EXAMINATION OF COMMUNITY MEMBERS' CONTRIBUTION ON CHILD PROTECTION IN TANZANIA: A CASE OF MAKOLE WARD IN DODOMA CITY

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CERTIFICATION

The undersigned certifies that she has read and hereby recommends for acceptance by the Open University of Tanzania a dissertation entitled: ***"Examination of Community Members' Contribution on Child Protection in Tanzania: A Case of Makole Ward in Dodoma City".*** 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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DECLARATION

I, **Asia Waziri Namamba,** declare that, the work presented in this dissertation is original. It has never been presented to any other University or Institution. Where other people's works have been used, references have been provided. It is in this regard that I declare this work as originally mine. It is hereby presented in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Social Work of The Open University of Tanzania.

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Signature

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Date

DEDICATION

This work is dedicated to my father the late Waziri Namamba and my lovely mother Mariam Waziri, who built a great foundation in my education which has made me who I am today. Also to my beloved husband, Mr. Amani R. Mashaka for great tolerance, love, care and support during hard time of my studies.

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ABSTRACT

This study titled "Examination of the Contribution of Community Members on Child Protection at Makole Ward in Dodoma" is guided by three specific objectives; to identify child protection initiatives available at Makole Ward; to explore the roles of community members on child protection initiatives and lastly to identify the challenges facing community members on child protection initiatives at Makole ward. Further, the study used a sample size of thirty research subjects, where 17 of them were female and 13 were male. Since no research exists in vacuum, this work was guided by System theory to address the above specific objectives. The study employed descriptive research design in order to harness qualitative information. The findings revealed that limited knowledge of child protection system was a noticeable factor among others that contributed heavily on the increase of child violence and abuse. Adding on, various subsystems, namely; parents, family, schools, religious leaders, neighbourhood were identified as a fundamental mechanism that should work to ensure the best interest of the children. The realization of child protection system cannot be recognized by government alone, it also requires the efforts of all stakeholders around all children. Therefore, the study concluded by arguing on the need for allowing all interested parties to join and cherish the effort of creating awareness of child protection systems and the role of each community member. Also, the Government is urged to make follow up on the child protection initiatives it has put in place and assessing their impact in reducing and /or eliminate violence and abuse among children. Hence, making improvement where necessary.

Keywords: *Concept of child, Child protection, Community members, Child protection initiative*

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
DAS	District Administration Secretary
DED	District Executive Director
GBV	Gender Based Violence
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
JC	Junior Councils
JJ	Juvenile Justice
LHRC	Legal Human Right Commission
MGDs	Millennium Development Goals
MoHCDEC	Ministry of Health, Community Development, Gender, Elderly and Children
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
NGO's	Non-Government Organizations
RAS	Regional Administrative Secretary's
REPOA	Research on Poverty Alleviation
TCRF	Tanzania Child Rights Status Reports.
TPFNet	Tanzania Police Female Network
UN	United Nations
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
UPE	Universal Primary Education
URT	United Republic of Tanzania
VAC	Violence against Children
VC	Vice Chancellor

WHO   World Health Organization

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1   Background to the Problem

The phrase "child protection" is considered good and advantageous particularly to child's development which is based on high ideals and standards (Skhosana, 2014). The world is therefore concerned of the wellbeing and safety of all children; this is taking into consideration of the increasing cases of violence and abuse globally. It is from this view, it can be said that community involvement in all efforts to protect children against maltreatment, abuse and violence does not need to be overemphasied. This has to be done by ensuring adequate protection services and structures exist and operate effectively at community levels. Moreover, at the community, is where adults and children are best placed to identify local protection issues and to develop the most appropriate solutions in cooperation with service providers (Save the Children, 2016). Furthermore, Terre des hommes (2011) noted that community involvement in child protection is vital in responding possible risks which otherwise when not dealt with earlier would negatively affect the welfare of children. It can be deduce that when child protection services are available and understood by all community members, children's welfare is improved (Domestic Abuse Act, 2021).

Exposing the magnitude of child abuse and violence, WHO (2020) noted that globally, about 1 billion children from the age of 2 to 17 years have experienced physical, sexual, or emotional violence or neglect in their past years. It is from the

view that, the committed violence against children causes not only negative health problems but also social impact on children's growth Currently, VAC has received extensive media and public awareness and support on prevention (Debowska, 2020). Poinitng on violence against children, UNICEF (2012) noted that abuse and maltreatment against children are mostly committed by close relatives and those who are in positions of authority and trusted by children. It further indicated that incidents of violence and abuses commonly happens at home, schools or at the community surroundings. Also, Save the Children (2011) pointed that about 75% of children worldwide have experienced violence and abuses whereas physical, emotional abuse, neglect and exploitation identified to be the common form of abuses and violence committed.

Conferring its impacts, child protection has to be supported not only by the government but also community members and parents (Save Children, 2016). Therefore, children subjected to violence, exploitation and abuse are at high risk of poor physical and psychological health because maltreatment devastating with both short and long term consequences (UNICEF, 2015). For this reason, the impact may results in traumatic related issues, isolation and stigmatization and substantial and avoidable health-care costs for a period of time or at times throughout the life-course (UN, 2014).

In UK, since late 2008 there have been some major changes in child protection and practice due to the impact of child abuse scandals (Parton, 2016). This is to say, such series of changes made have had a much greater impact upon women, children and

families mainly among the poorest than other sections of the population. The nature and size of child protection is poor since the social problem of child mistreatment is much greater. According to GOV.UK (2020) child protection plan of UK needed to cover 51,510 children, a decrease of 1.4% from the same point in 2019. This is equal to a rate of 42.8 per 10,000 children, down from 43.7 of 2018. Also, there were 642,980 referrals in the year of 2018, this was a decrease of 1.0% compared to 2019. In African context, child protection has not been a priority due to the fact that 50% of children between the age of 2 and 17 have experiences at least one or more forms of violence (BetterCare Network, 2017). Adding on, the identified form of violence includes; spanking, slapping and shaking of children. However, spanking and slapping are the leading form with 82% altogether (Better Care Network, 2017). Also, children at the age of 2 and 14 years old, normally experiences higher rates of violence than children in the age of 15 and 17 years (*ibid*). It is very sad that wherever the violence and abuse happens, child protection is weak or not in a position to carry on well the obligation of advancing rights of children.

In Sub Saharan African region, there are many cases related to child abuse and violence (Eben, 2017). Moreover, child maltreatment is at alarming rates, where there are cases of child marriage, female genital mutilation, child labor. As a result, it leads to an increasing of children assuming the role of elderly people (UN, 2014). From the above assertion, it is estimated that almost 40 percent of girls are married by age of 18, and approximately 60 percent of children are not registered at birth. Further, 6% of girls are the victims of Female genital mutilation in 25 countries of sub-Saharan Africa however, the increasing of the incidences of violence and abuse

imposes some weaknesses around the child protection (World Vision International, 2013). Therefore, due to the increase of child abuses all over the world, there have been numerous efforts which are directed to protect and strengthen children's basic rights. In 1989 UN declared child convention to support other policies on child right and protection against violence, sexual and other forms of exploitation and abduction, from the effects of armed conflict and from inhuman or punishment. The Convention also provides a framework of principles and standards for violence reduction, prevention and for constructive rehabilitative responses to children's violent behavior (Hynes & Radford, 2016).

In the effort to support child protection globally, UNICEF (2017) indicated to have supported and strengthened 126 countries around child protection services in order to reduce risks of violence and abuses. Also, UNICEF created awareness and strengthening child protection system. However, the major identified challenges around the support UNICEF (2014), reported of attitudes and social norms to impact negatively on every effort around child rights. Further, the same efforts, traditional beliefs and lack of parenthood skills cause many children to be exposed to violence and abuses (Save the children, 2016).

In South Africa, community members contributes in child protection by promoting the rights and welfare of children in their vicinity. Some community members have created support care system where they work around children who aged up to six yeas. Their community support normally covers all issues around child protection such as address child violence and abuse, child neglect, parental care and skills,

educational support, parental and family community meeting (Save the Children, 2016). These activities of the community members, not only provides support to young children but also it empowers older children.

In Tanzania, it is documented that children are exposed to violence and become vulnerable to diverse forms of abuses while in the hands of people who are primary designated the role of protecting and providing for their fundamental necessities. This is because all children are physically, mentally and emotionally inadequately to protect themselves, as they depend on the adults (Mendron & Tabben-Tassaint, 2012). The URT (2018) report on child violence in Mtwara, Kigoma, Iringa, Tabora, Mwanza, Kilimanjaro, Dodoma, and Dar es Salaam regions indicated that 22 % of children in these regions have experienced one or more forms of violence and abuse. While in Dodoma regions, 26% of children encountered violence and abuses which resulted to death, pregnancy and school dropout (URT, 2018).

Furthermore, Tanzania VACS, 2009 statistics show that 3 out of 10 females and 1 out of 7 males aged between 13 to 24 years, have experienced sexual violence in the past 12 months. It is worth noting that all of these incidents were committed by their relatives, intimate partner or authority figures. Moreover, almost 3 out of 10 males aged 13 to 24 years, reported to have experienced, emotional violence committed to them by an adult. Additionally, it was indicated that at least 8 out of 10 females and 1 out of 2 males 13 to 24 years of age, who reported to experiences sexual violence also report to experience physical violence (URT 2011). On the same note, UNICEF (2011) reports that nearly 75 percent of girls and boys had experienced physical

violence, committed by either an adult or intimate partner, before turning the age of 18. It is truly that incidents of violence and abuse against children are committed by people who are primarily designated with the role of protecting them. This state imposes a dilemma on what should be done in order to arrest the increasing cases of violence and abuse among children in Makole ward. It is Therefore the intention of this study, through it findings to contributes towards the efforts of preventing, restoring and rehabilitating children challenges related to their welfare and protection. Further, this work looks forward to inform the community members on what is ought to be done to protect children specifically in Dodoma Municipality at Makole Ward.

1.2   Statement of the Problem

Protecting children from abuse, maltreatment and exploitation is the primary role of each community member. Their role depends on the knowledge of child protection in order to ensure their best interest. In the context of Tanzania as indicated above, child protection entails to ensure safety, participation and access to child-friendly. The common form of maltreatment includes physical, psychological, emotional and neglect abuse as stated in the background of the study. In recognition of these forms of violence and abuse against children, the government have not remained silent. The remarkable measures that is worth acknowledging were taken. Some of these measures includes; ratification of the Convention for the Rights of Children of 1989 in order to eliminate all forms of violence against children, African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child of 2003, Prostitution and Child Pornography campaign of 2003, also enacting of Child Law of 2008; formulation of policy such as

Child Development Policy of 2008. Other initiatives that worth to be cherished around child protection include; establishment of Gender Desk, Introduction of Child Protection Committees at ward levels, introduction of child helpline to list but a few. All these efforts of the government as stated, aims at safeguarding the best interest of every Tanzanian child (Kato, 2015). Despite all those efforts by the government, little is known about the contribution of community members on child protection. Therefore, in order to create awareness, this study is guided by the following question; What are the child protection initiatives available at Makole ward in Dodoma City?, What are the challenges facing community members on child protection initiatives at Makole ward? What are the roles of community members on child protection at Makole ward?

1.3   Objectives of the study

1.3.1 General Objectives of the Study

The main objective of this study is to assess the contribution of community members on child protection at Makole ward residents in Dodoma City.

