

**THE ASSESSMENT OF FACTOR LEADING TO SEXUAL VIOLENCE IN
ZANZIBAR: A CASE STUDY OF PRIMARY SCHOOL STUDENTS
URBAN WEST REGION**

By

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A Dissertation Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of Master of
Arts in Sociology of the University of Dodoma

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CERTIFICATION

The undersigned certifies that has read and hereby recommends for acceptance by the University of Dodoma a dissertation entitled: *“The Assessment of Factor Leading to Sexual Violence in Zanzibar : A Case Study of Primary School Students Urban West Region”* in fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Art in Sociology of the University of Dodoma.

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DEDICATION

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ABSTRACT

This study sought to assess the factors leading to sexual violence for primary school student in Zanzibar Urban West Region. The objective of this study is to identify the factors leading to sexual violence for primary school student in Zanzibar, assess the status of sexual violence for primary school students in Zanzibar, evaluate the strength of strategies on reducing sexual violence for primary school student in Zanzibar and assess the community awareness on reducing sexual violence for primary school student in Zanzibar.

A sample of 65 respondents was used and the respondents these were randomly obtained from the studied area. The methods used in data collection were interviews, and documentary reviews. The statistical package for social science (SPSS) was used for management of data and analysis. In this study the functionalism theory pertaining to the factors leading to sexual violence for Primary School Students was used to make acquainted the reader with paradigms, frameworks and approaches in the field of sexual violence.

The findings of the study indicated that, the status of sexual violence for Primary School Students is a critical issue that peoples must pay attention. Further the study showed both presence of globalization, immoderate desires of money or materials, moral decline and self interesting are among the main factors which lead to sexual violence for many primary school students in Zanzibar. Furthermore, on the strategies point of view, the study discovers that, most of the government strategies on reducing sexual violence are very poor and cannot discourage sexual violence problems in Zanzibar.

Eventually, the study recommends that in order to reduce sexual violence problems the government should promote more communities awereness, establish strict laws and stimulate transparency to mass media reporting on sexual violence acts. Finally, more accountability for the workers and free corruption on both public and private institutions should be strictly observed.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ACRWC	African countries on the Rights and Welfare of the Child
AI	Amnesty International
CCDO	Children Care Development Organization
CDF	Children’s Defense Fund
IMAGES	International Men and Gender Equality Survey
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MESWYWC	Ministry of Empowerment Social Welfare youth Women and Children
SPARC	Society for Protection of the Rights of the Child
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Science
TVACS	Tanzanian Violence Against Children Survey
UMATI	Chama Cha Malezi Bora Tanzania
UNCRC	United Nations on the Rights of the Child
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNICEF	United Nations Children’s Fund
URT	United Republic of Tanzania
WB	World Bank
WHO	World Health Organization
ZAFELA	Zanzibar Female Lawyer Association
ZGSRT	Zanzibar Strategy for Growth and Poverty Reduction
ZLSC	Zanzibar Legal Service Centre

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND TO THE STUDY

1.0 Introduction

Sexual violence is a big issue in the world. It occurs at homes, schools and streets. Sexual violence can be exist with various factors including race, ethnic origin, gender, social status or disability. The root of any violence including sexual violence is contributed by absence of democracy, human rights and good governance in particular society. Sexual violence in general began in the twentieth (20) century and more wide spread in the lives of many people around the world (WHO, 2002).

This chapter presents the background of the research problem, statement of the problem, objectives of the study which comprise general objectives and specific objectives, research questions, significance of the study, scope of the study, limitations of the study as well as summary of the chapter.

1.1 Background of the Study

Charter of the United Nations on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC or CRC) and the Convention of African countries on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (ACRWC) provides guidance system of the efforts that countries should emphasize in order to achieve an agreement. "However, very often children have been the epicenter of the abuse, exploitation and violence from people who are expected to protect them such as parents, their families, their teachers. Some children have been seen as a burden, violated, assaulted, beaten and silenced (Zuberi, 2005).

Whealin (2007) stated that, in the global most child sexual violence is committed by men, studies show that women commit 14% to 40% of offenses reported against boys and 6% of offenses reported against girls. Various studies on sexual violence has conducted these showed about, 30% of the acts are done by the child brothers, fathers, uncles or cousins and those who are relative with child and about 60% of child sexual violence acts are done by the peoples such as "friends" of the family, babysitters, or neighbors while 10% of child sexual violence acts are done by strangers (Finkelhor, 1994).

According to National Association for the Education of Young Children (1993) states that, United States is now the most sexual violent country in the industrialized world leading the world in homicides, rapes, and physical attack (Dodd, 1993; Weiner, 1991). On other hand this report going far by explains us an estimated 2.7 million children were reported to child protection agencies in 1991 as victims including sexual violence (Children's Defense Fund, 1992).

Violence in the 20th century is more than both 19th and 21st century. These violence including sexual violence for children. Statistical Germany in the 20th century, with its two world war, its rate is around 135, compared to 524 for the non-state societies. Russia in the 20th century, with two world wars, a revolution, and a civil war, is about 130. Japan in the 20th century, about 30. United States in the 20th century, with two world wars plus five wars in Asia (Steven, 2011).

In United King Dom, estimated that 70% to 85% of cases reported sexual violence for 1 in 5 children this is more than 23,000 cases were recorded by the UK police between 2009 and 2010. Girls were more effected than boy with 86% (BBC,2011) or <http://www.bbc.com/news/education-13542007>. Children sexual violence also rised

highly in India at five areas , namely, children in a family environment, children in school, children at work, children on the street and children in institutions(MWCD, 2007).

Andersson(2012) stated that, 19.6% of female students reported they had forced sexual violence at southern Africa between 2003 and 2007 and 21.1% of male students reported they had experienced forced sexual violence. Almost of the students were 16-year-olds from schools in eight countries.

In South Africa, sexual violence against children under seven years rised year to year. 37500 cases of sexual violence reported in 1998 in South Africa compared to 67000 sexual violence cases reported in 2000.

In Tanzania, sexual violence is increasing day to day. The duties of every country to abolish any kind of sexual violence for children. Tanzanian parliament passed the Law of the Child Act in 2009 for the purpose of increasing political commitment to upholding children's rights, including freedom from violence, abuse and exploitation. The Government of Tanzania in cooperation with a Multi-Sector Task Force has established the Ministry of Community Development, Gender and Children for the purpose of preventing child with sexual violence. The government has establish this Ministries after discovered sexual violence activities has increasing.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Sexual violence happens in all parts of the world. Whenever sexual violence for Primary School Student exist, these student has no access to education, result health problems, suffering with child labour under hazardous conditions such as messengers, porters, servants or to lay or clear land mines, child forced to participate

in sexual violence where frequently they were injured or killed, robbed of their childhood and exposed to psychological and physical problems.

Through these problems, government prepares various numbers of strategies and programmes in order to stop violence against children especial sexual violence for primary school student so as to promote good social welfare and community have good lives.

Despite the existence of government strategies and other Organization efforts (internal and external) the number of sexual violence acts tend to increase day to day. Nearly three out of every ten girls and one out of every seven boys in mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar reported they had experienced sexual violence (URT, 2011). Sexual violence is a common and serious public health problem affecting millions of people each year throughout the world. This study was adopted to assess the factors leading to sexual violence for primary school student in Zanzibar Urban West Region because much of this violence concentrates in urban centers.

1.3 Research Objectives

Research Objective was grouped into two categories, namely; general objective and specific objectives.

1.3.1 General Objectives

The general Objectives of this study was to assess the the factors leading sexual violence for primary school students in Zanzibar Urban West Region.

1.3.2 Specific Objectives

- i. To examine the status of sexual violence for primary school students in Zanzibar.
- ii. To examine the community awareness on sexual violence for primary school students in Zanzibar.
- iii. To evaluate the strength of strategies on reducing sexual violence for primary school students in Zanzibar.

1.4 Research Questions

The research was guided by the following research questions.

- i. What is the status of sexual violence for Primary school Students in Zanzibar?
- ii. What factors leading to sexual violence for primary school students?
- iii. What are strategies on reducing sexual violence for primary school students in Zanzibar?

1.5 Significance of the Proposed Study

The study finding achieves us to gain knowledge on the factors leading sexual violence for primary school student in Zanzibar. The findings of this research usefult in correction and formulation of better policies on reducing sexual violence for primary school student in Zanzibar so as to maintain sustainable development.

The study uses other researcher and other scholars to explore the concept and theories under pinning the issue of sexual violence in the world . Lastly practically the information on this report is useful as a reference for further study concern with child violence especial sexual violence.

1.6 Scope of the Study

This study was conduct in Zanzibar at Urban West Region. The study was help the researcher to know the exactly factors leading sexual violence for primary school student in Zanzibar. In addition to that, the study is based on understanding the extent of government efforts on reducing sexual violence in Zanzibar this study was focused on Urban West Region of Zanzibar.

1.7 Limitation of the Study

There were various limitations that the researcher encountered when conducting this study. These include:- Financial constraints; this limitation is due to the fact that the process of conducting research required a lot of financial resources to carry out various activities, such as developing and distributing questionnaires to respondents and other stationary services, which were more expensive as compared to researcher's ability to afford them effectively, and the reluctance of some respondents to give information; this come mainly when the workers failed to return most of the questionnaires.

Time constrains: This study had a fixed time-frame to finished, so it was not easier for researcher to do member check to all respondents. The process involves the researcher going back to respondents to check whether their opinions are correctly represented.

1.8 Delimitation of the Study

The delimitation for specific study focus on factor leading sexual violence for Primary school student does not imply other types of violence is insignificant. The choice of focusing on Zanzibar Urban West Region was because it seemed too difficult to include more other Regions since it would include different cultures, histories and life style. Factors that would affect the population and the development process in very different ways consequently made it harder to examine a problem. However, Zanzibar Urban West Region itself is very large with a population that exceeds most regions in Zanzibar and includes different cultures and religions, still, it is one country and it was believed to be reasonable to assess in this thesis.

1.9 Summary

The study has assessed the factors leading sexual violence for primary school student in Zanzibar Urban West Region. The chapter with the description of the background to the problem, statement of the research problem, developed research objectives, research questions, significance of the study, scope of the study and ended up with limitation of the study and conclusion of the chapter. The next chapter, (Chapter Two) focuses on Literature Reviews on sexual violence.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Introduction

Literature review is the collection of materials on topics, not necessarily the great literacy text of the world. It can be anything from set of government pamphlets, article, and book, summary and published materials (Chris, 2004). Generally, this chapter deals with introduction, definition of key terms, empirical review and theoretical review, literature review, knowledge gap, and Conceptual approach framework of the study , relevance of the literature as well as summary of the chapter.

2.1 Definition of Key Terms

The subject matter was to assess the factors leading sexual violence for primary school student in Zanzibar.

2.1.1 Primary School Students

This is the child normally being below the age of 18 years who not yet successfully completed seven years of formal education. Through UN Convention on the Rights of the Child. It states that a child “means those human being below the age of eighteen years unless, under the law applicable to the child, majority is attained earlier” (Savitri,1998).

2.1.2 Violence

World Health Organisation (WHO, 2012) , violence refers, to the intentional use of physical force or power, threatened or actual, against oneself, another person, or against a group or community, that either results in or has a high likelihood of resulting in injury, death, psychological harm, maldevelopment or deprivation. This definition include physical, sexual as well as psychological abuse.

We can define violence is any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life”(Manderson, 2000). Violence is behavior involving physical force intended to hurt, damage, or kill someone or something (Oxford Dictionaries Community, 2014).

2.1.3 Sexual Violence

Sexual violence is defined as any sexual act, attempt to obtain a sexual act,unwanted sexual comments or advances, or acts to traffic, or otherwise directed, against a person’s sexuality using coercion, by any person regardless of their relationship to the victim, in any setting, including but not limited to home and work (Maliha, 2011).

2.1.4 Child Violence

Refer to an actions which harm or cause suffering or indignity to every human being below the age of 18 years. The different forms of child violenceincluding emotional, psychological, sexual and physical abuse.

The UN Study on Child Violence (2006) definition of violence draws on Article 19 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child: “all forms of physical or mental violence, injury and abuse, neglect or negligent treatment, maltreatment or exploitation, including sexual abuse”.

2.1.5 Characteristics of Child Violence

Amnesty International (2014), violence lead social, psychological as well as physical problems within the communities. Child are denied their human rights including education. Child is recruit into armed forces, child subjected to the death penalty, disappeared, child punished by cruel and inhumane methods.

2.2 Theoretical Literature Review

2.2.1 Functionalism Theory

Many theorist have tried to come with an explanation for why sexual violence exist within the society. This study was consider functionalism theory. Functionalism theory is an innovation theoretical tools that can be used for understanding and analyzing the issue of child violence. Functionalism emphasizes the consensus and order that exist in society, direct on social stability and shared public values. Through functionalism whenever there are disorganization in the system within organization leads to destruct the development of other activities in that organization hence the system is look like one organ so we must adjust to achieve stability (Durkheim, 1858).

