

**ASSESSING THE ROLE OF POLICE IN HANDLING CHILD SEXUAL  
ABUSE CASES:  
A CASE STUDY OF KIBAHA DISTRICT**

**BY  
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**A Research Report Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the  
Degree of Master of Science in Human Resource Management (MSc-HRM)  
of Mzumbe University**

**2017**

## **CERTIFICATION**

We, the undersigned, certify that we have read and hereby recommend for acceptance by the Mzumbe University, a dissertation entitled “*Assessing the Role of Police in Handling Child Sexual Abuse Cases: A Case Study of Kibaha District*” in partial/fulfillment of the Requirements for award of the degree of Master of Science in Human Resources Management (MSc-HRM) of Mzumbe University.

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## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

It is not possible to acknowledge by names all those who have contributed in one way or another to the completion of this study. However, I would like to take this chance to express my special thanks to all of them. The following people are worthy of a special note of indebtedness.

I am grateful first to my supervisor Dr. Elizabeth for his endless efforts in guiding, advising, and shaping my thoughtful on the study. Her persistent questioning and insightful direction has left an indelible imprint on this dissertation that will undoubtedly continue to influence my work in the coming years.

Special thanks are due to my beloved Father and mother as well as my brother and sisters for their encouragement, endurance, patience, devotion and invaluable assistance during the entire period of my study.

I would also like to send my deep appreciation to my friends and my classmates who supported me in one way or another and their special advice and comments during the time of writing this dissertation.

I am also thankful to my respondents who spent their time to provide data that made it possible to complete this work. Despite being very busy, they sacrificed their time to give me the required information. May God bless them all!

## **DEDICATION**

I dedicate this work to my parents Mr and Mrs John Mtuku and to my beloved brothers Davis and Victor, my young sister Asanth for what they have done to me especially their encouragement and supports during my entire time of my study. I highly appreciated it.

## **ABBREVIATION AND ACRONYMS**

DNA	Deoxyribonucleic Acid
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
REPOA	Research on Poverty Alleviation
SOSPA	Sexual Offence Special Provision
TACAIDS	Tanzania Commission for AIDS
UN	United Nation
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Fund
URT	United Republic of Tanzania
USA	United States of America
WHO	World Health Organization

## **ABSTRACT**

General objective of the study was to assess the role of police in handling child sexual abuse in Kibaha District. Thus, the study set specifically to identify the causes of child sexual abuse; examining the role of gender desk in minimizing and eradicating child sexual abuse; identify the challenges faced by Police Officers in handling child sexual abuse cases which has led to failure of the cases at the court as well as to identify the means that can be invested to overcome the challenges of managed child sexual abuse. Data were collected using questionnaires and documentations, and processed by using spreadsheet computer programme (Microsoft Excel). This research was purposely located to police officers, social workers as well as to medical practitioners within Kibaha District. The of 45 respondents, which includes police officers who deal with gender desks, social workers and health people were participated in this study. Those respondents were the one who provided in-depth information for the study in the respective areas of work. From the findings, 44.5 percent of the respondents argued that, this problem or a challenge is common. Delayed court proceedings is one of the challenges mentioned by the most of the respondents. No mechanism on place management or coordination among different role actors like government institutions pose a big challenge to the social workers and police officers and indicated by 55.6 percent of all respondents. Also, there were 53.3 percent of all respondents indicated that, children are commonly failed to testify in courts due to lack of evidence. Furthermore, 28.9 percent recommended that, correspondent and targeted group essentially have contact to right information of the case. On this basis, respondents suggested the need to address the delay of the child sexual abuse related cases, as indicated by 22.2 percent. The findings indicated to be in place a well trained and experienced social workers, magistrates, persecutors, health practitioners, investigators. The study used primary and secondary data to examine the role of police force in handling child sexual abuse.

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## CHAPTER ONE

### BACKGROUND INFORMATION

#### 1.1 Background of the Study

Child abuse states as a contravention or violation of the children which causes physical, moral or passionate damage including beatings, affront, and separation, and disregard, sexual and exploitative work (Child Act No 21 of 2009). Child sexual abuse is in fitting conduct with a child, it incorporate establishing a child's private parts, making a young children discovered grown-up genital, intercourse embed, assault, homosexuality, exhibitionism and sexual misuse (Child and Law Indian Council, 1998). Thus, child sexual mishandle serves frames, as rapes making the child caress private parts making the kid show private body parts to a child capturing a youngster in naked oral, butt-centric, or genital infiltration and in addition butt-centric or genital advanced or other entrance and genital contract with no interruption.

Sexual abuse in children is seen as a human right violation that affects all age groups within the child hood period. This problem does not have a barrier therefore it crosses cultural and social economic lines and occurs in rural and urban areas among all ethics, racial and social economic groupings. Child sexual abuse seemed to increase and gain common community acknowledgement in different communities by becoming a concentration of consideration by means of a global communal problem since its causes early sex, early pregnancy, sexually transmitted diseases and HIV (Astie, 2012).

During the 1960's activities for children rights brought out the plight of children to the fore ground. It was not until the mid-1970's that child sexy mishandle started to show up on the motivation of therapeutic wellbeing and welfare calling. Up to 1970's teenager sexy abuse was believed to be infrequent, and dominant amongst the deprived (Mfaume, 2010). Specialist s nowadays reach agreement that teen gererotic exploitation happens and walking out in all communal profit able clusters

and that each year half million children are sexually abused at the sometime (Zain, 2005).

There is a growing concern about the child sexual abuse cases in Tanzania in which due its growth has led to be counted as a serious problem both moral and practically. Due to the growth of problem the government in playing role of preventing and combating the crime had empowered the police officers to investigate the crime as immediately reported at police stations and apprehend the offenders before the court of law. The Police Force in Tanzania through understanding that there is a need for special treatment of the children who have faced with problematic of kid erotic exploitation and the law has treated teen-agers as a special class which need legal protection. It had established the gender desk at each police station with police officers who have knowledge concerning with child abuse and gender discrimination.

Even though there are various agencies dealing with child abuse, the Police Force Department is often the first agency to deal with protection of child sexual abuse. Simply whenever the problem happens the community sends immediate information at police stations for further action. This demands the clear investigation of the cases reported which in turn has to bring and build confidence to the society as well as to the victims.

Youngsters sensual exploitation is a main community problematic and is not going to miss within the community. The factual greatness of the erotic abuse of teen-agers has yet to be obviously well-defined. Conclusively data are problematic, uncertainty not possible, to discover since teen-ager erotic exploitation is a wrongdoing that is thought to be completely less than detailed. Therefore, sensual attack and teenager mishandling are forms of wrongdoings which necessitate the assistance and thoughtful of experts who know the signs and the one who are subtle to the emotional requirements of the sufferers, who are specifically skilled to comprehend the reason of those who obligate the crimes, and who recognize the incomparable physiognomies of the wrongdoings.

Globally its estimated 150 million girls and 73 million of girls and 73 millions of boys below the age of 18 year experience sexually abused (WHO 2002). Teenager exploitation has been considered by growing meanwhile its encounter in 1960's growing in community apprehension, in its explanation in expert movement and in the response of communal employees in their character of negotiator of government (Finkelhor, 1990). Furthermore, youngster erotic exploitation is widespread problem found all over the other continents that has been documented through the history of mankind (Smith, 2011). This is perceived as a problem because it affects the health, social and psychological wellbeing of children. According to Panditpotra (2009) in the study showed that, 70 to 90 percent of abuse is committed by the persons who know the child and even his /her family members.

According to Fredrick (2010) information "the lack of harmonization and collaboration among and amid accountable agencies is the foundation of the misfortune when arrangements be unsuccessful the victim of youngster sensual exploitation." Fredrick opinions out "that greatest forces and prosecuting attorney consume no training in non- harmful habits to meeting youngsters, absence of sympathetic of the child's psychosexual phase of expansion, and have a habit of usage opponent methodologies suitable for grownups".

In developed countries child sexual abuse has been increasing whereby in USA the subdivision of well-being and an chronological provision 1992 information composed found that 2.9 million account cases of youngster misuse and neglectful, and the other described cases 17 percent of estimated 500,000 youngsters were stated as sexually mistreated, in 1992 there were 918263 established teenager exploitation cases and 14 percent were established erotic exploitation on teenagers' (Report Child Maltreatment, 2014). Now Sub Saharan Africa, the studies conducted show that 5 percent of children have been experienced sexual abuse during their childhood period, child sexual abuse in both rural and urban areas (Labor Survey, 2004).

It is assessed that the population of Tanzania is about 44 million (URT, 2012) of which more than 45 percent is constituted by children. Kids are a crucial segment in

society as they are the future effective forces or human sources for their personal self and for country wide improvement (URT, 2012). Youngsters with negative or minimal access to protection, schooling, fitness care, nutrition, safe haven, belongings and prison rights range from 5.3 percent to around 12 percentage of all children in the nation (REPOA, 2009). Maximum children in Tanzania end up in the street because of poverty, drunkenness, separations and associated circle of relatives clashes. Others choose the street to being pressured by their mother and father to work on farms to complement own family earnings (URT, 2012).

In Tanzania the child sexual abuse is a serious problem that increases day after day based on the report made by TACAID it shows that 27 percent of girls children are sexual abused and 16 percent of boy's children are sexual abused before the age of 18 years old (TAC AIDS 2010) also 2009 UNICEF conducted a national survey of violence against children among individuals aged 13 years up to 24 years (UTR, 2011). It was discovered that 28 percent of girls and 13 percent of boys experienced sexual abuse earlier than accomplishing the age of 18 years; the most common forms were sexually touching and attempted sexual intercourse.

In Coast Region based on cases reported at various police stations shows that 20 percent of the girls aged below 18 year are experienced sexually abuse while 3 percent of boys also experienced sexually abuse. The most common of the sexually abuse form is rape which has led to most of the girls being pregnant and being affected by sexually diseases and HIV (Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndromes).

In Kibaha District council based on the data made at Police station shows that per week we had two up to three cases reported on child sexual abuse whereby 97 percent of the cases reported are girls' children sexual abuse and three percent are boys' children who are aged before 18 years old. Police have legal obligation to safeguard children underneath 18 collectively with different groups along with the Local Authority, wellbeing's care professional and at school environment. They consist of sharing records held by police with the intention to shield the kid from harm. Since 1976 when child sexual abuse was considered as a crime, the guidelines

and government statement was clearly to cover the role of police in investigation of child sexual abuse cases. Three main areas were the role of police in handling child sexual abuse cases; case planning, investigation and philosophical consideration are concern.

### **1.2 Statement of the problem**

The authorities has taken some of measures to cope with the growing problem of child sexual abuse such as enactment of Sexual Offence Special Provision (SOSPA) in 1998. The Penal Code Cap 16, the UN Convection on the Right of Child of 1990 which put on obligation of the State to protect children from all forms of maltreatment perpetrated by adults and to undertake preventive and treatment Programs. It implorers state parties to take all appropriate legislative, social and educational measures to protect the child from all forms of physical or mental violence, injury or abuse, neglect or negligent treatment. Another form is maltreatment or exploitation including; sexual abuse while in the care of parents, legal guardians or any other person who has a role to care of a child.

Even though child sexual abuse is a serious problem the government has tried much to put effort in eradicating the problem through the Ministry of Health, Community Development, Gender, Children and Elderly by providing education so as to provide awareness on the problem such as early marriage and its impact. Again, all forms of child sexual abuse and as parents doing so is a crime they have a role to protect the child from all forms of abuse. Also the government provides free legal aid to a vulnerable group including children who have faced with such problem. Furthermore for such cases the government has offered independent court for children with such kinds of problems.

Also Tanzanian Police Force as one among the government organs which deals with child sexual abuse has established gender desk. Among the role of gender desk is to deal with provision of education to the community concerning child sexual abuse and how can the children protect themselves from being abused. The gender desks officers' education on protection of child from being abused through passing various primary and secondary school, Educating the children when they are faced

with such problem and how can they protect the evidence before reporting at the police station. Also, this education has been provided through social media as we can see on television and various radio stations.

Child Protection Act of 2009 provides protection from torture and degrading treatment. It states at S.13 (1), “a person shall not subject a child to torture or other cruel, inhuman punishment or degrading treatment including any cultural practice which dehumanize or is injurious to physical and mental wellbeing”. The Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania of 1977 recognizes and incorporates the universal declaration of human rights. It provides that the objective provide that of constitution is to ensure human dignity and other human rights are respected and cherished.

Apart from the above mentioned effort made in order to eradicate the problem of child sexual abuse the problem is still persisting due to such cases being reported at Police stations on which affects the life of the children. Therefore, this study aimed at accessing the role of police in handling child sexual abuse cases as well as role played in eradicating the problem as law enforcers’ government organ.

### **1.3 Research Objectives**

#### **1.3.1 General Objective**

Generally the study aimed at assessing the role of police in handling child sexual abuse.

#### **1.3.2 Specific Research Objectives**

- i. To identify the causes of child sexual abuse in Kibaha District.
- ii. To examine the role of gender desk in minimizing and eradicating child sexual abuse.
- iii. To identify the challenges faced by Police Officers in handling child sexual abuse cases which has led to failure of the cases at the court.
- iv. To identify the measures that can be taken to overcome the problem of child sexual abuse.

