

Assessment of the Factors Influencing the Increase in Child Sexual Abuse: The Case of Morogoro Municipality

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ABSTRACT: Child vulnerability has been a growing agenda in everyday life. Child trafficking, child labor, physical abuse and sexually abuse are the issue in our ears in these days. This area has been neglected by the researcher due to its methodological difficulties, the only data that are eventually used are from the police station which again only few cases are reported. The research used a cross sectional design with sample size 100. This counted 70 for children, 15 for Focus Group Discussion (FGD) and 10 key informants. Open ended interviews were carried to parents and the key informants. A statically package for social science (SPSS) version 11.5 was used for data analysis especially for the quantitative analysis. It has been noticed that the society only perceive CSA as anal or vaginal penetration. The issue like non-contact sexual abuse like, abusive language (100%) and pornography (82.9%) were found normal among the respondent. The result also has shown that much effort by the stakeholders is placed on adult to child sexual abuse (ASCA) than child to child sexual abuse (CCSA) internet has also been the source of information to children about sexual images. Most of the children are vulnerably in the age of 10-15. There is a need to review the family, legal and local government responsibility in collaboration and to discuss the weakness in each institution.

KEYWORDS: Child, Child Sexual Abuse, perpetrators, abusive language.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 OVERVIEW

This chapter seeks to present the general background of the study trying to link it with the perception of the society on Child Sexual Abuse (SCA) basing from its historical context problem statement, justification of conducting the research and objective of research.

1.2 BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

The issue of sexual abuse has been a burning issue, especially in the last quarter of 20th century [1]. Globally, it is estimated that 150 million girls and 73 million boys under 18 experienced forced sexual intercourse or other forms of sexual violence during 2002 [2]. Between 100 and 140 million girls and women in the world have undergone some form of female genital mutilation/cutting. In sub-Saharan East Africa, Egypt and Sudan, 3 million girls and women are subjected to mutilation/cutting every year. In 2004, 218 million children were involved in child labor, of which 126 million were in hazardous work. Estimates from 2000 suggest that 1.8 million children were forced into prostitution and pornography, and 1.2 million were victims of human trafficking [3].

In Africa, there is one day dedicated to what they call 'an African child. The 16th of June every year since 1991 has been the day of reviewing children's issues in Africa. The issues under discussion include the prostitution, war and constraint to

children' rights. The motto for African child the year 2008 is "Community Commitment: Avoid Child Abuse and Negligence" [4]. There is nothing to support the widely held view that child sexual abuse is very rare in SSA-prevalence levels are comparable with studies reported from other regions.

In Tanzania, the problem has been treated as a criminal offense. In the Penal Code Cap. 16 16 and the revised laws of the Sexual Act of 1998 Revised Edition of 2002, a child has been defined as the one under the age of 18. This is followed by the penalty of 30years imprisonment. However, whoever sexually abuses the child less than 10years, will be sentenced for life imprisonment. As parents can no longer afford paying school fees for their children. Thus affected students have left for urban centers seek employment consequently becoming implementation of the policy on child development that advocated the protection against child abuse, torture, and harmful social and cultural practices. The violation of children right makes them to run away from their families to urban areas where they are subjected to physical and sexual abuse, thereby subjecting them to vulnerability to HIV/AIDS pandemic [5].

The increase in divorce rates and initiation ceremonies has in most cases busted the problem, when a marriage break up; the father lives the children with their mother but no means of upkeep making her burden heavier. As a result the children, particularly girls resort to prostitution to get their needs [6]. Some cultural practices which involve young girls from the age of five were also mentioned as the major causes of their problem. We have noticed that after attending this cultural practice some girls end up in getting pregnant before completing school because of what they were taught in their initiation lessons [6].

Also, it has been noted that, the reason for the increase of sexual abuse of children are not exactly known. Reference [7], found that, some adults seeking to have sexual relations with young people thought to be free of HIV or in their way a failure to approach their fellow adult. Other adults were mentioned to have sexual relation to children in order to clean themselves spiritually according to their taboo. Some minors and business had the beliefs that doing the sexual acts with children they can have a lot of money on their activities as put forward by [8].

The study of CSA has been so much based on how to care for the ready affected children ignoring on reason behind. Reference, [9] contends that, "this book attempt to address this and similar questions as well as giving guidance on how best to respond when, as a health worker you find yourself faced with an instance of child sexual abuse". Why do you wait until you face the instance and not to confront it from its roots? That's why the point of interest is to assess the factors influencing the increase in child sexual abuse cases. The fact is that, the worldly awareness about this catastrophe was revealed at the quarters of the 20th century. With this explanation, we should concur with [1] who explained that, "I have chosen to speak on the subject of sexual abuse of children and adolescents as another hidden pediatric problem and a neglected area. Our pediatricians are insufficiently aware of the frequency of sexual abuse; it is, believe just as common as physical and abuse and the failure-to-thrive syndrome".

1.3 PROBLEM STATEMENT

Reference [10] states that, the high prevalence levels of HIV/AIDS in region expose sexually abused children to high risks of infection. It is estimated that, approximately 0.6-1.8% of children in high HIV-incidence countries in Southern Africa will experience penetrative sexual abuse by an AIDS/HIV infected perpetrator before 18 years of age. Reference [11] elaborates that, about 18,000 school girls in for granted because they swim in the risk of getting an STD and HIV/AIDS. The police department and court are the only data source for CSA. There is a need to expand the horizon for investing in this neglected area which has methodological difficulties which give a loophole for being diverted. Due to the nature of these crimes they are seldom reported to child protection services. Although Child pornography has received a great deal of attention to the punishment of the perpetrators very little has been written about the fate of children who are in this manner. Nevertheless, those crimes are worthy of closer attention not only as a result of potential psychological and social hurt to children, but also non-contract abuse may serve as a forerunner to other forms of abuse, where the perpetrator is grooming the child for other sexual acts. Despite the study covers about CSA there is also the opportunity of learning Non-contract Sexual abuse, something which is very little known to the society.