1.3.2 Specific Objectives of the Study

i)   To identify community members' child protection initiatives available at Makole ward in Dodoma City.

ii) To explore the roles of community members on child protection initiatives at Makole ward.

iii) To identify challenges facing community members on child protection initiatives at Makole ward.

1.4 Research Questions

i) What are the community members' initiatives for child protection available at Makole ward in Dodoma City?

ii) What are the roles of community members on child protection at Makole ward?

iii) What are the challenges facing community members on child protection initiatives at Makole ward?

1.5 Significance of the Study

This study is a community based, with the aim of creating knowledge on the contribution of community members on child protection in Dodoma City. It aims at creating and sensitizing community towards best approach required to promote and strengthen the families in addressing child protection issues and minimize all kind of abuses which confront children in their daily life, while looking forward to avoid the risks of illness, unwanted pregnancy, psychological distress, stigma, discrimination and difficulties in their communities.

In addition to that, the results of this study can assist social workers to get relevant information that may call amendments of the programme on practice to capture gaps on child protection and shed light to the Ministry responsible for health and social welfare in Tanzania. Furthermore, it can be used as an additional reference to other researchers on issues concerning child protection hence increase the availability of information related to child protection. More specifically, the study enables the researcher to fulfill the requirement for the degree of Master of Social Work of the Open University of Tanzania.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This chapter on literature review entails the presentation of theoretical and empirical findings of various studies related to the topic under study. The literature visited cut across from most of all location of the global with the intention to identify the gap (Ndunguru, 2007). Basically, the chapter consists of definition of key terms, theoretical literature review, and empirical literature review and research gap.

2.2 Definition of Key Terms

The following are key concepts in this study:

2.2.1 Concept of Child

According to child Law of Tanzania (2009) a child means any person under the age of 18. In the context of this work, the same definition was adopted to mean any living organism (human being) between the ages of 0 – 18 years old.

2.2.2 Child Protection

Child protection refers to the action taken by the public to respond on matters arising that seems to be against children's right and care including level of vulnerability, child risk, and forced labor particularly to poorest families that are likely to be affected. In addition to that, child protection usually deals with sexual exploitation, trafficking, child labor and harmful traditional practices, such as female genital mutilation, and early child marriage (Norton, *et al.*, 2001). In the context of this

work, child protection is the mechanism in place that consists of all means of safeguarding children from harmful practices which can be dealt with by creating safety environment and recognition of their social status and child rights.

2.2.3 Community Members

Community members refer to people who live together in a defined geographical area and share the same basic values, organization and interests. Such kind of unity is characterized by sense of identity and common shared vision (Brieger, 2015). In the context of this work, community members refers to the individuals who shares the same beliefs, traditions practices and customs that have interests in the lives of children.

2.2.4 Child Protection Initiative

According to UN-Women (2016) child protection initiative referred as a formal and informal structures, functions and capacities that have been brought together to stop and react to violence, mistreatment, neglect and abuse of children. In the context of this study, child protection system is a set of coordinated elements operating together to stop and respond to all bad practices against the wellbeing of children.

2.3   Theoretical Literature Review

A theory is an organized set of concepts and proposition designed to help scientists to account for, predate and explain some set of phenomena (Smith, 2010). In the context of the current study, system theory is applied due to its ability to analyse the inter-operability between different sub structures/systems   to reach the intended goal(s).

2.3.1 System Theory

System theory refers to a science which consists of comparative study of classification objectives which when works together brings the intended purposes (Bruce & Karen, 2014). The theory was proposed in the 1940's by the biologist Ludwig von Bertalanffy and furthered by Ross Ashby (1964).

2.3.2 The Relevance of System Theory in This study

As the study focus on creating knowledge on the contribution of community members on child protection in Dodoma City, System theory seem to be relevant because it can analyse the roles played by different community members in protecting children residing in their society.

The theory found to be relevant in the analysis of how different actors work together to protect children by Joynes & Mattingly (2018) who studied the impact of a systems approach to child protection across many contexts and national settings. It was from their study where they indicated that though the essential legal and policy frameworks for child protection may be in place at national level, but when not available at local levels, children still remain exposed to violence and abuse in any society.

System Theory was also used by Wulczyn et al, (2010) who studied the adaptation of a sytems approach to child protecton. Their study conluded that a system's framework or perspective does not guarantee a particular outcome or ensure that a system will take particular form. Rather, the particular contribution of the system

approach to child protection in which it accommodates diverse perspectives and creativity within a rigorous analytical framework that favors accountability.

The presented proposition of the theory is therefore relevant to the specific objectives of this study work.In nurshell, the arguments have shown their relevancy to this work.

2.4   Empirical Literature Review

The empirical literature review covers the following, namely: child protection and community members; community practice essential for Child protection; and the challenges facing community members around Child Protection. More details are provided accordingly;

2.4.1 Child Protection and Community Members

According to Save the Children (2008), community participation in child protection is dynamic, even once sufficient protection facilities and arrangements available and are working efficiently. Grown persons and children in a community are best placed to identify local protection issues and to grow the best and suitable results in support with service breadwinners. For this reason, the approach and conduct of communities headed for children can also lie at the heart of protecting children against violation; for instance, in order for the community to ensure child's safety against abuses and exploitation, all members have to be capacited on the available means to protect children. Foe children safety to be ensured, it is essential to have structure at the community which support these efforts; however community members have to be actively engaged (Save the Children, 2008).

It is worth noting that several decisions that are made around the interests and rights of children, themselves are not involved or brought on board to seek for their opinions. It is therefore a high time to be given freedom to express their opinions on issues such as violence and abuse which commonly practiced in some of community in Tanzania. According to children information reported by UNICEF (2015), there is a serious ill treatment and domestic violence involving children and their family as well as the oversight mechanisms in youth justice processes. Children continue to experience disproportionately high levels of violence and disadvantage. Example of such group observed include children with disability, those who are sexually diverse, transgender, gender diverse and intersex, and children living in rural and remote areas.

It is dissappointing to learn that in the context of African countries, protecting the wellbeing of children is not any one person, organization or public child welfare agency assignment, instead, it requires a network which involves a caring parents, extended family, community members, local nonprofits, schools, health care providers and local and national government all these result into the required safety, health and wellbeing of children (UNHCR, 2012). Moreover, in order to respond in alleviating and averting dangers to children's protection and well-being is a profound, if unanswered, question. This is equally noted, professionals come to an understanding that it is essential to grow or reinforce protective influences at numerous levels, for instance, at family, community and national levels.

In the West and Central Africa region, child protection faced by new challenges that

happen to families, communities and governments during the fight against violence and abuse of children's wellbeing which arise due to large part to a pervasive culture resulting from the silence around such issues, but also reflects a change in the field of child protection, moving away from a narrow focus on high-risk groups, and the newly emerging realization that widespread socioeconomic changes taking place in the region (UNICEF, 2009). Moreover, it is also understood that violence and abuse are found in multiple contexts in both the private and public spheres *(ibid)*.

Consequently, the discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation, intersex status, gender expression or gender identity need to be addressed as a part of the anti-bullying and harassment policy, which is a need of all (UNICEF, 2015). Further, there must be an integration and address on all forms of maltreatment that can affect the wellbeing of children who may be devalued on the basis of culture, race, ethnicity, disability, socioeconomic status, shock and gender and sexual multiplicity. Therefore, despite the fact that important steps have been taken to improve the legal framework for the protection of children in Tanzania like the policy on child development and child law proclaimed in 2009, community still needs to be educated on the type of children protection commonly needed in the context of Tanzania community.

Likewise, Tanzania Child Act of 2009 has assigned specific roles to all community members but also to parents and guardians. It has extended the same roles to any other person with right or having custody of a child. Their roles is to make sure children are protected against all malpractices and inhumane practices within their

community. Further, within their roles, they have to make sure that children rights and their fundamental needs are provided accordingly; these needs includes; food, clothes, shelter, education and health services, freedom and the right to play of have time for leisure (Child Act, 2009).

Moreover, the child Act has indicated the identification of children with special needs, such as those with mental or physical disabilities. Their identification has to be conducted in order to ensure that have received equal treatment in a dignified manner. A child also shall have the right to life, dignity, respect, leisure, liberty, health, education from parents. Parents should provide children guidance, care, assistance, and ensuring them the right to survive. This is to say, when a family or community is given sufficient knowledge on what to be done around child protection, every community is in a position to acquire necessary knowledge need around child protection (Child Act, 2009).

Commenting on the role of community around child protection initiative, Wu (2020) observed that community have to be provided with a platform where children views are presented, heard and implemented as they show the position of children. Furthermore, the parliament of children have to be given special attention so that children can use it to present their various identified constrains (Katz, 2021). Consequently, Kiswahili as a national language has to be predominantly spoken so that children can be conversant and free to present whatever is not clear around their lives. Henceforth, the uses of English language instead of Kiswahili creates the

extremely difficulties in adjustment, where in long run it leads to many children especially those in school dropout or fail in their studies.

Further, children in rural areas seems to be more exposed to child abuses and maltreatment; they are actually not adequately protected since they might be easily abused, exploited and molested (Gwanyemba, 2016). It is therefore argued that both parents and guardians have to be trained so that they can handle effectively prevent and respond to child protection issues in the community. Further consistently with child protection status report of 2009, the decision made to court do not exact allow freedom of children to express his/her views as many of them placed in remind homes or adopted without seeking their consent.

Further still, Likango (2016) identified corporal punishment as one of the setback towards the realization of child protection system in Tanzania. Wherever it is administered to children, it inflict long term impact to them, however most parents prefers it as a best mechanism to modify behavior of their children. Previously, education act was not allowing such kind of punishment. It was only to be done by parents (home) or head of school under guidelines issued by the ministry of education. The headmaster or any teacher only did the limited number of strokes (only four) after receiving permission from head of the school. However, currently, children are receiving unlimited number of strokes even without comparison with mistake a child has committed. Nevertheless, Fuller (2021) observed that wherever corporal punishment is administered to a child, there is a likelihood of running away from home to become street children.

2.4.2 National frameworks for Child Protection in Tanzania

Tanzania has introduced a number of national legal frameworks and initiatives to ensure child protection is effectively implemented to its optimum levels. The national frameworks also provide for the implementation of various ratified international frameworks as The Convention on the Right and welfare of Child (1989), The African Charter (1990), Rights and Welfare of the Child in 2003, Prostitution and Child Pornography campaign in 2003. Consequently, community based child protection systems are absolutely a significant portion of an effective national response. Henceforth, in communities are where kids living and mistreatment take place, in that manner communities comprise of the arrangements that comprising of the local authorities, schools, health centers, police and civil society members that can be organized to keep children safe. Therefore, the following are the national frameworks for child protection in Tanzania.

2.4.2.1 The Child Act

In child protection initiatives, Tanzania not left behind. In 2009, the United Republic of Tanzania launched the Child Act which aimed at combating all kind of child violence and abuse received from families and community members. According to this act, a child should not be discriminated from others regardless of his/her gender, color, religion, and or any kind of disabilities. The act has given children the right to name and nationality, the right to grow up with his/her parents, the right to be listened his/her opinions, protection from touchier, and degrading treatment. Other declaration in this act includes prohibition of labor work, night work, and forced labor. Moreover, a child has given a right of protection from sexual and drug abuse.

The child act has declared parents/ or guardian or any other person having custody are responsible to provide children health insurance, medical care, basic needs, medical, and guidance.