#### **1.4 Research Questions**

- i. What are causes of child sexual abuse in Kibaha District?
- ii. What is the role played by gender desk in minimizing and eradicating child sexual abuse?
- iii. What are the challenges faced by Police Officers in handling child sexual abuse cases?
- iv. What are the measures that can be taken to overcome the problem of child sexual?

#### **1.5 Significance of the Study**

The study conducted may be beneficially to various stake holders as follows;

- i. The study conducted may be helpful to the police makers as well as law makers in formulation of policies and making amendment and ratification of some laws concerning child protecting against all form of abuse.
- ii. The study conducted may also be helpful to politician in conducting campaigning's and provision of education concerning on stopping child sexual abuse as well educating the society the impact of it.
- iii. The study conducted may be useful to the Ministry responsible for children development in understand how child sexual abuse is a serious problem hence formulate various strategies in reducing and overcoming the problem.
- iv. The study conducted may help Tanzanian Police Force in identifying the weakness as well as guidelines in handling child sexual abuse cases and their role in protecting the child rights.
- v. The study conducted may be helpful to the parents and community in getting knowledge on child sexual abuse and duty of protecting the children against all forms of sexual abuse.

### **1.6 Scope of the Study**

This study based on the role of Tanzania Police Force in handling child sexual abuses cases and accessing the causes of child sexual abuses cases as well as challenges to police officers in handling child sexual abuse cases on the views of police officers as investigators of the cases. On the other hand to the society as the police customers, since child sexual abuse is among the serious crime all over the country.

### **1.7 Delimitation**

The study was focused on assessing the role of police gender desks in handling teenager sensual exploitation in Kibaha Area. The study pointed down to look the role played by the Police Gender Desk in Kibaha District. The boundaries of the study were within the management roles of the police in Kibaha District.

The study aimed at assessing the causes and the challenges facing police officers in dealing and handling the child sexual abuse in Kibaha District. The study again focused on the establishment of measures and strategies means in future handling of the child sexual abuse in the selected study area. The magnitude of the problem in Kibaha District was not the concern of the study however; the main concern of the study was based on the assessment of the roles, causes and challenges facing the police officers working with the gender desk in the allocated area in Kibaha District. It is therefore, on these grounds the researcher stayed within those boundaries.

### **1.8 Limitation**

There were lack of openness among the respondents and commitment concerned with the issue of child sexual abuse also the reluctance of the respondents on activities are other limitation. As the police officers, social workers and health practitioners were among the targeted population and also part of the sample, they were not open in providing enough information in relationship with the researcher demands for adequate and relevant information on child sexual abuse.

Some of the respondents claimed they did not have enough time and others said they cannot answer such questions and they were suggesting other people who can answer the asked and structured questions. Last, the small sample size itself may have limited the results of the study. The small sample due to approach of the educational research which is qualitative one. Qualitative research method comprises with small number of sample size. Therefore owing towards a small sample magnitude the research discoveries cannot be widespread to all gender desks and roles of the police officers in the country.

The limitation was solved by providing the respondents with explanation of the importance of the study in reducing the child sexual abuse within the community. Providing with education to the respondents on the importance of that information which they provided and to ensure that the information which they provide to be treated as confidential and be used for study purpose only. Also respondents were informed that the information provided was confidential and not otherwise. Again, a strictly follow up of the permission letter from Kibaha District offices helped the researcher receive it despite being late. Lastly, various methods of data collection used to obtain information about the study which involved documentation and other methods to the respondent. The use of different methods of data collection helped to overcome the problem of inaccurately recorded data in the field. The triangulation method was employed in the process of collecting data for the purpose of minimizing data inaccuracy.

## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

#### **2.1 Introduction**

This chapter presents different variety or sources of materials related to the problem. It includes general information concerning with child sexual abuse, theories of child sexual abuse, empirical literature review, research conceptual frame work, research gap and common forms of child sexual abuse.

#### **2.2 Literature Review**

##### **2.2.1 Theoretical Literature Review**

###### **2.2.1.1 Common Forms of Children Abuse**

There are various forms of child sexual abuse, as identified by Penal code as follows

###### **i) Rape**

The law provides that, it is a wrong doing for a masculine individual to abuse a child girl or female the person who obligates to a girl under the age of ten year is accountable upon to incarceration for life S 130 (1) of the Penal Code RE 2002.

###### **ii) Attempted Rape**

The law punishes a person who attempts to commit rape; it provides that any person who attempts to commit rape commits the offence of attempt rape. It is to be noted that, the person is deemed to attempt to commit the offence when he intends to commit it by beginning to put his intention into execution by means adapted to its fulfillment, and manifest his intention into execution by means adapted to its fulfillment and manifestation on his intention by some over act does not fulfill his intention S 132 (1) of the Penal Code.

###### **iii) Abduction**

The Penal code provides as an offence to abduct a woman or girl of any age with intent to marry or carnally know her. In short taking a woman or a girl or detaining her against her will. Any person who unlawfully takes an unmarried girl under the

age of sixteen years out of the custody or protection of her parent or other person having lawfully care or charge her and against the will of the parent or of that person guilty of an offence. S 134 of the Penal code RE 2002.

**iv) Sexual Assault**

The offence of sexual assault is committed when any person with the intention to cause any sexual annoyance to any person utter any word or sound, makes any gesture or exhibits any words or object intending that such word or object shall be heard, or the gesture or object shall be seen by that person commit an offence of sexual assault and is liable on conviction to imprisonment for term not exceeding five years or to a fine not exceeding three hundred thousand shillings or to both the fine and imprisonment S 135(1) of the Penal Code RE 2002.

**v) Defilement by Husband of Wife under Fifteen**

The law prohibits any person who is married to a woman under the age of fifteen years to have sexual intercourse with her before she attain the age of fifteen years. Also the law states that; the husband who attempts or have sexual intercourse with her whether with or without her consent commits the offence and is liable upon conviction to imprisonment for ten years. The law further punishes the parent or person having custody of a woman under fifteen years of age if he dispose of the girl with the intention that the girl with or without her consent have sexual intercourse S 138 of the Penal Code RE 2002.

**vi) Sexual Exploitation of Children**

Where a person knowingly to remain in any premises for the purpose of causing such child to be sexually abused or to permit a child participate in any form of sexual activity or in any obscene or indecent exhibition or show S 138B (1) of the Penal Code RE 2002. Act as procurer of a child for the purpose of sexual intercourse or for any form of sexual abuse or incident exhibition or show, induces a person to be client of child for sexual intercourse or for any form of sexual abuse, or incidence exhibition or show by means of print or other media, oral advertisement or other media, oral advertisement or other similar means.

Takes advantage of his influence of influence over or his relationship to a child to procure the child for sexual intercourse or any form of sexual abuse or incident exhibition or show. Threaten or use of violence towards a child to procure the child for sexual abuse or incident exhibition or show. It further states that; Gives monetary consideration, goods or other benefit to a child or his parent with intent to procure the child for sexual intercourse or any form of sexual abuse or incident exhibition or show.

**vii) Unnatural Offence**

The law protects inter alia children from being carnally known against the order of nature; it punishes any offender of unnatural offence against a children year to under the age of ten years to imprisonment for a term not less than twenty years.

**viii) Indecent Assault of Boys under Fourteen**

The law provide for an offence of indecent assault of boys under fourteen years, the person who commits the offence is liable to imprisonment for life, it is to be noted that, where a charge for indecent assault relates to a boy under the age of fifteen years it shall be no defense to the charge that consented to the act of indecency.

**ix) Incest's**

Incest is one of the acts criminalized in order to prevent carnal knowledge between closely blood related people. The law provides for two types of incest by males and incest by females. Under incest by males if the victim is of the age of less than eighteen years, the offender is liable to imprisonment for a term not less than thirty years. Moreover under incises by females the penalty provided for the female of or above the age of eighteen years who has consented to have carnal knowledge with the person in close blood relation who is below the age of ten years is liable to imprisonment for not less than thirty years.

**x) Sexual Offence Special Provision Act No 4 of 1998**

The government of Tanzania in order to minimize and protecting children's from sexual abuses enforces a law called Sexual Offence Special Provision Act (SOSPA) No 4 of 1998. SOSPA imposes a sentence of life imprisonment or not less than thirty years with corporal punishment to a male person who abuses a child sexually (Article 6 (1)) also Article 5 (2) regards any sexual intercourse with a girl under eighteen years of age as rape even if that sexual intercourse was done by the consent of that girl and its sentence life imprisonment or not less than thirty years that man.

Unfortunately this Act does not say anything about a female who abuses a male child sexually. Thus SOSPA does not count male children as being vulnerable to sexually abuse and even to consider women to be perpetrators of sexual abuse. So it has weakness in addressing sexual offence, it needs amendments. This law make for study, sexual abuse a criminally offence.

**xi) The Law of Child Act 2009**

Article 4(1) of the law of Child act (2009), the child is a person below the age of eighteen years. Article (9) S (3) states that, every parent shall have a duties and responsibilities, whether imposed by law or otherwise towards his child, which include the duty to-(a) protect the child from neglect, discrimination, violence, abuse, exposure to Physical and moral hazards and oppression;(b) provide guidance care, assistance and maintenance for the child and assurance of child's survival and development.

Article 13 S(1) states that, a person shall not subject a child to torture, or other cruel, inhuman punishment or degrading a treatment, including any cultural practice which dehumanizes or is injurious to Physical and mental wellbeing of a child, Article 14 gives a penalty for the violation if this rights of the child as they stated in thus law that "A person who contravenes any provision of this part, commits an offence and shall on convenient liable to a fine not exceeding six months or both". The law of the child provision should be the basis for all other laws to define the child, parent, guardians and other people have to observe this provision to protect child sexual abuse.



## **2.2.2 Theoretical Framework**

This study was guided by several theories and model which provided more explanation for understanding sexual abuse, also described why child sexual abuse by providing various explanation to account for this as a serious problem.

### **2.2.2.1.1 Psychodynamic Theory**

This theory views sexual abuse as an expression of unresolved troubles skilled all through the tiers of improvement. These unanswered difficulties in people bring about fixation or stumbling blocks at some stage in levels of development with consequent distortion of sexual item or sexual goal. As an example Psychoanalytic concept proposes that, boys enjoy what's termed "the oedipal war" during the phallic stage of development. The Oedipal struggle is branded by opposition among father and schoolboy for mothers' love. The lads discover the difference between themselves and women and conclude that girls are certainly who's father has cut off their penises. That castration tension that broaden results in the oedipal warfare, which is while boys no longer compete with their father for their mothers affections. If a boy fails to solve the oedipal struggle, he may additionally increase a permanent aversion to women as a grownup if their look brings lower back this worry of castration (Schwartz, 2004)

Psychodynamic theory additionally asserts that the human psycho consists of three primary elements; the identity, the ego and great ego. In keeping with this idea all human behaviour is prompted via catches instinctual human drives originate, starvation, sex and aggression. The id is ruled by using the satisfaction principle that on the spot gratification of those urges. The second part of frauds model, the ego is the aware a part of the human psyche that interacts with the outside surroundings that allows you to ensure the survival. The final detail the exquisite ego is referred as aware. The terrific ego is bolstered with the aid of the beyond experience that clarify outline the behaviour that warrant punishment and praise. These countries are then internalized in this sort of manner as permit for the development of system of morals (Holmes, 2002).

Psychodynamic concept portrays that, the human psyche is in constant war to fulfil the primal desire of the id and moral authority of the superb ego. The idea assumes that sexually aggressive individuals are missing a robust splendid ego, and feature turn out to be overwhelmed by using their primal (Terry and Talon 2004).

#### **2.2.2.1.2 Marshall and Barbers Integrated Theory**

Theory proposes that, the sexual abuse of children happens as a consequence of some of interaction factors. From the attitude of the integrated concept it's miles the transition to adolescence that it especially demanding situations for a susceptible individual (Ward, 2008). Bad baby hood reveal in leaves the wrongdoer without the important social competence to develop and preserve heterosexual relationships.

It is at this degree that individuals are the maximum receptive to acquire sexual choice and associated behaviours, the onset of puberty represent a critical period for the acquisition of putting up with sexual scripts interest and attitudes. The large boom of sex hormones all through this era increases the salience and potency of sexual cues. A lack of effective self-regulation and social competence, manner that some individuals are more likely to be adversely affect with the aid of those hormones and organic demanding situations and therefore, probably to discover ways to meet their sexual or emotional needs might also result in their fusion and a subsequence tendency to impose one's personal immediately desires upon others.

The challenge of discriminating among sex and competitive wishes may result in their fusion and subsequence tendency to impose one's own immediate wishes upon other. The challenge of discriminating among intercourse and aggression is a hard one for adolescent males because they originate from the equal neural substrates and are thought to be subjectively similar. A susceptible person can also rely on deviant sexual pastime to deal with reduced mood and a sense of powerlessness. If adolescent males sense inadequate or ineffective, they'll be extra susceptible to accepting social cultural messages conveying dysfunctional photograph of masculinity and all that this entails. They will trust men to be advanced to girls and are available to regard heterosexual relationships simply in sexual terms.

The following presence of situational elements along with stress intoxication or sexual stimuli, will either weigh down a person's inadequate coping mechanisms and bring about sexual crime, or inspire him to actively be searching for deviant sexual hobby as a way of meeting his want for intimacy and/or personal value. The implication of this concept on this observe is that it supports the theoretical frame paintings which regards child abuse as a consequence of many factors.

