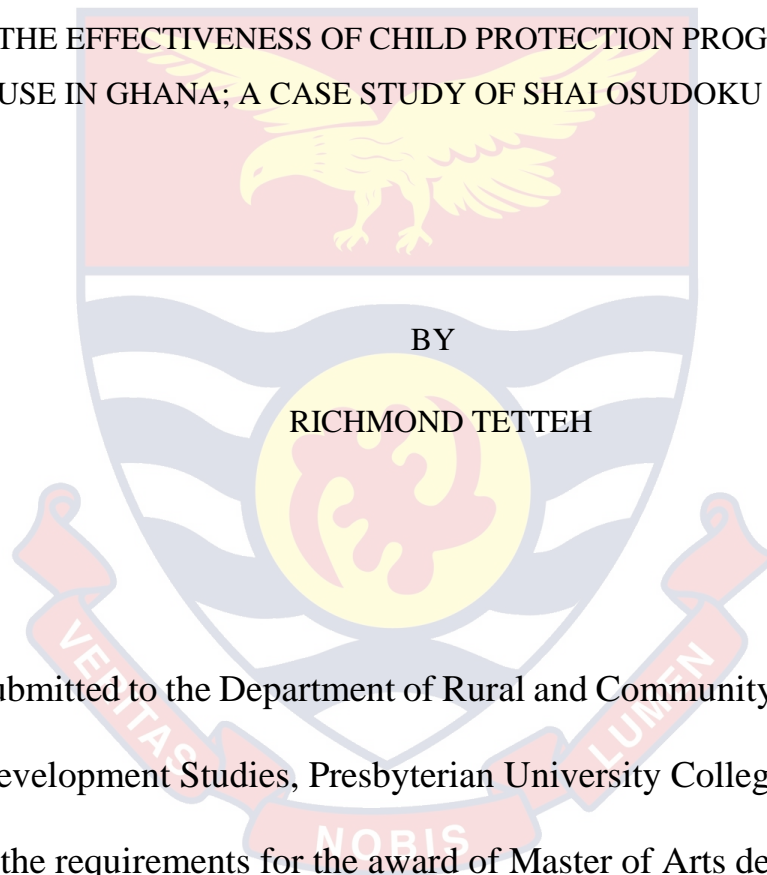


PRESBYTERIAN UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, GHANA FACULTY
OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

DEPARTMENT OF RURAL AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

ASSESSING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF CHILD PROTECTION PROGRAMME ON CHILD
ABUSE IN GHANA; A CASE STUDY OF SHAI OSUDOKU DISTRICT



BY
RICHMOND TETTEH

Dissertation submitted to the Department of Rural and Community Development of the
Faculty of Development Studies, Presbyterian University College, Ghana, in partial
fulfillment of the requirements for the award of Master of Arts degree in International
Development Studies

SEPTEMBER 2019

DECLARATION

Candidate`s Declaration

I hereby declare that this dissertation is the result of my own original research and that no part of it has been presented for another degree in this university or elsewhere.

Name: Richmond Tetteh

Candidate`s Signature:

Date:

