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**Experience of Collaboration between
Advocacy NGO's and Government
Social Welfare Officers in Preventing
Children from Sexual, Emotional and
Physical abuse in Arusha City,
Tanzania**

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Abstract

It is estimated that 86% of children aged 2 to 14 are subjected to sexual, emotional and physical abuse globally. Regardless of the vulnerable situations, which expose children to the risk of being harmed, it is very possible to prevent children from harm by having commitments and deliberate efforts by different actors such as families (including kin), communities, states, NGOs, international organizations, or other stakeholders concerned with the best interests of children.

The purpose of this thesis was to explore experiences of collaboration between Advocacy Non Governmental Organizations and Government Social Welfare Officers in preventing children from sexual, emotional and physical abuse in Arusha, Tanzania. The thesis is a fieldwork study employing in-depth interviews as method of data collection. Secondary data was also used in this study. The study included three government social welfare officers and three representatives from advocacy non-governmental organizations.

The study findings indicated that collaboration between advocacy NGOs and government social welfare officers exists. Furthermore, the study also disclosed opportunities and challenges of collaboration between advocacy NGOs and government social welfare officers

Apart from getting their experience of protecting children from harm, the sample was able to demonstrate nature and experience of collaboration between Arusha City Social Welfare Officers and Advocacy NGOs working in the child sector in Arusha.

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Abbreviations

ACRWC – African Charter on Rights and Welfare of the Child

CCR – Caucus for Children’s Rights

CRC – Convention on the Rights of the Child

IPG – Implementing Partners Group

NAS – National Social Workers

NESCH – The Norwegian National Research Ethics Committee

NGO – Non-Governmental Organizations

NSD - The Norwegian Social Science Data Services

OAU – Organization of African Unity

PPP – Public Private Partnership

SMS – Short Message System

SWO – Social Welfare Officer

UN- United Nations

UNCRC – United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child

UNICEF – United Nations International Children’s Emergency Fund

WHO – World Health Organization

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CHAPTER ONE

BACKGROUND

The Industrial Revolution of the 19th Century marked progress on demographic transition. It improved population health and brought a decline in mortality rates (Blue and Espenshade 2011), especially infant mortality. Decline of mortality rate and health improvement began in Europe. During the Industrial Revolution child survival improved and life expectancy at birth went upwards (Livi-Bacci 2007). Unlike Europe where decline in fertility followed a few decades after the decline of mortality (Lee 2003), most of Sub-Saharan Africa had fertility levels well above those of replacement (Connelly 2008).

In Tanzania half of its population is below the age of 18 (Tanzania National Bureau of Statistics 2012). Child statistics of Tanzania resonate with the third stage of demographic transition stipulated by Blue and Espenshade (2011). Blue and Espenshade (2011) argue that the third stage of demographic transition is characterized by falling birth and death rates, but with birth rates greatly exceeding death rates, so that fertility is substantially above replacement.

Apart from the decline of mortality rates and improvement of child survival rates globally (Livi-Bacci 2007), there is growing evidence indicating that large proportions of children around the world are experiencing physical, sexual and emotional abuse every year (UNICEF and Together for Girls 2014). Over the years National Government, other United Nations Agencies, the United States Government and various private sector actors, have mobilized and sustained a global movement to end violence against children (UNICEF and Together for Girls 2014).

The global movement to end child abuse can be traced back from the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948 (Patrick 2011). Later in 1978, Poland as United Nations Member state planned the activities that would take place during the International Year of The Child 1979 (Alston and Tobin 2005). Through International Year of The Child, other United Nations Member States started negotiating child rights until 1989, where The Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) was

established and entered into force in 1990 (Chirwa 2002). All United Nations Member states are signatories of the Convention of the Rights of the Child, except Somalia and the United States of America.

In the 1990s the Organization of Africa Unity (OAU) deliberated decided that a supplementary instrument was required, in order to guarantee the implementation of the CRC in African countries (Chirwa 2002). The African Charter on Rights and Welfare of the Child (ACRWC) was tailored specifically in consideration of the local situation, which include the socio-economic conditions of African countries, occurrence of armed conflict and displacement of population (Lloyd 2002). Additionally, the Organization of Africa Unity (OAU) established The African Charter on Rights and Welfare of the Child (ACRWC) due to the fact that, African countries were underrepresented during the drafting of the Convention on the Rights of the Child where only Algeria, Morocco and Egypt participated (Lloyd 2002).

Over the years, Tanzania has adhered to the global and regional call for protecting children by ratifying several international and regional instruments including the following;

- The Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) without reservation (1991)
- The African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (2003)
- Agreed to the optional protocol to the CRC on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography (2003)

Furthermore, international and regional treaties have specifically been adopted into domestic legislation of Tanzania through the establishment of the Law of Child Act of 2009.

Though Tanzania adhered to different instruments that intend to promote the best interests of the child as the primary consideration, the level of child abuse in Tanzania is shocking. High numbers of Tanzanian children suffer from abuse and exploitation including abandonment, physical abuse, corporal punishment, sexual and gender based violence, both within and outside family environments (Ministry of Health and Social Welfare 2012). A large-scale survey on violence against children in 2009 revealed that the rates of physical violence are extremely high, with almost three quarters (72% of girls and 71% of boys) being punched, whipped, kicked or threatened with a weapon by a family member, an authority figure or an intimate partner during their childhood (UNICEF 2011).

Child abuse has serious implications for the country's future development since abuse can negatively affect every aspect of a child's development, and these negative effects often carry over into adulthood (Agosta , et al. 2012). Physical abuse may impair brain development and poor physical health. Psychological abuse may cause depression, anger, eating disorders, and lower cognitive performance. Behavioural consequences may include criminal behaviour, illegal drug use, and abuse of others (including one's own children) (Agosta , et al. 2012).

Abuse impedes children's ability and therefore impedes active contributors towards the development of a nation. Since abuse make children less likely to be healthy, less likely to succeed in school, and more likely to engage in dangerous activities (Agosta , et al. 2012), Child abuse is a major block in achieving the Tanzania Development Vision of 2025, that focuses mainly on eradication of poverty, diseases and ignorance (United Republic of Tanzania 1995). Abused children are less likely to contribute towards the betterment of the country, and will also consume a great deal of that country's resources as society attempts to counteract the negative consequences of the abuse (Agosta , et al. 2012)

Given the above mentioned shortcomings, Tanzanian children risk situation is enhanced by having unsafe cities. According to UNICEF report(2009) on child friendly cities fact sheet, for a city to qualify in being child friendly, it should contain conducive environments for children by ensuring children's participation, have a child friendly legal framework, develop a citywide children's rights strategy, create a children's rights unit or have a coordinating mechanism, ensuring a child impact assessment and evaluation, have an appropriate children's budget, ensure a regular state of the city's children report, make children's rights known amongst adults and children and support independent advocacy for children.

PROBLEM STATEMENT

This study explores the experiences of collaboration between advocacy Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and Government social welfare Officers in preventing children from sexual, emotional and physical abuse. Collaboration between Advocacy NGOs and Government Social Welfare Officers fits in the umbrella of social capital creation for dealing with child matters. Social capital has

long been recognized as an essential element of building healthy communities (Pillai, Wei and Mal 2013). Improvement in social capital is smoothed by increases in trust within a growing number of relationships that characterize expanding social network (Lane and Henry 2004). Opportunities of growing trust relationship between Government Social Welfare Officers and Advocacy NGO's involves social participation in a wide variety of formal and informal settings that allow the transition from individual norms to shared norms as argued by Pillai, Wei and Mal (2013).

Violence against children is one of Tanzania's most pressing development challenges (Caucus for Children's Rights 2012) which needs collective action to be addressed. Exposure to and experiencing of abuse by children creates a chance for Government Social Welfare Officers and Advocacy NGOs to come together as key actors in addressing the issue.

The National Child Development Policy (2008) emphasizes on a child's right to nutrition, health, shelter, education, safety and the right not to be discriminated against. The policy stipulates the roles and responsibilities of community development workers and social workers in providing an enabling environment for effective implementation of various programmes for child protection (National Child Development Policy 2008)

The Law of the Child Act, approved by the Tanzanian Parliament in November 2009 built a conducive environment of protecting children's wellbeing in Tanzania. The law states, "*Local government authority shall have a duty to safeguard and promote the welfare of the child within its area of jurisdiction*" (Act No. 21. Of November 2009 on The law of Child Act page 47). Social welfare officers within local government authority were directly mentioned by the law as the key actor when it comes to the issues of children's welfare. The law further states that social welfare officers in support of police officers can investigate any premises where the child is kept.

Although the population in Tanzania is estimated to be 44.9 million, more than 50% being children (Tanzania National Bureau of Statistics 2012), it is estimated that, in Tanzania there is a total of 437 social welfare workers excluding those employed by NGOs (Ministry of Health and Social Welfare 2012). This situation present

significant shortage of social workers (Ministry of Health and Social Welfare 2012), who can assume the responsibility of protecting children from sexual, emotional and physical abuse across the country.

Because of the shortage of social workers from the government, NGO's have become key actors in the delivery of social welfare services in the country (Ministry of Health and Social Welfare 2012). NGO's in collaboration with local government have introduced several approaches that address the challenge of transforming individual behaviour. One of the interesting approaches is the 50% campaign introduced by Caucus for Children's rights (CCR). 50% Campaign calls on Tanzanians to give children at least 50% of their attention and to protect them from violence. The campaign is a unique effort reaching across civil society, the private sector and the government (Caucus for Children's Rights 2009).

The role of NGOs has significantly increased in the world. Although NGOs are often identified as powerless groups, they themselves have become powerful and influential, especially because of their sources of financial support, cooperation, and advocacy (Haque 2002). The turning point in the fortune of NGO's was the United Nations (UN) Earth Summit in Rio in 1992 where environmental pressure groups were directly involved in drawing up a treaty to control emission of the greenhouse gases (Bond 2012). For the first time NGO's were moved from the spectators gallery to the decision making table and that marked the considerable success in influencing UN High Commission for Human Rights (Bond 2012). It was estimated that the number of international non-government organizations increased from about 6,000 to more than 26,000 in 1990's (Bond 2012). Bond(2012) argues that several NGO's have stepped into roles that United Nations or National Government might once have been expected to fill.

In turn, the last few decades has seen an increase in the number of NGO's in the developing countries (Fafchamps and Trudy 2005). The succession of NGO's has been observed as the failure of Government development assistance either to generate growth or to reach the poor (Chenhall , Hall and Smit 2010). An increasing role of NGO's has been possible by traditional donors renewed interest in democratization and civil societies in developing world (Fafchamps and Trudy 2005) including Tanzania. Additionally, decline of trust in governments globally, motivated the initiation and expansion of NGO's as the mechanisms of pushing openness and

responsiveness (Bryce 2009)

The degree to which NGOs maintain a sphere of autonomy in relationships with government depends on government policy, control of finance, and settings of the terms of agreements (Haque 2002). However, research found that, there is unbalance relationships between governments and NGOs (Batley and Rose 2011). Tanzania has government policies for the provision of basic services including commitment of collaborating with NGOs.

The National policy on Non Government Organizations of 2001 and Non Government Organizations Act of 200 provide a ground for NGO's – Government collaboration in Tanzania. However, there is marked variation in the visibility of NGOs in national plans, with limited attention to the formal development of relationships with NGOs (Batley and Rose 2011) especially those operating in the child sector in Tanzania. This study focuses on experience of collaboration between advocacy NGO's and government SWO's in preventing children from sexual, emotional and physical abuse

RATIONALE FOR STUDY

During the course of my life I have experienced physical and emotional abuse at home, in the streets and at schools. In Tanzania, children experience physical, emotional and sexual abuse. Findings from the UNICEF report of 2011 on Violence Against Children revealed that almost 75% of children in Tanzania experienced physical abuse before age 18. Unlike the global movement to end corporal punishment, Tanzania has not yet abandoned corporal punishment in homes, schools, not sentenced to crime, as disciplinary measure and in alternative care setting (Pinheiro 2007). Kenya has managed to abandon corporal punishment in schools, as a sentenced to crime, as disciplinary measure and in alternative care setting but not in homes. Pinheiro(2007) further explains that global initiative to end corporal punishment has succeeded to be achieved by western countries through establishing laws prohibiting corporal punishment in homes. These countries including Norway in 1987, Denmark in 1975, Netherlands 2007, Greece in 2006, Portugal in 2007, Germany 2000 just to mention few.

Moreover, in the context of Tanzania, sexual abuse seems to be serious abuse, which communities can observe, and easily take action compared to physical and emotional

abuse. Sexual abuse to children below age 18 is regularly considered as rape. Rape is defined as sexual intercourse with a child below 18 years of age or with an adult who has not consented to the act (Darj, et al. not Mentioned). Rape can occur to both girls and boys and it can cause short and long-term consequences such as injuries to the genitalia, including bruises, bleeding or foul-smelling discharges, and acquisition of chronic diseases, such as STIs, HIV/AIDS and the inability to conceive (Ibid). The psychosocial effects of sexual abuse can affect children by performing poorly in school, and withdrawal from social interaction. Sexual abuse is considered to be common and condoned by communities (Darj, et al. not Mentioned). Sexual abuse requires response such as reporting the incident to the police or requires other complementary services such as health or legal aid, but that is not the case in Tanzania. Although children know who are the perpetrators and the locations where abuse occur. Only 52.3% Of girls and 31.4% of boys tell someone, while only 13% of girls and 3.7% of boys obtain service after sexual abuse (United Republic of Tanzania and Unicef 2011)

When I reviewed the literature, I discovered that there were several scholars who talked about child abuse and developmental initiatives including poverty reduction strategies. However I noticed a discrepancy between the development of material things (bridge, classes, roads) and people centred development. Since independence, Tanzania has been able to identify impediments towards sustainable development of the nation. Common impediments identified including donor dependency, defeatist mind-set, weak and low capacity for economic management and failure in good governance, as well as ineffective implementation syndrome (United Republic of Tanzania 1995).

Furthermore, literature on the situation of children in Tanzania comes from a problem-focused agenda that seeks change because Tanzania has yet to reach a number of aspirations articulated in the Millennium Development Goals (The United Republic of Tanzania 2006). Emphasis within research conducted by local and international civil society has been on promoting rights based approach that examines how Tanzania complies with the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC). The basic premise of research conducted thus far is that children face problems and that research should describe these problems to generate political will towards resolving them (McAlpine 2012).

And since abuse impedes children's ability and therefore impedes active contribution to the development of a nation, and since abuse makes children less likely to be healthy, less likely to succeed in school, and more likely to engage in dangerous activities (Agosta , et al. 2012), Child abuse can be a major block in achieving the Tanzania Development Vision of 2025. Tanzania Development Vision of 2025 mainly focuses in eradication of poverty, diseases and ignorance (United Republic of Tanzania 1995). For Tanzania to be able to circumvent this developmental block and be able to achieve sustainable development, it should ultimately invest in child protection, from prevention to rehabilitation.

In order to accurately understand prevention of children from sexual, emotional and physical abuse, it was important to select samples from Social Welfare Officers from Arusha City and advocacy NGO working in the child's sector in Arusha. Apart from getting their experience of preventing children from harm, the sample was able to demonstrate nature and experience of collaboration between city social welfare officers and advocacy NGOs working in child sector in Arusha. It was found to be practical and ethical to work with the sample selected, as it provided a reasonable approach, given the magnitude of child abuse prevailing in Arusha.

RESEARCH FOCUS

To explore experiences of collaboration between advocacy non-government organizations (Ngo's) and government social welfare officers in preventing children's sexual, emotional and physical abuse.

RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

- To explore the understanding of government social welfare officers and advocacy NGO's on child abuse, specifically on sexual, emotional and physical abuse.
- To explore Interventions which brings together social welfare and advocacy Non Government Organization (NGO's) in preventing children's sexual, emotional and physical abuse.
- To explore experiences of both social welfare officers and advocacy NGO's in working together towards preventing sexual, emotional and physical abuse of children

RESEARCH QUESTIONS

This study aim to explore experiences of collaboration between government social welfare officers and advocacy non government in the prevention of sexual, emotional and physical abuse of children in Arusha, Tanzania. The study will be guided by two research questions. The first question will specifically look at the experience of collaboration between government social welfare and advocacy non-government organizations including modalities of their collaboration and nature of the activities that are meant to prevent children from being sexually, emotionally and physically abused. In addition, the second question will explore mechanisms used by government social welfare officers and advocacy NGO's in preventing children from sexual, emotional and physical abuse. The research questions are:

1. What are the experiences of advocacy NGO's and Social Welfare Officers in working together to prevent children from sexual, emotional and physical abuse?
2. How Advocacy NGO's and social welfare officers organize, manage and coordinate activities that prevent children from sexual, emotional and physical abuse?

STRUCTURE OF THESIS

The thesis will be organized into six chapters. The Introduction chapter will explains contextual situation of children's wellbeing, legal and policy framework. Chapter two will further explain and discuss conceptual linkages, describe the Tanzania context, and expose the theoretical framework, which will guide the thesis. Afterwards, Chapter 3 will explain the methods employed to conduct the study. Chapter 4 will present the findings, while Chapter 5 will discuss findings in light of the concepts reviewed and the theoretical framework explained in Chapter 2. Finally, Chapter 6 will present the conclusion.

CHAPTER TWO

CONCEPTS

Collaboration

Collaboration generally refers to individuals or organisations working together to tackle problems and deliver outcomes that are not easily or effectively achieved by working alone (Keast and Mandell 2013). Organizations prefer collaboration because the synergies gathered by combining effort and expertise produce greater benefits than what will be achieved by individual effort. Levin (2012) sees collaboration as an integrative process that treats differences as the basis for deliberation in order to arrive at mutual understanding, a collective will, trust and sympathy as well as the implementation of shared preferences. Studies reveal that collaboration requires certain minimal condition to flourish such as strong financial competent and confident participants (Lane 2011). Lane (2011) Further argues that group roles that encourage open communication, decision making, role clarity, trust and community are important prerequisite for collaboration to be successful . Genuine collaboration fails to flourish under vertical structure.

