

**CHILD POLICY IMPLEMENTATION IN PREVENTING CHILD
ABUSE AND VIOLENCE IN UNGUJA ISLAND, ZANZIBAR**

**CHILD POLICY IMPLEMENTATION ON PREVENTING CHILD
ABUSE AND VIOLENCE IN UNGUJA ISLAND, ZANZIBAR**

By

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**A Thesis Submitted to the School of Public Administration and Management
(SOPAM) in Partial/Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Master of Research
and Public Policy of the Mzumbe University**

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CERTIFICATION

The undersigned, certifies that they have read and hereby recommend for acceptance by the Mzumbe University of Tanzania, a Thesis entitled “**Child Policy Implementations on Preventing Child Abuse and Violence in Unguja Island Zanzibar**”, in partial/fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Research and Public Policy of Mzumbe University, Morogoro, Tanzania

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DEDICATION

I dedicate this thesis to my mother; Mtumwa Mzee Khamis as she is my first teacher, my supportive husband. Idrissa Abdi Mohammed and my little sons Samir and Abduzzahir.

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to evaluate the child policy implementation in preventing child abuse and violence, at the Ministry of Labour, Elder, Empowerment, Women and children (MLEEWC) in Zanzibar. The case study design was employed involving 46 respondents selected from the Ministry's headquarters especially from two departments; Departments of Elders and Social Welfare and Departments of Women and Children's Development. Likewise, cooperative organisations such as Zanzibar Legal services centre, Zanzibar Female lawyer Association, Religious leaders, Tomondo residents, Regional and Districts Social Welfare Officers and One-Stop Centre in Zanzibar particularly Unguja Island were involved. Saturated sampling for sample selections were used to the officers of the two selected department of the MLEEWC. Furthermore purposive sampling techniques were employed to the workers from Non - Government institutions and Tomondo residents. On additional to that, interviews were administered, as well as documentary reviews were employed during data collections. Apart from that, the analysis was made through thematic analysis, the computer software for social science (MS-Excel) were employed to assist the researcher in data entry, data management and presentations of the findings. The major findings were as follows: despite the tangible efforts made by the Government and other supportive Agencies on preventing child abuse cases and violence, the problem of child abuse and violence persist in Zanzibar. It is recommends that for effective implementations, the Government has to create an enabling environment as one of the critical requirement for protecting children. Such environment consist enactment of legislation, policies and strategies that protect children against child abuse and violence.

Further recommendations, the established committee at levels identified in the study which are Ministry responsible for children, Regional, Districts, Shehia levels, community members and other Government department dealing with protection of children against abuse and violence they should create a broader coordination with other stake holders so as to fight war against child and among them, women and child, laws, justice, health, education finance, police and local Government and NGOs together with multilateral sectors of FBOs.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

CBOs	–	Civil Based Organisations
CRC	–	Convention in the Right of Children
CSA	–	Child Sexual Abuse
CSOs	–	Civil Society Organisations
DAS	–	Districts Administrative Secretatary
DESW	–	Department of Elders and Social Welfare
DSWOs	–	District Social Welfare Officers
DWCOs	–	District Women and Children Officers
DWCD	–	Department of Women and Children Development
FBOs	–	Faith Based Organisations
GBV	–	Gender- Based Violence
HIV	–	Human Immune Deficiency Virus
LHRC	–	Legal and Human Right Centre
MEANA	–	Middle East and North Africa
MLEEWC	–	Ministry Of Labour, Empowerment, Elders, Women and Children
MRPP	–	Master of Research and Public Policy
MU	–	Mzumbe University
PGCD	–	Medical Practitioner Police Gender and Children Desk

RGOz	–	Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar
RSWOs	–	Regional Social Welfare Officers
SDGO	–	Sustainable Development Organisation
SOPAM	–	School of Public Administration and Management
STD	–	Sexual Transmitted Diseases
UK	–	United Kingdom
UNCRC	–	United Nations Convention on the Right of the Child
UNICEF	–	United Nation Children Fund
UNs	–	United Nations
URT	–	United Republic of Tanzania
USA	–	United State of America
VACW	–	Violence against Women and Children
WCCs	–	Women and Children Coordination's
ZAFELA	–	Zanzibar Female Lawyers Association
ZLSC	–	Zanzibar Legal Service Centre

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION AND PROBLEM SETTING

1.0 Introduction

This is the first chapter in this thesis. The chapter has the following subheadings which are arranged sequentially: the background of the study, statement of the problem, study objectives, guiding research questions, significances of the study. It also presents the conceptual framework, the scope of the study, study delimitation, definition of the key terms and organisation of the thesis.

1.1 Background of the problem

Child abuse and violence against children is a worldwide problem, it has significant negative health and social impact on children's development (URT, 2011). The Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) states that all children have the right to be protected against all forms of violence, exploitation and abuse, including sexual abuse and sexual exploitation. (Jewkes et al.2002). According to the World Report on Violence and Health, child abuse or maltreatment "constitutes all forms of physical and or emotional ill-treatment, sexual abuse, neglect or negligent treatment or commercial or other exploitation, resulting in actual or potential harm to the child's health, survival, development or dignity in the context of a relationship of responsibility, trust or power." (Runyan et, 2001). Additionally, the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child in Article 16 (1) and (2) respectively states that, "State Parties to the present Charter shall take specific legislative, administrative, social and educational measures to protect the child from all forms of torture, inhuman or degrading treatment and especially physical or mental injury or abuse, neglect or maltreatment including sexual abuse, while in the care of the child", and "Protective measures under this Article shall include effective procedures for the establishment of special monitoring units to provide necessary support for the child and for those who have the care of the child, as well as other forms of prevention and for identification, reporting referral investigation, treatment, and follow-up of instances of child abuse and neglect". (AU, 1990)

The United Republic of Tanzania (URT), a developing East Africa nation comprises the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania (URT) and the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar (RGoZ). Under the Constitution, the Union Government is responsible for making laws applicable to the Republic, including foreign affairs. Of particular pertinence to child rights, the Union Government is responsible for accession to international treaties, including the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC), the African Charter for the Rights and Welfare of the Child (ACRWC) and the sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

All children have the right to protection from violence, exploitation and abuse, including sexual abuse, as reflected in Tanzania's Law of the Child Act 2009, the Zanzibar Children's Act 2011, the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child and the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child. In Tanzania, nearly 3 in 10 females and approximately 1 in 7 males experience sexual violence before reaching the age of 18. Source Almost three-quarters of both genders experienced physical violence by an adult or partner. For both girls and boys, the most common form of sexual violence was touching, followed by attempted intercourse. Physical violence was reported as widespread: 78 per cent of girls and 67.4 per cent of boys reported that they had been punched, kicked or whipped more than five times by a teacher during childhood. This kind of physical abuse goes above and beyond corporal punishment, which is still sanctioned within Tanzania's schools. Emotional violence (for example the threat of abandonment by an adult) was reported by 23.6 per cent of girls and 27.5 per cent of boys. (URT, 2011) Therefore, Sexual, physical and emotional violence are common for children growing up in Tanzania. Girls are more vulnerable than boys to sexual violence, the negative health consequences of which affect them in childhood and later years. Violence against children is also negatively impacting on Tanzania's progress on its national reduction of poverty goals and reaching the Millennium Development Goals, particularly those related to education, HIV and health. (UNICEF, 2013)

Zanzibar is semi-autonomous part of Tanzania with a unique history and culture. Zanzibar has population of 1,303,569 (URT, 2012). According 2012 Population and Census, children less than 15 years of age make up 50.3%, while elderly above 64 years represent 3% and women constitute 51% of the total population (RGoZ, 2014). Violence against children is significant problem and occur at home, in communities, and at school, over one in 20 of female and almost one in 10 of males experienced at least one incident of sexual violence before the age of 18. It is, about one in 10 children in Zanzibar who have sex before turning age of 18. On the other hand, the percentage of children who seek advice after an experience of sexual violence is low, at 19% for girls and 11% for boys. Not all of those who seek services receive them: only six out of 11 girls and boys are successful in receiving those advices. (RGoZ, 2009)

Thus, the information on the prevalence and context of violence against children in Zanzibar can assist the government addressing its unique challenges in preventing and responding to the violence against children (NBS, 2011). The Children's Act, passed by Zanzibar's Parliament in March 2011, enshrine fundamental rights of children and lay the foundation for a child protection system that will oblige a range of bodies to prevent and respond to violence, abuse and exploitation of children. There were little hope of achieving most of the SDGs if children are not protected from violence, exploitation, neglect and abuse (UNICEF, 2011). While significant steps have been taken to improve the legal framework for the protection of the rights of children in Tanzania and Zanzibar in general, many children are still vulnerable to violence, exploitation, neglect and abuse. Commonly, the very institutions and individuals that are supposed to protect children; relatives, teachers, and police, are cited as the perpetrators of the violence or abuser. Therefore, this study has dealt with Child Policy implementation on preventing child abuse and violence in MLEECW and stakeholders namely, ZLSC, ZAFELA, One-stop centre, RSWO, DSWO and Tomondo shehia residents to implement the policy on preventing child abuse and violence in Zanzibar.

1.2 Statement of the problems

Through various literature and different studies have been conducted on different aspects related to preventing children against violence in Zanzibar Islands, namely “Assessment of knowledge, attitude and practice on child abuse, community awareness about child abuse and causes that influence child abuse within society” Those results shown in the relevant studies, through various reports, literature and media report shows that, the preventions of child abuse and violence in Unguja Islands persist; children around the age of 4 to 17 are at risk to be abused by their nearest family members. However the incidents of child abuse and violence has continued to rise despite the fact the RGoZ and its wide range of stakeholders, cooperate to gather to reduce the child abuse cases in the Islands. The implementers of Child policy against violence in Unguja Island most of them do not possess relevant education qualification and work experience, towards the Child preventions and violence in the Island, despite the fact that the accountability and being answerable is a part of their responsibility. In this study the researcher looked on the Policy Implementations on Preventing child abuse and violence.

Despite the Children Acts (2011) that protect children in Zanzibar and elimination of all forms of abuse such as physical abuse, sexual abuse, neglect and hazardous environment on the child wellbeing, many cases are still reported through our local media (Z.B.C Radio and Television) on child abuse especially sexual abuse, rape and sodomy. Thus, those reports entail the researcher to focus on the Implementation of Child Policy against violence in Zanzibar.

1.3 Objectives of the study

1.3.1 General objective

The main objective of this study was to evaluate the children policy implementation on preventing child abuse and violence in Unguja Island.

1.3.2 Specific objectives

Specifically the study had the following objectives:

- i. To examine the implementations of Child Policy activities against child abuse and violence in the Urban West District in Zanzibar.
- ii. To identify the structure responsible for preventing child abuse and violence in the Ministry of Labor, Empowerment, Elders, Women and Children
- iii. To identify the scale of contribution of each identified structure in preventing child abuse and violence in Unguja Island.

1.4 Research question

- i. How do child policies assist in preventing child abuse and violence in Unguja Island?
- ii. How does the structure of the Ministry responsible of labour, Empowerment, Elders, Women and Children and Non-governmental institutions assists in preventing child abuse and violence?
- iii. How does identified structure shows their contribution on implementing the policy of preventing child abuse and violence?

1.5 Significance of the study

This study provides the evaluative information regarding the preventions of the implementation on child abuse and violence. It will thus provide some feedback regarding the achievement of the objective set in the strategy and policy. The study provides information that can be referred to in the future reviews and forms of basis for recommendation for any related adjustment towards integration preventions of VAC in all parts of Tanzania's children and Worldwide. The responsible Ministry MLEECW, especially in administration parts may find precious and worthwhile information that can be applied to foster the preventions of implementation against of VAC in Zanzibar, they may be able to learn and adopt better approaches in addressing policy problems or factors that hinder their effective implementation.

Along this, is to generate knowledge to private sectors, community-based organisations, Religious Leaders, international donors and communities. Since the children are the central character in this study, and they are vulnerable to various forms of abuse and

violence particularly physically and sexual abuse, thus the findings specifically might facilitate to researchers and readers to gain familiarity with child abuse and violence. The findings also stimulates the desire of having effective human resource capacity as well as policy personnel from the responsible Ministry and stakeholders who support the national campaign against child violence and abuse in our societies. Furthermore, the study findings will make the communities become aware of the effects of VAC and call them to fight against any form of violence or abuse starting from a family to the national level. Hence, the study will contribute to bridging the gap in literature connected to this study. Finally, the study is crucial as far as it is partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of Master of Research and Public Policy of Mzumbe University in 2019.

1.6 Scope of the study

The scope of the study simply focused on the child policy implementation in preventing child abuse and violence in Unguja Island. The study was conducted in the Ministry of Labour, Elders, Empowerment, Women and Children Development (MLEEWC) based on the two departments: Department of Social Welfare, Department of Women and Children, ZLSC, ZAFELA, One- stop Centre, Tomondo Shehia and Africa Muslim Agency in Zanzibar.

1.7 Delimitation of the study

The study had the following delimitations: firstly; the evaluation of implementation of child abuse and violence, in this study was based on the existing Government policy and legislations guiding child protection in Zanzibar. Secondly, the study recognizes all the ratified child protection Conventions by the International community particularly by the United Nations.

1.8 Definition of the key terms

Child: “a child is any person below the age of 18 years” (URT, 2009)

Is all forms of physical or mental violence, injury or abuse, neglect or negligent treatment, exploitation or maltreatment, including sexual abuse which are done for any

person who are below the age of 18 (Article 19 of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC))

Child abuse: In these study means breaching of the rights of the child which causes physical (corporal punishment), psychological, (raping) moral or emotional harm (insulting) or suffering for any person who are below the age of 18. Additionally, child sexual abuse cited by Schechter and Roberge (1976) as; “The involvement of dependent, developmentally immature children and adolescents in sexual activities which they do not fully comprehend, are unable to give informed consent to and that violate social taboos of family roles”.

