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Study Report on Safety of Children in Tanzania

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Abstract

Spring of Hope is a unit of DMI, which runs "Prevention cum Rehabilitation Program-PRP" for girl victims of trafficking in Tanzania since 2011. So far, over 1500 girls victims of trafficking have been identified and reunified with their families/guardians. However, about 900 children have completed four vocational skill training, awarded with course completion certifications, and created job employability opportunities for them to earn a regular income to cover their basic needs and the needs of the family. Between 2011 and 2014, DMI-SOH accommodated only 30 girls for four vocational skill training, namely beautician, computer, tailoring, and catering. The DMI-SOH has increased the number of admissions from 30 to 72 girls since 2015, and also included catering skills in the rehabilitation program. DMI-SOH noticed that there are various reasons for girls to move or run out of their homes, native communities. While some are forced by their family members to enter into trafficking world, and their holistic growth and development are exploited and abused completely. To stop human trafficking against female children, DMI-SOH has initiated various awareness programs using various platforms to sensitise 44,875 communities to act, and various other stakeholders, including government officials, to strictly implement the "Anti-trafficking in Persons Act-2008" to stop the human trafficking issue in Tanzania. DMI-SOH has carried out an impact study on human trafficking issues through this program, and even this study is an initiative of DMI-SOH to assess the community's understanding about child safety and to assess the prevailing practices of children's movement out of their homes. Since 2011, DMI-SOH has been addressing human trafficking issues in Tanzania.

Over 1500 girls victims of trafficking are rescued, counseled, provided four vocational skill training, and reintegrated with their families/guardians.

Over 34,875 local community members and various other stakeholders have been sensitized on the human trafficking issue since 2015. This study aims to assess the community's understanding of child safety and the prevailing practices of human trafficking.

Sec-A Introduction

DMI-Spring of Hope (DMI-SOH) is a registered NGO based in Dar-es-Salaam working for the underprivileged children, women, and youth in Tanzania, addressing the issues related to children, women, and youth.

DMI-SOH has established a long-term collaboration with the Government of Tanzania, the Ministry of Home Affairs (Anti Trafficking Secretariat – ATS), and has been providing high-quality services to victims of human trafficking. DMI-SOH has decided to strengthen its "prevention of trafficking" efforts at the community/village level.

The United Republic of Tanzania, guided by its 2018 to 2021 National Action Plan, had taken up several activities that are focused on 'Prevention of human trafficking' within its limited budget allocation for

the year 2020 (USD 43,830), similar to the 2024 allocation. Within the budget constraint, the Government had prioritized its focus on 'prevention efforts' and advocated through the NGO network to take up such collaborative activities.

DMI-Spring of Hope (DMI-SOH) is a registered NGO based in Dar-es-Salaam working for the underprivileged children, women, and youth in Tanzania, addressing the issues of children's education, women's development, vocational training of youth, and trafficking of girls.

DMI-SOH has established long-term collaboration with the Government of Tanzania, the Ministry of Home Affairs (Anti Trafficking Secretariat – ATS), and has been providing high-quality services to victims of human trafficking. Specifically, they have been receiving rescued victims and providing services through their 597 community-based drop-in centres as well as their residential rehabilitation centre at Dar-es-salaam. The impact of the DMI services is evident from the fact that 1020 victims have been reintegrated with their families, and 698 victims have become economically independent and self-reliant.

DMI-SOH has decided to strengthen its "prevention of trafficking" efforts at the community/village level. DMI conducted a field study to understand the situation of children in 15 villages on the outskirts of Dar-es-salaam. These villages are part of the awareness program on trafficking that DMI-SOH has been conducting in the 72 villages in the district for the last 5 years. The information and insights generated by this study, along with the valuable views of sectoral experts and Government of Tanzania officials, will assist DMI to develop its next 5-year "Community-based strategies for prevention of human trafficking". This strategy could be of use to other NGOs and community-based institutions as well to contribute to the Government of Tanzania's efforts to prevent human trafficking.

Sec-B Purpose of the Study

- Assess the community's understanding of child safety.
- Assess the prevailing practices of children's movement out of their homes.

Sec-C Methodology

The 72 villages in -Saranga, Kibamba wards in Ubungo district where DMI-SOH had implemented programs was the universe for this study

Through the Simple Random Sampling (lottery) method, 15 villages were chosen for data collection. This is a little over 20% of the universe and therefore the findings from these villages can be attributed to the universe, that is, all the villages, with high confidence level.

Data was collected from 30 respondents from each village, for a total to 450 respondents

30 respondents in each village were chosen through a Stratified Sampling method

Data was collected from 10 women group members, 10 youth group members, and the remaining 10 from village leaders (2), opinion-makers like teachers (2), health workers (2), and others, and also a few representing the traders (2 private shop owners) and transportation service-providers (2 boda-boda/ Dala Dale drivers)

A questionnaire having 4 sections with 28 questions was prepared in English. This draft tool was reviewed by 'Core Committee members" as experts. Based on the core committee's suggestion, the tool was revised, piloted in 2 villages with 10 respondents. The inputs received from data collectors after the pilot were used to fine-tune the tool, translate it into the local language, and print copies.

8 volunteers were engaged as data collectors. They were trained for 30 days on the purpose of this study, the sampling process and sample-listing, the tools, the methods of interaction, data collection, and data recording.

We received approval from the Ubungo Municipal Director to conduct this study, using this tool, and the days allocated for field data collection were from 1st May to 30th May 2025.

4 data collectors, along with community organizer DMI-SOH project staff, collected data from 450 respondents from 15 villages between 1st May and 30th May 2025 through face-to-face interviews using the questionnaire referred to above.

A data entry tool was prepared, and the 4 data collectors and research scholar (Fatima Jacintha Rani) and DMI-SOH staff reviewed the data sheets and entered the data in the data entry tool.

