ASSESSMENT OF CHALLENGES FACING POLICE GENDER DESKS IN ADDRESSING THE ADOLESCENT PREGNANCY IN GEITA REGION, TANZANIA

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A DISSERTATION SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF ARTS IN GENDER STUDIES

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2024

CERTIFICATION

The undersigned certifies that he has read and hereby recommends for acceptance by the Open University of Tanzania a dissertation entitled, "assessment of challenges facing Police Gender Desks in addressing the adolescent pregnancy in Geita region, Tanzania" in partial fulfillment for the requirements of the Masters of Arts in Gender Studies.

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Dr. Mariana Makuu
(Supervisor)

....

Date

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DECLARATION

I, **Alex Sospeter Mkama,** do hereby 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.

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Signature

....

Date

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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ABSTRACT

This study sought to assess of challenges facing police gender desks in addressing the adolescent pregnancy in Geita region. The study relies on both interpretivism philosophy and positivism, The researcher used an interpretive approach and employed a descriptive case study design. The target population was young people from the Geita region of 229,099 respondents; therefore, 399 respondents were the study's sample size. The sampling techniques used were probability sampling methods and non-probability sampling methods. The questionnaire method and interview method were used to collect data. The collected data were analysed using IBM SPSS Statistics. The findings revealed that Poverty, stigma and discrimination are among the challenges that pregnant girls face at a young age. Survivors of childhood pregnancies were ostracized, shamed, stigmatized and stigmatized by their communities once it was known that they were pregnant. Forced sex against young girls is the main cause of pregnancy. The media has not been used effectively in the police gender desk in disseminating information about child pregnancies and other gender-based violence. The results have identified that in the initial stages of acts of sexual violence there is no courage to report sexual violence. The study recommends that In order to reduce the wave of increase in childhood pregnancies in the society, there is a need for the police force in coordination with the central government, informants and stakeholders of gender issues to evaluate an ambitious and effective plan to determine the problems of the gender desk in the police force. Gender desks deal with problems related to teenage pregnancy and other incidents related to gender-based violence. The results of the study indicated that there is a high rate of teenage pregnancies and an increase in the number of police gender desks dedicated to dealing with the problem of teenage pregnancies. So it is good for the government to increase efforts to deal with these problems.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

CF   Conceptual Framework

GBV   Gender-Based Violence

NAHDS   National Adolescent Health Development Strategy

NAHDST…..The National Adolescent Health Development Strategy in Tanzania

PGCD   Police Gender and Children Desk

PGD   Police gender desk

SLT   Social Learning Theory

TPGCD   Tanzania Police Gender and Children Desk

WHO   World Health Organization

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Worldwide, Child pregnancy is a public health problem in all countries (O kot *et al*., 2023; Terefe, 2022). Gabriel *et al.,* 2020 implies that approximately 25% of adolescent women have become pregnant worldwide. Kassa *et al.,* (2018) recognized that investing in adolescent girls provides a triple benefit through immediate results during adolescence in their adulthood and the well-being of their future children. The World Health Organization (WHO) estimates that around 3.9 million young people around the world have unsafe pregnancies, which contribute many maternal deaths, as well as diseases in which childhood pregnancies are considered the main cause of infant and maternal deaths in developing countries. Worku *et al.,* (2021) added that Child pregnancy usually occurs in poor groups, which may be affected by poverty, lack of education and job opportunities.

Child pregnancy in low-income and middle-income countries is associated with serious problems including mortality for girls (Ahinkorah *et al.,* 2021). In sub-Saharan African countries, the rate of teenage pregnancy is high (Ayalew *et al.,* 2021). WHO (2021) revealed that the rate of child pregnancies in Africa is 78.8%, of which 19.3% occurred in sub-Saharan Africa and 21.5% in East Africa. There is little evidence on the decline of child pregnancies in East Africa, However, recent statistics show that the prevalence of child pregnancies in East Africa is between 18% and 29% and almost half of these are unintended pregnancies (Wado *et al.,* 2019; Worku *et al.,* 2021).

A study done by Chemutai *et al.,* (2022) has revealed that Congo has a very high rate of childhood pregnancies reaching 44.3% and Rwanda is 7.2% which has been found to be a low rate. Asmamaw *et al.* (2023) showed that among young people who have had sex, childhood pregnancies have reached 75.6% in Chad, Ahinkorah *et al.*, (2021) explained in Chad the possibility of childhood pregnancies has been greater due to working at a young age, marrying/living together at a young age, having an education the only basis, initiation of sex at a young age, knowledge of contraceptive methods, the absence of an unmet need for contraception and poor conditions in which many young people who lived in rural areas.

Pregnancy in children is associated with several health, educational, social and economic consequences (Ochen etal.2019; Ayele *et al.,* 2018). Gronvik & Fossgard (2018) revealed that among adolescent girls between the ages of 15 and 18, it is often associated with a high risk of reproductive complications such as fistula, infection and death and can contribute to maternal and child mortality, a cycle of poor health and poverty among generations, poor reproductive development, malnutrition and diseases during childbirth and increase the risk of complications in pregnancy. Marphatia *et al.,* (2020); Chuwa (2023) found that other problems are such as failure to finish school, dependency, stigma, social discrimination, reproductive problems and incompetent reproduction, also children born to mothers are at high risk of diseases and death; health problems such as premature birth, low birth weight, stunted growth and infant death. Also, physical injuries, behavior problems, cognitive problems, and academic failure compared to those born to adult mothers (Okoli *et al.,* 2022; Kassa *et al.,* 2021). Kiani *et al.,* (2019) proven that low

education, increased access to social media and sharing of sexual images, multicultural influences and decreased adult supervision, child marriage, early sex and lack of information and reproductive health services have led to childhood pregnancies especially in developing countries.

In Tanzania, it is estimated that in 2019, approximately 55 percent of the number of unintended pregnancies among girls aged 15 to 18 ended in abortion, which is often unsafe and is a legal offense in developing countries(Kassa *et al.,* 2018; Work *et al*., 2021). The prevalence of childhood pregnancies in Tanzania is linked to factors such as urban housing (Ochen *et al.,* 2019; Kasozi *et al.,* 2019). Young people who were more likely to have child pregnancies were those who had little knowledge about reproductive health, from families with low economic status, their mothers had a low level of education, and a culture that encourages child marriage (Moshi & Tilisho 2023). Tanzania reported an increase in teenage fertility from 23% to 27% in 2010 and 2016 respectively (Mpimbi *et al.,* 2022). Ngoda *et al.,* (2021) show that the prevalence of teenage pregnancies has increased and remains unacceptably high despite the efforts made by the national campaign, Most of the children who are still basically educated about contraception gave birth to their first pregnancy at home. Mpimbi *et al.,* (2022); Moshi & Tilisho, (2023) added that children who are pregnant are associated with an increase in reproductive outcomes, in the Katavi region there are 45 percent of childhood pregnancies. Adolescent pregnancies are dangerous and cause concern for families because they have negative social, cultural and economic consequences for parental abuse.

Omari (2022); Kazeri *et al.,* (2024) evaluated the contribution of the Gender and Children Desk of the Tanzania Police in reducing sexual violence in Tanzania, these studies have aimed to find out the effectiveness of the Gender and Children Desk of the Tanzania Police in dealing with the issue of gender violence, influence and sexual violence. Saidi (2022) seems that the Gender and Children Desk of the Tanzania Police has had a positive influence in reducing gender violence in society. However, the Government in coordination with the Ministry of Social Development, Gender, Women and Special Groups to expand the Gender and Children Desk of the Police in all jurisdictions from the ward level to be able to help the community fully and closely. Omari (2022) show that the government is responsible for supporting activities to increase income, especially for young mothers who do not have a specialized job due to the difficult economic situation, otherwise, they can engage in sex to earn money.

Tawete (2021) found that there is a wave of lack of awareness of where to report community problems, also lack of trust in the police force has been one of the problems as well. Mwangoka (2022) show that there have been cases against police brutality, this leads the community to see if they are being neglected. Some people who survived various crimes in Tanzania and have never reported to the authorities, also corruption is one of the weaknesses in the Tanzanian Police Force. The evaluation shows that Tanzania is not working adequately and faithfully in the Police services (DW, 2022). In 2009, the Tanzanian police force proposed to establish gender services to deal with gender incidents in the country. Statistics show that, there are more than 420 police gender desks and 6 gender desks in higher education

institutions in Tanzania (Bago 2022). Although a large number of police officers have been faithful, dedicated and work hard for their profession, people who are affected by sexual incidents are not sure of the services provided by sexual desks and there are still child pregnancies in the country that continue to happen.

The community complains about the performance of the police force due to indiscipline. In the police service, there are some ongoing issues such as coercion of citizens, corruption, arbitrary detention and abuse of power which still continue and lead to the removal of public trust in the police service (Transparency international, (2017); Christopher, (2021). Child pregnancies continue to increase; there is a need for effective police intervention through gender desks to help the community. Lugongo, (2021) revealed that many citizens no longer trust the police because many cases of teenage pregnancies go unreported because of the uncertainty of the police's performance in dealing with their cases. This study assessed challenges faced by the police gender desks in addressing the adolescent pregnancy in Geita region. Specifically, assessed the influence of socio-cultural factors towards addressing adolescent pregnancies, survivors' community perception towards Police gender desk (PGD), challenges facing PGD and measures to address adolescent pregnancies, This was to fill the knowledge gap.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

There have been children who are already to get pregnant, the community of young /children who survived these pregnancies is complaining to the Police Gender Desk (Mpimbi *et al.,* 2022; Lugongo, 2021). Many cases of child pregnancies go

unreported due to the uncertainty of monitoring and decisions in the police force (Moshi & Tilisho 2023). Moshi & Tilisho 2023; Mlimbila, (2023) found that failure to deal with the situation by the Gender and Children Desk of the Tanzania Police will lead to a large increase in child pregnancies and there will be negative social, cultural, social and economic consequences. Mpimbi *et al.,* (2022) estimated that in 2019, about 55 percent of unintended pregnancies among girls aged 15 to 19 ended in abortion, which is often unsafe in developing countries such as Tanzania. In the city of Dodoma, childhood pregnancies were 29% and associated with factors such as the presence of urban housing. Young people who were more likely to have teenage pregnancies were those who had little knowledge about reproductive health and sexuality living in cities, from families with low economic status, their mothers had a low level of education, due to a culture that encourages marriages in childhood, influenced by peers and who experienced sexual abuse (Moshi & Tilisho 2023).

Several efforts have been made to reduce childhood pregnancies worldwide, this is one of the goals of sustainable development which aims to ensure access to quality reproductive health services and integrated health education in the nation (Ahinkorah *et al.,* 2021). The report on strategies and programs until 2030 shows that Tanzania still has an increase in teenage pregnancies rate from 23% to 27% in 2010 and 2016 (Mpimbi *et al.,* 2022). Saidi 2022; Mwangoka 2022; Tawete 2021, Mpimbi *et al.,* 2022; Moshi & Tilisho 2023; Ngoda etal.,2021; and Kazeri *et al.,* (2024) implies that despite the efforts made by the national campaign to reduce childhood pregnancies, frequent child pregnancies have increased and remain unacceptably high. There is a need to conduct research to close this knowledge gap because many recent studies in

Tanzania have not been able to assess the challenges and find solutions for the Police Gender Desk dealing with childhood pregnancies.

1.3 General Objective

The general objective of this study was to assess challenges faced by the Police Gender Desks in addressing the adolescent pregnancy in Geita region, Tanzania.

1.3.1 Specific Objectives

i.) To examine socio-cultural factors distressing Police gender desk on solving adolescent pregnancies in Geita.

ii.) To evaluate survivors' perception on Police gender desk performance towards adolescent pregnancies in Geita.

iii.) To evaluate work conditions of Police gender desk in addressing adolescent pregnancies in Geita.

iv.) To assessing measures taken by Police gender desk in solving adolescent pregnancies in Geita.

1.4 Research Questions

i.) How do socio-cultural factors distressing Police gender desk on solving adolescent pregnancies in Geita.

ii.) What are the survivors' perceptions on Police gender desk performance towards adolescent pregnancies in Geita?

iii.) What are the work conditions of Police gender desk in addressing adolescent

   pregnancies in Geita?

iv.) Which measures taken by Police gender desk in solving adolescent pregnancies

   in Geita?

1.5 Significance of the Study

Police gender desks; for police gender desks it is important to understand the challenges and look at how to solve them. This will help the gender desks of the police to expand the scope of knowing how to be a solution to the problems faced by child abusers in the pregnancy crisis. This will also help raise the community's confidence in the performance of the police force in dealing with teenage pregnancies. Society; The community and parents together will get education from the results of this research, how to improve and understand the community about the services provided by the gender desk of the police. Also, this study will help to build community trust in the police gender desks as well as encourage them to report regularly on incidents of teenage pregnancies and if there is sexual violence against them.

Youth and children; This study is important for the lower level, especially children and young people, by revealing all the problems and instructing them on how to act in the event of sexual violence and reporting the issue of childhood pregnancies. Also, by going through this research, it will help encourage children to be ready to report all problems at the police gender desks.

Policy makers and researchers; This study will help researchers to know all the issues related to the Police Gender Desk, as well as the challenges they face in combating childhood pregnancies. It will also help researchers to come up with different discoveries related to this topic. For policy makers, this study will help them in their efforts to create and implement policies that properly address the problems of gender police desks in solving teenage pregnancies. Also, this study will increase the awareness of policy makers in knowing more things that happen to children and police gender desks and how to come up with good policies to help solve these problems.

1.6 Organization of the study

This study organized into five chapters. Started with chapter one include introduction and background information, Statement of the Problem, General Objective, Specific Objectives, Research Questions and Significance of the Study. Secondly, the chapter two includes Conceptual Definition, Theoretical Review, empirical review, research gap and the conceptual framework. Chapter three includes research philosophy, study design, area of the study, population of the study, sample size and sampling technique, methods of data collection, data analysis, validity and reliability issues/trustworthiness and ethical considerations.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Overview

This chapter provides the literature review about challenges faced by the Police Gender Desks in addressing adolescent pregnancy. The review of literature was covers conceptual definition, theoretical review, empirical review, research gap, and conceptual framework.

2.1 Conceptual Definition

2.1.1. Adolescence

Adolescence is a period of human development that occurs after childhood and before adulthood, which involves many changes. This means that adolescence is more than biological development as many scholars point out in their instructions (The National adolescent Health Development strategy in Tanzania, 2022).

2.1.2 Adolescent Pregnancy

Adolescent pregnancies are defined as pregnancies that occur in girls usually between the ages of 10 and 19, this means the age of childhood to adolescence (Okot *et al.,* 2023).

2.1.3 Police Gender Desk

Police Gender Desk refers to all about a gender specialist who works at the gender desk in the police force to ensure the safety of people and property in various aspects of society.

2.2 Theoretical Review

2.2.1 Social Learning theory

This study was guided by the Social Learning Theory which was developed by Albert Bandura in 1960s and 1970s. The theory aims to explain the benefits of learning by observing and imitating other people's behavior in order to improve behavior (Cherry 2022). The theory has shown the relationship of contrast, contrast reinforcement, definition and simulation. Also, this theory has been important in the discovery of how the police gender desk is included in solving emerging social problems as an alternative to legal processes to prevent childhood pregnancies. According to this theory, children imitate behavior through social interaction or indirectly by observing behavior in the media. Some Actions are more likely to be imitated by children but those that are forbidden can be avoided.