Policy implementation is the stage that follows after policy has been approved. It is the part that involves mainly government Ministries, executive agencies and other executive organs such as Local Authorities and regulatory bodies (Warioba & Gibai, 2003).

Policy implementation as the process of putting the policy into effect by public and private individuals, the implementation of any policy can be seen essentially in terms of the nature and degree of control exercised over the operations of policy or programme. (Sapru, 2004)

1.9 Conceptual framework

This section gives the conceptual framework of the study and one that is clearly captured in the various reviews in chapter two. The guiding framework of this study is developed from researcher. Hence, the effective implementation of the Child Policy on preventing children against abuse and violence in Zanzibar should focus on the following four aspects: though there are some of intervening variable where its contribution will not be explained on this framework.

One: Moral aspect on preventing child abuse and violence. According to Islam every man is accountable to stop abuse women and children. Sexual abuse of women and children will obvious decrease when men stop abusing women and children and when men stop thinking that just because they haven't personally abused children they have no

further obligation. According to Islam, every man is accountable to stop abuse of women and children by their word and the acts. From Qur'an where Islamic concept of Hijaab it recommended that never gawk at women, and instead guard their private parts and chastity, regardless of how women and children choose to dress this will pre-empt sexual abuse. Prophet Muhammad himself demonstrated that the burden to respect and combat abuse of women rests on men; indeed men must take the load in stopping abuse of women and children. Additionally, it is prohibited for children and adult to share beds and bed rooms it is where children are exposed to sexual activities of their parents. Together we can employ proven Islamic model that will stop this madness and re-invoke gender equity to day in Zanzibar and around the world.

Two: Legal framework, policy and laws that protect child abuse and violence. Revolution Government of Zanzibar(RGoZ) bureaucracy has to recognize that children have the right to be protected, empowered and take responsibilities for preventing and responding to violence against children; Thus, (RGoZ) has to develop into entanglement of supportive, disciplinary and repressive strategies on child protection system, The comprehensive policy framework, rules and regulations determined to protect child abuse and violence on the base of sexual abuse and neglect need to be developed and relevant so as to show the practical procedures to overcome the problems. Policy needs to explore children services of in confident parents in their academic frameworks that contain facilities for the support of insecure parents in their academic task and aim at training educating immature and unwilling parent. Through Zanzibar National Planning action on VAWC by (2017-2022), enhanced to access prevention programmes and services that build the capacities and communities of men, women and children, family and community in Zanzibar to address behaviors and practices harmful to women and children and to keenly promote their empowerment and protection.

Three: Community level, on this aspect, preventions of children against abuse and violence. National levels demands much support from community members although there are risk factors which include lack of emotional bonding, poor preventing

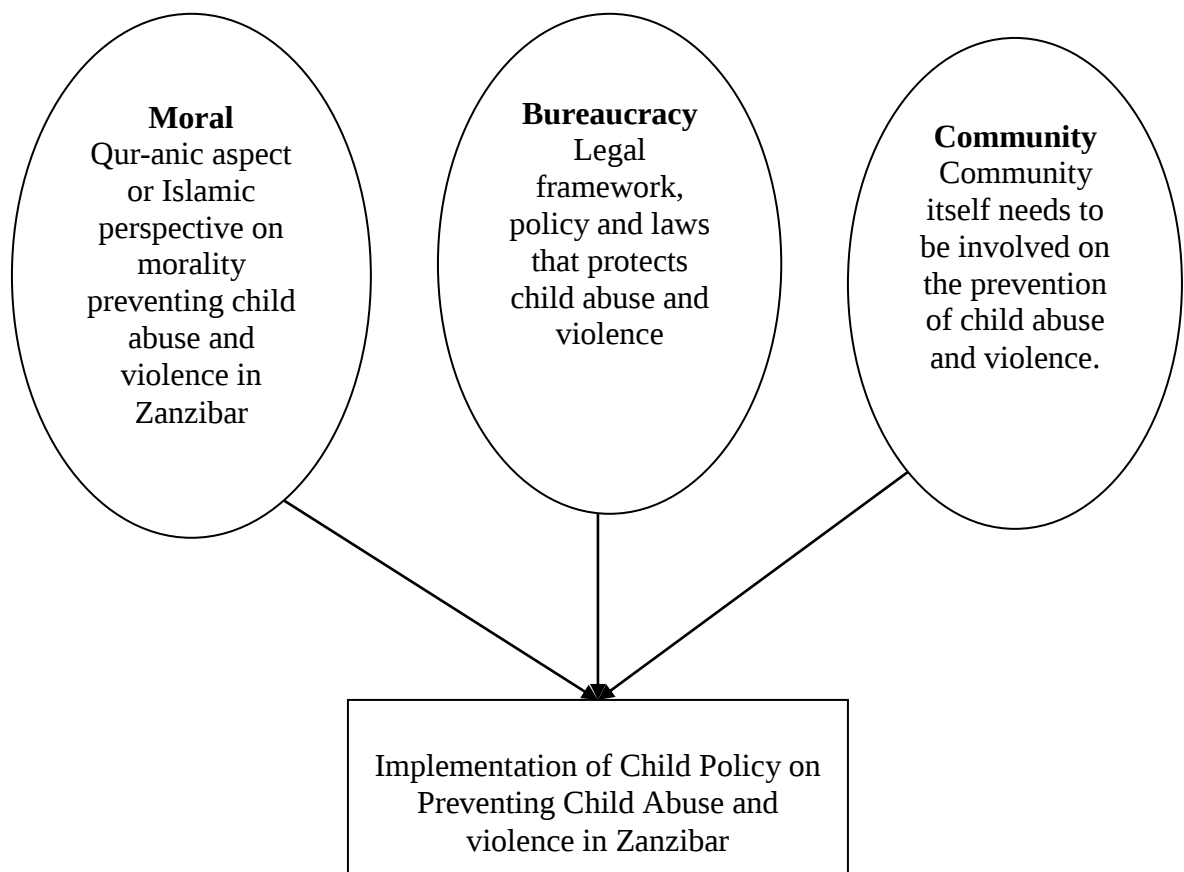
practices, family diffusions and parental separation, there is a need to change attitudes and norms in any society, community themselves should fight; and to be frontline against violence is an important part of preventing VAC, there is a need of modifying deeply fixed social and cultural norms and behaviors especially the idea of violence, to encourage children to look for quality professional support and to report incidences of violence to government institutions. The community needs to change attitude and social norms that encourage violence and discrimination as well as other norms like hidden violence, in simple sight can be the surest way to prevent child abuse; and better communication between parents and their children will facilitate recognizing the abusers, to enable our children to disclose to parents about sexual abuse or any adult in position for authority or trusts; no need for parents to be harsh children.

Four: Child Policy Implementations for prevention of child abuse and violence in Zanzibar. The anticipated measures generated from Zanzibar strategic plan MLEECW (2018 -2023), Comprehensive reviewed Child policy (2018) and legal framework that prevent and respond to the violence against children in Zanzibar, having some improvements and strengthening legal protection and policy for children in conjunction with the means to enforce this protection is a critical step in preventing violence and promoting equality among communities particularly gender equality; without concrete supportive policy and compatible legislation, programmes and strategies addressing violence can never entirely success. Effort addressing violence against women and children needs effective coordination from National, District and Shehia strong coordination effort to address VAC at National and Sub-national are needed to be practical.

Generally, ending violence against children in Zanzibar is not possible for one institution or actors alone; it is responsibility of all duty possessors, including, Government institutions namely; Ministry responsible for Prevention of Child Abuse, Ministry responsible for Education, Ministry responsible for Legal Affair, Ministry responsible for Regional Administrative and Local Government and Non Government institutions, including CBOs, FBOs, CSOs Namely; ZAFELA, ZLSC, One-stop Centre, Religious

Leaders and other Advocacy who volunteer to fight the war against child violence and abuse in Zanzibar. Thus, Community members working together in consolidate national effort under one vision. Table 1.1 illustrates the conceptual frame work of Child preventions against abuse and violence in Zanzibar.

Figure 1.1The conceptual framework for the Child Policy Implementation on preventing child abuse and violence in Unguja Island.



Source: Researcher 2019.

1.10 Structure of the Thesis

This thesis is sequentially arranged in six chapters: Chapter one describes the background to the study, statement of the problem, general and specific objectives of the study, the guiding research questions as used in this study and significance of the study.

It also presents the scope of the study; study delimitations; and limitations that were encountered during the study are also highlighted, definition of the key terms, the conceptual framework and organisation of the thesis are included. Chapter two offers the literature reviews from earlier studies and has thought to understand the objectives of the study by looking at current literature on various perspectives of child protection from Global context and Tanzania context, the theoretical framework and the conceptual framework also appear in this chapter; Chapter three is composed of the research methodology and highlights the research design, target population study area, research design, sampling size, and sampling technique, research instrument of data collection to gather with data analysis procedures. The fourth chapter covers respondents' profile, findings from research objectives and general findings. The discussions of the findings are presented in the chapter five. Finally, chapter six contains summary of the study, conclusion and recommendations derived from research findings as well as recommendations for further study. In addition, there is bibliography, appendices attached.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATUE REVIEW

2.0 Introduction

This chapter focuses on theoretical review of literature, Operational review of literature, Methodological review of literature, Literature review from earlier studies, and literature synthesis.

2.1 Theoretical review of literature

The essential procedure used to protect the issue of child abuse and violence; actually it differs from nation to nation in relation to the different ideologies and perspectives that are involved to implement policy and controlling abuse in the world. The study focuses on three worldwide perspectives which are Middle East, Western Perspectives and other countries like China that are practical aspect concerning implementation against Child abuse and violence. Using data from the Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) we aimed to (i) compare different forms of child abuse across countries and regions, and (ii) examine factors associated with different forms of child abuse.

a) Child abuse and violence in the Middle East and North Africa

Due to the different interpretation of child abuse among the nations, countries like Syria, Saudi Arabia, Oman, Egypt and United Arab Emirate adopt different interpretations compared to Western countries. The introduction of child abuse in Saudi Arabia and Libya is unique because it is underpinned by the philosophy that programmes for dealing with child abuse should be relevant to the culture and social, and Qur'an context in which abuse occurs, the nature and extent of child protection issues varies from one country to another country as well as issues of protection of violence against children, most of their rules based in narrations of Prophet and Qur'an perspectives whether at homes, school or institutional setting. Generally, the situation of sexual abuse and exploitation in all 21 countries at all regions in Middle East, there is a cultural resistance followed by Islamic Sharia to address their problems of child abuse, to them the word abuse is largely taboo. Furthermore the UN Convention on the right of the children, they

performed a situational analysis for the Middle East and North Africa and they noted that, many of the governments of MENA countries implement and protect their children against child abuse through cooperation with civil society groups; International NGOs, Religion bodies; Donors and United Nations agencies for better protections of their children.

Although, (UNICEF, 2017) reported that, in Syria Arabs Republic, followed by Iraq, Afghanistan and South Sudan for girls the risk is more higher, almost half 47% of females homicide victims are killed by family members compared to 6% of males in Syria.

Top on that, in 2018, in Syria Arabs Republic, family separations and family violence was the issue concerned, due to the fact that about 51% respondent said that girls and boys age of 17 are considered almost equal affect and 24% respondent reported that abduction on children was an issue of concerned. Table 2.1 illustrate the child abuse violence events, -2018

Table 2.1 Child abuse and violence in the lives of children 2018 in Syria

Violent against children	Girls under the age of 12	Boys under the age of 12	Girls under the age of 12-17	Boys under the age of 12-17
	Percentage%	Percentage%	Percentage%	Percentage%
Child labour	46	47	47	50
Child recruitment	84	78	75	54
Family separation	68	62	62	59
Family violence	56	55	53	56

Source; UNICEF Report, 2018

b) Child abuse and violence in other counties

Other countries from South Africa, Asia countries namely. China, Indian and East Africa such as Kenya, Uganda, have different perspectives on the way of fighting child abuse and violence, they entail use a various approaches to address violence against child

abuse, at government level: including range of Government agencies, ministries and administrative bodies, depend on laws policy and standard, comprising promotion, prevention and responses actions, human and fiscal resources, management communications and advocacy collaborations and evidence data for protecting children from abuse, at family level: effort based on create safe, sustainable and fostering family environment and to provide specialized help and for families at a risk violence, reduce risk factors in public spaces, such as at Public and private school, Madrasa and places where people gathered to reduce the threat and violence, consider changes of the cultural attitudes and practiced that support the use of violence not only at family level but also key partners include Non-governmental community based and faith based organisation are responsible for protecting children against abuse. Apart from that effort made by; East Africa, South Africa, Central Africa, West Africa and Asia countries on preventing child abuse and violence by the allocating strategies, policies and plans and collaboration with Private Agencies to wards preventions of child abuse events persist around the world particularly in 7 countries in Africa. According to Violence against children survey (VACS) 2007-2014, conducted in seven countries demonstrated that, higher rate of physical emotions and sexual violence for girls and boys in 7 countries 2007- 2014 was high, a violence and abuse to the children occurring before the age of 18 years. Thus data was collated as follows; Switzerland (2007), Tanzania (2009), and Kenya (2010), Zimbabwe (2011), Haiti (2012), Cambodia (2013) and Malawi (2014). Table 2.2 illustrates the sexual violence, physical and emotional violence for girls and boys in 7 countries.