Addition to that, family or community members have given a mandate to take responsibility of protecting child who is orphan or abandoned by his relatives, who has been neglected or ill-treated by the person who has the care and custody of the child or by his guardian or parents. Other responsibilities of family and community members outlined in this act is to ensure child exercise proper guardianship particularly orphans or those with parents have criminal cases, drunken habit, unfit to provide incentive care, has no home place, living in a house used for prostitution and so forth.

From the child act, it now easy to make a conclusion that Tanzania is among of world countries struggling to ensure all children has a right to live and access all necessities required for growing well. However, it obvious to some of the community members to find them providing such kind of care elaborated in this act. It about ten years since child act launched, still some of community members not provide childcare to the required extent. According to (UN, 2014) this fact is observed from street children, small-scale vendors particularly in bus stand, house boy/girl and shamba boy of which is under child labor violence. Therefore, Child Act on the context of Children Protection against mistreatment gives community members a responsibility to report any violation of children's rights. Furthermore, there is no

link between the law enacted and the community members' responsibilities, this is due to the still emerging child mistreatments.

2.4.2.2 The Child Development Policy of 2008

Child Development Policy as a major step towards fulfilling children's rights. It was introduced by the Ministry of Community Development, Gender and Children in 1996 and later had a review in 2008.

Policy issue 53 on Violence Against Children acknowledges that children experience form of violence as include neglect, abandonment, battering, being burnt, raped; female genital mutilation, exploitation, prostitution, internally and externally trafficked. For such children, their growth and development are affected physically, health wise, intellectually and psychologically. Therefore, policy statement (i) and (ii) state that: "The Government in collaboration with the community and the society and other stakeholder's in children's issues should prepare strategies and programs protecting children against violence" (ii) The Government should establish a system of educating the community on the children's right for protection''.

To the context of community, community members are an essential component of wider child protection. Strategically, community instruments, for instance child protection committees, are suitable in part for the reason that they interrelate various stages of national child protection systems (Wu, 2020). Thus, the association of community instruments of child protection may happen to be a significant stage to the improvement of an effective national child protection systems. Likewise, community instruments of child protection raises a significant care from societal

arrangements and from family structures. Indeed, the influence of community members be determined by how well they link with, support, and derive support from instruments at other levels, for instance those of the family and national government (*ibid*).

2.4.2.3 Police Gender Desk

The establishment of the Police Gender Desk was a result of the Tanzania Police Female Network (TPFNet) in 2007 initiated by Inspector General of Police, Said Mwema, in all police stations in the country for the purposes of responding to cases of Gender Based Violence (GBV) related to women and children, the desks have been working very fruitfully in safeguarding the women and children rights and protection to harm and any form of prone form of violence. To the gender desk context, Effective operation of child protection and social wellbeing facilities is needful on upon the accessibility and use of important child protection and social welfare data (Ndyamukama, 2017). Likewise, community members persist to be the only part aware of issues concerning to preventing, reporting and responding to child protection circumstances (Omar, 2017). Even though, the governmental bodies are willing to support child protection, the imperfect organization between governmental and non-governmental actors tied with an inadequate community involvement that result to ineffectiveness of information as a tool to combat child abuse.

2.4.2.4 Child Protection Ward Committees

Child protection committees have been established by the Tanzanian government in all wards with the aim of ensuring children are kept safe, screening is appropriately

done and in terms of violence righteous communications are measures are reported to the authorities. According to Vidhayak (2020), the perception of Child Protection Committees at the ward level (lowest unit of governance in our system) considered to extend and formalize this awareness of constructing friendly environments for children. For that reason, protecting children against violence, abuse, neglect and exploitation is everybody's concern, whereas families, communities, governments and NGOs show a vibrant role in recognizing kids' rights to protection.

2.4.3 Challenges Facing Community Members Awareness on Children Protection

Giving the European context, children enjoy a high level of application of their rights relating to their matching part somewhere else in the world (Daly, 2016). This is due to the community members well implementation of the available and well-designed laws that favors and priories more child protection. Nevertheless, various challenges to the pleasure of their rights persevere. Therefore, children undergo discrimination as a group, and their exceptional requirements are frequently not known in the family and by schools, the local community and service breadwinners. Predominantly, underprivileged groups of children e.g. children who undergo mistreatment and children with incapacities can know-how severe and offensive rights mistreatments. Therefore, children themselves have much to say near these issues and the way to meet them.

According to Lachman et al., (2021), the challenges facing children protection are huge and need to be faced if are to be achieved the goal of child protection for all.

Giving the functioning context of EU and EU countries as laid down in the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC), which has been signed and ratified by all EU Member which states that the rights of the child are human rights and must be respected, protected and fulfilled (CCAB, 2019). As from this context, a strong result is to be understood as a supportable outcome that safeguards the unaccompanied or divided child so that to be able to grow into maturity, in a setting which come upon the requirements and achievements of human rights as well-defined from the Convention on the Rights of the Child that do not place the child at danger of maltreatment or severe hurt.

Providing the challenging working context in Sudan, bounded by inaccessible communities, the reduction of functioning chance for caring interventions and an absence of services, the important requirement to protect children through community-based instruments and arrangements has turn out to be a main concern (CPWG Sudan, 2012). Therefore, Child Protection Working Group has been engaging widely with Community-Based Child Protection Committees and Networks (CBCPC/Ns).

Awareness of child protection is among of the challenges facing community development. Study conducted by Likango (2016) to investigate domestic standard of child protection in Tanzania revealed that poverty among families is one of the major key attributes to child violence. Some of the low income families fails to provide daily basic needs to their children which forces them to run away from their homes looking for job opportunities. Poverty therefore tends to subject children to

violence, abuse, and illness, poor physical and mental development (ibid). According to UNICEF (2009), 70% of children in Tanzania reported to suffer from lack of basic needs and other essential needs such as sanitation, water, education; though at the moment every child in Tanzania is receiving free basic education. It is for these reasons, poverty can be perceived as a major cause of failure of child protection in Tanzania which tends to increase the rate of child mortality under five years, failure in school performance and school dropout, malnutrition, stress, poor health, and child labor risks (Lachman, et al., 2021).

The presence of destructive cultural traditions and values in Tanzania still affects child protection movement. According to UNICEF (2010) reports some societies in Tanzania still practicing such kind of harmful cultural that are detrimental to child protection campaign. Issues including early marriage, female genital mutilation, wrong tradition and cultural beliefs that girls are born for marriage and so forth still hold back all these good efforts in place to counteract child abuse and violence. In some societies that still condones early marriage practice, children face troubles including death during delivery of new baby. Following the same line with Walker (2012), this practice reported very harmful more specifically in Sub-Saharan countries because of high rate of poverty within community. Data collected from low- and middle-income countries indicates that about 120 million girls who are below the age of 20; this means of one girl out of ten, have been forced into sexual intercourse and or forced to sexual acts (UNICEF, 2015).

Another challenge is on children with special needs. Most of families tends to

practice violence, exploitation, abuse, and neglect that includes issue of age, gender, religion, ethnic origin and socio-economic status. UNICEF (2015) reports that children with special needs and disabilities are excessively in danger. This challenge happens at level of home, school, and on line broadcasting and posting issues which humiliates children. Despite of the fact that Tanzania has established schools with special needs, still society not appreciating that these children requires the rights to acquire basic knowledge and skills. Data from UNICEF report shows that on average, four out of five children between the age of 2 and 14 years have experienced either psychological and/or physical violence at home. Such kind of violence has short and long term detrimental impact to children growth in both physically and mentally. According to UNICEF (2015) a child who receives frequently neglect or abuse tends to experience difficult in learning which influence him/her to continually performs very poor at school.

Lack of respect is another challenge facing child protection campaign; children are not given full respect to present their views from family to national level more particularly in Tanzania. Local meeting do not involve children. By the time of meeting children normally stay at home caring for siblings and sometimes helping with domestic issues such as cooking; in pastoral societies, they normal herds the domesticated animals. Depending on the circumstance, when allowed to attend, it is a matter of physical present but not in terms of activeness as may not be allowed to present their ideas and views on how community should regard them in terms of providing their rights (Child right, 2013).

Further, Mele (2010) revealed that there is very little and sometimes completely absence of involvement of children in different matters including public bodies, remind homes, court of the law, and home remind. In most cases, court and other legal decisions tends to have an effect on children as themselves not involved. In other way, we can say that many decisions made around children, lack their assent. All matters affecting their welfare are normally left in the hands of family, community or national bodies to take decision; in these events it is adults who decides what could be more important to consider on children protection movement.

Moreover, Child Forum (2018) has identified lack of sufficient fund to promote children protection debate in Tanzania. For example, the government aimed at establishing Junior Councils (JC) in all districts in Tanzania. However, due to the same reason of inadequate fund, it is only 85 districts which has managed to establish such kind of council. The preliminary idea was to establish these council to the level of ward but budget is not sufficient to cover such establishment and running cost. In the district where these council have been established, the target is to meet and discuss issues concerning children care three times a year, but these action never be implemented due to financial supports from local government that inhibit implementation plan.

The government in partnership with donors has made some effective program to combat some challenges facing child protection in Tanzania more particularly vulnerable children. However, the programmes cover small parts in relation to number of children who need such kind of support. Most of the program operated are

not well coordinated and mostly receive financial from unstable external source (UNICEF, 2009; Child Forum, 2018).

Children specifically from Sub Saharan Countries (SSB) including Tanzania are suffering from chronic diseases and poor community handling. Statistical data reported by REPOA (2009) shows that Tanzania has approximately 1,600,000 people living with HIV whereby number of orphans aged due HIV/AIDS from 0-17 years reported to be 1,300,000 out of them 84,000 proved to live with HIV/AIDS. There were 84,000 deaths due to AIDS and the number of orphans due to AIDS aged 0 to 17 years was 1,300,000. Ministry of community, gender and development in Tanzania face this challenge including insufficient budget to cover the requirements.

Some recommendable in terms of basic education have been achieved in Tanzania. Since 2015, the fifth phase of government under Hon. Dr. Pombe Joseph Magufuli proclaimed a document to justify political announcement. Since then, no pupil/student from standard one to form four don't pays chool fees. The challenge facing children/student is lack of sufficient money to cover breakfast and lunch needs during school hours. As suggested by Psychologist Jean Piaget, a child learn and understand well when he/she is ready. If a child is angry, learning cannot take place effectively. As a result, children is likely to be tempted to escape from school and find temporary job to access money. If teachers and parent have no proper coordination, children/student may settle their mind on other program different from school that later influence them not return to school again. At this stage, a child is likely to join gang groups and become street children (Tuwalee, 2017).

Tanzania is facing serious challenge in terms of law contradiction. This challenges have existed for a long time without reaching tentative resolution. The most affected area included; lack of knowledge, skills, and attitudes on the parts of the law in terms of enforcement in the institution and lack of operational structure in the creation of conducive environment of children in the court. In line with law of child act introduced in 2009, it does not elaborate (or introduce) take apart of the system of Juvenile Justice required by international standards. As an alternative, it introduces special court for listening such kind of cases (Tanzania Law of Child Act No. 21 of 2009).