The Data Analysis was based on the number of respondents indicating their awareness/knowledge on the issue or question, which means we use the quantitative data to make qualitative inferences. For example, if a question on missing children, if a small percentage of the respondents indicate their awareness and state the number of children they consider missing, it will be inferred that the awareness of this issue is limited.

DMI-SOH covers 72 villages in -Saranga, Kibamba wards in the Ubungo district. A questionnaire having 4 sections with 28 questions was prepared in English. Data was collected from 450 respondents from 15 villages through face-to-face interviews.

METHODOLOGY

The study was designed, and the data collection tools were prepared. The research scholar played a vital role in reviewing and strengthening the methodology, especially the tools, and also reviewing the draft report and ensuring the study process was well documented, in addition to the outcomes. The data collection was led by Sr. Fatima. Along with 4 data collectors, data entry was done by technical officers.,

The analysis, interpretation, and report writing were done by Fatima Jacintha Rani, the research scholar.

Sec-D Data Analysis

Age Group:

91 % (410) of the respondents were above 18 years, and 9 % (40) were below 18 years. The respondents below 18 years are from Youth Groups, as the membership in these groups is open to boys aged 16 and above.

Gender:

60 % (271) were female respondents, and 40 % (179) were male respondents.

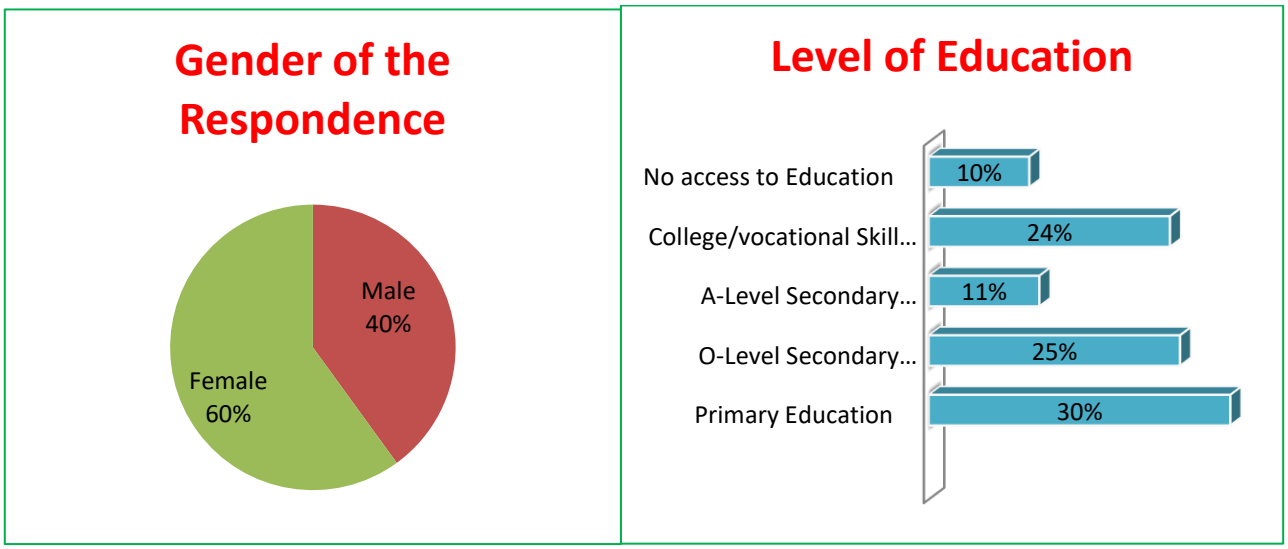
Level of Education:

30 % (129) of the respondents had primary education, 25% (114) O-level Secondary Education, 11% (50) A-level Secondary Education, 24 % (110) had college/vocational training, and 10% (47) did not have any level of education.

60 % (271) were female respondents, and 40 % (179) were male respondents.

30 % (129) of the respondents had primary education, 25% (114) O-level Secondary Education, 11% (50) A-level Secondary Education, 24 % (110) had college / vocational training, and 10% (47) did not have any level of education

1. SOCIAL DEMOGRAPHY



DATA ANALYSIS - KNOWLEDGE OF CHILD SAFETY

Children below 18 years missing in your town/village:

Only 15 % (69) of the respondents knew about children missing from their village, 49% (217) said they did not know any missing children, and 36% (164) answered "I don't know."

Except in one village, there are 2 to 8 people in all villages who knew about missing children, which means 7-28% people in a village knew about missing children.

In 2 villages, 1 to 3 members stated that there are missing children. About the estimation of the number of children missing, considering the minimum number given in each village, a total of 21 children have been reported missing from 2 villages. Out of these, 15 are girls and 6 are boys.

In 13 villages, 4 or more persons reported that children are missing. Concerning the estimation of the number of children missing, considering the minimum number given in each village, a total of 116 children have been reported missing from 13 villages. Out of this, 84 are girls and 32 are boys. (Details given in Annexure I)

Family report of missing children:

64% (289) of the respondents said they report to the Police about the missing children, 29% (129) said that they will report to the Village/Ward leader, 5% said Social Welfare, and 2% said NGO.

