

TANZANIA CHILD AND YOUTH RESCUE ORGANISATION (TCYRO)



BASELINE REPORT

Baseline survey report on identification of most vulnerable children (MVCs) from 15 wards in Kibondo District, Kigoma region- Tanzania

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The TCYRO Executive team would like to express their sincere gratitude to people and authorities who in one way or the other made this project of great success. Foremost thanks to Kibondo District Council represented by JOYCE KAZIMOTO (Head of District Community Development Department) and her subordinates, Ward Executive Officers of the 15 visited wards, Village Executive Officers of the 15 visited wards, village local leaders and entire villagers. Furthermore the TCYRO Executive team would like to express their heartfelt thanks to Community Mobilization Agents (CMAs) of the visited wards and TCYRO entire team for their tirelessly follow ups and collection of the reports from villages and streets. However there are other people, authorities and organizations which are not mentioned here, their efforts to make this task of great success are in no way ignored.

2.0. INTRODUCTION

2.1. Background Information

Tanzania Child and Youth Rescue Organization (TCYRO) is a National non profit organization based in Tanzania mainland. It was founded in 2018 and came to be registered in 2019 under the NGO Act, No. 24 of 2002 as amended 2005. The organization is committed to promote sustainable management and protection of the child basic rights such as right to education, food, shelter, freedom of speech, clothes, sports and among others, and indeed becoming the voice of the child and youth empowerment in different aspects of life. TCYRO strives to rescue children and empower Youths through various methods including capacity building in areas of leadership, entrepreneurship, Sexual reproductive health, HIV/AIDS, agriculture and innovation among few. However the organization was formed as the response and voice for various cases relating to and indeed violating child's rights and prosperity of youth. Such cases include denial to education, severe beating, throwing of children, raping, early marriage, Female Genital mutilation (FGM), child labour, children trafficking and abandonment of children by their parents as well as killing of children under matters relating to witchcraft and among others.

As part of its activities, TCYRO in collaboration with Local government under the department of community development through ward executive officers planned and implemented the activity of analyzing and identifying children under vulnerable situation in Kibondo district from fifteen 15 wards as the foundation for having the vulnerability status among children in the particular wards. The goal of this baseline ahead is to ensure that most vulnerable children (MVC) in Kibondo district are able to access their common basic needs at their early childhood development.

1.2. Objectives of the study

The objectives of the baseline survey in the fifteen wards from Kibondo district were to:

1. Establish background information on the livelihood status among children.
2. To investigate the real situations affecting children in their daily lives and thereafter getting solutions to overcome the challenges.
3. Develop criteria for identifying the MVC with support from the community.

1.3. Structure of the Report

The main part of this report is divided into four sections. These are Introduction, Methodology, Study findings, Conclusions and Recommendations. The Introduction section has Background information and objectives of the study. The Methodology section has seven sub-sections; these are Research Design, approach, the target, instrument for data collection, baseline survey questionnaire, focus group discussion and methods of data analysis. The section on Study Findings has number of charts representing data collected from the field. The last section of the report has Conclusions and Recommendations.

2.0 METHODOLOGY

2.1 Research Design

It was planned that an appropriate and a coordinated baseline survey be conducted as part of a number of activities. A cross-sectional survey research design was used in this study as this was the most appropriate approach for conducting study of this nature.

2.2 Approach

A two days training of TCYRO Community Mobilization Agents (CMAs) who are found in each ward through which the study was carried out was conducted. The purpose of this activity was to ensure that the entire baseline team consisting of a competent and knowledgeable personnel who understood the basic principles of social science research. The trained CMAs sent in their respective areas with the activity introduction letter from head of community development department and baseline tools. The letter directed to WEOs/VEOs instructing them to participate in the activity. CMAs in collaboration with hamlet/street leaders visited households seemed to have vulnerable children, with the reference from the questionnaire and focus group discussion guide; the CMAs analyzed the vulnerability status and finally identified the child as most vulnerable children. After household visiting WEOs/VEOs approved the list of MVCs identified in his/her village/ward.