In 2009, Tanzania reported to have one Juvenile Court in Dar es Salaam. When the other part of the country lacks the same services, it remain puzzle of how the best interest can be protected with a reliable and accessible child protection system. It is ambiguous to claim advancing child protection campaign without real places where legislative tasks takes place. A permanent structure where mediation takes place is very fundamental in whatever is done to advocate for the rights of children while campaign for child protection system. Consequently, the challenge facing children protection campaign in Tanzania still need further elaboration. In 2010 the assessment done on children who comes in contact with the law were 591 children aged between 13 and 17 were found in custody centers of which 441children were detained in adult prisons. 374 were pre-trial and 64 convicted; 13 children were detained with their mother. Thus, in the succession of child protection within the given area, community is a center towards child safety. Henceforth, the intervention at the community level is likely to be helpful in the prevention against child

maltreatment within families. Accordingly, two components of intervention that seem to be more promising are social capital development as well as community organization of personalized services (Daro & Dodge, 2009). Therefore, in the context of protection, community approaches to avoid child mistreatment and support child protection concentrated on making helpful built-up communities whose people contribute a trust in communal concern to protect children from maltreatment and on increasing the range of services and instrumental supports directly available to parents.

2.4.4 Community Practice Essential for Child Protection

The fundamental practice of the community-based child protection is to protect children within the communities (CPWG Sudan, 2012). As from the above context, child protection main objective is to promote, safeguard and achieve the right of children to protection from any harm (abuse, violence, exploitation and neglect). For that reason, children protection requirements are needed to make sure that variety of children be able to live in helpful and caring surroundings that support their growth and the recognition of their rights. Providing the European countries, an involvement of the community is increasing importance in child protection (Fazzi, 2019). Community mechanisms are an essential component of comprehensive child protection arrangements (Spratt, *et al*, 2015). For that reason, national and community based child protection systems be responsible for the basic arrangement to address child protection matters.

Giving the context of Sudan, CPWG Sudan (2012) portrayed that to be successful in

child protection there must be the involvement of communities and other range of groups like families, parents/guardians, teachers, traditional and religious leaders, elected representatives and government authorities. For that reason, child protection is of significance just before all children and not just the children well thought-out at high risk of rights destructions or those live in danger circumstances. Therefore, child protection is the concern of community and society as a whole *(ibid)*.

Based on challenges elaborated in the previous section, Tanzania needs a strong and well-planned measure to be taken to rescue the situation. The policy and legal statement should be translated from paper to practice. In 2000, country member of United Nations (UN) declared new Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the target was on how to respond on challenges facing children care campaign. The result of statement reflected the impact of the commitments declared since 2000 onwards. MDGs included poverty reduction, achieving UPE, and promotion on gender issues. In MDGSs there are six goals established specifically to deal with improving health, sanitation, and children protection (MoHCDEC, 2010). Therefore, SDGs gain advantage from the valued programs learned from MDGs (Kumar, 2016). Moreover, SDGs advancing the progress agenda of MDGs for further progress as well as sustaining the momentum made while addressing the other challenges and also support the global organization.

Adding on, Femina (2016) noted of the provision of education to both community and children about protection of child as a major tool which can be utilized to bring about the intended outcomes. It is well known that, Tanzania can reach the

community members though seminars, school program and community outreach program. AT the moment the disseminated education is not sufficient to eliminate all circumstances and problem facing children. Therefore, the campaign should start from early childhood to change the mindset of the society and change idea from document to process. Despite of the fact that education is disseminated accordingly, there are still some community members who are various forms of abuse and violence and do not take any action against it or to stop it. It is therefore the passivity attitude among some community member that continue to perpetuate the incidences of child abuses in Tanzania.

Capacity building, training, and accountability of local protection needed to eliminate challenges in the community. Most of local structures for children protection is inactive and unaccountable (Care International, 2006 and Columbia Group for Children in Adversity, 2011). Difficulties seen at local level needs capacity building which need supports from local and or central government in terms of physical and fiscal resources. At local government level, a child under victim may be brought to express what kind of victim faced him/her and lack of support because, sometimes there is a need of money to narrate the incidence electronically or urgent call to easy access of services and fail. Therefore, need of restructuring the system is required. Parents and children should be trained to understand effective procedures for reporting child violence in the community. For example, research in Sierra Leone showed how, in cases of rape, arranging a marriage between the perpetrator and the victim seen to satisfy family honors. Where it was against the girl's wishes, respect for community elders and for traditional dispute resolution mechanisms often meant

objections were over-ridden (Columbia Group for Children in Adversity, 2011). Therefore, provision of education required to emancipate such kind of society.

The government should call for support to specific child rules, procedures, and programmes that ensure the rights of children accessed accordingly. Programme should include revised procedures for children detention which not implemented by most of societies (UNICEF, 2010). Sometimes child rule may be very specific but the one who volunteer the implementation such as lawyers, judges, police, social workers and other professionals not well trained to understand the way to implement law of child act and specific factors which expose a child to such kind of risk and what measures appropriately required for prevention.

Work ethics and commitments is needed to attract customers to come and express their problems and immediate action to solve. Currently, Tanzania has Established Gender and Children's Desks in all police stations. There trained police to handle children and mothers' social problems. The desk deals with all matters including issues of child violence, harassment, and parents who do not provide basic needs to their children as obligated by the law (UNICEF, 2010). Very fortunately, most of policies do not show up their training capacity to handle these issues. They are not ethical as problems expressed very open and sometimes in front of other people who are not in the target. As the result, when a child receives violence, parent or he /she feel shy to go police for assistance. Only few issues including rapping is mostly listened under secrecy.

Social workers should be employed to all community primary and secondary schools.

The major task will be listening and providing social care of children (students) who lives under harassment from family and or community level. Most of school teachers tends to concentrate care giving rather than teaching. Children/students specifically originates from poor families, have so many psychological problems compared to those from urban areas. In the other hand, the school achievement differences in rural and urban is that students from rural schools especially those in public rural schools mostly receive an education that is inferior compared to the students that live in urban areas, this is due to the poor and unfriendly education infrastructure (education services offered) available and the students history as well effect their performance (UK Essays, 2018). Furthermore, other factors that cause to the gap performance among students in rural and urban areas, that is to say students in urban schools have variety of excess compared to students in rural schools.

Therefore, for better and equal success between students in rural and urban areas, proper coordination among community members, teachers and social worker (if employed) should be established and strengthened to deal with such cases including calling parents in social meeting to give them special education to help secure children problems. Moreover, teachers have to put much of concentration on teaching and less attention to other social issues (Wamimbi, 2018).

2.5   Research Gap

From the reviewed literatures towards this study, different studies and reports have captured the information on the magnitude of the problem of violence against children in different countries as well as in Tanzania (Msangi, 2017). However the

studies did not specifically research on the contribution of community members on child protection in Makole ward in Dodoma. Also those who wrote on child protection systems have tried to look at these systems educationally, economically and psychologically in some other places, also they only addressed on all significance steps taken by the government and other non-government stake holders to children protection movement in Tanzania (Wedgwood, 2007). None of these studies have been able to highlight the contributions of the community members on child protection system in Makole ward. Instead, many children are disadvantaged to violence, exploitation, abuse, sex harassment, and exploitation in Dodoma and the country at large (Msangi, 2017). Therefore this study aims to tie the gap by examining the contributions of Makole ward community members on child protection towards child welfare. The call of the national policy and legal statement not only sufficient means of fighting against child violence but also the problem is within the community which lacks intrinsic commitments on what should be done to ensure established community movement against children violence achieved (Kasambara, 2018). Henceforth, the study findings expected to cover the existing gap by addressing on the community members proposed measures to be taken and strengthened towards all forms of child abuse and VAC from Makole ward in Dodoma City.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1   Introduction

According to Babbie (2010) research methodology is the part of the study which exposes the methods and provides a justification of each choices. It actually lay a foundation of understanding the decision to use certain plan or methods and not others. It is this decision which has to be interrogated around validity and reliability of the chosen method. Further, this chapter describes the methodology which was used in this study. It explains study area, research design and approach, target population of the study, sampling procedure and techniques, sample size, data collection methods, data analysis and presentation, validity and reliability and lastly the consideration and clearance.

3.2   Research Design

Design is a detailed plan for the collection, measurement and analysis of data (Adam & Kamuzora, 2008). It involves the blue print which enable the researcher to collect, to analyze data and come up with solutions to the problem. Therefore, through research methods, a researcher is able to systematically solve research problems logically by following different steps (Padgett, 2016). In this study, descriptive design was employed to gather data from a sample of population at time; the researcher implemented this design in order to understand the contribution of community members on child protection in Tanzania. Adding on, the study guided by descriptive design because it is strong in interpreting conditions, practices beliefs,

views, perceptions and effects existing in the real world as insisted by Bryman, (2012). Likewise, the study used social work theory namely System Theory to capture the scenario explaining the relationship between the environmental and social perspective.

3.3   Research Philosophy

A research philosophy is a belief about the way in which data of the specific topic understudy have to be collected, analyzed and used (Saunders, 2009). As such, this study was pure qualitative. So, philosophy of qualitative research which is generally interpretive, humanistic, and naturalistic was employed (Creswell, 2007). In the context of this study, naturalistic research philosophy was used. This is because, qualitative study is commonly conducted in the naturalistic contextual rather than in the artificial settings (Business Bliss Consultants FZE, 2018). Therefore, researcher meets with the participants discover perceptions, feelings, thoughts, beliefs, expectations, and behavior to obtain knowledge about the topic under study, and also researchers is actively involved in a study (Burns & Grove, 2006).

3.4   Sampling Design

Kothari (2004) defined sampling procedure or techniques as "a plan for selecting a sample from a given population"; in this study researcher applied purposive sampling technique. According to Kumar (2011) purposive sampling is a sampling method which intentionally selects elements to be included in the sample by method of choice. All the participants were selected through the purposive sampling basing on their experiences, feeling and perception towards the topic under study. A researcher

selected a sample based on their knowledge about the study. This means that, participants selected basing on criterion that is a sample with a characteristic relates to the interview guide employed as a means to acquire participants with the reliable information needed. During their selection, their interaction which children were also considered. Further, the key informants were purposively, subsequently purposive sampling, describes purposeful or deliberate choice of an informant for the reason of the qualities of information possessed by the informant.

3.4.1 Sample Size

Sample refers to a subset of population that is used to study the population. The sample allocation has to be shown as a whole (Bryman, 2012). In this study, the sample size determined upon the attainment of the saturation point as this was a qualitative research study. Additionally, to this context of this study, data was collected through interactions with participants through the use of interviews and focus groups whereas participants were given an opportunity to present their experiences.

3.5   Target Population

The target population is a specific group relevant to a particular study. Kothari (2009) defines population as any group of institutions, people or objects that have common characteristics. In the population is where a researcher selects the sample which can provide needed information. The target population for this study included community members such as; parents, community workers, children, social workers, teachers, religious affiliation leaders, government officials and non-government

organization. The researcher targeted these groups because they are responsible for child protection so they have constructive experience, views and opinions on child protection.

3.6   The Study Area

The study was conducted at Makole ward located in Dodoma Urban District (Dodoma City Council). Dodoma City Council is one of the seven districts of Dodoma region in Tanzania. It is bordered to the west by Bahi District and to the east by Chamwino District. According to the Tanzania National Census of 2012, the population of Dodoma Urban District was recorded at 410,956. Alongside the above, Makole is an administrative ward in the Dodoma Urban district of the Dodoma Region of Tanzania. According to the 2002 and 2012 census, the ward has a total population of 11,416 whereby males are 5388 and females are 6028. The area is selected because Dodoma is among the regions with high increase in the magnitude of violence and abuse against Children (Msangi, 2017). It was also presented by HakiElimu (2020) that in 2017 Dodoma had a notable sharp increase of violence and abuse against children. On top of that, there is an increase of population leading to highest interactions and multiple social, economic and cultural integrations (Twaweza, 2018) in recent years.