The legal marriageable age for girls in Tanzania:

1% (6) of the respondents said the legal age of girls for marriage is between 11 and 13 years, 11% (52) said that it is between 14 and 18 years, and 88% (392) said that it is above 18 years

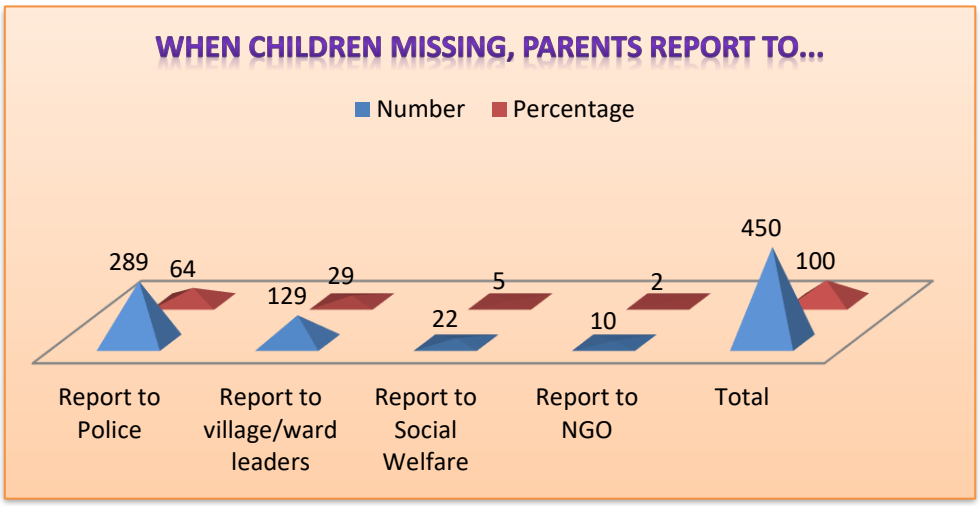
The legal marriageable age for boys in Tanzania:

1% (5) of the respondents said the legal age of boys for marriage is between 11 and 13 years, 7% (32) said that it is between 14 and 18 years, and 92% (413) said that it is above 18 years

Only 15 % (69) of the respondents knew about children missing from their village, 49% (217) said they did not know any missing children, and 36% (164) answered "I don't know."

In 13 villages, 4 or more persons reported that children are missing. With regard to the estimation of the number of children missing, considering the minimum number given in each village, a total of 116 children have been reported missing from 13 villages. Out of this, 84 are girls and 32 are boys.

DATA ANALYSIS



Only 36% (164 of the respondents said they heard the word "trafficking," and 64% (286) said they did not hear.

36 % (164) of the respondents said they heard of the Child Protection Committee, and 64% (286) said they did not hear.

24 % (108) of respondents said they know about Government rules for Child Protection, and 76% said they did not know.

25 % (113) of respondents said that they knew about NGO working on child protection, and 75% (337) said they did not know.

Aware of forced marriage:

Only 13% (57) of respondents from 14 villages knew about girls who were forced to get married, 47% (212) of respondents said "No", and 40 (181) of respondents answered "I don't know"

Heard of the term "Trafficking of children"?

Only 36% (164 of the respondents said they heard the word "trafficking," and 64% (286) said they did not hear

Trafficking is happening in your village/area:

6% (7) of the respondents said that trafficking is happening in their village, 45% (204) said that it is not happening, and 49% said that they don't know.

Heard of "Child Protection Committee":

36 % (164) of the respondents said they heard of the Child Protection Committee, and 64% (286) said they did not hear.

Aware of government rules for child protection:

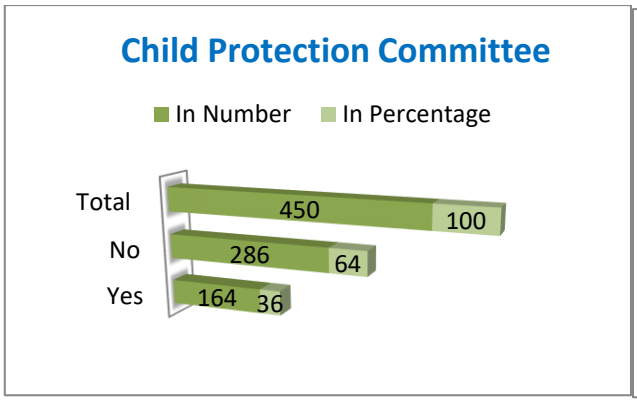
24 % (108) of respondents said they know about Government rules for Child Protection, and 76% said they did not know.

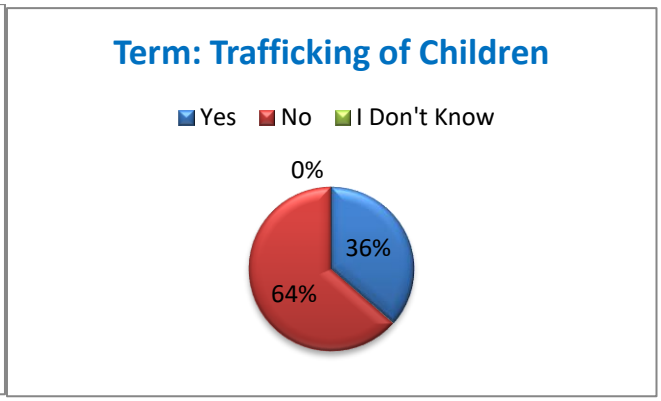
Knowing of an NGO that works on "protection of children against labour, early marriage and trafficking':

25 % (113) of respondents said that they knew about NGO working on child protection, and 75% (337) said they did not know.

Any suggestions for children's safety:

48% (217) of the respondents said they have suggestions to give on child safety, and 52% said they don't have any.





Suggestions Given by Parents & Communities

Strengthen community members' knowledge about 'child rights' Parents, Community and Children should be given awareness on 'trafficking' Parents should educate their child about their rights and the possible dangers before sending them away for education or work alone Government should bring strong laws to deal with trafficking Government should bring law for child protection Traffickers must be severely punished.

Parents and Communities:

- Strengthen community members' knowledge about 'child rights'
- Children should be given awareness of 'trafficking'
- Ensure all children attend and complete their school education
- Encourage families to retain their children with them till they become independent adults and thereby safeguard themselves
- Parents should educate their child about their rights and educate them about the possible dangers before sending them away for education or work alone
- The community should take responsibility for child safety

Government:

- The government should bring strong laws to deal with trafficking
- Parents and the community should be given awareness of trafficking
- The government should bring a law for child protection
- The responsibility of 'child safety' is with the Government
- The government has the responsibility to prioritise child safety, as they are our future citizens
- Traffickers must be severely punished

Any children below 18 years living away from their home: If yes, where are these children leaving away from home?