### **2.2.2.1.3 Attachment Theory**

This theory maintains that insecure attachment in the family contribute to incestuous behaviour. In keeping with Attachment Theory, human have a tendency to set up strong emotional bonds with others. When human will be inclined to set up strong emotional bonds with others, and while people have a few loss or emotional distress, they act out because of their loneliness and isolation (Jay 2004). Terry (2004) points out the length surrounding pubescence is critical within the development of both sexuality and social competence, if there are adequate parenting practices up to now of development, boys now are predicted to have already accumulate appropriate inhibitory controls over sexual and competitive behaviour and as a result, the transition to person functioning with age appropriate partners. Parents also fulfil the position of instilling a sense of self-worth in developing boys as well as a sturdy emotional attachment to others.

Researches imply that there's a relationship among bad first-class attachments and sexual offending. Terry (2004) discovered that men who sexually abuse kids frequently have now not developed the social skill and self-confidence necessary for them to form powerful intimate members of the family with friends. This failure reasons frustrations in those guys that they motive them to continue to be seeking for intimacy with beneath elderly partner. Terry (2004) conducted research that aimed at inspecting intimacy problems and enjoy of loneliness among sex offenders. In keeping with those studies, intercourse offenders have deficiencies in social competencies for instance trouble in appropriately perceiving social cues, issues in choosing appropriate behaviour and deficiencies in social capabilities. For instance, problem inaccurately perceiving social cues, hassle in finding out the appropriate

behaviour and deficiencies in skill essential to enact effective behaviour, that extreme restrict the opportunity of reaching intimacy. The proof suggests that deficiencies in intimacy are an exceptional and crucial feature of intercourse offender; loneliness is an extensively distinguished variable in sexual wrongdoer.

### **2.2.3 Empirical Literature Review**

The study conducted by Mfaume (2010) investigated on the causes of sexual abuse among secondary schools students in Tanzania in his findings he found that there are various factors which have led to sexual abuse among secondary school students but he did not look on the impact of child sexual abuse and how can we protect the children from such a problem. Furthermore, looking on how the role of the community as well as the public concerning in handling child sexual abuse.

Also Muller (2009) conducted a study on the need of proper treatment of child sexual abuse victim at police station. He pointed out that, first and foremost the goal of the police officers interpersonal communication with victim should help the child victim and he noted a review of police child's right abuse. The literature indicates that this type of interpersonal interdiction rare indeed but he did not discussed other weaknesses on handling of child abuse cases.

AlsoBrady (2012) conducted the study in protecting the best interest of the child in need of alternative care; he focused on examining whether the law on alternative child care in Tanzania serves the best interest of child in need of alternative care, on his study he focused in and optional and institutional care. From his findings he came up with ratification of certain areas of law of child act and that law must be flexible enough so as to permit each case to decide on its own merits. The primary consideration at all the times being the child's best he didn't look on how can we protect the child rights on the case when there is child sexual abuse. Also he didn't look on the role of the police in handling child right.

Basing on the above writers who have written on various matters relating to this study, they have not yet written on matter concerning with my study whereby this study therefore, has tried to investigate on Child sexual abuse, looking on different

forms of child sexual abuse, the causes and the role of Police office when handling child sexual abuse case at various Police station.

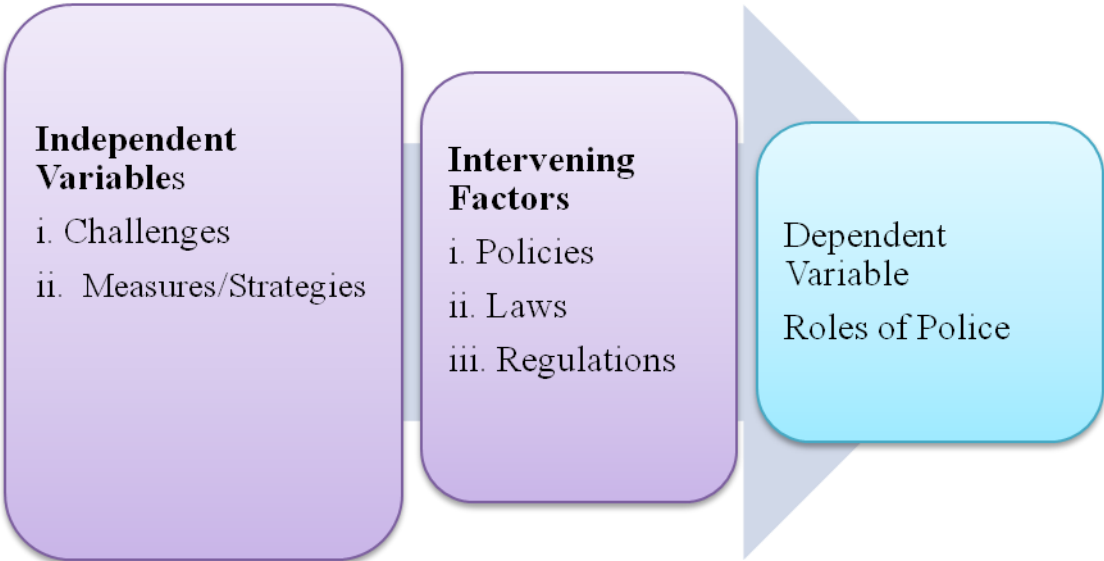
### **2.3 Research Gap**

This study does not ignoring other writers who have written concerning with child sexual abuse since its discovery on 1960 growth in public concerning. However, this study aimed at accessing the proper handling and guidelines to the participatory and practically steps approach to the investigation of child sexual abuse which is the main area necessary for protecting the children against sexual abuse. This provided the best protection of children as victims of this crime, also being able to identify what were the various problems which lead to poor handling of child sexual abuse cases hence lead to failures of such case at court.

### **2.4 Conceptual Framework**

The conceptual framework is a description outline giving variables to be studied in hypothetical relationship between independent and dependent variable (Kothari, 2004). Therefore the Figure 2.1 below indicates that, roles of police officers in handling child sexual abuse depends upon various factors including causes, challenges and measures for child sexual abuse. Thus better performance of police officers in handling child sexual abuse depends on those external factors.

**Figure 2. 1: Model – Role of Police in Handling Child Sexual Abuse**



**Source;** Researcher’s construct, 2017

Consequently, the demanding situations like now not having in region of social people, postpone of court docket court cases, and lack of coordinator between the special roles players, now not enough evidence to prosecute and baby not to testify in courtroom are those which affect the performance of police in handling toddler sexual abuse in the community.

## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1 Introduction**

There are exclusive meanings of study's methodology. Primarily based on Babbie (1990) and Mouton (2005), studies technique refers to the techniques, strategies and processes which can be engaged within the method of imposing a study plan. This chapter covers the overall research methodology. It consists of research design, study population, data collection methods that were used in conducting a study; it also represents area of the study and sampling technique.

#### **3.2 Research Design**

The research design is one of the important part of a research process, it sets and stipulates modalities and logical sequence on how study is going to be conducted right from the initial stage of data collection up to the final stage of data representation of the findings.

Research design is detailed blue print used to guide a research study toward achieving its intended objectives; the choice of the research design to be used depends on the research questions. These are usually based on categorization of who, what, how, and why question. There are many types of research designs. There are five methods of research designs which are experimental designs, social designs, social design, longitudinal design, case study design and controlled experiments as well as comparative design (Kothari 2004).

In this research a case study design was used due to the nature of the study that was needed to deal with assessing specifically a certain group of people or people in a particular area. The study conducted is going to employ qualitative research approach simply it involved collecting data through questionnaire from respondent and this approach offers the opportunity to collect information by exploring the

views, beliefs and experience of individual participant in the study population (Kombo and Tromp, 2006).

### **3.3 Area of the Study**

The study was conducted at Coast Region specifically at Kibaha District. The selected area is one among the zones to which child sexual abuse has a high rate and most of the children have experienced with the problem. The data from the police stations at Kibaha District shows two up to three cases being reported concerning with child sexual abuse per week. This helped a researcher to access the data required easily from the right people, (Kibaha District Monthly report, 2017).

### **3.4 Targeted Population**

Population refers to a set of individuals, events or items having commonplace observable traits, in different words, population is the aggregate of all that conforms to a given specification (Abed and Olive 1999). Population is also appeared the entire set of object and activities or organization of people, that is the item of studies and about which the researcher wants to determine a few traits (Blese and Smith 1995).

The population of study included police officers, social workers as well health officers at the Kibaha District Council.

### **3.5 Sampling Technique and Sample Size**

A pattern is a subset unit of populace drawn from a given population. Sampling is a method of choosing a hard and fast of cases that does not include every member of a population. Sampling is trying to survey the whole population and it permits the researcher to achieve high exceptional facts from only some people (Argyrous 2000). Sampling is one of the exceptional techniques than selecting a set of individual this is small sufficient to be real consultant of the population.

With regard simple random sampling and purposive sampling was used when conducting the study.

### **3.5.1 Simple Random Sampling**

This is also known as chance sampling or probability sampling where by each and every individual in the population have an equal chance of inclusion in the sample in case of finite universe has the same probability of being selected (Kothari, 2004). Simple random sampling was conducted to police officers, social worker as well as health officers of Kibaha District. Therefore, the sample of population has an equal chance of being selected to formulate a sample size.

Sampling of police officer was in accordance with their rank whereby it was included Police constable, Carpool, Sergeant, Station Sergeant, Assistant Inspector, Inspector, and Assistance Superintendent.

### **3.5.2 Purposive Sampling**

Purposive sampling is also known as deliberate sampling or non-probability sampling. This sampling of the method involves purposive or deliberate selection of particular units of the universe or consisting of a sample which represents the universe (Kothari 2004). Purposive Sampling was used to qualified medical practitioner at Mlandizi Government Hospital on the matters of checking if a child has been raped and filling the police form number three which was used as evidence in investigation.

### **3.5.3 Sample Size**

Kothari (1990) defined sample size as the number of objects to be selected from the universe to constitute a sample. According to Copper and Schindler (2008) argued that, for any valid and dependable study to be carried out, its sample size should not be less than 10 percent of its population. Normally sample size is a subset of the population that is designated for the purpose of exploration. The sample for this study consisted of 50 respondents.

**Table 3. 1: The Distribution of the Sample/Study Population as Intended**

<b>Respondents</b>	<b>Population</b>	<b>Sample Size</b>	<b>Sampling Technique</b>
Medical Practitioners	27	15	Purposive sampling
Police Officers	Infinite	20	Purposive sampling
Social Workers	Infinite	15	Simple Random Sampling
<b>Total</b>		<b>50</b>	

**Source:** Researchers own findings 2017

### **3.5.4 Methods of Data Collection**

There are different methods of collecting data from the field. The study employed questionnaire and documentary review as method of data collection. The study employed those methods simply the research design allowed the use of those methods and easily managed with the researcher (Suzanne and Priscilla, 2004).

#### **3.5.4.1 Questionnaire**

Questionnaire can be defined as a list of questions designed to a number of persons for them to answer. This is a tool designed to secure answers to questions by using a form of Question which a respondent fill in to give a standardized result. This tool was used to police officers, medical practitioners and social workers so as they can give back the feedback on their experience concerning with the problem.

This tool was used simply the objective of the study required quantification of data and the researcher assumed that the respondents have the knowledge on how to read and write which made it simple to answer the questions and was given them chance to give their opinions.

#### **3.5.4.2 Documentary Review**

A documentary source was used to obtain information and data that helps to provide answers which related to various research questions. This method was selected due to the fact that in every organization there are documents and some readings materials like magazine, pamphlets, and research reports and so as to obtain

supportive information in terms of membership and existing number of those materials.

Documents such as monthly reports on gender desk on various cases reported from January 2017 up to June 2017 concerning with child sexual abuse and status of the case if it is at the court or under investigation was viewed. Articles on how does police officers handle child sexual abuse was considered as important source of information of the study. Also electronic based sources like on-line data bases and internet were also used in this method (Babbie, 1990).

### **3.6 Data Analysis**

Data analysis is the procedure that infers editing, coding, classification and tabulation of gathered data. This also, refers to examining what has been collected in survey or experimentation and making deductions and inferences. The analysis process was done after the researcher had composed data from the field. In the course of conducting research, various techniques of analyzing data were applied such as qualitative and quantitative analysis. The process of analysis of data depended on the research design employed by the researcher. This paper employed a mixed research approach whereby, quantitative and qualitative methods were employed to analyze collected data (Kothari, 2004).

### **3.7 Ethical Consideration**

Ethical consideration was taken into account in order to receive valid and reliable information from the respondents due to the fact that the study was dealing with a very sensitive issue of child sexual abuse. The researcher requested a letter from the Mzumbe University where it was sent to the Coast Regional Police Commander on which the permit was granted to allow the researcher to conduct the study at Kibaha District so as to make other police officers feel freely to provide appropriate information.

Also before beginning to collect any information the researcher informed the respondents the purpose and the importance of the study and were willing to respond. The participants were given freedom to participate or withdraw from the

study. This conducted, and I informed the respondents that the information collected was treated as confidential.

### **3.8 Reliability and Validity**

In order to ensure the validity of the study, this study employed more than one techniques of data collection which included questionnaire and documentary review in order to receive various information and aspect concerning with accessing role played by Police Officers in handling child sexual abuse cases.

To ensure reliability of the study the pilot testing was done at Mlandizi police station in order to examine the response from the respondents, simply various cases had been reported concerning with child sexual abuse.