Specifically, I chose Makole Ward because it's a place where I live and has high interaction of people with different cultures. The ward was also chosen because despite of having all necessary Government structures which could help in child

protection such as police post, health center, primary court and primary school still there are child abuse incidents happening.

3.7   Data Collection Method

Data collection is the gathering of information from different sources to suffice and feed the study. This study shall applied primary and secondary data collection methods.

3.7.1 Primary Data Collection

Primary data is the collection of first hand materials directly from the source, the methods of data collection in primary data collection are interviews, surveys and observations (Kothari 2004). The study employed the following:

Key informants: In-depth interview was applied to representative from the government officials, community workers, parents, teachers, social workers and non-government organizations, this method was used in order to enable the researcher to explore in details participant's lives and live experiences on child protection against different forms of violence. The total of 10 interviews done whereas the interview guide was a tool used to focus on the subject matter during the interviews. Focus Group Discussion was further employed to participants in groups of 3 to 5 people to share the views. 6 focus groups were conducted using a checklist. Therefore, parents, children and community members were involved in focused group discussion. The groups content consist of people with different demographic characteristics. The following characteristics were considered sex, education level, age, marital status, parent and experience at dealing with child protection activities.   The interview

guide and the checklist were pretested in Tandika ward in Dar es Salaam (pilot study group) which has at least similar situation as the ward under study before used in data collection at Makole ward from Dodoma region.

3.7.2 Secondary Data

Secondary data is the is data collected by individuals or agencies for another purposes but has some relevance to your current research needs (Silman, 2018). Conferring this study, the sources of secondary data were from documentary review namely books, personal sources, journal, newspaper, website, government record, records, reports, memoranda, agendas, administrative documents, Webpage's, newspapers, articles, government publications and further official statistics employed in the accomplishment of this work.

3.8   Data Analysis

According to Hamley (2021), data analysis refers to the examination of what has been collected. Data analysis and interpretation strategies in this study was based on qualitative data where by analysis of data was done using content method which involved the reporting of the findings exactly as they were obtained or collected. As from Muhammad (2020), content analysis is a technique mostly used in qualitative study in analysing written, verbal or visual communication messages. To focused group discussion, data collected by recording the participants narrations and views whereas letter data transcribing of logical statements made to analyse information gathered from human communications for instance from interview notice and recordings using tape recorder.

In this study content analysis was used; where according to Muhammad (2020) content analysis is "a wide and heterogeneous set of manual or computer-assisted techniques for contextualized interpretations of documents produced by communication processes in the strict sense of that phrase (any kind of text, written, iconic, multimedia, etc.) or signification processes (traces and artifacts), having as ultimate goal the production of valid and trustworthy inferences. Data analysis observed the steps as reading and re-reading the data, generation of preliminary codes, fitting the codes with the theme, reviewing the themes, defining and naming the themes and finally report writing. The presentation of data was through themes, simple statistics, graphs, charts and tables.

3.9   Trustworthiness of the Data

Credibility, Validity and Reliability of this study was done through participant's validation, the use of national language (Kiswahili) and confidentiality.

3.9.1 Credibility

According to Creswell (2014), credibility is the qualitative validity which can be enhanced by how confident the truth of the research study's findings is. In qualitative research, credibility is applied for creating the trustworthiness by probing the data, data analysis and results of the findings so that to draw the conclusion whether the study is accurate and precise.

Providing the context of this study, the researcher used numerous ways in gathering and making sure that there is a credibility enhancement. At the outset, the research

used qualitative approach which various method in gathering data from the sources. The approach involved the use of interview and focused group discussion methods to form the truth of the information given by the key informants. Also the researcher included different groups of informants namely; community members, community workers, children, social workers, Religious affiliation leaders, government officials and non-government organization. The research under study involved different sources of information because data are likely to disconfirm the researcher's beliefs about the phenomenon, therefore credibility reduce the researchers' bias and increase a neutral stance (Klenke, 2016).

3.10 Validity and Reliability

Validity is the way to which research tools are used to measure and support the selected tools for data collection. The choice of the tools should be prepared specific for measuring the intended variables that is for the intended study (Kumar, 2011). Likewise, during data collection of the study, research tools were administered to the key informants. Furthermore, there were minor corrections especially on wording the items so as to convey the real meaning of the questions.

Reliability refers to the extent to which concepts are measured; however it has to convey exalt same results at different time it has been applied (Reynolds, 2021). In this, study the researcher measured reliability by using repetition and member checking to participants to ensure stability and consistency of information evaluating. Henceforth, the reliability of this study was enhanced by making sure that the instruments for data correction were accurate and precise. In correspondance to

reliability, Reynolds (2021) declared that the lower degree of error in an instrument, results to the higher reliability and vice-versa. Therefore, in order to enhance the reliability of the study, a test re-test technique was used to a pilot study group before executing the study.

3.11 Ethical Consideration

Kumar (2011) defines ethics as the systematic thinking about the moral consequences of decisions made. The importance of ethics in research is that of promoting the rights and human dignity of participants. It aims to ensure the truth and rights of participants as it assists to avoid errors which are commonly committed. The researcher observed confidentiality, informed consent and anonymity of clients. Likewise, at the field, the researcher obtained informed consent from the participants before data collection. The participants were informed about the purpose and the implication of the study, given or allowed to withdraw from the study any time in case were uncomfortable to carry on with the study.

Adding on, the researcher escaped the practice of incentives to solicit information from the participants and avoided questioning sensitive questions that could invite dishonest reactions (upset mood) during data collection. Finally, privacy and confidentiality were ensured by avoiding the use of real names of Participantss. Further, the use of tape recorders and maps ensured safety of all participants. The information gathered remained confidential between the researcher and the key informants. Therefore, this assured no any harm or risk to Participants in their life as a result of the research, also participants assured that, the information shared by the

researcher would not be displayed or shared to others without their permission and the study guaranteed the participants that the information would be used for the research purposes.

Furthermore, ethical issues when conducting research adhered for and observed accordingly. This was during the entire process of research, it was entailed but not limited to; development of research proposal, data collection, analysis and reporting the findings. Therefore, attention was paid on observing the rules and regulations during the process of preparation and conducting the research by considering the ethical aspects.

The ethical principle governing this research is that, before embarking on data collection, the researcher applied for the research clearance from the office of the Vice Chancellor (VC) of the University of the open university of Tanzania for introduction to the Regional Administrative Secretary's office (RAS) who also directed the District Administration Secretary (DAS) to offer permit to researcher, who subsequently directed the researcher to the District Executive Director (DED) to collect research permit.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYISIS AND DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

4.1 Introduction

This chapter presents research findings of data collected from the field, as per study specific objectives that generally targeted on the examination to the contribution of community members on child protection system in Tanzania, a case of Makole ward in Dodoma City. The chapter is divided into numerous parts, where the first part shows, the demographic characteristics of the study subjects. The identification of different aspects was considered important as it impact on individual knowledge and perception around the topic under study. Therefore, the following part dealt with many aspects about each specific objectives as presented down;

4.2 Demographic Characteristics of the Participants

According to Saunders (2009) stated that demographic characteristics are the features which identify one or group of individuals from another. Drawing attention in the context of the current work, the demographic characteristics of the research subjects were categorized in terms of the following variables, namely: age, gender, marital status and education level.

A frequency examination was presented in an effort to gain better understanding of the demographic characteristics and research subjects specifications. It is from this context were a total of 30 research subjects were involved during the process of data collection. Consequently, questions were posed as to obtain research subjects' demographic information and findings, as presented on Table below.

4.1.1 Gender of Study Participants
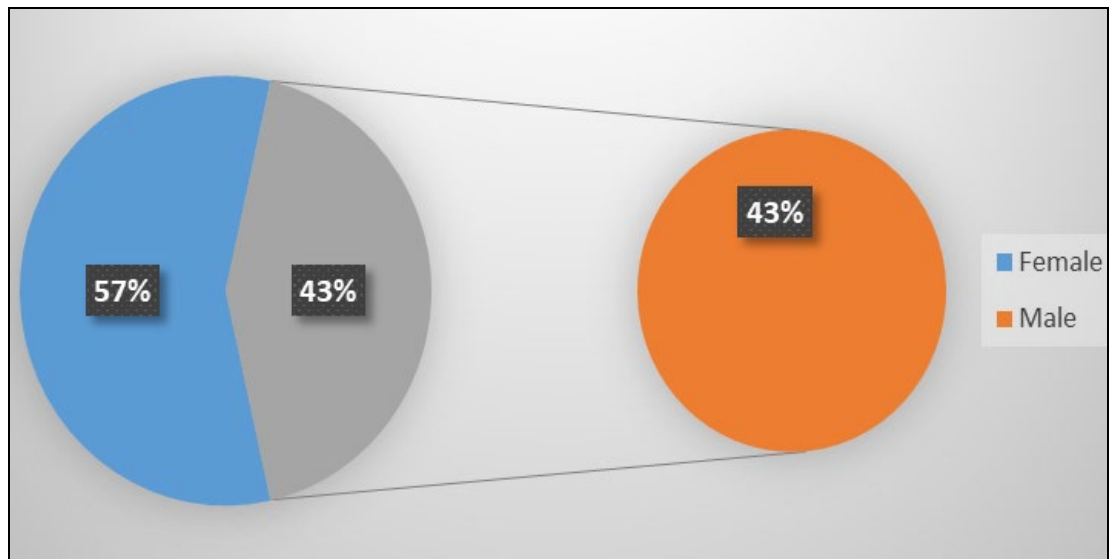
Figure 4.1: The research subjects and gender profile

Figure 4.1 presents the gender of research subjects, where the findings show that 13(43%) were male while 17(57%) were female. This implies that the number of women surpasses that of their counterpart, male which was recorded with 14%.

The findings above were in agreement of Tanzania National Census of 2012, where it recorded women with slightly population above 50% of Tanzanian total population. Hence, there was nothing wrong in this study, to have more female participants than their counterparts; males. Moreover, the same finding reflected the work of Lymo (2017) & Mbao (2019) who altogether indicated that in most cases, women have more interest in issues related to child protection and development. Further, it can be argued that men treats issues related to child development and protection as women matter, hence they have less interest.