- 22 % (101) of respondents knew children below 18 years who were living away from home, 36% (163) did not know any, and 42% (186) said "I don't know"
- These 101 respondents come from all 15 villages, which means, in every village, children are living away from their homes.
- Out of these 101 respondents, 97 gave information about where they live after leaving their home. 9% (9) of these respondents said they live with a relative, 52% (51) said these children live with a relative in a city, 30% (29) said with a friend in a city, and 8% (8) said
- with a friend in the next country.
- From Question No. 25, it is found that there are 2 to 12 people in all the villages people

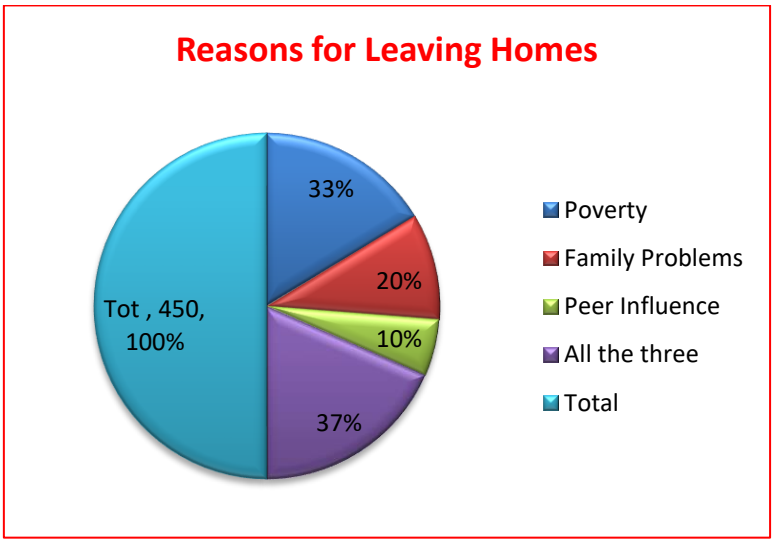
Reasons for children leaving away from their homes:

33% (147) of the respondents stated that poverty is the reason forcing children to live away from home, 20% (89) respondents gave Family Problems as the reason, 10% (48) respondents gave Peer group pressure as the reason, and 37% (166) stated all the three factors as the reason.

As per the majority of the respondents, 70% (147+166), 'poverty' is the main reason for these children living away from their families

22 % (101) of respondents knew children below 18 years who were living away from home, 36% (163) did not know any, and 42% (186) said "I don't know"

Out of 101 respondents, 97 gave information about where they lived after leaving their homes. 9% (9) of these respondents said they live with a relative, 52% (51) said these children live with a relative in a city, 30% (29) said with a friend in a city, and 8% (8) said with a friend in the next country.



DATA ANALYSIS

As per the majority of the respondents, those children living away from their family are NOT doing what is relevant to their age.

5% (24) of the respondents said the children living away visit their family once a month, 10% (47) said once a year, 49% (219) said there is no specific time, and 36% (160) said they NEVER came back.

7% (31) of respondents said that the relative/friend gives money to the family while taking the child to the city, 28% (124) said they don't give any money, and 65% (295) said that they don't know.

Do you think what they are doing is relevant to their age?

5% (21) of the respondents said that the children living away from their homes are doing what is relevant to their age, 55% (247) said the children are NOT doing what is relevant to their age, and 40% (182) said they don't know.

As per the majority of the respondents, those children living away from their family are NOT doing what is relevant to their age.

Out of 5% (21) respondents who said the children living away from their homes are doing what is relevant to their age, 20 respondents provided information on what the children are doing. 10(50%) said the children are studying in the city school, 6 (30%) said that the children are helping relative/friend in

home/farm/business, 1 (5%) said they are working in hotel/bar/ beauty parlour, 2 (10%) said they are working in town near the border and 1 (5%) said they are on the street.

How often do they return home and stay with their own family?

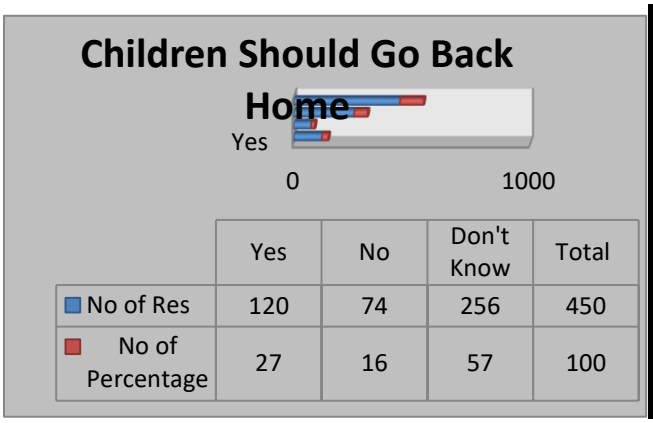
5% (24) of the respondents said the children living away visit their family once a month, 10% (47) said once a year, 49% (219) said there is no specific time, and 36% (160) said they NEVER came back.

Do you think they can go back to their home?