1.4 PROBLEM JUSTIFICATION

The research aims at giving awareness to the whole society at large, individual stakeholders and associations on the extent of the problem. Specifically, the research will be beneficial for police investigators, the child care institutions and the ministry responsible for gender and children. Morogoro Municipality has been just the model, other municipalities all over Tanzania can learn through the results obtained. Furthermore, the issue at stake in the Millennium Development Goal number 3 and the National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (NSGRP) famously known in Swahili as Mkakati WA

Kukuza Uchumi na Kupunguza Umaskini (MKUKUTA) cluster 2 Goal No.2 which states the need for; Improved survival, health and well-being of all children and women and women and especially vulnerable groups [11]. It is beyond doubt that research on CSA is in germinating stage in the developing world, therefore it is my hope that, this study will make a good contribution for this take off. In most cases, it is put forward to be both of practical concern and academic interest.

1.5 OBJECTIVES

1.5.1 GENERAL OBJECTIVE

The main objective of the study is to assess the factors which have led to shooting up Child Sexual Abuse (CSA)

1.5.2 SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

To identify the socioeconomic, cultural and demographic factors leading to CSA in Morogoro Municipality.

To investigate the forms or types of CSA prevalent in Morogoro Municipality.

1.5.3 RESEARCH QUESTIONS

What are the factors for CSA in MM?

What are the forms for CSA, which are prevailing in MM?

Where and in what circumstances CSA acts are happening?

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 DESCRIPTION OF THE STUDY AREA

This research was conducted in Morogoro Municipality, the area geographically lies between the longitude 37.30E and in latitude 6.75S. Morogoro is the hub of the country of which the road network connects the entire country particularly, the Lake Zone and Southern highland zone. This nature of the geographical positioning gives the advantage of welcoming multiculturalism from the entire country. The Municipality also lies along the Eastern Arc Mountain ranges which are named here as Uluguru Mountains.

Also Morogoro is famous due to the fact of becoming the center of academic Institutions. The Sokoine University of agriculture (SUA), Mzumbe University, Jordan University College and Muslim University. Others are Ardhi institution and the Morogoro Teachers College.

2.2 POPULATION

MOROGORO Municipality as one of the oldest towns in the history of Tanzania, 195 kilometers to the west of Dar Es Salaam and the headquarters of Morogoro region. It has 19 administrative wards and 274 mitaa that in total make 260 square kilometers occupied by 228 863 people [13]. According to the 2002 Tanzanian censuses, the total population under 18 years of age was 87 081 of which male were 42 451 and female 44 630. This makes the group to up (38%) of the whole population of the municipality as seen in the Table: 2 below.

Table 2: The distribution of population below 18 years in Morogoro urban

Age	Both Sexes	Male	Female
0	5,385	2,692	2,693
1	4,434	2,265	2,169
2	5,179	2,638	2,541
3	5,087	2,560	2,527
4	4,773	2,423	2,350
0 – 4	24,858	12,578	12,280
5	4,593	2,360	2,233
6	4,816	2,440	2,376
7	5,192	2,575	2,617
8	4,605	2,212	2,393
9	4,433	2,127	2,306
5 – 9	23,639	11,714	11,925
10	5,018	2,445	2,573
11	4,316	2,102	2,214
12	5,521	2,707	2,814
13	4,523	2,119	2,404
14	4,738	2,148	2,590
10 – 14	24,116	11,521	12,595
15	4,691	2,187	2,504
16	4,881	2,187	2,694
17	4,896	2,264	2,632
15 – 17	14,468	6,638	7,830
TOTAL	87,081	42,451	44,630

Source: [13]

2.3 ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

Majority of the of Morogoro municipality (MM) are petty traders. This includes small business enterprise like, selling of second hand clothes, selling agricultural products in Morogoro market, small shops, small scale industries and fishery .others are employed in private companies and very few in public sectors many youths are employed as town bus daladala drives and conductors. However, the motorcycles riding for passengers have been another growing business in town. Some people also do engage in agriculture and livestock keeping though in this area rainfall has become unreliable in last few years.

2.4 SAMPLING PROCEDURES

The number of sample size taken was 100 respondents. The choice of this sample size was justified by limitation of time and financial resources, accuracy, and a need to ensure sufficient number for meaningful analysis [14]. Three techniques were used in sampling procedure depending on which group to be picked. There were three groups selected, that are 70 children, 15 respondents for Focus Group Discussion (FDG) and 15 key informants.

2.4.1 SNOWBALL SAMPLING

Snowball or Chain Sampling is a non-probability way of sampling from which the respondents to be interviewed or any knowledgeable person on the issue in discussion is responsible or helpfully for the next interview. Reference [15] explained that, by asking a number of people, you can identify a specific kind of cases, for example critical and extreme and so on. Snowball sampling begins with a few or cases and then gradually increases the sample size as new contacts are mentioned by the people you started out with. This reflects the nature of the snow, which tends to increase as it rolls down for its peak. It was this technique which was used to get children who are victimized. The total numbers of 70 victimized children were sampled after the selection of the wards. The sampling started at Central Police Station Morogoro (CPSM) were different crimes are reported. The children respondents from each wards results showed: Mwembesongo (34%), Kingolwira (29.0%), Mji mkuu (21.7%) and Kihonda (14.5%) as shown by Table 3.