The theory is applied to the real world, such as educating various researchers in understanding what can prevent children from being influenced into early pregnancy. Also being able to prevent children from acting in aggressive acts they see on television. Also, this theory will help researchers to study social issues to investigate and understand the various ways that bring positive examples in solving the necessary behaviors and enabling social change (Cherry, 2022). This study, the operational practices of the police force can lead to deviant activities because attitudes, values, and beliefs are inherited by society from one generation to another in the process of learning things. The existence of misconduct by some police officers is shown more as a continuous process of creating definitions in the context of the police, especially regarding deviance. Society is afraid to report cases

involving child pregnancy just because they have an opinion about the famous Policemen.

Link with the current study, this theory of social learning is better in ensuring that it discovers the source of the problem regarding the various attitudes of society on the police gender desk in dealing with childhood pregnancies. This theory helps to provide a good explanation of several types of police misconduct in relation to the effectiveness of the gender desk to account for gender-related incidents.

2.3 Empirical Review

2.3.1 Socio-cultural factors distressing Police gender desk on solving adolescent pregnancies

Statistics show that during the COVID-19 period teenage pregnancies have increased in countries south of the Sahara Desert, it also seems that the COVID-19 epidemic has increased the statistics of survivors of childhood pregnancies (Kons *et al.,* 2022). WHO, (2020); Zulaika *et al,* (2022) show that from different parts of the world show that school closures, economic problems, disruption of sexual and reproductive health services and increased sexual violence may have contributed to teenage pregnancies, for example in Kenya the incidence of teenage pregnancies increased from 5.2% to 10.9%. Oppong *et al,* (2022) viewed that assessments show Tanzania's efforts to eliminate child pregnancy in the time of COVID-19 were delayed due to lack of basic care, weak institutional capacity and unfriendly infrastructure. Roy *et al,* (2022) revealed that the impact of COVID-19 on services to prevent and respond to sexual violence in Kenya, Nigeria, and South Africa showed that COVID-19

greatly affected the work of controlling teenage pregnancies and other incidents related to sexual violence.

A cross-level analysis on the prevalence and factors related to child pregnancy between 15 and 19 years in East Africa, found that between 18 and 19 years, they used contraceptives, were employed, living as a wife or head of the family was associated with more likely to have teenage pregnancies (Worku *et al.,* 2021). Mezmur *et al.*, (2021) and Okot *et al.,* (2023) found that girls who reached puberty received secondary education and advanced sex education at the age of 14 to 15, being unmarried, being exposed to the media and being a girl from a wealthy household were associated with a lower probability of childhood pregnancy. For girls from poor households, the probability of childhood pregnancy was higher due to increasing age, working, being married or cohabiting, having only primary education, early sexual initiation, knowledge of contraceptive methods, and poor status of life where young people who lived in rural areas and in the sub-region of West Africa were less likely to have their first teenage pregnancies (Chemutai *et al.,* 2022). Mpimbi et al., (2022); Moshi & Tilisho (2023) found that in society childhood pregnancies are directly related to drinking alcohol and having low education. Unpleasant feelings about the current pregnancy increased the likelihood of early pregnancy, as did history of ever using contraceptives, life expectancy at birth, high fertility, exposure to sex education at home decreased the likelihood of pregnancy.

Gabriel et al., (2020), Ahinkorah et al., (2021); and Mamo et al., (2021) showed that divorce for family members, having an older sister who had a history of childhood pregnancies, and not knowing the periods of the menstrual cycle, low economic

status of the family, bad parent-daughter interaction, ability to make decisions, peer pressure, poor education about sex. Thus, girls with many boyfriends were associated with childhood pregnancies.

2.3.2 Survivors' perception on Police gender desk performance towards adolescent pregnancies

Study conducted by Kazeri *et al.,* (2024) found that 65% of recent studies show that TPGCD is effective in addressing sexual violence. It has also been found that there is a significant decrease in sexual violence in areas with police stations and statistics showing the immediate effects of police stations. TPGCD's contribution included receiving and calling resolutions of reported cases, providing facilitation training to police officers on child pregnancy issues as well as creating awareness among community members on issues of sexual oppression and child pregnancies. Therefore, TPGCD has a positive influence in reducing gender-based violence in the study area.

The state of indifference and the urgent need to impose criminal sanctions against men who impregnate a girl, brings arguments at the grassroots level, families and communities to seek sexual services (Castillejo, 2021). Maly, *et al.,* (2017) show that this is also the reason that leads to death and disability among young women between the ages of 15 and 18 are pregnancy problems, unsafe abortion, and childbirth, the conceptions of childhood pregnancy are affected by different attitudes of society on the control of pregnancy and readiness to give birth. Heise and Manji (2019) view that childhood pregnancies give a positive light that a girl child will be able to stay

married. The presence of feelings and beliefs in marriage provides more social protection than attending a sex desk, the recognition of marriage as important as a means of social protection stems from the widespread expectation that when girls reach puberty, they should begin to meet their physical needs and also help provide financial support for their families.

The provision of opinions on teenage pregnancy and sexual services is important in the awareness strategies to deal with teenage pregnancy; however, only a few studies have examined perceptions of teenage pregnancy at sex desk services (Mtaita *et al.,* 2021). This knowledge gap must be resolved to highlight the importance of the gender desk in dealing with social issues, especially child pregnancies. This decrease in the awareness of the attitudes of teenage pregnancies, makes the services of the gender desk vulnerable to failure. The teenager's fear of retaliation and protecting the family's reputation as the parents of the victim's pregnancy will not report the incident to the police. A large number of girls in Tanzania experience childhood pregnancies in their families and communities by someone they know. Child pregnancies and much other oppression are considered socially acceptable. Nyato, *et al.,* (2019) have reported that the behavior of avoiding being called socially stigmatized names and respecting community traditions influence the attitudes of adolescent girls in seeking sex desk services.

2.3.3 Work conditions of Police gender desk in addressing adolescent pregnancies

The provision of opinions on teenage pregnancy and sexual services is important in the awareness strategies to deal with teenage pregnancy; however, only a few studies

have examined perceptions of teenage pregnancy at sex desk services (Mtaita *et al.,* 2021). This knowledge gap must be resolved to highlight the importance of the gender desk in dealing with social issues, especially child pregnancies. This decrease in the awareness of the attitudes of teenage pregnancies, makes the services of the gender desk vulnerable to failure. The teenager's fear of retaliation and protecting the family's reputation as the parents of the victim's pregnancy will not report the incident to the police. A large number of girls in Tanzania experience childhood pregnancies in their families and communities by someone they know. Child pregnancies and much other oppression are considered socially acceptable. Nyato, *et al.,* (2019) have reported that the behavior of avoiding being called socially stigmatized names and respecting community traditions influence the attitudes of adolescent girls in seeking sex desk services.

2.4 Research Gap

The theoretical and empirical reviews show that much focus was on the adolescent pregnancy toward education achievement, whereby the question of the roles of police gender desks in addressing the adolescent pregnancy remained with less attention. Studies by Gabriel *et al.,* (2020), Mezmur *et al.,* 2021) and Mpimbi *et al.,* (2022) show that little attempt has dared to unveil the challenges incurred by the adolescent pregnancy like, knowing the reasons that led to pregnancy at a young age. From knowledge gaps, different literature, including Mtahewos & Mekuria, (2018) and Moshi & Tilisho (2023), found that most of these studies concentrated on the Police Gender Desk performance. Studies have failed to show the social and cultural factors affecting the Police Gender Desk in dealing with teenage pregnancies, especially in

the Geita region. It has also failed to show information about the attitude of the victims' community towards the gender desk of the Police in dealing with childhood pregnancies. Apart from that, many studies reviewed failed to show what measures should be taken with PGD in dealing with childhood pregnancies. This study, therefore, intends to fill the gap by assessing of challenges facing police gender desks in addressing the adolescent pregnancy in Geita region.

2.5 Conceptual Framework

A conceptual framework has been described as an important tool in research to establish the expected relationship between variables. It outlines the key objectives and research process and provides a clear map of how they come together to produce strong conclusions (Swaen and Tegan, 2022). The conceptual frame below shows the relationship between the challenges facing police gender desks in addressing the adolescent pregnancy and how they affect one another. In the conceptual framework below, the independent variable comprises socio-cultural factors affecting PGD, perception of survivors' community towards Police gender desk (PGD) and working conditions affecting PGD). Also, dependent variables include adolescent pregnancies; this was considered to enhance the challenges facing police gender desks in addressing the adolescent pregnancy.

Figure 2.1: Conceptual Framework

Independent variables

Dependent variable

| Socio-cultural factors |

| Survivors' perception |

| Work conditions |

| Adolescent pregnancy |
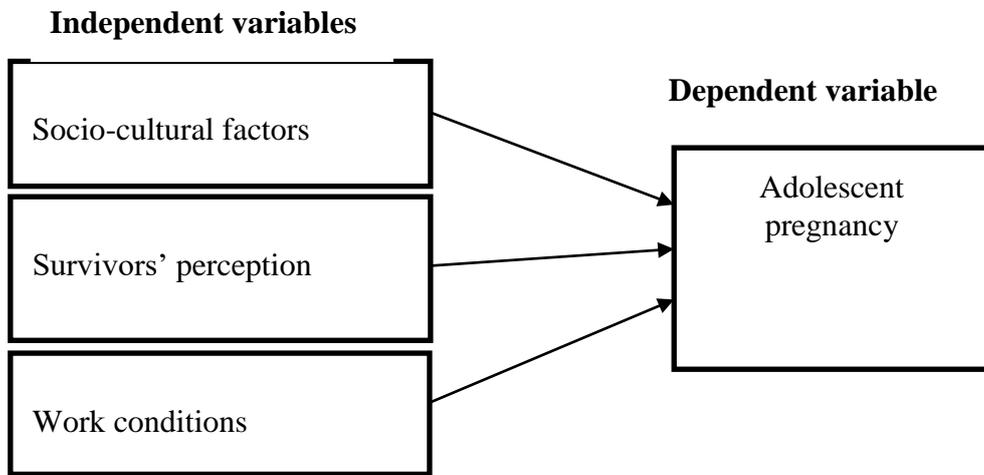
Source: Researcher, (2023)

Source: Researcher's Reflection of Reviewed Literature

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.0 Overview

This chapter includes research philosophy, study design, area of the study, population of the study, sampling technique, sample size, methods of data collection, interview guide, questionnaire, data analysis, validity and reliability issues/trustworthiness and ethical considerations.

3.1 Research Philosophy

The research philosophy of this study relies on both interpretivism philosophy and positivism. The researcher used an interpretive approach to understand the world through directly experiencing the phenomenon. This is based on the fact that interpretive approach provides an avenue to interpret elements of the study which then integrates human interest into a study (Saunder, 2016). The positivism is also being used in this study basing on the fact that there has been descriptive analysis in terms of numbers and percentages.

3.2 Study Design

This study employed a descriptive case study design. This study was intended to use the gender desks of the Police to collect detailed information. Police stations in Geita region were used to get information from station leaders and other respondents. This research design has been useful as it addresses various issues at the same time. the research design is the guide to accomplish the objectives and answer the questions. This model provides a scientific plan that guides the researcher in collecting,

analyzing and interpreting the observed facts (Pandey and Pandey, 2015). This study was carried out by all police gender desks in the police force in Geita region, these centers were able to receive information about childhood pregnancies and services related to gender desks.

3.3 Area of the study

The study was conducted in the Geita region in selected districts. The selection of this area is due to the fact that other areas in Tanzania have been used as part of the research in the matter of childhood pregnancies, it has been found that there are reasons such as the ability of the parent to make decisions, the presence of peer pressure, poor education, having many lovers among reasons that lead to childhood pregnancies, but another reason is that other studies have failed to show how social and cultural factors affect the work of the Police Gender Desk in dealing with teenage pregnancies in the Geita region. Another reason for choosing this area of research is the limited information about the attitudes of the community about the gender desk of the Police in dealing with teenage pregnancies. Also, the region of Geita is one of the few areas in Tanzania where there is a large investment in campaigns and programs offered to reduce incidents of gender-based violence.

3.4 Population of the study

The beneficiaries of this study are young people from the Geita region of 229,099. This number is people between the ages of 14 and 19. Those who were evaluated include young girls who got pregnant during childhood and their events were reported immediately in the police sex desk. Information was provided by stakeholders such as the police Gender Desk (gender activist), parents of survivors,

police officers working with the police gender desk, the Court, the department of social welfare and social welfare. Also simple random sampling and purposive sampling were used to select respondents from both types.

3.4.1 Administrative Units

Geita region covers an area of 20,054 km^2 with a population of 1,739,530. About 57.0% of the population comprises adolescents aged 14-19 years of age, and it comprises five districts (NBS, 2022).

Figure 3.1 Geita Region Administrative Boundary
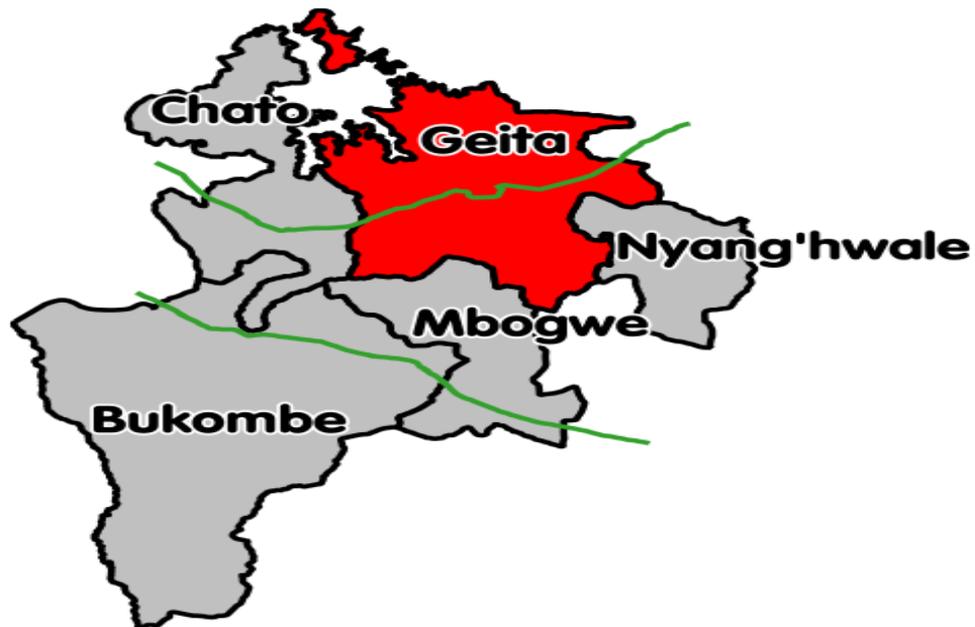
3.5 Sample size and Sampling Technique

3.5.1 Sampling technique

Sampling involves the selection of several units of people, events, behaviors or factors for research in such a way that the units represent the larger group from which they are selected. There are two sampling procedures in research which are

classified into probability sampling methods and non-probability sampling methods. Purposive sampling was used to select key informants to obtain information. Three districts were selected from the five districts that were used as data collection points. In the second step was the selection of police stations with gender desks that received survivors of teenage pregnancies. In each district, qualified police stations were selected through purposive sampling. Also, the intended method of the article was used with the aim of obtaining the police gender desks and the stated statistics of teenage pregnancy reports. Another step involved the selection of participants. A convenience sampling method was used to select respondents from each selected geographical area where police stations with gender desks are available (McCombes, 2022).