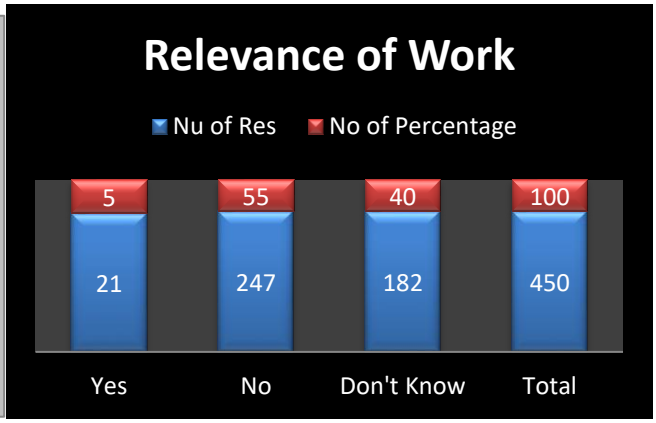
27% (120) said that the children living away can go back to their homes, 16% (74) said they cannot go back to their homes, and 57% (256) said that they don't know.

Do relatives/friends give money to the family when taking the child?

7% (31) of respondents said that the relative/friend gives money to the family while taking the child to the city, 28% (124) said they don't give any money, and 65% (295) said that they don't know.



	Yes	No	Don't Know	Total
No of Res	120	74	256	450
No of Percentage	27	16	57	100



Do relatives/children send money to families after they left home?

12% (55) of the respondents said that the relative/friend sends money to family after they left home, 18% (79) said they don't send money, and 70% (316) respondents said that they don't know.

Do these children communicate with their family members after leaving their home?

19% (86) of the respondents said that these children often communicated with their families after leaving their home, 21% (95) said that they don't communicate, and 60% (316) said that they don't know.

Do the family members visit the child after leaving home?

9% (42) of the respondents said that the family members visit MANY TIMES the child after leaving home, 11% (51) of the respondents said the family visits ONCE A MONTH, 15% (65) respondents said ONCE A YEAR, 65% (290) respondents said NEVER visit and the remaining answered "Other"

Does the family member know where their children are?

15% (69) of the respondents said that the family knows where their child is living now, 10% (47) said the family doesn't know, and 75% (334) said they don't know.

Which group usually recruits children for a job from your village/area? No. of children taken

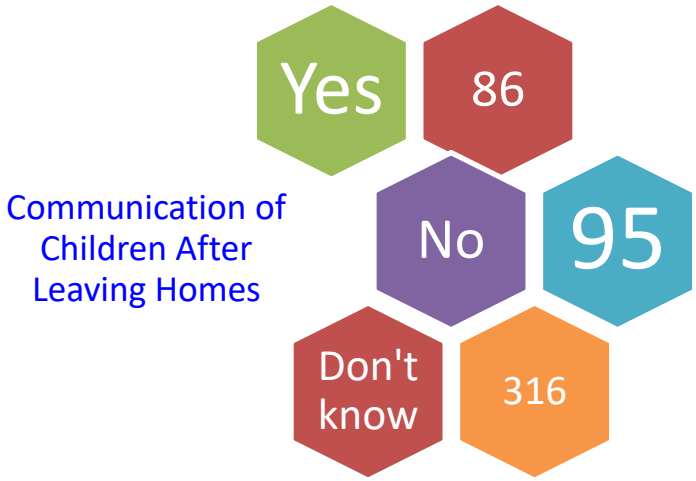
28% (123) of respondents stated that the recruiters/ middlemen/ agents are friends, 17% (76) respondents stated that they are relatives, 40% (182) respondents stated that the company representative acts as the middleman/agent, and 15% (69) respondents stated that the influential village member acts as agent.

In all 15 villages, 4 or more persons reported that children are taken by the Middleman and are living away from their homes. With regard to the estimation of the number of children taken, considering the

maximum number given in each village, at least 131 children have been reported to be taken by the recruiters and are living away from their homes. (Details are given in the Annexure II)

19% (86) of the respondents said that these children often communicated with their families after leaving their home, 21% (95) said that they don't communicate, and 60% (316) said that they don't know.

28% (123) of respondents stated that the recruiters/ middlemen/ agents are friends, 17% (76) respondents stated that they are relatives, 40% (182) respondents stated that the company representative acts as the middleman/agent, and 15% (69) respondents stated that the influential village member acts as agent.



RECRUITMENT TYPE?

- Recruiters/middlemen/ agents
- Relatives
- Company Representative
- Influential village member

Do you think these children are safe when away from home?

6% (26) of respondents said that the children are safe away from their home, 42% (190) said that the children are NOT safe, and 52% (234) said that they don't know.

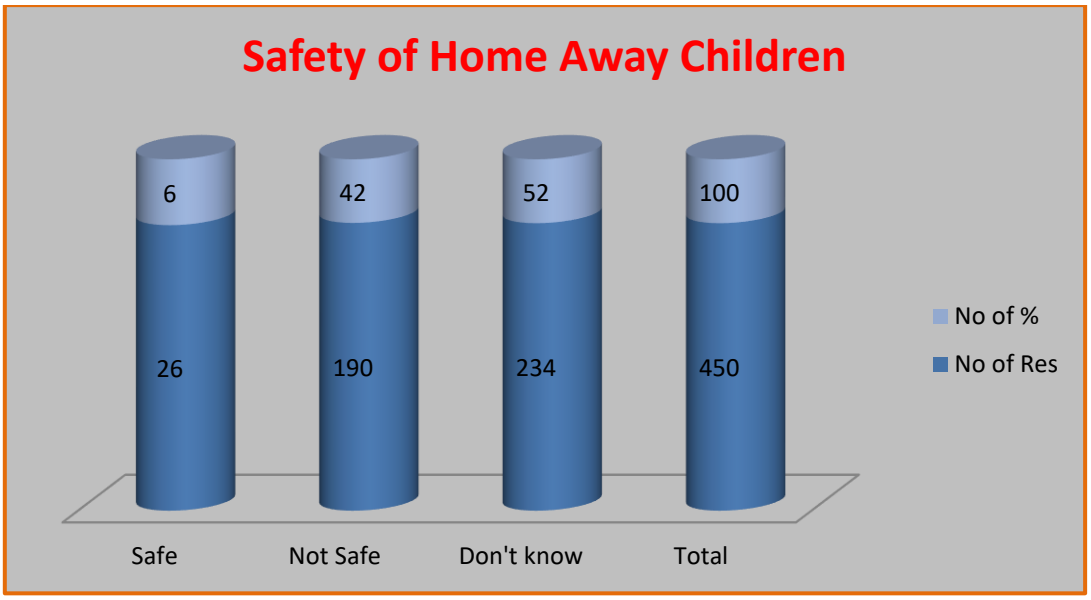
Who is the responsible person for taking care of children in your village/ community?