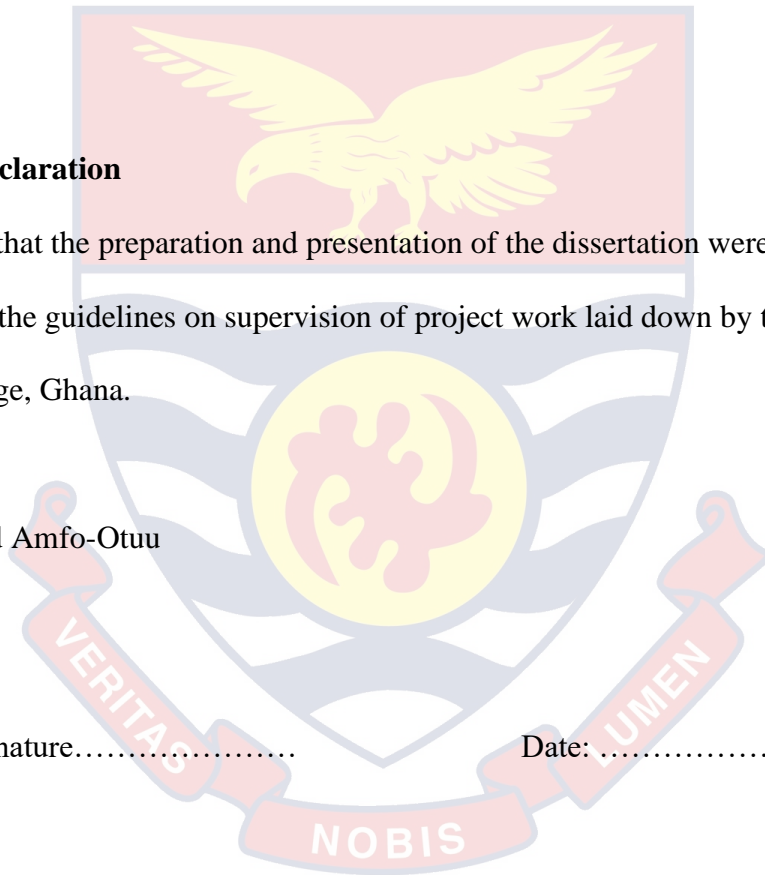
Supervisor`s Declaration

I hereby declare that the preparation and presentation of the dissertation were supervised in accordance with the guidelines on supervision of project work laid down by the Presbyterian University College, Ghana.

Name: Dr Richard Amfo-Otuu

Supervisor`s Signature.....

Date:



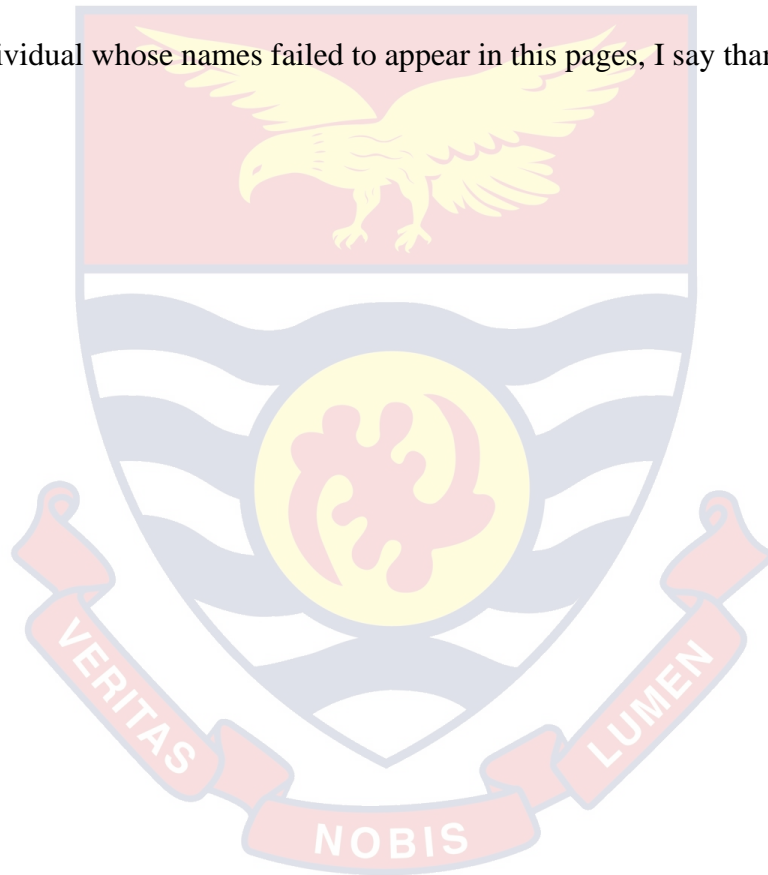
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

A thank you is in place for the much efforts spent in reviewing certain pieces of this work by several individuals. The list is endless but first let me acknowledge the patience, coaching and constructive criticism of my supervisor Dr. Richard Amfo-Otuu

I will like to acknowledge my brother Mr. Raymond Djimajor for the help with the data collection and entry. The numeric computation surely would have been miserable without your help. For that I am eternally grateful.

To my supervisor at work, thanks for the help in mobilizing and the free times to do this work.

To the many individual whose names failed to appear in this pages, I say thank you.



DEDICATION

I dedicate this thesis to my family for their supports and love and patience during this period.



ABSTRACT

The protection of children is a global concern as children remain the most vulnerable proportion of the population and the challenge of their vulnerability is without geographical boundaries.

This study focus was to examine the impact of child protection programme on the child abuses and violence. The study used a quantitative research design and adopted a well-structured questionnaire to collect data from parent and caregivers in ten sensitized communities in the Shai Osudoku Distict of Ghana. Out of 300 questionnaires administered, 250 were retrieved entered into SPSS for analysis.

The study found that 29 percent of the respondent were aware of the child protection activities in the communities and 81 percent indicating no knowledge of the existence of any committee in their community that oversees child protection activities. The study found relationship between activities of child protection and sexual abuse, emotional and physical abuse to be negatively correlated at 0.00 significance level. Also, there was no positive relationship for excessive controlling behaviours and economic abuses. The study found a positively significant relationship between child protection programme and child abuse and violence. The study found urbanizations and individualism of community and logistic issues to be the least challenge whiles untrained staffs remained the biggest challenges for the effective and efficient implementation of child protection activities. The study concludes that awareness creation about child protection advocacy in the community is low with ineffective communication mechanism that provokes community and engagement and collective action towards child protection against any form of abuse and violence. The study recommends that there should be an establishment and training of child protection committee in the various communities which will give lead to a more effective manner of receiving and practicing of safer child protection protocols thereby creating a more friendly and safer environment for the growth and development of the children in that space. The study further recommends that, economic activities relation to child development be subject to proper scrutiny as it appeared the most significant form of abuses in the district.

