

# THE INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF HUMANITIES & SOCIAL STUDIES

## The Effectiveness of Traditional Methods in Reducing Violence against Children among Children in Tanzania: A Case of Traditional Knowledge in Urban Tanzania

Leah Natujwa Omari

Assistant Lecturer, Institute of Social Work, Tanzania

### Abstract:

*The effectiveness of traditional methods in reducing Violence against children is expected to reduce the violence among children rather than imposing the new modern methods which require skills and knowledge to implement it. Children are expected to take a leading role in using the traditional methods including socio-cultural that involves family responsibility to a child since childhood and the part of socialization process and reproduction as a primary education that enables children to first learn from their parent as their role model of their social life throughout their life. The study mainly focused in Dare es Salaam region where most of the modern techniques has been used for a long time and most parent have access towards these methods and that Dar es Salaam is among the urban city that have adapted the modern methods in caring and supporting the children. Dar es Salaam is a modest area for distinguished behavior including theft, early pregnancy, burglary that children can copy from their parents, relatives or work together with the community members whose behavior are not accepted within the community. This study collected qualitative data from 15 informants through in-depth information and drew its conclusion basing on the Feminist theory. The findings revealed that socio-cultural methods, family as a tool for socialization and reproduction as a primary education to children were the major methods that were used in controlling some of the children at family level. The methods were introduced to help children adjust their behavior before being presented to police station where Gender Desk located. In addition, sexual relation as a means of controlling behavior and economic cooperation between husband and wife were used on specific issues that needed remedy for children to avoid shame within a society. It was found that abuse and any other kind of violence against children were handled by family members together with the community at the earliest stage of the life of the children. The study noted that the violence against children was controlled when the behavior was at its tender age thus children were able to grow with it until when they are old enough to control the behavior and the violence on their own. Therefore, this study recommends that*

*In this vein, the study recommends that, but not limited to, the need for the effective holistic social approach that will change the community measure for control violence against children in Tanzania. Initiation ceremonies must be re-introduced and used simultaneously with the modern methods of controlling children behaviors. With this our community will be able to follow and have discipline starting from the family levels to community levels to enable fast decision in controlling violence against children in Tanzania.*

**Keywords:** *Traditional methods, Violence against Children, Socio-cultural, Family, economic cooperation and Sexual relations*

## 1. Introduction

### 1.1. Historical Background of Violence against Children in Africa

In our people view Violence against Children as exclusively part of certain ethnic or racial communication or as unique to certain classes within their society's interview that the advocates for human rights conducted throughout the CEE/FSU region, for example people often discussed Violence against Children in terms of the race, ethnicity, class, education level or age of the abuser or victim (UNFPA, 2016). The group or identified as the victims and perpetrators depended on the country and background of the person being interviewed. This myths conflict with research that shows Violence against Children occurs in all social, economic, religious and cultural groups (ibid).

In Africa, although Violence against Children existed during the early life of our ancestors but also the coming of colonialism during the period of 18<sup>th</sup>C, colonialism leads to ever increasing of Violence against Children. European colonialism in Africa involved efforts to remake African societies in accordance with prevailing European cultural paradigms and to have

African fulfill metropolitan needs. Colonialism was also wanted African to respond to European efforts to play with their societies, their economies and their politics. They intrude into the social organization of household and families usually colonialism enhanced men is power and authority over their wives and children not surprisingly, asymmetries of power and unequal access to resources within household led to incidents of Violence against Children and cases involving Violence against Children found their way into colonial court By the mid of 1900, attention had begun to be paid in most African countries to the widespread problem of Violence against Children studies about partner abuse and feticides both informal, anecdotal studies and more formal surveys appeared in Ghana, Tanzania and South Africa. For example, much of the initial writing was intended simply to document the existence of such violence and thus to construct it as a social problem.