Functionalism theory developed by Durkheim (1858-1917), tried to tell us the society are function like an organisms with various social institution working

together like an organs to maintain and reproduce society the parts all depend on each other, absence of well operation of one party will lead to fall other parties therefore society must adapt to recapture a new order, stability, and productivity (Durkheim, op.cit.).

2.2.2 Family Dysfunction Theory

Other theory used in this study was family dysfunction approach. This theory introduced in Bowen (1940) which analyses individual psyche as the cause of sexual violence by locating on the family unit. The theory was intended to explain mother and father together are seen as dysfunctional. It explains mother is seen to have failed to fulfill her assigned role as sexual provider for the husband, or her nurturing role as mother and protector of her child.

Theory of dysfunction have become one of the theory interested to use in this study, due to its implication on the community hence it included mother and father as the key person in the family. The theory view mother as the sources of sexual violence for children by failed to take care the children even mother knows consciously or unconsciously the acts done by her daughter which caused to fail to take any preventative action or by blaming the daughter for the inces (Bowen, op.cit).

Family dysfunction approach has limitation such as It is argued that the husband gets confused when a daughter contributes to household duties because he is used to imposing his sexual demands on whomever does the housework and he doesn't really notice who it is. The most limitation of this theory, has explain little to our understanding of why sexual violence occurs and regardless prevention of child sexual violence (Bowen, ibid.).

2.2.2 Application of Theory

In relation to the study it can be seen that within any country are various institutions for example government institutions, private institutions, religion institutions and families. Each of these institutions plays its own major greater role to ensure successful life or some times fails so the problem exists. Therefore, existence of sexual violence for Primary School Students has caused by falling accountability of one among of these institutions in the society. For example, government has failed to provide better social welfare by failing to create strong strategies, poor implementation of law. Absence of accountabilities as well as failed to provide better standard of living for their peoples. Private institutions have failed to consider welfare of the Children in their development planning and strategies. Families have failed to provide better child caring, families have poor child supervision. Consequently, children face sexual violence problem in the societies.

2.3 Empirical Review

According to World Health Organization Geneva (2002) explained that, absence of democracy, poor good governance and absence of human rights are intergenerational factors which contribute sexual violence for Primary School Student. On other hand Bragg (2003) described on why child facing with violence. The reasons for sexual violence can be attributed to a variety of cultural, social, economic, and psychological factors. Sexual violence is modeled by individuals, institutions, and society, which may influence the perspectives of children and adults regarding its acceptability.

In addition to that, Ronald (1998), has come with his finding on explanation for child facing with violence including sexual violence deeply rooted in our culture. It can involve alcohol and drug abuse, juvenile delinquency, adult criminal conduct, poverty, lack of awareness, unemployment and homelessness.

2.3.1 Global Context on Sexual Violence

The study assesses the factors leading to sexual violence for a primary School Student in Zanzibar. In this area of investigation there are different studies conducted explaining the concepts of violence. According to UN (2006), explained that, sexual violence cuts across boundaries of geography, race, class, religion and culture. It occurs in homes, schools and streets; in places of work and entertainment, and in care and detention centres. Perpetrators include parents, family members, teachers, caretakers, law enforcement authorities and other children. Some children are particularly vulnerable because of gender, race, ethnic origin, disability or social status. And no country is immune, whether rich or poor.

Child violence happens in all parts of the world, therefore its participatory process, it involving Governments, international entities, civil society and children (Paulo, 2006). Child violence have strong, negative impacts on economic development by drastically reducing growth and producing long-lasting detrimental social impacts (World Bank, 2009).

2.3.2 Child Violence in Pakistan

A report released by the United Nations Children's Fund (Unicef) revealed that one in 10 girls globally – 120 million – have been sexually violence taking Statistical

Analysis of Violence against Children', surveys 190 countries, including Pakistan, and surveys boys and girls aged up to 19 years (The Express Tribune, 2014).

Pakistan is among 10 countries with the largest number on child violence including sexual violence. The report portrayed various forms of violence such as physical, sexual, mental and neglect. In Pakistan children face sexual violence in schools madrassahs and their homes or workplaces (The Express Tribune, 2014).

According to Pakistani NGO SPARC (Society for Protection of the Rights of the Child) report notes that, children who are abused or neglected may suffer from low self-esteem, depression and hampered development (often performing poorly at school), they don't even know about their rights and they are abused very badly which lead to death. Unicef report states that the nature and impact of violence on children remains largely undocumented and under reported because legal systems across the world fail to adequately respond to cases of sexual violence.

2.3.3 Child Violence in Australia

Australia is country located at Australian continent, Australia is the one among the largest country in the world by total area because it comprises numerous smaller island. The population of Australia is estimated to be 23,828,800 (ABS, 2015). Some of the countries which neighboring with Australia are; New Zealand, Indonesia and East Timor (Macquarie, 2003). Australia has signed the UN Convention on the Right of the Child and became a State Party by ratification. This convention state the child shall be protected against all form of violence (Carol, 2011)

Despite of high standard of living in Australia the numbers of children and young peoples who are homeless is high that the result sexual violence including children

under 15 ages. About 26% are the number of homeless people aged between 12-18 years in Australia, these people suffer with sexual violence. Some of the factors lead to live on the street include domestic violence, sexual violence, poverty which result in the disintegration of family relationship (Manida, 2006).

According to Adam (2014) state that approximately one in five children (one in six boys and one in four girls) will experience some form of sexual violence before the age of 18 and less than 10% of the children reported the acts while one in ten children let alone.

Due to this problem of sexual violence, the government of Australia at Northern Territory launched the problem of sexual violence in 2006. This problem mainly concern in central Australia in which high number of children who are young girls were being prostituted that result increasing the number of sexually transmitted diseases in central Australia (Adam, 2014).

Various studies have been conducted to focus the problem of sexual violence in Australia, some of the study is that survey conducted in 2001. The finding of this study show about 27% of respondent was believe the existence of sexual violence in Australia and one-quarter of children had report their parents and left the police post. The program of Child sex tourism leads to increase the problem of sexual violence (NAPCAN, 2001).

Many sexual violence acts in Australia occur in relation to the Catholic Church, the acts is done by clergy and lay leaders, of children as young as three years old and up to seventeen years old. Due to increasing the number of sexual acts in Australia the government of Australia take into account by developed a national plan of action,

supported a community awareness project, developed the National Policing Strategy to combat the sexual violence acts (Adam, 2014).

2.3.4 Child Violence in Brazil

Brazil has signed the UN Convention on the Right of the Child which state the child shall be protected against all form of violence (Carol, 2011). Brazil has high numbers of children and young peoples in the cities which result to increase number of sexual violence acts. Often the sexual violence acts in Brazil increase during summer's FIFA World Cup, the construction of infrastructure and the construction of stadiums, hotels and shopping malls in the cities where the World Cup will take place attracts workers from all over Brazil, leading workers turning to commercial sex with minors, before and during the games (Brunel University, 2013).

Due to this problem of sexual violence, the government of Brazil launched the problem of sexual violence. This problem mainly seems to exist throughout the country, there is not a town in Brazil in which high number of children who are young girls were being prostituted that result increasing the number of sexually transmitted diseases in Brazil (Marcel, 2014).

Various studies have been conducted to focus the problem of sexual violence in Brazil, some of the study is the finding of survey from Childhood (2013) it state that about 57% of the workers confirmed that children and adolescents nearby big construction works are being sexually violence, while 25% of them admitted to have had sex one or more times with adolescents (Childhood, 2013).

Many sexual violence acts in Brazil occur in schools, where perpetrators include peers and teachers. Due to increasing the number of sexual acts in Brazil the

government of Brazil take into account by allow free girl to developed a research on the scope and magnitude of the problem of sexual exploitation in Brazil, to provide adequate legal, social, medical and psychological support to the victims (Marcel, 2014).

2.3.5 Child Violence in Tanzania

Tanzania is an East African country on the Indian Ocean, it was formed from the merger in 1964 of Tanganyika and Zanzibar and comprise 42 million population. Tanzania is one of the world's poorest countries in per capita income heavily dependent on agriculture and some gold and tourism (Kisanga, 2012).

School attendance for children is 9 years for both males and females, . According to the survey which conducted by Muhimbili National Hospital in 1995 to 1997 identified 143 sexual violence cases involving children aged 6 months to 10 years (Kisanga, 2012).

Tanzania has signed the UN Convention on the Right of the Child which state the child shall be protected against all form of violence (Carol, 2011). Despite of poor standard of living in Tanzania has high numbers of children and young peoples in the cities like Dar-es-Salaam, Arusha and Mwanza which result to increase number of sexual violence acts.

Due to this problem Tanzania is the first country in Africa to undertake a National Study on child violence and was focused all forms of violence (sexual, physical and emotional). Child violence is a major threat to national development in order to reach MKUKUTA and Millennium Development Goals we must abolish child violence (URT, 2011). Hence to achieve quality primary and secondary education child must

be safe in school. Controlling spread of HIV/AIDS will success until we stop sexual violence.

2.3.6 Child Sexual Violence in Zanzibar

Zanzibar is part of the United Republic of Tanzania, located on the east coast of Africa. Zanzibar is the combination of Unguja Island and Pemba Island. Zanzibar has 2,654 square kilometres of total surface area of the islands.

Zanzibar has the problem of child sexual violence which result the children under 15 years to conduct sexual acts. According to The save children report (2007) state that about 6% of school children aged between 13-15 years engage in sexual activities. Also this report had discovered 12% children of the same age but are out of school also confessed to have performed sexual activities(Sharon, 2012).

For the purpose of reduction the problem of sexual violence for children in Zanzibar, the government adopted various strategies. Among of the strategies the government adopted National Plan of Action on to combat violence against women and children, national campaign ‘Say No to Violence against Women and children, police gender desks, one stop shop center opened at the Mnazi Moja Hospital in Zanzibar in May 2011 (Sharon, 2012).

2.3.7 Importance of Preventing Child Violence

There are so many important for us to preventing child violence in the community. Child violence prevention lead the child to have all his right result will be a better generation. Preventing child violence lead us to prevent of HIV/AIDS transmission in Tanzania and attain peace, justice and prosperity for communities and members of

the same family therefore we must address the roots of violence for sustainable development (Maliha, 2011).

2.3.8 Consequences of Sexual Violence

According to sexual violence report (2013) it suggests that sexual violence victims are likely to suffer from a range of psychological consequences, both in the immediate period after the assault and over the longer term. These include guilt, anger, anxiety, depression, post-traumatic stress disorder, sexual dysfunction, somatic complaints, sleep disturbances, absenteeism from school withdrawal from relationships and attempted suicide. Communities feel fear, anger, or disbelief if a sexual violence happened (NSVRC, 2010).

2.4. Research Gap

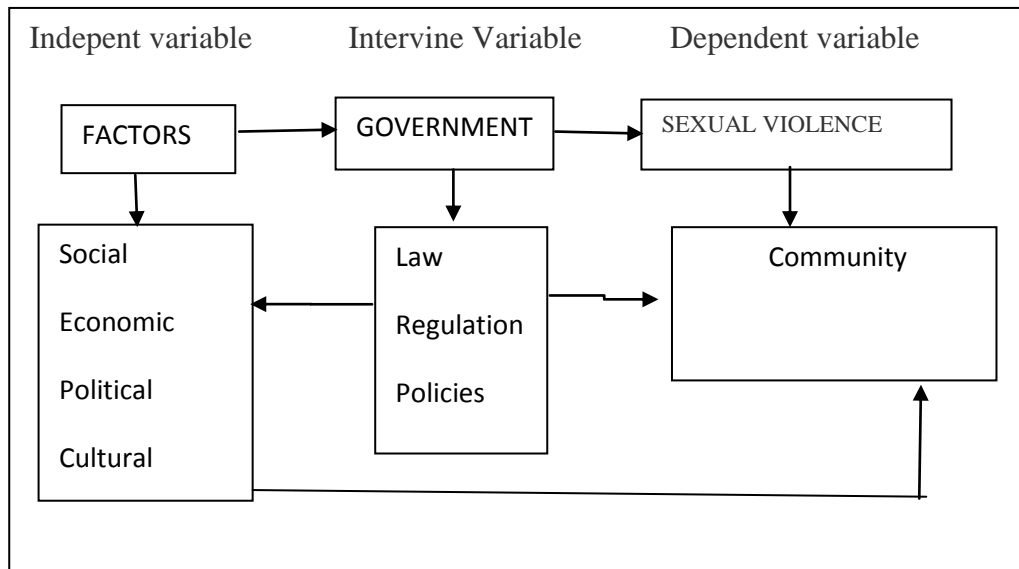
Different studies which conducted in Tanzania concerned with violence on women and children. Unfortunately they have discussed a lot both types of violence. These are physical violence, domestic violence, emotional violence as well as sexual violence. Most of the studies concentrate all form of violence in Tanzania and focused whole country but this study was specifically filled the gap by studying on both quantitative and qualitative methodology to assess the factors leading to sexual violence in Zanzibar for Primary School Student only.