46% (201) of the respondents said that Family is responsible for taking care of the children, 2% (11) respondents said that Relatives, 2% (12) said FRIENDS, 40% said COMMUNITY, and 10% Religious Institution.

Who has the responsibility to take care of the disabled children in your village/community?

34% (151) of the respondents said that Family is responsible for taking care of the disabled children, 2% (11) respondents said that Relatives, 4% (18) said FRIENDS, 39% said COMMUNITY, and 21% Religious Institution 6% (26) of respondents said that the children are safe away from their home, 42% (190) said that the children are NOT safe, and 52% (234) said that they don't know.

46% (201) of the respondents said that Family is responsible for taking care of the children, 2% (11) respondents said that Relatives, 2% (12) said FRIENDS, 40% said COMMUNITY, and 10% Religious Institution.



Sec-E Inferences

SOCIAL DEMOGRAPHY

As 91% of the respondents were above 18 years, 60% were women, and 89% were educated, it is inferred that the data generated through this study is reliable, accurate, and reflects the situation on the ground. (Q 1,2,3)

KNOWLEDGE OF CHILD SAFETY

As only 15 % (69) of the respondents knew about children missing from their village but as there are people in every village who knew some missing children, the least number of missing children reported by respondents is 116 (that is nearly 8 per village and possibly close to 600 in 72 villages), it can be inferred that Missing Children is a serious and perhaps unaddressed issue in these villages. (Q4)

As 64% (289) of the respondents said they report to Police about the missing children, 87% (392) said that the marriageable age for girls is above 18 years and 92% (413) said that the marriageable age for boys is above 18 years, it can be inferred that majority of the community members have good understanding on the issue of where to report the missing children. (Q5, 6, 7)

As only 13% (57) of respondents from 14 villages knew about girls who were forced to get married, it can be inferred that forced marriage for girls is not a serious issue in these villages. (Q 8)

As only 36% (162 out of 450) of the respondents say they heard of "trafficking" (Finding 4 a) and out of these 36% (162), only 16% (26) seem to have understood about trafficking and knew that trafficking is happening in their villages, it can be inferred that Community Awareness on Trafficking is very limited (Q 9,10)

As only 36% of the 450 respondents heard about Child Protection Committee, only 24% of the respondents know about Government rules, though there are SHGs in every sample village, no one cited Child Protection Committee or SHG as having a role in the protection of children, it can be inferred that there is not much evidence of the community structure/institutions that have taken up the role of protection of children and their rights. (Q 11,12)

As only 25 % (113) of respondents knew about NGO working on child protection, it can be inferred that the NGO is working with a section of the villages and not with all stakeholders. (Q 13)

As 48% (217) of the respondents said they have suggestions to give on child safety and have given some good suggestions, it can be inferred that there are people with a good understanding of child safety, and these people can be involved in future child protection programs. (Q 14

AWARENESS ON CHILD SAFETY (ACS)

AWARENESS ON CHILD SAFETY

- As 22 % (101) respondents knew children below 18 years who were living away from home and as these 101 respondents come from all 15 villages, which means, in every village there are children living away from their homes, **it can be inferred that this issue is quite prevalent and, in these villages, and therefore a serious issue.** (Q15)

AWARENESS ON CHILD SAFETY

- As 70% (313) of the respondents consider poverty as the reason for children living away from their homes, it can be inferred that the **prevailing wide-spread economic backwardness of many families acts as spring-board for unaccompanied children' movement out of their home and village.** (Q16)

AWARENESS ON CHILD SAFETY

- As 56% (252) of the 450 respondents say that the children living away from their family are NOT doing what is relevant to their age, **only** 5% (21) said the children are doing what is relevant. Out of this 21, 20 of the respondents have provided information on what the children are doing and 50% said that the children are studying, 45% said that they are working, it can be inferred that **a significant number of the children who should be pursuing education are working and living away from their homes.** (Q17)

AWARENESS ON CHILD SAFETY

- As only 5% (24) of the respondents said the children visit their family once a month, 10% (47) said once a year, 49% (219) said there is no specific time and 36% (160) said they NEVER came back, it can be inferred that **some children who are taken by recruiters to work in the city away from their homes, do not come back**. (Q18)

AWARENESS ON CHILD SAFETY

- As 27% (120) of the respondents said that the children can go back to their homes, 16% (74) said they cannot go back to their homes, it can be inferred that **some employers do not allow children do go back to their homes. (Q19)**

AWARENESS ON CHILD SAFETY

- As only 7% (31) respondents said that the relative/friend gives money to the family while taking the child to the city, 28% (124) said they don't give any money, only 12% (55) of the respondents said that the relative/friend sends money to family after they left home, 18% (79) said they don't send money, it can be inferred that **only in some cases parents get money from the middleman either at the time of the middleman taking the child or later** (Q 20, 21)

AWARENESS ON CHILD SAFETY

- As only 19% (86) of the respondents said that these children often communicated with their families after leaving their home and 21% (95) said that they don't communicate, it can be inferred that **some of the children do not communicate after leaving their homes**. (Q22)

AWARENESS ON CHILD SAFETY

- Only 9% (42) of the respondents said that the family members visit MANY TIMES the child after leaving home, 11% (51) of the respondents said the family visits ONCE A MONTH, 14% (65) respondents said ONCE A YEAR, 64% (290) respondents said they NEVER visit**,** it can be inferred that **majority of the families do not visit their children after they leave from home. (Q23)**