In East African countries Violence against Children was a common practice in many families. More Violence against Children had been reported in refugee camp and homes. Although it was a common phenomenon among various societies violence against children still lack clarity and critical analysis in Africa. This was due to the fact that most African countries have been uniformly mute on the issue of violence against children and children. This had further perpetuated violence against children in many ways.

### *1.2. Violence against Children in Tanzania*

In Tanzania the problem of Violence against Children is a major social problem that has affected many people who live in rural and urban areas. Human activist has been condemning the act since it is against the human rights. Children have been affected and about 96.8% have been harmed or abused by their family members either physically, emotionally and sexually. In Tanzania, the problem of Violence against Children increased persistently now days due to several reasons: due with perpetrators, family/community or persons reasons (UNICEF, 2011). It had been reported in mass media and police station about that action. Children was most victims of Violence against Children; they were beaten and undermined within the family. The total burdens of Violence against Children rely on children who are most victims after the conflict of their parents.

Children depend on their parents to provide a safe, stable and predictable environment. When their parents are involved in battering relationship, attention is taken away from the children needs and focused in the violence. The entire family becomes isolated. Mothers and children were occupied with mollifying the batterer and trying to keep him from getting angry (UNICEF, 2011). The home devolves into chaos, without appropriate role models. The mother may become emotional dependent of her own children. Different studies have noted that, as many as 3 million of children themselves are victim of physical abuse by their parents in home where Violence against Children occurs children are physical abused and neglected at the rate 15 times higher than the national average (UNICEF, 2011).

An exposure to violence can have significant effect on children during their development and as they form their own relationship in children and adulthood. Many studies in Tanzania have focused on children health in relation to partner violence. Partner violence in home has profound effect on children who are exposed to it. Even if the children are not abused themselves, being helpless witness to the abuse of a parent is just as traumatizing to them to the direct abuse. The effect of living in a violent home may create problem for a child thought to his or her life.

Children in such situation learn that anger means lose control and that means men control children through violence. They develop conflicted feelings of love, hate for both parents and live in consent fear that the family will break up. Their mother will be badly hurt or leave them or that they themselves could be hurt by bitterer. The consequence of the children living from violence home may display criminal behavior or repeat the cycle of violence by growing up abuse their own partner or children. The increasing of Violence against Children has led to the increased the emergency of different human right institution owned by the government and private individuals (USAID, 2008). For example; in order for children to protect themselves from Violence against Children they have formed Tanzania children association (TAMWA) and Tanzania lawyers' association (TAWLA) but despite of those different efforts that have been taken still the problem is existing, especially to the children who are most the victims.

In Tanzania, UNHCR began to address these problems systematically under pressure from the refugees themselves and after the intervention of human right activist and many other human right watch groups who took initiatives to air this problem worldwide (Janowski, 2008). However, their efforts were seen as too late to the damage that had already been done to children. Pointed out that an important lesson had been learned from such mistakes and suggested that UNHCR and host government must be proactive in assessing the protection needs of refugee emergencies they should not wait until the problems reach crisis level (UNHCR, 2011). In the context of Tanzania, Violence against Children advocacy gained momentum following the work by the TAMWA Dar es salaam office at the turn of the millennium to surface human right abuses committed against incarcerated pregnant mothers. This began a wave of call for legal reforms against discriminatory legal provisions in various laws that penalized children on account of their sex (Janowski, 2008). Like in Uganda, Kenya and other countries there has been reports of Violence against Children against children but few of these reports have been dealt with the concerned authorities. However very few cases have been reported by media authorities and the problem is still growing and children and children are still suffering from the Violence against Children. For this reason, this has undermined the activities for eradicating children violence in the society. Furthermore, those organs which help to prevent violence against children have not incorporated traditional methods that could prevent Violence against Children at the earliest stage of their life.