2.5 Conceptual Framework

According to Keith (2002), conceptual framework refers to the mental status of things being studied and their relationship to each other. Thus conceptual framework is a research tool intended to develop awareness and understanding of the situation

under study and communicate this when clearly articulated. As a tool, the conceptual framework assists a researcher to make meaning of subsequent findings (Guba & Lincoln, 1985).

Figure 2.1 Conceptual Framework of the Study



Source:Field Data Survey, 2014

2.6 Conclusion

The study in this chapter has discussed the literature review whose aim is to make acquainted the reader with the practical or theoretical issues relating to the problem and helps the researcher lay a foundation for the study. Thus, in this investigation, literature review that indicates what is known about the area of the inquiry and ways of conducting the study on the topic of interest were observed (Barley, 1999).

The chapter focuses on introduction, theoretical literatures review that includes description of concepts and theories, empirical analysis, conceptual framework, Research gap and its conclusion. Accordingly, the chapter reviews the literature related to the subject of the study. In particular, it focuses on analysis of different

readings based on the sexual violence. It defines the concept related to child violence, reviews of supporting theories, empirical analysis, different concepts and theories about child violence. The next chapter, focuses on the research design; description of study area, sampling method and sample size, method and techniques of data collection, sources of data as well as data analysis and interpretation.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction

Research methodology is a systematic way to solve a problem. It is a science of studying how research is to be carried out. Essentially, the procedures by which researchers go about their work of describing, explaining and predicting phenomena. It is also defined as the study of methods by which knowledge is gained. Its aim is to give the work plan of researcher (Rajasekar *et al.*,2013). Subsequently, the chapter presents the data collection procedures, data collection methods and data analysis. The chapter winds up with a section on validity, reliability and the chapter conclusion.

3.1 Research Design

A cross-sectional survey design was employed in data collection because going to base on analyzing research questions and objectives of the study established. Was employed this design hence its descriptive research, the study was explored, examined and then provided the analysis of the data collected in the field. Descriptive research design was appropriate for this study because it was flexible enough to provide opportunity for considering different aspects of a problem under study, and also it necessitated changes in the research procedure for gathering relevant data. The primary data and information were qualitative and quantitative in nature which were analyzed accordingly, the method is flexible also the design selected due to the fact that it helps to collect data at a single point in time and it has been considered to have a high degree of accuracy and precision in social science research (Bailey, 1994) .

The study was used primary and secondary data as the source of information. Secondary data was collected from literature review that involved documents from government libraries, governmental institutions, NGO, school libraries, international organizations, and media's report. Primary data was collected to the field area through different tools.

3.1.1 Description of the Study Area

The study was held in Zanzibar at Urban West Region, in the following shehias namely Kisiwandui, Kilimani, Kwahani and Pangawe both of them are located Urban West Region of Zanzibar. The study area was Zanzibar which is a semi-autonomous part of the United Republic of Tanzania in East Africa. Zanzibar consists of two islands (Unguja and Pemba), with the total area of 2, 654 Sq km. The island is located 40km off the Mainland coast of East Africa in the Indian Ocean between the latitude 5 and 6 degrees South and longitudes 39.5 and 40 degrees East. The 2012 population and housing censuses found out that Zanzibar has the population of 1,303,569 with growth rate of 3.5 and population density of 500 people per square kilometre (NBS, 2012). The study was conducted in Zanzibar, because the number of sexual violence for primary school students increasing without knowing what factors caused on it.

Figure 3.1: Map of Zanzibar



Source: www.google.com, (2014)

3.1.2 Research Approach

The study used both quantitative and qualitative data techniques in collecting primary data. Qualitative data imply, interpretive procedures, relativistic assumptions and verbally rather than numerically based representation of data (David, 1993). The study employed the two because; each has its strength and weakness. Therefore, using both of them enabled the researcher to have the strength of both, hence minimized the weakness in the findings.

3.1.3 Targeted Population

According to American Heritage Dictionary (2010). Population is a group of people of the same species occupying a particular geographic area. Populations may be relatively small and closed, as on an island or in a valley, or they may be more diffuse and without a clear boundary between them and a neighboring population of the same species. In this study targeted population were Primary School Student in Urban West Region.

3.1.4 Sample Design

Sampling is the statistical process of selecting a subset (called a “sample”) of a population of interest for purposes of making observations and statistical inferences about that population. (Anol, 2012). The study was identify both two ways of creating a sampling frame those including to list all the cases in the population and the study will establish a rule that defines membership in the population.

3.1.5 Sampling Methods

The stratified sampling was applied to select respondents from the population. This method is referred to as simple random sampling as no complexities is involved, it's very efficient way to reduce sampling error hence it ensuring that different groups are adequately represented in the same and leads to increase the representativeness of a sample on other hand this sampling will reduces population variability. The population divided into 3 strata. These are government officials, non governmental organisation officials and ordinary peoples in order to get reliable data for the study.

3.1.6 Sampling Frame

Sampling frame is the actual set of units from which a sample has been drawn (Currivan, 2013). Researcher was prepared the list which were representative of the population as possible. The study population were drawn from the four shehias in Urban West Region of Zanzibar in which ordinary people who were stakeholders of sexual violence, Ministry of Empowerment Social Welfare youth Women and children (MESWYWC), Zanzibar Legal Service Centre (ZLSC) and Zanzibar Female Lawyer Association (ZAFELA). The study got reliable data from the sample drawn in these study areas.

3.1.7 Unit of Analysis

The unit of analysis refers to the person, collective, or object that is the target of the investigation. Typical unit of analysis include individuals, groups, organizations, countries, technologies, objects, and such. For instance, if we are interested in studying people's shopping behavior, their learning outcomes, or their attitudes to new technologies, then the unit of analysis is the individual (Anol, 2012). The unit of analysis of this study were the children of specified locality.

3.1.8 Sample Size

The respondents were selected systematic from the study area. Selected sample was 60 respondents who were normal peoples from 4 shehias and 5 respondents were key informants. These 60 respondents were chosen from 4 selected Wards (Shehias) namely; Kilimani, Kisiwandui, Kwahani and Pangawe. In each Ward 15 respondents were randomly selected for interview. Moreover, 5 key informants were interviewed in their respective offices. These key informants were obtained in the following

Institutions. 3 respondents from Ministry of Empowerment Social Welfare youth Women and children (MESWYWC), 1 respondent from Zanzibar Legal Service Centre (ZLSC) and 1 respondent from Zanzibar Female Lawyer Association (ZAFELA).

3.1.9 Parameters of Study

A parameter describes a characteristic of a population, whereas a statistic is an estimate. Parameter calculated from a sample drawn from the population under study. The parameter of this study is the community who low and higher income earners.

3.2 Data Collection Methods

Data collection is simply how information is gathered. There are various methods of data collection such as personal interviewing, observation and survey. Depending on the survey design, these methods can be used separately or combined (Jessup *et al.*, 2004). With the basis of the study two methods were applied, these are; interview and Survey method.

Interview is another way of collecting data from individuals through conversations. Data was collected from the respondents through interview method. The tool applied was interview guide. The study used this method because is easy to use.

Field surveys are non-experimental designs that do not control for or manipulate independent variables or treatments, but measure these variables and test their effects using statistical methods (Anol, 2012).

This study was tend to employ the descriptive survey because it uses **questionnaire** tool, it is suitable for a wide scope areas,its quick and low cost as compared with other methods,it provides a good way to measure the characteristic of society in particular area and often undertaken to ascertain attitudes, values and opinions.

3.2.3 Analytical Design

Both quantitative and qualitative methods of data processing and analyzing were applied, the interpretation and analysis were direct link to the research objectives. Quantitative method was applied by using figure which show frequencies and percentage of various variables. Qualitative analysis was applied by using text form in interpreting findings where cross-sectional method and statistical (SPSS) was used to analyze availability data. The subject were use (SPSS) because it handle large number of data sets as well as it was possible if our study goingbe complex analysis hence it helped us to applied various ranges of analytical techniques in the program.

3.2.4 Validity

Validity refers to the extent to which the concept one wishes to measure is actually measured by a particular scale or index. That is, the extent to which an account accurately represents the social phenomena to which it refers (Babbie, 1992). Validity is according to Creswell (2009:191) how accurate the findings are in relation to what was intended to be investigated.

Validity is the extent to which a test measures what it claims to measure (Kendra, 2009).This was done by asking people (peer-review) to read it through and see if there are any ambiguities which have not noticed. They also comment on length, structure and wording of the questionnaire and alter the questions accordingly.

Therefore, what was tested was length of the questionnaire, quality of the questionnaire, suitability of the responses according to the objectives of the study.

3.2.5 Reliability and Stability

Reliability refers to the consistency with which repeated measure produce the same result across time and across observers (Patton, 2002). Reliability concerns with the question of whether the results of a study are stable and repeatable.

Therefore, the Stability and Equivalence aspects of Reliability of this study was achieved or increased by carefully replicating the research methods that have been in other similar studies and test them before implementing the research problem.

3.2.6 Research Ethics

According to Borg and Gall (1989), it is argued that the researcher has to ensure confidentiality of data and sources. Additionally, they argue that names of the participants not be revealed. In this study, the confidentiality of participants and data collected was observe. The study didn't bear participants' names. Also, the survey instrument was not require anybody to provide information that would make anybody to read the report and identify the data sources. In other words, anonymity of both participants and data were strictly observe.

3.2.7 Conclusion

This chapter has presented the methodological procedures for this study. It has presented the research design based on the methodological and mixed methods approaches. While due to its embedment in the methodological approach, it collects quantitative and qualitative data, on the one hand, and analyses the data with the use

of statistics and content analysis, on the other hand. The chapter has winded up with the issues related to validity and reliability as well as research ethics. The subsequently chapter deals with the presentation, analysis and discussion of the findings from this study.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA PRESENTATION ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

4.0 Introduction

This chapter analyses and presents the findings which are based on the study area as well as from other sources. The chapter has three main parts, which include the introduction section. The second part of this chapter deals with the socio-demographic profile of the study population which includes; gender, age, education and occupation of the respondents. The last section is based on the discussion of the study findings concerning the study objectives.

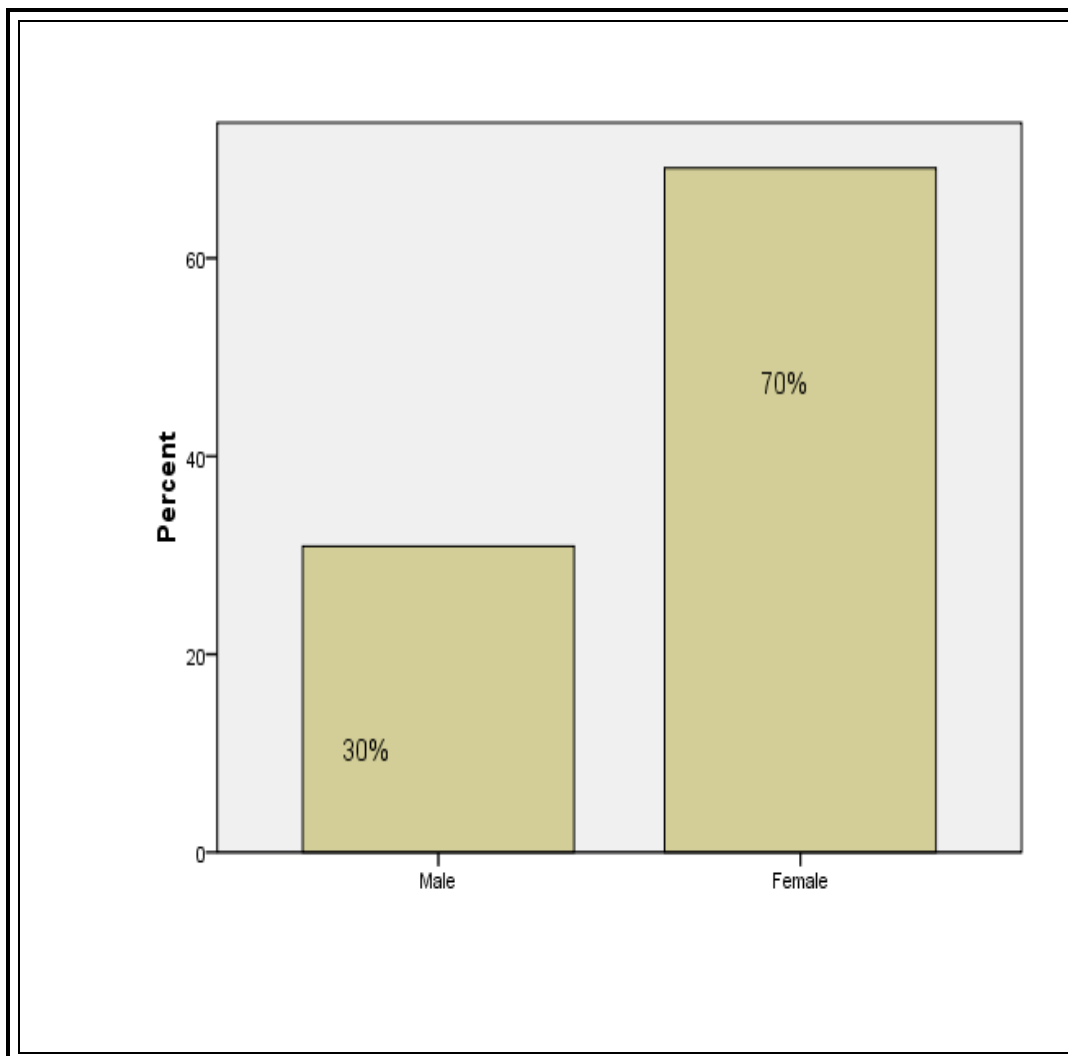
4.1 Backgrounds Characteristics of the Respondents

4.1.1 Gender of the Respondents

The study was concentrated on gender distribution because we want to know relationships between men and women in the specific societies and cultures. The role of male and female differ from one society to another. But from this study, men and women have the same major roles of preventing the children on sexual violence acts in Zanzibar, despite of the difference on number of the respondents between men and women appeared in this study. The response of each demographic profile was expressed as a percentage (%) of the total 60 respondents. The results of the study, with regards to gender group are presented in figure 4.1. The proportion of males accounted were 18 which is equal to 30% of total ordinary level respondents and women accounted were 42 which is equal to 70% of total ordinary level respondents.

