as to yield the consistence and sustainable outcomes. To reach this end, the Child Development Policy of 2008 proposes to the Government to establish and strengthen a well coordinated system of child protection which will ensure that laws concerned with the exploitation of children are understood by average citizens and supervised upon, appropriately.

#### **4.10 Chapter Summary**

This chapter is the key chapter where research findings have been discussed. It analyzed socio-demographic characteristics of respondents, awareness of the respondents on violence against children, causes of VAC in Tabora municipality and factors contributing to persistence of VAC (social factors, cultural factors and economic factors). The chapter also discussed impacts of VAC, perpetrators of VAC in the



municipality, effectiveness of the institutional structures and strategies used to fight VAC, measures to control VAC in Tabora Municipality. The chapter finally, discussed the general findings resulted from this study.

## **CHAPTER FIVE**

### **CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

## **5.1 Introduction**

This is the last chapter for this study. It contains three parts, namely; the conclusion, summary and recommendations. The conclusion summarizes what has been found and discussed in chapter three; while the recommendations part presents the suggestions proposed basing on the findings identified in terms of weakness concerning VAC. Generally, this study was specifically focused on three objectives which were; to identify causes of violence against children in Tabora Municipality, to examine the effectiveness of the current institutional structures and strategies used to fight VAC and lastly, to evaluate measures and strategies to control violence against children in Tabora Municipality through giving recommendations on how VAC can be eliminated in the municipality. The study believes that, recommendations made here will contribute to the efforts geared towards elimination of VAC in the community.

## **5.2 Conclusion**

This study assessed the strategies to control violence against children in Tabora Municipality; Tabora Region, Tanzania. The study had three objectives which were; to identify causes of violence against children in Tabora Municipality, secondly to examine the effectiveness of the current institutional structures and strategies used to fight VAC and, third, to evaluate measures and strategies to control violence against children in Tabora Municipality. Data were collected using questionnaires, interviews, observation methods and documentary review.

The study revealed that, VAC has been caused by different factors such as social, cultural, economic factors. These factors are caused by the weaknesses in enforcing policies and legal setting. On social factors, respondents mentioned family breakdowns,

irresponsibility of parents to care for their children, child interaction with close relatives and lack of community- based interventions against VAC. On cultural factors, poverty and some wrongheaded customs and norms cause an increase in early marriages as a result, girl children have been facing problems such as reproductive complications, and intellectual and mental inadequacies which are needed in sustaining and withstanding marriage roles though the National Cultural Policy of 1997 is still silence on bad cultural practices.

While on economic factors, observation was made when children are exploited in occupations including domestic chores, in gravel extraction in some wards especially at Ng'ambo Ward, in prostitution, and in petty vending in town. These dangerous occupations affect the said children in their health aspect and in their growth and development, which leads to stunting and also denying their basic rights including the right for education and training. Other factors were associated with this situation like the weaknesses some of the legal documents like the Law of Marriage Act of 1971 which allows child marriages.

Different views were collected from 84 respondents who responded to asked questions as per the study objectives. Study results showed that, about 95% of respondents were aware about VAC and only 5% were not sure of which actions can be VAC. The findings have shown that, 48% of perpetrators are parents/guardians, 33% are teachers while 19% are other people like neighbors and closer relatives. This indicates that, VAC happens more at homes and schools rather than other places. Though 89% appreciate the efforts done by the government and other stakeholders in the fighting VAC, 69% of respondents said that the validity of the prevailing strategies in fighting VAC in the

Municipality needs to be reviewed to enable the prevailing structures to become more effective to safeguard children prosperity.

### **5.3 Recommendations**

#### **5.3.1 Recommendation for the Government**

Government should amend all conflicting legislations like the Law of Marriage Act of 1971 and also make the harmonization of other laws for protecting children. In order to reflect developments in the LCA, all child stakeholders should continue to advocate for, in particular, the amendment of the Law of Marriage Act of 1971, the Sexual Offences Special Provisions Act of 1998 and laws regarding Inheritance. It may also be necessary to assess critically the implementation of the provisions against child labour in both the Law of the Child Act and its regulation as well as the Employment Act.

