**RESOLUTION FOR CHILDREN YOUTH WOMEN AND ENVIRONMENT CHALLENGES IN TANZANIA**

**P. O. BOX 16 MSALALA SHINYANGA TANZANIA**

**LOCAL LOCATION NEAR TO BULYANHULU GOLD MINE**

CYWE contributions on child rights and inclusive social protection

1. What social protection systems are in place for children in your country? Please provide examples of specific laws and regulations, measures, policies, and programmes directed at ensuring children’s access to inclusive social protection

ANSWER FOR QUESTION No 1

Child protection systems in Tanzania are protected by the child law of the year Law of the Child, 2009 and was amended in 2019 with the removal of articles 161-194 in general, law protects the child and gives him the right to enjoy his rights but to a large extent still the law needs amendments in the protection of the child.

1. What are the main gaps and challenges to children’s enjoyment of social protection in law, policy, and practice in your country and the impacts on children’s rights?  Please provide any relevant statistical or disaggregated data based on age, gender, disability, ethnicity, religion, sexual orientation and gender identity, migration status, or other categories. Please consider the specific situation of marginalized children and those in vulnerable situations in your response.

Answer

Main gaps and challenges to children’s enjoyment of social protection

1. There are no systems to test children at least once a month to check the bad actions they are being subjected to, such as sexual abuse in mining areas where the child can be subjected to prostitution (having sex contrary to nature).
2. The law of the child has not been able to be sufficiently educated to the people, starting from children, parents as well as relatives and relatives do not recognize the law of the child.
3. There is still no law to protect the child in the family, for example the child can be prevented from going to school and stay at home to take care of livestock.
4. Inadequate infrastructure in the community, large communities or the number of children found in rural areas is not reached because infrastructure becomes a major obstacle for service providers to reach the area.
5. Lead to poor response during service delivery, for example children living in remote areas often surf the waves due to the fact that they are not happy with quality services. Since the communication network and roads are a very bad burden to meet customers.
6. Embezzlement and corruption also cause the delivery of services to be poor and not reach the beneficiaries, some NGOs, CBOs and institutions are not honest when it comes to the financial process.
7. What are the good practices initiated by the Government to ensure that social protection benefits the rights of children in your country?

Answer

The government of Tanzania has been intended to take the initiative so as to ensure social protection benefits for youth and children as follows,

1. Ensuring effective co-operation with Non Government Organizations(NGOs) in provision of youth sustainable development. Example, the introduction of Mwanza Youth and Children Network (MYCN) in 2010 as NGO which interested to solve the youths' challenging issues such as HIV pandemic.
2. The improvements to the child law in 1998 and its amendment in 2019 which reduced articles from 161-194 have continued to protect the child,
3. Enacting laws to enable the establishment of various forums in child protection that bring together children's stakeholders, for example child social justice forum and child justice forum, this forum helps to provide information for children.
4. The establishment of councils to protect children in villages.
5. Likewise, maintenance and ensuring good policy formulation that allow youth and children to encourage knowledge/awareness on their rights and responsibilities in the community. Example promotion of education policy, civil policy of 1998 .
6. Are there examples of how measures and responses to alleviate poverty through social protection systems in emergency situations or, for example, in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, have positively affected children’s rights, particularly to social security?

Answer

1. Government to build a food bank.
2. Allocate emergency budget (emergency situation) emergency funds.
3. Creating disaster committees (response in management and dealing with challenges) eg mkurabita (against disaster) committee, mkukuta.
4. Preparation of tools or equipment for example to fight diseases like ebora and COVID-19 pandemic.
5. How can States deliver more effectively to ensure the effective implementation of universal social protection for children, including through international cooperation?

ANSWER

The ways in which countries can provide the most effective service are as follows:

1. Big countries to work through CBO and local NGO or NGOs that are available and have offices in the target areas, for example we want to do protection service for a child in Tanzania Shinyanga region then NGO or CBO found in that area should be given priority.
2. To do monitoring and evaluation regularly and without giving information at least every month and have strategic (goals) to reduce organizations that do not give correct information.
3. Truth and transparency between the implementer and the state (funder) for the beneficiaries themselves to ensure that they provide real information.
4. Provide more education to young leaders under 35 years of age, to ensure that we get smart leaders for different NGOs.
5. The provision of money is shrouded in great secrecy and has many sources of corruption that money providers must follow through with their agencies to ensure that the goals of protecting the child are met.

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