The problem of Violence against Children is a major issue being condemned by many people especially human right activist. In Tanzania, the problem of Violence against Children increased persistently now days due to several reasons. It had

been reported in mass Medias, police station as Gender Based Violence at the Gender desk at the police station. Children are mostly victims of Violence against Children; they are beaten and undermined within the family (Odetola, 1983). It has noted in various literatures that children during earliest time were regarded as children despite of their age and if they had done mistakes in the family. The elderly of the community took responsibility together with the family members in controlling family affairs and all the deed of the family. Sometimes they were taken to the *Boma* which was headed by the head of the kin family for further discussions. This kind of methods were taken purposely for adjusting and correcting various unpredictable, unpleasant and un-polite behaviors of which some of them were happening within the family or rather within our communities (Odetola, 1983). The author of this study wants to argue that the traditional methods of controlling children's behavior can work more effectively if they are used appropriately and diligently with current modern way of preventing VAC in Tanzania.

In correcting of behaviors, it is noted that family members in most cases were relying on children who are most victims after the conflict of their parents. In Tanzania though the national constitution guarantees the right of children and also ratifies the international conventions on the elimination of all forms of discrimination against children. The increasing of Violence against Children increased the emergency of different human right institution owned by the government and private individuals. However, there is no traditional method which has been used to control violence to children. This prompted children to face inadequate case and supports from their parents. Parents could have special way of controlling children when they are at home or rather the community could have special way of giving punishment to children who were negating from what has been agreed in the community. As a result, children have failed to get essential social services like food, clothes, education and Medicare due to conflict that exist within their family. Children due to violence are not attending school and even other social services such as hospital since they have been segregated from the community members.

### 1.3. The Result of Violence against Children in Tanzania

The tremendous increase of Violence against Children in the family nowadays had led to lots of problems to the children. The sophisticated infrastructure introduced such as assessment policies, services and promising interventions such as legal and policy environment like to have dialogue among parliamentarians about the health, development, and social impacts of GBV and assisting gender focal points in ministries with addressing GBV issues and developing sector-specific action plans on GBV have not fulfilled the need for completer removal of GBV in Tanzania (USAID, 2008). If traditional methods used such as family discussions, initiation like *Jando* for men and *Unyago* for girls -a traditional initiation ceremony for boys and girls it could be helpful for these boys and girls to be introduced at family levels. Family played a role of providing protection to a child and the aunt and uncles had an opportunity to talk to boys and girls on how to behave when they meet people and not all the people were allowed to meet the girls or boys when they have reached a certain stage (age 13-16 years) (Odetola, 1983). For girls for instances it was under special permission from the parents that were allowed to meet the girls. This reduced violence that could be caused by a person who wanted to harm the gilts at that particular time. For issues like services which includes incorporating GBV responses into HIV counseling and testing programs that have adequate capacity and resources have not be successful since not all the families have been involved in preparing these policies. Most families have been left behind to just follow the policy while they don't know how they are going to implement it. The intimate partner violence and rape has been left to the family and community responsibility to handle such kind of cases and to raise awareness on the problem of GBV and gender equality.

All these situations have become the burden to the government through the office of social welfare to provide essential social services and take initiatives to solve the parental care problems. The social welfare officers have taken a lead in looking for a solution for reducing the problem to Violence against Children including family reunion and sometimes discussing with elders of the community where the child comes from to look for solution against this kind of violence (Social welfare officer, 2017). With this regard the study has noticed that in order to reduce the children violence there must be a certain mixture of methods so that the problem is handled from the family level. With response to the Violence against Children in Tanzania therefore this study aims to examine the effectiveness of traditional methods in reducing Violence against Children among children

## 2. Study Objectives

This study is organized by the general objective which tries to explore the effectiveness of traditional methods in reducing Violence among children in Tanzania.

This study is guided by two specific objectives which are:

1. To understand traditional methods used by families and communities to reduce Violence among Children in Urban Dar es Salaam
2. To explore the relevance of traditional methods in addressing Violence among children in Urban Dar es Salaam.