The implementation of the National Costed Plan of Action for the Most Vulnerable Children (NCPA) should now utilize government resources rather than depending on donors. Though some progress has been made in the area of education and health but there are challenges related to the quality of service delivery and governance especially on issues concerning VAC and child protection. Thus, in order to ensure the quality and sustainability of child protection, the government through district councils should start budget for VAC interventions as has been directed in the planning guidelines.

#### **5.3.2 Recommendation for the Tabora Municipality**

- (i) The Municipal council needs to take immediate measures to register all children homes, supervise standards and close those not operating in accordance with the Children Homes Regulations of 2012. The municipality through Social Welfare

Officers should also take the lead in promoting reunification of children with their families as the guidelines provide. Where children are not unified with their families to reduce the possibility of violence against them once they take care of themselves.

- (ii) Responsible professionals within the municipal council need to collaborate with other private stakeholders to assess and evaluate children welfare in the municipality in making sure that VAC is totally eliminated in the municipality.
- (iii) In order of safeguard the children rights; there should be established child protection teams from the District to the Ward level so as to compliment the efforts done by the Most Vulnerable Children Committees established earlier. The team will be essential in sensitizing the community about VAC and taking immediate actions once an event occurs.

### **5.3.3 Recommendation for the Community**

It is recommended that, community based interventions should strengthen the protective factors and reduce societal acceptance of all forms of violence by letting the community know that violence against children is unacceptable and by educating them about the consequences of violence to children. All community leaders should take parts to education their people to bring an end to this plight.

### **5.4 Recommendation for Further Studies**

Though this study has focused on the assessment on the strategies to control violence against child, recommendations are made for the studies to be conducted in the future concerning the way violence against children can be eliminated at the household level

and at schools. The results of this study have shown that, 48% of perpetrators of VAC are parents/guardians, while teachers uncounted 33% and 19% are other people like neighbors and closer relatives. This means that, VAC occurs at homes and schools. Thus more studies have to be conducted and come up with proposals on how VAC can be abolished in those two settings.

### **5.5 Chapter Summary**

This is the concluding chapter of the whole study. The chapter provides for recommendations on how VAC can be managed through the central government, Tabora Municipality itself and at the community level. The chapter ends by recommending further studies in the fighting against VAC.

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## APPENDICES

### **Appendix I: Questionnaire for the Police Gender and Children Desks, Ward Executive Officers, Social Welfare Staff and in Charges of Health Facilities**

*All answers to these questions will be kept confidential, and will never be used for different purposes other than academic purposes. Your cooperation will be highly appreciated.*

### **Section One: Personal Particulars**

1. Age \_\_\_\_\_
  - (i) 18-24 ( )
  - (ii) 25-35 ( )
  - (iii) 36-45 ( )
  - (iv) 46-60 ( )
2. Sex \_\_\_\_\_
3. (i) Education level \_\_\_\_\_ (ii) Marital Status \_\_\_\_\_
4. Occupation \_\_\_\_\_
5. Working experience (duration) \_\_\_\_\_

### **Section Two: General Responses**

6. (i) In which category does your institution belong? Tick appropriately.
  - a. Police Gender Desk
  - b. Social Welfare Office
  - c. Legal Institution
  - d. Ward Office
  - e. Children Home
  - f. Health Facility
  - g. School

(ii) What kind of services does your institution offer to the Victims of Violence Against Children?

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7. List types VAC that are frequently reported at your office?

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(i) How many VAC incidences are reported to you monthly on the average?

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(ii) Which category of children are mostly affected? *Tick appropriate*

Girls ( ) Boys ( ) and why?

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7. To which kind of children do the events of violence occur mostly? *Tick*

*appropriate*

- a. Children living with their parents ( )
- b. Children living guardian ( )
- c. Children living and working in the streets ( )
- d. Children living under institutional care ( )
- e. Children in schools ( )
- e. Others.....(Please specify)

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8. Who are the main perpetrators of Violence Against Children in the Municipality?

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9. Which services do your institution offer in responding to VAC?

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10. Which institutions do you cooperate with, in fighting Violence Against Children ?

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11. Why the actions of VAC are still prevail in Tabora Municipality?

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12. Based on your experience in dealing with Violence against Children, do you think the government and other stakeholders are doing much to ensure child protection in the municipality?

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13. (i) Does your internal institutional set up enable you to fulfill your responsibilities in the

fight against VAC adequately?