Collaboration presents the aspect of interdependent relationships. Actors realise that to achieve outcomes they have to agree to radically alter the way they think, behave and operate (Keast and Mandell 2013). Collaboration is not about making adjustments at the periphery; it is about systems change and as such participants are involved in a high-risk, high-stakes and volatile environment that can produce results significantly different from those originally intended (Lane 2011). In this paper, collaborating will contemplate three strategies such as networking, coordinating, and cooperating between Government Social Welfare Officers and Advocacy NGO's operating in Arusha.

1. Networking

Defined as exchanging information for mutual benefit. Networking has always existed at various levels and with contrasting degree of the formality (Gibson , Hardy and Buckley 2014). Networking is thought to facilitate the development of personal and professional opportunities (Wolff and Moser 2009) and contribute to organizational functioning by supporting greater organizational communication and access to resource.

2. Coordinating

Defined as exchanging of information and modifying activities for mutual benefit to achieve a common purpose. Coordination requires more organizational involvement than networking as well as modification of activities (Lie 2010). Coordination simplifies implementation by creating friendly environment and saves as the barrier reduction to actors. Provision of same service by different organizations requires coordination (Yang 2015).

3. Cooperating

Defined as exchanging information, adjusting activities, and sharing resources for mutual benefit and to achieve a common purpose (Wolff and Moser 2009). Greater organization among key actors is fundamental for cooperation to materialize. Some time cooperation may require written agreements. Resources, which can be shared in cooperation, range from human, financial, and technical contributions, including knowledge, staffing, physical property, access to people and money (Lie 2010). Cooperation can never be possible without sufficient trust and access to each other (Lane 2011).

Prevention from sexual, emotional and physical abuse

Encompasses all measures taken to prevent violence against children – including commercial sexual exploitation, trafficking, child labour and harmful traditional practices, such as female genital mutilation/cutting and child marriage. WHO define violence against children as ‘all forms of physical and/or emotional ill-treatment, sexual abuse, neglect 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 (Chandran , Puvanachandra and Hyder 2010). Violence against children occurs across all cultures, ethnicities, and socioeconomic levels.

In Tanzania the survey on Violence Against Children in 2009 revealed that the rates of physical violence are extremely high with almost three quarters (72% of girls and 71% of boys) being punched, whipped, kicked or threatened with a weapon by a family member, an authority figure or an intimate partner during their childhood (UNICEF 2011). Globally some 80 – 100 million women have undergone female

genital mutilation and practice continues in more than 28 countries predominantly in Africa (Chandran , Puvanachandra and Hyder 2010. Preventive measures will change the situation of child abuse by reducing and ultimately controlling abuse against children.

Primary prevention strategies aim to avert abusive acts to children before they occur (Rubin , Lane and Stephen 2001). The trend overall suggests that comprehensive prevention strategies, high-quality clinical interventions, and holding those who harm children accountable for their actions have the capacity to keep children safe (Daro 2010). It is important to prevent child abuse (sexual, emotional and physical abuse) because it affects children's wellbeing. Exposure to violence and traumatic stress among children is common and has both short- and long-term effects on multiple health behaviors such as smoking, substance abuse, physical inactivity as well as health outcomes such as higher prevalence of heart, lung, and liver disease, diabetes, and depression (Brown, et al. 2009).

A child:

A child is recognized to be any body of age below age of 18. The definition of a child was derived from convention on the rights of the child of 1989, where all United Nations member states are signatories except Somalia and United State of America (Franklin 2001). Although the majority of African countries have ratified to the convention on the right of the child, major challenges confronting the promotion of children's rights in Africa still exists. One of the challenges is the lack of commitment by leaders of many African countries in taking seriously the concerns of children (Pillay 2014). Signing of the Children's Charter does not equate with the actions of some of these countries. Some states were unable to submit reports on the progress made in advancing children's rights (Pillay 2014). Poverty, rampant inequality, lack of resources, and cultural practices are prominent features affecting the implementation of child rights in African countries (Pillay 2014). It is expected that children's rights would not necessarily be placed high on the agenda of some African governments against competing priorities (Hodgkin and Newell 2007).

Advocacy:

Discussion around child rights is mostly done in absence of children themselves. The drafting of child rights convention is questionable as has been carried out in the total

absence of children (Olssen 1990). Children have never been involved in the whole process of drafting the convention on the rights of the child. This is in a way quite natural as children as a group do not have capacities required to take part in the governing process of society (Hodgkin and Newell 2007).

Advocacy comes in as the way of making representation of children issues. Advocacy organizations must have competence and power to fight for children's interests (Olssen 1990). Since children cannot easily take direct part in the standard procedures, they need spokes people and advocates to take care of their interests on their behalf. (Franklin 2001). The main issue in the advocacy of children's rights is to introduce procedures to assure that children's interests are taken into account when decisions are made and that the concepts of children's rights is intergrated into national and international legislation, public policies and long term planning (Franklin 2001).

Non-Government organizations (NGO's)

The term NGO encompasses range of organizations within civil society, from political action groups to sports clubs (Lekorwe and Mpabanga 2007). An NGO is an independent organization that is neither run by government nor driven by the profit motive like private sector businesses(Lewis and Kanji 2009). The implementation of service delivery by NGOs is important simply because many people in developing countries face a situation in which a wide range of vital basic services are unavailable or of poor quality. There has been a rapid growth in NGO service provision, as neoliberal development policies have emphasized a decreasing role for governments as direct service providers (Lewis and Kanji 2009).

Social Welfare Officers:

In Tanzania, social welfare officers include professional social workers, non – professional (PSWs) and all that work within Social Welfare Agencies/Institutions to offer support services such as child care workers in child care institutions for the welfare and well-being of those they serve (United Republic of Tanzania 2012). According to national social workers (NASW), the primary mission of the social worker is to enhance human wellbeing and help meet the basic needs of all people with particular attention to the needs and empowerment of vulnerable people, people who are oppressed and those living in poverty (Hepworth, et al. 2010).

The International Federation of Social Workers define the purpose of social work as including the promotion of social change and the empowerment as well as liberation of people to enhance wellbeing (Hepworth, et al. 2010). Children are one of the vulnerable groups in Tanzania, because almost 75% of children in Tanzania have experienced physical abuse before age 18 (UNICEF 2011), and therefore it requires social workers efforts to liberate children in Tanzania. This study will use the term social welfare officers limited to those with professional training and employed by government working at Arusha City Council.

THE TANZANIA CONTEXT

The United Republic of Tanzania is the largest country in East Africa, covering 940,000 square kilometres whereby 60,000 square kilometres consists of inland waters. Tanzania lies south of the Equator and shares borders with eight countries, which are Kenya, Uganda Rwanda, Burundi, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Zambia, Malawi and Mozambique. (United Republic of Tanzania 2011). Tanzania has undertaken five population and housing censuses since achieving independence in 1961. The first census, conducted in 1967, had a total population of 12.3 million whereas according to the 2012 census, the population has increased to 44.9 millions (United Republic of Tanzania 2015). Children (those who are below age 18) count as 23.5 million, which is more than 50% of the total population.

The population growth rate in Tanzania is high. High fertility rate and declining mortality levels are the reasons for the population growth. The life expectancy at birth has increase from 51 years in 2002 Census to 61.8 in 2012(National Bureau of Statistics 2015). At a regional, level, Arusha leads by having highest life expectancy rate at birth of 70.5 years. Although life expectancy at birth shows there is improvement in expected years of life at birth, infant mortality is still a challenge in Tanzania. According to the National Bureau of Statistics (2015), infant mortality rate is estimated to 46 deaths per 1000 live births. This means that nearly five in every 100 new borns die before reaching their first birthday. The under-five mortality rate was estimated to be 21 deaths per 1000 lives at birth respectively.

The rate of enrolment of children in schools has improved. Still some children have no access of their rights to schooling. In 2001, Tanzania implemented the Primary Education Development Program and eliminated public school fees in order to

increase access to primary education (Dennis and Stahley 2012). The Universal Primary Education Development Program requires all children aged 7-15 to be enrolled in schools. However Tanzania has not yet achieved Universal Primary Education (UPE). According to different figures, 15-20% of children still do not attend school in Tanzania (Dennis and Stahley 2012). The reasons for those children not being able to attend schools are, other costs associated with education, either direct household expenditures on books or uniforms, or opportunity costs of being in school or contextual factors such as school quality or labour market demand (Dennis and Stahley 2012). In spite of the increase of enrolment, learning outcome has not improved.

A survey conducted in 2011 by UWEZO (five year initiative that aims to improve competencies in literacy and numeracy among children aged 6-16 years old in Tanzania), revealed that 21 out of 100 children in standard seven in rural areas, were unable to read standard two texts. Findings further reveal that 19 out of 100 children who completed primary schools were not able to read and write (Sumra and Katabaro 2014).

Child abuse in Tanzania

All children have the right to be protected, from family to national level. Moreover, governments are responsible for implementing measures and structures to prevent and respond to cases of abuse, neglect and violence against children.

Therefore, Tanzania has ratified and complied with a number of international legal instruments, which seek to protect children from sexual, emotional and physical abuse. The major instrument is the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, which Tanzania ratified in 1991 (Childreach Tanzania 2015). The Convention has 54 articles that cover all aspects of a child's life including civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, that all children everywhere are entitled to.

Domestically, in 2009, Tanzania passed the Law of the Child Act, as the way of domesticating international instruments including the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child and provides a legal framework through which the rights of all children in Tanzania will be protected and realized.

Although the country shows the interest of protecting children, children in Tanzania

still suffer. High numbers of Tanzanian children suffer from abuse and exploitation including abandonment, physical abuse, corporal punishment, sexual and gender based violence both within and outside family environments (Ministry of Health and Social Welfare 2012). Survey on violence against children in 2009 revealed that the rates of physical violence are extremely high with almost three quarters (72% of girls and 71% of boys) being punched, whipped, kicked or threatened with a weapon by a family member, an authority figure or an intimate partner during their childhood (UNICEF 2011). Child abuse refers to child maltreatment. Child abuse includes all forms of physical, emotional, sexual abuse, neglect and exploitation that results in actual or potential harm to a child's health, development or dignity (Childreach Tanzania 2015).

Child abuse has long and short-term effects. Child abuse has serious implications for the country's future development since abuse can negatively affect every aspect of a child's development, and these negative effects often carry over into adulthood (Agosta , et al. 2012). Physical abuse may impair brain development and poor physical health. Psychological abuse may cause depression, anger, eating disorders, and lower cognitive performance. Behavioural consequences may include criminal behaviour, illegal drug use, and abuse of others (including one's own children) (Agosta , et al. 2012).

Adult abusing Children

While it was expected that the adults especially the ones that they trusted mostly must protect children, situation is very different. Survey conducted by UNICEF (2011) revealed that almost 60% of both females and males experienced physical violence from adult relatives. Additionally, more than one-half of children experienced physical violence from teachers. It is shocking to find out that authority figures are involved in abusing children.

Tanzania is among African countries, which have not yet abandoned, the use of corporal punishment in homes and schools (Pinheiro 2007). Physical punishment is considered as the method of disciplining children (Akmatov 2010). A considerably higher percentage of parents in African countries compared to transitional countries, believed that physical punishment (corporal punishment, kicking, pushing etc.) should be used as a method of child rearing. The majority of females and males 13 to 24 years of age who reported physical violence prior to age 18, experienced this violence

from their fathers and mothers (Akmatov 2010). Likely wise, 8 out of 10 female and more than 6 out of 10 males who reported emotional abuse prior to age 18 mentioned their relative as perpetrators (Akmatov 2010).

Almost one-half of females who had experienced sexual violence prior to age 18 indicated that at least one of their experiences of sexual violence took place at someone's home (UNICEF 2011). Given that children cannot afford to build or rent a house, we should consider the perpetrators as an adult who can rent or build house. Moreover, female sexual abuse is reported to occur when children travel to or from school and 15% reported that at least one incident occurred at school (UNICEF 2011).

Given such level of abuse among children, health-seeking behavior is still problematic. Almost one-half of all 13 to 24 year old females and 2 out of every 3 males who experienced sexual abuse prior age 18, did not report to anyone about their abuse (UNICEF 2011). Little more than 1 in 5 females and 1 in 10 males who experienced sexual violence prior to age 18, sought services, while 1 out of 8 females and less than 1 out of 20 males actually received services (UNICEF 2011).

Abuse among children themselves

Because of the level of child abuse existing in Tanzania community, abuse has been normalized even to children themselves. Approximately 3 in 5 females and 1 in 2 males between the ages of 13 and 24 believed that it was appropriate for a husband to beat his wife under certain circumstances if she either goes out without telling him, neglects the children, argues with him, refuses to have sex with him, or burns the food (UNICEF 2011). From seeing father punishing a wife, children develop a mindset of seeing abuse as the solution to problems.

A study conducted by Caucus for Children's Rights in Unga limited –Arusha (2015) revealed that children acknowledged that they physically, emotionally, or mentally harm other children. They do this by stealing from one another, verbally harassing each other, and physically harming each other (McAlpine, McCandless and Moledina 2015). Children admitted doing these things to children whom they called their friends. Other children cited examples of siblings abusing one another, especially in situations in which older children were the caretakers of younger children or when children are living on the street (McAlpine, McCandless and Moledina 2015).

Formal child protection

The Law of the Child presents great opportunity and incentive to engage seriously with child protection in Tanzania. The law offers a legal framework that criminalizes the abuse and neglect of children (Mcalpine 2009). In spite of the significant steps, which have been taken to improve legal framework for the protection of the children's rights in Tanzania, the majority of children are still vulnerable to abuse (UNICEF 2011). For Tanzania to have a formal and acknowledged protection mechanism, a comprehensive child protection system should be in a place. Child protection is a process. The process of protecting individual children identified as either suffering, or likely to suffer significant harm as a result of abuse or neglect (Creamer , et al. 2011). Institutions responsible in protecting children should demonstrate that from their actions and attitude. However the situation is different in Tanzania, where by the very institutions and individuals that are supposed to protect children such as teachers; police and relatives are cited as the perpetrators of abuse (UNICEF 2011).

Tanzania is committed to ensuring that the rights of children are respected and protected. Nevertheless the challenge remains in the use and translation of laws, and policies effectively delivering equitable and lasting results for children. Police stations are not child friendly places and as a result put off children from reporting cases of abuse (UNICEF 2011). Cases that are prosecuted are subjected to long delays. The reasons cited for the delays in processing cases included a lack of Magistrates, delays in carrying out investigations, lack of transport, problems ensuring witnesses and co-accused persons attend, and missing of files (Anderson 2012). Delaying of justice to children violates the best interest of the child as it stipulated by the law that it should be primary concern in all children matters.

Nevertheless, The country has only one juvenile court. Having only one juvenile court forces majority of children's cases to be heard in adult courts. The Juvenile Court is only located in Dar es Salaam and it only sits from 7am – 9am, two days a week, and there is only one Resident Magistrate who sits on the Court (Anderson 2012). In 2011 it was estimated that over 1400 children were held in adult prisons, 75 per cent of who were awaiting trial. Few alternatives exist to detention and the alternatives that are available are not rehabilitative (Anderson 2012). Tanzania retains caning as a punishment known as “stroking”(Pinheiro 2007). Children who are arrested or detained are vulnerable to violence and abuse from law enforcement officials and from fellow detainees.

Although the Law of the Child Act of 2009 mention social welfare officers as the official to deal with children issues such as advice and counselling of children and families, apply to the court to discharge or vary the order if necessary and take necessary step to make sure that children are not subjected to harm (The United Republic of Tanzania 2009), the country lacks adequate number of social welfare officers to properly carry out duties for protecting children. It is estimated that, in Tanzania there is a total of 437 social welfare workers, excluding those employed by NGOs (Ministry of Health and Social Welfare 2012).

Law of the Child Act of 2009

The Law of the Child Act approved by the Tanzanian Parliament in November 2009 enshrines fundamental rights of children and lays the foundation for a child protection system that will oblige a range of bodies to prevent and respond to violence, abuse and exploitation of children. The best information cherished in the law of the Child Act of 2009 is, including the best interests of the child, freedom from discrimination, right to an identity, right to participate, right to safety and security (The United Republic of Tanzania 2009).

The law of the child act comes in to supplement and as the further reflection of the international instruments, especially Convention of the Rights of the Child in local context. Article 19 of the convention on the rights of the child state that “governments should ensure that children are properly cared for and protect them from violence, abuse and neglect by their parents, or anyone else who looks after them” (United Nations 1989).

Although the Law of the Child Act of 2009 exists as an updated legal version, there are still some local laws conflicting with the Law of the child Act. Among famous Act that infringes child rights are Removal of Undesirable Persons Act of 1944 and marriage Act of 1971. Township ordinance (Removal of Undesirable Persons) Act allows government authority to remove people who are considered undesirable in town. Among victims of the law are children, especially street children, who end up in frequent round ups in big towns during special public events. Critically, the judges argued that it was in the public interest to protect cities and municipalities from undesirable, destitute and idle persons (Mcalpine 2009). The arbitrary arrest, detention and imprisonment of street children is considered to be a "safe and clean" cities issue (ibid)

Likely wise, the law of Marriage Act conflicts with the law of the Child Act. The marriage Act of 1971 of Tanzania defines the minimum age of marriage as 18 for males and 15 for females. The law further explains that at age 15, the girls will be old enough to know how to take care of their children and look after their homes properly (United Republic of Tanzania 1986). This is contrary to the Law of the Child Act of 2009. The law of the child Act of 2009 states that all children have a right to live free from any discrimination on the grounds of gender, race, age, religion, disability, health status, custom, ethnic origin, rural or urban background, birth, socioeconomic status, being a refugee or of other status (The United Republic of Tanzania 2009). The law defines a child as anybody below age 18.