4.1.2 Age Profile among Participants of the Study
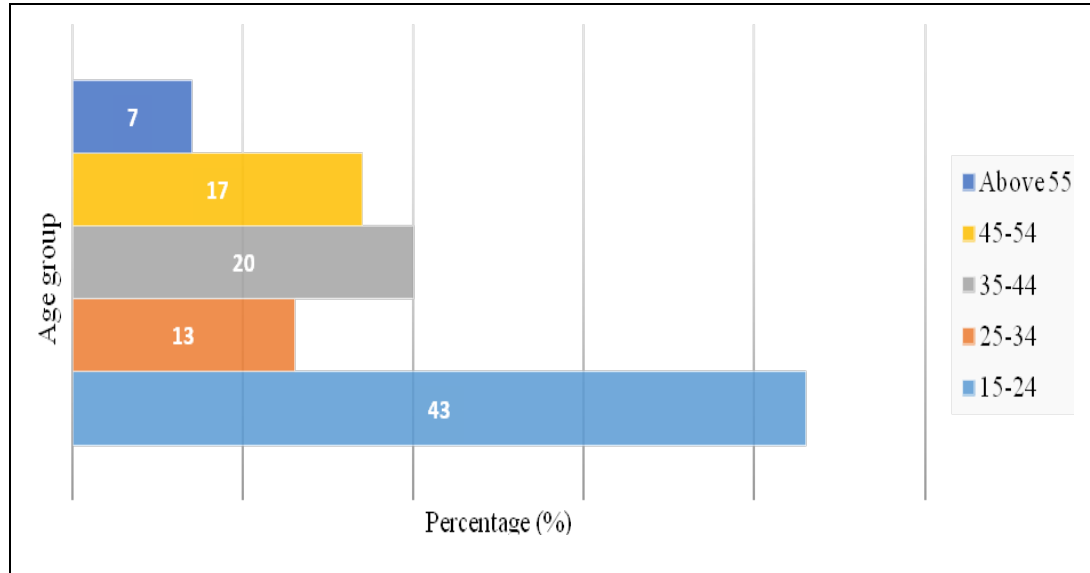
Figure 4.2: Researech subject and age profile

Figure 4.2. as indicated, shows that most of the research subjects were from the age cohort of 15 – 24 with 43%; while the cohort with fewer research subjects were recorded with 7% from above 55 age cohort. Other cohorts of age ranged between 13% and 20%.

The findings imply that the current study had more research subjects from the cohort of 15 – 24 years. Since, the study targeted research subjects who had children or married, the findings may also implies that there is high prevalence of early marriage or teenage pregnancy among the residents of Makole ward. These findings were echoed by the work of Msangi (2017) who revealed that incidents of child marriage and teenage pregnancy were increasing in Dodoma region.

4.1.3 Education Level among Participants of this study
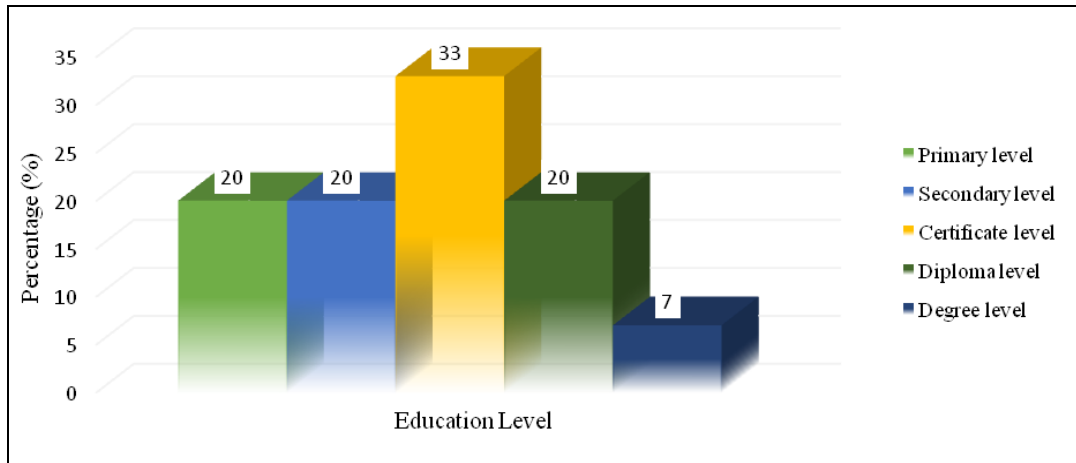
Figure 4.3: Education level of participants

Figure 4.3 as indicated shows 33% of research subjects had certificates. Further, it shows that diploma, primary and secondary levels, each of them scored 20% of research subjects. The rest of research subjects were University graduates with 7%.

The finding implies that most research subjects had certificate level of education during the time of data collection for this study. This poses a good arguement on the contribution of level of education on child protection matters; parents with less education achievement, are likely to acquire less knowledge on protecting their children. These findings were supported with the work on Tomoff (2017) who suggested that education level is a key factor towards advancing the rights of children, child protection issues in particular. Cases of child violence and abuse in the study area of Makole are on increase could be due to low level of education attainment.

4.1.4 Marital Status among Research Subjects
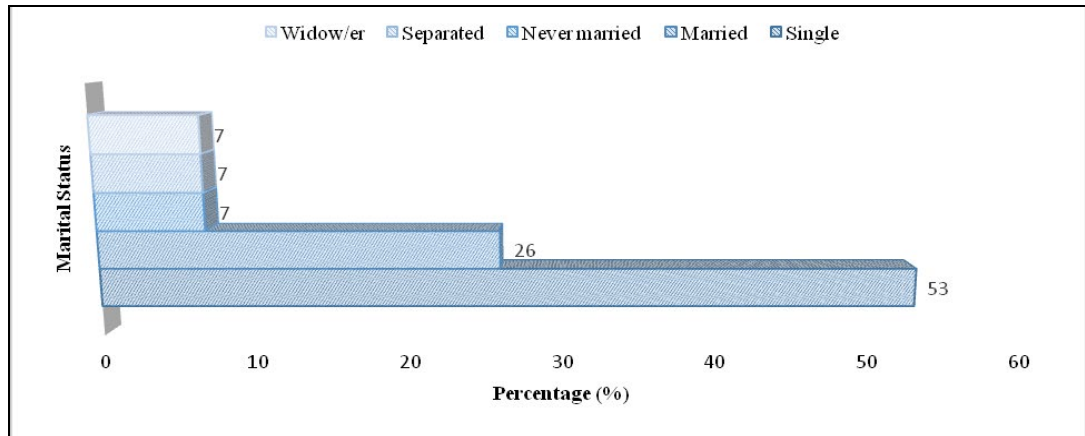
Figure 4.4: Research subjects and marital status

Figure 4.4 shows that 53% of research subjects were singles; 26% were married; widow, separated and never married scored 7% each of them respectively.

The finding as shown in figure 4.4 hereabove implies that the leading participants involved in the study were single compared to other categories participated, aslo married was the following leading categoriy. These findings are supported by the work of Msangi (2017) who noted that when people begin their sexual intercourse or relationship earlier, there is a high likelihood of not remaining together while living children to suffer the consequences of the decision of their parents. Further, it can be argued that all children involved in this study appear to be single, it is from this context where single was the leading group of participants than any other categories involved in this study.

4.2 Community Members Child Protection Initiatives

To ensure child protection is effectively implemented around every child, the available legal initiatives have to be observed accordingly. These legal initiatives

may range from national, regional, district and community levels respectively (UNICEF. 2013). The community while observing their own aspirations, culture and needs of their people can stand and formulate by-laws which intend to address and arrest issues related to child abuse and violence. These initiatives are further presented below;

4.2.1 Community Frameworks Based Child Protection initiatives

In order to gain an understanding of community member's knowledge of legal framework and child protection initiatives at the ward level, the following were the views of the community members on child protection initiative elaborating about the awareness of the existence of community child protection committees at the ward level;

> *"One of the government leader said that community child protection committees can be used to solve numerous problems concerning the wellbeing of children. But in our community I had never heard such type of committees whereas normally cases concerning child issues occur and remain unsolved while others take long time to get solution. I remain wondering that, why child protection committees can't be introduced in our community? As noted from that government leader that child protection committee, available for the wellbeing of children and care given from the existing family and societal structures"* (One of the community member from Makole Ward).

The assertion presented above shows the limited knowledge of unavailability of the committees intends to protect and advancing child rights. Further, it shows that issues around the child protection are not popular around the community and its members. While holding a different position, another research subject indicated,

> *"I saw a message drop box in one of the schools near ours where students put their messages addressing the current existing situation while to our school there is no such tool special for students to send their*

messages to the responsible part. This could be a major reason as to why number of students' problems remains unsolved. Hence, the students' wellbeing become worse and their challenges remain unknown because others can't face directly their teachers" (An interview with a student).

The discussion above have shown the importance of drop boxes not only in preventing abuses and violence but also in informing child protection system at community or ward level. Emphasising on other measures that can be taken to protect children against maltreatment, another participant indicated,

> *"I heard my friend saying every Thursday of every week they conduct school clubs to their school. In these clubs students from different classes join together as one class solve various questions from different class levels. Also they get chance of expressing and sharing their challenges on numerous issues. Therefore, it could be better if the school clubs could be introduced even to our school so that our children to get the platform for expressing challenges around them"* (An interview with one of the parents).

As presented above, on community child protection initiative, generally the findings have shown that there is still limited knowledge of the child protection initiative while others indicated of the presence of dropping boxes and school clubs to be very useful in an effort to arrest the ongoing child violence and abuse in Makole Ward.

The findings as indicated, were in line with the views of Vidhayak (2020) who revealed that Child Protection Committees at the ward level aims at extending and formalize the awareness of creating good environments for children. Therefore, through child protection committees, community members derive support by linking family and various stages of national child protection initiative. As a result, the relationship of community initiatives of child protection can be significant in improving the effective national child protection systems.

Applying the lens of system theory where the theory indicates that for the effective protection of children against violence depend on the smooth coordination and teamwork of subsystems namely; parents, school clubs, message drop box, teachers, police officers, community leaders and courts (Msangi, 2017).

4.2.2 National Frameworks Based Child Protection Initiative

In Tanzania, local government is a centre of child protection, for that reason the government introduced numerous structures essential to the accomplishment of protection so that to promote the wellbeing of children. As one interviewee said that;

> *"As it is well known that women and children are the one mostly suffering from various abuses. Mothers are the ones spending most of their time taking care of their children, the government decided to introduce Police Gender Desk as a platform to solve various cases concerning women and children. This is because previously women suffered a lot, they had no special platform whereby the cases took long time to be solved and others remained unsolved henceforth their rights were being undermined. Despite of the presence of Police Gender Desk, some of our community members do not recognize such platform, therefore, they do not report some cases that risks the wellbeing of children"*. (An interview with a participant from Makole Ward)

At the community, is where children live and at the same time mistreatment takes place, in that way communities include arrangements such as the local authorities, schools, health centers, police and civil society all these together organized to make sure children's wellbeing is indisputable. In supporting the above finding, one interviewee from Makole ward narrated that;

> *"Regardless of the presence of this Child Law of 2009, majority from our community are not aware of impact of this law. This might be the reason children still face numerous maltreatments that in return risks their protection and no any interventions made from the existing law enforcers that are in favor of the children's wellbeing"*. (Narration from one community member).

As long as government introduced Child Law of 2009 which focuses on solving all kinds of child violence and abuse received from families and community level. A participant from Makole ward in supporting the act said that;

> "In one of the neighboring wards, there had been seminars conducted in support from ward leaders, lawyers and different organization dealing with all children matters. But in our ward or mtaa to be specific despite the rapid increase in population and interactions, we have never experienced such events aiming at creating awareness among community members and ward leaders that in return could be in favor of the wellbeing of children. This must be done because child should not be discriminated in anyways regardless of his/her status, also the act goes far by offering children with their full rights by declaring parents, caretaker, leaders or any other person having custody to be responsible in providing children's protection such as health insurance, medical care, basic needs, medical, and guidance". (A participant from Makole ward).

The participant shows his understanding which are in line with system theory, which recognises the existence of various initiatives which at the end of the day informs the whole system. In the context of this work wherever one of the subsystem fails to function well it affects the whole system. For children to enjoy their rights to self-living they depend on a good coordination of a subsystem entails to protect them.