## CHAPTER FOUR

### DATA ANALYSIS AND PRESENTATION OF THE FINDINDIGS

#### 4.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the analysis and interpretation of data, with the aim of answering the research questions. Data were collected from 45 respondents in Kibaha District through the structured questionnaires. This response rate was 90 percent of the expected 50 respondents (the sample size), those 5 could not be traced at the indicated working place due to different factors including to be out of the office. The returned questionnaires were numbered, and the data cleaned and then transferred to electronic SPSS work sheet for analysis with the same computer software. The results of the analysis of data are presented underneath, according to each questionnaire section and item, using tables, graphs and summary statistics.

#### 4.2 Demographic Characteristics of the Respondents

As described above, the study involved 45 respondents from three different working places dealing with sexual abuse to the children in Kibaha District. These include health practitioners, police officers and social workers. Their characteristics are presented here below.

##### 4.2.1 Education Level of the Respondents

The respondents' level of education is presented below in Table 4.1.

**Table 4. 1: Respondents' Level of Education**

Education Level	Frequency	Percentage
Certificate Level	15	33.3
Diploma Level	10	22.2
Degree Level	18	40
Masters Level	2	4.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source:** Field Data, 2017

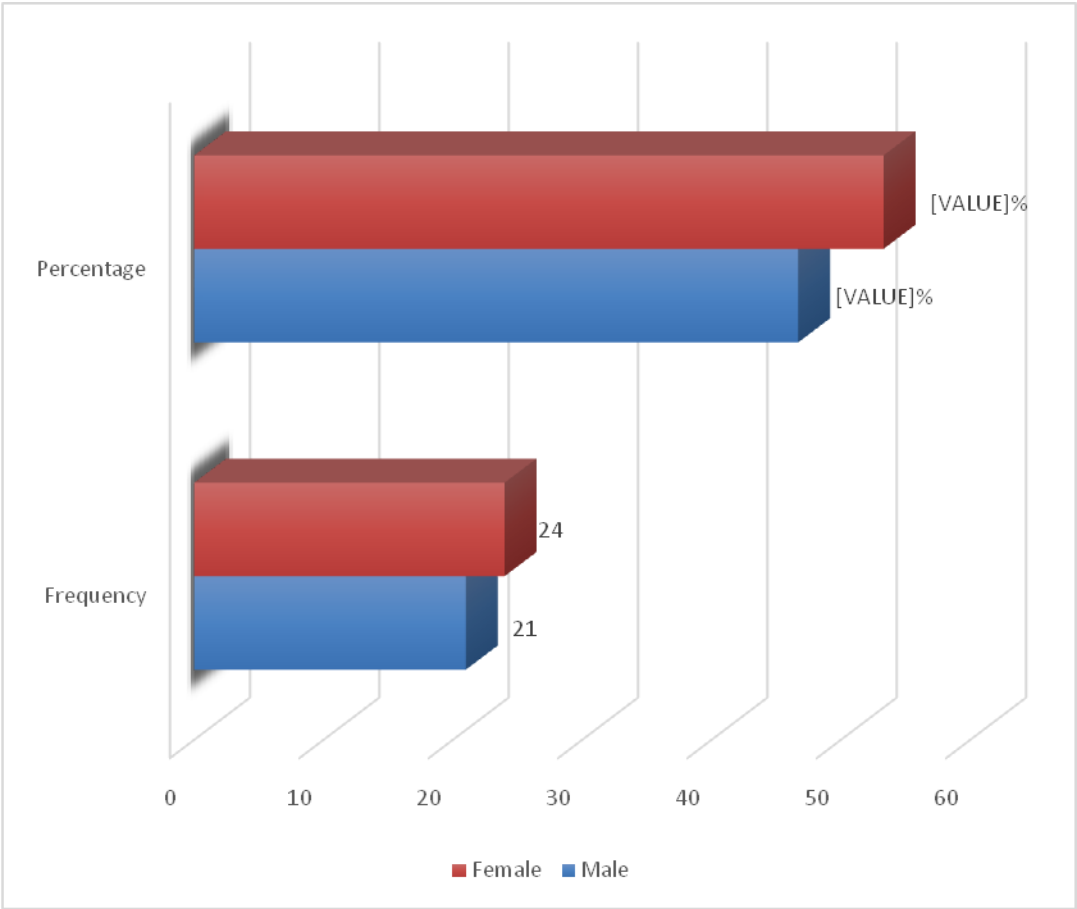
The level of education of respondents varied from certificate level to masters' level of education. As revealed in the Table 4.1 above 40 percent (n=18) of the total respondents attained degree level of education while diploma level were about 22.2 percent (n=10) of the total respondents. On the other hands, masters' level were about 4.5 percent (n=2) of the total respondent and there were only 33.3 percent (n=15) who had certificate level of education of the total respondents. The study found that the educational level of the respondents was balanced among them. All participants were very cooperative and gave the significant information concern the problem of child sexual abuse in Kibaha District.

#### **4.2.2 Gender of the Respondents**

Gender defines division of responsibilities within a geographical site which supports the administrative to achieve its objectives. This builds social relations which ensure their participation in development activities and other social events and activities. The data composed for this study shows that, 53.3 percent (n=24) of the total respondents were female while the male consists about 46.7 percent (n=21). Figure 4.1 describe these results. This implies that, the majority of the respondents were female which means that most of social workers in Kibaha District were women.

Again, number of female engaged in social work and helping person with problem evidenced were high compare to their counterpart male in Kibaha District. This was due to the fact that women naturally are victim of gender based violence thus they have the spirit of helping others. Also this group is the one that have enough time for caring their children and family as well.

**Figure 4. 1: Gender of the Respondents**

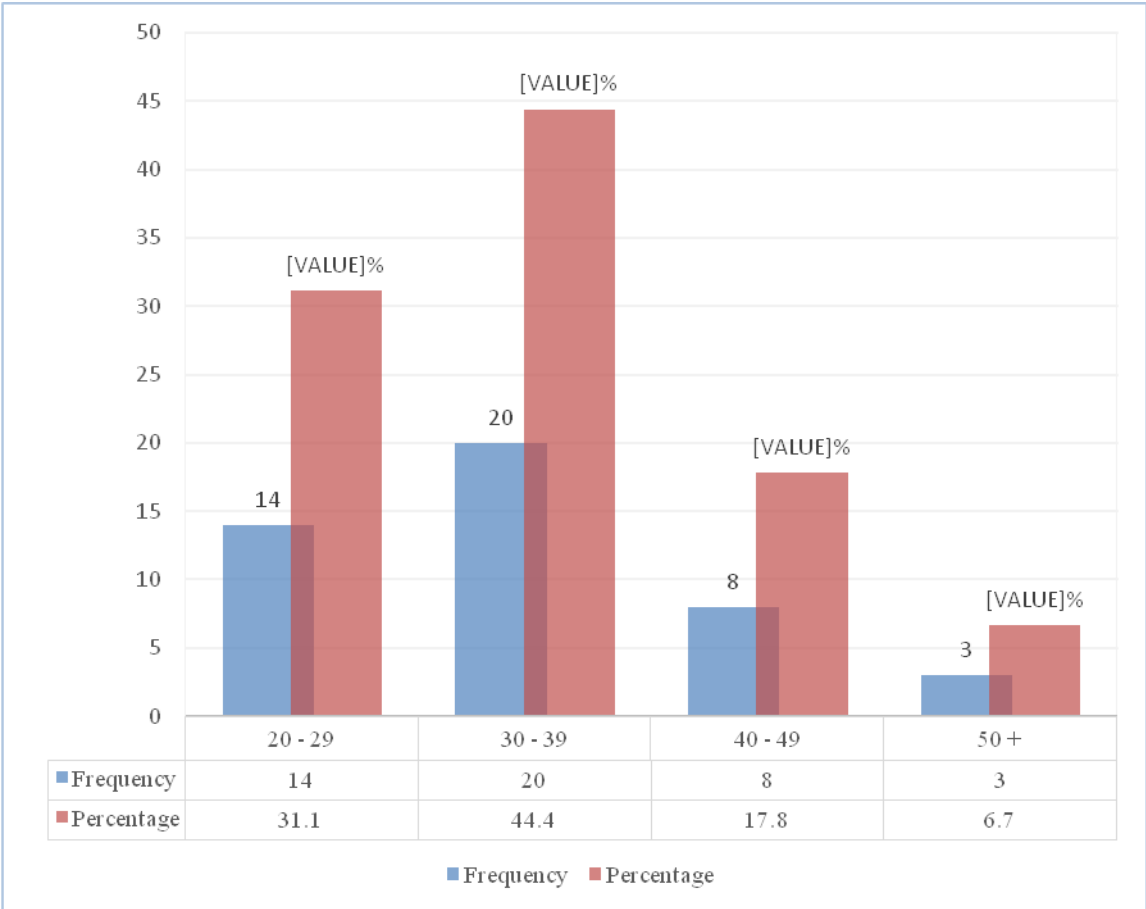


**Source;** Field Data, 2017

**4.2.3 Ages of the Respondents**

The Figure 4.2 shows the age distribution of respondents for each category. The majority of respondents found in the group of 20 – 29 and 30 – 39 together they made about 75.5 percent of the total respondents. The age distribution between the age group of 40 – 49 made about 17.8 percent of the total respondents while the age group of 50 and above made only 6.7 percent of the total respondents. Therefore, the data reveals that, there is a relationship among ages and those people engaged in social work and help the children who had mate with sexual abuse within the community. According to data most of them are youth between the age of 25 and above.

**Figure 4. 2: Age Distribution of the Respondents**



**Source;** Researcher’ data analysis, 2017

**4.2.4 Working Experience of Respondents**

The researcher piloted the study based on three categories of respondents from police officers, health practitioners as well as social workers in Kibaha District. The findings show that, 26.7 percent (n= 12) of the respondents were within the group of working experience of 6 – 10 years. The respondents who had experience in the group of 11 – 15 years were 24.4 percent (n= 11), but those with the working experience within group of less than 5 were 22.2 percent (n= 10). Working experience between the group of 16 – 20 years were 20 percent (n= 9) while there were only 6.8 percent (n= 3) for those respondents within the group of working experience of 21 years and above as shown more clearly in Table 4.2.

The study conducted by Ntlatleng (2011) and Vieth, Bottoms and Perona (2006) indicated the important of working experience to the workers dealing with the child sexual abuse. They insisted that, the public prosecutors must be well trained with adequate working experience for conversation with children sexually abused. They must be able to ask questions that the victim children can understand and realize what all about. According to the data collected from the field the results show that, there over 35.6 percent social workers who have experience of more than 10 years and above. Although these participants have many years of experiences they still need specialized exercise and training.

**Table 4. 2: Working Experience of the Respondents**

<b>Working Experience</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Less than 5 Years	10	22.2
6 - 10 Years	12	26.7
11 - 15 Years	11	24.4
16 - 20 Years	9	20.0
21 Above	3	6.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source;** Researcher' data analysis, 2017

### **4.3 Causes Child Sexual Abuse**

In this sub section, the participants of the study were asked to answer objective question one, on the causes of child sexual abuse within the Kibaha District. The focus of the study was to know exactly the cause of child sexual abuse within their localities. Under this category the researcher examined if poverty and unemployment, lack of education, violence between family members, traditional practices as well as drugs abuse and alcoholism had caused children sexual abuse in Kibaha District.

Therefore, according to the findings there is not any single factor which causes child abuse; abuse usually occurs in families where there is a combination of risk factors. Abuse and neglect occur most often in families which are under pressure and lack of support. Table 4.3 provides detail of the findings from the field.