3.5.2 Sample Size

The preference was to study the entire population of Geita on their perception about the police gender desk on addressing teenage pregnancy. However, resources to cover the cost, time, convenience to collect data and the need for it to offer sufficient statistical power necessitate having a limited sample size.

therefore, the following Yamane's formula was used;

$$Sample \frac{N}{(1 + Ne^2)}$$

Where N is the population size=229099
e=margin of error =5%

n=[229099/(1+229099(0.0025))]

=399

The sample size was 399 respondents which were representative of the population.

According to Kibuacha (2021), selection of sample size is one of the most important factors in statistical analysis in research, to ensure that there is no flaw in the selection of samples; factors such as the margin of error were considered in this study. On that basis, the study included a sample size of 399 respondents specifically for those who self-administered the questionnaire. However, among the 24 young people who were victims of teenage pregnancy, 30 participants were included in the interview according to the level of prevalence. Adolescent pregnancy survivors were purposively selected from all parts of the study area based on their willingness, knowledge and experience to attend the police gender desk. Other interviewees were randomly selected from among their groups based on skills and procedures. The sample included key informants (social welfare officers, Magistrates, prosecutors, local government officials, Government Agencies, parents of child pregnancy survivors, Police officers working at the gender desk and Police leaders).

Table 3.1. Sample size

S/N	Participants	Respondents number
1	Adolescents	399
2	Adolescents survivors of teenage pregnancy	24
3	Key informants (social welfare officers, the Magistrates, prosecutors, local government leaders, on-Government Organizations, parents of survivors of adolescent pregnancy, Police officers working on the gender desk and Police).	30

Source: field data (2023).

3.7 Methods of Data Collection

This study used the following data collection methods.

3.7.1 Interview Guide

The study conducted 30 interviews with key informants such as social welfare officers, magistrates, prosecutors, local government officials, government agencies, parents of survivors of child pregnancy, police officers working at the gender desk and leaders of some of the police who survived childhood pregnancies. And among the parents of the survivors who could not read and fill out the questionnaire. All interviews focused on avoiding bias as they allowed asking the same questions in the same order to all participants which reduced the risk of introducing bias through the order or nature of the questions asked or through any environment. This method of collecting information despite being simple was inexpensive and effective. The researcher got help collecting data from 6 participants who did not have the ability to understand Kiswahili and English.

3.7.2 Questionnaire

This study used 399 structured questionnaires, the questionnaire involved all young adults and they answered the questions according to the objectives set in the study. This method was good for the respondents as it allowed them to answer in their own words and express their opinions freely. It was created in closed and open questions and translated into Kiswahili language to ensure that information is collected according to the specific objectives of the research.

3.8 Data analysis

Several methods were used in the analysis of the data obtained during the collection of information. These include descriptive analysis and thematic analysis. The data

collected from the questionnaire instruments were entered into a computer program called Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS). Also, using a computer program, the characteristics of the population interviewed were analyzed in detail to show their percentages and frequencies. But in terms of thematic analysis, it was used for information collected through interviews. The information was analyzed based on the topics that emerged especially related to the social and cultural factors that affect the gender desk of the police in dealing with teenage pregnancies in Geita region, the attitude of the victims community towards the gender desk of the Police in dealing with teenage pregnancies in Geita region, the environment of work affecting the police gender desk in the country. to deal with childhood pregnancies in Geita region, and measures taken by the police gender desk in response to childhood pregnancies in Geita region.

3.9 Validity and reliability issues/Trustworthiness

This study focused on the issue of validity and reliability, in relation to the quantitative data collected from the questionnaires, Cronbach's alpha level was more than 0.7 which showed reliability. The study used four criteria of reliability were considered in the qualitative data to ensure that there is validity and reliability in the data. in order to measure the value of the truth of the information, reliability was considered and the quality and if the results of the research were correct, the transfer dealt with the results of the research on the social and cultural factors that affect the gender desk of the police in dealing with teenage pregnancies in Geita, the perspective of the victims' community towards the Police gender desk (PGD) in dealing with childhood pregnancies in Geita region, the work environment affecting

the police gender desk in dealing with childhood pregnancies in Geita region, and the actions taken by the police gender desk in dealing with childhood pregnancies in Geita region . Data collection was ensured through effective data collection methods and procedures as well as analysis that were well documented. Finally, validity was ensured through frequent data checks throughout data collection and analysis to ensure that the results could be replicated in other studies.

3.10 Ethical Considerations

Ethical consideration refers to the careful examination of the moral and ethical aspects of a study (Priya, 2021). Therefore, in upholding ethical standards, this study strictly adhered to the following ethical principles. Protection and respect of participants' rights, the researcher must ensure that he protects the right to participate in the research to facilitate obtaining cooperation and sufficient information. Consent of participants, the researcher informed the respondents of the reasonable description of the research topic, purpose, and objectives of the study (Cicourel, 2019). This helped the respondents or participants to understand the aim and significance of the study. The respondents were informed that their involvement in the study was voluntary and they could withdraw from the study whenever they wished to do so.

Voluntary participation of participants, the researcher gave information to the participants that their presence in this research is very important, it is also a matter of dedication to be able to get the right information that will be able to raise knowledge in the research. Anonymity of participants, the researcher assured the respondents that the data obtained would be used only for academic purposes. No participants

indicated or disclosed their real names. Only acronyms were used to represent them. All the records and pictures were taken after obtaining the respondent's permission and not otherwise. Their security was observed and they were not forced to fill out the questionnaire or be interviewed. Avoidance of physical and psychological harm to participants, the researcher in meeting with the participants in the research must ensure that he takes all precautions to prevent any type of direct problems and psychological problems for the participants during research.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

4.0 Overview

This part shows an analyzes of data for the study which was to assess challenges faced by the Police Gender Desks in addressing adolescent pregnancy in Geita region, Tanzania. The analysis was based on study objectives and the results are well arranged and discussed according to the specific research objectives of the study. The respondents were based on different of categories. The adolescent (399), 24 adolescents who were survivors of teenage pregnancy, and key informants (30) such as police gender desk, social welfare, the magistrates and prosecutors. Also, the local government leaders, Non-Government Organizations and Parents of survivors, other category focus with police officers who are working with gender desks together with police leaders.

Data organized and analyzed based on both general and specific research objectives. The general objective of the study was to assess challenges faced by the Police Gender Desks in addressing the adolescent pregnancy in Geita region, Tanzania. Also, the specific objectives of the study were; to assess socio-cultural factors affecting PGD towards addressing adolescent pregnancies in Geita, the perception of survivors' community towards Police gender desk (PGD) towards addressing adolescent pregnancies in Geita, working conditions affecting PGD in addressing adolescent pregnancies in Geita, and measures taken by PGD in addressing adolescent pregnancies in Geita.

4.1 Demographic information of the Respondents

Demographic information aspects are important factors in evaluating the police gender desk in solving adolescent pregnancy in Geita. About 399 of adolescents were sampled and participated to this study. The selection of a sample was influenced by few resources, convenience and time to collect data and the need for it to offer sufficient statistical power. The result from table 4.1 shows 80.2% of the respondents have an age range from 15 to 18 years. However, number of respondents below 14 years have 15%. The age of the key informant's majority has ranged above 35.

Table 4.1 Demographic information of respondents

Adolescents Age	Frequency	Percent
11-14	59	14.8
15-18	320	80.2
above 18	20	5.0
Total	399	100.0
Key informants	**Frequency**	**Percent**
Below 35	12	40
Above 35	18	60
Total	30	100.0
Adolescents Sex	**Frequency**	**Percent**
Male	82	20.6
Female	317	79.4
Total	399	100.0
Adolescents Religion belief	**Frequency**	**Percent**
Muslim	20	5.0
Christian	299	74.9
Other	80	20.1
Total	399	100.0
Adolescents Residence	**Frequency**	**Percent**
Urban	227	56.9
Rural	172	43.1
Total	399	100.0
Adolescents Tribe	**Frequency**	**Percent**

Other Tribes	112	28.1
Sukuma	287	71.9
Total	399	100.0
Education level of Key Informants	**Frequency**	**Percentage**
No School	1	3.3
Primary education	5	16.6
Secondary education	7	23.3
Graduates	17	56.6
Total	30	100.0

Source: Field data (2023)

Result show that adolescents' female respondents were 79% while male were 21%. While the key informants comprised 20 participants were males and 10 participants were females. A most of the participated respondents were Christian among adolescents 75%.5% were Islamic and the rest 20.1 % belonged to other denominations. While for the key informants also the minority were Muslims followed majority were Christians. The researcher arranged information on the respondents' on residence. This helped at exploring if there was a relationship between the area of residence and prevalence of gender desk services in relation to teenage pregnancy reporting. About 43.1% of respondents resided in the countryside as compared to respondents who resided in towns were 57%. Also, from the Sukuma tribe were 72% and from other ethnic tribes were 28.1%.

The detailed covered from this study show information about marital status. The results from key informants' interview revealed that most of the participants among 24 who were survivors of teenage pregnancy were not married and that 10 of the participants were living with their infants whilst 14 of the participants were not living with their children.

Also, the results show that 56.6% of key informants were graduates and 23.3% of key informants had a secondary education level. Some of the respondents 17% had attained a primary school education. Other respondents 3.3% had never attained any level of education. The study also has information on occupation among the 24 survivors of teenage pregnancy. The results implies that the number of key informants interviewed about 16(66.7%) participants were unemployed. Some teenage moms were 6 (25%) employed as petty business, and few respondents 2(8.3%) have continued with schooling. The study show that about 15(62%) out of 24 adolescents participants interviewed resided with their biological parents. 8 (34%) participants lived with either their single parents and 1 (4%) was living with her grandparents.

The findings show that information which needs to be referred to stakeholders of the police gender desk. The age of respondents varied as per category assigned questionnaires. Most respondents live town and also attended the police gender desk on different occasions and most of them were not married which implies that adolescent pregnancy has a direct impact on teenage mothers as they are likely to follow in co-parenting relationships rather than bi-parental care and relationships. Apart education level, the study showed more survivors of adolescent pregnancy had at least attained a primary school education and were not allowed to continue with further studies. The literature suggests that changing education policy to allow young mothers to continue their studies after giving birth is an alternative to dropping out of school. Again, many survivors of child pregnancies are not formally employed, this was a problem. Child pregnancies are among the most widespread problems

affecting the economic empowerment of young women. Research has identified a negative impact of early pregnancy and childbearing on human capital investment, likelihood of marriage, and other outcomes, such as poorer performance in the labor market. The results show that teenage pregnancies increase in times of high unemployment.

However, Worku et al (2021) found that among girls between 18 and 19 years of age, using contraceptives, entering the female workforce, being married or being the head of the family was associated with a higher probability of teenage pregnancy. It was also found that adolescent girls received secondary education and advanced sex education at the age of 14 to 15, were unmarried, were exposed to the media, but also being a girl from a wealthy household was associated with a lower probability of childhood pregnancy. This was similar to studies conducted by (Asmamaw et al., 2023; Ahinkorah et al. 2021; Mamo et al., 2021) that the possibility of the first teenage pregnancy was greater due to increasing age, working, getting married or living together, having only basic education, early sexual initiation, knowledge of contraceptives, no unmet need for contraception and low wealth status where young people who lived in rural areas and in the West African region were less likely to get pregnant in childhood.

However, Okot et al (2023) found that the factors related to teenage pregnancies are alcohol consumption and not having secondary or higher education. On the contrary, Chemutai et al (2022) found that negative feelings about current pregnancy, bias, increased the likelihood of teenage pregnancies while history of contraceptive use, childbearing age, multiple births and exposure to sex education at home

decreased its likely.   Also, parental divorce (Ayanaw, et al, 2018; Mezmur et al 2021), having an older sister who had a history of teenage pregnancy, and not knowing the period of menstrual cycles (Mtahewos & Mekuria, 2018; Mezmur et al . . 2021), low economic status of the family (Moshi & Tilisho 2023) bad parent-daughter interaction (Mathewos & Mekuria 2018), ability to make decisions, peer pressure, poor education about sexuality (Mpimbi *et al*., 2022), have a lot of sex. Partners were associated with teenage pregnancy (Gabriel *et al*., 2020).

4. 2 Prevalence of adolescence pregnancy

This part aimed to identifying the prevalence of adolescence pregnancy in Geita region, in order to improve awareness of campaigns advocated by the gender desk in addressing adolescent pregnancy. Results show that motherhood of teenagers in Geita region is common. About 96.2% of the respondents replied they knew about teenage pregnancy and a few 4% responded they have not heard about it. Also, 24 survivors of teenage pregnancy participated interview asked if teenage pregnancies commonly occur in their community, 22 of the participants agreed and only 2 participants denied. These births and pregnancies are illustrated here below in table 4.2.

Table 4.2. Prevalence of adolescence pregnancy in Geita

Knowledge about teenage pregnancy	Frequency	Percent
Yes	384	96.2
No	15	3.8
Total	399	100.0

Have heard about teenage pregnancy	Frequency	Percent
Yes	367	92.0
No	32	8.0
Total	399	100.0

Source: Field data (2023).

Although Tanzania has had various awareness campaigns against childhood pregnancies, the number of pregnancies among young people is still high. Statistics show that there are still many pregnancies, there are strategies to achieve the 2030 agenda of sustainable development goals in the context of gender equality (UNDP 2023). The research shows that 96% of the participants in the Geita region are aware of childhood pregnancies. The data in this study is similar to the study conducted by Ahinkorah, et al., (2021) that there is an increase in teenage pregnancies in the countries of South Africa in the Sahara Desert.

4.3 Socio-cultural factors affect PGD towards addressing adolescent pregnancies in Geita

4.3.1 Stigma and Isolation to survivors of adolescent pregnancy

The study assessed if isolation and stigma affect survivors to access the police gender desk. Results revealed that discrimination, stigma, and poverty are challenges facing pregnant girls at a young age. About 16 (67%) respondents agreed that pregnant teenagers suffer stigma and isolation by their communities, but a few 8 (33%) respondents disagreed. Participants who were survivors of adolescent pregnancy claimed to feel separated, stereotyped, shame, and being labeled by their communities immediately as it was known that they are pregnant.

Typically, 24 (33%) young pregnancy survivors expressed their frustration after visiting the police sex desks.   They felt very ashamed and looked down upon when served by male officers.   This was one of the reasons for not showing up to present their medical proof of pregnancy.   Mothers with young children felt that early pregnancy was a shame for the family and explained that it showed that their parents did not support them.   This concept is a shame it did not seem to be particularly related to ethics.   Some 8 girls (11%) said it is a sin to make love before marriage. Figure 4.1 shows the levels of stigma and exclusion as key informants responded in Geita region.

Figure 4.1. Respondents about Stigma and Respondents.