The findings show that the available initiatives have been unsuccessful in putting upfront the wellbeing of a child due to rapid increase in population. These findings are in line with Msangi (2017) who showed the impact of high population versus child protection movement, findings of which presented that, in Dodoma there is increase in the magnitude of Sexual Abuse against Children due to high rate of population growth. Furthermore, it is reported that the increase of population leading to highest interactions and multiple social, political, economic and cultural integrations (Twaweza, 2018) that in return put aside the wellbeing of children.

Therefore, local government as a centre of child protection is argued to establish and follow up on numerous structures important to the achievement of child protection so as to promote the wellbeing of children.

4.3   The Roles of Community Members on Child Protection Initiatives

Roles of community members on child protection initiatives were explored and findings are as presented in a following subdivisions. Sub-matters include; the understanding of child protection, types of child protection, how to protect and   most responsible for child protection in the community.

4.3.1 The Understanding of Child Protection

Findings discovered that majority of interviewees had enough understanding of child protection while some seemed to have no idea. This was observed during the period of conducting the study whereby majority of participants had idea on child protection. One among the interviewee when asked about child protection replied as follows;

> *"What I know is that child protection refers to the action taken by people around in making sure that the wellbeing of children is maintained. Any actions arising that seem to be against children's rights and care including level of vulnerability, child risk, and forced labor particularly to poorest families are likely to cause effects to children".* (participant: Makole Ward)

Normally, when people are asked on the matters that lead to the vulnerable environment to children the focus directed in sexual matters only (Kato, 2017). As observed from the interviewee, verbal abuse may lead to poor child protection. In view of that, the following was the response when one among the interviewees asked about the idea had on child protection;

"Child protection refers to a situation where children are free from all unsafe environments that in return may be harmful by involving children in sexual matters. In brief children engage in sexual matters because of many reasons such as verbal abuse especially from their care takers, and this is unacceptable although most care takers do not consider even the available regulations and directions about child protection. hence they end up with teenage pregnancies, school drop outs and street begging" (Informant; Makole).

In view of the above findings, thus Dodoma authority has decided to organise a special move to eliminate all street children who are said to be part of the increased criminal suitcases that put their safety in dilemma and also endangering the community around (Kato, 2015).

4.3.2 Child Protection Initiatives

Concerning the popularity of child protection, interviewees were asked if they were aware of any child protection initiatives that might be available in their respective areas of residence. Interviewees were asked to explain further and responses are as presented hereunder;

Various categories of child protection raised as the effect from parents, care takers or environments around children. Therefore, as the result shown from the study, when one among the interviewee from Makole ward asked about types of child protection, the narration was as follows;

"Some of children in our community are not allowed to meet or play with their fellow, they remain at home or school with their relatives or caretakers (home maids) or teachers; others have chances to go everywhere regardless of what may happen to them due to the absence of their care takers. I have witnessed several children into troubles with no assurance of food and lacking residential areas as a result they become street children with poor protection". (the interview narration from Makole Ward).

In view of the above description, another participant shared by commenting on the strong position of the above interviewee narration that showed types of child protection initiative varying from place to place depending the status of parents or caretakers. The narration was as followed hereunder;

> *"I heard a lot of child protection related stories, mainly practiced in urban areas especially in big cities such as Dar es Salaam, Mwanza, and others, there are so many children called "ombaomba" alongside main roads. Some of children are under child labor working as houseboys and house girls specifically in well-educated families paying them little monthly salaries and which cannot even allow them to meet their basic needs. As a result, they end up loose their social status, infection with STIs and stressed from life instability".* (The narration from one Makole Ward participant)

According to the findings, participants revealed that children who are guided well by their parents, caretakers or guardians seem to be safe as compared to those who are not guided as they easily fall in the risks of violence and abuse. These findings were equally supported by Twaweza (2018) when opined that the role of parents towards advancing and standing against violence and abuse is very significant. The application of systems theory emphasizes on the existence of significant subsystems at play, depend to each specific case. However, in the context of this work it seems that it's only parents or care giver who are actively fulfilling their obligations while other key players, namely; teachers, religious leaders, community leaders and significant others seem to fall away from the system. This is one of the causes for the increasing of violence and abuse against children.

4.3.3 The Most Responsible Person in the Community Child Protection System

All people have equal rights under the law, likewise to children have equal rights, regardless of place of their residence, their language, their religious believes, their

outlook (if they are boys or girls, disables, rich or poor, status of their parents or families). In view of that, no child should be mistreated in any ways as proposed by one among the interviewee by saying that;

> *"When adults make decision, first they have to consider on how the decisions will affect children, rather they should do what is best that favors children. Also, both families and communities around have to care for their children so that in the process of growing up they learn to use their rights in the best way. This is because, as more children grow, the less supervision they will need. Further, government should make sure that people and places responsible for looking after children are doing a good job in consideration of the available child laws".* (Interviewee from Makole Ward).

Child protection encounter many challenges that occur to families, communities and governments during the fight against violence and abuse of children's wellbeing which arise due to large part to a pervasive culture resulting from the silence issues around. As an alternative, one person among the interviewee from Makole said that;

> *People should be educated on the best and needed ways of protecting children which in commonly reflects a change in the ground of child protection that give an exposure to the caretakers moving away from a narrow focus on high-risk groups, and the newly emerging realization that widespread socioeconomic changes taking place in the region".* (the interviewee from Makole Ward)

The responsibility of protecting the wellbeing of children is not any one person, organization or public child welfare agency assignment, as an alternative, it involves a system which consists of caring parents, relatives, community members, local non-profits, schools, health care providers and local and national government (Fazzi, 2019). All these together are aiming at the necessary safety, health and wellbeing of children. For that reason, the main goal for sustaining the children's wellbeing to protection as noted from one interviewee who narrated as;

> *"Child protection structure requires the engagement of people around children including parents, relatives or caretakers and the surrounding environment at large. It further consists of change and viewing platform hired by the community relating with child protection".* The interviewee further indicated that *"government must do all they can to make sure that every child in the country enjoy all of their rights available".* (Interviewee narration: Makole Ward).

In reference to the participant narration above, child protection starts with those around children. That is to say, the responsibility of ensuring children are protected against violence and abuse is not in the hands of parents alone but also caregivers, guardians, neighbours and family members to mention a few.

The findings on the variable of Most Responsible Child Protection in the Community show that the contribution from the community increases the importance of child protection. These findings concur with the work of Fazzi (2019) who noted that community structure is a very important component in the effort to protect children against different forms of maltreatments.

4.4   Challenges Facing Community Members on Child Protection Initiatives

Child protection is not a one task; it is a network that involves more than one person. In order to be aware of the challenges of child protection in a community, there must be a willingness to recognise all the difficulties facing children themselves and all that arise near these issues so as to find a way to solve them. Therefore, these challenges are rooted from family, community and the government at large.

4.4.1 Challenges at Family and Community level

In the family, school or community, the interests of children should be full protected

so that they can afford to meet their basic needs that in return enables them to survive, grow, learn and develop to their fullest potential (Lachman et al., 2021). Pinpointing the above, majority of children are not fully protected, instead they deal with violence, abuse, neglect, exploitation, exclusion and/ or discrimination every day. This is evidenced as one of the interviewee narrated that;

> *"To some events such as during Local meeting children are not respected because they are not involved in decision making. In view of that, children are not given full opportunity and respect to present their views from family to national level. As a result, poor participation in decision making organs cause absence of respect and also is seen to be the challenge facing child protection movement. This is for the reason that, during meeting children are not allowed to be there, instead they stay at home playing or carrying out and helping with domestic issues such as cooking; in pastoral societies, they normally herds the domesticated animals".* (the interviewee narration).

In addition to the above findings, poverty among families is another major challenge contributing much to child violence. A participant from Makole ward said;

> *"Accordingly, a number of families with low income do not manage to provide the day-to-day basic needs to their children which in turn force them to run away from their homes in effort to meet their basic needs. Among the means for surviving they decide to look for job opportunities".* (Interviewee narration).

Also, child protection goes further than some might perceive, it incorporates the prevention of all types of injuries; physical, emotional and psychological injury as well as intervention to promote resilience to harm (Wu, 2020). Since child protection is a call to action from family, community and government in general to support for children who stay vulnerable and frequently abandoned. One among the Makole interviewee narrated that;

> *"Poverty has a tendency to subject children to violence, abuse, and illness, poor physical and mental development. As it is not easy for*

children themselves to meet their needs, therefore some adults take it as an advantage, they persuade and abuse children in return of giving little money or pledging to meet their needs". (One among the Makole interviewee narration).

Following the same line, the presence of unhelpful cultural traditions and values in Makole ward interrupts the protection of children. The practice of these doings results to be more harmful. By considering one interviewee said that;

> *"At Makole ward, there are some still practicing wrong tradition and harmful cultures such as female genital mutilation that are disadvantageous to the wellbeing of children especially girls. Also about early child marriage practices, some believe that girls are born for marriage thus they still hold back all the good efforts in place to counteract child abuse and violence. As from these doings, those societies that still tolerate these practices face troubles including death during delivery of new babies".* (One interviewee word).

4.4.2 Challenges at National level

In Tanzania there are challenges basing on law indecision. These challenges have existed for a long time without getting to the specific conclusion. As one interviewee narrated that;

> *"To most parts of the law, there is no enough knowledge, skills, and attitudes on the area of implementation and lack of operational structure in the creation of conducive environment of children in the court. In view of the above, the child law of 2009, does not give enough explanation on the system of Justice available for youthful as required by international standards. In substitute, it established special court for listening adolescent cases".* (participants' narration; Makole Ward).

In line with the above findings, another interviewee said that;

> *"Many of Tanzanians are not aware of the available national efforts in the direction of the difficulties facing children. Thus, there is a need of further elaboration on the movement towards challenges facing child protection campaign in Tanzania. Thus, in the succession of child protection within the given area, community is a center towards child safety. Henceforth, the intervention at the community level is likely to be helpful in the prevention against child maltreatment within families".* (Narration from a participant from Makole Ward).

The results supported by Lachman et al., (2021), who showed that challenges facing children protection are huge, for that reason, there is a need to ensure protection for all children because the rights of the child are human rights and must be respected, protected and fulfilled (CCAB, 2019). System theory acknowledges the presence of subsystems that work together for specific growth. In the context of this work where family, community and national level have been identified as a subsystem entails to protect children against violence and abuse. However due to increasing of violence and abuse against children in Makole Ward it shows that the identified subsystems do not work together for the betterment of children life.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1   Introduction

This study on an examination to the contribution of community members on child protection system in Tanzania-Makole ward in Dodoma summaries the findings, presents the conclusion and recommendations for further actions to be taken in order to develop community members awareness on child protection systems. The chapter ends up by suggesting areas for further study.

5.2   Summary

By going through a number of literatures related to the contribution of community members on child protection system, it was possible to rise the topic of the current study. The examination to the contribution of community members on child protection in Makole ward in Dodoma was guided by three specific objectives, namely: the identification of community members' child protection initiatives available, identification of the challenges facing community members on child protection initiatives and lastly the exploration on the roles of community members on child protection initiatives at Makole ward. Considering the nature of this work and the issues affecting or challenging community members on child protection system initiatives of Tanzania, Makole ward from Dodoma in particular, this study used system theory in order to address all the identified issues which impose challenges to child protection. It is worth noting that the study found that lack of access to basic education was the leading factor among others contributing towards

child protection. Moreover, the findings show that child protection is not one task, it requires the contribution of people around children including parents, relatives or caretakers and the surrounding environment

Likewise, as per the nature of this study, the application of system theory shown that the impact child protection cuts across many contexts whereas the essential legal and policy frameworks for child protection are in place at national level, but plan application and service delivery still pauses far behind. Therefore, the main goals of child protection are to build up both the protective environment around children, along with the capacity of children themselves to accomplish their rights to protection from abuse, neglect and other forms of violence.