**Table 4. 3: Causes of the Sexual Abuse**

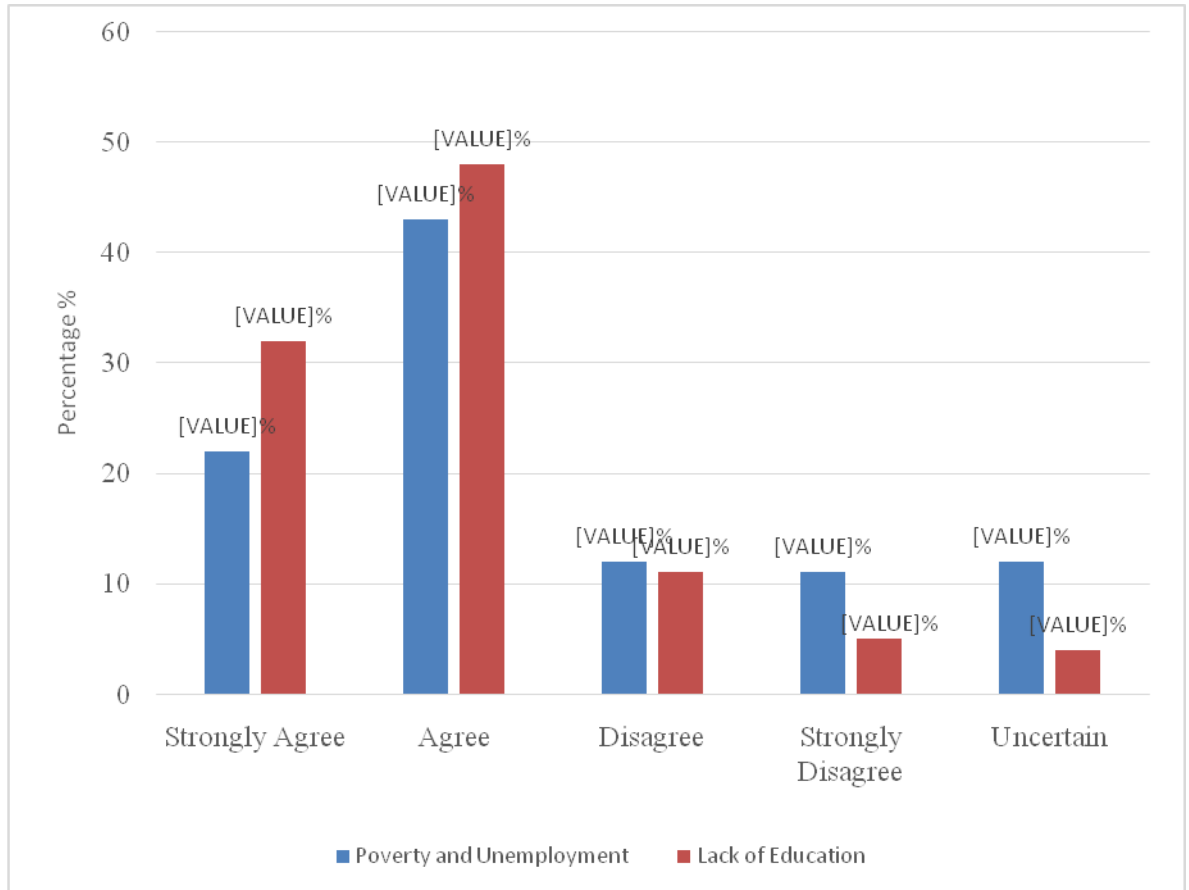
Statement	Percentage of the Respondents (%)				
	SA	A	DA	SD	U
Poverty and Unemployment	22	43	12	11	12
Lack of Education	32	48	11	5	4
Violence between Family Members	27	44	10	11	8
Traditional Practices	44	39	11	5	1
Drugs Abuse Alcoholism	28	38	11	11	12

**Source:** Field data(2017)

#### 4.3.1 Poverty and Unemployment

In the field data findings from the questionnaires indicated that, poverty and unemployment had contributed to the child sexual abuse in Kibaha District. Data from the field indicated that, about 43 percent of the total respondents support the statement that poverty and unemployment among the households in Kibaha District is the cause of children sexual abuse while 22 percent of the respondents strongly agree. Moreover, the findings revealed that, 12 percent of the total respondents disagree while 11 percent were strongly disagree and they proposed that there were other factors than poverty and unemployment which may be the main causes of children sexual abuse in their areas. Mostly pointed education and gender based violence within the family. However, 12 percent of the total respondents were uncertain. They did not agree or disagree about the factor asked. They were neutral on that, as shown clearly in Figure 4.3

**Figure 4. 3: Poverty and Employment and Lack of Education Causes of Child Abuse**



**Source:** Researcher’ data analysis (2017)

The result was the same with the one done by FIDA Uganda (2001) on child sexual abuse found out poverty and loss of present are some of the major causes of child abuse and children familiar that consent to sex could be “an endurance instrument” in economic hardships facing their family. This shows that many of these girls are defiled by older men because sex is the source of their income or financial support which will help them to cover their financial needs when they are at school. One parent during the study stated that;

*Always we parents need material gains from our young daughters, poverty, use of drugs, alcoholism, some men want young girls because they have confidence in that they are still good and can give them sexual satisfaction than older women that are the main causes I think on the issue of child sexual abuse. However, we cannot ignore the issue like civil wars, peer influence, poor parenting skills, pornography, broken*

*families, low self-esteem and poor living conditions. On top of that, there is economic motives which is among of the causes of child abuse.*

#### **4.3.2 Lack of Education**

The researcher tried to discover if there is a relationship existed between lack of education and children sexual abuse among children and youth in Kibaha District. The investigation from both interview carried out and questionnaires quantified that, about 48 percent of the total respondents agreed that the lack of education leads to children sexual abuse while 32 percent strongly agreed. On the other hands, 11 percent of the total respondents disagreed and the other 5 percent of the total respondents strongly disagreed that the lack of education is not the causes of the child sexual abuse in Kibaha District. However, only 4 percent of the total respondents were uncertain. Figure 4.3 reveals more details of the findings.

Therefore, some people who sexually abuse children recognize that it is wrong and are deeply unhappy about what they are doing. On the other hand, others believe their behavior is not a problem and that what they do show their love for children. Some, but not all, have been abused themselves; others come from violent or unhappy family backgrounds. Knowing why people sexually abuse children does not excuse their behavior, but it may help us understand what is happening. If abusers face the reality of what they are doing and come forward, or if someone reports them, effective treatment programs are available. These help people understand and control their behavior, reducing risk to children and building a safer society. Knowing about the possibility of treatment for abusers helps children and families too. Thus providing education to the population is so important to the community in order to avoid unnecessary and unknowingly children sexual abuse.

Again the study conducted by UNICEF report (2001) supports the find above, that it is all lack of knowledge and understanding since many adult men seek out young girls for sex and sometimes for marriage in the belief that they are free from HIV and other related diseases. Furthermore, these adult men make them easy to please and control on the basis that they lack the means of cause trouble in case the

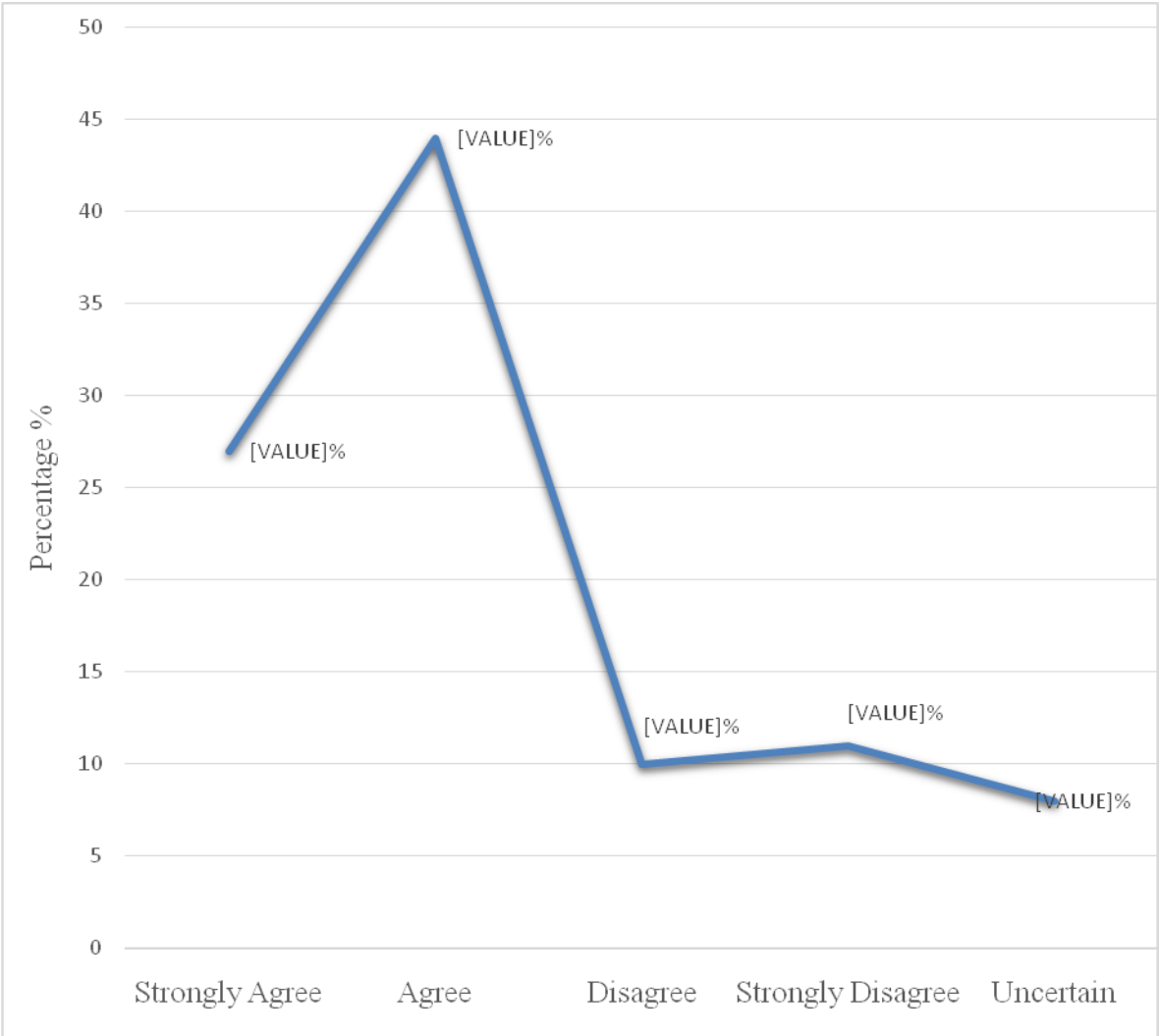
relationship does not work out. These are all beliefs and practices which have increased the incidence of early marriage and child sexual abuse of under-age girls.

### **4.3.3 Violence between Family Members**

The violence between the members of the family is critical factor for child sexual abuse not only in Kibaha District but all over the world and Africa in particularly. During the study the following results were found on how violence between family members causes children sexual abuse in the study area. Besides, the respondents interviewed by the researcher 44 percent agreed that violence between family members had an impact on the lives of the most of the children within the family level. On the other hands, 27 percent of the total respondents strongly agreed while 11 percent of the respondents strongly disagreed and 10 percent disagree. Furthermore, only 8 percent of the total respondents were uncertain about the relationship existed between violence with the family and the rate of occurring of the children sexual abuse. This group of the respondents wasnot sure with the notion presented by others. Figure 4.4 provide information in details.

The findings above from Kibaha District can be supported by the one reported in Uganda in 2009, which the police representative recognized increased cases of children sexual abuse to alcoholism, drug abuse, and mental instability of the members of the family. This in turn brings the violence between members of the same households which most girls and children in general are part of it. He keeps explained that, the majority of these child abusers are housekeepers and other relatives of the head of the family. Moreover, to the above given reasons, it implies that causes of girl child abuse are multiple and multifaceted in nature. Therefore, this can be ecological, social-cultural, financial or monetary hardship of the family, personal issues, family and others.

**Figure 4. 4: Violence between Family Members as a cause of Children Abuse**



**Source:** Researcher’ data analysis(2017)

**4.3.4 Traditional Practices**

The traditional practices including the things like early marriage, traditional dances and the like. For instance the early marriages are common in the Coastal Regions like Tanga, and Dar es Salaam. Data from the field indicate that, 44 percent of the total respondents strongly agreed that the cultural practices are the main factors for child sexual abuse in Kibaha District. On the other hands, about 39 percent of the total respondents agreed that, cultural doers are the main cause of sexual abuse to children in Kibaha District. Based on the findings it reveals that more than 80 percent of the total respondents supported that child sexual abuse in Kibaha was

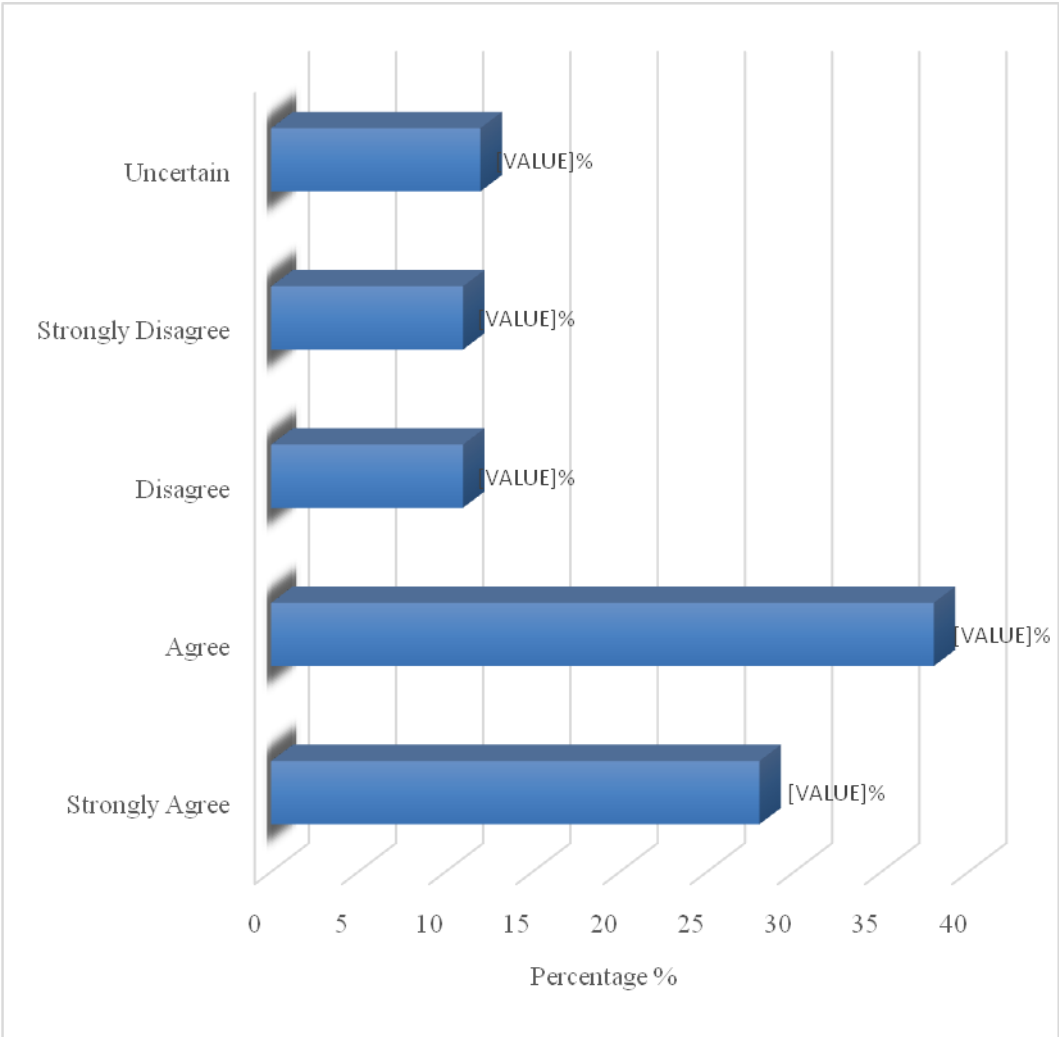
contributed by the cultural practices within the community. However, only 16 percent of the total respondents disagreed while only one percent of the total respondents were uncertain about the relationship exist between cultural practices and child sexual abuse.