2.3 The target

The target of this baseline was to reach nineteen (19) wards that found in Kibondo district, however TCYRO managed to reach only fifteen (15) wards. It was very difficult to reach all wards due to limited fund because the activity was implemented using members contributions. Hence wards used in this survey were Mabamba, Murungu, Kizazi, Rusohoko, Busunzu, Bitare, Rugongwe, Busagara, Itaba, Misezero, Kumwambu, Mukabuye, Bunyambo, Biturana and Kibondo Town. With the assistance and approval from WEO/VEO, Children analyzed and identified to be vulnerable were at the household and street levels were recorded. Hence the main targets were to identify most vulnerable children from the early mentioned wards. The Key variables under this study included the children who are orphans, abandoned children, children affected by HIV/AIDS, forced married girls, children trafficking, Female genital mutilation (FGM), child Forced labor, school drop outs, children with albinism, disabled, children affected by drug abuse, girls who were raped while at school and street areas, commercial sex and exploitation, street children and children who are convicted in juvenile courts.

2.4 Instruments for data collection

The standard operating procedures for conducting a baseline survey or situational analysis was applied. This was done by reviewing and selecting from appropriate categories, items that are relevant to MVC. This was followed by constructing suitable instruments for data collection which were pretested and revised. The instruments were subsequently used to gather information from multiple sources to inform the formative research. More specifically, the instrument used to collect information was a Baseline Survey Questionnaire.

2.5. Baseline Survey Questionnaire

This instrument has various variables that to be tested includes the following; children who are orphans, abandoned children, children affected by HIV/AIDS, forced married girls, children trafficking, Female genital mutilation (FGM), child Forced labor, school drop outs, children with albinism, disabled, children affected by drug abuse, girls who were raped while at school and street areas, commercial sex and exploitation, street children and children who are convicted in juvenile courts.

2.6. Focus Group Discussion

The Focus Group Discussion Guide was prepared to gather information on vulnerability status among children in the identified wards/villages. This tool was designed to have a real picture and situation of the child in vulnerability; however this were to be verified by the community members and local government officials.

2.7. Methods of data analysis

Lastly, data collected from the target under the activity were analyzed to determine what the findings meant with regard to the variables under the study. For quantitative data, use of frequencies, percentages and graphical plots was used. For qualitative data, emerging themes were reported following transcription of the data.

3.0 STUDY FINDINGS

Specific analysis of the fifteen wards under study is provided in this chapter, namely; Mabamba, Murungu, Kizazi, Rusohoko, Busunzu, Bitare, Rugongwe, Busagara, Itaba, Mizezero, Kumwambu, Mukabuye, Bunyambo, Biturana and Kibondo Town. In particular, background information on children who are orphans, abandoned children, children affected by HIV/AIDS, forced married girls, children trafficking, Female genital mutilation (FGM), child Forced labor, school drop outs, children with albinism, disabled, children affected by drug abuse, girls who were raped while at school and street areas, commercial sex and exploitation, street children and children who are convicted in juvenile courts are provided. Lastly, criteria for identifying the MVC as suggested by community members through Focus Group Discussions are presented. Under this study, a total of **3698 Most Vulnerable Children(1673 Boys and 2025 Girls)** in 15 wards in Kibondo district -Kigoma region, who are in need of immediate support and help were identified and analyzed. Most of them are young girls. Findings show that most children are abandoned and orphans. They are in need of clothes, food, shelter, education, clean water and love.