Therefore, the findings revealed that female are more participants on the issues of sexual violence for children compared to males.

Figure 4.1: Sex of Respondents



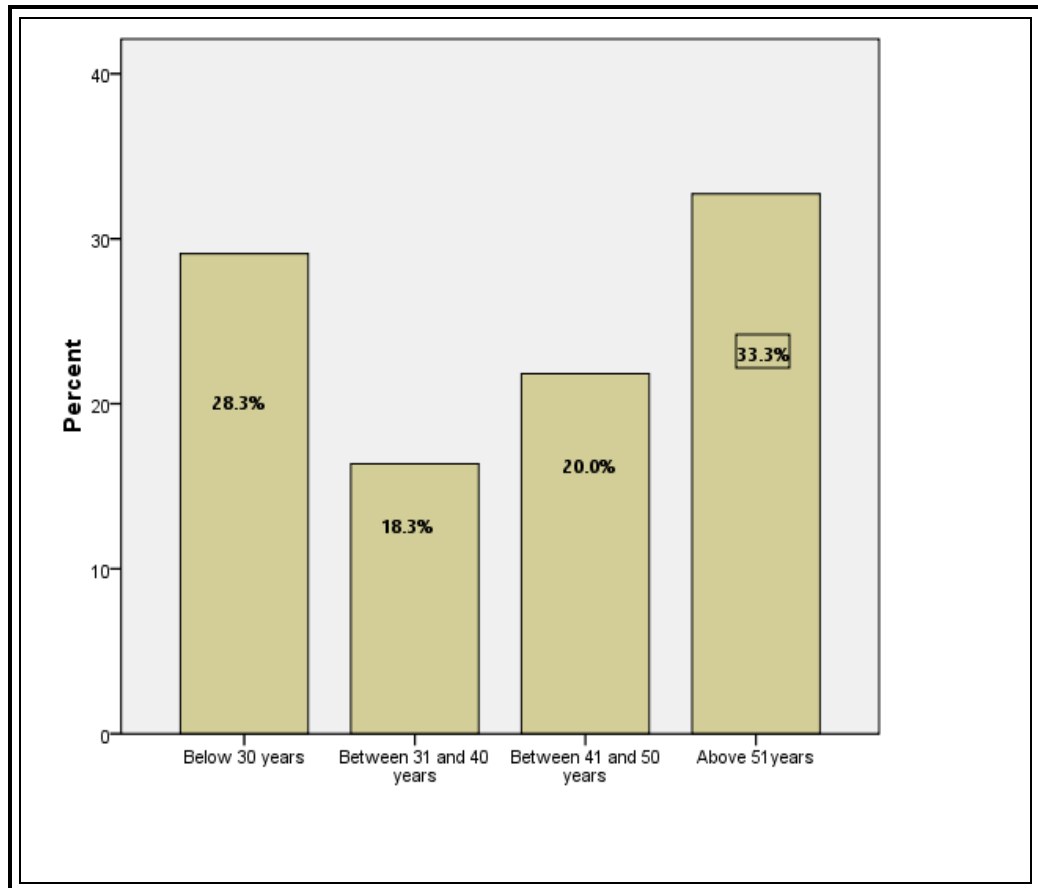
Source: Field Data Survey, 2015

4.1.2 Age of the Respondents

The study was interested to know the age of the respondents whereby, Result in Figure 4.2 shows that, 33.3% of the ages of the respondents were above 51 years, 28.3% were below 30 years, 20.0% were between 41-50 years, and 18.3% were between 31-40 years. This result portrays that many of the respondents who

participated in this study were above 51 years. This indicates that youth between 31 and 40 years need encouragement to make them aware so as to participate highly because they are the future leaders, therefore must have capable implementing in social issues for the country's development.

Figure 4.2 Age of the Respondents



Source: Field Data Survey, 2015

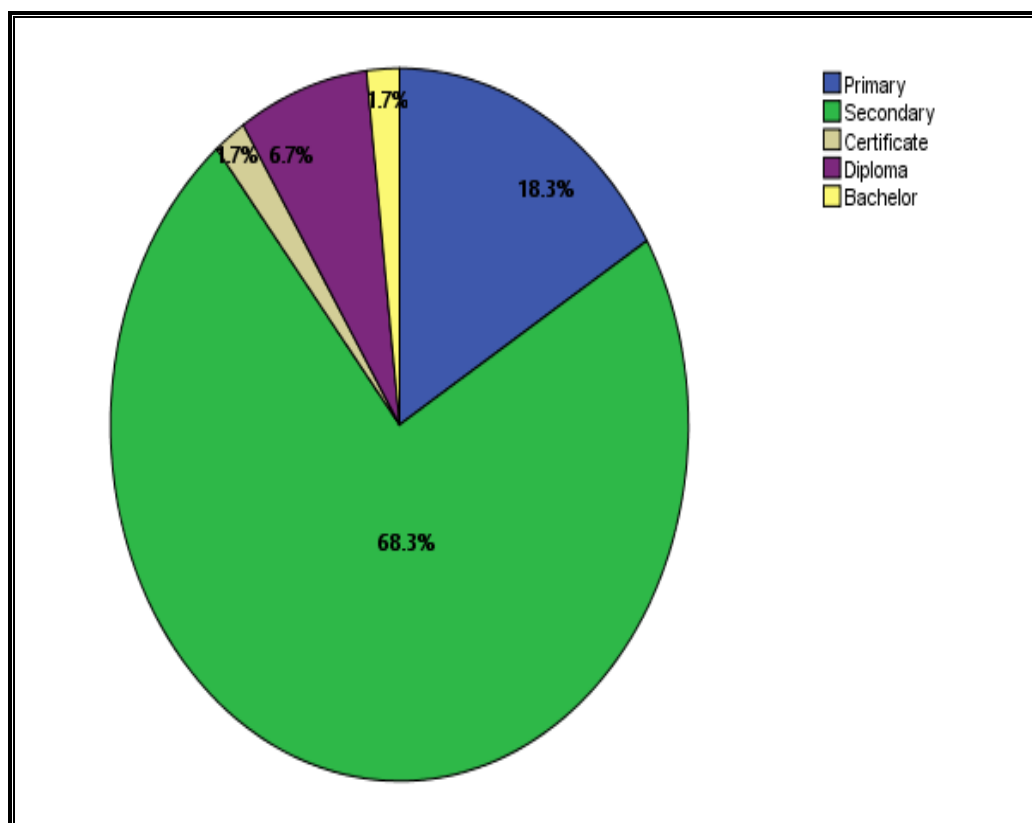
4.1.3 Level of Education of the Respondents

The level of education of respondents was asked in order to determine whether community has familiar with the social problem such as factor leading Sexual Violence in Zanzibar. The study findings showed that, about 68.3% of the respondents indicated to have secondary level of education, 18.3% who had Primary

level, 6.7% of the respondents had Diploma level, and 1.7% of the respondents had Bachelor and 1.7% had Master level (Figure 4.3).

Generally, this result conveys that, many of the respondents who were interested to participate in this study had a secondary level of education from the total of the ordinary respondents. Figure 4.3 illustrates more on the findings. Therefore, the finding shows that despite of increasing number of university and college in which peoples acquiring high education levels in Zanzibar there are some peoples need encouragements so as to develop their education level in order to enable them to participate well in social and economic issues by providing fruitful inputs in this study.

Figure 4.3 Education Level of the Respondents

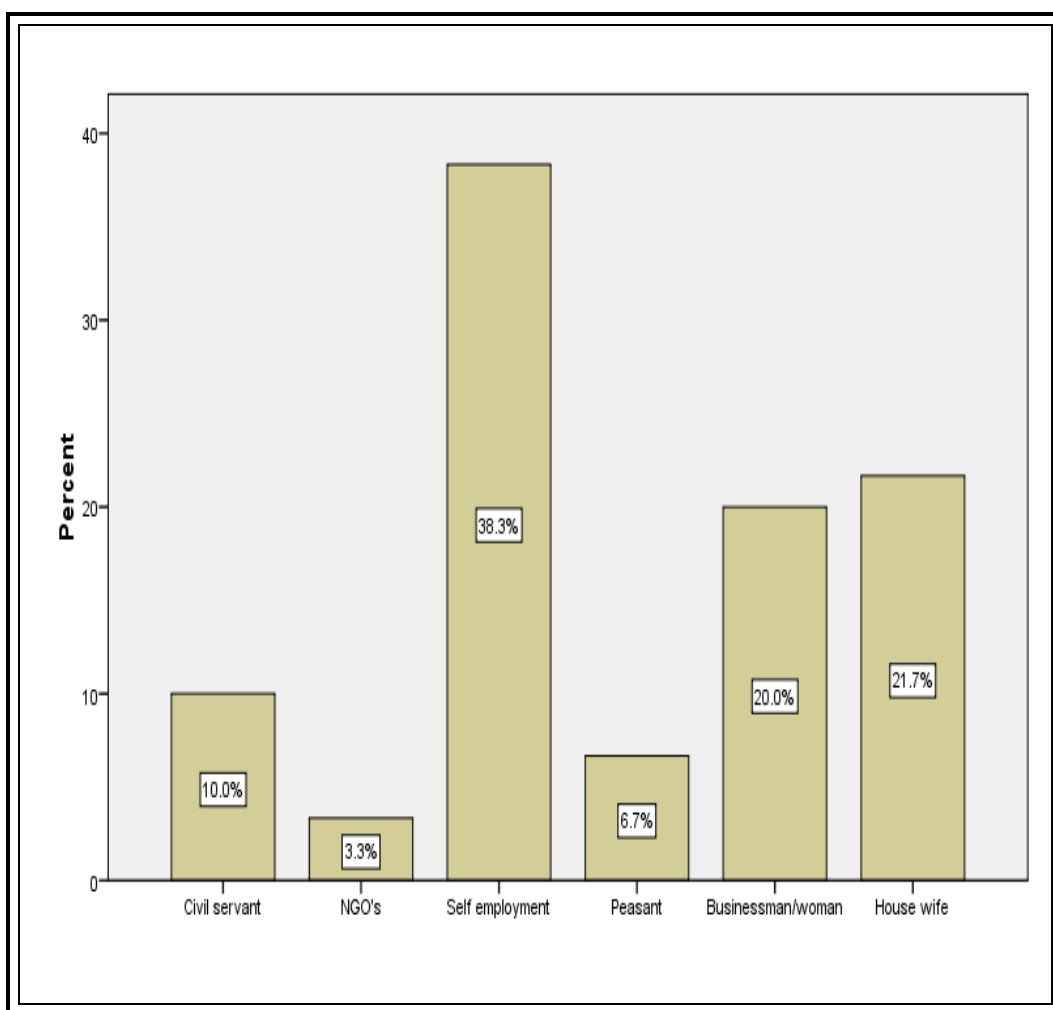


Source: Field Data Survey, 2015

4.1.4 Occupation of the Respondents

The results from the study shows that 38.3% of the respondents were self-employee, 21.7 were House wife, 20.0% were business man or women , 10.0 % were civil servant , 6.7% were peasant and 3.3% were nongovernmental organisations. This result shows that many of the respondents 38.3% were self-employee. Generally, the finding implied that self-employee are the key stakeholders in reducing sexual violence for primary school students, thus more encouragement needed to other stakeholders to make everyone to participate in reducing sexual violence for primary school students in Zanzibar.

Figure 4.4 Occupation of the Respondent



Source: Field Data Survey, 2015

4.2 Objective One: To Examine the Status of Sexual Violence for Primary School Student in Zanzibar

The study wanted to know the status of sexual violence for primary school student in Zanzibar. The aim was to find whether or not the respondents understand the concept sexual violence, the presence of sexual violence, visibility of sexual violence and to measure level of sexual violence for primary school student in Zanzibar.