Yes ( ) No ( )

(ii) If no, what needs to be improved ?

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14. (i) Do you think are the existing strategies in fighting violence against children help in the elimination of the incidences in the Municipality?

Yes ( ) No ( )

(ii). If no, what is the gap?

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15. Give suggestions to improve fight against Violence Against Children in the municipality

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**Thank you for your cooperation**

## **Appendix II: Interview Guide for the Lawyers**

*All answers to these questions will be kept confidential, and will never be used for different purposes other than academic purposes. Your cooperation will be highly appreciated.*

### **Section One: Personal Particulars**



16. Age\_\_\_\_\_

8 18-24 ( )

9 25-35 ( )

10 36-45 ( )

11 46-60 ( )

17. Sex\_\_\_\_\_

18. (i)Education level\_\_\_\_\_ (ii) Marital Status\_\_\_\_\_

19. Occupation\_\_\_\_\_

20. Working experience (duration)\_\_\_\_\_

### **Section Two: General Responses**

21. (i) In which category does your institution belong? Tick appropriately.

- a. Police Gender Desk
- b. Social Welfare Office
- c. Legal Institution
- d. Ward Office
- e. Children Home
- f. Health Facility
- g. School

(ii) What kind of services does your institution offer to the Victims of Violence

Against

Children?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

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22. List types VAC that are frequently reported at your office?

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---

23. (i) How many VAC incidences are reported to you monthly on the average?

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---

(ii) Which category of children are mostly affected? *Tick appropriate*

Girls ( ) Boys ( ) and why?

---

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---

---

---

To which kind of children do the events of violence occur mostly? *Tick appropriate*

- a. Children living with their parents ( )
- b. Children living guardian ( )
- c. Children living and working in the streets ( )
- d. Children living under institutional care ( )
- e. Children in schools ( )

e. Others.....(Please specify)

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24. Who are the main perpetrators of Violence Against Children in the Municipality?

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25. Which services do your institution offer in responding to VAC?

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26. Which institutions do you cooperate with, in fighting Violence Against Children ?

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27. Why are the actions of VAC still prevail in Tabora Municipality?

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28. Based on your experience in dealing with Violence against Children, do you think the government and other stakeholders are doing much to ensure child protection in the municipality?

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29 (i) Does your internal institutional set up enable you to fulfill your responsibilities in the fight against VAC adequately?

Yes ( ) No ( )

(ii) If no, what needs to be improved ?

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30 (i) Do you think are the existing strategies in fighting violence against children help in the elimination of the incidences in the Municipality?

Yes ( ) No ( )

(ii). If no, what is the gap?

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31 Give suggestions to improve fight against Violence Against Children in the municipality

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**Thank you for your cooperation**

**Appendix III: Interview Guide for Children**

All answers to these questions will be kept confidential, and will never be used for different purposes other than academic purposes. Your cooperation will be highly appreciated.

**Section One: Personal Particulars**

1. Age

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Sex Male ( ) Female ( )

3. (i)Education level? \_\_\_\_\_(ii) Marital Status \_\_\_\_\_

4. Whom are you living with?

\_\_\_\_\_

**Section Two: General responses**

5. What do you know about VAC?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

6. Mention any kind of VAC you know

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

7. Have you ever experienced any form of violence?

Yes ( ) No ( )

(i)If yes, mention type of VAC experienced

\_\_\_\_\_

(ii)How many times were you abused?

\_\_\_\_\_

8. Where did you report the incidence? (Yes) (No)

If yes, where? And if No why?

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9. Were you helped?

Yes ( ) No ( )

If No, why? If Yes How?

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10. Who was the perpetrator the event?

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11. Please mention relevant authorities you know which fight against child violence?

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12. (i) Which place is safe for you to stay?

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(ii) Why?

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13. Suggest ways to improve fight against child violence in your environment.

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**Thank you for your cooperation**

**Appendix IV: Interview Guide for Teachers, Parents/Guardians and Caregivers**

All answers to these questions will be kept confidential, and will never be used for different purposes other than academic purposes. Your cooperation will be highly appreciated.