TABLE OF CONTENT

DECLARATION	ii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	iii
DEDICATION	iv
ABSTRACT	v
CHAPTER ONE	
INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Background to the Study	1-3
1.2 Statement of the Problem / Justification	4
1.3 Purpose of the Study	5
1.4 Research Questions	6
1.5 Significance of the Study	6
1.6 Delimitation of the Study	7
1.7 Limitation of the Study	7
1.8 Organization of the Chapters	7
CHAPTER TWO	
REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE	9
Introduction	9
Overview and Concept of Child Protection	9-13
2.1 Theoretical Framework	14
2.1.1 Defining child abuse and violence	14
2.1.2 Theories on child abuse and violence	14
Social Learning Theory	15-17
2.3 Impact of Abuse on Children	18-23
CHAPTER THREE	
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	24

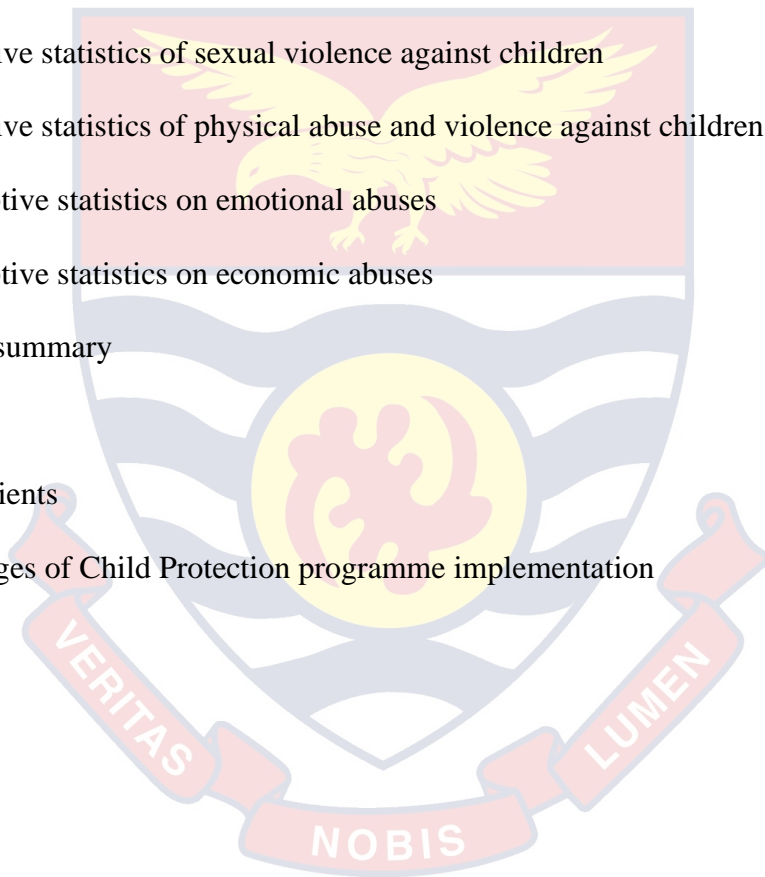
3.0 Introduction	24
3.1 General Background of the District	24
3.1.1 Location, Size and General Information About the District	24
3.1.2 Functions	25-29
3.1.3 Nutrition	30
3.1.4 Social Services	30-31
3.1.5 Poverty, Inequality and Social Protection	32
3.2 Research Design	33
3.3 Sources of Data	33
3.4 Population of the Study	34
3.5 Sampling and Sampling Technique	34
3.6 Research Instrument	35
3.7 Data Collection Method.	35
3.8 Ethical Consideration	36
3.9 Pretesting and Reliability of Data	36
3.9.1 Ensuring Validity	36
3.9.2 Ensuring Reliability	37
3.10 Data Analysis	37
CHAPTER FOUR	
DATA ANALYSIS & DISCUSSION	38
4.0 Introduction	38
4.1 Descriptive Statistics of Demographic Characteristics	38-46
The impact of Child Protection Programme on Child Abuses and Violence	47-54
4.3 Challenges with the implementation of the child protection programmes in community	55
4.3 Discussion of Findings	56-58
CHAPTER FIVE	

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION	59
5.0 Introduction	59
5.1 Summary of Study	59
5.2 Study Conclusion	60
5.3 Recommendation of the Study	61
REFERENCES	62