This is again sustained from findings by Nanteza (2006) who set up out in her study that, traditionally matters to do with sex were handled with kindness and to talk about sex in public was an offensive and taboo in Uganda. The accountability of transient sex information was given to aunties, uncles and other family members especially female relatives of the girl's mother. According to these taboo is very difficult for the police officers and other social workers to get key information of the children sexual abuse in a given area. One of the police officer in Kibaha District explained that; *"I trait cause of child sexual abuse as laziness, drugs, war, drunkards, psychological uncertainty, poverty, parent neglect of their responsibility, too much freedom to the children are the most causes of the child abuse within our areas"*.

#### **4.3.5 Drugs Abuse and Alcoholism**

Data from the field indicated that 38 percent of the respondents agreed that the drugs abuse and alcoholism among the people in the society is the cause of children sexual abuse in Kibaha District. Again about 28 percent of the total respondents strongly agreed while 22 percent of the total respondents disagreed. The data from the field also pointed out that, 12 percent respondents were uncertain with the notion. Table 4.3 and Figure 4.5 show the result in more details.

**Figure 4. 5: Drugs Abuse and Alcoholism**



**Source:** Researcher’ data analysis(2017)

The findings above from the field data collected resembles with the one conducted in South Africa. The Grundetjern (2015) found that, most social workers in South Africa, as well as the social workers in his study, commented that the most drugs abuse people and parent who are used to drunks they put the family on danger of abuse mostly for children and specifically girls. For them in order to reduce the rate of child sexual abuse in South Africa they suggest the government to control the issue of drugs abuse among the population. Therefore, the factors for child sexual abuse within the family are almost the same around the global and Africa in particularly.

#### 4.4 Roles Played by Gender Desk in Handling Child Sexual Abuse

In this sub section the researcher wanted to know the answers to objective question number two which states that, “ What are the role played by gender desk in minimizing and eradicating child sexual abuse in Kibaha District?. The gender desk refers to the special people who deal with the women and children who sexual abused mostly by gender based violence from homes. The arguments of the respondents are based on those who agree and who disagree on the roles played by the gender desk. The Table 4.4 indicates the summary of the results in details.

**Table 4. 4: Roles Played by Gender Desk in Handling Child Sexual Abuse**

<b>Roles Played</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage %</b>
Counselling and Guidance to the Victims	21	46.7
Seek Medical Assistance to the Victims	14	31.1
Investigating the Problem	6	13.3
Reporting to Police	4	8.9

**Source:** Researcher’ data collected (2017)

According to the findings as articulated in the Table 4.4, the respondents were asked to give the key roles of the gender desk in handling child sexual abuse. The results from the data collected shows that, about 46.7 percent of the interviewed participants from those of social workers, police officers and health practitioners argued that the counselling and guidance to the victims are the main roles of the gender desk in Kibaha District. On the other hands, others suggested seeking medical assistance to the victim by 31.1 percent while for investigation of the problems given 13.3 percent. However, only 8.9 percent of the respondents see the main role of the gender desk is to report what happened to police. In order for the gender desk to do their roles and responsibilities needs a complete collaboration of the victim, her parents and any other institution or an organization interested in the case if any results are to be returned.

According to study conducted by Julia (2005) had the same result with the above findings. However, Julia insisted to safeguard the girl child's rights against abusers and repetitive counselling family with training in life skills for physical self defence against abusers. Apart from that, Julia added that, there is a need to improve girl child on the defilement law and regulations to consider all important institutions and effort done with other key players on child sexual abuse matters. Since it was suggested that with stakeholder participation, amends be made to make it more practical since respondents claimed that the laws were weak that to recognize and support other counterparts. Therefore, she suggested the counselling by NGOs at school and village levels by the concerned institutions is so important. This was to raise awareness of the girls about the dangers of sexual abuse done by the abusers, ways to avoid it and immediate actions in case it happens. One of the respondents from gender desk explained that;

*Public is very constructive because they have realized child sexual abuse happens in their societies so they are willing to take part and support those affected willingly. Thus training the public to raise their consciousness and to publicize knowledge on child sexual abuse and what should be done in case violation occurs and advice family of the victim on what should be done is so important, since work of counseling and advice to the victims should not left only to us*

#### **4.5 Challenges Facing Police Officers in Handling Child Sexual Abuse**

In this sub part, the participants of the research during data collection were asked to answer objective question three which stated that; "what are the challenges faced by Police Officers in handling child sexual abuse cases"? The emphasis of the study was to know to what extent challenges faced by police offers and whether these challenges had impacts on handling child sexual abuse in Kibaha District. Under this category the researcher managed to investigate and focus on five themes as mentioned most with the respondents.

The data from the field shows that the main challenges apart from others which affect the police force including having not in place enough social workers who have specialised training; continued delays of court proceedings, too many cases to handle; absence of coordination between the different role players in child sexual

abuse cases; late DNA results from respectively institution, not enough evidence to prosecute and child not able to testify in court. Tables 4.5 below provide the results of the findings in detail.

**Table 4. 5: Challenges facing Police Officers in Handling Child Sexual Abuse**

Statements	Frequency			Percentage %		
	Sometimes	Frequently	Commonly	Sometimes	Frequently	Commonly
Not in Place enough Social Workers	10	15	20	22.2	33.3	44.5
Delays of Court Proceedings.	2	18	25	4.4	40	55.6
Absence of Coordination between the Different Role Players	5	15	25	11.1	33.3	55.6
Not enough Evidence to Prosecute	15	20	10	33.3	44.5	22.2
Child not able to Testify in Court	5	16	24	11.1	35.6	53.3

**Source:** Researcher' data collected(2017)

#### 4.5.1 Not in Place Enough Social Workers

In the field data findings from the questionnaires indicated that, not in place enough social workers was one of the challenge affecting police officers to deals with children sexual abuse in Kibaha District. There are social workers but what was missing is having in place with well trained, skilled and qualified social workers who know to deal with the child sexual abuse matters within Kibaha District. From the findings 44.5 percent (20) of the total respondents argued that this problem or a challenge is commonly in the place where study conducted while 33.3 percent (15) stated that this challenge is frequently happening when they are dealing with child sexual abuse cases. However, 22.2 percent (10) it seems for them this is not commonly happening but it can occur sometimes but not always. Table 4.5 present it in more details.

Consistent with Kopane (2011) in his examine located the identical with what the researcher discovered in Kibaha District. Kopane argued that the maximum important component inflicting delays in the conviction method in baby sexual abuse cases is a scarcity of social employees and too many instances to address. Again Calitz (2013), mentioned that, there are as a minimum 60 000 social employees had to put in force the youngsters' Act, 38 of 2005 in South Africa however the country has a scarcity of social people, those social workers must cope with huge caseloads as visible inside the country. The truth that position players including investigation officials, social employees and prosecutors in toddler sexual abuse cases are understaffed can result in burn-out amongst them. Furthermore, the trouble is even worse considering the fact that most of the social employees do not want to paintings in rural areas such as faraway location within Kibaha District.

Furthermore, according to Harned (2005), lack of appreciation and acknowledgement to the work done with the social workers by the government hampers the performance of them in additional with the low salary and working under dangerous environment without proper security from both government and from the community place a big challenges to social workers. Therefore, Harned, advises social and political change by preventing recognition of the generality of male violence against women and by keeping women from uniting to solve legitimate common problems by cooperating with the social workers in place.

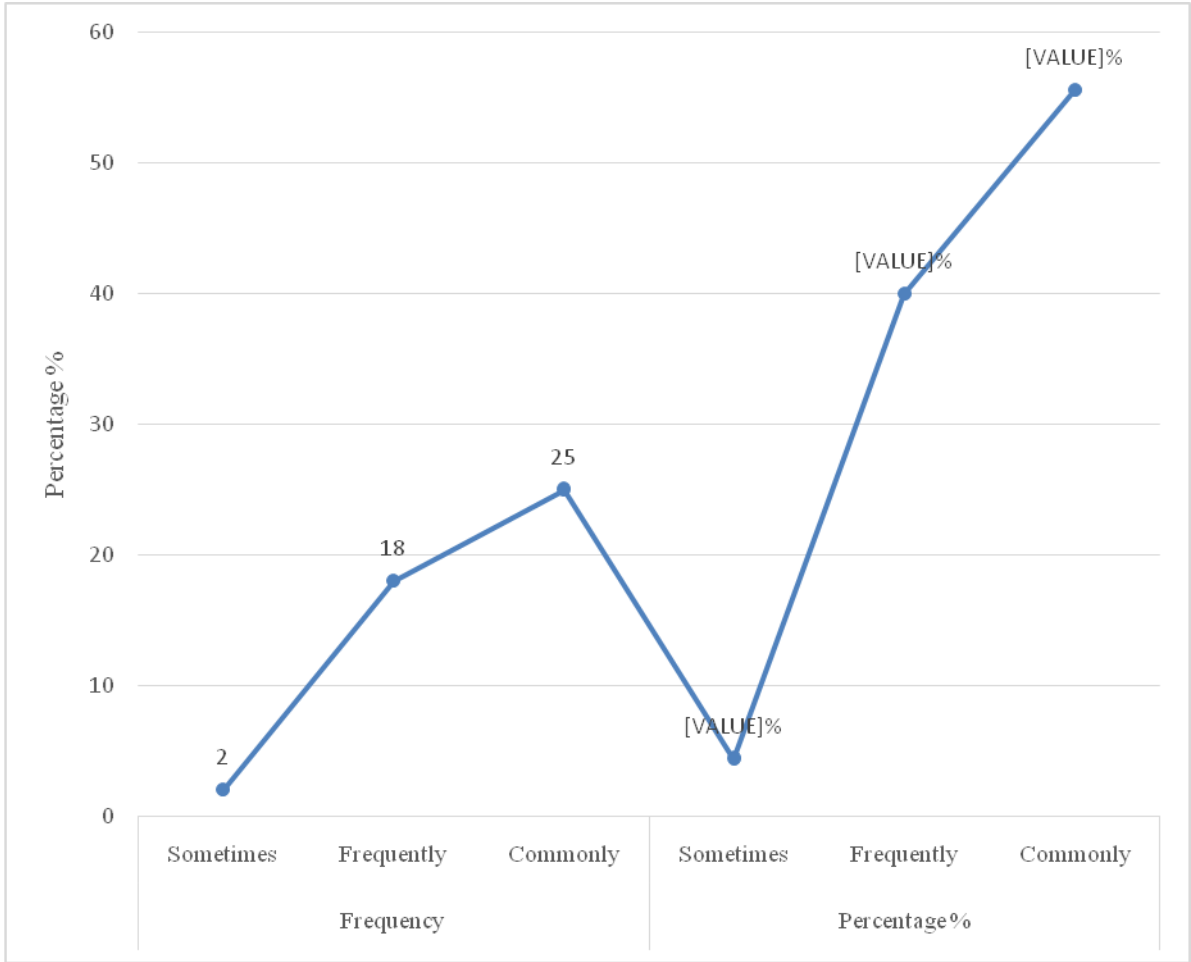
#### **4.5.2 Delays of Court Proceedings**

Delaying of court proceedings is the one of the challenge mentioned by the respondents in Kibaha District. According to the Figure 4.6 and Table 4.5 the findings revealed that, 55.6 percent (25) are commonly in Kibaha District while 40 percent (18) of the total respondents argued that this is frequently happening in the Kibaha District on dealing with the child sexual abuse cases. On the other hands, only 4.4 percent (2) sees this not always happen but it can occur for sometimes.

The findings above concur to the one done in Kinondoni Municipality; where by lack of training in criminal evidence for doctors was cited as a challenge. This has cemented way for the medical evidence not to follow certain guidelines and

formalities and end up bringing about releases for the committers of abuse and create an unnecessary delay for child sexual abuse cases in the courts. Furthermore, the study reveals that, there is a need for medical doctors to have specific training for the purpose of conducting medical examination behavior in mind that the health report will be used as documented proof at court. There should also be a statutory provision to force the suspects to undertake DNA test unlike the current situation where the accused may opt not to be subjected to DNA test and the police does not have any means of compelling such offenders to undergo a this test (Phiri, 2015).