Table 2.2 Physical, emotional and sexual violence in 7 Countries 2007- 2017

Countries	Sexual Violence In %		Physical Violence In %		Emotional Violence In%	
	Girls	Boys	Girls	boys	girls	boys
Malawi	21	14.8	42.4	64	20.0	28.8
Zimbabwe	32.5	8.9	64.1	76.2	29.1	39.1
Switzerland	37.6	N/A	22.3	N/A	32.5	N/A
Tanzania	21.8	14.8	56.5	52.7	26.7	11
Kenya	31.9	17.5	66.0	73.1	66.1	25.3
Haiti	25.7	21.2	60.5	57.2	34.2	21.2
Cambodia	44	5.6	52.7	54.2	19.4	25.0

Source; VACS, 2007-2014

c) Child abuse and violence in Western countries

Essential measures on protecting child against abuse and violence generally defer from Middle East to Western countries, Western ideology and perspectives involve collective term that govern child protection practices, legislatures, policy, protocol, tools and procedures and controlling abuse the world. Thus, it is important for legislature and policy makers to ensure that laws are fully reflected to the subject, clear risk assessment, procedures, specific regulations and mandatory guidance to better safe guard children from all forms of abuse. Both local and Regional levels as well as highest government are carried out whenever the system appears to have failed a child. UK child protection legislation and framework have been developed at the strategic level and procedures have been put in place for improvements in practitioners' performance and case management on the protection of child abuse. Reconfigurations of services delivery with the associated additional resources are often deployed to ensure a better service for the protection of children. Despite the responses summarized above and the creation of an elaborate and exclusive child protections system, child abuse has not diminished in the UK and universal failing persist. Generally, these countries UK, USA, Canada, and Australia are said to be succeed on the protection of child against abuse (Runyan, D. et al.2002). Thus country such USA is the one among the likely country to be succeed on

the protections of child abuse and violence cases, since sexual abuse in USA state among its 51 constituencies, the rate of abuses case has decline; sexual abuse rate has decline to 65%, physical abuse 53% and neglect rate decline to 12% in the year 1992-2016. Table 2.3 illustrates US. State Child Maltreatment 1992-2016.

Table 2.3 US State Trends in Child Maltreatment 1992-2016

S/N	Trends of case 1999-2016	Percentage%
1	Sexual abuse	65
2	Physical	53
3	Neglect	12
Total		100

Source; Adopted from US State trends in child Maltreatment, 1992-2016

2.2 Operational review of literature

Scientific academic studies conducted by different researchers are frequently composed of explanatory and outcome variables that are used for operationalisation of their studies. The independent variable in almost all the case is the one which influences the dependent variable.

Many variables operationalized in the studies focused on investigating child violence and abuses in the society to show risk factors, knowledge gap and magnitude of the study are included as: community initiative programmes, child empowerment programmes, and community communication platform.

The study was conducted by Mohamed (2017), whereby the researcher used the variables such as community understanding on the concept of child violence, access civil knowledge on child abuse, means of sharing information to the community level and local initiative in fighting against child exploitation.

Other study was conducted by Kisanga, (2012), on possibilities and barriers as independent variables on preventing of child sexual abuse, understanding possible measure as well as challenges that may encourage or might be possible reasons for overcoming child abuse in our community.

2.3 Methodological review

The comparative study was done on the experience of professionals: the Social welfare officers, Police officers in the Police Gender and Children Desk (PGCD), and the Medical practitioners who have mandatory responsibility towards the wellbeing and protection of the child. The study was conducted in the 3 districts of Kinondoni, Ilala and Temeke in Dar es Salaam City-Tanzania. The study based on in-depth interviews and document reviews as means of data collection. Theoretical perspectives informing the findings were based on street-level bureaucracy theory, organisational culture theory and ecological system theory. Hence, the findings indicated that the working condition of these professionals have been a major hindrance in implementing their roles of protecting these children from abuse and neglect as well as early recognition of signs of abuse. Moreover, some cultures behaviours established within organisations have shown to limit the aspiration of these professionals to implement their roles and their job performance. In addition to this, family and community systems have been major risk factors in protecting children of which the driving factors expressed by the professionals were those in relation to the poverty, harmful traditional practices, culture of silence, behavioural factors like drug use and ignorance of the community. This study also highlighted that most of the interventions are responsive in nature, demanding the need to invest on preventive interventions to ensure children are protected at the earliest to avoid further damage (Ndyetabura, 2017).

A study carried out by Al Eissa, et al. (2010), based on Preventing Child Abuse and Neglect in Saudi Arabia: Are we ready? Retrospective and descriptive study based on reviews of medical of records of Child Sexual Abuse Cases from (2000-2009), at Sulmaniya Medical complex. Researchers found that there was a steady increase cases

from 31 %per year in 2000 to 77% cases in 2009. Health sector professionals recognize that 53% of the cases, where genital touching and folding constituted 62% and were most common in form of CSA, followed by sodomy that was 39% and illiteracy rate both father and mother was 9% up to 12% respectively, which is higher than the rate among the adult general population. Generally, suggestion was improving the skill of professionals in identifying CSA indicator and a mandatory law might be needed to improve the rate of recognition and referral of CSA cases.

The study was conducted by Beier et al. (2018), reacting on the issue of child abuse as burning human rights and public health concerned, where systematic reviews of complimentary studies published in India to examine the distribution rate for both gender. A review found that prevalence estimate of CSA is high among both boys and girls in India. In addition, the synthesis of qualitative data across studies reviews suggest that, exposure and perpetration of CSA is the talented phenomenon grounded between individual, community and societal factors, the review indicates that poor physical behavioural, social and mental had an outcome in India. The study called for a scientist researcher based on quantitative and qualitative studies to explore the determinants and perpetration of child sexual abuse in India to inform ecological laws.

A survey on violence against children in Tanzania (2009), was conducted to investigate violence against children by measuring all forms of violence against children that is physical, emotional and sexual abuse both in Tanzania mainland with distinct section on Zanzibar. The studies describe the magnitude and nature of the violence experienced by both girls and boys in Tanzania: Females and males who experienced sexual violence also tended to report exposure to physical and emotional violence. The 2009 was representative survey that obtained 3,739 females and males respondents. More than 8 in 10 females and males aged 13 to 24 years who experienced sexual violence prior to age 18, also experienced physical violence prior to age 18. More than 4 in 10 females and 1 in 2 males who experienced childhood sexual violence also experienced emotional violence prior to age of 18. Survey reveals that violence against children is still an issue that request immediate attentions and the perpetrators of violence are often those who

are near to the children. For Zanzibar the rates of sexual violence are lower for Zanzibar which approximately 6% of females and 9% of males.

2.4 Literature review from earlier studies

McCrann (2017) found that, the prevalence rate for child sexual abuse was 27.7%, with rates being higher for females than for males. The average age of the victim when abuse occurred was 13 years. The findings of this study suggest that child sexual abuse exists in Tanzania at similar levels to those reported throughout the world and that much of this abuse of the young is a product of a need for economic support and survival. If the basic needs of children continue to be neglected this form of economic sexual exploitation will continue as children try to survive. Poverty was the primary explanation given for child sexual abuse. It is argued that CSA is occurring in a patriarchal cultural context, making women and children particularly vulnerable to sexual abuse. A strong incest taboo and the higher rates of sexual abuse of boys need further investigation in the Tanzanian context.

Mohamed (2017) found that, community involvement on protection of child violence and abuse is of lower level, this is due to the fact that only community leaders and governmental institutions that have an access of getting information about the real concept of child violence and abuse and how to protect them against it. The general population is not aware and they have become reluctant to testify on court and settle their cases on their own hands. The study recommends quick and intensive training of community members to be educated on children rights and good parenting and the importance of reporting of violence and abuse against child that may develop the proactive practice of child protection, ensuring the security for those who report the violence and abuse of children.

Ndyetabura, (2017), showed that children in Early Childhood (0-8 years) are more victims of abuse and neglect than older children of which the most common types of maltreatments are neglect by a rate of 71% and physical abuse by a rate of 16.1%. It further shows that the severe violations come from parents, family members, teachers, employed caretakers, law enforcement authorities and other state actors.

Watoto survey (2017), found out the National data that report that less than a half of children who experience sexual violence tell anyone about it and fewer still seek support services. The national data indicate that respondents argued that over 2% to 3% of children experience physical violence before the age of 18 years. The survey concludes that some of the strategic interventions like to support parent and families, caregivers in promoting models of positive parenting by mother, father and other caregivers, In additional, to address Violence Against in schools and Madrasa, reforming legislation to address the use of physical and humiliating punishment in school, establishing a safe and enabling school environment, supporting teachers to promote discipline in school, improving children's knowledge and skills about protecting themselves from violence, providing life skills training and conducting adolescent violence preventing programme.

Likongo (2016) saw that, to some extent, Tanzania has internalized the child protection agenda as directed by the UN-CRC through country's laws, policies and programmes. However, due to poor economic status of the country, harmful traditional values, and weak institutions, as well as gaps still exist. Meeting poverty reduction goals and prioritization of child protection agenda has not been easy with the government. These challenges affect the prioritization of children concerns and so the country fails to meet the objectives of the UN-CRC in an effective manner. All the discussed gaps and challenges have contributed to lack of protective environment for children in Tanzania. Among other things, hence, the study highly recommends public private partnership (PPP), establishment of an independent child protection institution, mapping off-budget resource mobilization and a special scheme for protecting special group of children like those with albinism for a child friendly society.

Omari et al. (2015) found out that, information on the child protection is available and documented at the government ministries and other development partners' official reports. However, the community's access to this information remains very low; they rely on radio and television, which most of the time provide limited information. This makes the majority of community members to remain only partially aware of issues pertaining to preventing, reporting and responding to child protection cases. Although governmental bodies are willing to support child protection, the limited coordination between governmental and non-state actors coupled with low direct involvement of the community has led to inefficient use of information as a tool to fighting child abuse in Zanzibar, with other stakeholders, mistrust with the community, and lack of resources lack of information from the community. Thus, in order to deliver this, there should adequate resource, good collaboration among stakeholders and community at large in fighting child abuse.

Maswa (2014), showed that, Children working in different forms of informal employment: majority employed as domestic servants, apprentice mechanics and car washers. The study revealed the main causes of child labour are parent separation, negligence of parents to take care their children, and Child orphan hood, outdated culture, poverty, cheap labour and weak law enforcement. The study concluded that the law enforcement agent is yet to deliver effort to combating child labour due to some challenges facing such as lack of collaboration

Ochuodho (2013) found tha,t despite the teachers and pupils being knowledgeable on child rights there were cases of child abuse within and outside the school compound. Among the school based factors that influenced the implementation of child education in the public primary was administrative were factors, coordination between the school administration and financial resources. High teacher - pupil ratio in public primary schools have contributed negatively to the implementation of child right education. Inadequacy of school facilities had further aggravated the situation with many cases of child abuse occurring within the school compound as result of this inadequacy.

Furthermore, inadequate toilet facilities were breeding ground for verbal abuses while the schools fields provided a fertile ground for physical and verbal abuse.

Luen (2011) identified that, Street children were subjected to all three types of child abuse: verbal abuse (98%), physical abuse (94%) and sexual abuse (88%). Some of the factors contributing to increasing incidents of child abuse are illegal trades done by street children, negative perception of the public towards street children and child abuse is beneficial to perpetrators. Moreover, the study mentioned the methods used by street children to escape child abuse including: running away, using of drugs and offering bribes. Immediate consequences of child abuse include street children being at risk of HIV infection. Finally, the study recommends that the Government and NGOs should educate street children so as to increase their awareness about child abuse and should educate the public so as to change negative perception of the public that, street children are young criminals.

2.5 The synthesis / literature reviews gape

Through touched concept from earlier studies, methodological reviews as well as operational reviews demonstrate that there is a gap in protection of child abuse in Zanzibar, because the area of implementation of policy against child abuse and violence are ignored and not fully conducted in Zanzibar Islands. Majority of scientist are stereotypes due to many studies being conducted by non-citizens or people from abroad who are having distinctive meaning of child abuse and different orientation for their own uses, and many studies are conducted in Tanzania Mainland. Therefore as local Zanzibar researcher, I decided to perform this study due to the awareness, of norms, culture, behaviours as well as policy and procedures that have been used to overcome the issues of child abuse in Zanzibar particularly- Unguja Island.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the research methodology of the study. It includes research design, research area, and population of the study, sample size, sample design and procedure, data collection methods and data analysis.

3.1 Research design

The case study design was adopted in the current investigation, the choice of these design based on the nature of the problem proposed by researcher, either the study need to explore in-depth data on how implementation of policy against child abuse in Zanzibar is effective on protecting child abuse and violence, the researcher was interested in understanding where the gap was.

3.2 Area of the study

The study was conducted at the Ministry's headquarters; Ministry of Labour, Empowerment, Elders, Women and Children (MLEEWC). Furthermore, other organisations were cooperative namely, Zanzibar Legal Services Centre, Zanzibar Female Lawyer Association and One- One stop center in Zanzibar particularly Unguja Island. Apart from the organisations mentioned, the other area for the study was Tomondo Shehia. The rationale of choosing this Shehia was that, there were frequent cases reported against child abuse and violence. The organogram of the MLEEWC is attached in the Appendix I, followed by the descriptions of Tomondo shehia attached in Appendix II

3.3 Population of the study

The population of this study consisted in three categories of people: (i) Government institutions and Non-Government institutions including, Ministry of Labour, Empowerment, Elders Women and Children, in two departments; Department of Elders and Social Welfare and the Department of Women and Children's Developments,

Regional Social Welfare Officers from Urban- West Region and Districts Social Welfare Officers from West District 'B'. Private institutions specifically, ZLSC, ZAFELA and One-stop Center (ii) Religious institutions organizations i.e. Africa Muslim Agency (iii) Community participants: Head of Tomondo Shehia and Tomondo Residents, as a sample size in the study. Thus, the selected population was useful for collecting required information concerning child protection and child welfare in the community. The summary of the targeted population used in this study is presented in the Table 3.1

Table 3.1 Units of inquiry

S/N	Unit	No. of unit	% of the total
Department	Of Planning, Policy and Research	12	3
	Department of Elderly and Social Welfare	34	8.2
	Department of Women and Children's Development	30	7.2
	ZLSC	11	3
	ZAFELA	25	6.3
	One-Stop Centre	6	1.4
	Regional Social Welfare Officers (RSWO, Urban & West Region)	2	0.5
	District Social Welfare Officers (DSWO, West 'B')	2	0.5
	Head of Tomondo Shehia	1	0.04
	Households (Tomondo Shehia)	286	69
	Africa Muslim Agency	5	1.2
Total		414	100

Source: Researcher obtained from various organisation official documents, 2019.