LIST OF TABLES

Table 1 Descriptive statistic of demographic characteristic	41
Table 2 Awareness about child protection	42
Table 3 Hearing about child protection activity in community	44
Table 4 Means of communicating child protection message	44
Table 5 Community awareness of child protection activities	45
Table 6 Child protection activities on reducing child abuse and violence	45
Table 7 Descriptive statistics of excessive control behavior	46
Table 8 Descriptive statistics of sexual violence against children	47
Table 9 Descriptive statistics of physical abuse and violence against children	48
Table 10 Descriptive statistics on emotional abuses	49
Table 11 Descriptive statistics on economic abuses	50
Table 12 Model summary	51
Table 13 Anova	51
Table 14 Coefficients	51
Table 15 challenges of Child Protection programme implementation	52



LIST OF FIGURE

Figure 4.1 Knowledge among members of the child protection team	43
Figure 4.2 Child protection/advocate existing communities	43



CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

Over the years, global attention has been drawn to child abuse and violence with international organizations like UNICEF, Plan International committing resources both human, material and cash to the course. Interestingly, research work in the field has escaped the lenses of academia and left it in the hands of these few institutions. Violations of the child's right to protection from predator and in some cases from children themselves takes place in every country and are massively under-recognized and under-reported which becomes the barriers to child survival and development, in addition to it being human rights violations. Children subjected to violence, exploitation, abuse and neglect are at risk of death, poor physical and mental health, HIV/AIDS infection, educational problems, displacement, homelessness, vagrancy and poor parenting skills later in life (Baidoo, 2014). Factually, children appeared to be the most vulnerable population of any country (Baidoo, 2014).

Traditionally, the upbringing of children in the Ghanaian setting is a joint responsibility of society and family both extended and nuclear (Child and Family Welfare Policy [CFWP], 2014). The society's roles are but not limited to provision of shelter, character and skill training and instilling the sense of responsibility but protection from every form of abuse that violates their right to life. Children therefore live with family members and are trusted to be safe and expected to grow into adulthood responsibly and respectfully.

It is interesting to note that, while this phenomenon has worked in the past by strengthening the extended family system in this country, it failed to produce result today because of the rapid rural urban migration pattern, poverty, etc. (UNICEF, 2009). Facts available at the Ministry of Women and Children [MWC], (2009) suggest that many child abuses are purported to have been perpetuated by informal fosters especially when the care provisions demands beyond food and

shelter. The common dimension is the use of labour where children are made to work without provision for schooling (MWC, 2009). While the informal fostering system has weakness with respect to abuses and violence of children, it remains as one of the best strategy to dealing with care, support and protection of children as it presents a perfect socialization prospect for the child in many cases in child protection dealings (reference). Government agencies in view of the menace took steps to deinstitutionalize children in needs and recommend it only in extreme cases.

As stated earlier, children's vulnerability hinges on their dependence on adults for basic needs. Ideally, it is imperative that the first agent of socialization, which is the home/family, provides a good atmosphere for the safe development and survival of every child. However, with the changing trends in society, parental separation is on the ascendency. Bumpass and Sweet (1999) noted that because of the increase in the rates of divorce and non-marital childbearing in the past 30 years, over half of children born during this period will spend some time in a single parent family.

It is noteworthy that while some parents are able to manage such situations very well, others are unable to do so and when this happens, the children involved get affected in various ways. These effects could be physical, emotional, economical or psychological. This challenge gives significance to child protection programmes. The term Child Protection originally was used by United Nations Children Emergency Fund (UNICEF) in explaining the role of preventing and responding to violence, exploitation and abuse against children including commercial sexual exploitation, trafficking, child labour and harmful traditional practices, such as female genital mutilation/cutting and child marriage, etc. Child Protection Programmes (CPP hereafter) target children who are uniquely vulnerable to these abuses, such as when living without parental care, in conflict with the law and in armed conflicts (UNICEF, 2000). The programme is a social drive initiative that brings care gives the knowledge required in handling children and in

relating to caregivers nationwide. The programme hypothesized that “a behavioral changes relates to a change in child abuses and violence”.

In the past years, considerable resources have been dedicated by government and Non-government organization, researchers etc. across the country in understanding the linkages, gaps and other areas about child protection (Bumpass & Sweet, 1999; Baidoo, 2014). While the Government through her agencies (Ministry of Women and Children, and Local Government) and UNICEF are credit for development of policies and programmes, the implementation are done through the Department of Community Development and Social Welfare, National Commission for Civic Education and other agencies. Interestingly, there is but limited study that considers the effectiveness of these policies and programmes. The facts are clear that child abuses and violence are real and evidences abound in social and mass media which usually attracts the lamentation of the public and must not escape the lenses of intellectualism.