4.2.1 Understand about Sexual Violence

Result in figure 4.5 shows that 91.7 % of the respondents were understood the concept of sexual violence while 8.3 % of the respondents were not understand the concept of sexual violence. Therefore, the data potrays that many of the respondents understood the concept of sexual violence few of them do not understand the concept of sexual violence. This implied the government, organisation and community are aware on sexual violence problem. Those who understand the concept of sexual violence they said that,” sexual violence is un willing sexual act which is done by person to other parties.

Among of key informant, Director at ZAFELA Mrs. Jamila Mahmoud Juma , on 19th February, 2014 when she said: “ any sexual act or unwanted sexual acts which done by one person to another regardless of their relationship..These give out a picture, people have an idea about sexual violence but more efforts needs among stakeholders in order to promote awareness on sexual violence.

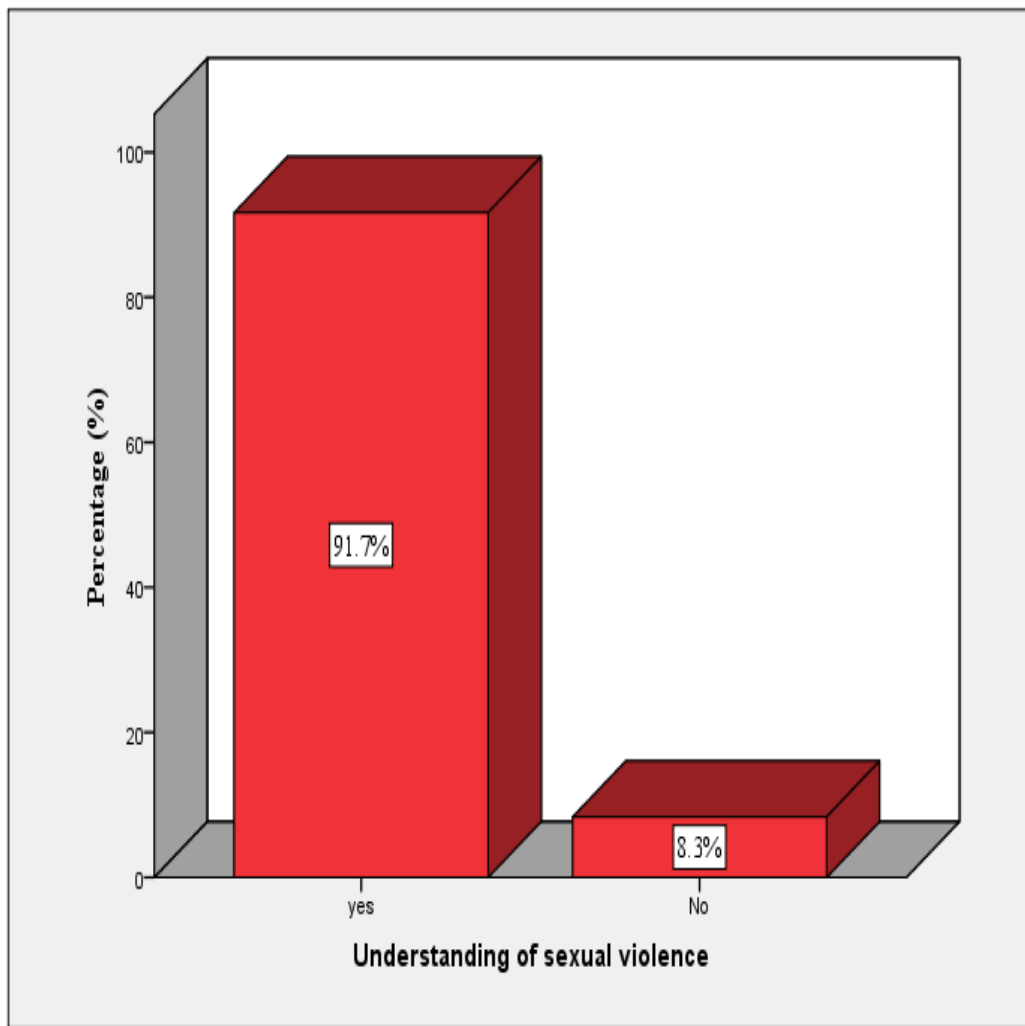


Figure 4.5: Respondents Understanding on Sexual Violence

Source: Field Data Survey, 2015

Other studies have defined the same concept with a different views. According to Maliha (2011) he define sexual violence is an assexual act, attempt to obtain a sexual act, unwanted sexual comments or advances, or acts to traffic, or otherwise directed against a person’s sexuality using coercion, by any person regardless of their relationship to the victim, in any setting including but not limited to home and work. In the most basic terms, sexual violence can be defined as a wide array of nonconsensual sexual activities, with the use of physical or emotional force or

to engage in abusive sexual contact, which may be perpetrated by partners, friends, family, acquaintances, or strangers.

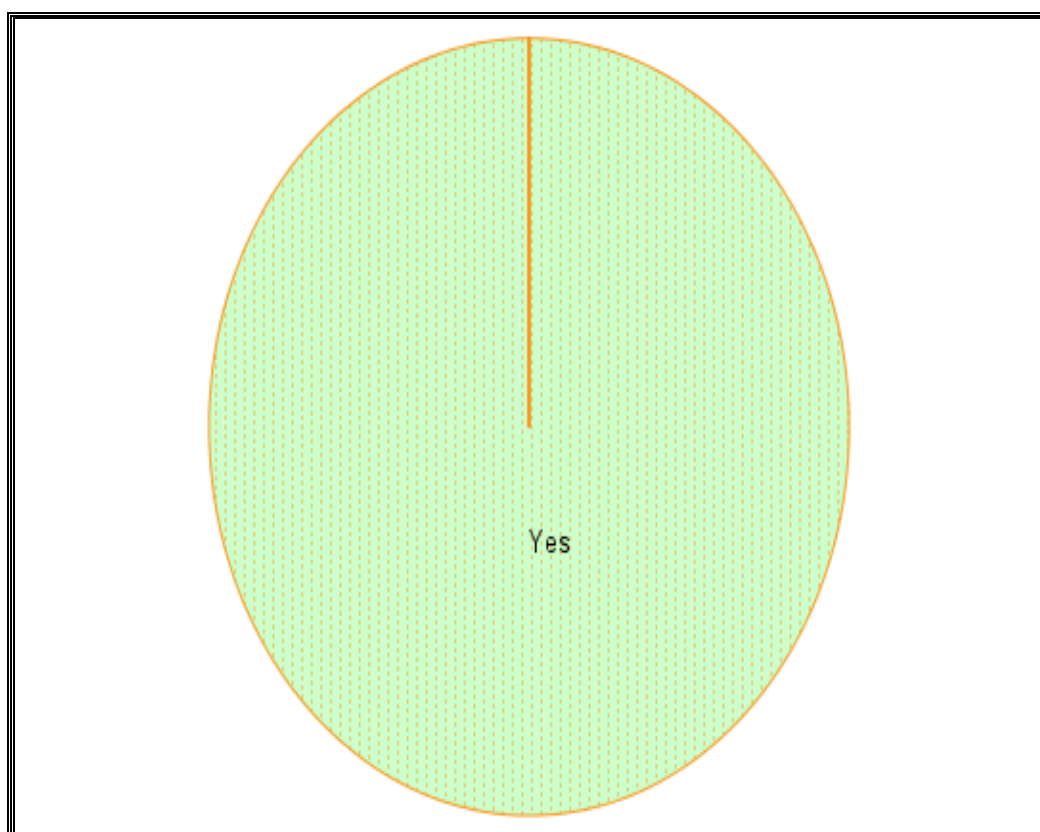
4.2.2 Presence of Sexual Violence for Primary School Students in Zanzibar

The study wanted to assess the respondent about the presence of sexual violence in Zanzibar. The respondents were asked to indicate if there is sexual violence or not in Zanzibar, if yes, there is sexual violence or if no, there is no sexual violence in Zanzibar. Also the respondents were asked to give out reason related to the presence or absence of sexual violence in Zanzibar.

The findings of the study shows that 55% of the respondents agreed there is sexual violence in Zanzibar and 5% of the respondents they don't know any thing about sexual violence (Figure 4.6). Therefore, the data shows that, many of the respondents indicated there is sexual violence in Zanzibar. The study wanted to know the reason behind on that, the finding of the study showed hearing from mass media was repeated by 63.1% of reasons which were given by respondents during the study. The findig also show presence of raping act was repeated by 24.6% , presence of sexual action everyday was repeated by 10.8 % and hearing on the streets was repeated by 1.5%. Therefore, the study shows most of the respondent were hearing from mass media.

This fact is also supported by an argument from Exutive Director Mrs. Harous Miraji Mpatani , on 17th February, 2015, at her office in Zanzibar Legal Service Center, when he said Zanzibar has sexual violence problem this is because we are hearing from mass media, we are hearing on the streets as well as we see by our naked eyes the victism.

Figure 4.6: Respondent Perception about Sexual Violence



Source: Field Data Survey, 2015

4.2.3 Level of Sexual Violence for Primary School Students in Zanzibar

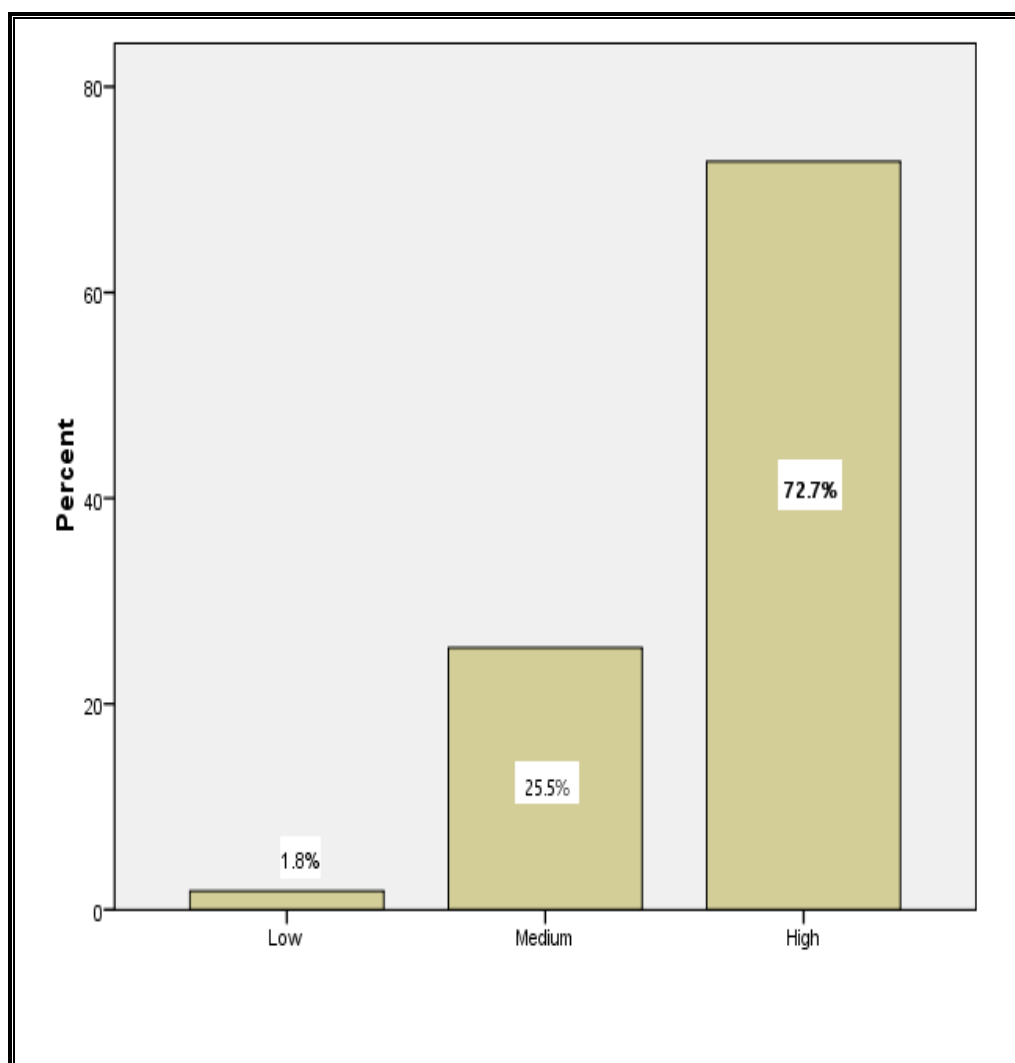
Data were collected for level of Sexual Violence in Zanzibar, respondents were asked to identify which level sexual violence in Zanzibar. The data shows that, 72.7% of respondents indicated that the level of sexual violence in Zanzibar is high (Figure 4.7). This imply that,higher efforts needs to reduce the sexual violence problem in Zanzibar. The second group of respondents is about 25.5% which indicated that Zanzibar has medium level of sexual violence which means, Zanzibar has sexual violence problem but more effort needed so as to control the growth of problem within the community. And the last group of respondents about 1.8% argued that Zanzibar has sexual violence problem but the level is low this means that more

efforts should be take in order to remove the problem. The figure 4.7 illustrates more on the findings. Therefore the data revealed that there is high level of sexual violence in Zanzibar thus government, stakeholders as well as community must be care about the problem and they should take appropriate measure to stop sexual violence.