Table 3: Distribution of respondents by wards

Ward	Frequency	Percentage
Kihonda	10	14.5
Kingolwira	20	29.1
Mjimkuu	16	21.7
Mwembesongo	24	34.7
Total	70	100.0

Apart from snowball sampling, the key informants were chosen purposefully to target the people with skills and knowledge about the issue at stake that is under this perspective CSA. The purposive technique has been generally recommended in social scientific researches as it focuses directly to the area intended for study [16]. Most of them were the heads of different departments for the key informants included Police, Municipal Departments for Community Development, and several CBOs concerned with children.

2.4.2 SYSTEMATIC RANDOM SAMPLING

A systematic random sampling was used to get the respondents for FGD. The members for FGD were a mixed group determined by their age, sex, income status and education. With the aid of Ward Executive Officer (WEO), the researcher was able to select 45 members of the said characteristics out of the universal population. To get 15 members, therefore, the researcher had to pick every 3rd member from the list. In systematic sampling, every *n*th element in the total list was chosen for inclusion in the sample [17].

Four wards were picked randomly out of 19 wards of MM. The randomization was done by writing all the 19 wards on the separate fold papers. These papers were mixed thoroughly to get four wards. The randomization and number as they appeared in the list resulted the following: Kihonda (6), Kingolwira (9), Mjimkuu (13), and Mwembesongo (16).

2.5 RESEARCH DESIGN

The design used was a cross sectional descriptive study. The design is most appropriate for descriptive purpose as well as determination of relationship between variables. This method is considered to be useful because of time limit and resources available hence fulfill the objective of the study.

2.6 DATA COLLECTION

2.6.1 PRIMARY DATA COLLECTION

The primary data were collected from children, parents and key informants. A questionnaire with tabular, open and closed ended questions was used to collect information from male and female children who were the victims of sexual abuse aged 7 and 17 years. The interview had common questions for both male and female respondents, and specific questions for either male or female respondents. Key informants and the FGD had their separate checklist which was mainly a qualitative study. Key informants included experts who in their professional work got interacted with victims and perpetrators of Child Sexual Abuse. The key informant checklist was used to generate active discussion and it involved face to face interviews.

FGD contained parents with different levels of income and education. This was done at Mjimkuu ward which is the commercial centre of the Municipality. The ward was chosen because of its culturally diversity nature and the most densely populated ward in relation to the others. It ranks the first in MM of all the wards with 19% of the total population. The field assistant was facilitating the discussion while the researcher was taking down the notes with this discussion which took place at the WEOs office.

2.6.2 SECONDARY DATA COLLECTION

The secondary data were obtained from the offices dealing with vulnerably children issues. Specifically, The National Bureau of Statistics for Population size, research reports from various local or international institutions. Others were from Central Police Station Morogoro, Community Development Offices, UMATI Morogoro, and Morogoro Municipal and from Ward Executive Officers (WEO) of the visited wards. Also, other sources were from internet, Non-Government NGOs, and in the Morogoro regional magistrate court where I had the access to legal statutes.

2.7 DATA PROCESSING AND ANALYSIS

Both qualitative methods of data analysis were used in this research. That is, the survey data which were collected through questionnaires were summarized and coded before being entered. Statistical Packages for Social Sciences (SPSS) computer software version 11.5 was employed for data analysis whereby, the descriptive statistics computation such as frequencies and percentages were calculated. On the other hand, the secondary data, FGD and Key informant interviews underwent content analysis and the results were summarized and presented in the research report.

3 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1 GENERAL FACTORS FOR CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE

The study was aiming to seek on the prevailing socio- economic, socio-cultural, and demographical factors for CSA in Morogoro municipality (MM).The questions were asked as open ended questions to both, children, key informant and parents. The leading factors were related to poverty within the society, the lust within the children themselves, the reasons given in the FGD were sexual pleasures, peer influence, temptations, lack of parental responsibility and sexual desires. Many children fail in the trap of CSA at the age of 7-10 as table 8 shows. 7-10 gives (37.1%), 11-14 (11.4%),15 ages and above (31.4%), and that who doesn't know their abused age gave 20%. These results also concur with the study done in Kichangani Tanga [18]. It was reported that in their study that adolescent start to engage in sex as low as 10 years of age. In this specific area of specialization the finding as socio economic, socio culture and demographical factors are explained as hereunder.

Table 8: The distribution by the first age they engage on sexual activities

First age for CSA	Frequency	percentage
7 to 10	26	37.1
11 to 14	8	11.4
15 and above	22	31.4
Don't know	14	20.1
Total	70	100.0

3.1.1 ECONOMIC FACTORS

The majority of Morogoro people are living in less than a dollar per day as the national statistics articulates. Reference [19] stated that, poverty is pervasive in Tanzania, with over a third of households living below a basic needs poverty line, set in 2000/01 at Tshs 259 per adult equivalent per day, even in purchasing power party terms well below 1 per day. However, according to one of the representative of the municipal planning unit, said that in the municipality there has been a geometrical change from 2000 to 2009 to least 1000 Tshs. However, there still have the social problems like the increase in inflation rate; unemployment, poor housing, and inadequate number of meals per day as table 9 the result show is as followed (52.9%) one meal per day, (30%) twice per day and (17.1%) three meals per day.