A consensus developing among researchers Williams (2007), Creswell (2014) is that relationship between interventions and social issues should be positive and this assertion is validated by UNICEF (2009) and (2015) that child Protection Programmes is inversely related to child abuse. This suggests that as Child Protection Programmes increases child abuse and violence declines. The researcher asserts that research works that failed to validate this assertion especially in this regards were observed to have methodological weaknesses (Baidoo, 2014).

These notwithstanding, it is important to examine the impact of the programmes and policies in the light of the issues in order to reinforced or correct the weakness because volume of resources is committed to it. The burden of this study is to examine the effectiveness of these policies and programmes and how significantly it has impacted the issue of abuse in the country.

1.2 Statement of the Problem / Justification

Child abuse is assuming an alarming trend that demands the attention of all individuals and institutions in the society to handle. Cases of abuses are found in schools, families, communities and all public space. Interestingly, the cases reported are usually lower than in reality due to the long process it takes in handling abuse cases by state authorities when reported. Children are used as workforce while they acquire a necessary skill which is becoming a norm. Sexual exploitation, early marriage, female genital mutilation, ritual slavery lingers on. Programmes design to enforce attitudinal changes are implemented across the length and breadth of this country, however the real impact of such programmes cannot be reported or examined. Many writers (Baidoo, 2014; Owusu, 2013; UNICEF, 2015) acknowledge the need to examine the importance of intervention to ensure that the output is commensurate to the inputs. Failure to monitor the impact of the child protection programme on child abuse will have severe consequences.

Foremost, it makes it impossible for funding and implementing agencies to know whether or not the objective of the programme is met. Therefore, weakness and issues associated with the implementation process cannot be identified. Once issues and weaknesses of implementation cannot be identified, the chances are that the efforts in implementation will be fruitless and the resources committed to it will be wasted. These implementation gaps illustrates clearly the indicators of failure in social drive programmes which implies inefficiency and ineffectiveness (UNICEF, 2015).

As mentioned in early submission, studies on child protection are geared towards the design of the programmes and policies over the past decades of implementation without evaluation of the effectiveness of the implementation. Again, this aspect of social menace escaped academic involvement and writings. To argue further, it is important for one to understand the component of effectiveness of interventions at each stage of implementation so to develop corrective measures in the next phase of implementation. While institutions have unfortunately done little

work about the documentation of child protection activities, the researchers motive of assessing the program effectiveness in a single model as in; the reporting of most significant changes using qualitative story of change has not been successful because; abuse has cease not to increase negating the single model concept of assessment of the effectiveness of the programmes. This push for the use of relationship determinant models to examine one factor in respect of the other. Of a fact, no identifiable formal study has been found to examine child protection in terms of the programme implementation and the outcome. The closest reports found chronicled success stories of field engagement (UNICEF, 2018) (<http://cptoolkit.net>).

Invariably, an understanding of two variables before estimating their correlation is relevant to making practical decisions. In the context of child protection, for instance knowledge is required about the current conditions of both child abuses and violence and the child protection programmes designed by the funders and the implementer since there is no evidence of behavioral changes since the programme kick-start amidst increasing abuse cases (CFWP, 2013).

Sadly, limited study to explore the subject to bring understanding into both variables of consideration despite the increasing lamentation of state institutions on child abuses exist. Acknowledging efforts, some works (Owusu, 2013; Baidoo, 2014) were done to curtail the menace but measuring this effects is not done. This study therefore is conducted to contribute to remedy the situation by assessing the effectiveness of the child protection programmes on the abuse and violence against children using the Shai Osudoku District as case study.

1.3 Purpose of the Study

The main objective of the study is to assess the effectiveness of the Child Protection Programme and its impact on child abuse in the District. The specific research objectives are:

1. To assess the level of awareness of Child Protection Programmes among residence of Shai Osudoku District Assembly (SODA)
2. To examine the relationship between CP Programmes and Child Abuse in SODA

3. To ascertain the challenges in the implementation of the CP Programmes in SODA
4. To examine the effectiveness of the implementation of CP Programme in SODA

1.4 Research Questions

Base on the research objectives of the study, the following research questions were designed for investigation;

1. What is the extent of awareness of CP programmes in the district?
2. What is the relationship between CP Programmes and Child Abuse in SODA?
3. What are the challenges hindering the implementation of the CP Programmes?
4. How effective are the CP Programmes in the various communities in SODA?

1.5 Significance of the Study

The relevance of this study stems from the fact that the effectiveness of the CPP in relation to child abuse will be examined. The outcome of this assessment will provoke policy makers, government and non-government agency input into the discussion about the need to be collectively involved in the implementation of child protection activities. Organization are mindful of committing resource to solving problems but careful to measure their result from time to time, and when the result defects from objective new strategies are required. Therefore, in this study a measure of the impact of the programme for the five years of implementation will provide the needed boast to the institutions.