3.4 Sample size

The sample size consisted of 46 respondents' equivalent to 11.1% of the total population; Out of them 8 equal to 17% respondents were from the Department of Women and Children's Development, and 8 equal to 17 % respondents were from the Department of Elders and Social Welfare. Moreover, 4 equal to 4.3% respondents were from, ZAFELA, 2 respondents from ZLSC equal to 4.3% and 3 equal to 7% respondents were selected from One-Stop Centre and 1 equal to 1.2% respond end 1 respondent from

Regional Social Welfare Officers and 2 equal to 4.2%, Districts Welfare social officers and 16 which is equal to 35% respondents were from Tomondo Shehia together with the Head of Shehia. Therefore, the researcher needed to have a large number of respondents from the Ministry' departments as they are responsible for the children's wellbeing in the country. The number of representatives from various organisations is shown in Table 3.2

Table 3.2 Sample Size

S/N	Unit	No. of unit	Sample size	% of the total
1	Department of Elders and Social Welfare	34	8	17
2	Department of Women and Children's Development	30	8	17
3	ZLSC	25	2	4.3
4	ZAFELA	11	4	9
5	One-Stop Centre	6	3	7
6	Regional Social Welfare Officers (RSWO)	2	2	4.3
7	District Social Welfare Officers (DSWO) (Urban & West B)	2	2	4.3
8	Head of Shehia	1	1	2.1
9	Households (Tomondo Residents)	286	15	33
10	Africa Muslim Agency	5	1	1.2
Total		402	46	100

Source: Field data, 2019

3.5 Sample and Sampling procedures

The study used saturated and non-probability sampling methods namely purposive sampling procedures.

3.5.1 Saturated sampling technique

In saturated sampling the researcher identified the respondents without numbering them. This sampling procedure was applied specifically to Ministry's departments. The researcher continued to ask the respondents, if the responses were exhaustive as per the

research objectives and research questions, no more interviews were held in the Ministry of MLEEWC.

3.5.2 Purposive sampling technique

Again the researcher employed purposive sampling, since the researcher demand to assess information from the respondents who were familiar, experience and knowledge on child abuse events. Therefore respondent from Shehia of Tomondo, Regional Social Welfare Officers, District Social Welfare officers and other cooperative organizations namely, Zafela, Zlsc, Africa Muslim Agency and One- stop centre were selected purposively, as indicated in Table 3.3

Table 3.3 Purposive sampling

S/N	Selected Organisations	Sample size	% of the total
I	Regional Social Welfare Officers	2	7
2	District Social Welfare Officers	2	7
3	Zanzibar Female Lawyers Associations	4	13
4	Zanzibar Lawyer services Center	2	7
5	One- Stop center	3	10
6	Head of Tomondo Shehia	1	3..3
7	Tomondo residents	15	50
9	Religious leader	1	3.3
Total		30	100

Source: Researcher constructed, 2019

3.6 Data collection methods

The study employed both primary and secondary sources of data collection as the major means of obtaining the data. Since the most regarded source by the researcher was primary data collection methods, hence the interviews instruments and documentary reviews were developed and administrated during the field of data collection.

3.6.1 Interview method

Semi-structured interviews were used in the field, whereby structured interviews were conducted to three Ministry's departments and un-structured interviews were conducted to the Shehia and other cooperated institution namely; ZAFELA, ZLSC, One stop Centre, Regional Social Welfare Officers and District Social Welfare Officers. This is because speaking via interviews is inventive for the study. In addition, the researcher had opportunity to ask some arising questions depending on the participants' information. The researcher used Swahili language during the field due to the nature of targeted sample. Furthermore, the interview method gave the researcher the ability to observe expression techniques used by interviewees. The situation assisted the interviewer to understand necessity of the respondents' message. Lastly, the researcher asked the consent from the respondents for recording interviews for better recollection of data. The interview guiding questions are attached in the Appendix IV.

3.6.2 Documentary reviews

Secondary data were obtained from various non- published and published official documents based on preventing child abuse and violence cases vizily in, Earlier Research findings, A comprehensive Review Zanzibar Child Policy 2018, (Draft), Zanzibar Children Act of (2011), Articles 9 of the United Nations Conventions on the Right of the Children (1989), Zanzibar Ministry Of Labour, Elders, Empowerment, Women and Children - Strategic Plan 2018-2023 and non- published documents were, media reports namely, Zanzibar Broadcasting Radio though its special program called "Mazungumzo ya Asubuhi" on every Monday morning, analysis from targeted news papers Namely; Zanzibar Leo news latter and other literature related to the subject matter, the recently reports related to the protection against Child abuse and violence were much considered for the purpose of having consistence data. A part from that the documentary reviews assisted researcher to accumulate more information in order to shape the conceptualization of the problem and attain deeper understanding of the mechanism used by the officials from the government and private organisations in

protecting child abuse and violence in the country. The documentary reviews Data sheet is attached in Appendix V.

3.7 Data analysis procedures

Data analysis procedures were employed soon after data collected from documentary reviews and interviews methods. The approach involved shortening of the text and creating categories. Main steps that were involved for thematic analysis in the study was by organizing and preparing the data for analysis, reading through the data, coding the data, editing, generating categories and finally interpretation of data as per the research objectives, The computer Microsoft excel software was used for data analysis to calculate simple results, the interpretation then was generated in align with analyzed data.

CHAPTER FOUR

THE FINDINGS

4.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the findings of the study, it constitutes six sections; section one introduction, section two respondents profile, section three Implementation of child policy on preventing child abuse, section four is to identify the structure responsible for preventing child abuse, section five contribution of structures responsible on preventing. The lastly section shows general findings of the study.

4.1 Respondents' Profile

This section shows the major characteristics of the respondents including gender distribution, working experience, age of the respondents, levels of education and professions of the respondent.

Table 4.1 provides the summary of the respondents' measure characteristics

a) Gender of the respondents

The study involved both male and female respondents to avoid bias. The results show that, out of 46 respondents, 14 of them were males which are equal to 30% and 32 respondents were female. Therefore, 70% of respondents were female in this study; female respondents were most represented compared to male as illustrated in Table 4.1.

Table 4.1 Gender of the respondents

Gender	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Female	32	70
Male	14	30
Total	46	100

Source: Field data, 2019

b) Education levels of the respondents

The findings showed that 5 respondent which is equal 11 %, of the respondent had "O" level, Primary education were 6 equal to 13.0%. 6 respondents which is equal 13.0 % of respondent had diploma, Bachelor's degree were 13 equal to 28.2 %, Master's degree

holders were 4 equal to 9 %. There were no respondent with PhD, Certificate “A” Level
Table 4.2 illustrates distribution of the respondents in terms of their sex orientation, level of education.

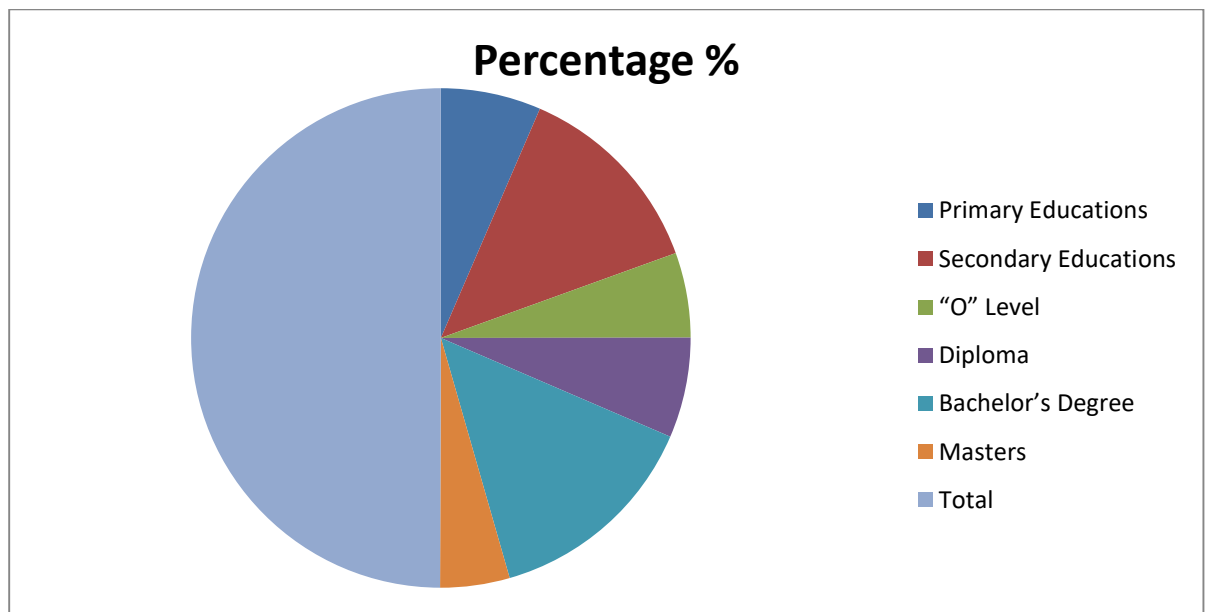
Table 4.2 Profile of respondents by level of education

Level Of Educations	Frequency	Percentage %
Primary Educations	6	13.0
Secondary Educations	12	26
“O” Level	5	11
Diploma	6	13.0
Bachelor’s Degree	13	28.2
Masters	4	9
Total	46	100

Source; field research, 2019

Summary: 29% of the Respondent had Bachelor level of education

Figure 4.1 Levels of Education of the respondent



Source; field data, 2019

Figure 4.2 shows that 27 % of the respondents had secondary level of education, 13 % of the respondents had primary level of education, 11% had Diploma level of educations and only 9 % of the respondents reached got Masters Levels of education.

c) Work Experience of the respondent

The findings of the study show that the 2 staff had been working as social welfare for between 0-2 years which is 6.7 %, while 4 respondents had been working for 3-5 years equal 13.3 % and 18 staff working for 6-10 years which is equal to 56 % and 11-20 years was 4 respondents which is 13.3%, and the last is 21-30 years had 3 staff which is equal to 10%. Table 4.3 illustrates the respondents' working experience

Table 4.3 Work experience of the respondents

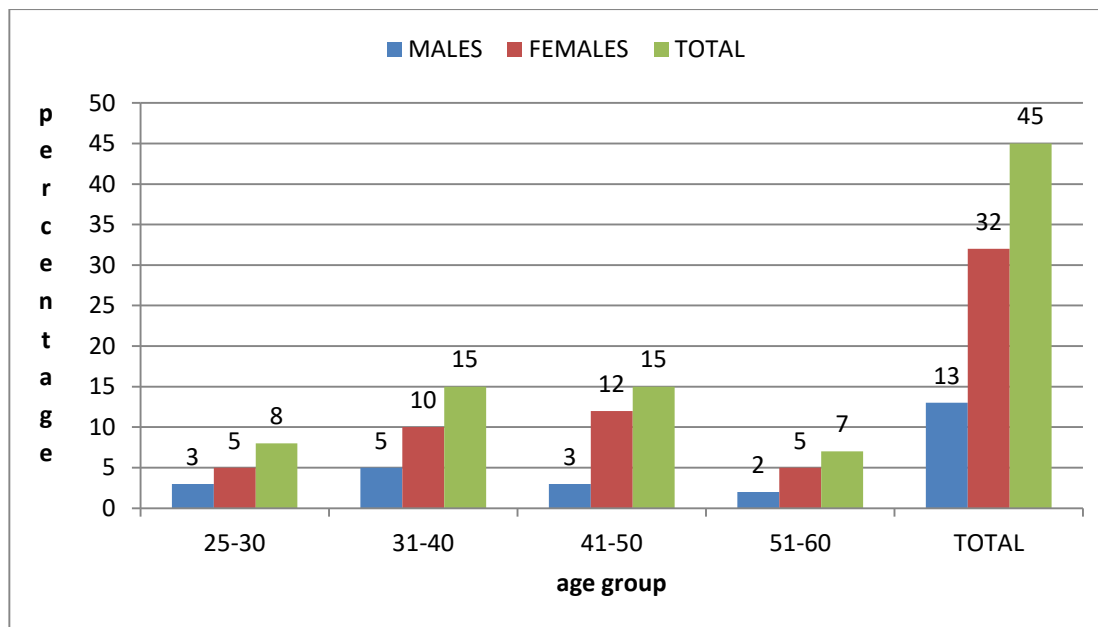
Work experience	Frequency	Percentage %
0-2	2	6.7
3-5	4	13.3
6-10	17	56
11-20	4	13.3
21-30	3	10
Total	30	100

Source: field data 2019.

d) Age group of the respondent

The researcher considered the age of the respondents into different categories. It was found that; respondents with the age between 25- 30 years were 8 equal to 17.7%, another category 31-40 years were 15 which is equal to 33.3%, group of the respondents with the age 41-50 years were 15 which is equal to 33.3% and the last group ranged between 51-60 years were 7 equal to 15.5% as illustrated in Figure 4.4

Figure 4.2 Age group of the respondent



Source: field data, 2019

e) Employment positions of the respondents

The findings of the study show that, the respondents who were employed in Government sector were 21 which are equal to 47 % and the respondents who were employed in Non-Governmental organisations were 25 which are equal to 55%: Table 4.1.5 illustrates the employment position of the respondents.