Advocacy NGO's on Child Protection: The case from Caucus for Children's Rights (CCR)

Understanding that more than 50% of a population in Tanzania are children, CCR started a campaign called 50% campaign. CCR is non-government organization that aims at the creation of the culture of action, attention and accountability to children by first protecting children (Caucus for Children's Rights 2013). CCR is committed to create and mobilize a critical mass of people, who discuss, confront and take actions to protect children. CCR want to serve as a bridge and information source so that the authorities who have resources are informed about both the concerns of people who are activating around protecting children, and by CCR's science and thought leadership (Caucus for Children's Rights 2013)

CCR introduced 50% campaign to inspire positive attitude toward children and build consciousness about the effects of child abuse. The 50% Campaign calls on Tanzanians to give children at least 50% of their attention and to protect them from violence. The campaign is a first-time effort, which goes across civil society, the private sector and the government (Mcalpine 2009). The campaign is sparking national awareness that Tanzania's future depends on the treatment of its children today (Ibid). For CCR, 2009 was the early inception phase of child protection initiative where CCR started to seek buy-in from statutory, civil society and corporate agencies to the idea of developing coherent and systematic child protection system in Arusha (Mcalpine 2009). 50% campaign has engaged with adults and children across Tanzania through face-to-face, media driven, and SMS technologies throughout 2011 and 2012. In total, 50% reached over 93,000 people through invisible and forum

theatre performances and 1.75 million viewers of its radio and television show, TukoTayari (We are Ready). Of these people, over 18,000 sent CCR SMS messages in 2012 telling us of the action they had taken to protect children (McAlpine and Bunten-Wren 2013)

CCR went further by assessing the situation of children in conflict and contact with the law and the current mechanisms by which a child can obtain redress and support (Mcalpine 2009). Since in Tanzania there is no existing and functional child protection system, CCR conducted research from across the world to find out more about the design of child protection systems used elsewhere in the world and to identify good practices in terms of public and private partnerships (Mcalpine 2009).

SOCIAL SOLIDARITY

This study employed social solidarity as a theoretical framework to guide the research. Social solidarity is important in many areas of our lives. Social solidarity can be defined as forms of reciprocity and collective responsibility among group members that allow taking care of the more vulnerable members of the group (Likki and Staerkle 2014). Solidarity can also be referred to as the union or fellowship arising from common responsibilities and interests between members of a group, class nation etc. or feeling of community with others (Fitzpatrick, Tonny, and et all. 2006). There is certainly no shortage of current interest in social solidarity (Crow 2002). Solidarity usually implies a feeling of loyalty and preparedness to share resources with the members of the group.

The concept of social solidarity has come to be associated first and foremost with Durkheim's writings on "Division of labor"(Barnes 1966). Social solidarity involves a concordance of attitude and behavior between the interacting parties such that the parties are mutually helpful in attaining objectives. Social solidarity interaction is characterized by attributes such as mutual help, harmony, love, peace and constructive creativity (Likki and Staerkle 2014).

The theory of social solidarity could be used to understand and analyse concepts such as collaboration, social welfare officers, advocacy, Ngo's, among many others. Social solidarity will give an insight of the nature of collaboration between government social welfare officers and advocacy NGO's working in child sector in Arusha.

To be consistent with social solidarity, it needs to be formulated in regard to potential universal application. It is thus limited to interaction directed towards ends that are not in violation of goods or human basic rights in social, economic and political

sphere (Widegren 1997). The essence of social solidarity is justice in interaction and in intergroup relations in which all parties receive their rights. Social solidarity can be identified with the level, amount or intensity of group members' contributions towards the achievement of collective goal (Widegren 1997). Social solidarity is positive and it focuses on intergroup relationships.

Although the notion of social solidarity seems to lie at the heart of social relations, the essence of the "living-together" (Boni 2014), when social solidarity is reflected from Afrocentric point of views, numbers of challenges are emerging. Considering social solidarity as altruistic behaviours in the Africa Context is to ignore social shifts currently taking place in Africa especially the changes occurring between the cities and the rural regions, as well as the effect of globalization (Räsänen, Hawdon and Att 2014).

However, Africa appears to be the continent in which the practice of solidarity among family members is the norm, even if individuals are confronted with all manners of risks from a very young age where they cannot take responsibility for themselves (Boni 2014).

Solidarity is interesting in this study because is about how people strive to come and work together for the common goods. For social solidarity to happen, it has to be created (van der Veen, Yerkes and Achterbe 2012). There is nothing natural or automatic about people's ability to achieve and maintain solidarity in their social relationships. This tendency exists in all societies and culture of any size (van der Veen, Yerkes and Achterbe 2012). For social welfare officers and advocacy NGO's to be in sold social solidarity, social solidarity has to be created and recreated based on a dynamics of the needs of the same group.

Social solidarity tackles social exclusion because children especially those exposed to vulnerable situations are excluded from accessing better services. Therefore for the parties to adequately and effectively address the needs of children including protecting them from sexual, emotional and physical abuse, they should join the social movement, which has developed the interest of working in collaboration (Clammer 2011). Social solidarity in contemporary social relations has been accompanied by renewed engagement. Analysis of risks society suggest that it is possible to determine in contemporary society a fundamental shift from solidarity of need to solidarity, motivated by anxiety (van der Veen, Yerkes and Achterbe 2012).

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter presents research design, study site selection and selection of participants. The chapter includes the description on the selection of the literature relating to the theme of the study. Besides, the chapter elaborate data collection, data analysis, validity of the study and study limitations. Finally, the chapter explains ethical consideration applied in this study.

Selection and access to the literature

For framing my study within a particular context of research relating to the domain of collaboration between advocacy NGO's and Social welfare officers (SWO) in Tanzania, I systematically reviewed various documents. Literatures were mainly focused on interventions employed by different actors in addressing pressing children issues especially sexual, emotional and physical abuse. The first stage of the process involved the identification of the policy documents, research reports and papers, which were broadly concerned with child rights generally, and specifically on child abuse and interventions in Tanzania and East Africa. The process also involved the identification of appropriate electronic database and websites. Potential relevant papers and reports were identified using these source and prior knowledge supplementing the process. The following databases were searched: Google general, Google scholars and Oslo and Arkeshus University College online library (Bibsys) for relevant research articles.

The websites of relevant organizations such as the Tanzania Ministry of Community development gender, Arusha City, Ministry of health, Tanzania National Bureau of Statistics, UNICEF, websites of Civil Society Organizations such as, Children, Caucus for Children's Rights, Save the Children were searched for relevant reports, studies and policies document. References of further lists of main studies were also used to check for more relevant texts. The English language was used during the searching. Keywords and phrases were derived from the research question.

The main keywords used were: Child rights, Advocacy, Child abuse, Child protection in Tanzania, role of social workers in the child sector and role of NGO's in protecting children. The search generated a considerable amount of hints from published and grey data, which include journal articles, Internet reports and unpublished documents.

Research Design

This study used qualitative approach, which is descriptive in nature. The study intends

to draw meaning and process rather than quantifiable phenomena (Chambliss and Schutt 2010) from social welfare officers and advocacy NGO's working in child sector in Arusha. It is qualitative because of the nature of data collected (experiences of collaboration between SWO's and NGO's), which is a usually detailed description recorded by the researcher. Qualitative research enables the understanding of the meaning people have constructed and how they make sense of their world of experience (Moriarty 2011). The study explored the understanding of social welfare officers and advocacy Ngo's in collaborating towards preventing children from sexual, emotional and physical abuse

Additionally, the study involved qualitative case study approach. Qualitative case study is an approach to research that facilitates exploration of a phenomenon within its context using a variety of data sources (Baxter and Jack 2008). Qualitative case study ensures that the issue is not explored through one lens, but rather a variety of lenses, which allows for multiple facets of the phenomenon to be revealed and understood.

Because the research question requires an understanding of process, event and relationships in the context of the social and cultural situation (Marshall and Rossman 1999), qualitative approach and qualitative case study approach were used in this study. Both approaches helped to produce participants' description based on face-to-face knowledge of individuals and social groups in their natural setting. Through having face-to-face in-depth interviews with social welfare officers (SWO's) and representatives from advocacy NGO's working in child sector in Arusha, descriptions from participants experience were presented. Qualitative approach and qualitative case study approach helped in getting insight of the experience of collaboration between government social welfare officers and advocacy NGO's in addressing sexual, emotional and physical abuse affecting children in Arusha.

Study site selection

Selected study area was Arusha in Tanzania. Arusha is a city in Northern Tanzania and the capital of the Arusha region. Arusha has a population of 416,442 and out of those, children constitute 182,508 (National Bureau of Statistics 2012). Arusha is a major international diplomatic hub. A city host and is regarded as the de factor capital of East Africa Community (United Republic of Tanzania 2014). Since 1994, the City has also hosted the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda. Arusha is multicultural city with a majority African population, large Arab and Indian

minorities and many European and American experts engaging in diplomatic affairs, and has a fast growing local tourism industry. Arusha borders with Kenya in the north, Kilimanjaro and Tanga in the south and Singida, Shinyanga and Mara in the west.

Because of its geographical location and tourism activities, Arusha is hosting an increased number of street children from neighbouring regions and villages. The Census on street children conducted in 2010 indicated that, 520 of children and young people are living on the street (Orphans Foundation Fund 2013). Since September 2001, Tanzania has witnessed the arrest and detention of more than 45 street children during the course of round-ups by police in the Arusha City (Mkombozi Centre for Street Children 2006). In 2005, 15 street children were arrested and taken into police custody. After one night in detention in an adult facility, the children were reportedly beaten by police officers with a "caning stick", and they were forced to clean the police station and carry large stones on their head as a means of punishment before the children were released back to the streets (Mkombozi Centre for Street Children 2006).

Having the highest number of children homes, Arusha can be considered to be among the regions where child abuse is very serious. Children end up in children's homes because of family poverty, harassment, verbal and physical abuse, thrashing, parental drunkenness, family conflicts, social irresponsibility, divorces and early pregnancy (Ministry of Health and Social Welfare 2012). A total of 282 children's homes exist all over the 21 regions of mainland Tanzania. Arusha is the leading region by having highest number of children homes, which are 39. Among 282 children homes in 21 regions, only 87 homes have registered and have a license to run the business while 188 children homes are operating without being registered (Ministry of Health and Social Welfare 2012). Out of 39 children homes in Arusha only 13 homes have been registered while 26 have not registered. Operating without registration creates a vulnerable situation for children being abused from children homes.

Participants Profile

For this study I wanted social welfare officers employed by government working at Arusha City and advocacy NGO's working on child sector in Arusha. The study involved 6 participants whereby three were social welfare officers and three were representatives from advocacy NGO's working in child sector in Arusha. As it is

estimated that in Tanzania there is a total of 437 social welfare workers, excluding those employed by NGOs (Ministry of Health and Social Welfare 2012), Arusha has five social welfare officers who are supposed to save the city. Subsequently, only three social welfare officers were available for the in depth interview. The in depth interview refers to Qualitative interview, loosely or semi structured interviews and these have been referred to as conversation with purpose (Byrne 2004).

The table below explains composition of in-depth interviewed participants in a study.

Participants ID	Number of years saved	Status	Employment sector
P1	30	Director	Advocacy Ngo
P2	5	Legal officer	Advocacy Ngo
P3	19	Program Director	Advocacy Ngo
P4	1	Social welfare Officer	Government
P5	5	Social Welfare Officer	Government
P6	6	Social Welfare Officer	Government

Sampling process

Purposive sampling was used as the best way of getting samples in this study. In purposive sampling, each sample element is selected for a purpose, usually because of the unique position of the sample elements (Chambliss and Schutt 2010). A purposive sample may be a “key informant survey,” which targets individuals who are particularly knowledgeable about the issues under investigation. In this study social welfare officers in Arusha and Advocacy Ngo’s working in child sector in Arusha possess knowledge about collaboration between the two in preventing children from sexual, emotional and physical abuse.

Social welfare officers (SWO’s) in Arusha and advocacy NGO’s working in child sector in Arusha have a unique position in this study. According to Rubin and Rubin (1995), informants in purposive sampling should possess knowledgeable about the

cultural arena or situation or experience being studied, willingness to talk, and representative of the range of points of view. For the purpose of this study social welfare officers and representatives from advocacy NGO's were knowledgeable about theme of the study, willing to share their experiences and representative of the range of views.

Purposive sampling does not produce a sample that represents some larger population, but it can be exactly what is needed in a case study of an organization, community, or some other clearly defined and relatively limited group (Chambliss and Schutt 2010). In the intensive and complicated setting, a purposive sample of leaders or people possess', adequate information might be complemented with a probability sample for generalization. However this study was primarily intended to explore experiences of collaboration between advocacy NGO's and Social welfare officers in Arusha.

Purposive sampling became the best choice because it was allied with research objectives and the focus of the study. For the determination of this study I purposefully selected three social welfare officers from Arusha city council and three representatives from advocacy Ngo's dealing with children. Selection of informants considered the ability of participants to reflect upon their collaboration experiences, elaborate collaborative activities in preventing sexual, emotional and physical abuse against children, as well as highlight success and challenges resulting from the collaboration.

Research Methods.

Research methods included the concrete techniques and procedures that are used to gather and analyse data (Crotty 1998). This study included primary data and secondary data.

Qualitative interview was used as the method of collecting primary data in this study. Qualitative interview refers to in depth interview, loosely or semi structured interviews, and these have been referred to as conversation with purpose (Byrne 2004). Distinguishing qualitative interview from, for example a journalist's talk show interview, we must speak of its width instead of its depth (Gough and Scott 2000). Qualitative interviews are much more conversational, than formal events with predetermined response categories. During primary data collection, the researcher explored few general topics to uncover the participants views and respect the way participants frame and structure responses. Byrne (2004) argues that during qualitative

interviews, researcher should focus on participant's views on phenomenon (The emic perspective) not researcher's view, (the etic perspective). Participants views were highly considered during this study.

In addition to the primary data, this study incorporated secondary data such as reports, policies, and journal articles related with the theme of the study.

Data Analysis

Thematic analysis was applied in this study during data analysis. Thematic analysis refers to the examination of data to extract key core themes, which could be distinguished by, both between, and within transcripts (Bryman 2012). Thematic analysis was used as a method of identifying, analysing, and reporting patterns (themes) within the data collected from participants of the study. Six face to face interviews were conducted, whereby three participants were government social welfare officers and the remaining three were representatives from advocacy NGO's dealing with children's issues. Interviews took between 20 to 30 minutes and data was recorded on Dictaphone and notebook. Thematic analysis is exciting because it help to discover themes and concepts embedded throughout interviews (Rubin and Rubin 1995). Flexibility will be considered throughout of the study as one of the benefits of thematic analysis.

The Following stages were used in doing thematic analysis.

Phase one: Familiarizing with data.

Familiarization of data was facilitated through in-depth conversation with participants during data collection. During the process of data collection as a researcher, I immersed myself in the data to the extent of being familiar with data in their depth of the content. Additionally, the process of transcribing and repeated reading of the data for the purpose of getting the meaning was an added advantage in familiarizing with data.

Phase two: Generating initial codes

Familiarization of data was followed by the process of generating an initial list of ideas about what is in data and what is interesting about them. According to Braun and Clarke (2006) this stage is where initial coding start. During this stage data were broken down into component parts and given labels. Breaking of data was based on three objectives of the study. Based on the broken data, various labels such as effect,

causes, abuse, relationship, challenges, awareness and cultural norms were emerged from data.

Phase Three: Searching for themes

Phase three focused on developing themes from coding developed out of transcripts. This was a stage where as a researcher; I focused on the analysis at the broader level of themes, rather than codes. Search for theme involves sorting the different codes into potential themes, and collating all the relevant coded data extracts within the identified themes. I managed to come up with several themes such as high rate of child abuse, Children being abused by adults, collaboration is happening, there is strength in collaboration and collaboration has its challenges.

Phase Four: Reviewing themes.

After coming up with themes as a researcher, I refined themes from available themes generated from data. Some of refined themes were, all harm is abuse which before was written as there is high rate of child abuse, and child abuse exists from children are abused by adults.

Phase Five: Defining and naming themes.

This phase included the definition of themes developed from data. The definition was informed by information collected from participants and other research conducted by other authors. Definition of the themes considered essence of what each theme is about and determining what aspect of the data each theme captures

STUDY LIMITATIONS

The main challenge was conducting research at the time of Tanzanian general election. General elections means political parties sell out their manifesto. Participants, especially social welfare officers from the government, were reluctant to freely share opinions, especially on matters which position government in a negative light. The main reason was that, government falls under the ruling party and to speak about the weakness of the government is to speak about ruling party's weakness.

Another challenge was the shutting down of advocacy NGO's which posses vast experience in working with government social welfare officers in preventing children from sexual, emotional and physical abuse. Among some of the advocacy NGO's closed were Mkombozi and Action for Children. It was the challenge to fail to benefit from the important experience of these organizations, because their long period of operation could have added value in this study.

VALIDITY OF THE STUDY

Many international scholars have addressed the question of validity in research (Bradbury and Reason 2001). Issues related to validity in qualitative research have been addressed for more than half a century (Atkinson , Coffey and Delamont 2003). Validity in qualitative research involves the determination of the degree to which researchers claims about knowledge correspond to the reality of participants being studied (Eisner 1994). This study claims to have high degree of validity because it carries knowledge corresponding to the reality of participants being studied.

The study employed transactional validity because of the theme of the study and research tool (method) employed in data collection. Transactional validity in qualitative research can be defined as an interactive process between the researcher, participants, and the collected data which aimed at achieving a relatively higher level of accuracy and consensus by means of revisiting facts, feelings, experiences, and values or beliefs collected and interpreted (Cho and Trent 2006). Transactional validity in qualitative research helped in the achievement of the high level of accuracy in getting experiences of collaboration between government social welfare officers and advocacy NGO's working in child sector in Arusha. The role and use of transactional validity in qualitative research depends on the extent to which a researcher believes he or she achieved a level of certainty.

To a large extent, this approach assumes that qualitative research can be more credible as long as certain techniques, methods, and/or strategies are employed during data collection (Cho and Trent 2006). And for that reason, in-depth qualitative interview was used as the way of exploring in-depth experiences of collaboration between social welfare officers and advocacy NG's working in child sector in Arusha. Method of data collection used was seen as a medium to insure an accurate reflection of reality from participants. In seeking trustworthiness, a researcher conforms to research credibility, transferability, dependability, and conformability (Cho and Trent 2006). Transactional validity in qualitative research can be labeled as interpretivistcriteriology(Seale 1999).

ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS

As the professional requirements from my College (Oslo and Arkeshus University College of applied Sciences) and because I understand the need to adhere to ethical considerations in order to respect the rights of the participants, I asked permission for conducting my research at the Norwegian Social Science Data Services (NSD). NSD allowed me to continue the research with the theme “Exploring experiences of collaboration between advocacy non-government organizations (Ngo’s) and government social welfare officers in preventing children from sexual, emotional and physical abuse”. Because the study has nothing to do with Bio-medical research or Clinical Trials, it was not mandatory to seek for ethical clearance from a formal Institutional Review Board

The Norwegian National Research Ethics Committees (NESH 2006) proposed several ethical considerations which researchers should adhered to. During the in depth interviews, all six participants were able to give their voluntary oral consent. Other ethics considered were intergrity, confidentiality, consideration of laws and regulations of the country where data were collected.

CHAPTER FOUR

FINDINGS

This chapter presents analysed data reflecting the collaboration experience between government social welfare officers and advocacy NGO's working towards preventing sexual, emotional and physical abuse in Arusha. This study interested to learn the experience of collaboration in preventing sexual, emotional and physical abuse from the voices of government social welfare officers and advocacy NGO's in Arusha. Furthermore the study explored experiences from advocacy NGO's in collaborating with government social welfare officers in preventing children from sexual, emotional and physical abuse. This section analyses findings of the data collected from in-depth interviews with six respondents.

UNDERSTANDING AND SCOPE OF ABUSE CONCEPTS

Theme one focused on the understanding of government social welfare officers and advocacy NGO's on sexual, emotional and physical abuse. The study further explored the extent of preventing sexual, emotional and physical abuse in Arusha city. Participants were able to share their perspectives by providing examples and descriptions on how they understand sexual, emotional and physical abuse.

All harm is abuse.

It was important to gauge the understanding of government social welfare officers and advocacy NGO's participants on sexual, emotional and physical abuse. Participants were able to give their definition based on their personal experience in working within the children's sector.

In almost every discussion, it was clear that both government social welfare officers and advocacy NGO's participants conceptualized sexual, emotional and physical abuses as things, which make children feel bad. Additionally, description from both government social welfare officers and advocacy NGO's on sexual, emotional and physical abuse to children reflected in the way adult relate to children. Participants went further be saying that abuse makes children feel bad about themselves. Participants used examples to illustrate the meaning of sexual, emotional and physical abuse and very rarely used a conceptualized definition. When the concepts of sexual, emotional and physical abuse were explored through different in-depth interviews, the following ideas consistently emerged.

Sexual Abuse.

Touching of the body parts, involving children in sexual intercourse, rape, sodomization and prostitution were identified as sexual abuse in this study.

People who sexually abuse children are likely to be people known to children, and could even be people who children trust. Government social welfare officers regard child sexual abuse as the involvement of a child in sexual activity that he or she does not fully understand, and is unable to give informed consent to. Although findings show that government social welfare officers are aware of the sexual abuse, advocacy NGO's participants elucidate slowness of government social welfare officers in taking action to prevent and respond to child sexual abuse in Arusha.

“Social welfare officers are unwilling to help children who experience sexual abuse. They are not cooperative; they take time to react when sexual abuse incidences are reported for example there was child abuse case reported at my desk concerning early marriage of two Maasai girls. It was reported that after two weeks these children will be married and they are not willing. I briefed government social welfare officers but nothing happened to rescue those children” – Legal officers.

Participants from advocacy NGO revealed that sexual abuse is among the most serious and common forms of abuse affecting children in Arusha. To advocacy Ngo's participants, sexual abuse is any sexual contact between an adult and sexually immature child for the purpose of the adults sexual gratification. Advocacy NGO's participants further elaborate that sexual abuse can be seen as sexual contact with a child through force, threat or deceit to secure the participation of the child.

Research conducted by UNICEF (2011) examining the level of child abuse in Tanzania revealed that nearly 3 out of every 10 females aged 13 to 24 in Tanzania reported experiencing at least one incident of sexual violence before turning age 18. Among males in the same age group, 13.4% reported experiencing at least one incident of sexual violence prior to the age of 18. Findings from UNICEF study accolade this study, where by participants of both government social welfare officers and advocacy NGO's participants revealed the prevalence of sexual abuse to children in Arusha and also in the country.

Emotional abuse.

Diminishing language, bullying, teasing and nicknaming were identified as emotional abuse in this study.

Findings indicate that children experience emotional abuse in Arusha. Both Government social welfare officers and advocacy NGO's respondents informed that children are seen as objects, subhuman, troublesome pains or parental property. Government social welfare officers further explain that it is widely considered from societal interpretations, that some words carry negative connotations and those words are thrown at children to make them feel unworthy.

Advocacy NGO's participants presented their opinions about what they understand as emotional abuse. Advocacy NGO'S participants consider emotional abuse as willful destruction or significant impairment of a child's competencies through such acts as the punishment of attached behavior and weakening of the self esteem. For advocacy NGO's participants, emotional abuse includes neglect, isolation, terrorizing and ignoring of the child parents and lack of responsiveness necessary for the child's development. Furthermore, participants from advocacy NGO clarified that emotional abuse can happen between children as well.

“Emotional abuse again can be a living thing, ah, negative or diminishing language, bullying especially in schools” – Program director

P1 and P6 indicated the emotional abuse of children is a matter of interpretation. Differing interpretations of children towards bad names, and diminishing languages affect their psychology and self-esteem. Children take emotional abuse serious as it come from people who have power and respect in society such as parents.

Different authors have presented the magnitude of emotional abuse in Tanzania. Findings from UNICEF (2011) revealed that emotional abuse is one of the most common forms of abuse affecting children in Tanzania. Approximately one-quarter of females and nearly 3 out of every 10 males aged 13 to 24 years reported experiences of emotional violence by an adult prior to turning 18. Between 4% and 5% of females and males aged 13 to 24 years reported that they were threatened with abandonment by an adult prior to turning 18 years of age.

Physical abuse.

Kicking, attacking, burning, cutting and corporal punishment were identified by participants as physical abuse in this study.

The social environment in which children live has a profound effect on their health and. Although seemingly straightforward, the definition of physical abuse varied among contributors during the interviews. Both government social welfare officers and advocacy NGO's participants consider physical abuse to a child to be, corporal punishment, burning, cutting, kicking, attacked, whipping and any thing, which can cause physical injury to a child. Social welfare officers went further to specifically mention the abuser of children.

“ Physical abuse happens when a child is tortured, attacked, severely beaten, harassed, injured. It normally happens to a children raised by single parent, stepparent, and rarely both parents” – Social welfare officer

Similarly to government social welfare officers, advocacy NGO's participants define physical abuse as violence and other non-accidental actions that inflict pain. In many societies, physical abuse against children is used as a method for punishment endorsed by parents, sanctioned by societal institutions such as families and schools. Moreover both government social welfare officers and advocacy NGO's participants considered a number of social risks such as poverty, substance abuse, and single parenthood household, use of alcohol and stress as the factors facilitating physical abuse of children.

P1, P4 and P6 indicated that physical abuse takes many forms and patterns and the severity of injury varies according to the age of a child. Physical abuse is very common among older children. Perpetrators place over-expectations onto children and when children fail to meet these expectations they end up beaten. Social welfare officers mentioned that physical abuse results in morbidity, which results in both physical and psychological consequence.

Findings from this study resonate with the study conducted by UNICEF. The study revealed that almost three-quarters of both females and males reported experiencing physical violence by a relative, authority figure (such as teachers), or an intimate partner prior to the age of 18 (UNICEF 2011). The vast majority of this abuse was in the form of being punched, whipped, or kicked. More than one- half of females and

males aged 13 to 17 years reported that they had experienced physical violence in the past year by either a relative, authority figure or by an intimate partner (Ibid).

CHILD ABUSE EXISTS

Partnership between government social welfare officers and advocacy non-government organizations seek to address the pressing issues affecting children in Arusha. The main identified pressing issues are sexual, emotional and physical abuse. The magnitude of the cases of child being abused sexually, emotionally and physically in Arusha goes beyond an individual organization's ability and therefore needs combined efforts. Collaboration between government social welfare officers and advocacy non-government organizations occurs because one party has unique resources (skills, expertise, money) that another party can benefit from. Resource sharing resonates with public private partnership policy (PPP) in Tanzania where as the government deploys resources available in the private sector (including NGO's) to improve wellbeing of Tanzanians. The collaboration of government social welfare officers and advocacy NGO's seen in Arusha is the implementation of the policy.

Both government social welfare officers and advocacy NGO's presented various aspects of their collaboration during the in-depth interviews. P3, P4 and P6 presented their concern by explaining their feelings about the need for collaboration in addressing the level of sexual, emotional, and physical abuse in Arusha. The need for collaboration was also seen to be in line with the theory applied in this study. The study employed the Social Solidarity Theory in analysing and understating the nature of collaboration between the two institutions. Government social welfare officers' feel the responsibility of addressing the scale of the child abuse cases in Arusha, which seems to be increasing.

“There are numerous reported issues about child abuse. Because of that situation we can say either there is an increase of the child abuse incidences or there is awareness in the community about child abuse” – Social welfare officer

Due to the large extent of child abuse taking place in Arusha, government social welfare officers decided to deploy opportunities from non-government organizations. The NGO's landscape has transformed dramatically, both in scale and profile and plays an important role in development. NGOs are bigger more numerous and sophisticated, and receive a larger slice of foreign aid and other forms of finance than

ever before, (Banks , Hulme and Edward 2015), which are crucial for the transformation of the lives of children especially those who are exposed to abuse. The initial rise of NGOs was partly based on their assumed ability to fill gaps in service-delivery, as well as their ability to challenge unequal relationships and pursue transformative agendas through their people centered approaches. The missions of NGOs focuses more on the latter, particularly their desire to empower poor and marginalized groups through their activities. Through NGO's mission, children benefit as a vulnerable group, which need care and support.

CAUSES OF CHILD ABUSE

Poverty, social sanctions, use alcohol, and separation of parents were identified as the causes of sexual, emotional and physical abuse of children in this study.

In collaboration, government social welfare officers and advocacy non-government organizations generally display an, "I-will-if-you-will", mentality based on perceived degrees of the reciprocal obligations each will have toward the others in addressing sexual, emotional and physical abuse affecting children. Collaborative partners need to understand the causes of the child abuse situation to be able to act towards it. Parties make good faith efforts to behave in accordance with any commitments both explicit and implicit, and to be honest in whatever negotiations preceded such commitments. Therefore collaboration of government social welfare officers and advocacy non-government organizations is brought on by the existing sexual, emotional and physical abuse, which all have its causes. The following are the causes of child abuse in Arusha.

Government social welfare officers specifically insisted on poverty, separation of parents and alcohol use as the pressing factor causing child abuse, while advocacy NGO's mentioned lack of awareness and social sanctions as the most pressing causes of child abuse in Arusha. Although factors were interrelated and interlinked, lack of awareness was considered as the core factor.

Poverty.

There is strong correlation between poverty and abuse. Long-term effects of poverty can affect a child's welfare and personality due to family stress. Social welfare officers explained that poverty could put severe strains on spousal relationships, cause depression and increase family dysfunctionality. Poverty causes poor relationship

between parents and often result in neglect. Poor parenting can result in insufficient surveillance, lack of control over the child's behaviour and inconsistency.

“But sometimes due to poverty the mother may earn two hundred Tanzanian Shillings per day, which she can use for food. When her child comes home from school with an empty stomach, she/he might be persuaded to steal, then the mother can take any abusive action against a child even burning or use knife to harm a child for that reason of stealing” – Social welfare officer

On the side of advocacy NGO's participants, poverty was linked with failure to meet basic needs of children such as schooling, clothing and accommodation. Participants from advocacy NGO revealed that even in well-off families child abuse can take place. Childhood history can determine the nature of their parenting. Parents who experienced abuse in their childhood, are more prone to subjugate their own children to abuse. The perpetuation of abuse continues whereby parents abused during their childhood believe that abusing their children is the way to make them good.

“But we have people who are not poor and still they abuse children. It may be due to psychological problems or poor parenting they experienced during their own childhood and were not able to address them through counselling” – Director

A recent systematic review identified household poverty and disability as a common correlation of physical and emotional child abuse victimisation in Africa. International research has found strong bidirectional positive linkages between poverty and ill health and positive correlations between child maltreatment, poverty and caregiver ill health (Meinck, Cluver and Mark 2015). In addition, parents or caregivers with disabilities may be at greater financial disadvantage because they have to pay for additional support in and outside the household whilst parenting. Previous research suggests that economic status and social support are highly correlated with caregiver depression (Kelley , et al. 2000), which is further exacerbated by food insecurity. Poverty and poor physical health also cause increased psychological stress in child carers.

Corporal punishment.

Government social welfare officers associated Corporal punishment with the use of alcohol, lack of awareness about the effect of it, and social sanctions. Corporal

punishment affects children physically and psychologically. Many children suffer physical injury as a result of corporal punishment, such as broken bones, infections and physical illness. These physical consequences can be painful for children and costly for families. Injuries can affect children's physical development and can have an economic impact on the entire community.

“ I received a report where biological father has broken a child arm” – Social welfare officers

Advocacy Ngo's participants associated corporal punishment with norms and values of the society and as something socially acceptable. It was presented widely by participants from advocacy NGO's that society has a positive attitude towards corporal punishment. This situation causes difficulties in ending corporal punishment practices from a family level to an institutional level.

“ Corporal punishment is strong enough to be called social norm, which means like people really believe you are doing wrong by your child, if you are not punishing them” – Program manager

Although corporal punishment is widely used in Tanzania as a form of discipline, various studies found a higher degree of negative consequences associated with corporal punishment in cultures where it was less accepted (Hecker, et al. 2013). These are countries where corporal punishment is not socially acceptable as the best form of disciplining children. In all countries, use of physical punishment was associated with aggression and anxiety no matter the degree of normativeness. At a societal level, cultural norms, which approve violence and legalize the use of corporal punishment in homes and schools, encourages the use of (Heckera, Hermenaua and Dorothea 2014) physical punishment as an effective and necessary means of disciplining children.

Use of alcohol

Generally there is a relationship between alcohol use and inter-personal violence. Harmful alcohol use can directly affect physical and cognitive functions and making an individual more likely to commit violence acts. Social welfare officers have encountered several cases associate with alcohol and child abuse.

“Currently I have received a report where a biological father has broken a child’s arm. According to a child, his father is a drunk. One day his father came home when he was drunk and because I only live with him without my mom, he found me bathing and started to beat me until he broke my hand” – Social welfare officer

Government social welfare officers explained that alcohol use by parents and caregivers could impair their sense of responsibility and reduce the amount of time and money available to spend on the child. The basic needs of children, including nutrition, supervision, and nurturing, often are not met due to parental alcohol abuse and in such cases children’s basic needs can be neglected. Additionally, families in which one or both parents abuse alcohol and particularly families with an addicted parent, often experience a number of additional problems such as unemployment, high levels of stress, and impaired family functioning. All of these factors expose children to abuse sexual, emotional and physical abuse.

Use of alcohol by parents is associated with other parental problems such as poor mental health and anti-social personality characteristics. Such factors increase the risks of child abuse especially physically and emotionally. Through experiencing abuse in their childhood, children are associated with hazardous and harmful use of alcohol later in life.

A positive relationship between parents’ drinking and child physical abuse has been established by previous research. One contributing factor to child physical abuse is a parent’s use of alcohol. Rates of child maltreatment, particularly physical abuse, are higher among individuals reporting heavy drinking (Freisthler 2011). This finding correlates with the finding of this study whereby parents who use alcohol excessively, abuse their own children. Kelleher, et al. (1994) found that parents who were identified as alcohol dependent or alcohol abusers were 4.7 times more likely to physically abuse their children.

Separation of parents

It is only within the context of the adult-child relationship that children accomplish the various developmental tasks related to psychological maturation. Separation from or loss of parents due to death, divorce or removal to foster care will have a major impact on the child’s psychological development and possibly on his/her cognitive and physical development as well.

Government social welfare officers clarified that, although the effects of parental separation will vary from child to child and family-to-family, the negative impact can be minimized if the child can live in the environment, which is supportive to their resilience process and able to offer an explanation and understanding of his life events. Otherwise the child will fall into the trap of being abused by either biological parent or stepparent.

“When biological parents separate, either the mother or the father remarries. Many incidences reported children have been sexually or physically abused due to parent separation. Currently I have received a report where biological father has broke a child arm. According to a child, his father is a drunker, he separated from his wife, and the mother has been married to another man” _ Social welfare officer.

Parental divorce is also considered to be a significant adverse childhood experience, in addition to the often-reported exposures to abuse, neglect or violence (Afifia, Bomanb and Fleis 2008). Children of divorced families are reported to demonstrate higher levels of problematic behaviours and adjustment problems compared to children of non-divorced families (Amato and Keith 1991). Higher rates of pathology are seen in children and adolescents of divorced families, including internalizing and externalizing disorders and substance use disorders (Amato and Keith 1991). Importantly, divorce alone is associated with an increased likelihood of experiencing child abuse and/or witnessing spousal abuse.

EXPERIENCES OF COLLABORATION

Social solidarity suggests that we live in a society with an increasing need of networking and collaboration, as a form of meeting the needs of community. Collaboration increases rapid changes in technology, suit the scarcity of resources and rising organizational interdependence. Inter-organizational collaboration can be described as a process that can emerge as organizations interact with one another to create new organizational and social structures. Collaboration between government social welfare officers and advocacy NGO’s gave birth to new ways or organizing various joint activities in preventing children from sexual, emotional and physical abuse.

Government social welfare officers and advocacy non-government organizations in Arusha demonstrate collaborative relationships based on the assumption that

collaborating in a networked environment is advantageous for achieving the welfare of children. Collaboration between these two parties is often assumed as one way to efficiently allocate scarce resources while building community by strengthening inter-organizational ties. Government social welfare officers and advocacy non-government organizations work together in the following areas for effectively and efficiently addressing issues affecting children.