### 2.1. Study Methods

This study applied the qualitative research design and involved 15 informants who were purposively selected from Dar es Salaam region. Dar es Salaam region was selected because with the population of 4.5 million people it serves as an economic center and vast majority of federal government employees live in Dar es Salaam. About one half of Tanzanian's

manufacturing, private and public organizations/institutions are located in Dar es Salaam. Furthermore, Dar es Salaam as a piloted area that UNICEF used in their survey has a high rate of violence against children 31.6% (TDHS-MIS, 2015-16). The study used thematic data analysis to analyze the qualitative data collected through in-depth interview and Focus Group Discussions. For the purposes of this study in-depth interviews and focus group discussion were used to discover underlying motives of teenage mothers and their cultural living conditions in preventing violence against children. Data were coded and classified into different themes. This study purposively involved parents and community members as the units of inquiry. Teenage girls between 13-16 years of age were also interviewed.

## 2.2. Study Results

The results are divided into two themes which cover the influence of socio-cultural and Socio-economic methods on Violence against Children the results were based on the thematic statements from the informants which were used to support the results.

### 2.2.1. Socio-Cultural Methods in Preventing Violence against Children in Tanzania

The study explored the socio-cultural methods that have been used by the family and community members in Dar es Salaam. The results revealed that family members were used cultural methods to regulate children behaviors that they have or rather children acted together with their peer group members. For example, the use of aunty as a close relative who could talk to the teenage and have control of them for some time, it has helped them and the behavior has been rectified. The aunt receives all the concern from the parents so that stern methods can be taken to a child. The parents are involved at this particular time for the purpose of regulating that the child is not abused. But also, the aunt is used because the child will be free to talk and discussed the matter freely. At this particular time the child is not condemned and accused due to the mistakes that she has done. One informant said that:

*"...I was able to explain everything to the aunt. I was not afraid at all since no police or anybody else was there at present when I was explaining to them"* (teenage girl, 16 years of age; 2017).

This implies that when a child was allowed to meet family members for the mistakes that they have done it was easy for them to explain everything to the family despite the mistake that they have done. The study indicated that once teenage girls have done mistakes they normally hide themselves and not saying anything to the public instead. As a result, teenage girls have been stern methods to regulate their behavior. Most of the girls have been taken to Social Welfare Department when they have been reported to juvenile court for correction. One respondent said:

*"...It is easy for the government to take stern methods to the children without consulting their family members. All the wrong doing that has been done by the teenage girls have to be discussed before and if we need to refer the case it means we have failed to manage it and then the mistakes and all the wrong doing will be forwarded to other specialist with our recommendations. We make referral if we have satisfied ourselves that the case needs a professional to be solved"* (a mother of a teenager, 32 years of age; 2017).

On the other hand, the study has noticed that for those who were referred to the family where the discussion has been with the chief of the family, the elder of the family who has authority to handle issues like misbehaviors or delinquency of a child within a family. The chief is calling the family members to discuss remedies on how to handle issues of a child. The aunty and the uncles usually present the agenda for discussion and chief is handling the matter without any bias. Usually the child is punished by being given restrictions for instance not to go anywhere after school, or visit relatives or friends, sometimes the child is being given opportunity to change environment where he or she can live to somewhere else.

### 2.2.2. Family as a Tool for Socialization

This study considered a family as a social institution will be used as a method that a child will understand how to express love to his/her family, how he can be loyal to his/her family members, how to become selfish at home and directly or indirectly to his/her family members. The study has realized that family will help in shaping his/her personality. The child will be regulated and be introduced to societal attitudes, beliefs, ideas, habits, mores, folkways and behavior before going out to encounter other agents of socialization for instances the schools, church and other places where a child could meet and introduce behavioral changes within a family. Socialization is actually introduced early to a child as a means of molding the children behavior within a family. One informant said that:

*"...All the plays that I am using now I learned from my sister who knew it when she was helping my mother at home. So, all what I am doing is from my sister and all what I am copying is from my mother"* (a teenage girl, 12 years of age; 2017).

This means that what this teenage girl was doing is what she has learned from home and she is trying to imitate what her mother and sister was doing when they are at home.