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INFERENCES

AWARENESS ON CHILD SAFETY

- Only 15% (69) of the respondents said that the family knows where their child is living now, 10% (47) said the family doesn't know and 75% (334) said they do not know, which means that out of the respondents who have knowledge on this issue, 40% said the family doesn't know where the child is now, it can be inferred that **a significant number of families do not know where their child is. This is a serious issue**. **(Q 24)**

AWARENESS ON CHILD SAFETY

- 59% (268) of them stated that friends/ relatives/influential village member acts as middle man, it can be inferred that the **existence of middle-men/ agent is real and almost always they were able to convince the families to willingly send their children with them. (Q 25)**

AWARENESS ON CHILD SAFETY

- **only** 6% (26) respondents said that the children are safe away from their home, 42% (190) said that the children are NOT safe and to the question of who is responsible to take care of children, 45% (201) of the respondents said that FAMILY is responsible for taking care of the children, 40% said COMMUNITY is responsible, from these responses, it can be inferred that **though FAMILIES and COMMUNITY understand that they are responsible to take care of their children, parents are sending children away from home in spite of not knowing that they are safe. This may be either due to their economic condition or as they are convinced by the recruiter about a better future for children.** (Q 26,27)

AWARENESS ON CHILD SAFETY

- As 34% (151) of the respondents said that Family is responsible for taking care of the DISABLED children, 39% said COMMUNITY and 21% Religious Institution, while the respondents see Family and Community as having the PRIMARY responsibility to take care of disabled children, they also see a role for Religious Institution. It is interesting that **in case of normal children, only 10% see a role for Religious Institution but in case of disabled children, 20% (double) see role for Religious Institution**. (Q 28)

AWARENESS ON CHILD SAFETY

- As 70% (313) of the 450 respondents say 'poverty' is the main reason for the families sending these children away, 56% (252) of the 450 respondents say that the children living away from their family are NOT doing what is relevant to their age indicating that the pull (better future) and push(poverty) factors are at work in this issue. From this, it can be inferred that some **families have no hesitation to send their children with the middle-men/agent due to their low economic status coupled with their aspiration for new life for their child. (Q 16, 17)**

AWARENESS ON CHILD SAFETY

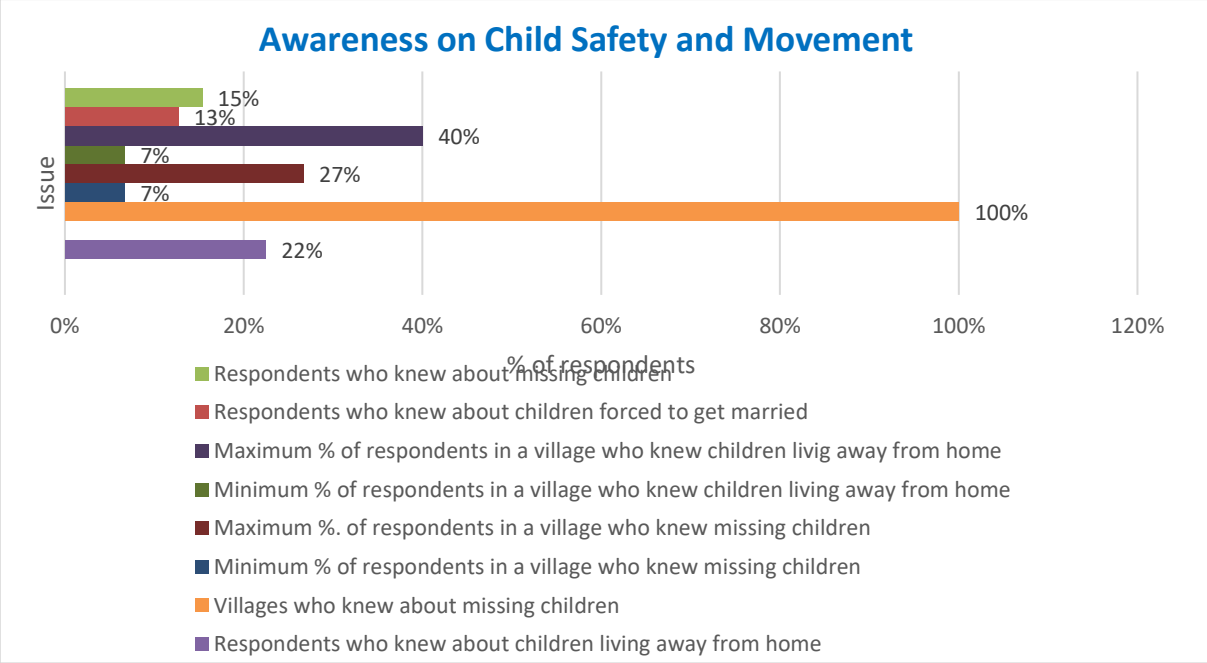
- As only 24 % (108) of the 450 respondents knew about Government rules/ laws for Child Protection and some are asking for laws for child protection, it is inferred that **not recognising children as 'individuals' with rights and limited understanding (about the prevailing laws that protect children' rights) facilitates children being sent with middle-men/agents.**

- In every village, there are limited number of respondents who knew about missing children and they were able to give the number of children missing (as given in Annexure I). Except in one village, there are 2 to 8 respondents in every village who knew about missing children, and there are 2 to 12 respondents in all villages who knew children who are living away from their home, that is, only 7-27% respondents in a village knew about missing children and only 7-40% respondents in a village knew about children living away from their home (as given in Annexure II). Based on these findings, it can be inferred that **Community awareness about Children's Movement is limited.** (Q4,15).