AREAS OF COLLABORATION

Training, community awareness, referral of cases, case management and case reporting form were the areas of collaboration identified by participants in this study

Below case study showing existing collaboration between government social welfare officers and other actors, including advocacy NGO's.

Collaboration between SWO's and NGO's on early marriage case in Arusha

Although rate of child marriage in Tanzania have decreased by 10% since 2004(Human Rights Watch 2014), the number of child marriage still remain high. The United Nation Population Fund (2012) estimated that 37% of women aged 20 -24 years were married by age of 18 in Tanzania. Arusha provide a vivid example of the child marriage case, where several actors were innvolved to solve the issue.

There was the case of a 13-year old girl, reported to be married to a man in Arusha. Reporting of the case was done to the Gender and Children Desk at Arusha Police Station by the neighbour of the child. After receiving the case information, the police officer who serve at the desk, informed the social welfare officers.

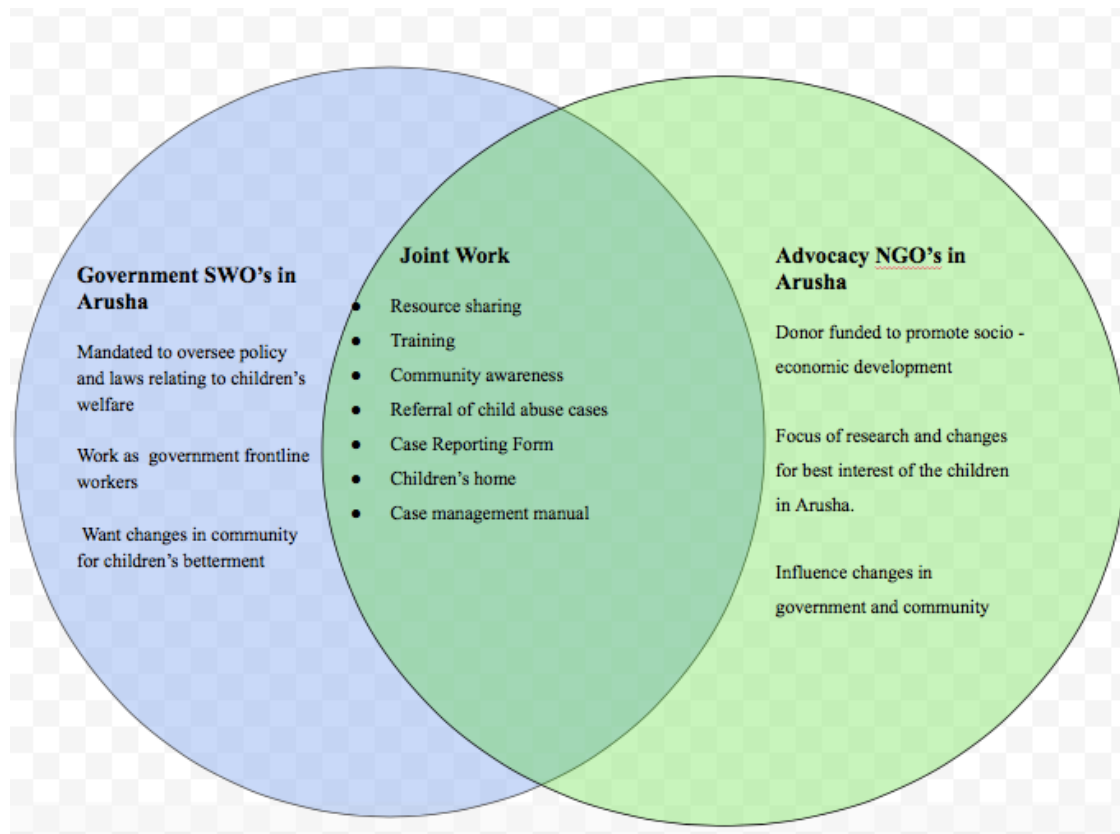
A social welfare officer took action by rescuing the child from her husband and took the child for medical testing. It was discovered that a child was 3months pregnant. It was not realistic to let a child to go back to her husband's place, instead the social welfare officer took the child to one of the children's home in Arusha, run by a non-governemnt orgaznition.

The police officer, in collaboration with NGO's, and the Social welfare officer arranged for legal proceeings. The officer opened a case file, conducted an assessment and provided evidence to the Office of Public Prosecution. The Public prosecutor's office complemented the file for case hearing in court.

Although the perpator won the case based on customary laws, the social welfare officers, the police and the NGO's specialized on legal matters, decided to appeal for the case.

It is through collaboration where government social welfare officers and advocacy NGO's reflect on the nature and prerequisite of their collaboration. Government social welfare officers and advocacy NGO's share activities, which cause them to interact frequently in addressing pressing issues affecting children.

The diagram below shows areas where government social welfare officers and advocacy non-government organization work jointly in addressing sexual, emotional and physical abuse against children



Training.

Training is the most important component in professional life. The demand of updating knowledge is endless in a community. Training is currently provided in an ad hoc manner by a number of different agencies. Department of social welfare at the ministerial level, does not provide training to all social welfare officers. Instead very few social welfare officers are invited to attend training due to a limited budget. Non-government organizations and high learning institutions largely provide training

curricula, however very few pre service-training courses are offered in high learning intuitions where majority of social welfare officers come from.

Advocacy Ngo's to train social welfare officers.

Limited in-service training provides special opportunity for non-government organizations to work with social welfare officers. Understanding that they have limited knowledge on child rights issues, social welfare officers tend to reach out to non-government organizations specialized in training and advice seek from them, which will help them to accomplish their work in a professional manner.

“That is what they tell us, they are like, we didn't get any training, I got my degree but I have never done any practical work. I didn't receive any training from the city when I was hired” - Program director (CCR)

Training of social welfare officers, especially those who are in service, is very important as a regulated occupation propelled forward by the social policy shift from improvement and social need, to the current obsession with risk (Webb 2006). Social welfare officers are the ones responsible for undertaking social work in their areas. With this shift, social work has become more embedded in the state apparatus in most countries including Tanzania. While this has bought some gains, it has led to increasing ambiguity about the core purpose of social work. The international definition of social work states that the profession promotes social change, problem solving in human relationships and the empowerment and liberation of people to enhance wellbeing (Harington and Beddoe 2014). The inward focus of social welfare has been dominant at a point where the profession might have been expected to adopt an activist response in addressing its commitment to social policy and practice in the pursuit of justice. Training of the social welfare officers in Arusha is widely conducted by NGO's particularly NGO's focusing on advocacy roles.

Advocacy NGO's and government social welfare officers to train Para social workers

Participants reported the scarcity of government social welfare officers in Arusha in relation to high population density. Available social welfare officers have been overworked and sometime end up focusing on other areas more, than child rights issues. Sexual, emotional and physical abuse is not a pressing issues in the social

welfare desk and instead the efforts have been directed towards solving marriage conflicts and child neglect.

Dealing with child issues from the desk without field visit creates a loophole for abusers to proceed on abusing children because they are never reported, so no action is taken and repercussions of their actions are nil.

“There is a shortage of staff in the department of social welfare therefore most of the times they don’t make field visits as they wait for the child cases in office. Children sometime will not leave school to report a case in the district social welfare office” – Director (CWCD)

Therefore due to the scarcity of social welfare officers, non-government organizations and social welfare officers decided to introduce the program of Para social workers who will work on behalf of social welfare officers at the grassroots level. In Arusha, a total of 137 Para social workers were identified and trained by a consultant from the ministry of health (department of social welfare), social welfare officers from the city, and Centre for Women and Children (CWDC).

Para social workers assume all crucial responsibilities such as identifying children, who are in vulnerable situation, categorizing their needs and making referrals. Services can include paralegal, nutrition, counselling and taking the cases to police, which needs close follow up for legal matters. For these cases, they refer them to the department of social welfare at the city, and from there a child can be linked with the proper service.

By making sure they execute their responsibilities, non-government organizations have provided them with the right infrastructure. One of the major challenges, not only to social welfare officers, but also to Para social workers is the transportation. Non-government organizations play a significant role in solving transport problems for social welfare officers and para-social workers.

“We also provide bicycles to Para social workers. Transport is their major challenges especially in making follow up of children cases” – Director

The role of para-social worker is increasingly recognized in meeting the needs of vulnerable group in today’s society. Although population in Tanzanian counts 44.9

million, more than 50% being children (Tanzania National Bureau of Statistics 2012), it is estimated that, there is a total of 437 social welfare workers excluding those employed by NGOs (Ministry of Health and Social Welfare 2012). The ratio between population and social workers is not balanced. It is impossible for social welfare officers to undertake a significant role in helping all children and society in general. The use of para-social workers to supplement existing social services has emerged as a response to these challenges (Swart, et al. 2008). Para-social work matches other para-professional extenders in fields such as paralegal workers and counsellors. Para-social workers play an important role in complementing government social welfare officers work (Swart, et al. 2008). It was important to train local volunteers and helping children who are in need. Local community-based volunteers and para-social workers often have the ability to prevent and respond to child abuse cases (Linsk, et al. 2010). They understand the local context and culture, speak the local language, and are widely known and trusted by other community members in relation to sensitive issues (Swart, et al. 2008).

Community awareness

Advocacy NGO's and social welfare officers have increased their attention of awareness to parents and children. Parents are not aware of the magnitude of the abuse, especially sexual abuse of their children. Moreover parents are involved in abusing their children physically through corporal punishment. All this happens because parents are unaware of the negative effects of corporal punishment. However, in better understanding the repercussions of abuse, the community has ended up with increased reporting of child abuse cases.

“The community reports child abuse incidences due to community awareness, when the community is well educated. There are media houses, radios newspaper, blogs, phones and many channels where information can be shared. But also public education in various approaches has helped to raise people's awareness” - Social welfare officers

Children have been educated through child rights clubs, regarding their own rights and how to defend themselves against perpetrators. Child rights clubs are a safe platform where a child can speak to her/his peers. The platform is a great forum for reporting child abuse cases, whereby children share amongst themselves and subsequently, their leaders report cases to the responsible institutions.

“ After realizing that there is child abuse, the first thing I tried to do as non government organization was to explore the targeted children group, we realized the most junior, do not know their rights. We trained this group about child rights, then we established child rights clubs in schools with maximum number of 60 children per club” – Director

Although the study show that people are not aware of the long term and short term effects of child abuse, other findings reveal that people have information about short term and long term effect of abuse. Kisanga , Nystrom and Hogan (2011) found an increased awareness of cases of child abuse in communities. This was demonstrated by community members’ ability to identify short- and long-term consequences. Community members were able to cite trauma manifestations involving pain and physical changes including bleeding, and that abused children may withdraw from social interactions and perform poorly at school (Kisanga , Nystrom and Hogan 2011).

Referral of cases

This is another important area where both advocacy NGO’s and social welfare officer work together. Child protection is multidimensional, that requires different actors for its completion. For the child to be fully protected several actors such as community members, police, health officers, social welfare officers, non government organizations, counsellors, lawyers and many others are involved.

The number of referrals has come from different actors to social welfare officers, especially from non-government organizations. Referral is directed to the social welfare officers because they can deal with the case with the expectation that they have trained to make sure that the issue does not result into the secondary abuse.

“ Yes, I have been working with the district social welfare department, after receiving a child abuse claim, I notified the social welfare officers, to make them aware of the case. Frequently social welfare officers receive this information from civil societies and Ngo’s” Legal Officer.

Research findings discovered that, acts of child abuse appear to be the result of multiple interacting factors in various system levels (Ng'ondi 2015). Effective

eradication efforts could be achieved if the response to violence against children is a holistic, integrated framework. This study found elements involving every actors working in child sector and possessing different expertise in dealing with children's issues, especially for children who have experienced abuse. Ng'ondi (2015) further argues that, Tanzania might mitigate child violence when individuals, families, neighbourhood, wider communities, and national strategies are mobilized, combined, and balanced.

Cases reporting form

Abuse starts from a grassroots level and therefore it was necessary to think of how community members can be involved in reporting child abuse cases. It is not easy to report abuse without proper guidelines. Ngo's in collaboration with government social welfare officers designed a reporting form, which located (???) from the street level to the city. Reporting forms included input of children who are the members of children's council and therefore it makes the form child friendly.

“Save the Children has worked close with children council to draft a form which can be used for tracking abuse incidences. These forms have been used from the street level to the department of social welfare at the district level because the issue of child protection is the responsibility of every citizen in our nation” – social welfare officers

Government is mandated to maintain the security of its members including children. However community members have responsibility of helping government by reporting any abuse cases including those of children. Community members use report forms to report child abuse cases from the grassroots level. The forms include all necessary information, which can be required for follow-up. Putting all information in one form, helps in avoiding the going back and forth to the child, asking the same things, which reminds a child about negative incidence and results in the secondary abuse.

Other findings reveal the challenges of reporting child abuse by community members. Study conducted by Kisanga , Nystrom and Hogan (2011) revealed that community members described their experiences of witnessing abuse incidents and emphasized that the majority were stressful and not handled legally. Community members perceived a need to report child abuse, but said that system was not supportive for them to report such incidents (Kisanga , Nystrom and Hogan 2011). Community

members went further by explaining that another barrier for reporting child abuse is that children are hesitant and fear to tell their parents about the abuse.

Children homes

Children homes play a significant role in rescuing children from vulnerable environments. It would be expected that the government should at least run and own one childrens' home for emergency. But in Arusha there is no one. However, the fact that government has no childrens' home does not refute the reality that there are children homes in Arusha owned by individuals and civil society organizations.

Government social welfare officers communicate with the owners of children homes when they have children who want that service. The modality of working together has helped a number of children to get a safe space, away from home, because most of the abuse cases are happening in their home and it done by people children have to trust.

“ The government has the responsibility of providing shelter to the homeless children but we don't have one government orphanage, most of the orphanages are under private institutions. But we work collaboratively with children homes to help children” – Social welfare officer

National survey on children homes revealed that there are 282 children institutional homes in Tanzania. These homes are distributed differently within the 21 regions of Tanzania mainland. Findings show that Arusha has 32 children homes which is the highest number compared to other regions of Tanzania (The United Republic of Tanzania 2012)

Case management manual.

In Arusha, the scarcity of social welfare officers is common. Social welfare officers in collaboration with NGO's have reflected on the situation of lacking enough social welfare and thought of a way to deploy available opportunities for protecting children. A case management manual was developed by CCR – An advocacy NGO advancing children's right in collaboration with government social welfare officers and ward executive officer, in course of six the months.

The Case management manual went through a process of reflecting on law of the child Act of 2009, rules and regulations, backed up by the law of the child Act and their implication from the context of Arusha.

The Case management manual reduces the workload of social welfare officers and gives others official roles to play, in protecting children. In the case of filling the reporting forms and making referrals, ward executive officers can fill in the forms and make referral of the case to the Gender and Children desk at the police station.

A study conducted in the area of child rights in Tanzania, revealed that children's rights have not been prioritized, despite the fact that in 1978 Tanzania ratified the United Nation's 1948 Human Rights Convention (Kisanga , Nystrom and Hogan 2011). It was not until 2009, that the law was enacted which specifically targeted children's rights. The law specified that children should be protected from discrimination. It also pointed to the rights and duties of parents, and clearly stated that children have a right to express their opinion and to be protected from torture and degrading treatment (Kisanga , Nystrom and Hogan 2011). Involvement of the community at the grassroots level assures increased safeness of the children

STRENGTHS OF COLLABORATION

Resource sharing, advocacy, recognition of each other's work, child rights clubs, child rights committees, case management, community awareness and reporting of child abuse cases were recognised in this study, by participants, as strengths resulting from their collaboration.

Collaboration of government social welfare officers and advocacy non-government organizations in preventing children from sexual, emotional and physical abuse in Arusha, seek to understand how jointly they make decisions about rules that will govern their behaviour and relationships. Next to identifying areas for collaboration, both parties realize that collaboration will bring strength in accomplishing the goal of preventing child abuse. Apart from having an opportunity in making collective actions and agreements, collaboration provides a room for parties to understand their responsibilities and hence result in mutual advantage. The strength of collaboration was evident in the sharing of both human and non-human resources.

RESOURCE SHARING

For any collaboration to be successful, adequate allocation and sharing of resources is important. Whilst exploring the success of collaboration between advocacy NGO's and government social welfare, resource sharing was revealed in the interviews of all participants.

The below case study demonstrates the collaboration between social welfare officers and other actors in addressing child abuse.

Legal Aid in 2012

Nearly 75% of children in Tanzania are victims of physical abuse (UNICEF 2011). Studies further reveal that nearly 30% of girls and 13% of boys have experienced sexual abuse in their childhood, and 25% of girls and 30% of boys are subjected to emotional abuse before age 18. Due to this fact, the department of social welfare in Arusha, in collaboration with Caucus for Children's Rights, Mkombozi, Action for children and Makumira University (law department) organized legal Aid. Caucus for children's rights funded the event while Action for Children, Mkombozi and government social welfare officers mobilized of community members.

Legal Aid took place in three wards in Arusha namely Unga Limited, Sokoni I and Ngarenaro. The targeted wards in this project have a history of abusing children because of its nature of houses (slums) and illegal activities such as drug use and extreme use of alcohol.

Events usual took place on weekends, but announcement started a few days before the actual day. Announcements introduced the services, location and people's, expertise involved in providing such services. It was believed that the weekend was a good time for children and community members, because children were not at school.

The events usually started at 8am to 4pm, and were often organized in schools, where lawyers used different classes to attend to the children and their families.

Services provided were legal advice and referral of cases to women and children desk, as well as to the department of social welfare, for further follow up.

Financial sharing

Financial sustainability for institutions, for both government and non-government organizations, has long been of interest to organization leaders and potential funders. However, government face challenges in establishing and maintaining financial sustainability in accomplishing several developmental activities. In an effort to improve the sustainability and performance of its less resourced, high-need communities, government invites other actors to contribute in development.