Do pregnant teenagers suffer stigma and isolation
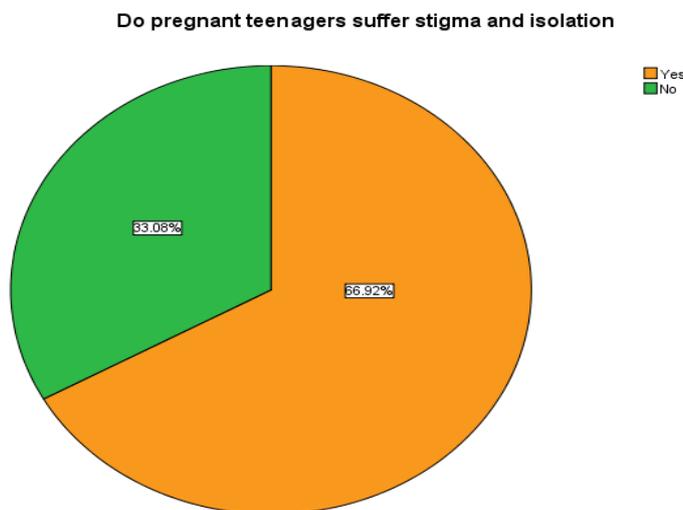
Source. Field data (2023)

It has been found that the discrimination and stigmatization of victims of childhood pregnancies affects the tendency to get a sex desk.   There is a shortage in the Gender Desk on ensuring confidentiality and compassion for different people.   The study revealed that almost 67% of the respondents expressed their lack of trust in the police

gender desk as they used abusive and abusive language when they reported their questions about sexual violence that led to pregnancy. About 33.3% of participants who had children said that they faced social rejection for dating and early pregnancy was a loss of friendship. This was also seen in the study by Kola, et al (2020) on teenage pregnancies in Ibadan Nigeria, participants identified an unsupportive and stigmatizing clinical environment for young pregnant women and parents as important barriers to accessing available care. They said that their friends no longer came to see them, they avoided their company and others laughed at them. Other participants gave evidence that pregnant girls were sometimes laughed at, also that adults told them to stop associating with girls who were pregnant or who had a child. other studies (Okoli et al 2022; Kassa et al., 2021) have shown several factors related to various effects on pregnancy such as: social stigma, legitimacy of the child, and women's roles. As stated by one of the participants;

> *"I didn't know what you did after you found out I was pregnant.*
> *There is a possibility that my parents will disown me. I am very*
> *scared and I don't know what to do."*

Shows, there is a reaction of anxiety from pregnant women related to the disapproval of parents and / or the presence of reprimands from close people. Therefore, this leads to feelings of difference such as confusion and towards responding to what is not answered. Moreover, it seems that pregnant teenagers were stigmatized and marginalized as parents feared that girls with experience of sexual problems would encourage their children to experiment with sex themselves, even though everyone is talking about the dangers of pregnancy. Stigma leads young mothers to report feeling anger, fear, shame, hatred, stress and lack of confidence

(Okoli et al 2022; Kassa et al., 2021).   The stigma and isolation that was found surrounding several police gender desks greatly affects the confidence of victims to access the services of the gender desk in time.

4.3.2 Incidents which always cause pregnancy to teenagers in the community

The research wanted to understand what actions are the cause of pregnancy for young mothers.   As shown in figure 4.2 below, most of the Respondents answered that forced sex against teenage girls is the main cause of teenage pregnancy.   A majority of 68% responded that sexual violence such as rape is the main cause of teenage pregnancy.   However, about 32.3% of the respondents admitted that they had permission to have sexual relations but getting pregnant was not their choice.

Figure 4.2. Incidents resulting in teenage pregnancy

Incidents which always cause pregnancy to teenagers in the community

| | 67.67% | 32.33% |
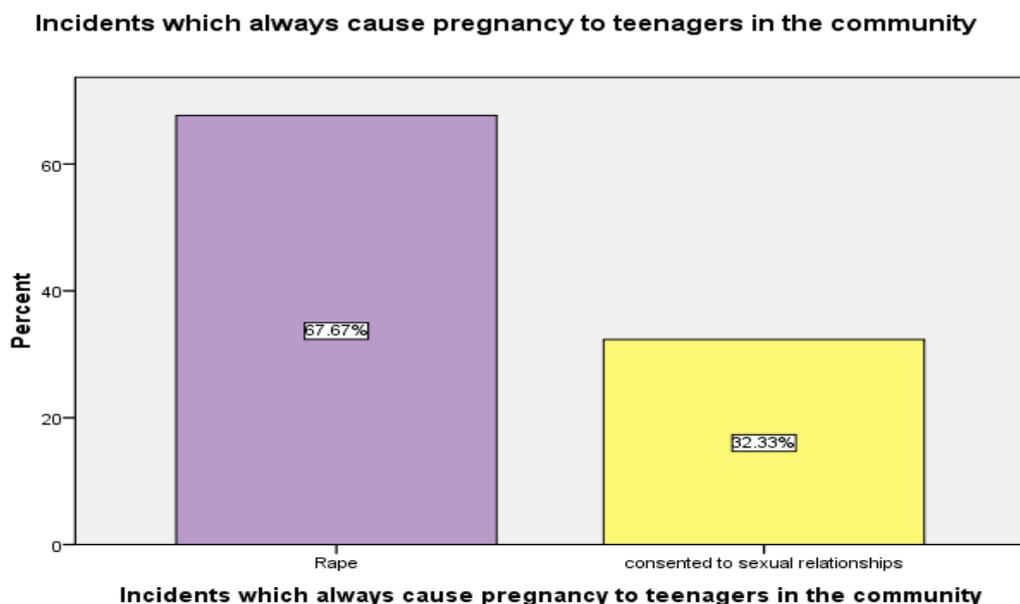
Source. Field data (2023).

An average of 68% of the respondents in this study disclosed the information that forced sexual acts on girls contribute significantly to teenage pregnancies. Similar things have been noted by Mwanukuzi & Nyamhanga, (2021) that many girls get pregnant because they cannot refuse forced sex due to age and the power of self-control. Mwanukuzi & Nyamhanga, (2021) found In Shinyanga, Tanzania, sexual violence among married girls showed a high rate (59%) of child marriages which suggested that married girls are forced to have sex in silence and cause unwanted pregnancies. Research has revealed that most of the girls have been forced to have sex or have been abused for unknown reasons. One of the girls said her 21-year-old cousin forced her to have sex with her, while anotherr 57-year-old man forced her to do what he wanted as a result of which she became pregnant. In this rural context, social norms reinforce sexual violence, preventing them from seeking help from support services.

The results revealed that the girls said their acceptance was affected by their inability to make decisions on various issues including how, when and where to have sex. Some of the girls said that sexual practices such as "chagulaga mayu" which means "choose one of us" were the reason for their pregnancy. The Chagulaga are a Sukuma tribe found in the Geita, Mwanza and Shinyanga regions of the lake region, during the harvest season where festivals accompanied by traditional dances are celebrated. Unmarried girls and boys who attend the dance are chased by men until the men choose the ones with whom they will have sex at the end of the ceremony. Around the world, teenage pregnancies are more likely to occur in marginalized communities, which are often driven by poverty and a lack of education and employment opportunities.

4.3.3 The culture of sex before marriage in a community

This study aims to find out about the ways and customs of intercourse among young people in Geita region. 24 participants in the interview were asked if sex before marriage is allowed in their community and they gave different answers. Approximately 71% of respondents answered no to the question asked to tolerate the culture of sex before marriage. Also, 29% of the respondents reported that it was not normal for girls to have sex, although a few young mothers claimed that it was normal although it was still a couple's secret. Figure 4.3 shows that most of the respondents answered that sex is not allowed before marriage.

Figure 4.3. Respondents on the culture of Sex before marriage
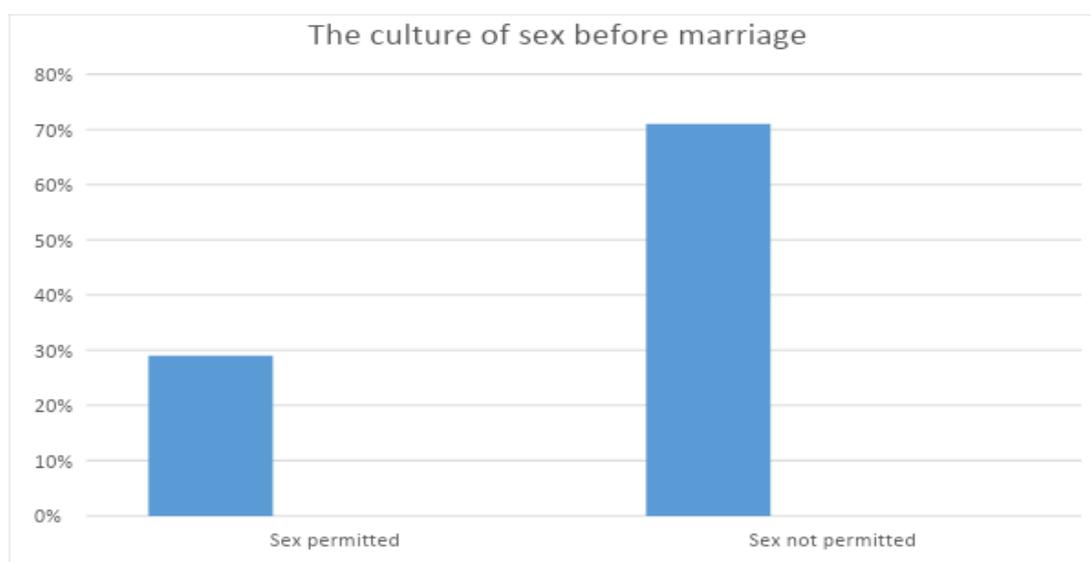
Source. Field data (2023).

There has been a culture of sex because society does not put emphasis on removing the decay that causes teenage pregnancies. The results of the interview Have indicated that 71 percent of the respondents in the Geita region denied knowing

about sex before marriage.   This can mean, at the very least, that there is a lack of clarity about relationships.   Girls who survived childhood pregnancies in this study reported that their parents would treat them badly if it were known that they had a boy.   According to the participants, girls engage in sexual relations as a way to earn certain payments that male friends can pay for. The results show to what extent there has been a high level of child pregnancies in Geita region.   Perhaps this is the reason for the increase in the number of teenage mothers.   A similar study by Worku et al (2021) suggested that teenage pregnancies may be the result of many other important factors including technology (media).

4.3.4 Problems caused by teenage pregnancy

This study wanted to know if there are any basic problems caused by childhood pregnancies in Tanzania and especially in the Geita region.   87.5% of respondents admitted that teenage pregnancy causes problems for young pregnant women. These problems range from childhood pregnancies to social, cultural, economic and biological to psychological trauma.   87.5% of the respondents agreed that childhood pregnancies cause problems for victims and society in general.   A similar study has been carried out by (Mpimbi et al., 2022; Terefe, 2022; Worku et al., 2021; Moshi & Tilisho, 2023) found that children born to young parents face great challenges of getting little education and bad behavioral results and physically throughout their lives.   Child pregnancies also involve several complications such as preterm labor, urinary tract infections, premature birth, anemia, and low birth weight infants and even maternal and infant mortality. Teenage mothers are more likely to fall into groups of people at risk of mental illness. These risk factors include having parents

with low education, a history of child abuse, limited social networks, living in a chaotic and unstable home environment and living in low-income communities.

In the "Heart of Compassion" center, interviews were held in Geita, revealing several reports that their presence in the center was due to maternal death. One interviewee gave a story that her mother got pregnant in her youth and died during childbirth. He was chased away by his brothers before being taken to the "Heart of Compassion" home center. This means that the gender desk of the police should handle awareness campaigns properly to focus on preventive measures. Existing efforts are not enough to have positive results in the problem of childhood pregnancies..

Table 4. 3 Problems caused by teenage pregnancy

Problems caused by teenage pregnancy	Frequency	Percent
Yes	349	87.5
No	50	12.5
Total	399	100.0

Source: Field data (2023)

4.4. Perception of survivors' community have towards Police gender desk (PGD) in addressing adolescent pregnancies in Geita

4.4.1 Knowledge about the police gender desk

In this study, table 4.4 shows that most of the respondents, 93 percent, were aware of the presence of police gender desks as shown in table number 5 below. And only 7 percent of the respondents did not know about the presence of police gender desks in Geita region. It was thought that having a high awareness of the presence of gender

police desks is an addition to reduce the size of childhood pregnancies in Geita region.

Table 4.4. Prevalence of police gender desks in Geita

Knowledge about Police gender desk	Frequency	Percent
Yes	371	93.0
No	28	7.0
Total	399	100.0
Sources about Police gender desk information	**Frequency**	**Percent**
Police	232	58.1
Media	70	17.5
other people	97	24.3
Total	399	100.0

Source: Field data (2023).

The respondents revealed that there are different levels of knowledge about the police gender desk among people, and also the difference is very large according to age, race, occupation, level of education, religion and the district involved in the current study. Also a large percentage of women such as married women, such as women from the Sukuma tribe, among those with formal education, aged 26-35, students, Christians and those with formal employment. In these results it was found that those in the groups had sufficient knowledge about the gender desk of the police in Geita region.

 In another step, the interview obtained by the soldiers working in the gender desk of the police and the leaders of the police of Geita region revealed that gender services are available in all police stations. The results showed information that only the Geita and Chato district police headquarters were found with special rooms or buildings suitable for serving victims of child pregnancies and other sexual violence.

Other districts of Nyang'hwale, Mbogwe and Bukombe used common rooms to serve victims of sexual violence. This was discussed by one of the participants who said;

> *"In the Geita region, there are district police headquarters and Chato that will provide services using special rooms that are suitable for serving all victims of childhood pregnancies and other sexual violence. But in other districts of Nyang'hwale, Mbogwe and Bukombe they use shared rooms to serve victims of sexual violence."*

In this study, the responses to knowing about gender information desk issues varied. 58.1% of the participants answered that they received information from the police. In terms of the results of the interviews conducted with prosecutors, Social Welfare, judges, local government leaders and Non-Governmental Organizations it was found that the participants had at least daily participation in gender desk duties. But the participants who were parents of survivors of childhood pregnancies noted that they were aware of the gender desk from the cases of their daughters after pregnancy. They claimed that other people were the source of information about the sex desk. It was confirmed that the gender desk of the police in Geita region is known to the people and they can exchange the information with each other. This is different from the research conducted (Ndenje 2014; Mwangoka 2022) that the police gender desk is alien to the community.

In the research it has been found that the police sex desk has not yet involved the media properly to ensure that information is spread about child pregnancies and other sexual violence. The participants said they got the information through the media.

Such results are in line with Ndenje (2014) that the government should properly organize the media to advertise the gender desk, also newspapers and campaign meetings to even put the issue of gender desk in the school curriculum to reach more people. They should also be informed about their rights to report any incidents of sexual harassment to the police gender desk. The study revealed the rate of teenage pregnancies and the spread of gender desks of the Police Force in Geita Region. The results showed that many people are aware of the presence of police gender desks in Geita region. most respondents knew about the existence of the police gender desk and admitted that police awareness campaigns were the source of their knowledge. Although no written information was found to confirm these results, the awareness of the police gender desks in Geita region was very high. Mussa (2019) noted that awareness programs are aimed at people who live near the places where gender desks are available.

Education on the existence of police gender desks is a good step towards addressing teenage pregnancies. Kofi Annan (2018), said knowledge is power. Information is liberation. Education is the basis of development, in every society, in every family. Currently, studies show that most of the respondents attended or received gender desk services due to awareness campaigns. The situation was noted in a study by Mussa (2019) in the Kinondoni district that called for the gender desk of the police to use several intervention programs including the gender desk to increase awareness of gender cases. Also, the research focused more on knowing the use of the media in defending the police gender desks. It was found that there is little contribution from the media. The respondents claimed that the police force does not use the media well, so the police force officers should increase their efforts in using the media. It

is better that the use of the media is increased to reduce the operating costs of the gender desk.