Again, this research will provide an external evidence base for reference by society and academia in the child protection discourse. Long awaiting questions in the heart of stakeholders will be addressed, that is, answers will be provided to the question of whether resources committed to the fight against child abuse and violence has yield any result.

1.6 Delimitation of the Study

The study considers only one district out of the five selected district in the Greater Accra Region tasked to implement the programme for piloting purposes during these four year period. Again, over the period, Twenty Five (25) communities in the districts were sensitized and Child Protection committees were formed in them to facilitate the program. In these study only ten (10) communities were examined die to the constrained of time, resources and the duration by which this research needs to be completed and presented. It is evident that, these issues present a delimitation to the generalizability of the outcome of the study save other districts and communities are carefully included in the stu

1.7 Limitation of the Study

As common with social research data availability is crucial. Among many, the challenge of the study is data availability. Constraint by time and other logistics, delay in respondents completing questionnaire. In this regards, the study putted out various measures to ensure that the anticipated challenges are minimize to give credibility and reliability to the result obtained. Research assistants were deployed were needed to provide interpretation, explanation where and when needed in the collection of data and to speed up the process. In the light of the above, this study cannot claim completeness until the result is accurate by virtue of the measures put forth.

1.8 Organization of the Chapters

This study is organized in five chapters. Chapter one comprises of background of the study, statement of the problem, objective of the study, research questions, and significance of the study and scope of the study. Chapter two is composed of the theoretical and empirical reviews of literature. This chapter also captures the study's conceptual framework. Chapter three is made up of the research design, target population, sample and sampling procedure, data collection procedure and tools and analytical method. Chapter four presents and discusses results of the study. In the discussion section, results are assessed in terms of the extent to which the reviewed

literature supports or disproves them. Chapter five is made up of a summary, conclusion, recommendations, limitations and suggestions for future research.



CHAPTER TWO

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Introduction

This section of the study is dedicated to the review of related literature on the study. It detailed the theoretical underpinning, empirical construct and the conceptual framework of the study. Brief historical overview of key terms are defined and examined. The features of child protection and abuses are reviewed alongside the relationship between child protection programmes and child abuses from the global, regional and local perspective.

2.2 Overview and Concept of Child Protection

Child abuses and violence especially of sexual descent is largely a silent and witness – free crime, often leading to no physical sign and actively hidden by perpetrators. These features of abuse make its detection very difficult, with increasing importance placed on the victim's disclosure of abuse for investigative and treatment purposes Baer and Martinez (2006), Ammerman & Pats (1996). Children who have been abused often do not tell others due to various obstacles. Yet despite these obstacles some children do come forward taking the brave step to reveal their victimization Jaffee et.al., (2013). The study seeks an in-depth understanding of the challenges of child abuse and violence and the effect of the child protection programmes in the Shai Osudoku District in the greater Accra region of Ghana. This chapter deals with literature related to child abuse. These are discussed below.

Different Forms: while most accounts now distinguish between physical emotional and sexual abuse, difference form of abuse may overlap or interact with each other. Physical abuse is likely also to involve emotional abuse, emotional abuse can occur independently of the other two forms Baer and Martinez (2006). Historically, physical abuse was the first to be recognized. It can take many forms including any of the following:

Physical Abuse: involves excessive intentional physical violence, hostile behavior or force exerted on a child by an adult who hurts, injures or kills, even with the intention to discipline or improve the child Jaffee et.al., (2013), Baer and Martinez (2006). Obvious forms of physical abuse are excessive corporal punishment, torture of any kind, kicking, slapping, hitting, beating, shaking with excessive force, dropping child against wall or any other hard surface, submersion in very cold or hot water, intentional burning inflicting pain by any method and in few cases assault of children.

Sexual Abuse: sexual abuse according to Jaffee et.al., (2013), is any act of victimization (by any adult or older more knowledgeable child) by forcing, ticking, bribing, threatening or pressuring for involvement of a child to sexual awareness or activity for pleasure of self or others , including molestation, incest relationship and rape. Sexual abuse can be physical, verbal and emotional. It includes; sexually touching offences like forceful kissing ,caressing , fondling , forcing child to touch adult sexual organs, and or making genital contact with penis, inserting any object or digital manipulation (without a valid medical reason) Baer and Martinez (2006). Non- touching offenses such as - involving in exhibitionism, exposure to pornographic material/ books or act of sexual intercourse, any indecent exposure to pose, undress or perform in a sexual manner, masturbating in front of a child, peeping into bathrooms / bedrooms of a child Jaffee et.al., (2013). In extreme cases sexual abuse involves exploitation (sexual intercourse or its deviations- sodomy/ act of incest, engaging child in prostitution using for pornography), rape, and sex tourism (foreign exchange through sex trade).