“The government alone may not have funds to effect social change or conduct training to the community, but with support of civil societies and non government organizations, we can change the society” – Social welfare officer

During interviews government social welfare officers explained that, their institutions suffer from financial shortage. However NGO’s have financially contributed contributions towards accomplishing several activities under the supervision of the government. The government has engaged in making decision, while other actors including non-government organizations have engaged in putting money forward for implementing decisions.

“The government has a power to make decisions, the other part, has funds to implement operations” Social welfare

Some studies have pointed out that resource sharing between organizations could result in reduced production costs, faster completion of new development projects, improved decision making and coordination, (De Clercq and Sapienza 2006). Collaboration between government social welfare officers and advocacy NGO proved this reduction of cost on the side of government and faster completion of development projects for both government social welfare officers and advocacy NGO’s.

Knowledge based resource

Knowledge is a critical organizational resource that provides a sustainable competitive advantage in daily operations of any organization. Organizations must also consider how to transfer expertise and knowledge from the experts. Advocacies Ngo’s have taken a leading role in spreading knowledge, obtained by research, to community members and government social welfare officers though.

Government social welfare officers need to emphasize and more effectively exploit knowledge-based resources that already exist within non-government organizations. Advocacy non-government organizations are willing to share knowledge with government social welfare officers.

“ The Ward executive officers and social welfare officers will come to CCR and say we have heard about your work, we would like you to help us out in our ward” - Program director

Knowledge sharing is the fundamental means through which employees can contribute to knowledge application, innovation, and ultimately uplift the organization. Knowledge sharing between employees and across teams allows social welfare officers to exploit and capitalize knowledge-based resources.

Knowledge has become the most strategically important resource for organizations to gain competitive advantages and forming alliances to leverage each other (Hamel 1991). Knowledge-related competence and organizational performance can be enhanced by effective knowledge sharing (Argote and Ingram 2000). Knowledge sharing between government social welfare officers and advocacy NGO's can reduce the complexity of protecting children in Arusha.

Advocacy

Collaboration between government social welfare officers and advocacy NGO's in Arusha strive to align practices. Collaboration is critical for understanding the approach to which advocacy for children's best interest, can be undertaken. Participants of this study feel that the signing of the law of the child, is a real opportunity and impetus for parties to engage seriously in child protection in Arusha and demand government investment. The law offers a legal framework that criminalizes sexual, emotional and physical abuse which children in Arusha are facing.

I. For the Child rights budget

This is another advantage mentioned by participants, which results from working together. NGO's play significant role in influencing government for a child-friendly budget. Politicians and technocrats in Arusha invest in buildings and roads, but not in child protection. NGO's have played a significance role in creating a convectional shift by influencing government to consider a people centred child protection.

“We had no good relationships before, especially on issues concerning children, the government money was for building roads because they regarded roads as most important than children” – Director

Therefore through continuously working on advocating for the children budget, the city council has started to work more on child-related issues. It is important for actors, especially non-government organizations, to advocates for the child rights budget,

because children cannot stand up for themselves. Children are usually not able to advocate for themselves because they lack knowledge, experience, but also because government procedures are mostly not child friendly. Moreover advocacy for children's rights is important because children suffer disproportionately, if their needs are not met.

In time, having a children budget in a place will help substantially in dealing with child abuse cases. Sexual, emotional and physical abuse need sufficient funds in order to be addressed.

Social welfare officers recognize the efforts of non-government organizations in influencing government budget. NGO's are the voice of the social welfare officer in matters where they cannot get attention from their leaders.

“Non government organizations have become the voice of the government especially when they influence operational budget. I can refer this to the current initiative of case management where we proposed to have a budget projection for twelve child abuse cases per month” – Social welfare officer (Arusha City)

Reports show that Caucus for Children's Right (CCR) has engaged at a ward level in Arusha to help leaders to understand what child protection services are needed, and the reasons of having these services (Caucus for Children's Rights 2014). CCR work with Arusha city technicians to ensure that their plans include the appropriate child protection services. Through advocacy, CCR has managed to sensitize the councillors of Arusha to allocate 50 million Tanzania shillings for the renovation of a building, which could be established as a one-stop centre for victims of violence (Caucus for Children's Rights 2014).

II. Rules and Guidelines

The formulation and drafting of guidelines, is only one part of the guideline development process. Guidelines will be effective only if they are perceived to be useful and are actually used in decision-making. It is therefore important to ensure that government planners and implementers are aware of the guidelines and that the guidelines are incorporated in their daily practice. Although non-government organizations advocates for a children's budget, they also extend their scope to governmental guidelines. NGO's hold government accountable to do what they have promised. Government have a guideline, which recommend free health care delivery

to children. Non-government organizations lobby for government to start implement policy responsible of free treatment for children.

“ Now we have agreement with social welfare officers under the department of health, for example, children have rights to free treatment according to policy. But that is not practical, you find no medicine in the hospitals everyday” – Director (CWCD)

NGO's play a major role in influencing the government and making agreements on implementing the policy. Although guidelines have been based on consensus among experts, it should be translated practically for the people's needs. Guideline recommendations should be based on systematic identification and synthesis of the best available scientific evidence. Due to NGO involvement, the government is now taking into consideration, the implementation of health guidelines for children.

The findings of the study resonate with national statistics, which present the decline of child mortality. In 1990, of every 1,000 children born in Tanzania, 166 died before their fifth birthday. About 101 of every 1,000 infants born, did not survive even for one year. Malaria was the main cause of death among young children. Many deaths were a result of drinking contaminated water and living in an unsanitary environment. Between 2007 and 2011, the prevalence of malaria in young children fell by around half, from 18 to 9 per cent. Millions more children are receiving life-saving immunisations, and increasing numbers of mothers are delivering their infants at hospitals and clinics, with assistance from trained birth attendants (United Nations Children's Fund 2014).

Recognition of each other's work

Working in collaboration with advocacy NGO's and government social welfare officers has a substantial impact on both organizations and individuals. Collaboration between two actors (Social welfare officers and advocacy NGO's), promises to be a cornerstone of progressive management for the predictable future. However social welfare officers and advocacy NGO's working in the child sector need to reflect on the quality of their services and learn from their own practice and that of others. From this learning process, good practice was shared so that it provided room for a growing understanding of what works well, and what does not. In the course of time, both actors recognized the work and role of everyone in protecting children from sexual, emotional and physical abuse.

“ Therefore within our collaboration they now understand how children are abused. They have set aside a budget for children treatment, especially children who are living in vulnerable situations and they have accepted to sign a contract” – Director

Batley and Pauline (2011) argue that governments in developing countries have widely failed to provide adequate public services to people. Government and NGO's collaboration of various kinds, has now come to be accepted as an institutional mechanism for economic and social development (Nair 2011). Collaboration ranges from partnerships, where resources and responsibilities are shared, to a dependent client relationship based on contractual obligations. Several factors such as the capacity of NGOs to build relationships with communities, developing niche skills in community development and promoting community-based service delivery strategies (Nair 2011) have contributed to establishing and sustaining their relations with government social welfare officers in Arusha.

Family awareness and reporting

Family support is currently gaining more importance in different areas, especially where the magnitude of child abuse is big. Important issue in family awareness, is to engage the family and community members in taking action towards preventing child abuse. Social welfare officers and advocacy Ngo's use child rights clubs, child protection committees, Para social workers as a strategies for reaching out to community members, especially families. Through community awareness, child abuse cases can be reported, as the community understands the consequence of children being exposed to abuse.

Kisanga , Nystrom and Hogan (2011) found that there were multiple factors found as possible contributors to the child abuse, whereby poverty topped the list (36%), followed by divorce (27%) and separation (24%) of parents in 2012/2013 year. Thus, it is likely that poverty and family instability are a predisposing environment for child abuse. The study further suggests that tapping in on the children's families' resilience, could offer and promote healthy family functioning capabilities for child protection (Ibid). Promoting families' resilience and awareness, was found by this study to be one of the best solutions in preventing children from abuse. However the study found that family awareness and building of resilience, need not be conceived as a spontaneous process, but rather one that also requires influencing policy institutional

regulation in protecting the vulnerable children as proposed by (Mamdani , et al. 2009

Child rights Clubs

Child rights clubs are the safe platform for children established in their schools to interact, share experiences and build confidence between peers. Each school establishes one child rights club, including members from each class. Each club includes a total of 60 members as maximum, but working towards representing all school children. Child rights clubs help children to report abuse cases, as children feel less threatened and the level of fear is small. Through the child right clubs, children have been provided with necessary tools for keeping records and reporting any child abuse cases occurring within their respective school.

“The children become aware and they start to report child abuse especially rape” – Director.

Child participation in decisions concerning children is not a new idea in Tanzania (Couzens and Mtengeti 2011). Findings from this study found that apart from having child rights clubs at wards level in Arusha, there is also existence of children’s council. As far as children’s participation at local government level in Tanzania is concerned, in 2002, the government created the Junior Council, which represents children’s views at national, regional levels and ward levels (Couzens and Mtengeti 2011).

Child protection committees

Government social welfare officers in Arusha cannot manage to conduct visits to all wards in Arusha, because they are very few. Arusha have a total of five government social welfare officers who are supposed to serve 20 wards. The duties of available government social welfare officers are beyond children issues, which resulted in NGOs and social welfare officers coming up with a child protection committee, which help in assisting social welfare officers roles in the streets and wards to sensitization and reporting of child abuse.

Every committee is made up of ten members, who are known by the community members. Community members come to know committee members through community awareness initiatives organised by government officials and non-

government organizations. The Child Rights Committee works in close relationships with street chairpersons, and links any child abuse case to the department of social welfare. Additionally ward child right committees have selected district child right committees, which include government and non-government officials. District child rights committee also includes members from ward child rights committees.

Committee members are working on a voluntary basis. Child committee members dedicate their time and efforts to make sure that children's welfare is met.

“Committee members are not employed and we don't give them money, but you cannot imagine how they work hard, they have volunteered to promote changes in their society” – Social welfare officer

A study conducted by Wessells (2009) in West Africa discovered that among the most widely used community mechanisms for child protection are community- based child protection groups, which are called child protection committees. The groups vary considerably in regard to their formation, composition, roles and responsibilities, and mode of functioning. Not all of these groups focus solely on child protection issues, and some do not call their work 'child protection'. Child protection committees prove to provide help to the children who are in need of help, especially in Arusha as it was discovered in this study.

Para Social Workers

Due to the scarcity of social welfare officers, non-government organizations and social welfare officers decided to introduce the program of Para social workers, who work on behalf of social welfare officers, at the grass root level. In Arusha, a total of 137 Para social workers were identified and trained by a consultant from the Ministry of Health (department of social welfare), a social welfare officer from the city and Children and Centre for Women and Children (CWDC).

Para social workers assume all crucial responsibilities such as identifying children, who are in vulnerable situations, categorizing their needs and making referrals to a proper service. Services can include paralegal, nutrition, counselling and reporting cases to the, which needs close follow-up for legal matters. For the cases, which they are not sure of, Para Social Workers refer them to the department of social welfare in the city and from there, a child can be linked to the proper service.

Given the scarcity of social welfare officers, Linsk (2010) argues that many non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and government services have relied on volunteers to fill the gap. Community volunteers with good orientation and support can help to meet part of these needs. Linsk(2010) further explain that para-social workers may work in various positions in a variety of countries, particularly in Tanzania. Tanzania has made efforts to address vulnerable children's needs through para-social workers.

Case management

Advocacy NGO's and government social welfare officers decided to think of a practical tool, which can help in managing child abuse cases in Arusha. Laws of child Act of 2009, gives power to the government social welfare officers to deal with children's issues, especially in suspecting abuse. Advocacy NGO's and government Social welfare officers came up with case management strategies to translate the context of Arusha. The strategies try to deploy available opportunities, such as use of government community development officers, who are placed in all wards, as well as the use of ward executive officers to attend to some cases and also to fill forms for children who experienced abuse.

According to Wagner, W (1987), case management is necessary, especially in addressing child abuse cases. Treatment for child victims of abuse is a complex and sometimes lengthy process, involving members of numerous social service agencies. Coordination of services can be accomplished through a multidisciplinary team approach to case management (Wagner 1987)

TENSIONS

Misunderstanding between parties, shortage of government social welfare officers, shortage of funds and poor time management were all termed as the challenges of collaboration by participants in this study.

Both government social welfare officers and advocacy non-government participants revealed that they experience significant tension in their collaboration, as they are pulled between feeling accountable to the demands of their own organization and the demands of their collaboration. It is unlikely that individual representing their organization in collaboration are not fully empowered to make judgments about what they may commit to in the collaboration. This often intensifies tension within the collaboration as collaborating partners wait to hear back from their own organizations

and the momentum that collaboration partners may have at first experienced slowly diffuses. The tension between own organization's interest and collaboration interest results into the following challenges.

Misunderstanding between social welfare officers and NGO's

Understanding between two actors is necessary in accomplishing the goal. Although government social welfare officers and advocacy NGO's work together to prevent children from sexual, emotional and physical abuse, there is no good understanding between the two. Government set operation standards, which all operational actors should conform. Because government social welfare officers represent government, they have a role to explain to other actors what is requires form them to operate in a child rights sector. Social welfare officers feel to work on behalf of the government.

“ Every thing I talk as a social welfare officer, I talk for my department and on behalf of the city director and for that case, the procedure is, you are suppose to request from the city director by a letter, if he give me an authority then fine” – social welfare officer

While Ngo's blame government social welfare officers for being too bureaucratic and block to the implementation of their duties, social welfare officers claim to follow rule and regulations for ensuring quality in service delivery. Social welfare officers insisted that NGO's must meet a set of standards identified by the government so that there will be no differences between a child attended by NGO's and government.

Advocacy NGO's carried agendas for public policy (Nair 2011). To some social welfare officers the term 'NGO' carries a more negative implication of high salary and donor-funded organizations. The relationship between government social welfare officers and advocacy NGO's challenge their established approaches and even their organizational identity. Different levels of capacity to apply strategies which defend each parties interest (Batley and Pauline 2011), create the tension between government social welfare officers and advocacy NGO's. Government and advocacy NGO's are organized differently and use contrast approach in development, the reason that make them to end up in conflict most of the time

Shortage government social welfare officers

Government social welfare officers play significance role in child protection in

Arusha. Laws grant government social welfare officers authority of intervening and attending court gearing when it comes to the children's issues. Social welfare officers who are not employed by government have restricted to undertake some of the responsibilities relating to children. However the city of Arusha currently only have three Social Welfare Officers, whose duties are not limited to child related issues but are responsible for working with vulnerable groups within all of Arusha (Agosta, et al. 2012).

“There is a shortage of staff in the department of social welfare therefore most of the time they don't make field visit as they wait for child cases in their office, children sometimes will not leave school to report a case in the district social welfare department office” – Director (CWCD)

Government social welfare officers are overworked since the city has only five social welfare officers who serve 20 wards in Arusha. Given the magnitude of child abuse and other social problems happening in the city, government social welfare officers end up working long hours and still not reach all problems need their presence.

Assessment conducted by the department of social welfare in 2012 on social welfare workforce in Tanzania found that the total number of social welfare workers excluding those employed by NGOs is estimated to be 437. 437 social welfare officers comprised of those 23 social welfare officers placed at Regional Secretariat offices, 59 employees of the central government, 215 local government authority employees and 60 central government employees working in local government authority. 437 social welfare officers include 31 staff from head office and 49 who are in institutions (The United Republic of Tanzania 2012).

Shortage of fund

Child sector suffer from the shortage of fund, which will enable prevention and subsequently responding to cases relating to sexual, emotional and physical abuse. Due to shortage of fund, transport has become a challenge for social welfare officers in addressing children issues timely. It was reported that some time you may find there is car but government social welfare officers may have no fuel to put in car. This implies that if there could be money, then government social welfare officers may put

fuel into the car and proceed with their duties. Additionally, social welfare officers may ask help from NGO's for transportation.

“ I have been receiving calls from social welfare officers, something which never existed before, they inform when they have child issue for stance attending affected children to Mount Meru hospital, then most of the time, their challenge is transport, we facilitate transport from our office and by nay means” Director (CWCD)

Limited fund sometime make children suffer from their issues remain unaddressed. Although sometime there will be fund for child sector but specification of budget line limit the redirection of fund to other places which was not planned before. Because NGO's work with government social welfare officers, social welfare officers get to understand that donor limit their recipient in some places and therefore remain quite in some child issues.

“NGO's are work under donor requirements, where every implemented plan is budgeted, some incidences we need financial support to either prevent or respond to the child issue but due to donor requirements we can not redirect the budget to what was not planned so we end up observing without playing part to sole” social welfare officer (Arusha City)

Child rights budget remain to be a challenge in developing countries and pose problems in achieving child rights outcomes. (Pereznieto, Golemac and Avdagic 2011). Tanzania is having large extent of child abuse cases where more than 75% children have experienced physical abuse (UNICERF 2011). Although Tanzania is struggling to provide the most basic needs to its people, the coutry is a very poor and has exterme limited resources to expnad services to accommodate additional recipients (Agosta , et al. 2012) as the progression of child abuse.

IMPROVING OF COLLABORATION

Out of the participants reflection, getting to know each other's work, advocacy at national level and deploy of existing opportunities such as other government officials were described as the recommendation for improving collaboration

During this study both government social welfare officers and advocacy NGO's participants shared their experiences and recommendations out of their collaboration.

Recommendations were informed by their experience of working together in the field of protecting children from sexual, physical and emotional abuse.

Getting to know each other's work

Understanding each other's work sound to be the best lesson and recommendation given by both government social welfare officers and advocacy. Both government social welfare officers and advocacy NGO's participants explained that understanding each other's scope of work will take away unnecessary complains. Social welfare officers insisted that understand each other will help in moving forward towards improving children's welfare.

“ I propose if we have a forum that will help provide a platform for discussing each side strategies and objective from preventing child abuse in the country, also work with memorandum of understanding (MOU) that clearly defines roles of each part for preventing child abuse in the communities” – Legal officer

Advocacy NGO's participants proposed that if all institutions working on child sector join implementing partners group (IPG), will help to divide responsibilities between and among members and therefore to accomplish reasonable deliverables. Without divisions, there will be duplications, which real drain resource and which can be able to cover wide population of the children who are in need of the service.