The truth is also supported by the interview conducted with Mrs. Mkasi Abdallah Child protection Officer on 13th March ,2015 at her office in Ministry of Empowerment Social Wealfare youth Women and children (MESWYWC) she said that,

“The level of sexual violence is very difficult to assess but we can measured the level of sexual violence through overview the number af sexual acts by increasing the number of reporting case in our difference centers every day. So through these aspects measured I can say that Zanzibar has high level of sexual violence because nowadays there is increasing the numbers of sexual acts .”

Figure 4.7: Respondent about Level of Sexual Violence for Primary School Students in Zanzibar



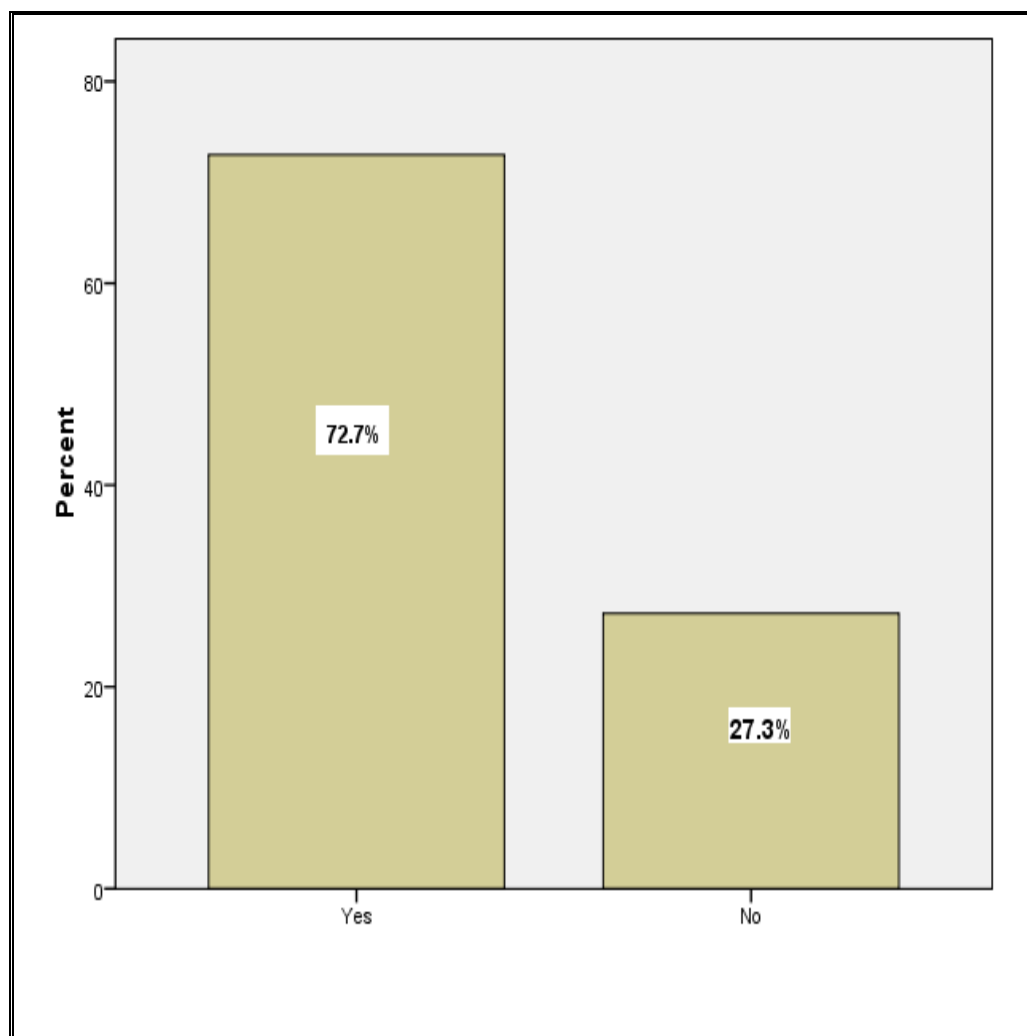
Source: Field Data Survey, 2015

Similar findings have been reported by SVRI (2013) through International Men and Gender Equality Survey (IMAGES) on Levels of sexual violence in humanitarian settings, sixteen percent (16%) of men and 26% of women were forced to witness sexual violence.

4.2.4 The status of Sexual Violence for Primary School Students in Zanzibar

The study wanted to measure the status of sexual violence for Primary School Student in Zanzibar, the respondents were asked to indicate “Yes” or “No”. The findings revealed that 72.7% of respondents indicated “ Yes” that means the status of sexual violence for Primary School Student is visible which implied as a critical issue peoples must pay attention while 27.3% of respondents indicated “No” which means that, the status of sexual violence is not visible emplied Zanzibar hasn’t sexual violence problem for Primary School Student. The figure 4.8 illustrates more on the findings.

Figure 4.8: Status of Sexual Violence in Zanzibar



Source: Field Data Survey, 2015

Therefore, these findings revealed that, Contrary the majority of people are well equipped with the status of sexual violence for Primary School Student in Zanzibar is visible.

4.3 Objective Two: Community Awareness on Sexual Violence for Primary School Students in Zanzibar

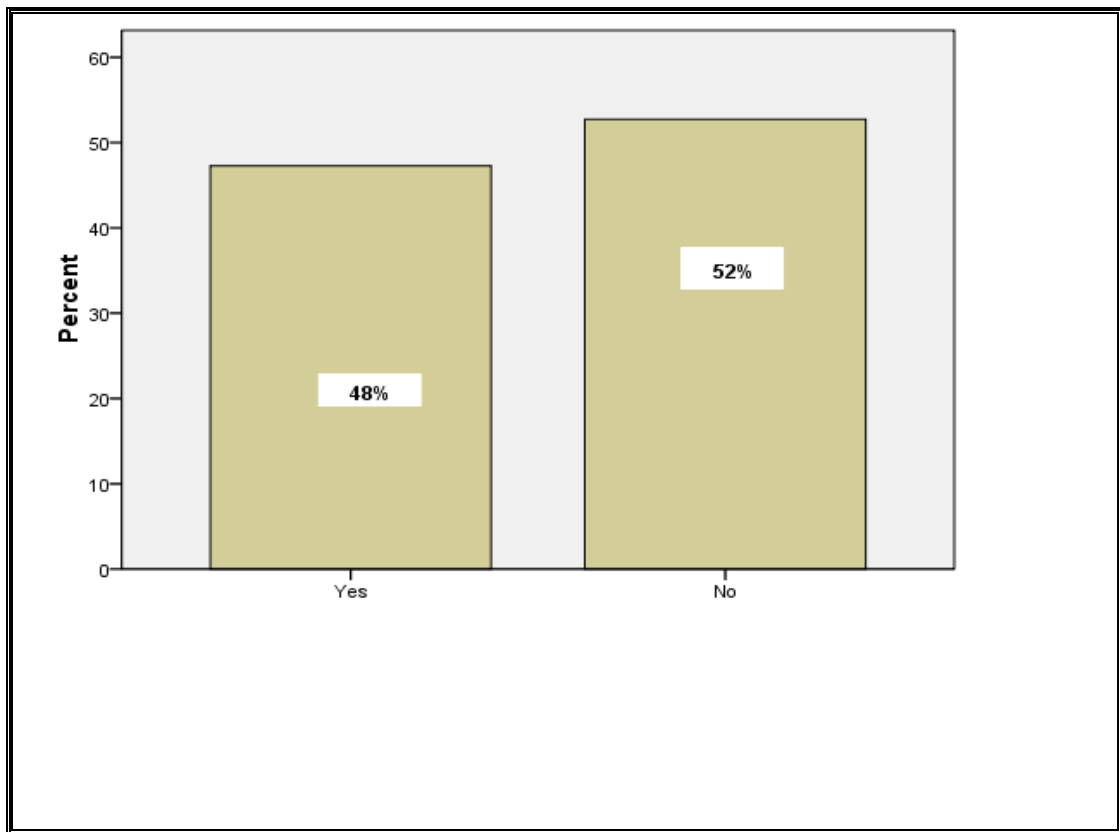
This study is however wanted to know the people awereness on any strategy which seted by government in the process of reducing the sexual violence for Primary Schol

Students. The intention was to find out the familiarity between community and respective strategies which are set by the government.

In this area, respondents were asked to indicate “yes” if they know any strategy used by government in reducing sexual violence for Primary School Student in Zanzibar or “no” if they don’t know. Also, the respondents who know the strategies were asked to mention them.

The results revealed that, 52% of respondents don’t know any sexual violence reduction strategy set by the government for Primary School Student in Zanzibar while 48% of respondents know the sexual violence reduction strategies kept by government for Primary School Student in Zanzibar (Figure 4.9). This implies that, the government has publicized its strategies but most of the people do not well know the strategies. Therefore, higher efforts are needed to identify the community about sexual violence reduction strategies in Zanzibar.

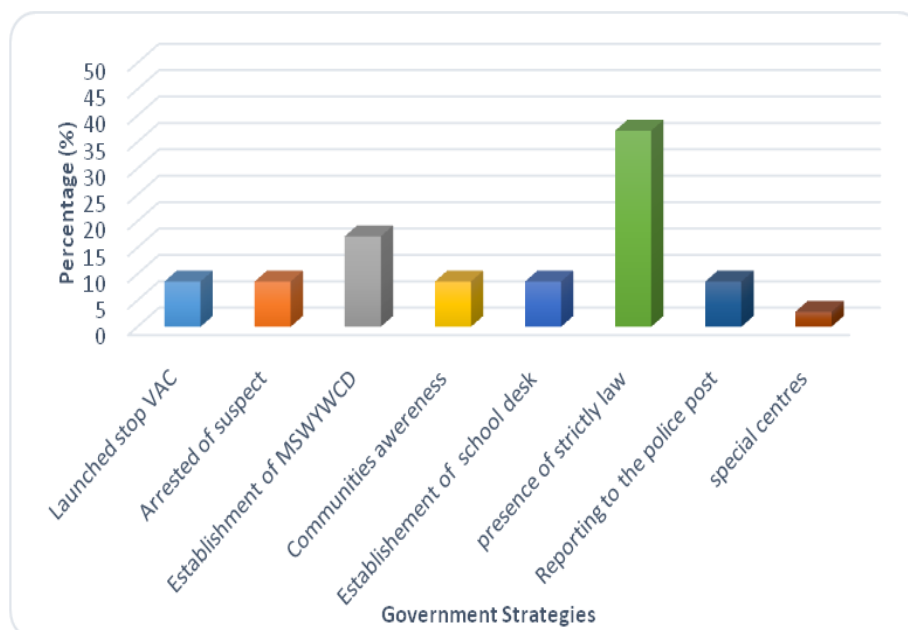
Figure 4.9: Community Awareness on Sexual Violence



Source: Field Data Survey, 2015

About 35 of respondents who know the strategies were asked to name those strategies (Figure 4.10). The finding of the study further shows presence of strictly law was repeated by 37.1% of strategies mentioned during the study . Other strategies mentioned including establishment of MSWYWCD were repeated by 17.1% , establishment of school desk, communities awareness, arrested of suspect, launched stop VAC and reporting to the police post were repeated by 8.6% each one respectively and established of special centers was repeated at once which take 2.9% of the strategies mentioned by respondent in this study.

Figure 4.10: Reducing Sexual Violence Strategies



Source: Field Data Survey, 2015

While undertaking an interview on the same issue one among the Key informat , Project Officer Mrs.Halima Masheko, on 18th March, 2015, at her office in Ministry of Empowerment Social Wealfare youth Women and children (MESWYWC) she said that, “There are many strategies that government seted on reducing the problem of Sexual Violence for Primary School Student in Zanzibar. Forexample the government has established Police desk, establishment of One stop Centers as well as established the Department of Child protection Unit under MESWYWC.

4.3.1 Existance of Strategies of Reducing Sexual Violence

On other hand the study wanted to know the existence strategies seted by government in the process of reducing the sexual violence for Primary Schol

Students either effective or not effective. The intention was to find out the strengths and weakness of the strategies.