Sexual exploitation of children is embedded in social inequalities, corruption, gender discrimination, cheap labor practices, and poor education opportunities. Worsening poverty among especially vulnerably families and communities affected by HIV/AIDS and increasing rate of adult mortality associated with AIDS illness, is creating a very dangerous situation for affected children who became very easy targets for sexual exploitation and trafficking. Consequently, most of the children fail in the trap of CSA.

Table 9: The distribution of respondents according to number of meals per day

Meals per day	Frequency	percentage
Once	37	52.9
Twice	21	30.0
Thrice	12	17.1
Total	70	100.0

In the FGD the finding showed that, many of respondents reacted that the problem here is in children themselves. That is children have lust and prestige to have things of higher status. This grows in a competitive basis among children themselves, that is, to be taken by expensive cars in schools, to have chicken chips, *chipsi kuku* and *chips mayai* as famously known foods of high status according to these students. So, every youth needs these kinds of entertainments regardless his/ her family background ability. Forest Hill secondary school is the one named among the schools whereby we find this kind of competition. One of the children respondents said:

“I need to start the sexual relation early in order to have the good network with my fellow age mate who are used to the same situation. This is the only and an alternative way to earn money for any girl of my type. You know, my parent even if can afford to cover my needs, there are such a silly and funny things that he cannot fund for”.

The network which she referred to was the way to interact with her fellow age mate whose it was like a fashion to have these relations. The silly and funny things were referred to as, disco dance, weekend outings and of course daily chicken chips. She said these are not the good things parents would want to hear about but only strictness in school. This has been the loopholes for the people who have money referred to as *predeshee* or *fataki* as town slang to get in and fish this younger generation are also referred to as *“Sugar mummy’s and sugar daddy’s*. “It is really shamefully in these days, that adults are in search for young and young in search for the adults, and do you know what they insist: *nahitaji damu changa*, (the need for a warm blooded guys – young) while the other, *nahitaji mzee wa kunilea*.” (the need for a petting adult), Uttered one of the FGD respondents. Others mention factors in the FGD are single shared room by the whole family, food insecurity as result of frequent drought since few years back and unemployment are also the prevailing factors cementing the problem

3.1.2 SOCIAL CULTURAL FACTORS

MM is growing geometrical with regarded to population, infrastructure and habitation. The places like Kihonda, Bingwa and Nanenane are the good example to witness her growth. This municipality also is the hub of the country, that is, her privilege of being the road access to every division of the country like southern highlands, central zone, Lake Zone and the northern zone.

This makes MM to be influenced most by socio cultural problems related to CSA and other social problems as well. The respondents were asked openly to mention some socio cultural factors influencing CSA in MM specifically. They were asked openly to mention from the most influential to the least factors. The results showed that foreign cultural influence hold (54%) inadequate deterrent measure against offenders (20.3.), Ngoma and initiation ceremonies (15.5%), peer groups (3.3%) and others (7%).

- **Foreign culture influence**

Foreign cultural is some external ways of living which try to penetrate and enculturation to the existing modes of living. This enculturation is brought about by the globalization that is the development of science and technology. The evolutions have made easier for the globe as one village but on the other hand the decline of old good cultural values and children are the most vulnerable. However we should not sit back and only blame the evolution but to take a precaution measures on how to move with it because we are also a changing society. The areas which affect most the children include TV plays, internet, fashions in clothing and music.

- **Television**

The FGDs result concerning the TV portrayed that, some TV shows are not in accordance to the local good cultural values existed. That is, they show soaps associated to sexual images for instances mouth kissing, sexual action and wearing only underpants like bikini. The FGD revealed that, the situation has slightly changed in relation has slightly changed in relation to those existed According to [20] who stipulated that, There are programs in various TV stations like ‘love bus’, ‘Quado a sesmia,’ and ‘secreto de Amor’, to mention few, which either show sexually explicit actions or a kind of romantic movies that also stimulate sexual desires to adolescent. At least, the soaps like ‘growing up, in star TV; la Tormenta in capital TV, “The promise” in TBC and cartoons programs are fair to the children. They said, great problem has remained in the plays famously known as bongo movies which some of them shows the sexual explicitly images and halfnacked wearing. This movie which are Swahili movies, most of them were said to be so direct to the point that even a child of three years is able to know what is going on. Channel “e” a free to air (FTA) channel but available in satellite dishes has been showing pure sexual images and acts in the mid nights of Fridays and Saturdays.

- **Internet café**

The question was asked to children as to whether they visited internet café in the past 7 days of which result showed that (60%) visited internet café while (40%) said no. For the visited the internet they were asked to state the websites they normally visits. It was portrayed that education (15.7%), facebook and chat (27.1%), love (5.7%), games (21.4%), music (17.1%) and don't have specific thing (12.9%), see table 10. Several internet café in Morogoro were visited postal internet café said that they have decided to put the sticker which prohibits the sexual image watch. It was noticed that a big number of primary and secondary school children were visiting to watch the sexual images.