“We need to make sure that all institution joins IPG which we have established in order to avoid duplications of work. There are so many places that we have not reached, if we work together we can divide ourselves as we all work to protect children” – Director

For the collaboration to be meaningful and sustainable, partners need to create and promote a common sense of vision/purpose around a well-defined major issue with clearly defined objectives, strategies and outcomes (Head 2006). Collaborative partners need to consider carefully where the collaboration can create most value especially this period where there is growing evidence in the literature that NGO's can sometime be effective at poverty alleviation (Bratton 1989)

Advocate for child friendly budget at national level

Advocacy has been described as being at the heart making NGO's and social welfare officers in making positive changes in the community. In, Arusha advocacy NGO's has managed to advocate for children's rights budget at city level.

Although advocacy at the city level brings challenge to advocacy NGO's as there is no direction from top level, advocacy NGO's participants recommended that advocacy should start at the national level, where all plans are coming from. National level advocacy promotes changes at both individual and structural levels across the country. Plan comes from the ministerial level are easy to be translate by subordinates in their own settings. Child protection budget can only be guaranteed when it is recognized from top level instead of being the wishes of city planners and politicians at city level.

Advocacy at national level will help in increasing number of potential social workers to cover all wards in Arusha. Child rights can only practices in the availability of enough and qualified social workers. Both government social workers and advocacy NGO's participants agreed that advocacy for child rights at national level have positive contribution on increasing number of social welfare officers. Having enough social workers will help on timely addressing of the children's issues and there for meeting the law requirement of prioritize best interest of the child. It is important for children to get services timely because they will not exposed to secondary abuse and also it will motivate community members to report more child abuse cases. Advocacy NGO's participants consider the scarcity of government social welfare as the constrain in saving children from abuse.

“ If there was a social welfare officer in every ward in Arusha, we could do a benchmark, we could hep them, you know, they would have time, but they are very few. So I think more advocacies at national level to better budget and better resource”- Programs manager

Many of the problems and challenges that children face are most directly addressed through the government's budget process (UNICEF 2013). For this reason it becomes vital for advocacy NGO's to be engaged in influencing budget for children. However, budgeting for children are not about separate budget systems that exclusively target children rather, it means ensuring that the national budget reflects child friendly macroeconomic and social policies (UNICEF 2013).

Use of other available opportunities

Given the challenge of the shortage of government social welfare officers, duties, which suppose to be implemented by government social welfare officers, can be commissioned to available government officials who perform similar duties.. However the only major challenge is that, the laws, rules and regulations have mentioned government social welfare officers as the responsible person to oversee children issues.

Advocacy Non government organization's participants recommended the use of community development officers and ward executive officers as the alternative to social welfare officers. The good thing of deploying community development officers and ward executive officers is that, they live with community at a grassroots level, they are available for each reach by community without travelling a distance, they are government officials and they can perform SWO duties such as feeling in forms from the case of child abuse, intervene when there is suspect of abuse as well as make referrals for the children who have special needs.

“Trying to use community development officers to work in tendency with social welfare officers so that social welfare officers they don't get the burden of response and that community development officers try to take on the burden of awareness raising and prevention” – Programs manager

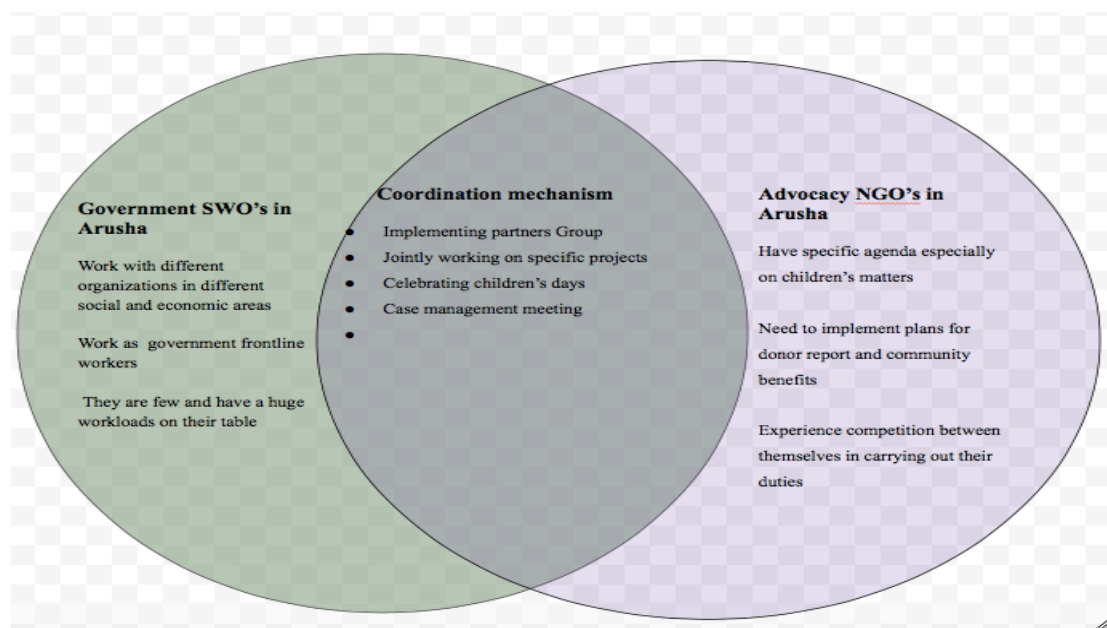
There is inadequate trained workforce in Tanzania to addressing the needs of the most vulnerable children Linsk(2010). Limited resources available for governmental response affects effectiveness of programs to address vulnerable children's needs, compounded by challenges in integration of social service and medical infrastructures and inadequate work forces in terms numbers as well as education and professional opportunities Linsk(2010). In this line, government social welfare officers and Arusha decided to use available government opportunities such as community development officers and ward executive officer to feel gap.

COORDINATION AND SUPERVISION MECHANISMS

In this study, implementing partners group, jointly working on specific projects, celebrating children's days and case management meeting were mentioned as the coordination mechanism in collaboration.

Collaboration between government social welfare officers and advocacy non government organizations in preventing children from sexual, emotional and physical abuse requires a central position for coordinating communication, organizing and disseminating information, and keeping partners alert to the jointly determined rules made for governing relationships (social coordination). Coordination will help in resolving the tension between self and collective interests. Government social welfare officers and advocacy non-government organizations collaborate because they intend to achieve the same purposes “the purpose of preventing child abuse in Arusha. To achieve this purpose, some kind of administrative structure must exist that moves from governance to action. These administrative structures under which government social welfare officers and advocacy non government organizations work together differ conceptually from those of governance because the focus is less on institutional supply and more on implementation and management.

The diagram below represents coordination mechanisms between government social welfare officers and advocacy non-government organizations working in Arusha



Although, implementation in collaboration is complex not only because participation is voluntary (as the theory of social solidarity argue) but also because traditional coordination mechanisms such as hierarchy, standardization, and routinization are less feasible in situations where actors are autonomous or semiautonomous. Additionally, government social welfare officers and advocacy non government organizations established an effective operating system for collaboration that includes clarity of roles and responsibilities, communication channels that enhance coordination, and

mechanisms to monitor each other's activities in relation to roles and responsibilities that advances children's rights. Government social welfare officers and advocacy non-government organizations established the following mechanism for coordination.

Implementing Partners Group

Implementing partners group (IPG) is monthly platform for actors work or interested to work with children meet to share experience and discuss challenges they face in dealing with children matters. IPG is organized at city level where by social welfare officers chair the meeting. It includes range of members from government, non-profit and private organizations that have interest on children matters.

Although government social welfare officers from the city chair IPG, the initiative of establishing IPG were steered by CWCD – an advocacy NGO based in Arusha. Establishment of IPG proceeds from the national costed plan of action for the most vulnerable children II (2013 – 2017).

“We CWCD, have started a new approach it is know as Implementing partners group for NGO's, CBO's and government. IPG make sure that children's rights are adhered and children are prevented from abuse. We conduct one meeting per month, discussing challenges and we share experience how we can then help these children” - Director

On its monthly meeting members of IPG get chance to share progress and connect with other new actors in addressing pressing issues affecting children in Arusha. IPG is a reflection forum where members can evaluate their progress and put more efforts where necessary. Although it has been a challenge for members to show up on every month, when members meet the also assign duties and responsibilities among themselves. Reporting on the progress of the duties and responsibilities can be done on the next coming IPG meeting. It also includes placing a request from other members if you have any request, which will help you to accomplish your duties.

“When we meet we discuss several issues but also we assign tasks among ourselves for the next meeting report” - Social welfare officer

Some of the children's cases are getting sorted during IPG meeting. Because IPG bring different actors with different expertise, then IPG is also used as the referral

point. Among services available in IPG are counselling, advocacy, children homes, nutrition and economic empowerment.

The degree of involvement of governments, civil society organizations, donors, and implementing agencies in child protection system strengthening can vary greatly and it is subject to a number of factors (Davis , McCaffery and Conticini 2012). Child protection system in Arusha involve different actors such as NGO's, private sectors, social welfare officers, health workers, lawyers, counsellors and private sectors, who meet in implementing partners group to discuss issues pertaining to children. Implementing partners group (IPG) get informed by Tanzania national strategy document for improving children's welfare known as national costed plan of action (The United Republic of Tanzania 2008)

Jointly working on specific projects

Child sector in Arusha have variety of actors posse knowledge and authority. Child protection is multidisciplinary sector requires different expertise. Best interest of the child varies from health, law, education, safety, morality, participation and so forth. Therefore it is common to find organization invite other organization when it deals with the issue requires expertise beyond from what they posses. The situation has turn to be one of the coordination mechanisms between actors especially between government social welfare offices and NGOs'.

Government social welfare officers' posses' authority and legitimacy to allow or restrict actions harm children from happen as far as the best interest of the child is concern. Involving government social welfare officers in NGO's project and program provide a room for social welfare officers to know what is going on and the progress of the project or program towards reaching children. Government social welfare officer have enough information about where the problem is serious and therefore can direct NGO's where to invest in promoting children's welfare.

“ Yah! You can not just commence your operations in the community from nowhere unless the government permits you and it recognizes your goal and objectives” -
Social welfare officer

Government social welfare officers are mandated to introduce any other actor working in the child sectors in Arusha. It is through that power social welfare officers

are informed and participated in NGO's work include the one focusing on awareness rising. NGO's may incur all cost of the programme but they must need support from government social welfare officers because if they don't involve them from the beginning it will be hard NGO's to be accepted by the communities.

“ If we introduce them to the community, it makes community cooperate. Community members are free when they understand what activists are doing and so forth” – social welfare officer

Government social welfare officers and advocacy NGO's have gained considerable importance in the third world, Tanzania in particular. Strong recognition has been consistent with government overriding concern with the problem of poverty and with the need to achieve rapid social economic development (Simukonda 1992). The greater interest is the rapid development of interest shown by NGO's supported by intergovernmental organizations or foreign governments (Simukonda 1992) especially operating in child rights sector in Tanzania.

Celebration of children's day

Regional and international days for children is another platform where government social welfare officers and advocacy NGO's meet to carry forward children's agenda. Common event which government social welfare officers and advocacy NGO's meet is the day of African child which take place on every 16th June of every year. Day of African child in every year comes with the theme reflecting best interest of the child.

After knowing the theme of the year, mostly government social welfare officers invite other key stakeholders including advocacy NGO's for planning. Each actor will be assigned the role to play for the day of African child. Most duties are fund rising, transport organization, meals for children, developing banners and flyers with the message of the day.

Day of African child takes place on June 16th every year. African Unity first introduced Day of African child and it has been celebrated every year since 1991 when it was first initiated (Project Concern Internation 2013). Day of African child is a commemoration of thousands of black schoolchildren took to the streets to protest

about the inferior quality of their education and to demand their right to be taught in their own language in June 16, 1976 (AfricaWide Movement for Children 2015)

Below is a case study for the Day of African Child of 2012

June 16th 2012 – Day of African Child

The Day of the African Child (DAC) is commemorated annually on the 16th of June across Africa by African Union (AU) Member States (UNICEF 2012). Day of the African Child is the commemoration of the hundreds of children killed, when they were protesting against the inferior quality of their education, and to demand the right of being taught in their own language (Think Global 2015). The killings took place in Soweto, South Africa in 1976

The theme for 2012 day of African child was “*Right to children with disabilities*”. The Department of Community Development, where social welfare is a unit, convened a meeting chaired by senior social welfare officer in early April for the preparation of the day of African child. Many NGO’s such as caucus for children rights (CCR), Mkombozi, Action for Children, Shalom centre and legal and human right centre were invited for planning. Several committees were formulated such as fund raising committee, food and transport committee and material production (flyers, banners and T shirts with messages of the day) committee.

Different from other years celebration, planners came up with child-focused day where authority will not use the day for giving many speeches. The 2012 day, was designed with different children’s games such as football, races, chasing chickens and tug of war. Flash mob dances from children with different abilities was performed during that day (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ercj8ztsrwk>).

The celebration of the day involved different stakeholders such as police officers, government authority, NGO’s, primary and secondary schools in Arusha, dance team Africa and Kilimanjaro film Institute. The events started at 08am to 4pm in ShekhAmriAbeid football stadium.

Case management meeting

Due to lack of a proper, functional child protection system in Arusha, government social welfare officers, advocacy Ngo’s and other actors have formulated a mechanism of solving child abuse cases. Case management meeting seems to be the

better approach, which brings in different actors with different expertise in the child sector.

During case management meeting, roles of helping a child or children are divided into key actors. Mostly, case management meetings include different services such as such as health, legal, counsellor, police officer, social welfare and children homes.

Case management meeting created by advocacy NGO's and government social welfare officers in Arusha is something applicable to other NGO's. In many contexts where Save the Children is working, including Tanzania, a formal system for such case management is not in place. Therefore, child protection agencies such as Save the Children operate their own case management system inclusive of different actors, while supporting and building the capacity of governments to develop a longer term statutory system (McCormick 2011

CHAPTER FIVE

DISCUSSION OF THE FINDINGS

This chapter presents discussion of the findings obtained from interviewed local government social welfare officers and Advocacy NGOs working together in preventing child abuse in Arusha City. The discussion tails together the experiences obtained from interviewee with theoretical framework explained in chapter two. The chapter brings into discussion views, perceptions and experiences provided by participants in relation to their collaboration towards preventing children from sexual, emotional and physical abuse.

THEORETICAL PERSPECTIVES

As different scholars have explained, there is certainly no shortage of current interest in social solidarity (Crow 2002). Collaboration between government social welfare officers and advocacy NGO's in Arusha city, has to be promoted, and continually adapted to suit the dynamic nature of sexual, emotional and physical abuse facing children in Arusha city. The Theory of Social Solidarity resonates with this study as collaboration between government social welfare officers and advocacy NGO's in Arusha City, intends to tackle social exclusion. In Arusha City, wards like Unga Ltd, where the level of child abuse is very high, have been labelled as the most chaotic wards and mostly excluded in quality social services and the home of poor houses. Government's difficulty in tackling social exclusion in various wards in Arushacity, is amplified by the difficulties in promoting solidarity between key actors, including community itself. Given the magnitude of sexual, emotional and physical abuse affecting children in Arusha city and limited resources, solidarity helps in sharing efforts and resources in preventing child abuse.

Risky society suggests that it is possible to recognize, in our contemporary society, a fundamental shift from the solidarity of need, to the solidarity motivated by anxiety (van der Veen , Yerkes and Achterbe 2012). The situation is revealed by this study whereby, apart from having the feeling of helping children, some participants connected the impact of sexual, emotional and physical abuse of children today, with their adulthood life. And for this case, theory of social solidarity echo with findings in which the increase magnitude of the child abuse cases call for the joint work between

government social welfare officers and advocacy NGO's in addressing issues affecting children.

Although social solidarity is associated with trust between parties, findings reveals the foundation of collaboration between government social welfare officers and advocacy NGO's is coming from forces of advocacy NGO's to fulfil their role and also government social welfare officers to have results and fulfil their job descriptions. The solidarity between government social welfare officers and advocacy NGO's is regards as forced, as it is rises against a background of uncertainty. The social problem of having many children who are abused sexually, emotionally and physically and the functional prerequisites of different organizations are responsible for the birth of the collaboration between government social welfare officers and advocacy NGO's. Collaboration between two parties has the way to go in building trust between them. It should flow naturally and openly than now where there is misunderstanding between two in operations.

THE ESSENCE OF COLLABORATION

Collaboration between government and NGO's is important in the coordinated of effort directed towards solving problems relating to the children's rights. During the past decade, increased value has been given to the use of partnership in the delivery of social services (Owen 2000). It has been due to the belief that partnership builds on the complementary skills and comparative advantage of partners. Collaboration between parties adds value to partners through synergy and potential for the future relationships. Government consider its collaboration with civil society as partnership (Young 2000) Civil society organization include various actors such as community based organization, professional association but for the sake of this study it refers to the advocacy NGO's. The major reason on why government decide to involve advocacy NGO's is that, NGO's in general are cost effective, an asset derived from relative freedom of action in providing services and their low administrative overhead cost.

Collaboration between Government Social Welfare Officers and Advocacy NGO's shared goals and high degree of negotiation, interactivity, and interdependence. While in most cases government holds power to decide what to do and where to act, NGO's play major role in contributing human and non human resources in implementation, which is different from Salmon views. According to Salamon (1995), in the

complementary view, non-profit organizations are seen as partners to government, helping to carry out the delivery of public goods largely financed by government. A study found antagonist view whereby public goods are largely financed by NGO's especially activities intend to empower community and community awareness. Advocacy NGO's are concurrently finance and deliver services where government does not, deliver services that are financed or otherwise assisted by government, advocate for changes in government policies and practices and be affected by governmental pressure and oversight.