### 2.2.3. Reproduction as a Primary Education to Children

Reproduction has been used a means of social control over circumstances under which children are to be brought into the world and nurtured. The study has noticed that practices such as premarital or extramarital sex relations are considered as offences which are prohibited and penalized within a family. The acts are considered as sexual misbehavior which usually the kid is penalized their acts and ending up to be abused. However, in traditional family these acts are tolerated in some

families. Some methods are given to a child for instances to be discussed in front of the village members for misbehaving or being pregnant. Reproduction is a means of regulating acceleration of massive disorganization and disintegration of society. Therefore, this study realized that a reproduction is looked as a means of social control that will provide a clear and strong control to a family member or a member of a village or community as community members argued:

*"We have to adjust and rectify our behaviors according to what the community wants. We have to abide to what we have agreed in our community as something which is right or wrong. We have agreed to use what is right to the community members and perspectives"* (Community members in Focus Group Discussions, 2017).

#### 2.2.4. Sexual Relation as Means of Controlling Behavior

At childhood a child is oriented into life that any sex that was approved by the family or rather community members' is between men and children who have no any blood relationship among them. If the sex is performed between men and men or woman and a woman this is not approved by the family or rather community members. Therefore, the introduction of homosexuality has raised concern to family members especially to the sexual orientation that we have been introduced to our children. The kind of sexual relationship that currently have been developed creates incest taboo to a community which eventually the family has been known for bad behavior of which no one within a society do not want to see the family as an example. The study has noticed that for example a sexual activity between a son and her mother or between a father and his daughter are considered as taboo incest. It is clearly set in a community that the incest taboo is a custom which is important to the operation of any human society and therefore considered as a means of controlling behavior among family members within our societies.

#### 2.2.5. Economic Cooperation between Husband and Wife

In any African family especially in Tanzania there is a kind of division of labor based on sex differences. This is because for any family to function well there must be cooperation economically between men and children. This is applied to Tanzania where traditionally men have to engage in activities which demanded sheer physical strength such as tilling the ground, carrying big sacks of maize, hunting and fishing. The study also has realized that even travelling far or great distances is considered as a duty of a men/husband to do so. This kind of life has been replicated by children since they are young and they grew with it in making a better family in our community. This study has realized that the children who grew into this kind of family had an opportunity to simulate their life and make correction wherever they felt any mistakes among them. The study also noticed that by doing so the kids have time to introduce activities that could occupy their mind, become busy instead of becoming idle or rather roaming around looking for some friends who are not good and not approved by the community. This reduces the chances of the children to become petty thieves, shoplifters or for girls it will be engaging in teenage pregnancy, prostitute and commercial sex workers. As Focus Group Discussion revealed:

*"We can have our business while monitoring our children. In so doing the children are introduced into various petty businesses after school and we do it together. As we are together with the children we also ask them on the feedback from school. They have been very talkative and they have been able to explain what they are doing at school"* (Community members in Focus Group Discussions, 2017).

One parent explained that:

*I have kept myself busy and that has increased income which has enabled me to increase the income to my family. In so doing my children has become busy as well with their school. The life has been stimulated and preoccupied and so increased the motivation to the family and so to the community. I think by having economic cooperation between husband and wife will make our families flourish for the betterment of our life"* (Mother of a teenager, 40 years age; 2017)

The study has also realized that this kind of children have no time to waste instead they start working on the activities which are designated to them as men. The children start to know early the work of children and men as required cooperating economically within a family and eventually in a community. For instance, the study noticed that at the age of 6 to 7 years children have known on how to perform household chores of which is part of the family culture and with that it reduces the chances of children to be on the street and commit violence of which eventually the community will put them under police custody followed by correctional methods. Informants from Dar es Salaam have argued that traditional methods have been used in some family in upbringing their children in various matter rather than depending on schools and nurseries. For instance, in Dar es Salaam, children have been allowed to go to live with distant relatives for schooling or special training courses. This allowed a child to meet other distance relatives who can have much influence over decisions that a child can have at particular time. It is well known that a child is not of your own but rather of the community members. The picture and perspective that a child can have is built by the community members who eventually can see the child as their own child who reflect their community.