Table 10: The distribution of respondents by web visited in the internet cafe

Web visited	Frequency	percentage
Education	11	15.7
Love	4	5.7
Music	12	17.1
Facebook and Chat	19	27.2
Games	9	21.4
Don't have specific thing	9	12.9
Total	70	100.0

Source: Survey 2010

- **Fashion in clothing and music's**

Fashion in clothing and musics was said to grow rapidly in the municipality. The teenagers prefer the western clothes *mitumba* that is secondhand clothes, which tighten their body, mini skirt and those which show bellybutton. Also some boys are wearing trousers under the waist, famously known as *mlegezo* or they call hugging. This was as per the interview along Kitope road where the interview with with the Hair cutting salon attendant was conducted. The kitope road is the pedestrian's busiest street in town which passes in between the Jamhuri Stadium and CPSM and the passage for the students of two secondary schools and two primary schools that is, forest hill and Morogoro secondary and Bungo/mchikichini primary school respectively. The street was started to be the pass by area for the for the youth who either look for the entertainment at Jamhuri Stadium or going to school. More or less equal results are found in the research done in Kinondoni district Dare es Salaam by [20] who found that, current media have been depleting the old good values of our culture. The society, especially the teenagers has been copying the system regardless on the impact of it. The WEO of Mji Mkuu ward in the discussion had this to say: "the clothing's which shows belly bottom, miniskirts which exposes the upper knees areas, mouth kissing, pinda mugongo taarabu and ranga muffin music style (shaking the whole body) music as presented by the media has became the source of temptation to our youths. Also it is beyond doubt that the famous *udaku* magazine given the image and love stories which sensitize this age group".

- **Religiosity**

The children were asked whether they believe in God, or they pray, the results showed that 100% they believed. When they were asked on how often they prayed or doing some religious services, the observation showed that,(28%) never attached, (21.4%) once per day (11.4%) very rare in a month and nobody and prayed more of often per day see table 11. These observations mean that, most of the children are religious but they hardly follow the ethics in their religious denominations and of course the results stipulated that, most of the respondents belonged to Christian and Muslim religion.

Table 11: The distribution of respondents by the number of time they pray

Routine in prayer	Frequency	Percent
More often per day	0	0.0
Once per day	8	11.4
Once per	15	21.4
Very rare in a month	8	11.4
Only on religious Holidays	19	27.3
Never at all	20	28.5
Total	70	100.0

- **Inadequate deterrent measures for offenders**

Under this perspective the study needed to investigate the kind of sexual offenses and their respective penalties, furthermore the discussion about them and the weakness. The concerned offences are rape, abduction under 16, grave sexual abuse and sexual exploitations as reported in CPSM in the year 2006-2008 and as seen in Table 12.

Table 12: Nature of the Offences Related to CSA from the year 2006-2008

Nature of the Offence	Year					
	2006		2007		2008	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
Rape	24	24.0	14	12.2	14	11.4
Abduction	55	55.0	73	63.5	86	69.9
Grave Sexual Abuse						
Sexual Exploitation	16	16.0	21	18.3	18	14.6
Total	100	100.0	115	100.0	123	100.0

Source: [24]

According to the Table 12 the findings shows that in the year 2006 rape cases in MM were (24%), abduction (55%), Grave Sexual Abuse (16%) and sexual exploitation (5%). In 2007, rape (12.2%), abduction (63.5%), Grave Sexual Abuse (18.3%) and sexual exploitation (18.3%). However in 2008/2009; rape (11.4%) abduction (69.9%), Grave Sexual Abuse (14.6%) and sexual exploitation (4.1%). The general outlook of the finding shows that, the cases have been increasing from year to year. However, the offence of abduction has been shooting tremendously. This is due to the fact that many of parents or guardians were reporting this kind of cases which involves the students who were either impregnated or married. At this specific time, the government screwed up on this law and gave an eye to watch on the violating weaknesses. The study may come in to conclusion that there are lots of unreported issues and so this makes the data to be not exhaustive.

- **The Reaction to the penalties of the offenders**

The discussion from key informant generally portrayed the results on three issues that are, the penalties are too heavy for the offenders, the problem in investigation procedures and, some people are born criminal by nature.

In FGD many respondents complained about the life imprisonment penalty as something inhuman which does not shape rather than destroying. "When someone is life imprisoned no feedback from him to the society, society tend to forget after a short time. Think about Papii Nguza (*Babu Seya*) and others who were life imprisonment. People no longer talk about this case which had interest to the society; if someone has changed how do we know it?" Some also said that this creates the enmity in the society between the two families. However it is also too expensive for the government to sustain those who are life imprisoned.

The respondents were not also concurring with the justice in respect to sexual offenses and penalties among children themselves, famously termed as "Children to Children Abuse (CCA)". It was noticed that the law is not just for both boys and girls. When a Boy under 18 impregnates a girl of the same age set, only the boy is held liable for the offense under sect. 130.

This means there is weakness to check the abuse between children themselves by holding the boys as the only abusers. The law needs to be revised so as to have the double cut. “When you go to the police station with your victim son in the case of impregnation and his mate, you will leave your boy at the police station for answering the charges as the only accused while the girl only be justified to be as the witness and thus she just go back home”. This has the impact to girls not to be strict while being approached for sexual purposes. On top of that, the weakness of the law to the notion of child to child abuse creates the immunity of the problem among children. The laws overlook children to insist only CSA on adult to Children Abuse (ACA).

It was also discussed that there penalties give loopholes for corruption in the judiciary section and as a reconciliation deal in the society. How? Foe the judiciary, the act of leaving the decision of penalty hanging which is not a direct penalty; for instance, the “grave sexual abuse” gives the penalties of imprisonment not below 20 years or not exceeding 30 years or paying compensation to the victim. These choices or alternatives give opportunity for unethical magistrate to give what is not due to the offender, which is lessening or increment of the penalty. This makes the penalties to be subjective rather than objective. Some members from the society also upon heavy penalties use the loopholes to settle issues outside the court.

Another issue raised about deterrent measures to offenders is the weakness in the investigative unit. This weakness which was said is either the investigative unit fails to accomplish its duties or they are working out of their ethics. This means, they are violating what they have received in their trainings or the human resources is not well planned within the system. The queries like corruption, preferential favoring when giving posts, poor working facilities are the factors mentioned as a speed governor to the efforts of alleviation of the problem. It was noted that, the police department in the Municipality has only on operational car to deal with the crime on the entire area which again is the weaknesses creates the immunity to the perpetrators and the problem persists.