4.4.2. Access to Police gender desk services

Interviews conducted with survivors of childhood pregnancies revealed that they are not confident in reporting sexual violence in the early stages of acts of sexual violence. A group of girls who were interviewed claimed that they did not report the incident to the police until they saw their menstrual cycle and sometimes they reported the incident after being examined by their matron and found pregnant. 43.1% of people live more than 10 km in remote villages from police stations and some 57% live in towns less than 10 km from police stations as described in table number 5. This shows that the distance from the police desk affects gender. Young people to access the services of the gender desk.

Table 4.5 Response about distance between your home and the Police station

Distance between Home and Police Stations	Frequency	Percent
Below 10km	227	56.9
Above 10km	172	43.1
Total	399	100.0

Source: Field data (2023).

Table 4.5 shows the response about the distance between your home and the Police station. The police force, through the Police Gender Desk, has the responsibility to reduce child pregnancies and violence against children and to make the case easily accessible. The study found that the presence of the police gender desk had a small contribution, due to the reasons stated along with the lack of trust, corruption of

police officers. The situation was also noted in a study by Ndyamukama (2016) in the Katavi region which revealed that the police gender desk is not easily accessible because some people do not know the steps to follow and many especially in rural areas and the gender desk lacked secret rooms and other required values consideration, as well as trust.

In Geita region, it was found that sexual violence is often committed by people with whom the victims have a personal relationship. According to the research of Write Mindful Things (2021) it shows that there is sexual abuse that takes place in the family environment, there is often a secret in it that leads to it not being known if children receive different types of abuse, it is very difficult to reveal the abuse done by siblings in the family.

Through research you should know about customer service. This is an important method needed to support awareness campaigns against teenage pregnancies. The research revealed that many police stations did not have a good environment to provide care for issues related to teenage pregnancies. The results of the investigation have shown that in Geita region, only the headquarters and Chato district provide services using special rooms/buildings suitable for serving victims of childhood pregnancies and other sexual violence. Mussa & Mohamed, (2019) has shown that other police stations were not providing services by using special rooms to serve victims of child pregnancies and other sexual violence. Among the reasons is the Insufficient budget for the construction of offices and the operation of gender desk programs.

The provision of gender services in police stations lacked confidentiality, professionalism and anonymity as the structures and buildings of police stations were not helpful in providing gender services. Safe spaces are important for adolescent girls as they allow them to participate in empowerment activities and obtain important information about rights, needs and risks. In many emergencies, safe havens are the only way for girls to access critical and life-saving information that is out there. Other results showed that the distance between people's residences and the police station affects the behavior of reporting crimes and people with no good intentions take advantage of that to commit crimes. 43% of respondents live in rural areas where they do not receive services properly due to the distance of 10 kilometers from the police stations. Also, research conducted by Mussa (2019) has identified that people living in cities received more sexual services than residents of rural areas. Therefore, victims of childhood pregnancies living in rural areas were unable to access the services of the police sex desk because of the distance. This study suggests that there is a need to conduct more research on police gender desks to identify more problems of child pregnancy and other sexual violence. Despite the fact that, the parameters tested showed a high adequacy of knowledge of the gender desk but it has not yet intervened in the incidence of increased pregnancy in young girls.

4.4 Perceptions about police gender desk services

4.4.1. Viable factors regarding options to access police gender desk to address adolescent pregnancy

This study found that people often report their problems to their local authorities as an alternative to going to the police gender desk to deal with incidents of child

pregnancy. The results of the respondents 81% indicated that they report to local authorities before choosing to reach the police station. Also 14% of respondents indicated that they reported to their parents and only 5% of respondents reported to someone else.

Figure 4.4   Response to alternative reporting of adolescent Pregnancy

Source: Field data (2023).

Figure 4.4 shows that local leaders are more trusted than the police gender desk. The answers to that question revealed that leaders of different areas are available everywhere, including rural areas in Geita region and are easy to reach compared to the services of gender desks that are far away. The study found that most people interviewed do not trust the police in their first report of teenage pregnancies. These responses are similar to Mussa's research (2019) where it has been found that many

victims of sexual violence in rural areas decide to report their incidents to ten house leaders and others go to village leaders to seek services. The results showed that these local leaders in the community who themselves show great concern when they provide community services are also able to influence people living in the community to have a greater impact. Therefore, the officers working at the gender desk do not know the areas better than the local leaders. History shows that local leaders served as governors of communities with authority over all aspects of life. In the interviews held for parents, the complaints were the obstacles brought by the gender desk in the provision of services, that it is bureaucratic and not based on time.

4.4.2. The services addressed by the gender desk officer

Most of the respondents 47% said that the service provided by the gender desk was the provision of advice on sexual violence. Also, 43% of the participants answered that the legal process was given more than the acquisition of crime prevention skills. Only 10% of the respondents indicated that they expressed the value of knowledge to prevent crime more than others.

Figure 4.5 To show the response on the services provided by the Police Gender desk

What services was addressed by the gender desk officer
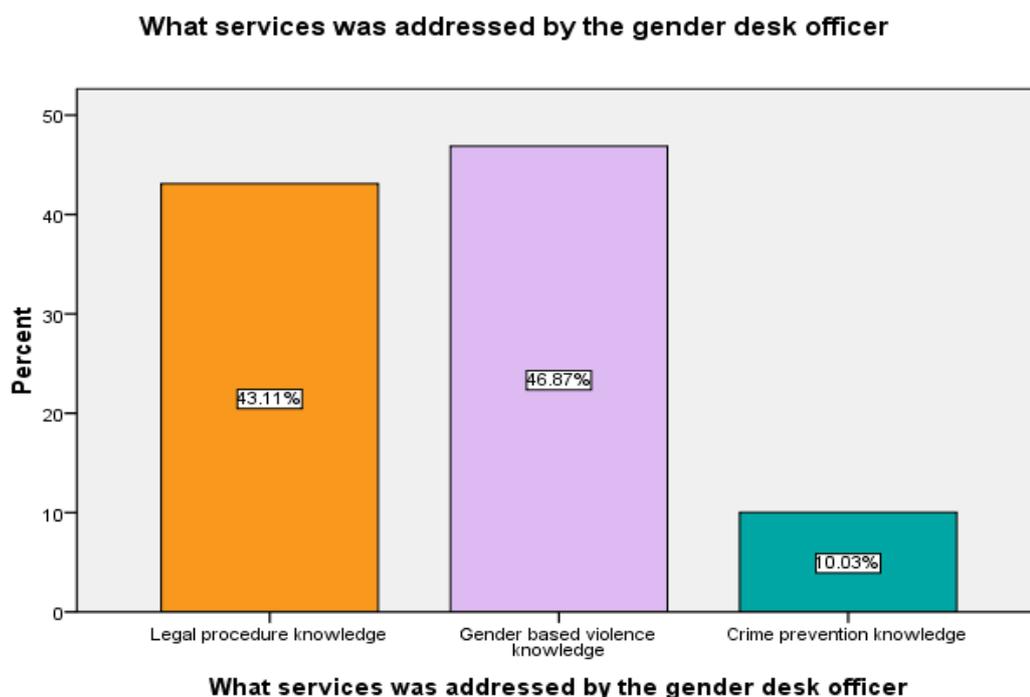
Source: Field data (2023).

Figure 4.5 noted that emphasis is placed on addressing the consequences of child pregnancy rather than awareness programs to address it. The research aimed to find out about the services provided by the gender desk in relation to interventions against teenage pregnancies.   It seems that gender desk services do not have a common or specific agenda.   53% of respondents supported gender services that relied more on legal and punitive interventions rather than awareness and educational initiatives. The results indicated that punitive measures are effective in the short term and are very costly.

 The occurrence of various offenses has been the practice of law enforcement to prevent, correct and punish those who violate the rules and regulations that govern

society. According to the research done by Kazeri et. Al., (2024) there have been campaigns to create awareness as a key driver in increasing interest and support, stimulating personal motivation and action, and mobilizing local knowledge and resources. Kazeri et. Al., (2024) has added that the expansion of PGCD in all institutions is inevitable so that community members can get better services related to gender awareness and get services about GBV incidents in their communities. Public awareness has not been invested enough in a manner that will lead to an increase in the rate of sexual violence. The police gender desk needs to make improvements to identify the target audience, create a positive image, and try to change their behavior to mean what is intended to be achieved.

4.4.3. The value of services offered by the police gender desk

Most of the respondents 47.1% answered that poor service is provided in the police gender desk. 31.3% of participants said gender desk services are good and a few 22% said they are very good as shown in table 4.6. The interviews conducted among the interviewees showed that the officers working at the gender desk were not professional in dealing with the survivors of teenage pregnancies as well as other clients who need various services. The use of strong language was considered a daily routine and tolerated as part of police procedure. Many respondents said that attendance at the police gender desk was very low due to the use of abusive, vulgar or disrespectful language.

Table 4.6 Value, Quality and efficiency of services offered by police gender

       desks in Geita

The value of services offered by police gender desk	Frequency	Percent
Poor	188	47.1
Very good	125	31.3
Good	86	21.6
Total	399	100.0

Source: Field data (2023).

In order to investigate the attitudes of pregnant youth about the services of the sex desk in Geita region, the researcher found out the value of the services provided by the police sex desk in dealing with childhood pregnancies. many people were not satisfied with the service provided by the police gender desk.   A study by Wanjoyi (2016) found that service delivery in the police gender desk was below standard. The results show that it is important for police officers who work on gender desks to adhere to basic values.   it has been noted that some survivors are not happy with the reliability of the service they get from the police gender desk. These results show that the respondents found that the gender desk provides a poor service that needs improvement in terms of reliability.

4.5 Working conditions affect PGD in addressing adolescent pregnancies in Geita

4.5.1   Adequacy of services offered by the police gender desk in addressing the adolescent pregnancy problem

Results from the interviews revealed indicators of inappropriateness.   The participants claimed that they were not satisfied with the service provided by the

police gender desk. Also, the respondent agreed that the gender desk services are adequate. Shows that those who acknowledged the adequacy of the services of the gender desk include Tanzanian police force personnel, which leads to the existence of distortion when we evaluate the quality of services. Officers were aware of the content of the survey and may have influenced their responses to the questions. Bias has been found to affect the completeness of investigations into cases of teenage pregnancy. In addition, the research aimed to check the adequacy of the services of the police sex desk in solving childhood pregnancies. Most of the respondents were of the opinion that the services were not sufficient.

In the supervised interviews they were apparently not satisfied with the services of the gender desk they talked about shortcomings such as the integrity of police officers. It also seems that some people in the community have failed to trust the police officers, because some are victims of sexual violence by young people. For example, recently police officers are facing a series of scandals that exceed their integrity. Confidence in the police in dealing with teenage pregnancies and rape cases has been a big challenge for society. A study conducted by Athuman and Munishi (2022) showed that there is a need for more representation of men in gender desks as gender desks in many police stations currently do not have equal gender representation. There are claims against the police from the respondents that raised the desire of the gender desk to deal with teenage pregnancy cases. One of the respondents said he was bullied by the officer who was handling his case where the school girl was impregnated by a teacher.

In the matter concerning the adequacy of the gender desk of the police in dealing with childhood pregnancies, it is slightly different from what the citizens want to get or be served.   Much more is expected to be done to resolve the gender desk's vision and mission to change the way people see and act in efforts to achieve gender equality.

4.5.2   Increase of teenage pregnancy are the impact of ineffective delivery of Police gender services

57% of the respondents agreed that the increase in teenage pregnancies is the reason for the poor provision of police sexual services, while 43% of the respondents disagreed.   Survivors of child pregnancies were not satisfied and did not show confidence in the gender desk in the provision of services.   Inadequate service delivery to the gender desk has implications and costs, which hinder efforts to achieve gender equality.   New attention must be paid to the problem of gender-biased policing, particularly the inappropriate, discriminatory and illegal ways in which police respond to or commit crimes involving gender-based violence.

Table 4.7 Increase of teenage pregnancy are the impact of ineffective delivery of Police gender services

Increase of teenage pregnancy are the impact of ineffective delivery of Police gender services	Frequency	Percent
Yes	227	56.9
No	172	43.1
Total	399	100.0

Source: Field data (2023)

Table 4.7 shows evidence that 57% of the respondents were of the opinion that gender desk services were ineffective. Also, 43.1% of the respondents who survived childhood pregnancies in the interview conducted said that the police gender desk seems to be ineffective as in most cases the witnesses are not properly protected. The results identified a close relationship between the inadequate provision of police sex desk services and the increase in teenage pregnancies. Most of the respondents were of the opinion that Inadequate service delivery discourages victims from reporting issues related to teenage pregnancy.

Said Mwema, the Inspector General of Police and founder of the Police gender desk in Tanzania, once said "to encourage survivors to raise their voices, every gender desk should be a place where they feel safe, comfortable and supported". Statistics showed that even the witnesses of child pregnancy cases were not well protected to guarantee them the security needed for survival (Mussa and Mohamed 2019). Providing witnesses who are given adequate protection can be an important part in bringing criminals to justice. In the law, the success of each step in criminal cases often helps to increase confidence and trust in gender police desks in the community. Failure to assure survivors of child pregnancy that they will be guaranteed anonymity contributes to the fear of effectively coming to the gender police desk. People feel safer saying things on camera that they wouldn't say in real life because they have the ability to be invisible behind a screen and anonymous.

4.5.3 Time factor in provision of services by the police gender desk

The researcher wanted to know from the respondents the time they spent receiving services at the police gender desk.   A similar question was also asked to key

informants working with the gender desk and police leaders responsible for monitoring the quality of service delivery. Respondents differed in the amount of time spent providing services to customers accessing the gender desk. In fact, the study showed that punctuality is important for police gender desk officers and more importantly has a significant impact on their career as summarized in table 4. 8.

Table 4.8. To show response on time spent by key informants to receive and offer services on the Police Gender Desk

Time spent
A day
A week
A month
More than a month

Source: Field data (2023).

Key players for providing information most of them spent a week to receive the services of the police gender desk, some key informants spent a day following the services of the police gender desk and about other participants answered that it took them a long time to receive the services of the gender desk of the police. This leads to a loss of confidence in the services of the gender desk. This meant that some informants had to wait more than a week before attending the gender desk. The appropriate use of time in police gender operations is a contentious issue for many survivors.

The correct use of time is a necessary factor in the provision of quality services that affect the availability of customers at gender desks. The results showed that the Officers of the police gender desk are not aware of the timing of the issues reported

to the desk. It was found that most of the participants admitted that the on-time arrival of the officers working at the gender desk is important, considering the time shows the institution's respect for people and time. Research found that in the Geita region, police gender desks are facing poor time management which has become an obstacle in the provision of quality services in solving the problems of childhood pregnancies. Research by Musa and Mohamed (2019) showed that the small number of police officers, the poor selection of gender desk officers, gender desk officers and other staff who do other police work and the lack of funds to run the gender desk program gender in the construction of offices in areas lacking offices. Among the suggestions in the services of the gender desk is the existence of a special fund for the police force more effectively.

4.6 Measures taken by PGD in addressing adolescent pregnancies in Geita
4.6.1 Actions taken against the defaulters related to adolescent pregnancy

The researcher wanted to know what measures were taken against the perpetrators of childhood pregnancies, more the researcher wanted to know how the gender desk was responsible in handling the issues of the survivors. The results show that most of the suspects of crimes related to childhood pregnancies were arrested and taken to court. Most of the participants claimed that the suspects were arrested and brought to court, others claimed that the suspects were not arrested and a few claimed that the suspects were arrested and released and sometimes they were arrested and escaped later as shown in table 4.9.