Table 4.4 Employment position of the respondents

position of employee	Frequency	Percentage %
Government employees	21	45
Non-government employees	25	55
TOTAL	46	100

Source: field data2019

4.2 Implementation of child Policy on preventing child abuse

4.2.1 Documents analysis

In analyzing the documents it is possible to take parts of the documents and the entire documents as the units of the observations

The Revolution Government of Zanzibar through his Excellent President of Zanzibar ALI MOH'D SHEIN has established a special Ministry by now known as Ministry of Labour, Empowerment, Elders, Women and Children MLEEWC, formed in August 2013, as a result of two former Ministries, these are Ministry of labour, Economic, Empowerment and cooperative, and the other Ministry was Ministry of Social Welfare Youth, Women and Children. For the ensuring the effective implementation the MLEEWC has been established the strategic plan 2018-2023. Further more Ministry is structured with ten 10 departments. The departments that are dealing with implementation of Child Policy on preventing child abuse are two (2) of them namely; the Department of Women and Children Development DWCD and the Department of Elder and Social welfare (DESW); these departments have the following duties:

4.2.2 Department of Women and Children Development

The duties of the DWCD can be summarised as promoting and raising awareness on children's and women's rights. More specifically, with regards to women, the DWCD promotes women's empowerment and income generating groups and provides legal and psychosocial support to women who experience distress due to marital conflicts and/or gender-based violence (GBV). When it comes to children, the DWCD carries out general children's rights awareness raising activities but is also often described as the Department responsible for 'child protection prevention' activities, although it also houses the National Child Helpline. The Department was, in 2017, divided in five sections at headquarters level and had a total of 30 technical staff.

In addition, the DWCD officially employs 11 District Women and Children Officers (DWCOs), one in each of the Zanzibar Districts. DWCOs are responsible for overseeing and supporting the work of Women and Children Coordinators (WCCs) in every *shehia*.

WCCs are volunteer community members based in each one of the 388 *shehias* across Zanzibar

4.2.3 Department of Elders and social welfare

The duties of this department is to promote social wellbeing for all people by improving sustainable access to and providing quality social welfare and protection services with an emphasis on the poor and most vulnerable members of society. The DESW engages in a wide range of issues including the delivery of social protection services (e.g. the universal pension) and the coordination of the implementation of the social protection policy, the delivery of services to the elderly, compensation for workers and key child protection function. At the time of the capacity assessment, the Department was divided into four units at headquarters level (Child Protection, Social Protection, Compensation and Statistics) and had a total of 34 technical staff. In addition to the four headquarters units, the DESW maintains and manages four residential care facilities, consisting of three for the elderly and one for children.

Similarly to the DCWD, the DESW employs a cadre of 11 District Social Welfare Officers (DSWOs). This group of DSWOs is often referred to as the ‘new DSWOs’ as they were recruited by the Department between 2015 and 2016 with UNICEF’s support. Previously, each district already counted on one DSWO employed by President’s Office Regional Administration, Local Government & Special Departments (PO-RALG&SD), reporting to the District Commissioner. The organisation structure is attached in appendix 1.

4.2.4 Zanzibar MLEEWC Strategic Plan 2018-2023 (Draft)

The Ministry responsible for children wellbeing on assuring the proper implementation on the prevention of children against abuse and violence in Zanzibar, they established the strategic plan for five years implementations focussing on the improvements of the Ministry activities. The strategic Plan shows the outcome and objectives related on the implementations of preventions of child abuse and violence in Zanzibar. Thus the Outcome and strategic objectives related on the preventions VAC are as follows.

Ministry's outcome: Enhanced prevention of and response to violence against women and children and the Strategic Objectives are:

To develop a comprehensive legislative and policy framework to prevent and respond to violence against women and children

To promote non-violent norms and values that nurture positive and gender equitable relationships and address harmful norms and practices for all women and children

To prevent family separation and promote positive family and parenting relationships and enhance family economic security and stability

To improve access to good quality, social welfare, justice and support services for all women and children who experience or are at risk of experiencing violence

Coordination mechanism at the national, district and Shehia level established and effectively functioning to gather to establish and operationalize short and long term national community alternative care programs for children in need of care and protection

4.2.5 Implementation of new Legal and Policy Framework

Revolution Government of Zanzibar has given special attention to prevent children against violence, Government of Zanzibar recognizes the need to address child protection issues in Zanzibar and steps have been taken in recent years to improve the Policy and the Legal instruments for the protection of children against violence in Zanzibar and to identify the most priority actions to be taken on preventing child abuse.

Recent initiatives to strengthen child protections include the establishment the constitution of Zanzibar 1984, the Ministry's responsible for child development, New Zanzibar Child Policy 2018, Children Act No. 6 2011, Local committee to identify M.V.C, Building Capacity to each district level and the Creation of a Child protections Departments.

Those document and actions are prepared and presented in the MLEEWC, mandate and guide the Ministry's intervention, on the side of protection of children in all forms of violence.

Legal and Policy framework has the following functions.

The constitution of Zanzibar 1984, prohibit discrimination and all forms of abuse.

In article 13 (5) and (6) and Article 12 (4) and (5) respectively, more than that the constitution of Zanzibar protect the right to life, survival and development, this found in Article 13 of the Constitution of Zanzibar 1984. View of the children's is emphasized in the Act.

Zanzibar Child Policy (2004). Zanzibar has been prepared and implementing this policy and other programmes direct to the development of children, the priority was given to provision of basic services to the people, particular services related to health, education, security and safe clean water. Furthermore, RGoZ has created a special Ministry which coordinates child development programmes and encourages non-Governmental organisations, individuals etc to establish centers for children in difficult circumstances, to set up a voluntary associations to serve and defend children and to establish immature courts, so that those suspected of breaking the law are dealt with in such a way that their status as children are not violated. Furthermore, the policy explained different measures to promote the right of children.

Mobilize the community against traditional practices and to educate the communities and children themselves on the right of child and involve them fully in their implementation.

A comprehensive Zanzibar Child Policy 2018, (Draft) is presently close to being finalized and will provide an over-arching framework for cross-sectional sectoral coordination of all children related government programmes and services.

The Children Act 2011, is the principle law governing children in Zanzibar, it incorporates Zanzibar international obligation on children rights into domestic laws and lays out comprehensive legal framework, addressing all aspects of children rights. The Ministry has developed detailed regulation under children Act focusing on children's care, protection, fostering care and guardianship and the registration and regulation of residential care institution for children. The child Act represents unique opportunity for the protection and promotion of children right in Zanzibar.

4.2.6 Findings from interviews

On understanding the implementation of the child policy against violence and abuse, it is indispensable to assess the implementations of the child policy on preventing child abuse and violence.

The finding of the study shows that, the ministry shows some cooperation to the NGOS like ZAFELA, One- stop Centre ZLSC and Africa Muslim Agency in Zanzibar as Non-Government agencies, they appreciate support from these agencies on implementation of the children's Policy on Preventing VAC, but in one way they demolish the morality of this NGOs, in the sense that the Ministry they consider thier inputs like reports and other ideas. Moreover, the Agencies' report are presented in the House of Parliament, but the Ministry generalizes by saying this report are prepared by SCOs, as said by respondents from ZAFELA, all responses are translated from Swahili into English language.

.....I am really satisfied with the cooperation from the Ministry; most of the time they want to prepare the annual report, to devise themes in many issues on preventing child abuse in our department so as to help them in combating the problem of child abuse and violence but the Ministry should increase cooperation and they should announce our contributions so as motivate us in improving our morale in taking actions and follow-up on these cases

The findings shows that the current Child Policy 2004, has no effect due to the, magnification of the problems child abuse and violence and because the current implementation is based on this Policy which is toothless, as the respondent from Headquarters clarified;

According to the situational analysis conducted in 2016 the Zanzibar Child Policy 2018,(draft) should indicate the way of helping the children, although significant progress has been made to establish strength the overarching legal and policy framework for the implementation of children's right, challenges remain across all sectors especially in relation to the protection of Women and Children

The findings show that the problem exists due to the outdated direction of Zanzibar Children Policy 2004 current, and the policy's priorities were not based on prevention of child abuse with the fact that policy was dealing with upbringing a child according the culture of Zanzibar.

Other implementation problem that is facing the Ministry for long time is qualified, commitment and dedication of existing staff members as well; there is a critical capacity gap in certain technical areas which are presently preventing the Ministry from delivering certain programmes and services at high quality standard

As said by 6 staff from the DWCD which are equal to 20%, most of us are working for job as usual and sometimes we are not enough; last year we were 30 staff by now we are 25, two (2) of them are on Maternity leave, 1staff is on training leave, another staff is an annual leave and the remaining one has got transfer; so, it gives us hard time when the number of cases increase as some of us need to go to the court, and others to write a reportSo, we need capacity building so as to do what is expected what the Ministry can accomplish especially in relation to end Violence against children and to enlarge a number of staff who are more qualified in our department.

The implementations of Child policy on preventing child abuse are faced with the prevalence of corruption in Zanzibar society. It was perceived as a great threat to the Ministry not only because of the general negative impact it has in Zanzibar life overall, but primarily because it affects the Ministry's ability to efficiently deliver much needed services to children who have been affected with sexual abuses. Several examples were

given as to how corruption in essential services such as police, justice and local administration (shehias) affect the Ministry's capacity to adequately follow-up on cases of violence against women and children, for instance. While it was understood that it is not in the Ministry's mandate to tackle corruption across society, through interviews 35 respondents which is equal to 78% of the total respondents they explained that

Corruption, it has affected our moral, and even Ministry's ability to provide the required services to the victims, Police Doctors, Sheha and other operative level, they engage in corruption which led to fail follow-up f many cases of violence against children.....

The presence of corruption in child abuse cases absolutely has led to decrease in the speed of dealing with child abuse cases in the Ministry responsible, so the Ministry should place the great emphasis on preventing corruption practices from spreading across its various departments and units.

Furthermore, the findings show that the training that is conducted by the Ministry in the shehia is not well frequently provided. Though the Government plan is to provide the training to each shehia 3 three time per year. All 16 respondents equal to 36% at Tomondo Street during the interviews explained that;

The training was provided in 2017 until today, no training on awareness from the Government has been provided; we don't know if the Ministry still exists or not, the community only hear from the radio and others on television; but we have not received direct training or seminars frequently from the Ministry for two years now, this direct seminar can help us to understand how serious the government is, and ask them questions on which measure to take to combat violence that is really affecting our children's future expectations.

Likewise, the data from the interviews conducted from two departments DWCD and DSW, about training provision on the protection of child violence and abuse, they said that the Ministry had made training programme in each shehia specially dealing with providing a knowledge so as to sensitise on the issues of child abuse, but the financial problem led us to conduct the training only one time per year though the programme was

arranged three time per year in each shehia as we faced with financial problem as well as lack of tools and facilities that led us to conduct only one time per annum..

The present of bail; if the accused is on bail it seems to be one among the reasons of increasing of VAC cases and the loss of morality of the implementers, according to the ZAFELA interviews to 6 respondents which is equal to (1.5%) said;

Sometimes, judge's decision of providing bail to the accused makes us give up and the community considers us as irresponsible staff, so they decide not to come and then decide to solve it privately with their community; for example at Pemba Island there were 23 child abuse cases, 21 accused persons got bail and only two accused had their bail applications denied.

From this finding, it was discovered that these two whose bail was denied, one was disabled while the other was unable to guarantee the formalities of having bail. Therefore, the provision of bail helps to raise the abuse cases, thus once the abuser has been released from custody may come and act the same since there is no serious security

4.3 Identifications of the structures responsible for preventing child abuse

Government structure

The study found out that coordination structure in the institutions in implementation of Child Policy on preventing Child abuse and violence. Under this implementation the committees are established in three levels, at National level, Districts and shehia levels.

This analysis seeks to outline the structure required for the coordination of the plan from the National to Community level and the core compositions and key functions of each level. The responsibilities and membership of the National, District and Shehia levels, as described below relate to the functions with respect to the implementations of the Policy. The coordination structure is shown in Appendix III.

(a) National level

These is a committee responsible for Preventing child abuse and violence, chaired by the Minister responsible for legal affairs and co-chaired by the Minister Responsible for Women and Children. The Principal Secretaries of the Ministry responsible for Women

and Children shall be the custodians of all reports information relating to the conduct of the committee.

The National Level Committee is constituted of the Ministers and Regional Commissioners, the Principal Secretaries, Commissioners and Directors from relevant Government Ministries, department and agency will be invited as necessary.

The main functions of National Levels is to provide Policy guidance and expert advice to ensure that interventions are aligned with the National Policies and Strategic plans and they effectively address the preventions and response to violence against women and Children. Furthermore, the committee has to provide regular report on the progress in the implementations of actions of VAWC. With other formalities the National committees have to provide advisory support to the Ministry responsible for Women and Children and other relevant national stakeholders in executing their expected mandate to address violence against women and Children

Additionally, Regional commissioners will have excessive roles in the prevention of VAC; these responsible are as follows:

- Participating as members of the Inter- Ministerial committees on VAWC in Pemba.
- Chairing the Technical coordination committees in Pemba.

(b) Districts Levels

Within this level there is a special committee that implements the Policy on Preventions of VACW in each District, the committees have been established to prevent child abuse cases and these committees from Districts have to report to and are directly supervised by the respective Technical coordination committee in Unguja and Pemba Islands.

The committee includes the members from the district child productions committees and Districts Gender- Based Violence Committees (G.B.V). The roles of District committees on VAWC have to ensure that planning, coordination, implementations and monitoring are well organised in each district, Additionally, District Committees are responsible for developing a Multy-Year District plans to address VAWC that are updated annually and

should not engage in an individual casework but can have to contribute to the planning and monitoring services and provide a platform for communication between different organisations represented in the committee. The meeting also has to be prepared within the district on monthly basis, and the District Administrative secretary (DAS) is the chairperson the Regional Administrations have to attend the meeting of the districts committee on VAWC as deemed necessary and DSWO and DWCO have to be secretariat of the meeting.