Through collaboration, government has managed to reach a wider community as it is mandatory for the government to meet the needs of its people especially security. Children are now aware of their rights and know exactly where to report when they experience abuse. Community members are aware of the negative consequence of abusing their own children. None of the above mentioned success will be attained if government was to act in isolation from other actors including advocacy NGO's.

Building on trust perceived from solidarity value, government social welfare officers and advocacy NGO's established formal and informal collaboration. The kind of relationship is determined by the type of the work and the history between government social welfare officers and advocacy NGO's. Additionally, the difference between formal and informal relationships depends on the process in the working places.

Formal relationships depend on formal agreement and trust between parties where responsibilities are divided between themselves in a written and signed agreement. Although the pressure for demanding formal agreements comes from non-government organizations, government usually agree to sign because it is something specified into their job guidelines and circulars. Policies elaborates a number of things, which can be done by government but due to scarcity of resources, government has never been able to put them in operation. Non-government organizations remind the government and help them to fulfil the policies by taking part of the responsibilities and government does other parts. A good example is the case of nutrition to children where by the government helps in identifying households having children with malnutrition and NGO's take over in empowering households skills of growing vegetables in their place for improving children's health. Also it is the government requirement to raise community awareness and understanding about child protection

issues but government by its own has never been able to accomplish that (Caucus for Children's Rights 2012). Advocacy NGOs provide platforms such as radio sessions, flyers, create child rights platforms and conduct participatory action research to inform interventions, which will involve community members.

Informal relationships appeared to be the dominant form of relationship between government social welfare officers and advocacy NGOs. Informal relationships are valuable for growth and support. NGOs provide training to government social welfare officers and share resources with government in addressing pressing issues affecting children. The sense of reciprocity exists, as the perception of give and take emerged to be the basis of collaborations. In spite of the fact that NGOs have resources and skills, it only takes government acceptance for NGOs to be able to practice what they have. Reciprocity is important as it helps in avoiding the sense of negativity between government social welfare officers and advocacy NGOs.

COLLABORATION STARTS FROM MUTUAL UNDERSTANDINGS

Collaboration between government social welfare officers and advocacy NGOs comes from different angles. The first and foremost is the shared understanding of the meaning of sexual, emotional, and physical abuse. Both government social welfare officers and advocacy NGOs have mutual understanding of the concepts mentioned above. Definitions used by participants embody three critical ideas, which resonate with the approach of this study. First, it incorporates the concept of "power" and thus, implies analysis of the existence of relationships. Second, it includes the use of actual force as well as threatened force and persuasions which all intend to harm children. Third, it includes the acts that lead to psychological harm, maldevelopment, and deprivation, all of which are critical concerns when understanding the impact of abuse on children.

The study applied, to the context of sexual, emotional and physical abuse against children in Arusha City. The definition of sexual, emotional and physical abuse put forward the definitions by the UNICEF. UNICEF (2011) defined three forms of abuse as follows;

Sexual abuse defined as any sexual act that is perpetrated against someone's will and encompasses a range of offenses, including a completed nonconsensual sex act (i.e., rape), attempted nonconsensual sex acts, abusive sexual contact (i.e., unwanted touching), and non-contact sexual abuse (e.g., threatened sexual violence,

exhibitionism, verbal sexual harassment).

Emotional abuse considered to be called bad names, being made to feel unwanted, or being threatened with abandonment.

And

Physical abuse defined as any acts of violence such as being slapped, pushed, hit with a fist (referred to as “punched” throughout the report), kicked, or whipped, or threatened with a weapon such as a gun or knife

TAILOR MADE COLLABORATION

Tanzania has endorsed regional and international instruments adhering to the children’s rights. Government policies and plans conform to the International Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989) and the African Charter Protocol on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (1990). The government of Tanzania contextualized regional and international instruments by developing a nationally financed plan of action for vulnerable children, as a step towards promoting children’s rights.

The plan paves the road towards responding and preventing abuse towards children. The plans experience challenges because mentioned technocrats from the plan are insufficient. Insufficient technocrats, especially social welfare officers on a grassroots level, are a prerequisite for developing a contextual child protection plan for the Arusha City. Contextual child protection in Arusha city recognizes the presence of other actors, such as community development officers, ward executive officers and ten cell leaders who are a valuable potential in protecting children from sexual, emotional and physical abuse. Sometime developing contextual child protection in Arusha does not suit the national standards, but does on a local level. Nationally, it is widely known that social welfare officers are the mandated officials suppose to deal with children issues. Due to scarcity of social welfare officers, Arusha uses other existing opportunities to advance children’s rights (Ministry of Health and Social Welfare 2012).

In achieving sound collaboration, government social welfare officers and advocacy NGO’s identified areas where they can function productively. Collaborations brings in professionalism and capacities within each actor. Both parties work together towards common goals but differently. While NGO’s play a role in identifying and

making referrals of child abuse cases, government social welfare officers deal with identified cases by linking it to services and monitoring. For that reason, collaborations between government social welfare officers and advocacy NGO's is unique and something intended to suit a specific purposes.

Social welfare officers are mandated to perform a crucial role in promoting children's welfare. Given the shortage of social welfare officers, advocacy NGO's and government social welfare officers in Arusha have designed the way to deploy available opportunities in preventing children from sexual, emotional and physical abuse. The Collaborators recognize the efforts of identifying available opportunities and includes them in protection children.

Tailor made collaboration help in reaching out to the many children in serious need of help. Collaboration between government social welfare officers and advocacy NGO's widen the knowledge of how successfully children issues can be addressed on a community level. Community involvement through media and face-to-face interaction, consolidates the efforts and goals government social welfare officers and advocacy NGO's want to achieve. Collaboration varies according to the interest of advocacy NGO's and needs of government social welfare officers. While other advocacy NGO's requires only permits, other needs physical involvement of the government social welfare officers.

Collaboration between government social welfare officers and advocacy NGO's created a certain kind of child protection system, including a variety of core child protection activities. Collaborations of government social welfare officers and advocacy, involve different professionals such as legal, counseling, advocacy, health and children homes. Actors may outsource professionals, which do not exist in their circle, to meet all what it take on addressing to a child. Study reveals that advocating for children rights needs includes service deliveries for abused children especially on immediate help and rehabilitation.

OPERATING TAILOR MADE COLLABORATION

The operational side of the collaborations depends much on the commitments of both actors. Collaboration between government social welfare officers and advocacy NGO's comes from needs, and therefore it will only be meaningful if it can achieve the expected goal of preventing children from abuse. Collaboration between two

parties has significantly able to positively affect community members in preventing children from sexual, emotional and physical abuse. Existing governmental structures have been deployed by NGO's in achieving the goal of protecting children. Available government structures such as ward executive offices, community development officers and ten cell leaders have been the key point person in reporting grassroots cases of child abuse. Reporting forms from NGO's and government are placed to the low level leaders who have daily interaction with people in their places of living for easy reporting.

The social bond between advocacy NGO's and government social welfare brings many strengths. Collaboration in the context of children's rights enhances active participation through content creation (case reporting form), increases community engagement in preventing abuse and promotes sustainability in children's welfare. Community members, including children who are involved in the child protection campaign, improve their actions towards children.

Collaboration is perceived as networks of relations between parties that all have stakes in the functioning of certain organizations (Crow 2002). Parties have legitimate rights and desire to influence the on-going concern of organizations in order to achieve specific goals of preventing children from sexual, emotional and physical abuse. Parties respond appropriately to the needs of promoting and advancing children's rights and welfare. At the same time parties' work on handling dilemmas arising as a consequence of incompatibility such as operating procedures, meeting minimum operational stands, and suit the redirection of budget from NGO's when necessary. Managers can play key roles in handling incompatibility of parties in collaboration. In addressing dilemmas a new form of collaboration, such as pressing demands from government and use of existing government structure, in preventing children from sexual, emotional and physical abuse are becoming increasingly important. In order to develop possible collaboration, undertaking mutual expectations between the parties involved are key.

CHAPTER SIX

CONCLUSION AND SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

It is the responsibility of the government to assure social welfare of the whole population, including children. Sexual, emotional and physical abuse has become a major challenge that the government cannot deal with successfully on its own. As a result, organizations outside government, are playing an increasing role in promoting welfare of the children in Arusha. Moreover, there is recognition from the government, that the involvement of NGO's in promoting community welfare is necessary and important. Continued bilateral relationship between donors and NGO's have created a window of opportunity for government – NGO's collaboration (Begum 2000)

Research evidence indicates that working in isolation can result in duplications of efforts and failure to accomplish the goal of preventing children from sexual, emotional and physical abuse, whereas collaboration between NGO's and government can generate synergy and facilitate the flow of information (UNICEF 1999). To date, the advocacy role of non-government organizations in the public sphere, and the role of government in controlling non-government organizations have not been explicitly addressed. To a certain extent, advocacy non-government organizations and government pressure on non-government organizations can be understood through the complementary lens of advocacy non-government organizations -government relations (Young 2000). Often, non-profit organizations and government are collaborators in changing public attitudes. Similarly, there are instances when government encourages and stimulates voluntary activities in support of social goals. But advocacy activity suggests that there is also a third way of characterizing the relationship between non-profit organizations and government as adversaries in policymaking and service delivery (Ibid)

The study explored the experience of collaboration between advocacy 'NGO's and Government Social Welfare Officers in preventing children from sexual, emotional and physical abuse. A number of studies have shown that government and NGO's have common goals and vision with respect to social sector development, particularly in the area of children's rights, poverty alleviation and human resource development (Begum 2000)

To develop and sustain a government - NGO relationship, both government and NGO's must see considerable gain from the collaboration, and if both stand to gain from collaboration, they have much to contribute. The rationale for the collaboration between government and advocacy NGO's general derives from a number of failures associated with each sector; these include contract failures, government failure, voluntary failure and even political failure (Brinkerhoff and Brinkerho 2002). Most of the failure arguments concentrate on government and advocacy Ngo's relations in the context of public service delivery. The advocacy NGO's sector have long supported service delivery roles which were suppose to be done by the government. Economic models suggest that advocacy non-government organizations fill gaps left by standardized service packages (responding to government failure), resulting in a greater diversity and customization of services (Weisbrod 1998). From another perspective, advocacy NGO's are seen as trustworthier than government and thus solve problems related to government failure (Douglas 1987)

Advocacy NGO's are playing a much more prominent role in public life and the sector's growth has expanded accordingly. Advocacy NGO's have been noted in Arusha for their ability to address specialized needs relating to children's rights (CCR report). This capacity to serve the needs of children in Arusha, as well as involving various actors through more comprehensive, holistic approaches, is increasingly recognized in Arusha. Identifying a growing risk of social exclusion in some wards of Arusha has called for inclusive partnerships with civil society actors, including advocacy NGO's and local public authorities. These partnerships are intended to address the needs of children, especially the mitigation of sexual, emotional and physical abuse which children in Arusha are experiencing. In the first instance, advocacy NGO's are presumed to be more efficient, flexible, personal, and higher quality, more holistic service providers; whereas government is viewed as a wasteful, one size fits all, impersonal, inflexible and fragmented service provider (Brinkerhoff and Brinkerho 2002).

On the otherside, government's potential advantages as a service provider have become evident. Government is in principle more reliable, equitable and democratic, legally mandated and professional (Douglas 1987). This study informs our understanding of the potential strengths and weakness of the collaboration between advocacy NGO's and government social welfare officers, however they do

not apply universally since it is not the intention of the study to seek generalization, but to learn from the experiences of government social welfare officers and advocacy NGO's in Arusha. For example, some advocacy NGO's demonstrate increasing sophistication and capacity, as well as internal democratization and client focus, while government social welfare officers in Arusha recognize the existence of different professionalism in their area of jurisdiction and therefore seek help from advocacy NGO's. Findings from this study demonstrated that the collaboration between government social welfare officers and advocacy NGO's today, encompassed simultaneously service delivery, policy advocacy and beneficiary empowerment. The study found that for a sustainable solution for community social problems, such as sexual, emotional and physical abuse, the role of NGO's has significantly changed from service delivery to advocacy for empowering the community.

While obviously it is understood that particular advocacy non-government organizations can, and do specialize in one role or another, the study highlighted instances of individual advocacy cases, where non-government organizations fulfilled multiple roles. For example the Centre for Women and Children (CWCD) works simultaneously on economic empowerment, advocates for children's rights and women's rights. Advocacy NGO's can contribute to the improvement of government services. Governments can improve efficiency and effectiveness because advocacy non-government organizations give feedback on policy implications for the child sector. This can assist governments in ensuring progress towards integrating children's rights in developmental plans. Although the contribution of advocacy non-government organizations can come from compatibility in improving government, it may some time derive from confrontational, where by advocacy non-government organizations seek to enhance accountability and actively lobby for regulatory reform.

The study identified another feature associated with the complexity of collaboration between advocacy NGO's and government social welfare officers in operations beside the pursuit of multiple, simultaneously objectives. This relates to how advocacy non-government organizations structure themselves to interact with government social welfare officers. When advocacy NGO's enter in collaboration with government social welfare officers, they increasingly organize themselves to mirror and imitate characteristics of how public sector, owned by government, operates and is structured. This can be rectified by implementing partner groups

(IPG) which are started by advocacy NGO, informed by a nationally financed plan of action for most vulnerable II (The United Republic of Tanzania 2011). Given the traditional nature of the government, advocacy NGO's aligned themselves with the traditional form, and thus exhibit higher degree of similarity with their clients or funders

On other hand, advocacy non-government organizations mirror to the government, ways of doing things in search of the best way to interact with government, both for purposes achieving influence. The well-recognized trend toward increased professionalization in the advocacy non-government organizations working in a child sector, exemplifies this situation. The study identified dynamism in the nature of collaboration between advocacy non-government organizations and government social welfare officers. Characterization for the collaboration between government social welfare officers and advocacy non-government organizations can quickly become outdated as relationships evolve and change. Findings demonstrate the process of engagement, feedback, and adjustment and re-engagement. Evolution and change may begin even prior to actual engagements. In response to perceived opportunities to engage with government for advancing children's rights, advocacy non-government organizations strategize to be recognized as specialists in reaching places where the rate of sexual, emotional and physical abuse is serious. Once the collaboration is created, associations tend to become more involved in policy dialogues.

Collaboration between government social welfare officers and advocacy non Government organizations have significant actual and potential impacts in terms of the efficiency and effectiveness of public awareness, public service delivery, the quality and responsiveness of public policies, the degree of social exclusion, the expression of public values and the building of social capital. These contributions may represent incremental, policy-specific improvements such as more attention to be directed towards children best interest, and/or, broader societal change over time.

Obviously, desired and desirable outcomes from the collaboration between government social welfare officers and advocacy non-government organizations are both short term and long-term, and are by no means assured. How collaboration between advocacy non-government organizations and government social welfare officers are structured and operationalized, can sometimes inhibit the achievement of intended impacts. This is most notable with respect to issues of organizational identity and effectiveness. Research found that the collaboration will not attain the goal of

saving and advancing children best interest efficiently and effectively, if the organization identity of all of the members of the collaboration is not maintained. A major foundation for the collaboration between government social welfare officers and advocacy non-government organizations is to tap into the unique advantages these organizations have to offer.

POLICY IMPLICATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

High number of Tanzanian children suffer from abuse and exploitation including abandonment, physical abuse, corporal punishment, sexual and gender based violence, both within and outside family environments (Ministry of Health and Social Welfare 2012). A survey on violence against children in 2009, revealed that the rates of physical violence are extremely high with almost three quarters (72% of girls and 71% of boys) being punched, whipped, kicked or threatened with a weapon by a family member, an authority figure or an intimate partner during their childhood (UNICEF 2011). Child abuse has serious implications for the country's future development since abuse can negatively affect every aspect of a child's development, and these negative effects often carry over into adulthood (Agosta , et al. 2012). Physical abuse may impair brain development and poor physical health. Psychological abuse may cause depression, anger, eating disorders, and lower cognitive performance. Behavioural consequences may include criminal behaviour, illegal drug use, and abuse of others (including one's own children) (Agosta , et al. 2012).

Holistic, multifaceted, long-term, and a comprehensive response is required to address this problem. This study informs the need of developing comprehensive child-centric legislation that would legally protect children from sexual, emotional and physical, which recognizes the role of other actors beyond government social welfare officers. The legislation should include all provisions of the UNCRC including the one against corporal punishment (which is still hugely practiced in Arusha and Tanzania at large), and prescribe clear action, when these rights are denied to children. It should ensure that sufficient resources and mechanisms are in place to respond to children who need to access the protection provided in this legislation. Legislature should recognize and give flexibility on the use of local knowledge and structure, which are in place and familiar to community members. Arusha city and its wards, should create their own by-laws which suit their environment, for the purpose of better protecting children.

Government in collaboration with non-government organizations must ensure

resources are allocated and mechanisms are established to train staff from both government and non-government originations on an ongoing basis. Local leaders should be part of the training in order to empower them to fulfill their roles as promoters of children's rights, including taking a proactive interest in children's welfare, exercising the full power vested in them by the law to respond to children's concerns, and reporting on all actions they have taken to protect children.

Collaboration between government and non-government organizations must increase sensitization, education, and discussion within the community concerning child protection issues, as well as training people how to address them. Through involvement of community members, and children in particular, in all issues related to children's rights, would create awareness so that children know what services are available and how the services can help them. They should also be told not to fear, and report immediately, when they witness or experience abuse. Similar education to parents and other community members will help to prevent abuse, as well as to increase reporting and service utilization. However, this process should be reciprocal, where community members both gain knowledge about child protection, and also are given the opportunity to further share their experiences with government and NGOs delivering programming, to ensure that their conceptions of child protection reflect community realities.

Collaboration between government social welfare officers and advocacy non-government organizations, contributes to the body of knowledge for all those who are working with children. Study help in motivate actions of people who are working with children to consider best interest of the child in their practices. As a part of the recommendation, the collaboration between government social welfare officers and advocacy non-government organizations must include and recognize the power of community in achieving sustainable development. People centred development is very necessary in a collaboration for combating all negative consequences facing children in Arusha. Parties should involve community members in planning, program designing, implementation and evaluation of all initiatives advancing children's rights in Arusha.

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