INFERENCES

AWARENESS ON CHILD SAFETY AND MOVEMENT

Data to support inferences on child safety	
ISSUE	%
Awareness on Child Safety	
Respondents who knew about children forced to get married (Q8)	13%
Respondents who knew about missing children (Q4)	15%
Respondents who knew about children taken and living away from home (Q15,25)	22%
Awareness about Children's Movement	
Villages that knew about missing children (Q4)	100%
Minimum % of respondents in a village who knew missing children	7%
Maximum %. of respondents in a village who knew missing children	27%
Minimum % of respondents in a village who knew children living away from home	7%
Maximum % of respondents in a village who knew children living away from home	40%



Sec-F Conclusions and Recommendations

Conclusions

1. The prevalence of children being sent with someone to either pursue studies or, in most cases, to take up jobs happens in all villages
2. The family feels compelled to send children either to move out of the poverty cycle or to contribute to the family income, which takes care of other family members

3. Neither the family nor the children are aware of the child rights, and hence, no signs of attempting to safeguard their rights were visible
4. Limited or no role of community-based institutions was evident in these villages to monitor and safeguard children's rights and movement
5. Every village has witnessed instances of missing children, and this could denote the possibility of trafficking
6. The community is not aware of the laws that protect the rights of children and protect against trafficking

7. Recommendations

8. The study confirms that the Government of Tanzania will have to continue to accelerate the "prevention of trafficking' efforts at the community level
9. Since it is community-based efforts, there is a possibility to expand the Government network of collaborative NGOs to cover every region of the country.
10. NGOs should take up sustained efforts to ensure all children and families are aware of child rights, relevant laws, and mechanisms for any violation of rights
11. Government and NGOs together have to activate the 'Anti-Trafficking Committee' in all districts, and NGOs are encouraged to promote 'village-level child protection committees'.
12. Concerted efforts to keep children in schools and ensure they complete secondary education will prevent incidents of trafficking and abuse.
13. There is a need to initiate an economic development program for these families who are sending their children away due to poverty
14. There is a need to motivate and equip community-managed institutions like SHGs to play an active role in tracking the children's movement and preventing trafficking
15. There is a need to sensitize local government authorities - village leaders, ward, municipal on the issue of trafficking and empower them to take action. The government may look into this.
16. Coordination needs to be improved between different departments - school education, social welfare, police, local governance, and NGOs to effectively address human trafficking.

Annexure I: Missing Children

Annexure II: Children taken (by recruiter) and living away from home

S. No	Name of the Village	Total no. of respondents	Respondents who claimed that they knew children living away from home	
			No. of children	No of Respondents
1	KIBAMBA	25	1 respondent-44	3
2	MSUMI	4	1 respondent-8/1 respondents-12/1 respondent-15/ 1 respondent-19/1 respondent-20/1 respondent-21	6
3	MANZESE URBAN	6	1 respondent-9/1 respondents-10/1 respondent-12/ 1 respondent-13/1 respondent-20/1 respondent-22	4
4	MAKABE	6	1 respondent- 12/1 respondents-13/1 respondent-14/1 respondent-18/1 respondent-20	5
5	MPIJI	5	1 respondent- 13/1 respondents-16/1 respondent-20/ 1 respondent-22/1 respondent-29/1 respondent-56	
6	BHASATHI	6	2 respondents-12/1 respondent-16/1 respondent-18	
7	TEMBONI	4	2 respondents- 14/2 respondents-18	
8	KIMARA	4	2 respondents- 12/1 respondent-14/1 respondent-18	
9	SUKA	4	1 respondent- 5/1 respondent-6/1 respondent-9/1 respondent-12	
10	KWEMBE	4	1 respondent-2/2 respondents-3/1 respondent-4/1 respondent-10/ 1 respondent-16	
11	MALAMBA	6	1 respondent-17	
12	MATOSA	1	2 respondents-3/1 respondents-6/1 respondent-8/1 respondent-11/ 2 respondents-12/1 respondent-13	
13	UBUNGO	8	1 respondent-4/1 respondent-8	
14	MBEZI	2	1 respondent-7/1 respondent-11/1 respondent-13/ 1 respondent-16	
15	SARANGA	4		

			5	2
			6	1
			7	1
			8	2
			9	1
2	*MSUMI*	29	2	7
			3	6
			4	3
			5	2
			6	6
			7	1
			8	2
			9	1
			10	1
3	*MANZESE URBAN*	29	1	10
			2	9
			3	6
			4	3
			5	1
			5	1
4	*MAKABE*	30	1	6
			2	9
			3	5
			4	5
			5	3
			6	1
			7	1
5	*MPIJI*	29	1	2
			2	9
			3	5
			4	5
			5	1
			6	1
			8	2
			10	2
			12	2
6	*BHASATHI*	30	1	2
			2	3
			3	3
			4	7

			5	3
			6	6
			7	3
			8	1
			9	1
			10	1
7	*TEMBONI*	29	1	7
			2	10
			3	5
			4	3
			5	1
			6	1
			7	1
			15	1
			10	1
8	*KIMARA*	29	1	6
			2	8
			3	5
			4	6
			5	3
			6	1
9	*SUKA*	30	1	5
			2	11
			3	7
			4	3
			5	2
			6	1
			10	1
10	*KWEMBE*	30	1	9
			2	9
			3	5
			4	3
			5	2
			7	1
			20	1
11	*MALAMBA*	30	1	7
			2	10
			3	4
			4	2
			5	5

			6	1
			10	1
12	*MATOSA*	30	1	2
			2	9
			3	7
			4	8
			5	4
13	*UBUNGO*	29	1	4
			2	10
			3	8
			4	6
			5	1
14	*MBEZI*	30	1	3
			2	11
			3	7
			4	5
			5	3
			6	1
15	*SARANGA*	28	1	3
			2	9
			3	5
			4	5
			5	2
			6	2
			7	1
			15	1