### 2.3. Discussion of Findings

This study revealed that Socio-Cultural method in preventing Violence against Children in Tanzania. This has been notified in many places whereby if a child is brought in a traditional manner then is easy to a child rather than taking a child straight to the hands of a police. As Onyango (1984) that the children spent more of their time with their parents meaning

boys spent with their father and girls with their mother thus learned their future adult roles through actual performance of many of their roles from an early age" (p.22).

Furthermore, the study has noted that Socialization has been used as a tool for introducing children into traditional Tanzanian society. Parents have used this method for involving their children into adulthood roles and responsibilities particularly in their roles within a family division of labor. Socialization has helped children in developing good language which eventually have helped them to use in communication with their parents. Socialization has brought affection and makes the children become responsible to their parents and the children themselves have felt respected and more recognized within their family.

Economic Cooperation between husband and wife and Sexual relation a means of controlling behavior has been examined in this study. The study has indicated that children had an opportunity to learn from their parents as there is a division of labor. As the children get to know his/her parents they tend to know their roles as boys and girls and their work responsible to them. There is a time when children relied on story-telling, proverbs, and songs as a means of knowing their parent well and knowing their sexual orientation as they grew within their families. Sometimes their peer group disciplines the teenagers on behaviors which are not approved by the family. The study has discovered that once the different behavior has emerged within the family the peer group members decide to discipline the teenager primarily through social ostracism which consists of open disapproval of the behavior or any other bad behavior and continuous rebukes to the teenager until the behavior is ceased. The study has indicated that sometimes they have refused to talk to or interact with a deviant behavior.

Reproduction as a primary education to children was among the issue that was discovered in this study. Extra marital affairs have been looked as a curse to the family and therefore forbidden within a family. It is within reproduction that in a community in order it to service there must be a replacement of population by reproduction. In a community there is a systematic way of reproducing without misbehaving. It is very clear to the community members that there must be strong social controls over circumstances that could be done by any members including children from a family. Various sanctions have to be introduced therefore premarital or extramarital sex relationships are all sanctioned. All these practices are tolerated if a child has parents who then could be encouraged to handle the matter within a family. An elderly member of the family is called to settle the matter and therefore a child is given second chance for the mistakes that she/he has done at that particular time. These has reduced tendency of a family to be segregated and not participate in community activities. Many children are taken to the police station or to the retention home where they are kept for a long time without any close follow up from a social welfare officer or probation officer. The study has noted that if these methods are used and emphasized at the earliest stage if a childhood there will be no stern methods for children when they are old. The children will grow knowing that the family and the community have the responsibility of controlling their behavior if they have done mistakes. The traditional methods will be used together with the modern methods in controlling the children behavior at family and community levels.

### 3. Conclusion

This study examined socio-cultural and economic cooperation between husband and wife as a traditional method in reducing violence against children in Tanzania. The result indicated that family as a way of introducing socialization process, reproduction as a primary education were among the traditional methods that were used to reduce violence against children in many Tanzanian family especially in Dar es Salaam region. In addition, the study revealed that sexual relations as a means of controlling behavior and economic cooperation between husband and wife was among the traditional methods that families used to control their children at their earliest stage of the childhood stage instead of introducing the modern techniques when the children are old and difficult to change their behavior. As a result, all their misbehaving behavior are reported to the police in gender desk or punished by being placed in retention homes. Some children have received very severe punishment because of their behavior which they have been used to it since their childhood stage. However, these traditional methods need to be well known by the family members and community members so that when they get into modern ones they become quite familiar with their parenting skills and useful towards Dar es Salaam family at large.