Figure.1. Data presented according to baseline survey questionnaires

MOST VULNERABLE CHILDREN BASELINE DATA															
	BITARE			BUSUNZU			RUSOHOKO			MABAMBA			KIZAZI		
PROBLEM	ME	KE	TOTAL	ME	KE	TOTAL	ME	KE	TOTAL	ME	KE	TOTAL	ME	KE	TOTAL
Orphans	4	5	9	41	71	112	14	13	27	100	194	294	115	130	245
Abandoned children	16	30	46	53	70	123	36	27	63	194	217	411	122	157	279

Children with HIV/AIDs	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	5	8	4	2	6	2	0	2
Forced married Girls	0	0	0	0	6	6	0	1	1	0	2	2	1	0	1
Child trafficking	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Female genital mutilation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forced labour	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
School drop out	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	6	8	7	4	11
Children with albinism	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Disabled children	2	1	3	5	3	8	13	19	32	1	1	2	34	57	91
Children addicted by drugs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Early pregnancy children	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
Commercial sex	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Street children	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	27	40	2	2	4
Children convicted in juvenile courts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mental disorder	2	0	2	3	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	13	28
Sub-Total			60			253			132			763			663

Source: Field data from Bitare, Busunzu, Rusohoko, Mabamba and Kizazi wards in Kibondo District, Kigoma region- Tanzania.

MOST VULNERABLE CHILDREN BASELINE DATA															
PROBLEM	BUNYAMBO			MUKABUYE			BUSAGARA			RUGONGWE			MURUNGU		
	ME	KE	TOTAL	ME	KE	TOTAL									
Orphans	5	9	14	16	15	31	15	18	33	37	33	70	54	54	108
Abandoned children	7	8	15	11	15	26	15	15	30	125	118	243	65	61	126
Children with HIV/AIDs	1	0	1	0	0	0	3	3	6	1	1	2	2	2	4
Forced married children	0	1	1	0	6	6	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0
Child trafficking	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Female genital mutilation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forced labour	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
School drop out	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	10	17	4	10	14
Children with albinism	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disabled children	0	1	1	7	8	15	9	6	15	18	21	39	0	2	2
Children addicted by drugs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Early pregnancy children	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Commercial sex	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Street children	0	0	0	4	5	9	0	0	0	47	21	68	1	2	3
Children convicted in juvenile court	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mental disorder	0	1	1	5	4	9	4	1	5	6	3	9	9	4	13
Sub-Total			34			96			89			451			270

Source: Field data from Bunyambo, Mukabuye, Busagara, Rugongwe and Murungu wards in Kibondo District, Kigoma region- Tanzania.

MOST VULNERABLE CHILDREN BASELINE DATA															
PROBLEM	KUMWAMBU			KIBONDO TOWN			MISEZERO			BITURANA			ITABA		
	ME	KE	TOTAL	ME	KE	TOTAL	ME	KE	TOTAL	ME	KE	TOTAL	ME	KE	TOTAL
Orphans	15	11	26	16	11	27	8	3	11	26	30	56	81	185	266
Abandoned children	7	6	13	13	10	23	17	20	37	1	3	4	130	236	366
Children with HIV/AIDs	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	5	1	6	0	0	0
Forced married children	0	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Child trafficking	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
Female genital mutilation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forced labour	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1
School drop out	2	0	2	2	1	3	0	0	0	6	1	7	8	10	18
Children with albinism	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	4	0	0	0
Disabled children	9	6	15	1	0	1	6	2	8	17	14	31	9	8	17
Children addicted by drugs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Early pregnancy children	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Commercial sex	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Street children	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Children convicted in juvenile courts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Mental disorder	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sub-Total			62			57			61			109			671

Source: Field data from Kumwambu, Kibondo Town, Misezero, Biturana and Itaba in Kibondo District, Kigoma region- Tanzania.