(c) Shehia level

Through Sheha, Communities and families are the most effective structure for ending the VAC. These shehia Committee on VAC have been established in each Shehia in two Islands and they have to prepare a report and submission is made to the Districts committee through the coordination of Women and Children in the Shehia.

This committee has the roles of working with communities and families on Preventing VAC. Furthermore, to identify and refers cases of Women and Children in need of car and protections to the Relevant Services provider. At shehia level it contains members like G.B.V Committee and Most Vulnerable Children M.V.C.C. Committees, The members will be community volunteers and representatives from different sectors and CSOs. Shehia committees have to conduct a meeting on monthly basis and Sheha of Shehia is a chairperson and Shehia of Women and Children coordination have to be a secretary.

It was found that the follow up of the case from National level are not satisfactory. It seemed that top levels are engaged in other duties and the issues of preventing child abuse are left to the Districts and Shehia level, the respondent from Districts B' from the interviews said;

I am really not satisfied with the involvement from top level in Preventing VAC, their support and follow-up of the case are not enough and because the Minister has a mandate to interfere in any cases from any level if the top level

are well involved the problems will be minimised, As reported from (Situational Analysis Vol. 2 in Zanzibar in 2000.)

On the other hand, the findings from documentary reviews show that, to date in Zanzibar child protection systems and services have been uncoordinated and fragmented among different national institutions. The national capacity to identify and respond to cases of violence and abuse is severely limited and victims and their families struggle to access support services, whether legal, health or social welfare. The present situation has been exacerbated by the fact that there is no clear access route or referral pathway for those support services which are available to victims and their families

The findings show that the meagre budgets used in the District and Shehia level create hardships on follow-up of the cases, due to the greatness of this problem which is headache even to the President and Zanzibar and the community. The budget have prioritised on the Preventions VAC, as said by Respondents from the field during the interviews at District level claim that;

We are working under the umbrella of the Ministry of Women and Children but the budget that we use is from the District 'B' there is no any financial and logistic resources that are direct from the Ministry while district level is the key implementer, we have weak capacity to respond to the child violence issues and we are facing many challenges in performing our duties, such as inadequate training, lack of procedures etc.....we need special budget to the District that will foster our morale in making follow-up and effecting effective implementation of preventions of VAWC.

Moreover, the findings from field show that, the Districts social welfare Officers and Women and Children officers are the two departments that are having only two staff who are dealing with child protections at the district levels. However, there is a weak capacity to respond to child protection at district staff, many challenges are experienced at the central level including inadequate training, system and supporting structure for reporting of the responding of child protections concerned. If that is not enough at the Districts level, control and spending of the entire budget for the social welfare officers is decided not be Districts Social Welfare, depending on the Districts Commissioner, this

has several constraints in implementation of the child protections and social provision roles to the District level, (Situational analysis in Zanzibar, 2000 Vol. 2.)

In additional, the findings of the study, quoted one of the religious leaders who claiming that there is lack of legal control on cultures and practice of Western society among this; children and adult to share beds and bed rooms, the use of drugs abuse, skin tight wherein to our young children leads to fail prevention of child against abuse and violence in Zanzibar. 1 respondent from Africa Muslim Agency in Zanzibar during interview said that;

.....Some girls are wearing miniskirt and skin tight clothes and go to fetch water, wedding ceremony and school tuitions, the abuser rape them and it is common in Zanzibar to date, and in the house of Zanzibarian people they share beds with adult guest and their girls or boys when they visiting to their relatives. Parents they forget our Islamic norms and customs. (Interviews with religious leader)

.
From those particular findings the respondents try to insist the Government as the higher level of implementing the prevention of all forms of child abuse and violence, they have to reviews the official laws and bind the society to be the active followers of Zanzibar values, culture and traditions that based on the Islamic faith.

Table 4.5 the coordination structure and functions

Level of Structure	Structure Of The Organisation	Remarks
National level	-Minister responsible for Legal affairs -Minister responsible for Women and Children -Technical coordination -Legal affairs. -The Principal secretary for the Ministry responsible -Regional Commissioners. -The Principal Secretaries -Commissioners and Directors from relevant Governments.	-To advise the best way to address VAC. -To provide Policy guidance and expert advice to ensure that interventions are aligned with the Policy and strategies. -To promote National strategies for elimination of all form of VAC. -To provide advisory support to the Ministry responsible and other National stakeholders -To reviews and advise on the annual work plans of National levels implementers
District level	-Districts Commissioner -Members from the Districts -Members from GBV Committee	-To ensure the implementations, coordination and monitor of all interventions that address violence against women. -Increasing the awareness within the community. -To ensuring that actions is taken to deal with any problems -To ensuring that Shehia committee receive regular support and guidance and that their activities are effectively monitored
Shehia level	-Sheha of the shehia -Members of shehias - Most Vulnerable Children Committee	- To developing Shehias Plan to Prevent VAC in Communities -To increasing the awareness within the community. -To seeking additionally resources both Government and Non - Governments sources to support committees activities -To Monitor the Risk related to violence against VAC in the Shehia's and report findings to the Districts committee.

Source; Field data 2019

Table 4.6 Levels and Functions of each structure

Levels	Functions
Ministry level	Create policy and other legal framework
Regional level	Coordinators
Districts level	Policy implementers
Shehia level	Policy implementers

Source: field data, 2019

4.4 Contributions of each structure in the prevention of child abuse

The contribution of Prevention of child abuse is presented as follows: The findings of this study show that all levels in the government structure and Non-government institutions have made some significant contribution to prevent VAC. There are five structures so far in the coordination of Prevention of VAC which start from at Ministry level, Regional Level, District Level, Shehia level to Community level.

(a) National scale Responsibilities

Ministry is a broad implementer dealing with creation of Policy against Child violence and they are overseers of the Government implementers, they develop a comprehensive Legislations and Policy frameworks in response to VAWC. Additionally, is responsible for adopting Child policy, translating and disseminating the approved Policy and advocacy campaign for addressing VAWC legislative gaps conducted.

Other roles include: To provide a safe space for dealing with specific cases of abuse against child protections services on Islas. To promote non-violent norms and values that nurture positive and gender equitable relationships and address harmful norms and practices for all women and children. Develop and implement a comprehensive national communication strategy to address VAWC. It is also accepted that the Ministry has a responsibility to ensure that such corruption does not infiltrate its internal structures so as not to affect service delivery. It was agreed that the Ministry should place greater emphasis on preventing corruption practices from spreading across its various departments and units.

Other responsibilities that are assigned to the Ministry is roll out a national campaign to end VAWC, develop sufficient communication material based on inputs from the Communication Strategy as well to support the VAWC Shehias Committees to implement VAWC activities and to engage the religious leaders in VAWC prevention. Lastly, they are responsible for any amendment in the relevant policy and legal framework for addressing any loophole that might have emerged.

Figure 4.3 Minister responsible for Women and Children, hearing Non-governmental Organisation during the Seminar of controlling child abuse events in Zanzibar.



Source; MLEEWC library, 2019

(b) Regional Responsibility

Their scale of responsibilities, they are coordinators, harmonisers and implementers of preventing VAC, ensuring that sufficient and comprehensive communications materials to address VAC are in place based on demand to shehias to implement prevention interventions on VAC. -Reporting to the National Inter- Ministerial committee on the

implementations of the child abuse actions within their respective regions and at District and shehia levels overseeing the data collections process at their respective Regions and Districts and Reporting

Figure 4.4 Ensuring an effective, timely and well- coordinated response to cases of violence that are reported in line with relevant legislations



Source; Field data 2019

(c) District Responsibility

The major responsibility is to coordinate and implement the protection of VAC through the committee and increasing the awareness and understanding of violence against Children within the community. Challenges include negative social norms and malpractices and strengthening of the household and children to protect themselves without supervision from the government.

Moreover, District levels are responsible to ensure that each District develops and implements five-year plan and annual Districts plan to address VAC in Zanzibar. Apart

from that, District is the responsible for delivering trainings to other professionals in the District and to community volunteers and their representatives at Shehia level and ensuring the developments of trained, skill and motivated workforce in overall District that can comprehensively prevent VAC, and any other contributions that are effective in preventing VAC at the Districts. Most of cases that are reported are: rape cases, mollesting, abduction and neglect cases which are more dangerous for the child developments. Table 4.6 shows the number of the cases that were reported in the District level in the year 2016-2018

Table 4.6 Report on child abuse and violence from 2015-2018

S./N	Shehia	2015-_2016	2016_-2017	2017-_2018
1	-Kijito Uple	-Molesting 6 -Abductions 5	Rape 6 Neglect 2	-Molesting 1 - Negelct 2 - Rape 4
2	-Kwarara	-Rape 8 -Abductions 1 -Sodomy 3	Rape 4 Neglect 2	-Abductio 2 -Rape 4
3	-Fuoni	-Neglect 4 -Rape 6 -Sodommy 6	Sodomy 2 Neglect 5	Molestations 1
4	-Mombasa	-Rape 7 -Molestating 1	Rape 2	-Neglect 3 -Rape
5	-Magomeni	-Rape 4	Rape 3 Neglect 1	-Rape 4 -Sodomy 4
6	-Kisauni	-Sodomy 1 -Rape 4	Rape 4 Neglect 2	-Rape 2
7	-K/Samaki	-Rape 6 -Neglect 2	Spdomy 2 Rape 6	-Neglect 2
8	-Nyamanzi	-Sodomy 4	Sodomy 1 Neglect 2	-Rape 3 -Neglect 3
9	-Tomondo	-Sodomy 8 -Rape 5	-Rape 2 -Sodomy 3	-Neglect 3 -Rape 10
10	Pangawe	-Rape 6 -Neglect 6	-Rape 2	-Rape 4 -Neglect 9 -Sodomy 4
Total	10	90	50	65

Source; MLEEWc the annual reports 2015

(d) Shehia responsibility

At Shehia level, their responsibility entails playing the role of coordinators and monitors of the implementation of all interventions on preventing VAC, through promoting skills

and understanding the effect of child abuse within household and to stop the negative social norms.

To provide an appropriate, accessible and confidential mechanism by which Women, children, their families and other community members can report abuse and all forms of violence about women or children who may be at risk to abuse and also are responsible for developing Shehia plans of preventing and responding to violence against women and children in communities.

Additionally, Shehia level has a responsibility of seeking an additional resource, both from the Governments and Non-government sources to support the committees in the Shehia and facilitate in the sharing of resources between partners wherever useful, the report also regularly should be provided to the Chairperson of the District committee on the implementation of interventions to address violence against Women and children, key challenges and priority actions to be addressed and any other contributions that are effective in addressing violence against children in the shehia.

Interviews were administered at Districts and Shehia levels the findings shows that at Districts and Shehia Institution are seemed to be more responsible, in the sense that, at District level and Shehia level are the ones who directly pay visits to the community members for training purpose and earlier stage of reporting child abuse cases, to confirm this findings during the interviews 12 respondents from Tomondo Shehia which was equal to 26% claimed that;

Every time you two, are the only officers from DWOC who come and listen to our problems, right now we are tired of you because our problems might not reach in the place where we want, by now if you want to come to our village you must come with you leaders, like Regional Commissioner and Minister we want them to answer our questions.

Despite the creation of scientific of policy, legal procedure and implementation of programmes of prevention of child abuse to the Ministry level, they are also supposed to be frontline in making follow-up so as to note directly what the community wants from them, instead of staying in the office. Some of the data from field interviews showed that

National level were not effectively participating in making follow-up of the cases and training activities at the bottom level.

e) Community Responsibilities

The concept of the child protection recognises the importance of family and community net-works as a first line of strategies, safety net and looks to support and prevent their children VAC.

While Parental care is the important foundation for providing protection for children and enabling them to enjoy their rights, the follow-up of the child, highly upbringings and keeping them away from what may harm their health, Psychological and social conduct and knowing the time of going and returning are the responsibility of parents as much as care starts from them, with a high involvement of community care for the children; it on this concept of sharing responsibilities and interest of ensuring the protections and the developments of all children in Zanzibar that an appropriate child protections responses can be designed and implemented at the community level.

As known as “unit is the strength” Non-government agencies, civil society organisations and faith-based organisation have something that are critical in preventing VAC. NGOs, CBOs and FBOs are working in addressing child abuse and all forms of violence; their support is the golden chance such that the Ministry have to invite them to participate in any event at committee meeting and to provide a feedback and regular report to the Ministry Responsible for prevention of child abuse.

4.5 The General findings

The findings generally show that prevention of child abuse and violence in Zanzibar is based at two levels, level of policy formulation and legislation on child protection and second level is the implementation of child Policy and legislation. On the first level, the Government is doing fine. The Ministry of Labour, Empowerment, Elders, Women and Children deal with policy development, planning, and monitoring and evaluation (M&E) against national development plans and amendment of Policy against Child violence and

is the overseer to develop comprehensive Legislations, mobilization, cross-ministerial coordination, enhancing prevention and response to violence against women and children. MLEEWC is developing a capacity building plan for the delivery of social welfare services in Zanzibar with the coordination of donors like UNICEF. The Ministry is effective in provision of development programmes as well as the establishment of Zanzibar MLEEWC Strategic plan (2018-2023). However, there are minor challenges and gaps that possibly the Ministry has been experiencing while creating policy and other legal frameworks such as the involvement of the laws enforcing organs and inadequate budget allocations.