Emotional Abuse: it is called by various names like verbal abuse, mental abuse, and psychological maltreatment. It refers to failure to provide a supportive environment or attention to a child Baer and Martinez (2006). It could include restricting movement, sarcasm, threatening, excessive criticism, reproachful expression discriminating, name calling, ridiculing, belittling,

degradation and insulting remarks, putting excessive pressure to perform, and / or cutting communication.

Child Neglect: occurs when child's basic needs are denied Baer and Martinez (2006), continuously unattended or not adequately met, by parents or care givers Jaffee et.al., (2013). It includes the following- Physical Neglect ; improper or no food, shelter, improper clothing for proper weather protection (cold, hot or rains), lack of toilet and other facilities, denied or improper medical care, lack of supervision, or sometimes total abandonment. Educational Neglect; no education, inappropriate schooling or not attending special education needs, allowing stay away from school without any apparent reason or taking leave. Psychological Neglect; refers to lack of love, affection and emotional support, leaving child unattended, indifferent treatment, allowing child participating in substance use and, not protecting from a harmful situation and emotional exploitation Jaffee et. al., (2013).

Child Exploitation: refers to engaging child in economic activities, specifically, harmful to development and or leading to deprivation Jaffee et.al., (2013). It may include employing children as domestic help, street beggars, as hawkers, as apprentices or engaging in delinquent acts. Munchausen's by Proxy Syndrome: this is a serious psychological disorder of parents or caregiver having frequent contact with doctors and hospitals by posing child sick (that cannot be medically documented). They fabricate, intentionally or unintentionally, signs and symptoms of disease or injury in the child, in order to undergo medical tests, hospitalization or even surgical treatment Jaffee et.al., (2013).

Issue of Child Abuse- Child abuse has become a global issue that needs to be tackled in a systematic manner. Children are the citizens and future flag bearers of the nation. They have right and privilege of proper nurture and good education. But it is unfortunate that child abuse incidences are often witnessed. It creates many long-term consequences Baer and Martinez

(2006) and impact on well-being among the abused and neglected children Jaffee et.al., (2013) including physical health, mental health as well as emotional and spiritual health.

Psychological Issues of Child Abuse: Some acts of child abuse and child neglect leave physical injuries that may take years to recover from, sometimes are fatal. Jaffee et.al., (2013) established further that child abuse is more related to psychological impact associated with stresses and often leaves permanent emotional scars and can also create lifelong mental health problems. Some of the noted psychological impacts associated with child abuse and neglect are- low self- esteem, aggression and hostility, difficulty in concentration, low memory, excessive anxiety, feeling of loneliness, mood fluctuations, delinquent behavior, depression, suicidal thoughts and even committing suicides.

Social Issues of Child Abuse: Many types of child abuse create huge expenditure towards medical expense and burden of care on others. By and large it leaves scars on our society and economy. The sexual abuse creates shame and feeling of guilt, without any fault of victim. The social negligence makes a child in to delinquent behavior and they become bad and unwanted elements in the society.

2.3 Causes of Child Abuse and Neglect

The existence of child abuse and neglect is sometimes not recognized, because there is lack of general consensus about definition of child abuse and neglect. Cultural norms about what constitutes abuse vary widely among professionals as well as the wider public, people do not agree on what behavior constitutes abuse Jaffee et.al., (2013).

Although it is difficult to lay down specific causes, but most people agree on child abuse as a result of interaction with and reinforcement of multiple stressors Jaffee et.al., (2013), Ammerman & Pats (1996). There are certain situational factors often, but not always, precipitating in abuse and neglect. ‘Situational stressors’ are made up of the following components:

- (i) Relationship Between Parents: intermarriage conflicts, marital disputes, step-parents or separated or single parents
- (ii) Parent Child Relationship: spacing between births, size of family, sex of child, unwanted child, parental attachment and unusual parental expectations to child
- (iii) Ecological Stress: poor housing, unemployment, social isolation, long term illness, threats to parental authority, alcoholic families and excessive poverty
- (iv) Child Produced Stress: problem child, a child that is incontinent, difficult to discipline, often ill, physically disabled or retarded.
- (v) Parental Personality Traits: Ammerman & Pats (1996) identified some commonly characteristics of abusive parents - low self-esteem, low intelligence, impulsivity, isolation (from family and community), loneliness, fear of rejection, depression, low frustration tolerance, immaturity and criminal behavior, Substance abuse is also a significant defining characteristic.

History of Abuse: Potential of child abuse was more in parents who themselves were abused in their childhood Ammerman & Pats (1996). The closer the relationship of the child to the offender, the stronger is the feeling of betrayal, particularly for longer time. The longer the abuse continues, the more difficult it is for the victim to recover. In many cases it has been observed that children who have disturbed childhoods due to sexual abuse (Brown et al. 1998) & Ammerman & Pats (1996) tend to commit similar crimes themselves when grown up.