However, one of the public prosecutors of Morogoro Resident Magistrate in the interview negated the blame to the investigative unit. The arguments were based on the failure of the witness to appear before the court. It was said that some people are using the cases as the business so that they can earn money. He said that he had witnessed a number of cases dismissed in each year.

The problem of habitual crime was also stated as the factor hindering the efforts to regulate penalties to the offenders. Despite all the legal preventive measures the crime will still increase due to the presence of some criminals who are born criminal by nature [21]. According to the Morogoro Habitual Crime Registrar it is normal to find the names in criminal records such as *Zinga, Shoborobo, Bernard Rocky and Solapawa*.

- **Ngoma and initiation ceremonies**

This is a kind of formal education which is handled down by the means of oral tradition. The majority of the respondents were of the Luguru ethnic group. This kind of group support initiation ceremonies which its general objective is to justify growth that is, movement from childhood to adulthood.

According to the discussion, the initiation ceremony is aiming positive but only some people are failing to observe the positive values in it. They said if not for initiation where will young ones learn their culture. These ceremonies give them the self actualization about their culture.

The question was whether who attended initiation ceremony or not. The result showed that (60%) attended while (40%) did not attend. Also they were asked to state the age for initiation ceremonies. The result showed that, (64.3%) said in the age of (10-12), (24.3%) said 15 or above and (11.4%) they don’t know as seen in Table 13.

Table 13: The distribution of respondents according to the age for Initiation Ceremonies

Age for the Initiation Ceremony	Frequency	Percent
10 to 12 years	45	64.3
15 or above	17	24.3
Don’t Know	8	11.4
Total	70	100.0

The initiation ceremonies is characterized by traditional teaching to *Mwali* that means a young matured boy or a girl of the age between 10 to 15 as shown in the table above. For a girl the ceremony is concluded by the final show whereby a girl will sit on the shoulder of a man on the open place for everybody to watch. The girl with her breast open will start giving the

advertisement show which is famously known as *kunema*. Also the ceremony is accompanied by the night ngoma dance which welcomes drunkards, drug and prostitution. The aim of *kunema* is to declare that the girl is fully adult and everybody is welcome!

However, Mr. Makengo, the chairman of TETA which is an NGO working with vulnerable youths, commented on the initiation ceremony by giving an explanation on the need to edit the ceremonies, “An Initiation ceremony is something necessary which can help us to take off. It is like a runway on an air port ground. If we neglect we are not able to proceed. Tradition and taboos are something deeply rooted in mind, so let’s work with it carefully”

FGD also portrayed other factors for CSA as drugs and alcoholism, the increasing number of street children, the types of food eaten which stimulates body super normal growth, inner body changes for teenagers, the haphazardly increasing in number of bars and guests houses, walk or working in darkness’s or hidden places. Also the night disco and public transportation system which encourage on beyond level seating creates a kind of congestion which may foster stimulation. According to [22], many children aged 12 and above practice sex works especially at the Tupendane pombe shops Chamwino area. Through my personal observation I saw many children hang around the area some selling food, fish or other goods while waiting for their customers, mainly drunk persons. After getting their customers, they go to nearby guest houses to entertain them for short time bases that is, two to five hours time for using rooms.

3.1.3 DEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS

Demographic factors include the different groups of the population. Such groups in the issue at stake include the single parent children, the street children, the disabled children, male children and female children, age group and body morphology. The question was targeted to know which group is mostly in the risk of CSA in MM.

The finding shows that, the most affected are the street children (45%) single parent children (30%), disabled (15.5%) and body morphology (9.5%) see Table 14. The empirical measurement on body morphology was in accordance to the individual who were interviewed. Some especially those for commercial sex were even proud of their well built body *umbo namba nane*, as they termed it. This kind of figure was valuable for customers.

Table 14: The distribution of respondents according to the vulnerable cases

Vulnerable Cases	Frequency	Percentage
Body morphology	7	10.0
Street children	31	44.3
Single parent children	21	30.0
Disabled	11	15.7
Total	70	100.0

The observation shows that among those street children most of them have also single parent. Some children respondents’ were roaming in the street selling banana and oranges even during the school time or class sessions. Moreover, it has become like the tradition in the evening at 19:00 tonight along Madaraka and Uhuru Street to find this age group selling fruits. This has placed them in the dangerous situation of being abused. The reason behind was that most of them were not leaving with their parents.

The HIV/AIDS has set fire to the increasing number of single parent victims and street children according to the national statistics [23], shows that Morogoro is in top five among other regions in Tanzania. This has the consequences to the increasing in number of street children. On the question of the disabled children it seems due to their weakness they fail in to the traps of CSA. One of the respondents of 15 years was even pregnant! So the offenders are taking the loophole of them being disabled.

3.2 FORMS AND CIRCUMSTANCES FOR CSA

One cannot avoid talking about form and circumstances when talking about the problem of CSA. Actually these are the two things that they are inseparable, that is why the study included these variables. In this sub topic we are going to review generally the forms in the definition of CSA and according to findings we will be able to know specifically the types in MM. Also it is good to know the places and means whereby these forms are taking place.

3.2.1 FORMS

The forms of CSA found in MM can be classified in to two, that is, contact sexual abuse and non-contact sexual abuse. The study portrayed that the most under reported forms of CSA are those that occur without actual sexual contact between the perpetrator and the child. These includes showing children sexual images and movies, having children watch adult engaging in sexual activities, encourage children to masturbate as an act of sexual satisfaction and sexual photograph of children for their personal or commercial use.