Figure 2. Vulnerability distribution according to wards

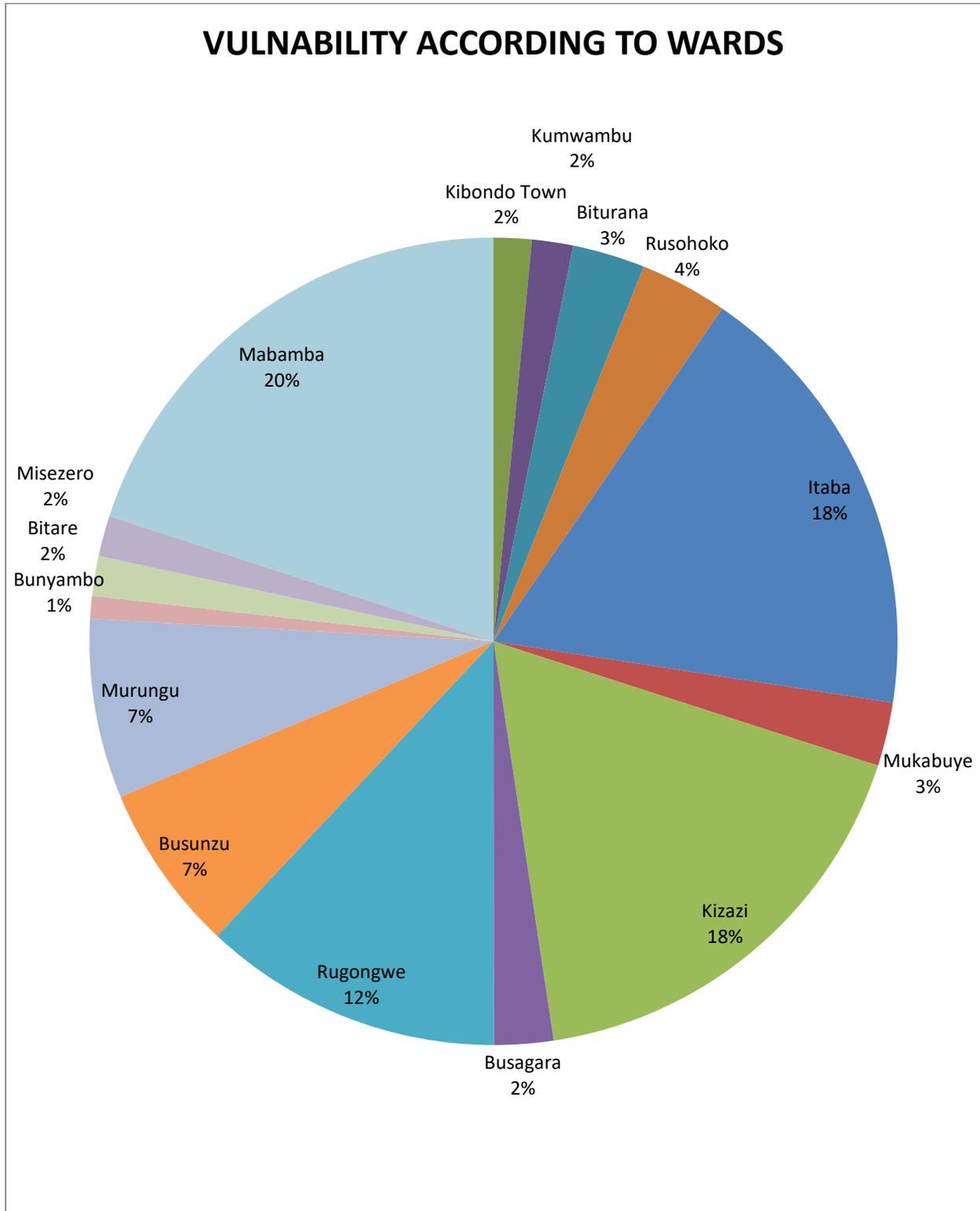


Figure: 3. Variable distribution on MVCs from 15 wards

VARIABLES	BITARE	BUSUNZU	RUSOHOKO	MABAMBA	KIZAZI	BUNYAMBO	MUKABUYE	BUSAGARA	RUGONGWE	MURUNGU	KUMWAMBU	KIBONDO	MISEZERO	BITURANA	ITABA	TOTAL	PERCENTAGE (%)
Orphans	9	112	27	294	245	14	31	33	70	108	26	27	11	56	266	1326	35.94
Abandoned children	46	123	63	411	279	15	26	30	243	126	13	23	37	4	366	1805	48.81
Children with HIV/AIDs	0	0	8	6	2	1	0	61	2	4	0	0	1	6	0	36	0.97
Forced married children	0	6	1	2	1	1	6	0	2	0	6	0	0	0	0	26	0.7
Child trafficking	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0.05
Female genital mutilation (FGM)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forced labor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	0.08
School drop out	0	0	0	8	11	0	0	0	17	14	2	3	0	7	18	80	2.16
Children with albinism	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	5	0.14
Disabled children	3	8	32	2	91	1	15	15	39	2	15	1	8	31	17	280	7.57
Children addicted by drugs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Early pregnancy children	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	7	0.19
Commercial sex and exploitation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0.03
Street children	0	0	0	40	4	0	9	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	58	1.57
Children convicted in juvenile courts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0.19
Mental disorder	2	4	0	0	28	1	9	5	9	13	0	0	0	0	0	65	1.76
TOTAL																3698	

3.1. Report Analysis

- Under this study a total of **3698 Most Vulnerable Children** from fifteen (15) wards surrounding refugee Camp of Nduta in Kibondo district who are in need of immediate support and help were

identified. Most of them are orphans and abandoned children who are in need of clothes, food, shelter, education, clean water and love.

- The baseline findings show that most of the recorded MVCs are **abandoned children** who are **1805** equal to **48.81%**, and Mabamba Ward has more Vulnerable Children compared to other wards of Kibondo District having the total of 745 MVCs equivalent to 20.15% of all recorded MVCs. From study variables in Mabamba only there are 411 abandoned Children, 294 orphans, 40 street children compared with Bunyambo Ward that has less Most Vulnerable Children with the total of 34.
- Due to ELIMU BURE program launched by Late President of Tanzania H.E Dr JOHN POMBE JOSEPH MAGUFULI, there is less school dropout in all visited wards. Many students and pupils seemed to be at school and proceed with their studies.