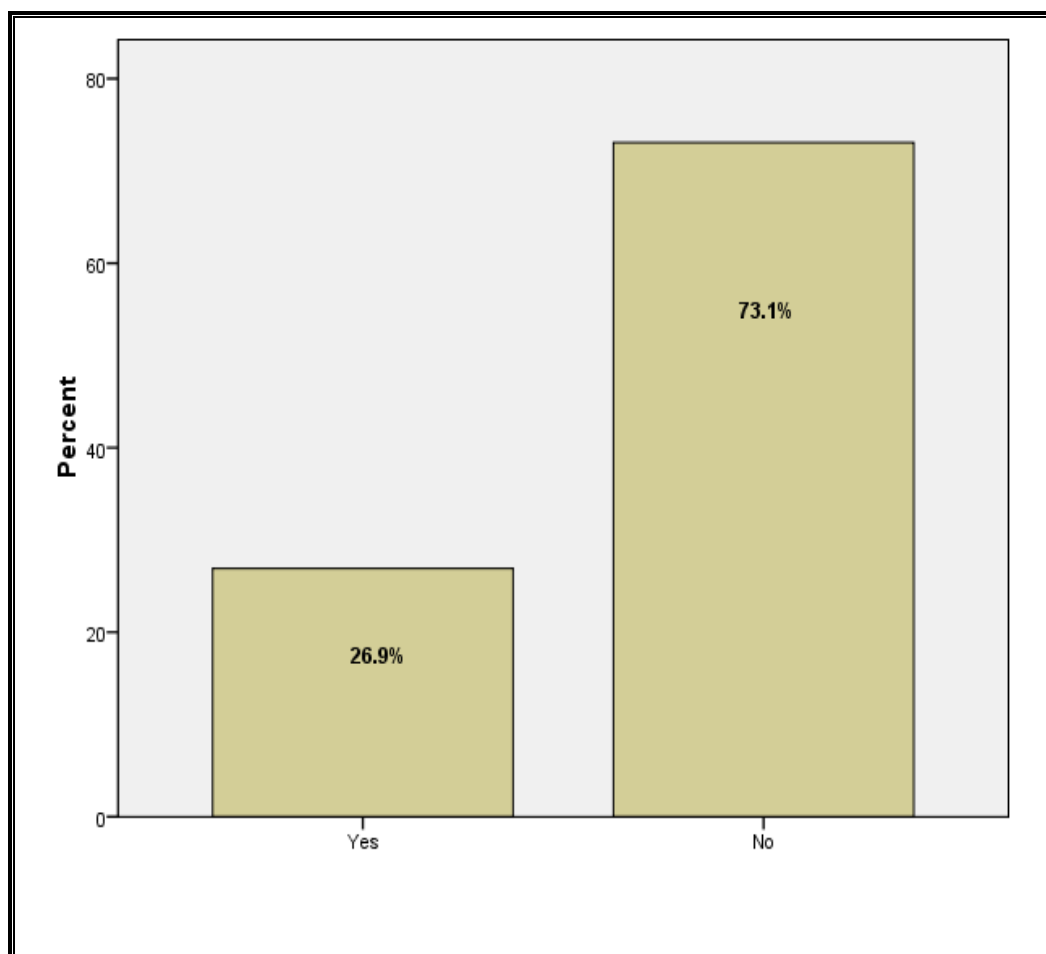
In this item, respondents were asked to indicate “yes” if the strategies are effective or “no” if the strategies are ineffective and they were asked to give the reason according to their answer. The findings revealed that 26 is total number of respondent who give feed back about the effectiveness or ineffective of the existing sexual violence reduction strategies for Primary School Student in Zanzibar. About 26.9% of the respondents identified “yes”, while 73.1% of the respondent identify “no”. This imply that, most of sexual violence reduction strategies are poor.

According to the result from the study, majority of the respondents indicated “no” on the statement asked in the questionnaire. The study wanted to know what the reason behind for both who said effective and ineffective.

Generally, the finding shows that many people who viewed the government strategies are ineffective their reason were; increasing number of sexual violence acts in Zanzibar, existence laws outdated, no community awerness, poor law implementation, poor accountability for workers in concerning institution and a lot of reporting cases normaly dismissed by the court. On other hand, those who said the government strategies are effective, their reason were; mass media reporting on sexual violence acts every day and the presence of strong punishment to susceptor.

In describing about the effective and not effective of the strategies, the Researcher interview again Director at ZAFELA Mrs. Jamila Mahmoud Juma , on 19th February, 2014 she said: “ The strategies are not effective, Forexample children court in Zanzibar is not effective due to corruption”.

Figure 4.11: Effectiveness of Reducing Sexual Violence Strategies



Source: Field Data Survey, 2015

4.3/2 The Strategies Accepted by Communities

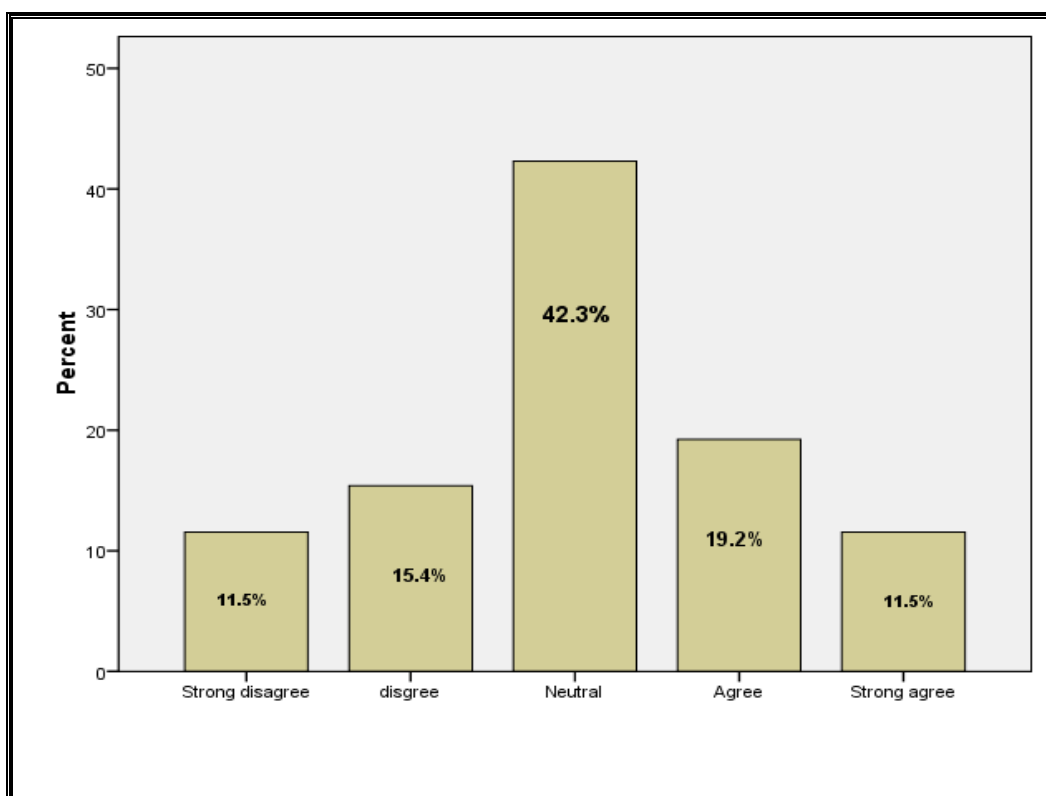
As we know the government kept various strategies for the purpose of reducing the sexual violence problem for Primary School Student in Zanzibar. It was very essential to calculate the respondent's views about the communities either accept or not accept the strategies. The aim was to know how communities benefited from the strategies set up, the respondents were asked to indicate if they agree, strong agree, neutral, disagree or strong disagree on concept measured, and the respondents were asked to give out reasons to support their views.

Respondents who asked about the statement “Strategies kept Accepted by Communities”, shows the total number of respondents had strongly disagreed on the statement were 3 which equal to 11.5%, the respondents had disagrees on the statement were 4 which equal to 15.4%, the respondents had neutral on the statement were 11 which equal to 42.3%, the respondents had agreed on the statement were 5 which equal 19.2% lastly the respondents had a strong agreed on the statement were 3 which equal to 11.5% (Figure 4.12)

According to data mention below most of respondent were neutral which indicate that the strategies kept in reducing sexual violence for Primary School Student in Zanzibar some of the people accept and other not accept the strategies. Their reasons were; some people much consider humanity while other not , poor law implimentation while some time there are strong implement of law and people are not understanding the role of MSWYWCD while other understanding the role of MSWYWCD.

For those respondents had disagree and strongly disagreed on the statement imply that the strategies kept are not accepted their reasons were; total poor law implimentation and people are fearing of being loose humanity that result family conflict. On other hand those respondents had agree and strong agreed emply that the strategies kept total accepted by communities there reason were; people arrested and send to police post.

Figure 4.12: Community Perception on the Strategies of Reducing Sexual Violence



Source: Field Data Survey, 2015

Conversely, the researcher interviewed Mr. Mohd Abdallah Mohd who is child care officer at Ministry of Empowerment Social Welfare youth Women and children (MESWYWC) under Child protection Unit Department , at his office, on 8th March, 2015 on the same question and he said:

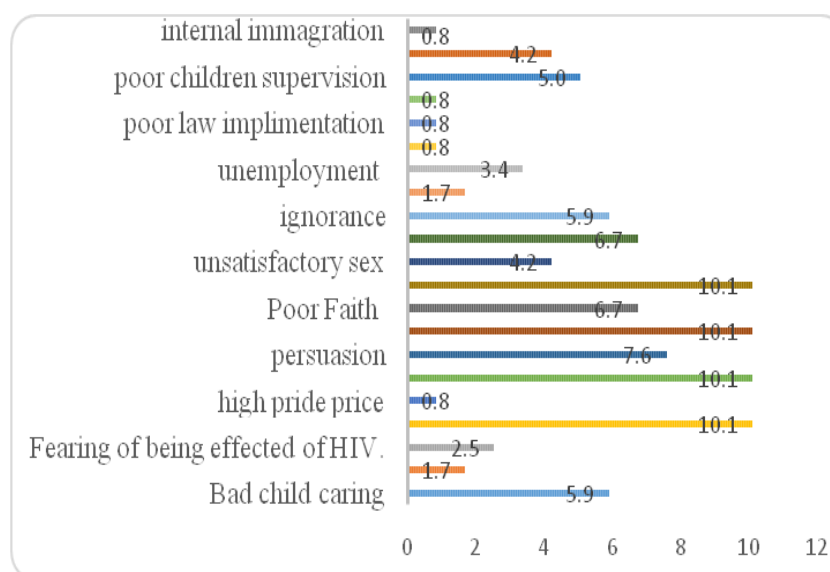
“The strategies accepted by communities for some extents because the number of reporting sexual acts has increased in our institution therefore sexual violence going to reduce because majority of peoples have given their cooperation on it”.

4.2.8 Factors Leading Sexual Violence for Primary School Student in Zanzibar

This objective was focused to know the factors leading sexual violence for primary school student in Zanzibar. The intention was to find out how communities are familiar on sexual violence problem.

The results showed that 55 of 60 respondents were answered and they have mentioned some of the factors leading sexual violence for Primary School Student in Zanzibar. The finding of the study shows both presence of globalization, wishes of good facilities (given money or goods), moral decline and Self interesting was repeated by 10.1% respectively of the factor mentioned during the study . Other factors mentioned including persuasion were repeated by 7.6% , poor faith were repeated by 6.7%, bad child caring and ignorance of the Actors were repeated by 5.9% each, poor children supervision were repeated by 5.0% and last factors which was repeated at low were high pride price, presence of tuition centers, internal immigration, poor strategies and poor law implementation both were repeated at 0.8% of the factors mentioned during in this study (Figure 4.13)

Figure 4.13: Factors Leading to Sexual Violence for Primary School Students



Source: Field Data Survey, 2015

While undertaking an interview on this issue to the Key informat , Exutive Director Mrs. Harous Miraji Mpatani, on 17th February, 2015, at her office in Zanzibar Legal Service Center, when she said: “There are various factor leading to sexual violence for Primary School Students in Zanzibar. Among of the factors are; childrens desire of maintaining of good facilities, moral decline, bad child caring as well as poor children supervision.

In generally according to this study most of respondent were indicate that, “globalization, wishes of good facilities, moral decline and self interesting are the keys factors leading sexual violence in Zanzobar.”

Nevertheless, the finding of this study is also discussed by Violence Against Children in Tanzania. Findings from a National Survey 2009 it states that, 1 in 25 females aged 13 to 17 years, have been given money or goods in exchange for sex. The survey describes the prevalence of child hood sexual violence was higher for females

aged 13 to 17 years who reported receiving money or goods for sex compared to those who had not received money or goods for sex.

4.3 Objective Three: To Examine Measures of Reducing Sexual Violence for Primary School Students in Zanzibar

The data collected from this item, the respondents were asked to give their general over views about an appropriate measure should be take in order to reduce the sexual violence for Primary School Student. The respondents were suggested various opinions which can help communities to reduce sexual violence problem for Primary School Student.

The total number of respondents who has given their opinion was 55 excluding key informats. The findings indicated that, 26.0% of opinion which has given by respondents were creating more awareness and education to the communities, 21.2% of opinion mentioned were suggested about the government should put strong punishment. During the discussion about the strong punishment the respondents were mentioned such kind of punishment they said that sentenced to life imprisonment to suspector.