Table 4.9. To show response on actions taken to suspects of teenage pregnancy after reporting

SN	Police gender desk actions
1	Arrested and taken to court
2	Arrested and set free
3	Arrested and escaped
4	Not arrested

Source: Field data (2023).

Table 4.9 has noted that the legal procedures are followed by the police gender desk. Most of the arrested suspects, their cases reached the court stage. This shows that the police gender desk was effective in taking action against the perpetrators of child pregnancies. However, the respondents who were judges indicated that many teenage pregnancy cases brought to court ended in vain. The results of the study revealed that punitive measures are the most approved by the gender desk of the police and other law enforcement agencies in general. Furthermore, the police gender desk should use other alternative methods to deal with teenage pregnancies other than legal intervention. The participants explained that the cases of teenage pregnancy were brought before the court as a next step against those who violated the law but they were not successfully convicted. Ndyamukama's research (2016) showed the relationship of this matter that the lack of sufficient evidence in the cases of childhood pregnancies that were taken to court were dismissed due to weak cooperation between the gender desk of the police, witnesses and victims. Child pregnancy cases ended in vain as the survivors never came forward to testify against the actions that led to their child pregnancy. Mohamed et.al's study (2023) noted that community life fosters relationships that make it difficult for victims' families to report criminals to law enforcement.

4.6.2   Pecuniary costs in accessing gender desk services

The researcher sought information from key informants to determine if there is any payment paid by clients who attend or receive services from the Police Gender Desk. Most indicated that they did not pay any costs and a few claimed that they paid some amount which this study considered as service delivery costs.   The type of cost used is summarized in table 4.10.

Table 10. To show response on use of costs paid on services provided by the Police Gender Desk

SN	Reasons of costs paid	Percentage
1	Prescribed cost of service	56
2	Bribery asked by police gender desk officers	13
3	Thanks giving	25
4	Not known for	06

Source: Field data (2023).

The study also sought to find out the use of the costs mentioned in the gender desk. The responses of the key informants indicated that the payment of expenses was about medical examination, filling in the Police form number 3 which is used to fill in the pregnancy test results.   Some participants claimed that the cost paid is a bribe and is a thank you.   And some victims made payments without knowing about the use of those payments. The impact of payment is among the needs of this study. The results have identified the existence of costs paid by victims of teenage pregnancy, which reduces the speed of access of victims to police sex desks.   In a study conducted by Ndyamukama (2016) he showed that 15.4 percent of victims of childhood pregnancy issues failed to find a sex desk due to lack of funds to pay for some needs related to childhood pregnancy cases.

It is recognized that police services are paid for by taxpayers. Therefore, customers who visit the police gender desk do not pay directly or do not pay at all for the services provided. Unfortunately, it has been found that some police officers working at the gender desk receive payment in the form of facilitating access or service delivery.

4.6.3 The level of awareness about integrity and corruption within the police gender desk

It has been found that the level of awareness at the police gender desk about integrity and corruption issues is low as summarized in figure 4.6 below. A survey conducted among the respondents showed that approximately 53 percent of the respondents answered that the level of understanding was low and approximately 47% said that it was high. However, in the research, the results of interviews with police officers working with the gender desk and police leaders identified a high level of understanding about issues of integrity and corruption compared to other key informants who said that understanding between them was low.
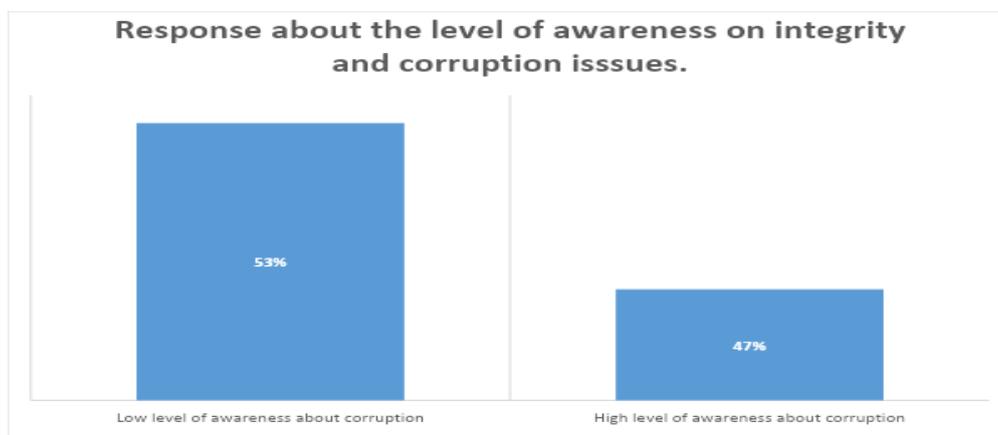
Figure 4.6. To show response about the level of awareness on integrity and corruption

The study revealed that the level of awareness was high among law enforcement but corruption also existed within the police gender desk. This means that the management and culture of the police influence the behavior of the police working on the gender desk. Recipients of the police gender service are not satisfied with the level of integrity within the gender desk although the level of awareness is high. In the studies of Kazeri et. Al 2024; Mhango and Matemba 2024; Mwangoka (2022) Similar results show that a high level of understanding about integrity is not related to a change in behavior for gender desk specialists. Research shows that cases of corruption are open and affect the availability of services at the gender desk. In the conclusion of the study, it is important to have an understanding of corruption, integrity and gender desk experts. However, the police as a public institution has not been introduced to a culture of integrity. The gender desk of the police needs to evaluate itself very much how its officers behave towards citizens. And the way actions continue for citizens will lead to the appearance that the legal institution has no integrity.

4.6.4   Openness of Police gender desk on integrity when addressing teenage pregnancy

The researcher conducted an evaluation to test whether gender desk officers speak publicly about integrity. The responses indicated that approximately 61% of the respondents said that the officers of the police gender desk do not speak publicly about issues of integrity when dealing with teenage pregnancies and 39% of the respondents answered that the police gender desk speaks publicly about issues of integrity. The study found that those who stand for standards and integrity are not always well received, and are often ostracized by their colleagues. This integrity

challenge is often the reason for the lack of reporting of misconduct. Figure 4.7 below shows that integrity in the police, especially for the gender desk, has been disturbed.
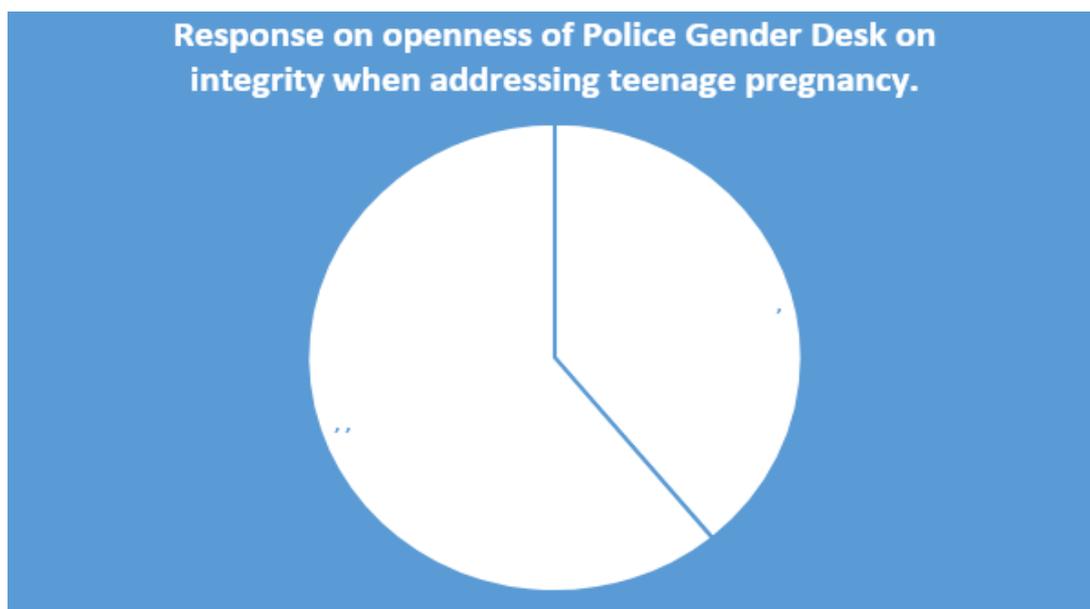
Figure 4.7. To show response on openness of Police Gender Desk on Integrity when addressing teenage pregnancy

4.6.5 The visible steps taken by the police gender desk to address integrity and corruption

Research has identified that at least there are steps being taken regarding the police gender desk to deal with integrity and corruption. Actions that appear to be taken include the work of a circuit officer, interviewers, opening the disciplinary process to public scrutiny, and improving ethics training and cultural awareness. However, some participants from the interviews claimed that they did not consider any of the visible steps when attending the police gender desk as shown in table 4.11.

Table 4.11. To show response to show the visible steps taken by the Police gender desk to address integrity and corruption

SN	Steps taken by Police gender desk to address integrity and corruption	Percentage
1	Rotation officer assignment	34.70
2	Opening the disciplinary process to public scrutiny	27.70
3	Improving training in ethics and cultural awareness	20.80
4	No visible steps	16.60

4.6.6 The responsibility of enforcing anti-corruption policy within the Police gender desk

Actions to address police corruption are necessary to maintain public order and the rule of law, as well as support the legitimacy of the police gender desk and restore public confidence when services are available in gender neutral desks. Research has revealed that strengthening the responsibility of police force officers is very important in the implementation of the anti-corruption policy within the police gender office. About 43% of the respondents noted that using external departments other than the police themselves to implement the anti-corruption policy against them. About 40% of respondents suggested that police leaders should be responsible for implementing an anti-corruption policy within the police gender desk. Only 17 percent of respondents suggested that police officers working in the gender desk should be responsible for the implementation of the anti-corruption policy as shown in figure 4.8.

Responses to show recommendations on the duty to implement the anti-corruption policy within the Police gender desk..
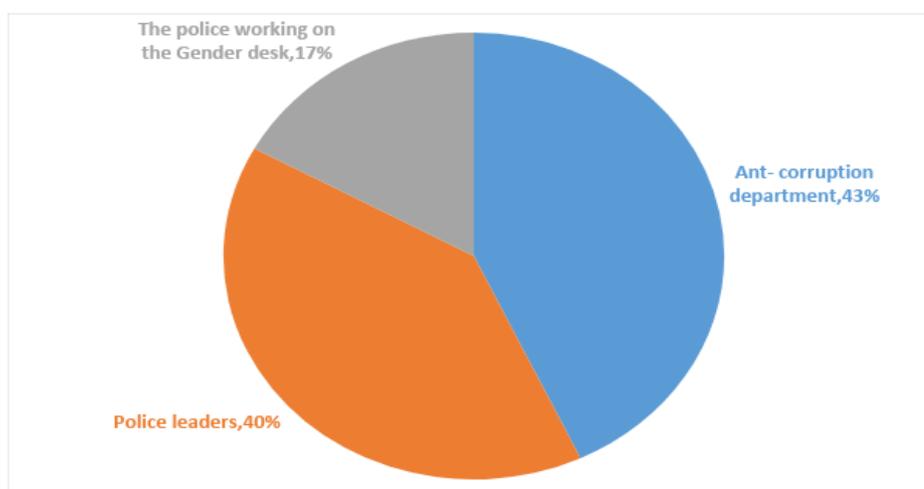
Figure 4.8 To show response to show suggestions on responsibility of enforcing anti-corruption policy within the Police gender desk

The results of the study indicated that there was one method in implementing the anti-corruption policy within the police gender desk. It was found that different types of anti-corruption interventions are needed.   Other interviewees suggested cooperation between the police force and other organizations in implementing the anti-corruption policy in the gender office as they wanted to be sure that the measures to be taken would be verified.   Mohamed et.al, (2023) explained that social corruption occurs.   Because those families make friends with criminals, which paves the way for corruption, so the community is advised to get educated and understand the situation.

4.6.7   The level of trust put on the police gender desk in addressing teenage pregnancy

The research wanted to know the level of trust that the respondents put in the police gender desk in dealing with teenage pregnancies. Most respondents 57% said that they do not trust the gender desk of the Police in dealing with teenage pregnancies.

10% of the respondents answered that they strongly believe in the efforts of the police gender desk to deal with the problem of teenage pregnancies.   But the other 33% respondents somewhat expressed their belief about the Police gender desk as positive.   Figure 4.9 below shows the levels of trust the police gender desk had in dealing with the problem.
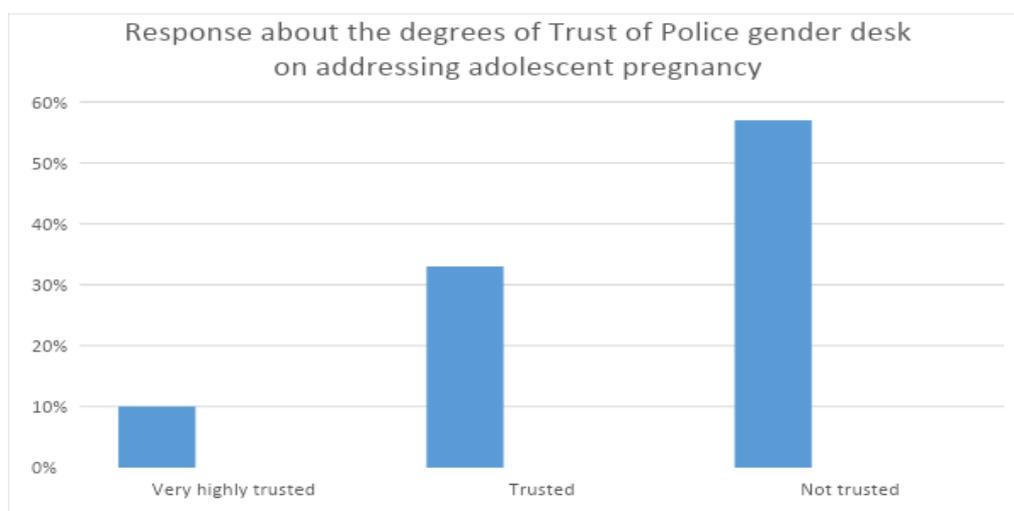
Figure 4.9. To show response about the degrees of trust of the Police gender desk on addressing adolescent pregnancy

The study sought to determine the level of trust that respondents placed in the police gender desk when reporting information about teenage pregnancies. This is because an effective and accountable gender desk needs to be trusted by stakeholders to facilitate service delivery goals.

It was also confirmed by Sir Robert Mark (1972) that;

> *"The effectiveness of the police depends on the trust of people from the community, we can reach the trust of the courts, journalists, and the public. This in turn depends on our willingness to be responsible and deal properly with criminals in the police force itself. It is important for the police force to make clear its intentions his to the public".*

The study had other results which are about certain behaviors that led to public distrust of the police. There are suggestions that reporting on teenage pregnancies does more harm than good; often the criminal escapes prosecution and the survivor is left without justice and remains only ashamed. The participants expressed great disappointment with the police and reported that corruption within the police gender desk hinders the enforcement of laws against child pregnancies.

> *I can say one thing – the police are corrupt. If you are poor and your son is accused of impregnating a girl, he will go to jail. But if you are rich you will talk to the chief of police and the case is closed (Survey respondent among parents of survivors of childhood pregnancies).*

The practices have been cited as incompetence, petty bribery (corruption), extortion, inconsistency, excessive force, inhumanity and intimidation to name a few.