5.2.1 The Identification of Community Members' Child Protection Initiatives Available at Makole Ward-Dodoma

The following initiatives which contribute to the succession of child protection movement were identified, namely: community child protection committees, school message drop box and weekly school clubs, poor intervention of the available national frameworks, lack of access to basic education relating to child protection systems from individuals, family, community members and society at large. It was found that lack of access to basic education was the leading factor among others contributing towards child protection undertaking.

5.2.2 Identification of the Challenges Facing Community Members on Child Protection Initiatives at Makole Ward

This study identified the following challenges facing community members towards

child protection initiatives namely: lack of awareness to the available child laws, poverty, challenging discrimination and segregation where a child is not allowed in decision making, wrong and harmful cultural practices and traditional customs and also poor determination of the available national efforts to combat the difficulties facing children. The study found that ways and means to win child protection movement is by making a helpful and developed communities whose people contribute an assurance in communal concern to protect children's wellbeing by rising the varieties of services and influential supports directly available to parents.

5.2.3 The Exploration on the Roles of Community Members on Child Protection Initiatives

The following roles were recognized, namely; to care for their children so that in the process of growing up they learn to use their rights in the best way, to consider on how all decisions made may affect children rather to do what is best that favors children's wellbeing, to educated people on the best and needed ways of protecting children which in commonly reflects a change in the ground of child protection that give an attention to the caretakers moving away from a narrow focus on high-risk groups, child protection structure require the involvement of people around children including parents, relatives or caretakers and the surrounding environment, to consider on how the decisions made by adult can affect children's wellbeing and therefore to do what is best that favors children.

5.3 Conclusions

The current study findings as per system theory revealed that various coordination,

namely; parents, family, schools, religious leaders, neighbourhood and community do not work together for the interest of children. Therefore, emphasizing the position of the community members as a part of child protection to make sure that children are safe and protected while utilizing the available services. Moreover, as stipulated by the System theory, individuals, organizations, local government and other community settings have to work together to achieve the desired goals regarding children protection.

5.4   Recommendations

This work entitled *"An examination to the contribution of community members on child protection in Makole ward-Dodoma"* where the findings have showed that incidences related to teenage pregnancies, school drop outs, street children, street beggars and child labour were identified among others to affect the rights of children in Makole Ward. Further, the study revealed presence of little knowledge about child protection in the community, hence the study recommends the following;

The recognition of child protection cannot be realized by government alone or any member, the efforts of all stakeholders around child protection are equally important. Hence this study suggests the need of allowing all interested parties to join and cherish the effort of creating awareness of child protection systems and the role of each community member. Thus stakeholders should coordinate and design an awareness campaign about child protection initiatives so as to increase knowledge of the same.

Government is urged to make follow up on the child protection initiatives it has put in place and assessing their impact in reducing and /or eliminate violence and abuse among children. Hence, making improvement where necessary.

The study was able to identify challenges facing community members such as lack of awareness to the available child laws, poverty, challenging discrimination and segregation where a child is not allowed in decision making thus any intervention by government, community members and stakeholders should focus on these challenges so as protect children against violence and abuse. Moreover children need to be heard. That is, there is a need to involve them in meetings and various activities to give their opinions concerning matters about child protection.

Further, the effort to safeguard the best interest of the child depends on various individuals in the community as proposed by systems theory. Hence, the role of parents and family have to be recognized as fundamental in this effort. However the role of community leaders and religious leaders are equally important. The roles of community members in child protection initiatives have been identified thus government and stakeholders should recognize this group's efforts to ensure safe environment for children to grow peacefully.

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Research Budget

This research was financed by the Open University Tanzania through its Sociology and Social work Department as per agreed staff sponsorship.

ACTIVITIES		ESTIMATED COST TSHS
Search of useful information	Literature Search, Books, Journals, Periodicals, consultations	800,000.00
Training	2 Research Assistant(key informants) meals & transport @10,000 x 2 days x 2	40,000.00
Data collection	Conducting interviews using interview schedule and FGDs; meals & transport @10,000 x 3 x 20 days	600,000.00
Data collection devices	Audio recorder	120,000.00
Report	Production &Dissemination	1,000,000.00
Transport	Research @ local trip 20,000 x 60 days	1,200,000.00
Meal and Beverages	Research @ 10,000 x 60 days	600,000.00
Stationaries	Printing, photocopying, pens, papers, pins	600,000.00
Contingency	10% of administration costs	400,000.00
TOTAL		**5,360,000.00**

Appendix 2: Demographic Details

1. What is your gender:

    i)   Male

    ii) Female

2. What is your age (Years from):

    i)   09-17

    ii) 18-36

    iii) 37-45

    iv) 46-54

    v)   55+

3. What is your marital Status:

    i)   Single

    ii) Never married

    iii) Married

    iv) Divorced

    v)   Widow/er

    vi) Abandoned/ rejected

4. What is your education Level:

    i)   Primary school

    ii) Secondary school

    iii) Collage

    iv) Higher learning

    v)   No formal schooling

Appendix 3: In-Depth Interview Guiding Questions

My name is Asia Namamba, I am a student at Open University of Tanzania, pursuing Master Degree in Social Work (MSW). I am conducting a research on the Contribution of Community Members on child protection Agenda in Tanzania. (A case of Makole Ward in Dodoma City). The purpose of this interview is to collect data that will enable the researcher to get answers for the research questions.

The research is purely for academic purposes. You have been selected to participate in this research because you are potential to give the required information and let you be assured that the information you give will be treated as confidential and used for the purpose of this study only. I kindly request you to provide me with information. Thanks in advance. I take this opportunity to express my gratitude and thanks to you for your cooperation.

In-depth interview guide questions:-

1. What are the roles of family members on child protection?

2. What are the roles of community members on child protection?

3. What are the challenges facing community members on child protection initiatives?

4. What are the child protection systems available at Makole ward?

THANK YOU FOR YOUR PARTICIPATION

Appendix 5: Focus Group Discussion (FGD) Guiding Questions to the Participants

My name is Asia Namamba, I am a student at Open University of Tanzania, pursuing Master Degree in Social Work (MSW). I am conducting a research on the Contribution of Community Members on child protection Agenda in Tanzania. (A case of Makole Ward in Dodoma City). The purpose of this interview is to collect data that will enable the researcher to get answers for the research questions.

The research is purely for academic purposes. You have been selected to participate in this research because you are potential to give the required information and let you be assured that the information you give will be treated as confidential and used for the purpose of this study only. I kindly request you to provide me with information. Thanks in advance. I take this opportunity to express my gratitude and thanks to you for your cooperation.

1. What do you understand about the child protection?

2. Can you explain in detail types of child protection you know?

3. How are you protecting yourself?

4. Who are the most responsible for child protection in the community?

5. What are the importance of child protection?

6. What are the effects if a child is not protected?

7. What can we do to make sure child are protected in the community?

THANK YOU FOR YOUR PARTICIPATION

A;ppendix 6: Ethical Documents

THE OPEN UNIVERSITY OF TANZANIA

DIRECTORATE OF POSTGRADUATE STUDIES

P.O.BOX 23409
DAR ES SALAAM, Tanzania
http://23409www.openuniv

Tel: 255-22-2668992/2668445
Ext.2101
Fax:255-22-2668759
E-mail: dpgs@out.ac.tz

REF: PG201610869   **1st December 2020**

District executive Director,

P.O.BOX 537

DODOMA

RE: RESEARCH CLEARANCE

The Open University of Tanzania was established by an act of Parliament No.17 of 1992, which become operational on the 1st March 1993 by public notice No. 55 in the official Gazette. The Act was however replaced by the Open University of Tanzania Charter of 2005, which became operational on 1st January 2007. In line with the Charter, the Open University mission is to generate and apply knowledge through research.

To facilitate and to simplify research process therefore, the act empowers the Vice Chancellor of the Open University of Tanzania to issue research clearance, on behalf of the Government of Tanzania and Tanzania Commission for Science and Technology, to both its staff and students who are doing research in Tanzania. With this brief background, the purpose of this letter is to introduce to you **Ms. Asia Namamba, Reg No: PG201610869,** pursing Master of Social Work (MSW) We here by grant this clearance to conduct a research titled **"Examination of community Members Contributions on Child Protection in Tanzania: A case of Mkole Ward in Dodoma City"** He will collect his data in your district between 7th December 2020 to 7th March 2021.

In case you need any further information, kindly do not hesitate to contact the Deputy Vice Chancellor (Academic) of the Open University of Tanzania, P.O.BOX 23409, Dar es Salaam. Tel: 022-2-2668820. We lastly thank you in advance for your assumed cooperation and facilitation of this research academic activity.

Yours Sincerely,

Prof. Hossea Rwegoshora
For: VICE CHANCELLOR
THE OPEN UNIVERSITY OF TANZANIA

JAMHURI YA MUUNGANO WA TANZANIA

OFISI YA RAIS

TAWALA ZA MIKOA NA SERIKALI ZA MITAA

HALMASHAURI YA JIJI LA DODOMA

Unapojibu tafadhali taja:

Kumb. Na. HJD/F.10/4/………,   04: Jan, 2021

Mtendaji wa Kata,
Kata ya MAKOLE,
Halmashauri ya Jiji,
S.L.P 1249,
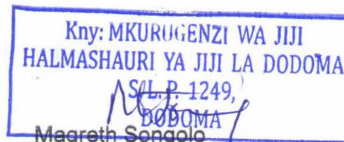**DODOMA.**

YAH: <u>KIBALI CHA UTAFITI/KUKUSANYA TAARIFA</u>

Husika na somo tajwa hapo juu.

2.   Namtambulisha kwako **NDG.** ASIA WAZIRI NAMAMBA ………… Kutoka
THE OPEN UNIVERSITY
 CHUO CHA……O.F. TANZANIA… kuja kufanya utafiti katika Kata ya …MAKOLE…………
Halmashauri ya Jiji la Dodoma. Utafiti huo unahusu

"EXAMINATION OF COMMUNITY MEMBERS CONTRIBUTION ON CHILD PROTECTION IN TANZANIA A CASE OF MAKOLE WARD IN DODOMA". Utafiti huo utafanyika kwa muda wa MWEZI MMOJA……… tarehe 05 Jan 2021 hadi tarehe 05: Feb: 2021.

3.   Kwa barua hii, naomba apokelewe na kupatiwa ushirikiano ili aweze kufanikisha utafiti wake kama ilivyoelezwa hapo juu.

4.   Ahsante

Kny: MKURUGENZI WA JIJI
HALMASHAURI YA JIJI LA DODOMA
S.L.P. 1249,
DODOMA
Magreth Songolo

Kny: **MKURUGENZI WA JIJI**
DODOMA

sNakala: Mkuu wa Chuo,
                 Chu cha OUT…,
                 S.L.P …1944…,
                 DODOMA

Wanafunzi husika

3 Mtaa wa CDA, S.L.P. 1249, 41183 Dodoma, Simu: +255262354817, Nukushi: +255262321550, Barua Pepe: cd@dodomacc.go.tz, Tovuti: www.dodomacc.go.tz