### 4. Recommendations

The results revealed that relatively few family and community members were using these methods for correcting their children. Many parents were using parenting skills which were using modern methods in correcting their children. With this fact, it is important to note that using holistic social-cultural approach that will change the mindset of many Tanzanian families and communities. If the community members agreed to use sexual relations and economic cooperation between husband and wife they will reduce chances of using police at their earliest stage of which it bring trauma and stress to the family as well as to the community members. The use of Family as a tool for socialization process within a family it will help to introduce various skills and knowledge that a child can use it throughout when they are young till adulthood. The fact that reproduction as a primary education and sexual relation as a means of controlling behavior will be used during parenting it will enable to adjust children behavior as well as making the children full participants in their life history of their life.

This study is in recommendation that initiation ceremony such as *jando* for girls and *unyago* for boys has to be included in the process of punishing or rather correcting children. Currently many communities especially those from urban centers does not practice initiation as it is looked down wards as a local practice which is not practiced in most families. The

study recommends that if initiation ceremonies are practiced well and at the right time it will reduce tendency of punishing children with very high degree of punishments that will affect the children psychologically. Also by re-introducing this kind of ceremony as a controlling measure for our children's behavior will help the police gender desk to use specific measures only for those who have being referred to the police and who need other measurement for correction.

In this vein, it is important to engage the local community leaders and members towards understanding the use of traditional methods and use it in practicing parenting for our children in order for our community to become noble community free from any element of child abuse and violence against children in Tanzania. Furthermore, the government should enhance the use of traditional methods at family levels and community levels as preventive methods against violence against children. It is important to note that traditional methods used at the right time together with the modern methods as a correctional method for children to prevent abuse at the earliest stage and becoming greed to the family and community as a whole.

## 5. References

- i. Charles Takoyoh Eyong, 2007, Indigenous Knowledge and Sustainable Development in Africa: Case Study on Central Africa, Emmanuel K. Boon and Luc Hens, Editors <http://www.zef.de>; (10/3/2017)
- ii. Janowski. K (2008) UNHCR; Tanzania: cross-border contacts and information exchanges for Burundians(Online) Available at <http://www.unhcr.org/cgi-bin/texis/vtx/search?page=search&skip=873&dcid=3c8df2262&query=tanzania> (12/7/2017)
- iii. Violence Against Children in Tanzania, UNICEF, 2011(Online) Available at [www.tzdp.org.tz/fileadmin/.../Violence\\_Against\\_Children\\_in\\_Tanzania.pdf](http://www.tzdp.org.tz/fileadmin/.../Violence_Against_Children_in_Tanzania.pdf); (12/7/2017)
- iv. USAID: Health Initiative (2008): Gender-Based Violence in Tanzania: An assessment of policies, services, and promising interventions(Online) Available at [www.mcdgc.go.tz/data/PNADN851.pdf](http://www.mcdgc.go.tz/data/PNADN851.pdf); (12/7/2017)
- v. UNHCR - Global Trends Report: 800,000 new refugees in 2011(Online) Available at [www.unhcr.org/.../global-trends-report-800000-new-refugees-2011-highest-century](http://www.unhcr.org/.../global-trends-report-800000-new-refugees-2011-highest-century); (12/7/2017)
- vi. UNFPA State of World Population 2016 | UNFPA - United Nations (Online) Available at [www.unfpa.org/press/unfpa-state-world-population-2016](http://www.unfpa.org/press/unfpa-state-world-population-2016); (12/7/2017).
- vii. Odetola.T. O, Oloruntimehin.O, Aweda.D.A.1983. Man and Society in Africa: Introduction to Sociology, Longman Group Ltd, Great Britain.
- viii. Tanzania Demographic and Health Survey and Malaria(TDHS-MIS)(Online) Available at [www.nbs.go.tz/...dhs/807-2015-16-tanzania-demographic-and-health-survey-and-mal](http://www.nbs.go.tz/...dhs/807-2015-16-tanzania-demographic-and-health-survey-and-mal).(12/7/2017).