- Baseline study also shows that, cases related to Female Genital Mutilation and children addicted by drugs in all visited wards was not observed and identified.
- In case of number of recorded children with albinism did not include those at Nengo Primary school (School with physical challenged population in Kibondo District) and Bishop Mpango Secondary school.

4.0. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1. Conclusion

Due to the increasing number of Most Vulnerable Children in Kibondo District there should be immediate interventions by all development players including International organizations, local NGOs, faith based organizations to work closely with government in provision of education and other humanitarian supports to reduce and eliminate the problem. Also parents who have been the source of vulnerability to the children have to change.

4.2. Recommendations

1. Education is needed in the community because due the obtained data some respondents associated male circumcision with violation of children rights especially at Itaba Ward.
2. Immediate intervention is needed here especially education program on family planning, early marriage, sexual reproductive health.
3. The community seemed to have chronic problem of early pregnancies and early marriage according to the observation made by TCYRO Team. Immediate intervention is needed to combat this.
4. The government has to put some policies under which International Organizations will have to work hand in hand with local NGOs to implement the projects which are found in respective areas.
5. The International organizations which are found in Kibondo and Kikonko to have joint venture with TCYRO to provide education and other basic necessities to solve the problem of the recorded MVCs in Kibondo district through their host community programs.
6. The government has to set bylaws to parents abandoning their children since the problem seems to adversely affect children welfare and their social wellbeing.

Photographs



Some MVCs found at some wards in Kibondo District, in Kigoma region- Tanzania.

TCYRO Team enjoying with MVCs at Nengo Primary school in Kibondo District, Tanzania during the process of identifying them.



TCYRO Team when visited one of the schools with MVCs in Kibondo District, Kigoma region- Tanzania.



Photo on the left side shows pupils are standing under the tree, while photo on the right side shows teachers office at Kanyinya primary school-Nengo Village at Biturana Ward in Kibondo District in Kigoma region in Western Tanzania.