Many forms of CSA were given in fronts of the respondents and in each he/she was obliged to state whether addicted to it or not. The question stressed on addition after observation than that about (90%) have at least undergone each form. The findings in Table 15 showed that, (100%) of the children respondents were using abusive language, pornographic watch (82.9%), sexual relation (65%), masturbation (20%) forced penetration (18%), homosexual (10%), married at an early age (8.6%), and commercial sex (7.4%) as in Table 14.

However, the survey revealed that people in the area have different perceptions about CSA and most respondents did not regard certain acts of CSA as abuse (e.g. abusive language to children or touching of children’s sexually sensitive parts and regarding those with the age of 14-17 as children). The survey revealed issues of serious concern in the area on CSA.

The WEO of Kiwanja cha Ndege ward revealed other types of CSA as Kula video, oral sex, group sex, and the occasions which allow the coming in to close contact famously known as Mfadhaiko e.g. some Raga muffin music and Bongo flavor, and the daladala transport. “Kula Video” is the Swahili word which means to peep through the window or key holes.

Table 15: The distribution of respondents according to forms of CSA

Characters	Frequency	Percentage
Pornography		
Yes	58	82.9
No	12	17.1
Sexual Relation		
Yes	41	58.6
No	29	41.4
Sexual Organs touched		
Yes	47	67.1
No	23	32.9
Masturbation		
Yes	46	65.7
No	14	20.0
Don't Know	10	14.3
Abusive Language		
Yes	15	21.4
No	55	71.6
Early Married		
Yes	10	14.3
No	60	85.7
Forced Penetration		
Yes	13	18.6
No	57	81.4
Commercial Sex		
Yes	10	14.3
No	60	85.7

It was discovered that some kids do pass around guest houses in town with their long screw drivers unfold the curtain of the rooms to watch what is happening within the room. This was reported to happen in Mawenzi area, Chamwino, Mji mpya, and the guest houses around Msamvu bus terminal.

The researcher observed certain famous clubs said to be chronic for CSA. Most of them were in Luna Street known as Kahumba and Chipukizi and visited in the mid night. It was observed that, this is the center of commercial and tourism sex,

meaning that both local and foreigners customers were served. The place is really busy especially from 18hrs to 00hrs and majority are there to search the customers for sexual purpose. One of the police investigators of CPSM in the interview had this to say, "In my investigative experience when you talk of commercial sex in Morogoro you should talk about Kahumba Night Park, Chipukizi Club and Makuti Club near Msamvu bus terminal, these are the two things inseparable. The meaning of this inseparability is due to the fact that having reached MM if you ask for a commercial sex you will be directed to the area. The victims of this kind of sex who majority of them are in between the age of 15-18 have even lost the conscious that they are doing criminal to the point that they bring their customers who failed to pay them to the police station". The observation portrayed that even those who are above 18 years of age making commercial sex; they also facilitate CSA by marrying young boys for their sexual satisfaction after a hard work of satisfying a customer. These boys are famously known as King'asti.

Moreover, MM is one of the touristy regions in Tanzania due to its advantage of having the good access to Uluguru Mountain ranges, Mikumi and Udzungwa National Parks. The Municipality has also the advantage of being the breakpoint of transit goods to central and southern African imported goods through the Dar es Salaam harbor. In front of Lupila Complex and Msamvu bus terminal has the good and favorable parking access to the up country trucks. All these have become the threat to some children adults who were observed meandering here and there searching for customers. Also, Data from Central Police Station Morogoro (CPSM) shows that rape and indecent assault has been persisting geometrically as shown on Table 15.

Table 16: crime statistic due to the offences related to child sexual abuse reported in MM for the year Jan 2005 – May 2009

Year	Cases	Convicted	Percentage of Convicted
2005	95	5	5.3
2006	99	11	11.1
2007	115	17	14.7
2008	123	24	19.5
May 2009	52	3	5.8
Total	485	60	12.4

Source: [25]

The data in Table 16 shows the increase in the crime rate from the year 2005 to 2009 but the number of convicted is not equivalent to number of cases. The year 2005 had (5.3%) of perpetrators convicted out of cases reported, 2006 (11%), 2007 (14.7), 2008 (19.5%) and 2009 (5.8%). The overall percentage of offenders convicted from the year 2005 to May 2009 was only (12.4%). In this case the researcher was eager to know on what makes the difference. Many of the police investigators, community development officers and WEOs during interviewing were asked to state the weaknesses and difficulties they face in working out with the problem of CSA. Most of them especially police officers observed the child abuse cases been taken as a business. That is, most of the cases are either not reported or if reported they fail to proceed in court due to failing for the witness to appear before the court. It was noticed that most of the parents are settling these disputes by earning money from the offenders and disregarding the court proceedings.

One of the POSEA-Morogoro representatives gave one case study relating this fact that: in the area of Mwembesongo there was a person who had her rooms using the for selling little girls for commercial sex. This other was using her daughter to go and pick some samples from one of the nearby primary school. The daughter was also schooling at the same primary. She used mangoes, sweets and potato chips to capture them. The issue was reported to CPSM after a grade four and a grade five girls being victimized at this famous house, *danguro*. After the preliminary investigation, the case was taken to the court for hearing. POSEA also was hand in hand to make sure that the case is followed. The offenders and enabler were arrested but the key witnesses failed to appear before the court of law and the case was dismissed. This obviously shows the fact that the two parties finished the issues out of the court. However, the courts also were blamed for engaging in corruption which either deflects the right or un necessary elongation of the cases which finally break.