In addition, second level as administration level based on implementing the child policy and Legislations against child abuse which is highly active at Districts and Shehia level, the findings show that these levels are greatly effective on Preventing child against abuse, despite of the existence of minor challenges facing at administration level on implementations, such as technical human and financial resources to operationalize the plan in reaching families and children with improved social welfare services and insufficient number of qualified personnel in specialized area. Fortunately, at this level there is higher involvements of institutions namely, Police officers, Courts, Lawyers, Doctors and Non-Governments organisations, CSOs, CBOs FBOs, like ZAFELA, ZLSC, and One-stop centre that have given a highly priority to participating in prevention against Child abuse in Zanzibar.

To wind up the general finding, there is now greater level of awareness of preventing children against violence in the society and among household, but this has not yet translated into increasing protections of the well-being of children in Zanzibar

CHAPTER FIVE

DISCUSSION

5.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the discussions of the findings that were obtained through interviews and documentary reviews. The discussion was done based on objectives of the study and reviews of the documents from the Ministry and other related materials. The purpose was to investigate the implementation of Child policy on preventing children against violence and find out what the challenges which make the problem prevail though there is a proper legal framework. This chapter consists of seven sections starting with, respondents' profiles, ending with general discussion of findings.

5.1 Respondents' Profiles

The total number of respondents who were involved in the study from all units of the respondents was 46 out of whom 30% were males and 70% were females. Generally, the female representatives were more involved in the study compared to male representatives. Beside this, the respondents from expected level seemed to be balanced, 16 implementers from two departments of the Ministry, DWCD and DSW; 2 staffs from Regional office together with 2 staffs from District office; other 16 community members who are knowledge with child abuse cases from Tomondo shehia. Moreover, involvement of ZAFELA, One- Stop Centre and ZLSC members were 9 altogether and 1 respondent from Africa Muslim Agency in Zanzibar. The respondents were strongly influenced and they had qualities that helped the researcher to accomplish the study objective.

5.2 Implementation of Child policy on preventing child abuse

The findings has shown that there certain challenges facing the implementations on the preventions of child abuse and violence, namely, inadequate knowledge of the staff, lower number of the staff, caused by low budget, By then the study conducted by Elisa-et-al (2010) in Syria, based on Preventing Child abuse and Neglect where the findings shows the cases was increasing due to the fact that the skills of the professional are

inadequate to identify the CAV indicators and mandatory law need to be more sharpened and deepen on recognitions on CAV cases.

Other study is T-Watoto survey Report on violence against children, (2017), conducted in Tanzania. The survey concludes that reforming legislations to address the use of physical and humiliating punishment in school. As the reference made from this report, though there are laws which prohibit these abuses, the acts seem to increase. In this regard, there is a need to find out an alternative means to prevent these abuses starting at family level. Therefore many studies that have been conducted in Asia countries, Middle East, Western countries and East Africa Countries shows the Child abuses cases exist everywhere in the World. More over in Zanzibar Islands despite the fact that, identified structure and responsibilities, policy plan and other legal frame work the implementation are not yet high-quality presented, the problem is persist, in fact every day as you go through media, like ZBC Radio and Television the news related to the events of child abuse are reported in every corner at Municipality of Zanzibar,; also the Government and religious leaders are in good position to criticize these child abuses which are becoming chronic in the community.

In addition, to that from the interviews the implementation seems to be ineffective due the behaviour of public officials at National level who fail to accomplish their duties and responsibilities of implementing and preventing child abuse at districts and shehia level. This was insisted by respondent from Districts level (*interviews 2019*).

5.3 Identification structure for preventing child against violence

From the findings, Display the five formal structure that are common on breaking cycle of child abuse in Zanzibar, No matter what, the structure are depending on each other to accomplish the Ministry's mission on child abuse and violence, these are government structure that operate within government and Private structure operate on behalf of the Government. Thus, the Government have created a relationship with NGOs like ZAFELA, ZSCL. Religious leader and One stop -centre as shown in the study

5.4 Identifications the scale of contributions of each structure on preventing child against abuse

In general, the scale of contribution was different from the expectation of the researcher, the findings show the contributions of each level, at the Ministry as the higher contributor on combating child abuse and violence but, the result from the findings show that the Ministry level has created policies, other frameworks and made-up different formalities and other national programmes that foster implementation for combating child abuse cases.

On the other hand, the findings on the contributions from Regional level were surprising to researcher. The finding show that the Regional level acts as a coordinator from one agency to another. From the documentary reviews it was found that at Regional level the scale of contribution seemed to perform the duties as signed by the Ministry level, in the sense that stronger coordination of effort to address the VAC at national and sub-national level is required. Though there is clear structure and contributions of each level, still there is a need for national guidelines on the specific roles and responsibilities and division of labour among government structures in the operationalisation of the national system to address VAC in Zanzibar.

Furthermore, at District and shehia levels are doing the same on the scale of contribution, the discussion can have positive contribution to child abuse solutions and this depends on the performance of District and shehia officers, as the highly implementers, on combating child against violence according to the respondents explanations at shehia levels.

With sorrow, the study found out that, there is lack of clear mandate and technical staff from these levels that is why the events is non- stop in every morning.

5.5 General discussion

Generally, in the study there were Government and Private Institutions; within Governments; it is constituted of five levels of preventing child abuse against and violence which is Ministry responsible for preventing child against violence cases. Thus, Ministry plays a big role rather than NGOs, particularly policy formulation and other

legal framework as a funds provider and follow-up seemed to be the main responsible. Regional, Districts, shehia and community members are mainly responsible for implementing all mechanisms established by government thus they are good implementers.

The study again found out that, there is the higher involvement of Private institutions in the implementation of child against violence; NGOs such as CSOs, FBOs and CBOs are among the most active agencies that connect the public with the law makers. Hence, their contribution is standard for prevention of violence against children in the society. Not only that but also, the findings show that; NGOs play crucial roles in preventing abuse cases which is not possible for a common police officer.

Moreover, NGOs contribute and help the government in terms of monetary assistance, psychological, cancelling and legal matter in the initial stage of the case,

CHAPTER SIX

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION, RECOMMENDATIONS AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS

6.0 Introduction

This chapter is divided into the following sections; section one summary of the study, section two; conclusions of the study, followed by recommendations in section three and section four; policy implications.

6.1 Summary

Summary of this study is as follows. Prevention of Child abuse and violence in Unguja Island was found out that, the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar and Non - Governmental organisations like CBOs, FBOs and CSOs implement the policy and the scale of prevention differs among government institutions and Civil Society Organisations. At the National level; the main actor is the Ministry of MLEEWC which is responsible for comprehensive policy making and other legal frameworks as well as amendment of obsolete documents and dissemination of those documents once approved by the cabinet that will be used to foster the implementation of child policy to prevent child abuse and violence and other contributions like, to propose the budget and prepare the strategic plan of the MLEEWC.

Furthermore, the Ministry influences NGOs, CBOs and other Faith Based Organisations FBOs, so as to communicate the Ministry's vision directly to the community on preventing child abuse and violence.

On the other hand, Districts, Shehia, religious leaders and the community act as the functioning level, responsible for rebuke, or stopping awful harms, and organising the cases and reporting to the police; for District Level they can even provide a solution after long follow up and assure the truth of the cases; if the case needs more intensification, is submitted to the Ministry for solving implementation problems, this symbolises that the operative level are greatly responsible for implementation of child abuse cases.

6.2 Conclusion

From the research findings the researcher provides the following Conclusions based on the findings

6.2.1 Implementations of Child policy on preventing against violence

Prevention of child against abuse in Zanzibar is implemented by two institutions; Government and private institutions. The Government provides the responsibilities to the Ministry of MLEEWC and other Government units which are Regional offices, Districts offices, Shehia and community members, both are responsible in the prevention of child abuse, while a Ministry of MLEEWC is highly observable in terms of initiating all mechanisms that make the problems to be solved but this effort are insufficient when if this effort are insufficiency when effective implementation and monitoring mechanism of long term predictable finds are lacking . Apart from that the other implementers are Non-government institutions which are ZAFELA, FBOs, ZLSC and One -stop centre, their effort are highly presented in community of making sure the war against Violence and abuse is succeed. Furthermore, the religious institutions that guiding moral and norms with unique culture that exist in Zanzibar, plays a major roles on preventing child abuse and violence, Thus the religious leaders instructing their followers on the positive and protective traditions social religious values that guiding proper implementations on preventing child abuse and violence

Top on that, community members are most effective structure in caring, preventing and responding to child violence and abuse, since they are first controller, and witness among child violence cases, reporting, advising and take the official actions as their main responsibilities instead of solving the abuse cases at family level.

6.2.2 Identifications of the structure responsible for child abuse and violence

Government arranged its structure on Preventing child abuse and violence in Zanzibar, Thus different committees were established at National level, Districts level, Shehia levels and community levels, these committee are responsible for advise other National stakeholders to fight for preventions of violence against children, coordination of other

responsible Ministries, reviews the policy and other legal frame work that facilitate the actions of preventions of Child abuse problems in their respective institutions. Moreover, on the levels of implementations community take an initiative parts on reacting upon the protections of child abuse, their roles and responsibilities within community on the preventions of child abuse and violence are increasing seek to engage with traditional community structure with the aim to empower and protect children. Besides, currently norms and Zanzibar cultures based on Islamic faith point of you; Government and other stakeholders who are dependable on prevention of child abuse and violence has to recognize the extensive contributions as one among the most level actor on protecting children life.

6.2.3 Identifications of scale responsible to each identified structure

Numerous efforts have been undertaken by Government and social partners to build a proactive environment for children. These efforts are reflected in the several legislations, policies and programs undertaken. Nonetheless, gaps remain in the effective implementations of laws and policy in practice in Zanzibar particularly in Urban West Region in Unguja Island. Though Government and Non- government institutions seemed to be very active and highly responsible on creating different measures to insure the problem is solved. Thus, coordination with religious leaders at all levels is highly motivated, since they can act in response on the strategies, policies and plans set by the government. Furthermore, the contributions that made by community members, Governments institutions and Non Government institutions needs to supports by giving them an updates repots and plans enacted by the Government as they highly contributor on the protection of children life, the continuously cooperation are appreciated as the key agents in addressing child violence and abuse cases.

6.3 Recommendations

From the study findings, discussions and conclusions the researcher proposes the following recommendations of the study.

6.3.1 Implementations of Child policy

For effective implementations, the Government has to create an enabling environment as one of the critical requirement for protecting children. Such environment consists of legislation, policies and organisational structures that put children in safe position. Furthermore, the Ministry has to design and implement strategies for interventions by engaging the community effectively to prevent and respond to VAC and to support any operations of the Government and other donors.

The Government has to invest much budget on programmes for preventing child abuse, since the budget will ensure availability of necessary and adequate facilities and all required equipment. In additions Government has to ensure presence of sufficient, suitable and qualified staff with the ability of implementing the Strategic plan of the MLEEWC 2018-2023.

Therefore, the Revolution Government of Zanzibar, Donors and NGOs have to grant adequate funds on the proper implementation on prevention of children against violence in Zanzibar.

UNICEF in collaboration with other stakeholders should provide a guideline, including child protection indicators and targets to inform the development of MLEEWC, on this RGoZ has to involve the stakeholders in and outside since they provide financial support to the Government and improved social and protection schemes.

While the effectiveness is needed, the Ministries responsible have to increase the number Social Welfare, Women and children officers and officials both at Ministry , Regional, Districts and Shehia levels, to play the critical role in reaching family members and children in the preventions and responding to VAC.

Furthermore, there should be a formal and non – formal education focusing on preventions of VAC, especially when linked with the community coupled with mobilizing and awareness arising. Thus, there should be clear information that will convince children and the community to attend in the training sessions.

Regarding the issue of bail, this should be discussed in the manner that for child abuse cases no bail has to be given any more to culprits accused of child abuse.

Moreover, Community members and Religious leaders should have an adequate knowledge on what Government is doing in relation to preventions of child abuse and violence. In addition they should know the Governments plans, the budget and the strategies that are going to be taken during implementations, it is proposed that the roles of the community should be clearly provided and disseminated to the community members. Training and awareness programs should provided to the residents so that all people of different ages and genders participated in the war against child abuse and violence. Thus, they have to report the cases to the officials immediately once the event happens and should not be dealt with privately within the community. They shouldn't fear retribution and social cultural norm and they have to avoid 'Muhali' even if the abuser is the one among family members; this will eradicate the violence against children.

6.3.2 Identifications the structure responsible for preventing child abuse and violence

The established committee at levels identified in the study which are Ministry responsible for children, Regional, Districts, Shehia levels and community members, they should create a broader coordination with other stake holders, namely, Other Governments institutions such as, Local government, Ministry responsible for legal affairs, Ministry of Educations and vocational training In Zanzibar, Police officer , Lawyers, Doctors, and among all stakeholders is the only way to ensure the safety of survivors of violence. All actors and agencies (both formal and non-formal) are required to enforce common guiding principles in responding to violence against children. Non-government institution such as, Religious institutions, Civil Society Organizations and Faith-based Organizations have a critical role to play in both for the effective implementation and coordination of the implementations of child policy on preventing child abuse and violence. These agencies working in addressing violence against children should be invited to participate in the relevant Committee meetings and should

also be expected to provide an advice to the Ministry responsible for Women and Children on their respective activities.

Furthermore, Government has to facilitate an effective data and Information management that will feed all members who are frontline on fighting violence against children by establishing data base that will facilitate the availability of past events relating to Child abuse cases. Thus a comprehensive data and information management systems on violence against children developed and operationalized will to ensure the effective monitoring of progress, reliable, consistent and trends in the implementation child policy to address violence against children.

6.3.3 Identifications of scale responsible to each identified structure

Each structure has to perform duties accordingly and effectively in preventing child abuse and violence. The Revolution Government of Zanzibar together with donors such as UNICEF and Save the Children, in collaboration with other development partners, periodically have to work to help child protection building capacity in the Ministry and other functional level.