So it can be concluded that the level of trust they place in the police gender desk in Geita region is uncertain and efforts to build trust are inevitable. Hardin's research, (1993) emphasizes on learning to rebuild trust. Trust has to be learned like any other general form.

4.6.8 The process for prosecuting corruption incidents, and for disciplining uninformed officials of the police gender desk

The study identified the process taken by the police force to prosecute cases of corruption, and to punish erring officers working at the police gender desk. The results of the interview indicated that police officers who go against the established procedure are sent to military courts. He also claimed that police measures are taken to punish police officers involved in various crimes. In addition, he claimed that violators are taken before the court of law.

Table 4.12 The process for prosecuting Corruption incidents and discipline of

uninformed police working on the gender desk

S/N	Discipline action taken to defaulters
1	Defaulters taken to military courts
2	Defaulters taken internal actions of discipline
3	Defaulters taken before a court of law

The research succeeded in identifying that few people know that those who violate procedures are brought to court, but many people do not know the fate of those who violate the law.   A study conducted by Newham (2002) has shown that prosecutions against police officers found in cases of corruption suggested that they should be prosecuted less often.   Although this may be a cultural thing, however it has been noted that there is a lack of awareness among police officers about their role in society where they need to prove that the police institution is established on the basis of integrity.   Many cases of police corruption go unchallenged.   Some respondents did not know the action taken against a police officer who receives a bribe in the services of the gender desk provided by the police force.

4.6.9   The impact of non-adherence to ethical principles by the police officers working with the gender desk in relation to efforts needed to address the problem of teenage pregnancy

Research has shown that non-compliance with the rules and ethics of police officers working with the sex desk is considered a problem and a challenge for the efforts of the police sex desk to deal with teenage pregnancies.   About 72% of the respondents gave a positive opinion that unethical practices oppose efforts to address child pregnancy and the other 18% of the respondents gave a negative opinion as evidenced in figure 4.10 below.   In fact, the cases mentioned during the interviews

show that not only police officers but also ordinary citizens are sometimes afraid to report corruption.   This is due to the fact that many of them believe that when they complain against an officer or manager, the system is weak in protecting them against retaliation by the accused.
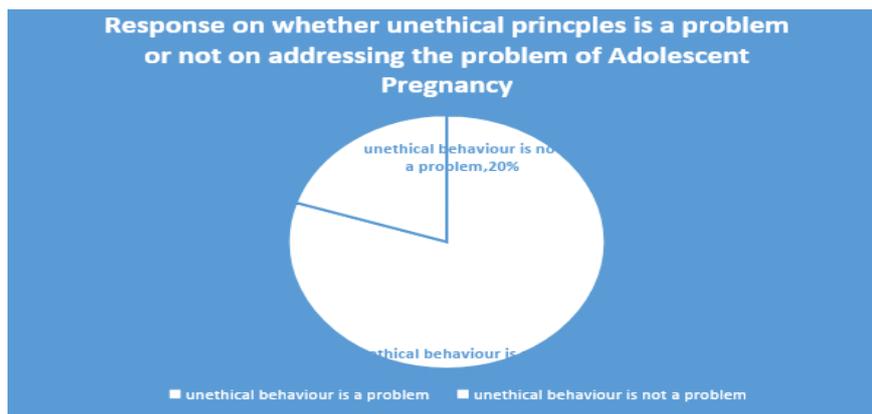
Figure 4.10 To show response on whether unethical principles is a problem or not on addressing the Problem of Adolescent Pregnancy

The research has found results showed that 86% of the respondents admitted that a good code of conduct for police officers working on gender desks is an alternative way to deal with the problem of teenage pregnancies and only 14% of the respondents argued as shown in figure 4.11 below.
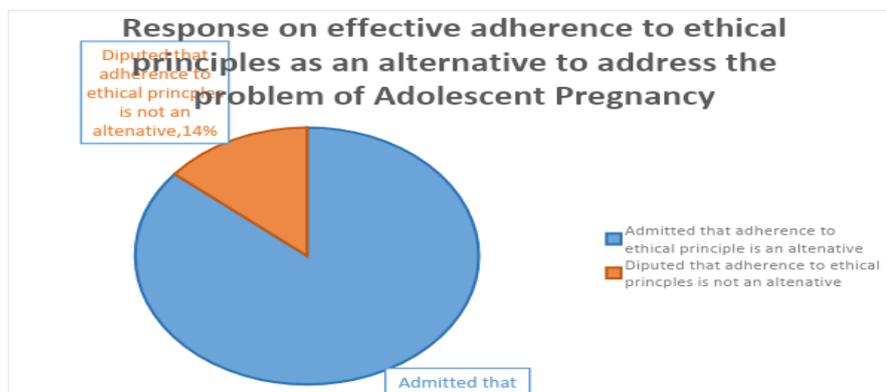
Figure 4.11 To show response on effective adherence to ethical principles to address the problem of Adolescent Pregnancy

The research has determined that from the above figure 4.11, most of the people interviewed strongly agreed that good adherence to moral principles is an alternative way to deal with the problem of teenage pregnancies. It has been found that good adherence to ethical principles builds trust among stakeholders, and increases the brand in general (Linda, 2019). Establishing a code of ethics in the police gender desk defines what is believed in the roles of the institution and how gender desk officers want to treat each other's clients. Some respondents suggested that the proper adherence to the code of conduct for the police gender desk is poor and that is why the trust of many people is still poor.

there is a moral imperative in the police gender desk. Informants wanted officials at the gender desk to focus and do their work with integrity, responsibility, and the best way to control teenage pregnancies and gain public trust. The presence of the Gender Desk when working and acting as a law enforcement agency must protect the public's confidence in doing their work with high efficiency. As law enforcement officers are held to a higher standard than professionals in other professions, police agencies must follow and adhere to a strict code of ethics.

Research has found results that show that unethical behavior has a significant impact on police officers working on the gender desk and the police force itself in handling the intended agenda. Unethical rules can lose the reputation and credibility of the police gender desk to achieve its goals will decrease. Some respondents suggested that the police gender desk should increase efforts to restore trust by preventing unethical issues:

"Justice, Stability and equality are elements to build the foundations of trust and legitimacy.   They can open the door to a community-wide conversation about police standards, transparency and inclusion and social equity…."

The ineffectiveness of established values affects efforts to address the problem of teenage pregnancies in society. The Police Gender Desk has launched an effort to urge police officers to adhere to ethical standards when serving survivors of child pregnancies and other victims of gender-based violence. There are more benefits to being ethical and can foster an environment of integrity, honesty, ethics, and excellence.

CHAPTER FIVE

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.0. Conclusion

The conclusion of the research results showing the prevalence of childhood pregnancies in Geita region is high. Childhood pregnancy problems are not new but very common in the history of communities in the Geita region. Isolation and stigmatization of young mothers is high, which reduces efforts to find centers that advocate gender activism like gender desk. Poverty, stigma and discrimination are among the challenges that pregnant girls face at a young age. Survivors of childhood pregnancies were ostracized, shamed, stigmatized and stigmatized by their communities once it was known that they were pregnant. Forced sex against young girls is the main cause of pregnancy. The media has not been used effectively in the police gender desk in disseminating information about child pregnancies and other gender-based violence. The results have identified that in the initial stages of acts of sexual violence there is no courage to report sexual violence.

The services provided by the gender desk in the police stations lacked professionalism, confidentiality, and anonymity as the structures and buildings and infrastructure of the police stations were not prepared to provide support in organizing gender services. Safe spaces are important for adolescent girls as they allow them to participate in empowerment activities and obtain important information about their risks, rights and needs. And safe spaces are the best way for girls to get important and life-saving information. Research has shown that police officers working on gender desks need to work harder to adhere to core values. It has

been found that survivors of violence are not happy with the service they receive from the police gender desk. Police officers are not trusted, some are victims of sexual violence against girls. There have also been scandals against police officers that exceed their integrity. The study noted that it tested the level of adherence to the basic rules as a way to increase access to the sex desks of the police and reduce the prevalence of teenage pregnancies. The results have confirmed that non-compliance with basic values affects the attendance of girls to report acts of sexual violence.

5.1 Recommendations

In order to reduce the wave of increase in childhood pregnancies in the society, there is a need for the police force in coordination with the central government, informants and stakeholders of gender issues to evaluate an ambitious and effective plan to determine the problems of the gender desk in the police force. Gender desks deal with problems related to teenage pregnancy and other incidents related to gender-based violence. The results of the study indicated that there is a high rate of teenage pregnancies and an increase in the number of police gender desks dedicated to dealing with the problem of teenage pregnancies. So it is good for the government to increase efforts to deal with these problems. The central government, the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the police force, who are in charge of gender desks, should develop and improve awareness campaigns to sensitize society on its role in dealing with gender violence, especially child pregnancies. This is because the research identified that the community lacks confidence in the services of the police sex desk, especially in dealing with teenage pregnancies. The study found that the general public and girls in particular see the services of the police gender desk in a negative light.

Police gender desks need to re-evaluate the benefits of adhering to codes of conduct, the establishment of codes of conduct can produce positive results in increasing the confidence of young people in dealing with gender development. The benefits may include improving public perception of the role of the police, improving trust and confidence in the organization and resolving inappropriate behavior in the organization. The police force must invest in building awareness of the ethical implications of decision-making. More education should be provided to provide ethical decision-making skills and thus improve the delivery of services to the regulated community.

5.2. Suggestions for Further Research

Therefore, the collected and data generated in this field of study cannot justify the reality of the whole country or other parts. Thus, the researcher recommends that: -
(i) A similar study can be conducted on the assessment of the Police Gender Desks in dissemination of education to community in Tanzania: A Case of Geita region

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APPENDICES

English Version of the Questionnaire for assessment of Police gender desks in addressing adolescent pregnancies.

Appendix I: Structured Guided Questionnaire for survivors of adolescent pregnancy.

Dear respondent,

My name is Alex Sospeter Mkama, a student at the Open University of Tanzania (OUT). I am conducting a research on assessment of challenges facing Police Gender Desks in addressing the adolescent pregnancy in Geita region,Tanzania as part of fulfillment for the Master Degree Programme in Gender Studies. The information I would like to collect from you is only for academic purposes and will therefore not be used for any other purposes. Therefore, you are kindly requested to participate in this research by answering all the questions per instructions.

SECTION A

DEMOGRAPHIC DATA OF RESPONDENTS.

1. Age

A.11- 14   B.14-16   C. 16-18   D. above 18

[ ]

2. Sex

A. Male   B. Female   [ ]

3. Religion belief

A. Catholic   B. Muslim   C. Protestant   D. Others   (   )

4. What is your area of domicile?

A. Rural   B. Urban   [   ]

5. Marital Status

    A. Single   B. Married   C. Cohabiting   D. Divorced   E. Widowed

    (   )

6. Do you have children

    A. Yes   B. NO   (   )

7. Level of education attained?

        A. Never went to school

        B. completed Primary education   [   ]

        C. Not completed Primary Education

        D. Secondary education

        E. Not Completed Secondary School

8. What is your current or previous household structure?

    A. Both biological parents

    B. Father only

    C. Mother only   (   )

    D. Grand parents

    E. Other (Specify)………….

9. Occupation

    A. unemployed

B. Petty business

C. house wife   (   )

D. formal employment

E. Student.

SECTION B

ADOLESCENCE PREGNANCY PREVALENCE.

10. Have you heard about teenage pregnancy?

     A. Yes   B. No   [   ]

11. Do teenage pregnancies commonly occur in your community?

     A. Yes   B. No   Opinion   C. No   [

     ]

12. Do pregnant teenagers suffer stigma and isolation?

     A. No   B. Yes   C. No opinion   (   )

13. Which incidence always causes pregnancy to teenagers you know in your community?

A. rape

B. consented sexual relationship   [   ]

C. I don't remember

14. Is sex permitted before marriage in your culture?

     A. Yes   B. No   (   )

15. Do teenage pregnancy cause problems?

A. Yes.   B. No   (   )

16. Increase of teenage pregnancy are the impact of ineffective deliverance of Police gender   services.

    A. Yes   B. No   (   )

SECTION C.

POLICE GENDER DESK PREVALENCE.

17. Do you know anything about police gender desk?

A. Yes   B. NO   [   ]

18. If Yes, Where did you get gender desk information?

    A. Police B. the media C. other people   [   ]

19. Have you ever come across gender desk services?

A. Yes B. No   C. None   [   ]

20. What is the distance between your home and police station?

    A. Below 10km

    B. Above 10km   [   ]

    C. No police station

SECTION D.

PERCEPTIONS ABOUT POLICE GENDER DESK SERVICES

21. At what time do you attend the Police gender desk?

A. any time

B. any time with gender based violence incidence   [   ]

C. when summoned by the gender desk officers

22. Which alternatives did you consider before opting to police gender desk to address adolescent pregnancy?

    A. Parents

    B. Local leaders

    C. Teachers   [   ]

    D. Someone else

23. What services was addressed by the gender desk officer?

    A. Legal procedure knowledge

    B. Gender based violence knowledge   [   ]

    C. Crime prevention knowledge

    D. Teenage pregnancy knowledge

24. How do you value the services offered by the police gender desk

    A. Good B. Very good C. Poor   D. Very poor   (   )

25. Do you think that the police gender desk is adequately addressing the adolescent pregnancy problem?

    A. Yes   B. No   (   )

SECTION E.

ADHERENCE TO CORE VALUES BY POLICE OFFICERS WORKING ON THE GENDER DESK.

26. How long did it take to receive service on police gender desk?

   A. A day B. A week   C. A Month   D. More than a month (   ).

27. Which service of the police gender desk was well addressed in adolescent pregnancy information?

   A. Knowledge

   B. Counselling   [   ]

   C. Legal processes

   D. Others, specify….

28. Which service of police gender desk need improvement in addressing teenage pregnancy?

   A. Knowledge

   B. Counselling   [   ]

   C. Legal services

   D. Others, specify…

29. What action was taken against the suspect?

A. Arrested and set free

B. Arrested and taken to court   [   ]

C. Not arrested

D. Escaped

30. How the gender desk officer attended you?

A. good. B. Poor   [   ]

31. What was the satisfaction of the gender desk services?

A. satisfactory   B. unsatisfactory   [   ]

32. Do the police gender desk talk publicly on integrity issues when addressing teenage pregnancy?

 A. Yes   B. No   (   )

33. What is the level of awareness within the police gender desk about integrity and corruption risk matters?

 A.   High   B. Low   (   )

34. Which are the visible steps taken by the police gender desk to address integrity and corruption?

 A. Improving training in ethics and cultural awareness   (   )

 B. Open the disciplinary process to public scrutiny

 C. Rotation officer assignment

35. Who is responsible for enforcing anti-corruption policy within the Police gender desk?

 A. Anti-corruption department

 B. The police force officials   [   ]

 C. The police gender desk officials

36. What is the level of trust you put on the police gender desk in addressing teenage pregnancy?

 A. Trusted   B. Not trusted   (   )

37. What is the process for prosecuting corruption incidents, and for disciplining uniformed officials of the police gender desk?

A. Taken to military courts

B. Internal actions taken against the officials concerned

C. Court of law   [   ]

38. Is it true that non adherence to ethical principles by the police officers working with the gender desk can be considered as problems and challenges facing the police gender desk to address the problem of teenage pregnancy.

A. Yes   B. No   (   )

39. Is it that effective adherence to ethical principles by police officers working on gender desk an alternative measures towards addressing the problem of teenage pregnancy?