3.2.2 CIRCUMSTANCES

The circumstances for CSA include the perpetrators and frequent places whereby the acts are taking places. The circumstances for CSA are very much affected by the types and the age of a child and the nature of the perpetrators. It was noticed that most of the abuse actions are done along Morogoro River, in bushes and in the hidden areas of the unfinished houses night clubs or bar seen in Table 17. The table portrays that, 8.6% of CSA are taking place in bushes, 2.9% in unfinished houses and along the river valley, 8.6% in night clubs or bars, 42.9% in video theatres and 37.1% for others. It was observed

that, the others stand for those acts which either took place at home or at the perpetrators premises sometimes referred to as Ghetto.

Table 17: The distribution of respondents by circumstances of abuse

Circumstances	Frequency	Percentage
Bushes	6	8.6
Unfinished houses and along the river	2	2.9
Night club or bar	6	8.6
Video Theatres	26	37.1
Others	30	42.8
Totals	70	100.0

The internet cafes in town center are the most mentioned places for pornographic images. The researchers took time to visit some famous internet café in town. Having the pre knowledge that many of the students are accessing the internet during the weekend; the places were visited on the respective days. Actually, it is strictly forbidden to watch pornography at the café as prescribed by the posters appeared in each computer at the café. That being the case, it was difficult to witness it directly to know that they watch pornography, but with the help of the café attendant we were able to recall the entire website previously opened mostly to be the pornographic sites. It was discovered that these guys are opening two websites at the same time with one which they will feel confident to work with and the other with pornographic images. In this case one is minimized and the other one is highlighted depending on the situation. According to the internet attendants most visited websites are www.worldsex.com, www.arabsex.com, www.perfectgirls.com and many other more.

The video theatres are the simple building characterized by iron sheet walls or pieces of clothes and bag wall. Usually you may find the advertisement outside concerning the movie to be shown of which they are mostly soccer. They can be found at least in every street in town. For pornographic advertisement, they use the hidden language as *Pilau*, *Sarakasi* or Blue in order to deliver the message. Very few of these businesses are licensed. They are the places mentioned where most of youths take up their time.

According to the FGD, along the Morogoro River and Mafisa brick making valleys are the places where the boys are engaging in sexual and drug abuse. According to the sources from CPSM about 8 boys were raped along the river in between September, 2008 to May 2009. This kind of group is the most affected in these circumstances due to the fact that they go there for economic purposes. Some boys were said to be as either the household head of the family or they had to contribute something for the welfare of their family. This was proved by my visit to the said river where the boys less than 13 years were found on the river as shown by plate 2-4. One of the boys having about 11 years said that, *“My household considers me as an entrepreneur, as a male member, I have the responsibility to contribute to the household income”*.

Apart from that the brick making area in Mafisa Valley and along the Morogoro River was said to be the place for criminals’ camp not only for vulnerability in children but other big criminal issues as house breaking, theft, and drug abuse. It has been as a jobless corner, an open access whereby no one owns.

The FGD results gave the blames on bars and night clubs, the observation shows that many girls are employed in different bars in town, the fact being that the owner can make a lot of money since many customers are in favor of this kind of age group. These are the places where the waiters are violated by being touched their private parts, half necked clothes and sometimes finger penetration. Some bars which were mentioned were Kahumba Night Club, Morogoro by Night and Chipukizi club. There was also unlicensed guest houses *gesti bubu* mentioned by key informants which are used as a hidden commercial sex point. The chronic reported areas are Manzese, Kiwanja cha Ndege, Mwembesongo and Chamwino. The reviewed literature from CPSM from January to May 2009 shows that the offenders of CSA mostly use *Ghetto* and unfinished houses.

4 CONCLUSION

Tanzania’s national population statistics reveal a startling truth that more than half of the country is comprised of children and youth. In 2002, it was reported that 55% of the population is 19 years of age or younger. In 2005, it was revealed that a full 45.8% of Tanzania’s population is actually under the tender age of 15. In direct response to the urgency of the situation for Tanzania’s children and its national future, the Caucus for Children’s Right has launched a campaign to spark national awareness that Tanzania’s future depends on the treatment of Tanzania’s children today.

The issues about CSA embraces in the entire society that is, as a part and parcel of the society. As it is known the children carries 50% of the population in Tanzania. So vulnerability in children is actually the entirely countries vulnerability. The findings in this study bring a number of issues that are important for social livelihood. CSA has always be taken to mean as the abuse from adult to young, employer to employee that means, the one with power or taking care of versus to the one who is under the power or inferior. But this study has gone further looking on the types or forms of abuse not only adult to child abuse but also those initiated by children themselves or children versus children abuse.

4.1 RECOMENDATIONS

- There is a need for the family education parents which will synthesize between the indigenous knowledge on child rearing and the scientific ways.
- The rules and laws guiding the children's rights should be strictly followed so as to discourage the perpetrators of CSA.
- Sports and gaming after school session should be rejuvenated in the municipaity.
- There should be the 'the National child protection network task force' which cuts across each Ministry in order to monitor the youth.
- The laws also have weaknesses and contradicting each other. The criminal law in SOSPA 1998 RE. 2002, sect. 130 (1) hold the criminal to the one who willfully make a sexual contact with the girl under 18 years of age whether voluntary or involuntary. Whereas, the marriage act of 1977 revised in 2002 sect. 13 (a) concludes that a girl can be married at 14 years of age with the court satisfaction of the circumstances.

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