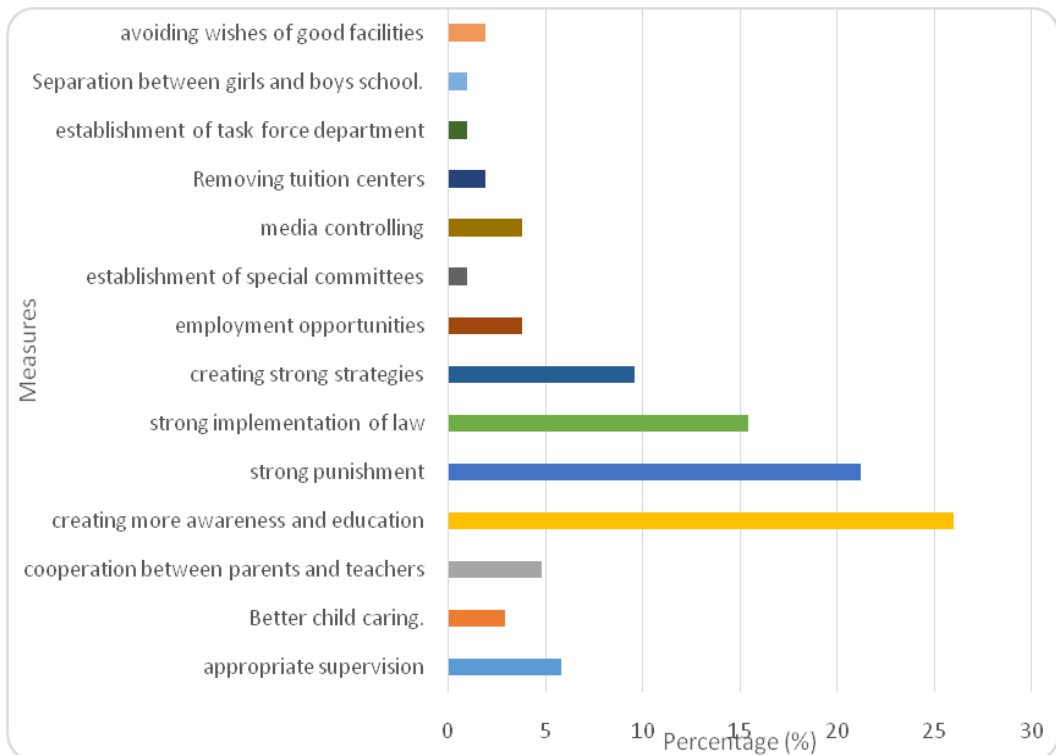
However 9.6% of opinion given by respondents were suggested about the government and stake holder should create strong strategies in order to reduce sexual violence for Primary School Students. Also this indicates that, despite of the presence of strategies concerning with sexual violence but implementation of the strategies is still poor.

Also 5.8% of opinion given by respondents suggested that the communities should take an appropriate supervision together with cooperation between parents and teachers were repeated by 4.8% of opinion given by respondents.

The researcher quoted again Mrs. Mkasi Abdallah Child protection Officer on 13th March ,2015 at her office in Ministry of Empowerment Social Wealfare youth Women and children (MESWYWC) she said that, “ If we want to reduce sexual violence for Primary School Students, the government should make amendment on the child protection law, cooperation between parents and teachers and creating awareness to the communities”.

According to the data which collected, it revealed that majority of respondents said more awareness and education to the communities needed in order to reduce sexual violence problem for Primary School Student in Zanzibar. Therefore the government through its Ministry of Empowerment Social Wealfare youth Women and children (MESWYWC) , non governmental organization and other Stakeholders must pay consideration on providing education to the communities about the problem of sexual

Figure 4.14: Measures to Reduce Sexual Violence for Primary School Students



Sources: Field Data Survey, 2015

4.4 Conclusion

Conclusively and precisely, the chapter has discussed the examination of data and presentation of the research findings. The chapter (Chapter Five) portrays the summary of finding, conclusion and recommendations for the further area concerning the same observable fact.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.0 Introduction

The research was set out to assess the factors leading sexual violence for primary school student in Zanzibar. To accomplish this, particular emphasis was on three specific objectives. In the course of those objectives the researcher aimed to have awareness through the respondents. To begin with, to assess the status of sexual violence for primary school student in Zanzibar, the ideas was to evaluate the people perceptions on understanding of sexual violence concept, presence of sexual violence in Zanzibar, level of sexual violence and visibilities of the status of sexual violence in Zanzibar.

Then, the evaluate the strength of strategies kept by government on reducing sexual violence for primary school student in Zanzibar by clarifying people's perception on understanding any strategy kept by government on reducing sexual violence for Primary School Student in Zanzibar, effectiveness and ineffectiveness of the current strategies and communities acceptability of the strategies in reducing sexual violence in Zanzibar. Finally, to access the community awareness on reducing sexual violence for primary school student in Zanzibar by clarifying on the factors leading sexual violence for primary school student in Zanzibar and what appropriate measures should be done to reduce the problem.

This chapter summarises major findings of the study and presents the conclusion based on the findings from the study, these are discussed according to research

objectives. Recommendations to cure the existing situation are given; policy implications and areas for further studies are also proposed.

5.1. Summary of the Study

On assessing status of sexual violence in Zanzibar, the findings revealed that many respondents indicated the status of sexual violence for Primary School Student is visible which means that it is a critical issue, government, stakeholders as well as communities must pay attention on the problem.

During the avaluation of strategies, the data revealed that many respondent they don't know any strategy seted by the government on reducing sexual violence problem for Primary School Student in Zanzibar. However respondents who knows the strategies identified that, most of sexual violence reduction strategies are not working properly.

This imply that, the government has publicity its strategies but most of the people not well known the strategies. Thefore higher efforts needs to identify the community about strategies of reducing the sexual violence problem in Zanzibar. Forexample we can use mass media by preparing special programe, special concert, symposia, conference and peace demonstration. The third objective was aims to focused the factors leading sexual violence for primary school student in Zanzibar and what appropriate measure should we do to reduce the problem.

Finding of the study shows both presence of globalization, wishes of good facilities, moral decline and self interesting are most factors leading to sexual violence for Primary School Student in Zanzibar,the And respondents were suggested to create more awareness by educated to the communities and strong punishment such as

sentenced to life imprisonment or hanged to suspect, are the measures of reducing sexual violence problem for Primary School Student within Zanzibar.

5.2 Conclusions

Presented findings and summary from the current study provide enough evidence to establish the conclusion to the assess the factors leading sexual violence for primary school student in Zanzibar as follows. The findings depict that most of the people in Zanzibar understand the concept of sexual violence also the study shows the status and level of sexual violence in Zanzibar are high because outdated and poor law implementation, some people much consider humanity, no accountability as well as community are not understanding the role of MSWYWCD.

Even if, there are several strategies seted by the government focusing on reducing the problem of sexual violence, but majority are not well known the strategies, there is need to recognized well and preparing programs which will bring together between nongovernmental organisations and other stakeholders to reduce the sexual violence in Zanzibar. Normally sexual violence happens in all parts of the world,its effects similar in Zanzibar where the status of sexual violence is high. Thus there is need to formulate strong strategies which will give out power all stakeholders of stopping violence against children in Zanzibar hence its an abstacles to social welfare.

5.3 Recommendations

For the Zanzibar government in order to reduce sexual violence problem, it must make sure that strictly law are making, presence of transparency by mass media reporting on sexual violence acts , accountability for the workers and free corruption, be seen clearly in those public and private institutions. The government by

cooperation with others stakeholders should formulate the strategies and programs which will focus on reducing sexual violence for Primary School Student in Zanzibar.

Although there are several strategies of government focusing on reducing sexual violence in Zanzibar, but there is need of preparing strong strategies and effective implementation of policies which will bring together with the communities, nongovernmental organisations and other stakeholders on reducing sexual violence problem in Zanzibar.

The Zanzibar's government should take more efforts to create awareness by educate communities about the negative effects on sexual violence problem in Zanzibar as well as to recognize current strategies which available in the country for the purpose of reducing the sexual violence problem in Zanzibar.

The government should make sure that it formulates clear and well cooperative strategies and programs which will remove the gap between communities and other social welfare stakeholders assisting government on reducing the sexual violence problem in Zanzibar. The nongovernmental organisations should formulate an appropriate goals which will allow them to stop violence against children in Zanzibar.

The Law and Policy Makers should demonstrate strictly, integrated and realistic law and policies which will give strong punishment to the suspects. There are various strong punishment which were suggested by respondents in this study such as sentenced to life imprisonment and hanged to suspects, under this circumstances sexual violence problem can be reduced in Zanzibar.

5.3.4 Areas for Further Study

The study was specifically concentrated for Primary School Student on assessing the factors leading sexual violence in Zanzibar. Other study can focus on social-economic impact of sexual violence in Zanzibar.

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APPENDECES

**Appendix I: Questionnaire for the Assessment of Factor Leading to Sexual
Violence in Zanzibar Urban West Region**

Dear Sir/Madam,

I am writing a report and collecting data on the “*Assessment of Factor Leading to Sexual Violence*”: A case study of Zanzibar Urban West Region. You are one among the most important person in fulfilment the goal of this report. Please I request you to be free to express anything you know on the subject matter.

Hence I have limited number of people are being surveyed, your response is very important. Know that any information given in this questionnaire will be strictly confidential and it will only be used for academic purpose and not otherwise.

Thank you in advance for your time and effort.

Sincerely,

.....

Researcher

**Appendeces II: Questionnaire For Assessment of Factor Leading Sexual
Violence In Zanzibar**

Ordinary People – Zanzibar Urban West Region

Date of introduction/...../2014

Form No.

Section A: General Information

1. Name:(Not necessary)

2. Gender. (Fill the in the box by putting number)

Male = 1

Female = 2

3. Education: select the highest educational level. (Fill the correct number in the box by putting number)

Primary = 1

Secondary =.2

Advance =3

Certificate= 4

Diploma = 5

Bachelor = 6

Masters= 7

Doctorate = 8

Others = 9

4. Designation:

5. Age: (Fill the correct number in the box by putting number)

Below 30 years = 1

Between 31 and 40 years = 2

Between 41 and 50 years =3

Above 51 years =4

6. Occupation:(Write the correct number in the box)

Civil servant = 1

Non-government organizations =2

Self-employment =3

Peasant =4

Fisherman =5

Businessman/woman = 6

Others(Mention.....)

SECTION B

To assess the Status of Sexual Violence for Primary School Student in Zanzibar Urban West Region.

7(a). Do you understand about Sexual Violence? (Put the right number in the box)

Yes =1

No=2

b) If Yes, what is Sexual Violence?

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.....

8(a). Is there Sexual Violence for Primary School Students in Zanzibar Urban West Region? (Put the right number in the box)

Yes =1

No = 2

(b). If Yes, give reasons.

.....
.....

c) At what level of Sexual Violence for Primary School Student in Zanzibar Urban West Region?

Low =1

Medium =2

High =3

9. a) The status of sexual violence for primary school student in Zanzibar Urban West Region is visible (can be seen).(Put right number in box)

Yes =1

No = 2

SECTION C

To evaluate the Strength of Strategies kept by Government on Reducing Sexual Violence for Primary School Student in Zanzibar Urban West Region.

11 (a). Do you know any Strategy kept by Government on Reducing Sexual Violence for Primary School Student in Zanzibar Urban West Region? (Put the right number in the box)

Yes = 1

No = 2.

(b). If Yes, name them.

.....
.....
.....

12.a) If Yes, Are the Government's Strategies on Reducing Sexual Violence for Primary School Student in Zanzibar Urban West Region are effective? (Put the right number in the box)

Yes = 1

No = 2.

b) Give reasons

.....
.....
.....

13. a) The Strategies kept by Government in Sexual Violence for Primary School Student in Zanzibar Urban West Region, do accepted by Community? (Put the right number in the box)

Strong agree = 5

Agree = 4

Neutral = 3

Disagree = 2

Strong disagree = 1

b) Give reasons

.....
.....

SECTION D

To access the Community Awareness on Reducing Sexual Violence for Primary School Student in Zanzibar Urban West Region.

14. What are the Factors leading to Sexual Violence for Primary School Student in Zanzibar Urban West Region.

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15. What should we do to Reduce Sexual Violence for Primary School Students in Zanzibar Urban West Region?

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Appendix II: Interview Guide Questions for the Assessment of Factor Leading To Sexual Violence In Zanzibar

Place: Government Departments Questions

1. What is Sexual Violence?
2. What are the Status of Sexual Violence for Primary School Student in Zanzibar?
3. What are the Factors leading to Sexual Violence for Primary School Student in Zanzibar?
4. The Strategies in Reducing the Sexual Violence for Primary School Student in Zanzibar are effective.
5. What should we do to reduce Sexual Violence for Primary School Student in Zanzibar?

**Appendix III: Interview Guide Questions for the Topic: Assessment of Factor
Leading to Sexual Violence in Zanzibar**

Place: The Non Governmental Organisation Questions

1. What is your knowledge about Sexual Violence?
2. What are the Status of Sexual Violence for Primary School Student in Zanzibar?
3. What are the Factors leading to Sexual Violence for Primary School Student in Zanzibar?
4. The Strategies in Reducing the Sexual Violence for Primary School Student in Zanzibar are effective?
5. What should we do to reduce Sexual Violence for Primary School Student in Zanzibar?