The researcher recommend that, those who are responsible for law enforcement such as Police and Courts should be able to make an effective investigation and prove beyond all reasonable doubts and carefully when dealing with child abuse cases concerning raping, defiling and sodomizing children so that the public can have confidence on them and the Government in general.

Not only that but also, NGOs have to increase their monetary and psychological assistance as their contribution which further helps the victims in fighting the cases and get the justices done and also to help the government to prevent VAC and help the poor victims in monetary as well as psychologically in terms of providing guidance and counseling services which is not possible for police officer to do and it highly beneficial for the victims.

6.4 Policy Implications

This study shows that there is need to review policy and legislations and strategies that will protect the life of Children in Zanzibar if there are any gaps. Therefore, the Government has to rectify those gaps, so that that the implementation can be more effective and even entail involvement of other stakeholders within the country and other parts of the world.

6.5 Areas for further study

The study focused on Child Policy implementation on prevention of child abuse and violence at the Ministry level responsible for child protection; hence, other studies can extend the research to other Ministries like Ministry responsible for legal affairs and the entire Government to find the proper way of implementing the program for preventing of child abuse and violence in Zanzibar. Thus, more research has to be undertaken on other government and private sectors for Zanzibar and Tanzania in general, so as to establish the magnitude of the problem of child abuse and violence and come up with concrete reasons as to why abuse cases are not minimized in Zanzibar and other part of World.

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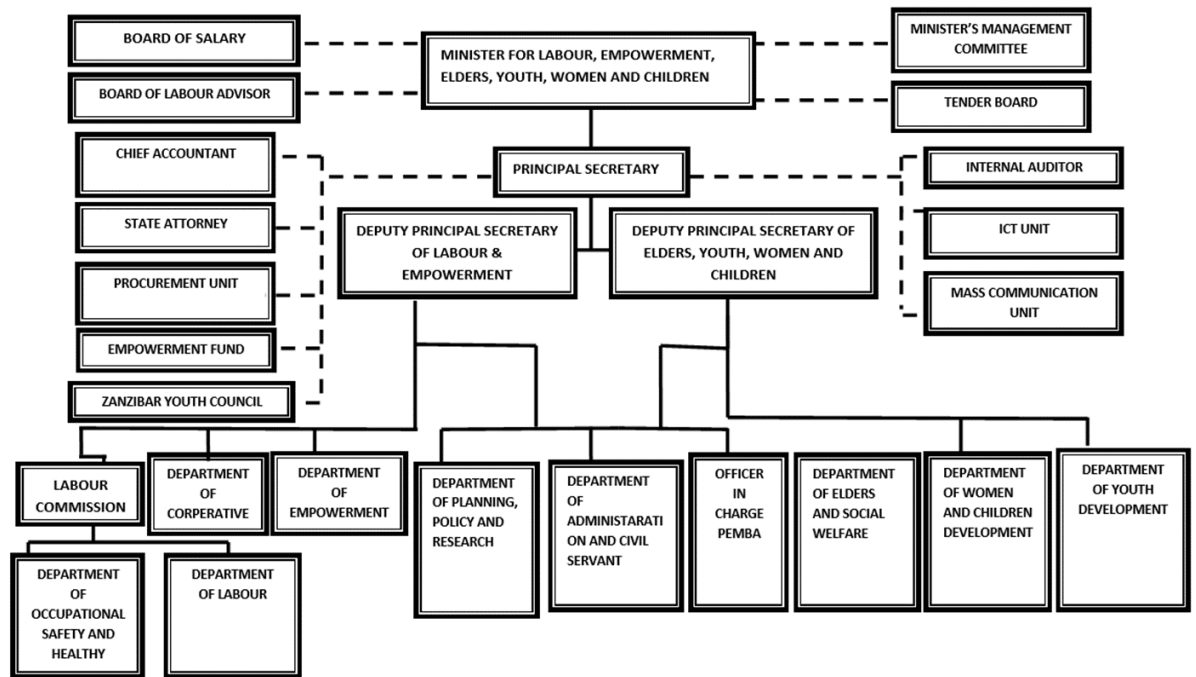
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APPENDICES

APPENDIX I

Organisation structure of the Ministry Of Labour, Empowerment, Elders, Women and Children. (MLEEWC)



Source: MLEEWC, 2019

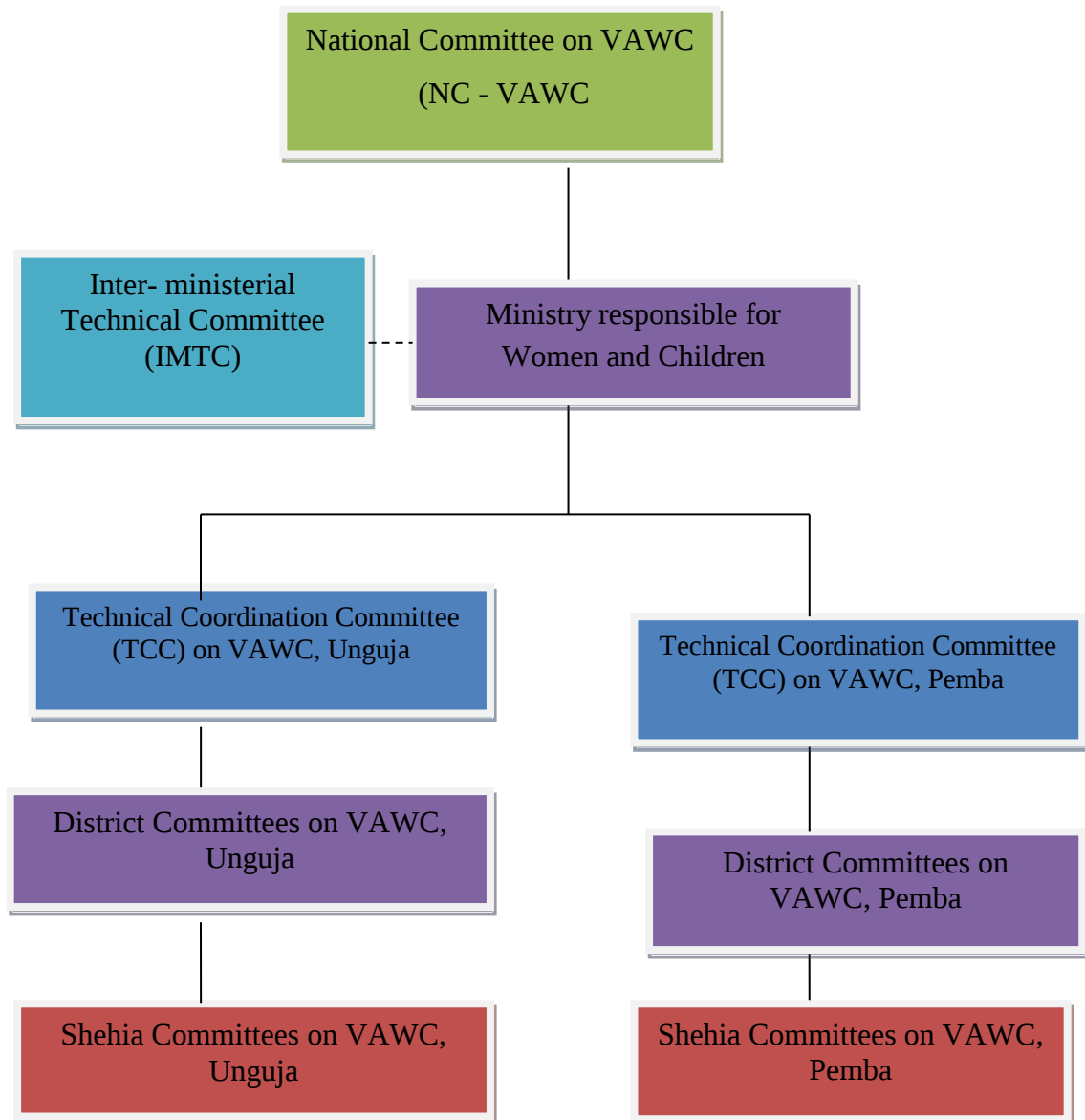
APPENDIX II

Tomondo Shehia in Zanzibar.

Tomondo Shehia is one among the twenty- nine Shehias (wards), located at Zanzibar Urban West Region on the Island of Unguja, in the area of Zanzibar West Districts 'B'.

Tomondo Shehia is delimited with Mbuyu Mnene shehia nearly to the Abeid Amani Karume International Airports of Zanzibar. This Shehia was recognized since 1998. This Shehia currently is headed by Mr Mohammed Omar Said (63). He is the Sheha of Tomondo Shehia According to the 2012, National census, the population of the Tomondo was 23,254.

Coordination structures of the Child prevention against abuse



Source. Field data 2019

APPENDIX IV

Structured interviews questions

S/N	INFORMATION	ANSWER
1	Sex	
2	Educational level	
3	Area of specialization (Profession)	
4	Working position	
5	Length of service (year)	

1. What do you understand meaning of child abuse?
2. Which types of sexual abuse do you know that they are present in your area?
3. How do you cooperate with other agencies on the issue of child protection?
4. How many times it happen the cases of child abuse are reported per year?
5. What are the guidelines that have been prepared by the government in fighting against child abuse?
6. How do the guidelines mentioned in item (5) work or applied to ensure the problem is abandon

.....
?

What kind of sanctions that are proposed in the current guidelines?

- a)
- b)
- c)
- d)

7. What challenges do you encounter while you performing those duties concerning protection of child abuse?
8. Do you think financial / budget that proposed by Government is adequate to protect the actions of child abuse?

9. Do you think Laws, Policy and other legal framework are adequate to accomplish the required solution of child abuse in Zanzibar?
10. What is your advice for the Ministry that will ensure the problem of child abuse are reached into an end?

Thank You for Cooperation

Sample of interview guiding questions

Gender.....
Education level.....
Area of specialization.....
Length of services.....
Working position.....

1. What do you understand by the term child abuse protection?
2. What do you understand about sexual child abuse? Do you know there types?
3. How are you handling those case once are reported?
4. How many times it happen the cases of child abuse are reported per year?
5. Tell me more the contribution of this organisation on the side of child abuse protection?
6. How does the Ministry involve this organisation on supporting child abuse protection?
7. Are you satisfy with the cooperation that shown from Headquarter?
8. Do you think Laws, Policy and other legal framework are adequate to accomplish the required solution of child abuse in Zanzibar?
9. Do you think financial / budget that proposed by Government is adequate to protect the actions of child abuse?
10. What is your suggestion you offering to the Government to insure the effort made are led into intended objectives?
11. Is there any challenges that you experience in your y forward of eradicating problem of child abuse?

Thank You for Your Cooperation

Interviews guide for Head of Shehia, villagers, Regional commissioner and District commissioner,

1. Do you have any idea about protection of child abuse?
2. On your views how does the Government ensure the rights of children are protected in the community?
3. Do you know any Institution responsible for child abuse protection? Can mention them?
4. Which kind of sexual abuse that happened in this village District or Region?
5. Where do you report the cases once it happen the child is raped or neglect?
6. Do you ever get education or Training concerned child abuse from the Ministry?
7. How many times do you get training for a year?
8. What are the initiatives you are making for the government that help on protection of child abuse?
9. Are there any challenges that encounter while you report any cases about sexual abuse in any institution
10. Can you advice the Government what to do in order to help them on prevention of child abuse?

Thank you for cooperation.

APPENDIX V

Documentary review data sheet

S/N	Title / Topic Of Documents Reviews	Content Of Report	Nam Of Author	Nature Of Document Reviews	Date
1	Strategic Plan from MLEEWC 2018-2023	Zanzibar Ministry has established a canceling unit where by neglect and sexual abuse cases can send their cases. In relation to sexual abuse cases in Zanzibar, The canceling unit in collaboration with the department Social Welfare. Police and medical expert, responsible for developing strategies for combating maltreatments.	MLEEWC 2018-2023	Article	27/9/2018
2	Zanzibar Article (4) children Act 2011	Children need cares for protection from ill- treatment including physical abuse, sexual abuse and all form of ill-treatment to child welfare.	RGO 2011	Government Document	2/12/2018
3	National Child Development Policy (2010)	Children need to be protected before and after born , they need protection, and security in all form of abuse especially opened one, child need protection on against genital Mutilation, sodomy and other sexual harassment.	URT-Ministry Of Community Development, Gender And Children	Government Document	6/12/2018
4	Child abuse in Middle East and North Africa	Community involvement and Islamic rule of law is the most pillars for child protection in Syria and other parts of Middle East and Eastern Africa		Earlier Study	23/01/2019
5	Review of Laws and Policies related to Gender based violence of Tanzania	The Procedures which allows all cases involving mistreated or sexual abuse child to be heard in camera	Tawla-2014	Article	3/01/2019
6	National Planning of Action in Zanzibar. Swahili version 2017-2023	RGoZ, recognize that having a solution about child protection against abuse is very crucial. NPA, aiming to building capacity on the planned programme for protection of children and proper services provision on	UN In Tanzania 2017-2022	Article	24/12/2018

		the side of fighting against poverty and violence in Zanzibar.			
7	Fighting Child Sexual Abuse in Zanzibar.	The Government initiative on child protection focused on creating a safe environment for young people whom they are protected from neglect, exploitation, abuse and violence in Zanzibar.	AM OMAR 2016	Africa journal Online	15/01/2019
8	UNICEF Report on Women and children in Tanzania	The main goal NPA aiming combating violence against women and children also to ensure equity between and main Tanzania and to propose the programme framework for action to be under taken by stakeholders to prevent violence against women.	Unicef 2013	Article	02/01/2019
9	Easy –meet- Multiculturalism, (2014). Islam and Child Sex Slavery	The Qur'an instruct Muslim men to make women and girls cover up and those women who are not covered are liable also Qur'an instructions Any women who commits sexual intercourse outside the limits permitted to be killed	Islamic Cultural Background	Artcticle	29/01/2019