A. Yes   B. No   (   )

Appendix II: Interview Guide for key Informants (Social welfare, the magistrates, Prosecutors, local government leaders, Non-government Organizations and Parents of the survivors).

Dear respondent,

My name is Alex Sospeter Mkama, a student at the Open University of Tanzania (OUT). I am conducting a research on assessment of challenges facing Police Gender Desks in addressing the adolescent pregnancy in Geita region,Tanzania as part of fulfillment for the Master Degree Programme in Gender Studies. The information I would like to collect from you is only for academic purposes and will therefore not be used for any other purposes. Therefore, you are kindly requested to participate in this research by answering all the questions per instructions.

1. Do teenage pregnancies commonly occur in your community?

2. Which incidence always causes pregnancy to teenagers you know in your community?

3. Who do always impregnate teenagers in your community?

4. For how long have you been using the police gender desk to report gender based incidences?

5. Which alternatives did you consider before opting to police gender desk to address adolescent pregnancy?

6. How do you value the services offered by the police gender desk

7. Do you think that the police gender desk is adequately addressing the adolescent pregnancy problem?

8. What action was taken against the suspect of adolescence pregnancy?

9. Do the police gender desk talk publicly on integrity issues when addressing teenage pregnancy?

10. What is the level of awareness within the police gender desk about integrity and corruption risk matters?

11. Which are the visible steps taken by the police gender desk to address integrity and corruption?

12. Who is responsible for enforcing anti-corruption policy within the Police gender desk?

13. What is the level of trust you put on the police gender desk in addressing teenage pregnancy?

14. Are the police gender desk officials and other police force personnel encouraged to report perceived corrupt practices?

15. What is the process for prosecuting corruption incidents, and for disciplining uniformed officials of the police gender desk?

16. Is it true that non adherence to ethical principles by the police officers working with the gender desk can be considered as problems and challenges facing the police gender desk to address the problem of teenage pregnancy.

VIAMABATISHO.

FOMU YA KUKUSANYIA TAARIFA.

Dodoso juu ya tathimini au utambuzi wa utendaji wa dawati la jinsia la polisi katika kushughulikia mimba za utotoni.

KIAMBATANISHO I

DODOSO ELEKEZI KWA AJILI YA WATOTO WATHIRIKA WA MIMBA ZA UTOTONI.

Mpendwa Unayejibu.

Jina langu ALEX SOSPETER MKAMA, mwanafunzi wa Chuo kikuu Huria cha Tanzania (OUT). Nafanya utafiti kuhusu tathimini ya dawati la jinsia la polisi katika kushughulikia mimba za utotoni katika mkoa wa Geita kama sehemu ya kutimiza mpango wa kumaliza shahada ya uzamili, katika masomo ya jinsia. Habari ambayo

ningependa kukusanya kutoka kwako ni kwa madhumuni ya kielimu tu na kwa hiyo haitatumika kwa madhumuni mengine yoyote. Hivyo unaombwa kushiriki katika utafiti kwa kujibu maswali yote kwa Ufasaha.

SEHEMU A:

DEMOGRAFIA YA MHOJIWA

1. Umri:

A. Miaka 11 – 14   B. Miaka   14 – 16   C. Miaka 16 – 18   D. Zaidi ya miaka 18

(   )

2. Jinsia

A. Mwanaume   B. Mwanamke   (   )

3. Imani za kidini

A. Mkatoliki   B. Muislamu   C. Mprotestanti   D. mengine   (   )

4. Eneo la makazi

A. Kijijini   B. Mjini   (   )

5. Hali ya ndoa

A. Hajaoa/Hajaolewa   B. Umoa/kuolewa   C. Kurithiwa   D. Ametalikiwa

(   )

6. Una watoto

A. Ndio B. Hapana   (   )

7. Kiwango cha elimu

A. Hajawahi kwenda shule B. Kamaliza shule ya msingi   C. Hakumaliza elimu ya msingi

D.   Shule   ya   sekondari   E.   Kutomaliza   shule   ya   sekondari ( )

8. Muundo wa kaya yako kwa sasa au wa awali ni upi?

A. Wazazi wote wawili wa kibiolojia B. Baba pekee C. Mama pekee D. Babu

E. Wengine (Taja)   (   )

9. Kazi

A. Hana ajira   B. Mfanya biashara mdogomdogo C. Mke wa nyumbani   D. Ajira rasmi

E. Mwanafunzi   (   )

<div align="center">SEHEMU B:</div>

KUENEA KWA MIMBA ZA UJANA

10. Uliwahi kusikia kuhusu mimba za utotoni

A. Ndio   B. Hapana   (   )

11. Je mimba za utotoni hutolewa katika jamii yako?

A. Ndio   B. Hapana C,Hakuna maoni   (   )

12. Je vijana wajawazito wanateseka kutengwa na wananyanyapaa?

A. Hapana   B. Hakuna maoni   C. Ndio   (   )

13. Ni matukio gani ambayo huwasababishia mimba kwa vijana unaowafahamu katika jamii

Yako

A. kubaka   B. uhusiano wa kimapenzi uliokubaliwa   C. sikumbuki   (   )

14. Je tendo la ndoa (Ngono) inaruhusiwa kabla ya ndoa katika utamaduni wako?

A. Ndio   B. Hapana   (   )

15. Je mimba za utotoni husabibisha matatizo?

A. Ndio   B. Hapana   (   )

16. Ongezeko la mimba za utotoni ni athari za utoaji duni wa huduma ya jinsi ya polisi

A. Ndio   B. Hapana   (   )

SEHEMU C:

KUENEA KWA DAWATI LA JINSIA LA POLISI

17. Je unajua chochote kuhusu dawati la jinsia la polisi

A. Ndio   B. Hapana   (   )

18. Kama ndio, umepata wapi habari za dawati la jinsia?

A. Polisi   B. Vyombo vya habari C. Watu wengine   (   )

19. Umewahi kupata huduma za Dawati la jinsia?

A. Ndio B. Hapana   (   )

20. Ni umbali gani kutokea nyumbani kwako na kituo cha polisi?

A. Chini ya kilometer 10   B. Zaidi ya kilometer 10   C. Hakuna kituo cha polisi (

)

SEHEMU D:

MITAZAMO KUHUSU HUDUMA ZA DAWATI LA JINSIA POLISI

21. Je ni wakati gani Unahudhuria dawati la jinsia polisi?

A. Muda wowote   B. Wakati wowote wa matukio ya unyanyasaji wa kijinsia

C.   Ukiitwa   kwa   wito   wa   watendaji   wa   dawati

(   )

22. Ni mbadala upi unazingatia kabla ya kuchagua kwenda kwenye dawati la jinsia la

polisi Ili

kushughulikia tatizo la mimba za utotoni?

A. Wazazi   B. Viongozi wa mtaa   C. Walimu   D. Mtu mwingine (   )

23. Ni huduma gani zilishughulikiwa na afisa wa dawati la jinsia?

A. Taratibu za kisheria   B. Elimu ya ukabili wa jinsia C. Elimu ya kuzuia uhalifu

huo

D. Elimu kuhusu ya mimba za utotoni   (   )

24. Unatathiminisha vipi huduma zinazotolewa na dawati la jinsia la polisi

A.Nzuri   B. Nzuri sana   C. Duni   D. Duni sana   (   )

25. Je Unafikiri dawati la jinsia linashughulikia ipasavyo tatizo la mimba za utotoni?

A. Ndio   B. Hapana   (   )

SEHEMU E:

KUFUATA MAADILI YA MSINGI KWA MAAFISA WA POLISI

WANAOSHUGHULIKA DAWATI LA JINSIA

26. Ilikuchukua muda gani kupata huduma kwenye dawati la jinsia

A. Siku moja   B. Wiki moja C. Mwezi Mmoja   D. Zaidi ya mwezi   (   )

27. Huduma zipi za dawati la jinsia za polisi zilishughulikiwa vyema katika habari za

mimba za utotoni?

A. Maarifa/Elimu   B.Ushauri nasihi   C. Huduma za kisheria   D.Zinginezo, bainisha

(   )

 28. Je ni huduma zipi za dawati la jinsia zinahitajika kuboreshwa katika

kushughulikia

mimba za utotoni?

A. Maarifa/Elimu   B.Ushauri nasihi   C. Huduma za kisheria   D.Zinginezo, bainisha

(   )

29. Ni hatua gani zilichukuliwa dhidi ya mtuhumiwa

A. Kukamatwa na kuachiwa huru   B. Kukamatwa na kufikishwa mahakamani

C.   Hakukamatwa   D.   Kutoroka

(   )

30. Namna gani afisa wa dawati la jinsia alikuhudumia?

A. Vizuri   B. Duni   (   )

31. Je kulikuwa na kuridhika kwa huduma za dawati la jinsia

A.   Kuridhisha   B.   Ya   kutoridhisha

(   )

32. Je dawati la jinsia la polisi linazungumzia kwa uwazi kuhusu uadilifu wakati wa kushughulikia matatizo ya mimba za utotoni?

A.   Ndio   B.   Hapana

(   )

33. Ni kiwango gani cha uelewa ndani ya dawati la jinsia la polisi kuhusu uadilifu na masuala ya hatua ya Rushwa

A. Juu   B. Ya chini   (   )

34. Je hatua gani zinazoonekana kuchukuliwa na dawati la jinsia la polisi kushughulikia uadilifu?

A.   Kuboresha   mafunzo   ya   maadili   na   ufahamu   wa   utamaduni

(   )

B. Kutunga mchakato wa nidhamu kwa uchunguzi wa umma

C. Kazi ya maafisa wa zamu

35. Nani mwenye wajibu wa kutekeleza sera ya kupambana na rushwa ndani ya dawati la

jinsia la polisi?

A. Idara ya kupambana na ufusadi   B. Maafisa wa polisi   C. Maafisa wa dawati la

jinsia la polisi   (   )

36. Ni kwa kiwango gani cha uaminifu ulichoweka kwenye dawati la jinsia la polisi katika

kushughulikia mimba za utotoni?

A. Kuaminika   B. Kutoaminika   (   )

37. Kuna utaratibu gani wa kushtaki matukio ya Rushwa na kuwaadhibu maafisa

wanaofanya kazi pamoja na maafisa wa dawati la jinsia la polisi?

A. Kupelekwa katika mahakama za kijeshi

B. Hatua za ndani kuchukuliwa dhidi ya viongozi wanaohusika

C. Mahakama ya sheria

38. Ni kweli kwamba kutofuata kanuni za maadili kwa maafisa wa polisi kwa wanaofanya

kazi za dawati la jinsia kunaweza kuzingatiwa kama matatizo na changamoto

zinazokabili dawati la jinsia la polisi kushughulikia tatizo la mimba la utotoni

A. Ndio   B. Hapana   (   )

39. Je ni kwamba ikizingatia kikamilifu kanuni za kisheria na afisa wa polisi anayefanya

kazi kwenye dawati la jinsia ni njia mbadala ya kushughulikia tatizo la mimba za

utotoni.

A. Ndio   B. Hapana   (   )

KIAMBATANISHO II

MWONGOZO WA USAILI KWA HALANI MUHIMU (USTAWI WA JAMII, MAHAKAMA,UENDESHAJI MASHITAKA YASIO YA KISERIKALI NA WAZAZI WA WATOTO WAATHIRIWA, WATOA TAARIFA WAKUU, MAAFISA WA POLISI WANAOFANYA KAZI NA DAWATI LA JINSIA NA VIONGOZI WA POLISI.

Mpendwa Unayejibu.

Jina langu ALEX SOSPETER MKAMA, mwanafunzi wa Chuo kikuu Huria cha Tanzania (OUT). Nafanya utafiti kuhusu tathimini ya dawati la jinsia la polisi katika kushughulikia mimba za utotoni katika mkoa wa Geita kama sehemu ya kutimiza mpango wa kumaliza shahada ya uzamili, katika masomo ya jinsia. Habari ambayo ningependa kukusanya kutoka kwako ni kwa madhumuni ya kielimu tu na kwa hiyo haitatumika kwa madhumuni mengine yoyote. Hivyo unaombwa kushiriki katika utafiti kwa kujibu maswali yote kwa Ufasaha.

1. Je mimba za utoto ni kawaida kutokea katika jamii yako?

2 je ni matukio yapi ambayo huwasababisha mimba za utotoni katika jamii

yako?

3. Je ni watu gani wanaotuhumiwa zaidi na kuhusika katika kuuwapa mimba watoto

katika jamii yako?

4. Je, Ongezeko la mimba za utotoni zinatokana na athari za utoaji duni wa huduma

ya dawati la polisi la jinsia na watoto?

5. Je Unajua chochote kuhusu dawati la polisi la jinsia?

6. Umewahi kupata huduma za dawati la polisi la jinsia?

7. Je kuna umbali gani uliopo kati ya ofisi yako na dawati la jinsia na watoto?

8. Je ni wakati gani unahudhuria dawati la jinsia la polisi?

9. Ni kwa muda gani umekuwa ukitumia dawati la polisi la jinsia kutoa taarifa ya

matukio ya kijinsia?

10. Ni mbadala upi ulizingatia kabla ya kuchagua kufika kwenye dawati la polisi ili

kushughulikia mimba za utotoni?

11. Unatathiminisha vipi huduma zinazotolewa na dawati la jinsia la polisi

12. Je Unafikiri dawati la jinsia linashughulikia ipasavyo tatizo la mimba za utotoni?

21 Je ilichukua muda gani kupata huduma kwenye dawati la jinsia?

14. Huduma zipi za dawati la jinsia za polisi zilishughulikiwa vyema katika habari za mimba za utotoni?

15. Ni hatua gani zilichukuliwa dhidi ya mtuhumiwa

16. Je ulilipishwa kiasi chochote cha pesa katika kupata huduma za dawati la polisi la jinsia?

17. Kama ndiyo eleza kwa kifupi ilikuwa ni malipo ya nini?

18. Je Kulikuwa na vitendo vya ukiukwaji wa maadili katika kutafuta huduma za dawati la polisi la jinsia?

19. Je dawati la jinsia la polisi linazungumzia kwa uwazi kuhusu uadilifu wakati wa kushughulikia matatizo ya mimba za utotoni?

20. Ni kiwango gani cha uelewa ndani ya dawati la jinsia la polisi kuhusu uadilifu na masuala ya hatua ya Rushwa

21. Je ni hatua zipi za kuonekana zinazochukuliwa na dawati la polisi la jinsia katika kushughulikia tatizo la uadilifu na vitendo vya rushwa?

22. Nani mwenye wajibu wa kutekeleza sera ya kupambana na rushwa ndani ya dawati la

jinsia la polisi?

23. Ni kwa kiwango gani cha uaminifu ulichoweka kwenye dawati la jinsia la polisi katika

kushughulikia mimba za utotoni?

24. je watendaji wa dawati la polisi la jinsia na watumishi wengine wa polisi wanahimizwa au kuhamasishwa kuhusu kutolea taarifa vitendo vyovyote vya rushwa?

25. Kuna utaratibu gani wa kushtaki matukio ya Rushwa na kuwaadhibu maafisa wanaofanya kazi pamoja na maafisa wa dawati la jinsia la polisi?

26. Je ni kweli kwamba kutofuata kanuni za maadili kwa maafisa wa polisi wanaofanya kazi

za dawati la jinsia kuweza kuzingatiwa kama matatizo na changamoto zinazokabili

dawati la jinsia la polisi kushughulikia tatizo la mimba za utotoni?