**Figure 4. 6: Delays of Court Proceedings**



**Source:** Researcher’ field data (2017).

Again, according to the study conducted by Nansasi (2005) mentioned one of delay in of child sexual abuse cases due to the truth that, women sometimes designate, or are overstretched by their families or communities, not to report sexual violence to

the established order, thus undermine the police work and to provide evidence to the courts. Nansasa stressed that, there is “Socialization, culture which is male controlled patriarchy the public; most of the police officers, chairpersons are men so they have to defend their fellow men”. One of the female social worker during the study says that;

*Sometimes police officers rejected to help the women by forcing them to go and discuss this issue at home or in their family level. It's like women were not supposed to discuss this sexual matters in public with male peoples. They force you just go home and discuss as families.*

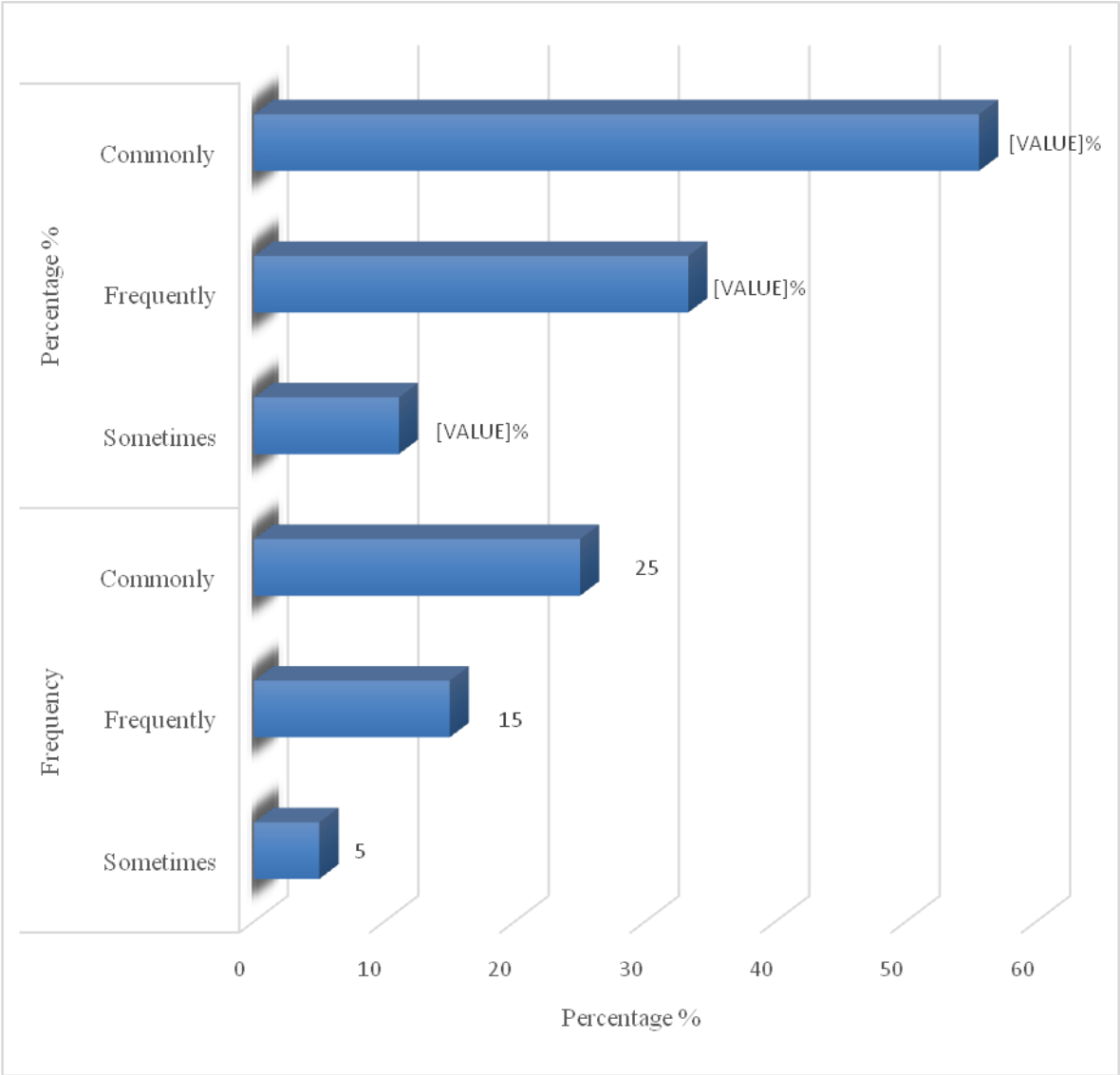
#### **4.5.3 Absence of Coordination between the Different Role Players**

The absence of coordination between the different role players like government institutions poses a big challenge to the social workers and police officers in Kibaha District. The coordination units include health practitioners, courts, police and the community in general. According to the Figure 4.7 the following results were presented from the field data. The results show that, about 55.6 percent (25) respondents argued that the absence of the coordination among government entities in child sexual abuse was common in Kibaha District. This further tells that about more than 50 percent of the respondents have seen this is the challenge in dealing with child sexual abuses matters in the studied area. Further analysis shows that about 33.3 percent (15) evidenced that this situation of uncoordinated among institutions dealing with the same issues is frequently happen in Kibaha District. However, there were some respondents who were argued that, this happen but not always; it is sometimes. This depends on the situation on a particular issue.

The same findings were found by Phiri (2015), where by police officers serving at the desks was given the little consideration and reputation which in turn the police gender desk failed to perform the work accordingly, by the management of the Police Force itself. Above and beyond the lack of financial resources dedicated to the desk, the officers face an added weight due to little budget committed for the gender desk which was the result of uncoordinated among the institution which

gives the way for under budget. The findings from this study also approves with the literatures available which shows that many countries like Zambia and others in response to the problem of women gender based violence introduced police gender desks so as to reduce the problem but yet various challenges emerged.

**Figure 4. 7: Absence of Coordination between the Different Role Players**



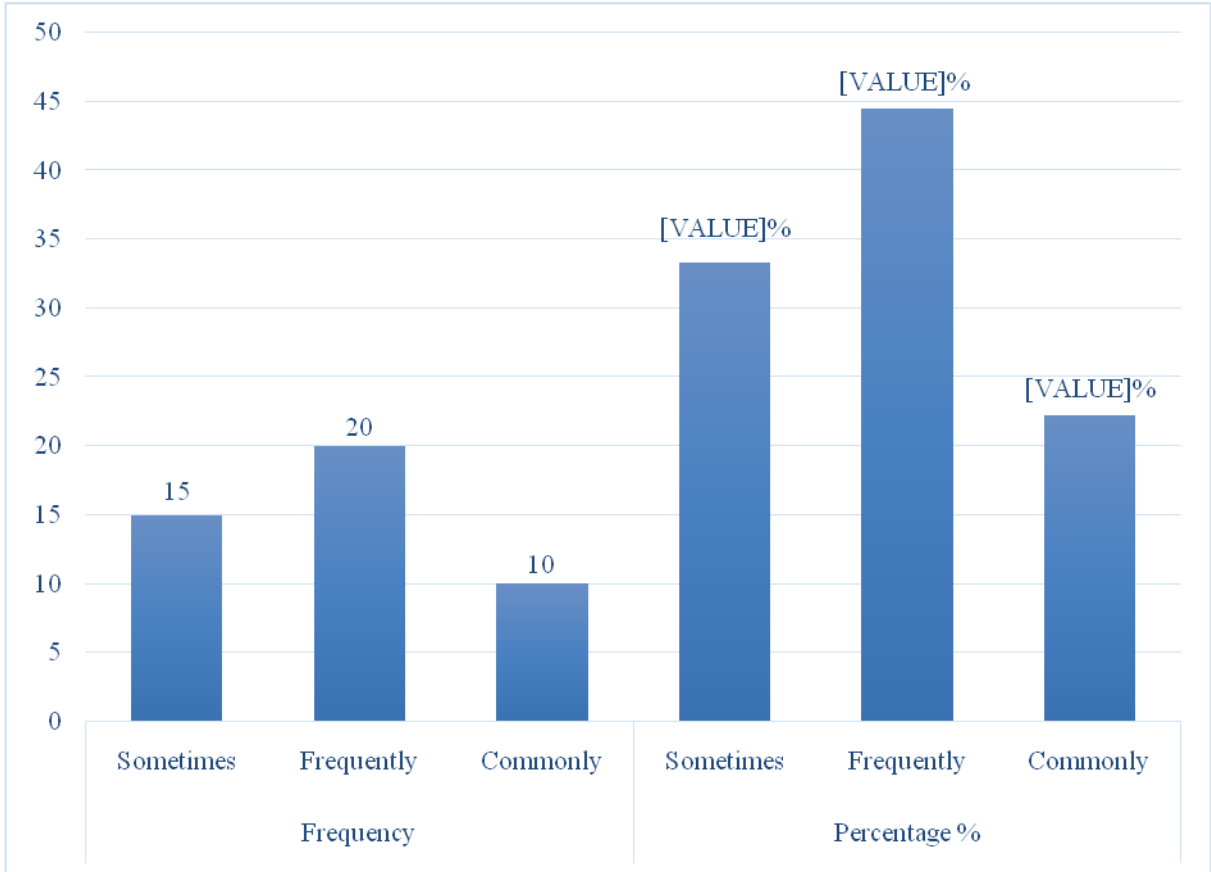
**Source:** Researcher’ field data(2017).

**4.5.4 Not enough Evidence to Prosecute**

Due to cultural practices and corruption among the community in Kibaha District made the evidences for those people committed child sexual abuse to be very

difficult to deal with. According to the data presented from the field which is detailed in Figure 4.8 below, out of 45 respondents, 20 of them which equivalent to 44.5 percent agreed that this issue of not having enough evidences occurred frequently in Kibaha District. Again, about 33.3 percent (15) respondents evidenced that this happen for sometimes not common in Kibaha District. However, 22.2 percent (10) of the respondents believe that this problem of not having enough evidences for prosecute is commonly in Kibaha District.

**Figure 4. 8: Not enough Evidence to Prosecute**



**Source:** Researcher’ field data(2017)

Therefore, the study conducted by Nansasi (2005) had similar findings with the one found in Kibaha District. On her study, Nansasi pointed out that, lack of collaboration from the affected children and women, most of them do report an incidence and are not complete to see their men or relatives propelled into the court

or even jails hence they give little collaboration to the desk officers when it is seen that legal actions have to be taken against gender violence criminals.

Furthermore, the other challenge mentioned by Nansasi was that violence incidences are not reported at appropriate time to the police and consequently it turn out to be difficult worked on legal basis. Again, the culture of fear of police among people hampers most of the victims to go to police gender desks and report the incidences of the women violence. All the challenges found by Nansasi was the same which found in Kibaha District which evidenced that this child sexual abuse are common in most of places and the same challenges are facing all institutions dealing with this matters.

According to a study done by WHO (2005) support the findings whereby, in Kenya, 26 percent of female did not tell anybody about the violence they experienced beforehand when were interviewed. It also showed that between 58 percent 80 percent of female did not seek help from anybody due to the inadequate availability of formal services, financial constraints, empowerment and fear of stigma.

One of the social worker explained that;

*I felt very depressing at the same time dissatisfied because these Police Officers are supposed to be in the fore front to encourage more people to come through and report case, but with what is currently prevailing most parents resort to not reporting the cases of abuse to them, this is among the reason why child fear to testify about what happen.*

#### **4.5.5 Child not Able to Testify in Court**

When the cases delay and the fear of children if they are not well prepared psychology tends not able to explain and testify to the courts about what happen to them. For instance if the cases delay children tends to forget what happen to the them and in turn fail to testify the matters. From the findings presented in Table 4.5 above, about 53.3 percent (24) of total respondents evidenced that, this challenge was commonly happening in Kibaha District. The level of frequent occurrence of the incidence was suggested by 35.6 percent (16) respondents. These respondents proved that the issue of failure of the child to testify about what happened to their

lives after sexual abuse are the most challenge for the police officers and the court in general. On the other hands, only 11.1 percent (5) of the respondents they believe the problem was not common and it does not occur frequently. It occurs in few cases according to their views.

The above findings from Kibaha District supported the study conducted by Truter (2013) who argued that, right here are numerous information why children are not capable to appear in court docket and of the maximum vital reasons are language limitations throughout the courtroom complaints and the age of the child. He further, defined that, whilst the first linguistic of the kids and the verbal of the investigator be one-of-a-kind, a barrier to accurate assertion might arise. To address this trouble a particular want exist for language interpreters throughout the criminal interviews. Therefore, the issues of which types of language to be used and having interpreters is one of the main methods of overwhelming differences throughout baby sexual abuse courtroom instances.

Moreover, Truter keeps on explaining that, age of the kids may be additional purpose for children not testifying inside the court docket instances. Every and every time it appears to the law courtroom that any witness less than 18 years stories stress or struggling if he or she testifies, the court docket may additionally employ a successful individual as an intermediate with the intention to guide such children to provide his or her proof via that intermediary.

#### **4.6 Measures taken to Overcome Child Sexual Abuse**

This section aimed at answering objective question number four. Respondents were asked questions which stated that “what are the measures taken to overcome the problem of child sexual abuse in Kibaha District?”