**Section One: Personal Particulars**



1. Age \_\_\_\_\_
  - (i) 18-24 ( )
  - (ii) 25-35 ( )
  - (iii) 36-45 ( )
  - (iv) 46-60 ( )
  
2. (i) Sex     Male ( )    Female ( ) (ii) Marital Status \_\_\_\_\_  
(iii) Education level \_\_\_\_\_
  
3. Kind of work
  - (i) Teacher
  - (ii) Parent/Caregiver
  - (iii) Caregiver in the children Home

**Section Two: General responses**

4. What do you know about VAC?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
  
5. Mention any kind of VAC you know  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
  
6. Have you ever witnessed any kind of VAC at your setting?  
Yes ( ) No ( ) If yes, what kind of VAC?

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7. Mention reasons which led to the incidence

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Where did you report the incidence?

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8. Were you helped?

Yes ( ) No ( )

If No, why? If Yes How?

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Who was the perpetrator?

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9. Please mention relevant authorities you know which fight against child violence?

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10. (i) Do you think are the existing strategies in fighting violence against children help in the elimination of the incidences in the Municipality?

Yes ( ) No ( )

(ii). If no, what is the gap?

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11. Suggest ways to improve fight against child violence in your environment.

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**Thank you for your cooperation**

**Appendix V: Observation Guide**

1. Setting
2. Category of child
3. Signs of Violence Against Children observed

4. Number of Children undergoing VAC observed

Male ( )

Female ( )

5. Child's reaction to VAC

6. Perpetrators of VAC

**Appendix VI: Research Clearance Letters**

**THE OPEN UNIVERSITY OF TANZANIA**

**DIRECTORATE OF RESEARCH, PUBLICATIONS AND  
POSTGRADUATE STUDIES**

P.O. Box23409  
Dar es Salaam,Tanzania  
<http://www.out.ac.tz>



26<sup>th</sup> December,2015

The District Commissioner,  
Tabora District,  
P.O. BOX 30,  
**TABORA.**

**RE: RESEARCH CLEARANCE**

This is to certify that **Mr. BARAKA PASCAL MAKONA** has been granted permission to conduct research on “**An Assessment of the Strategies to Control Violence Against Children in Tabora Municipality in Tabora Region**” to conduct research in **Tabora Municipality in Tabora Region** in connection with his research. This is in accordance with the Government circular letter Ref. No. MPEC/R/10/1 dated 4<sup>th</sup> July, 1980; the Vice Chancellor was empowered to issue research clearance to the staff and students of the University on behalf of the Government and the Tanzania Commission for Science and Technology, a successor organization to UTAFITI.

This permission is granted for the period between **26<sup>th</sup> December 2015** to **16<sup>th</sup> February, 2016**. We thank you in advance for your cooperation and facilitation of this research activity.

Yours sincerely,

**Prof. Hossea Rwegoshora**

For: VICECHANCELLOR

THE OPEN UNIVERSITY OF TANZANIA

**JAMHURI YA MUUNGANO WA TANZANIA  
OFISI YA RAIS  
TAWALA ZA MIKOA NA SERIKALI ZA MITAA**

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**Tafadhali Unapojibu Taja:**  
Kumb. Na. R.20/30VOL II/193



Ofisi ya Mkuu Wilaya,  
S.L.P. 30,

**Tabora.**

5 Januari 2016

**KWA TAASISI/ MTU YEYOTE ANAYEHUSIKA**

**YAH: KIBALI CHA KUFANYA UTAFITI KWA BW. BARAKA PASCAL  
MAKONA**

Tafadhali husika na somo hapo juu.

Napenda kukujulisha, **Kibali** kimetolewa na ninamtambulisha kwako  
**BW. BARAKA PASCAL MAKONA ambaye** ni mwanafunzi wa Chuo Kikuu  
Huria cha Tanzania.

Bw. Baraka Pascal Makona anahitaji taarifa (data) muhimu kutoka kwako kwa ajili  
ya utfiti wake anaoufanya unaohusu **“TATHMINI YA MIKAKATI YA  
KUPAMBANA NA UKATILI DHIDI YA WATOTO KATIKA MANISPAA  
YA TABORA”**.

Tafadhali unaombwa umpe ushirikiano aweze kukamilisha adhima yake.

Natanguliza shukrani.

Siame, Mathias M.  
**Kny: KATIBU TAWALA WILAYA  
TABORA**

**KATIBU TAWALA WILAYA  
TABORA.**