The focus was to know the ways which can help to improve the system of taking care for child sexual abuse. The service was being provided but the aim of the researcher was to find the ways in order to improve from what have been done always. Table 4.6 below summarizes the findings from 45 respondents from selected police offers, social workers and health practitioners. Among different measures

suggested with the respondents the most mentioned include the following; the reporter and the victim must have access to information of the case; the case must proceed not more than six months; there must be follow up services for the child; the district needs experienced and trained social workers, magistrates, prosecutors and investigators regarding child sexual abuse and the government departments and non-state actors priorities sexual abuse cases.

#### **4.6.1 Reporter and Victim must have Access to Information of the Case**

According to the findings as presented in the Table 4.6, the respondents were asked to give and suggested the strong measures that should be taken in order to control and handling the child sexual abuse within the Kibaha District. The results from the data collected reveals that, 28.9 percent (13) of the total respondents suggested that, reporter and victim must have access to information of the case.

#### **4.6.2 The Case must Proceeds not more than Six Months**

Furthermore, the respondents suggested that the delay of the child sexual abuse cases should be avoided were about 22.2 percent (10) of the total respondents. These respondents suggested that the child sexual abuses should not exceed six months from the day abuser committed the crime. According to them, this will help the victims mostly children not to forget what happened during the time were abused. Even to remember the one did such action to them. Table 4.6 below gives the details of the findings.

#### **4.6.3 Experienced and Trained Social Workers, Magistrates, Prosecutors and Investigators**

Again the finding presented in Table 4.6 below shows that, about 20 percent (9) of the total respondents argued the important of having in place a well experienced and trained social workers, magistrates, prosecutors and investigators on the issues concerning with child sexual abuse. It seems there were no enough workers who are having a long working experience on the field. Having them is one side of the coin but the important is having someone with a needed skills and experience.



#### **4.6.4 The Government Departments and Non-State Actors' Priorities Sexual Abuse cases.**

Furthermore, 17.8 percent (8) of the respondents suggested the need for the Governmental Departments and Non-State Actors 'to prioritize child sexual abuse cases in order to make sure the victims get their right and criminals are jailed on time. However, there were about 11.1 percent (5) of the total respondents who suggested there should be a providing education to parents, guardians and children through media like radios, televisions, magazine, website and others.

The findings above show that there is a tendency of the police officers and the courts not to reveal the full information of what is going on when it comes to the process of helping children who are sexually abused. Therefore, according to the respondents there is the need to have all important information for both parts stating from the family from those abused children originated. Again, it is so crucial the different actors on child sexual abuse like NGOs, government entities and international organs to have full and transparent information so as they can have and get a chance to intervene even to provide the legal services supports the victims, who most of them are children.

**Table 4. 6: Measures taken to Overcome Child Sexual Abuse**

<b>Measures Suggested</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent (%)</b>
Reporter and Victim must have access to information of the case	13	28.9
The Case must Proceeds not more than Six Months.	10	22.2
Providing Education to Parents, Guardians and Children through Media	5	11.1
Experienced and Trained Social Workers, Magistrates, Prosecutors and Investigators concerning Child sexual Abuse.	9	20.0
The Government Departments and Non-State Actors' Priorities Sexual Abuse cases.	8	17.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source:** Researcher' data collected(2017)

The study conducted by Ndenje (2014) presented the following findings. In his study the respondents were requested to give their opinions on measures to be in use to address the problem and challenges of women and children gender based violence within the community. On the data collections Ndenje found many measures were suggested which contains; mass education should be provided by the government via televisions, radio, and newspapers about the impact of the women violence sexual children abuse; the government providing instruct the females on their rights where to report when they face gender based violence for themselves and protect their children from sexual abuse; moreover there were recommendations that women and children being economically empowered by providing credits to them so as to avoid women violence which results from poverty among women. Most of the above measures suggested are differ from what the study found in Kibaha District, this may be due to the different places that may have revealed the different measures however, all are good to be implemented.

The other measure suggested according to Ndenje, was that, law enforcement agency like Police Force should give the gender desk its reputation by preparing enough budget for it so as to have good office, training officers on gender and child sexual abuse matters and have transport facility when they need to make an outreach to their customers and those who abused. The other measure recommended by most of the respondents was serious legal actions should be booked to those trying to do it. Those measures suggested almost are the same with one given to the findings of this paper.

The findings by Pitts (1997) which support the find above specific on the issues of transparency and dissemination of the information about the victims of the sexual abuse, The study revealed that, the victims are less likely to recognize persecution if they feel responsible by the friends to whom they reveal the information, have not been simulated. Even though there is practical discussion about the significance of acknowledgement for sexual attack fighters, this discussion not been knowledgeable by the perspectives of those who have experienced such oppression. Furthermore, in relation to the present study, rare studies have discovered how the responses of confession recipients might affect victims' own understandings and acknowledgment of incidents.

Therefore, according to the Pitts, without the victims to understand the importance of sharing information about abuse there is no way we can be able to minimize the child sexual abuse within our community.

## **CHAPTER FIVE**

### **SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

#### **5.0 Introduction**

On the basis of the purpose, this study aimed at assessing the role of police in handling child sexual abuse in Kibaha District. The previous chapter outlined the results and discussion of findings. The main purpose of this chapter is to derive conclusion and make recommendations of the study. In this chapter, the study presents the summary of the findings, conclusion, recommendations and suggestions for further studies.

#### **5.1 Summary of the Findings**

Basing on the findings it can be said that, the issue of child sexual abuse is common and its impacts are directly seen within our society. The main challenges is on how to help the victims and run court cases with multiple functions and coordination of different government institution and other interest parts from private sector. Another challenge is the unawareness of people and failure understand the functions of police gender desk in Kibaha District. Furthermore, there are social workers but what was missing is having in place well trained, skilled and qualified social workers who know to deal with the child sexual abuse matters within Kibaha District. Again, cultural practices and corruption among the community in Kibaha District made the evidences and testifying for abusers in court cases to be difficult. Another challenge is the cases delaying and the fear of children if they are not well prepared psychology tends not able to explain and testify to the courts about what happen to them. For example, if the cases delay children tends to forget what happen to them and in turn fail to testify the matters.

The study also wanted to explore the strategies measures to improve the working of the police gender desk and helping handling the child sexual abuse. The findings from the data collected reveal the measures like reporter and victim must have access to information of the case; the delay of the child sexual abuse should be

avoided as well as the child sexual abuses cases should not exceed six months from the day abuser committed the crime.

The respondents also suggested that, having on place well trained and experience social workers, magistrates, persecutors, health practitioners and investigators and Government Departments and Non-State Actors 'to priorities child sexual abuse cases in order to make sure the victims get their right and criminals are jailed on time. Few respondents suggested there should be a follow up services for the child who tormented with the sexual abuse.

## **5.2 Conclusion**

The general findings of the study present the main challenges that, despite the presence of social workers, missing in place are the well trained, skilled and qualified social workers who know to deal with the child sexual abuse matters within Kibaha District. From the discussion above, the results from the data collected show that, about 46.7 percent of the interviewed participants from those of social workers, police officers and health practitioners argued that the counselling and guidance to the victims are the main roles of the gender desk in Kibaha District. Further, the respondents who suggested seeking medical assistance to the victim by 31.1 percent while for investigation of the problems given 13.3 percent. Though, only 8.9 percent of the respondents see the main role of the gender desk is to report what happen to police.

From the findings 44.5 percent of the total respondents argued that this problem or a challenge is commonly in the place where study conducted. Delaying of court proceedings is the one of the challenge mentioned by the respondents in Kibaha District, were by 55.6 percent of the respondents said this commonly happen. The absence of coordination between the different roles players like government institutions posed a big challenge to the social workers and police offers in Kibaha District. About 55.6 percent of respondents argued that the absence of the coordination among government entities in child sexual abuse was common challenge in Kibaha District.

Again, the study finds that, 44.5 percent mentioned not having enough evidences occurred frequently in Kibaha District. About 53.3 percent of total respondents evidenced that, children are commonly fail to testify before the courts due to lack of evidence.

According to the findings from the discussion above, the findings suggested the need for some measures to improve on handling the child sexual abuse in Kibaha District. This study generally highlights the need that reporter and victim must have access to information of the case. Beside the findings of this study, it is concluded that, there is a need to take serious measures following the delayed cases of child abuse. Furthermore, 17.8 percent of the respondents suggested the need for the Government Departments and Non-State Actors 'to priorities child sexual abuse cases in order to make sure the victims get their right and criminals are jailed on time. However, 11.1% of the total respondents suggested that, there should be a follow up services for the child who tormented with the sexual abuse.

### **5.3 Recommendation of the Study**

The following recommendations are consequently directed to some of private and government institutions, social organizations and an individual person which is one way or another can contribute to protect the children and to handle the tragedy problem of child sexual abuse. The recommendations are made based on the problem statement and its specific objectives of the paper which was discussed in the previous chapter.

As discussed above the main challenges for child sexual abuse apart from others, includes a delay courts proceedings as well as absence of coordination among different government institutions, thus the best way to show accountability by government of to their citizens is to give and offer with them the protection against all crime behavior and promoting peace and security among children and the public in general. The government should formulate policies, laws and regulations that will wake and protect child sexual abuse in Tanzania.

Apart from that, the government should provide education to the general public on the right of children, and create awareness to the public about the problem of child sexual abuse. The public awareness should be provided through televisions, radios, newspapers and website. These will be the most important and crucial measures to protect children from sexual abuse in Tanzania.

Moreover, as part of measures to improve the functions of Gender Desks, the government should create awareness to the parents and guardians of the children to take care for their children within their family, since most of the abusers are family members and relatives. This measure should be taken and implemented in line with the police gender desks with the focus in minimizing and eradicating child sexual abuse within the community.

Further, the Tanzanian Police force as one among the Government Organ which deals with child sexual abuse as a crime should build the culture of confidentiality and defending their informers and their clients who provided the important information and reporting the incidences to the police gender desk as among the measures to improve the working of the desks.

For the purpose of improving the functions of the Police Gender Desks, the government is supposed to play part and provide it with sufficient budget instead of under budget the department to make sure they are dealing with this matter effectively and on time. Another recommendation for the purpose of the desk to play its effective roles, the police should avoid the practice of the language used to be the one that persuades and show appreciation to the customer their dealings with.

In order for the Gender Desks to work efficiently, there are many measures should be invested one being for the government to provide training and education to the social workers officers in all districts in Tanzania. There are some social workers in different places within the district. Who is the one who should supposed to have the qualified and well trained social worker on the issue of child abuse.

NGOs are intervention institutions of encouraging, defensive, resolving problem that children passing through with the cooperation with the government. Therefore, the government should give all important information about child sexual abuse tragedy

to the public and mostly to NGOs who deal with sexual child abuse so as to have unit in fighting with the child sexual abuse matters within our society.

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**APPENDENCES**

*Appendix I*

**Questioners for Police Officers from Gender Desks**

**Personal Details**

**Section A**

Age.....

Occupation.....

Gender.....

Level of Education.....

1. What the effectiveness of police gender desks in protection of children from sexual abuse in Kibaha District?

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2. Do you think that, police gender desks in Kibaha District is well recognized to the majority of people especially women and children?

a) Yes ( )

b) No ( )

3. If the answer from question 2, is yes or no why is it so?

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4. Do you think that, Child Sexual Abuse in Kibaha District is a common issues which affecting the majority of children?

a) Yes ( )

b) No ( )

5. If the answer from question 4, is yes, what major causes of child sexual abuse in Kibaha District?

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6. What are the challenges facing police gender desks in effective protection of child sexual abuse in Kibaha District?

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7. The measures which done by the government of Tanzania to combat the problem of child sexual abuse is it successful?

a) Yes ( )

b) No ( )

8. What the alterative measures to address the problem of child sexual abuse in Kibaha District?

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**Questioners for Social Workers**

**Personal Details**

**Section A**

Age.....

Occupation.....

Gender.....

Level of Education.....

1. Child sexual abuse in Kibaha is a common problem which affecting the children!

- a) Yes ( )
- b) No ( )

2. Do you think that, police gender desks in Kibaha District is well known to the majority of the people living within the location?

- a) Yes ( )
- b) No ( )

3. What is your relationship between social workers and police gender desks officers in protecting child sexual abuse in Kibaha District?

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4. Do you think that police gender desks is effectiveness in protecting children from child sexual abuse?

a) Yes ( )

b) No ( )

5. What the major causes of child sexual abuse in Kibaha District?

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6. Suggest possible alternative measures to the government of Tanzania to address the tragedy of child sexual abuse in Kibaha District?

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**Questioners for Health Practitioners**

**Personal Details**

**Section A**

Age.....

Occupation.....

Gender.....

Level of Education.....

1. Child sexual abuse in Kibaha District is a common problem which affecting the children!

a) Yes ( )

b) No ( )

2. Do you think that, police gender desks in Kibaha District is well known to the majority of the people?

a) Yes ( )

b) No ( )

3. What is your relationship between health practitioners and police gender desks officers in protecting child sexual abuse?

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4. Do you think that police gender desks is effectiveness in handling cases of child sexual abuse?

a) Yes ( )

b) No ( )

5. What the major causes of child sexual abuse in Kibaha District?

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6. Suggest possible alternative measures to the government of Tanzania to address the tragedy of child sexual abuse in Kibaha District?

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