Lack of Parenting Skills: including no knowledge about child development, unstable discipline-overuse of physical punishment or over permissiveness, no coping with self and others, and lack of interpersonal skills.

2.4 Theoretical Framework

2.4.1 Defining Child Abuse and Violence

Child abuse (within an age of 18 years and even lesser than 16 years of age in some countries) in broader term includes any harmful contact on a child's body, any kind of verbal and non-verbal communication, or transaction with the child that is frightening or guilt causing (UNICEF, 2000). Some experts also include any act of (intended or unintended) failing to nurture, or omission of care and upbringing of the children and perceived maltreatment, whether habitual or not, resulting in serious impairment of growth and development, permanent disability or sometimes resulting in death (UNICEF, 2000, 2015). These include words or actions committed by a person responsible for the care of child or in any manner related to child care including not only parent, sibling, family member, far away relatives but also a neighbor, a baby-sitter, teacher, friend, or a care provider in day care or orphanage, which damages extrinsic as well as intrinsic worthiness and dignity of the child (UNICEF, 2015).

In General 'Child Abuse And Neglect' is intentional or non-intentional maltreatment of any kind by any of the person, be it parents, relatives or caregivers (also including representing from governmental and non-governmental organizations) or employers leading to impairment of development (physical, mental and psycho- social), or causing disability or even death of children.

2.4.2 Theories on Child Abuse and Violence

Since the 1960s, several major theories and frameworks have been used to explain child abuse and violence, such as psychodynamic/psychopathology framework, Social Learning Theory, Attachment Theory, ecological models, strengths and resilience frameworks, and Social Information Processing Theory. These theories and frameworks have implications for the development of toolkits used in the child protection programmes in the districts. These toolkits and training manuals were engaged at various communities by implementing partners. This

chapter presents different theoretical frameworks that are useful in understanding abuses and violence.

Psychodynamic Models

Early research identified parental psychopathology as the cause of child maltreatment that needed to be treated psychiatrically (Ammerman 1990). There was little empirical support for this theoretical view and it was flawed with methodological issues. The model was criticized when studies showed that only a small percentage of abusing parents actually experienced any psychopathological disorder (Kempe et al. 1985). However, some specific forms of parental psychopathology are risk factors for child maltreatment (Institute of Medicine and National Resource Council 2014). Maternal depression and anxiety have been associated with physical abuse and neglect (Brown et al. 1998). Antisocial personality disorders are also a risk factor (Belsky & Vondra 1989).

Jaffee et.al., (2013) found the mothers in their study sample with a history of child abuses were more likely to have mental health problems, and those with a history of abuses who maltreated or abuse their children experienced more depression and antisocial behavior.

2.5 Social Learning Theory

Social Learning Theory is primarily concerned with an individual's learning through cognitive processes, modeling, and social observation (Bandura 1977). The basic principle is that humans can learn through observing models. Social Learning Theory provides a framework for understanding child abuse, violence or maltreatment, especially in terms of its transmission across generations. For example, if a child experiences violence or maltreatment from a parent, the child learns that this is an acceptable interaction and may in turn imitate or exhibit similar behavior within similar and other situations. Behavior can also be reinforced through observation of rewards and punishments following the behavior. Social Learning Theory has been used to understand patterns of child maltreatment among individuals who have experienced

abuse and/or neglect themselves as children (Bandura 1977). It is believed that children learn adaptive and maladaptive parenting practices from their own experiences of being parented (Brown et al. 1998). It could also be argued that the lack of a positive parenting model could cause a person to be unaware of necessary parenting skills to care for a child, potentially causing harm or neglect (Bandura 1977). The relationship between childhood history of abuse and the perpetration of abuse/neglect has been established; however, there is no causal link, and a history of abuse is not a necessary factor, nor is it the only factor (Bandura 1977). Jaffee et al., (2013) commented that Social Learning Theory also fails to acknowledge many of the environmental factors that may shape parenting attitudes and contribute to child maltreatment or abuses.

2.6 Social Information Processing Theory

Social Information Processing Theory is concerned with all of the mental operations that are deployed to generate a behavioral response during social interaction. The theory seeks to understand how behavior results from peoples' understanding and interacting with their surroundings. The mental operations that are considered include selective attention to social cues, attribution of intent, generation of goals, accessing of behavioral scripts from memory, decision-making, and behavioral enactment. Social Information Processing Theory has implications for understanding child maltreatment, abuse and violence (Milner 1993, 2003). Specifically, researchers have examined social information processing as it relates to aggressive behavior of children who have been maltreated (Burks et al. 1999; Dodge et al. 1990) as well as their social adaptation (Price and Landsverk 1998). Studies have also used social information processing as the foundation of studies examining how parents perceive children's behaviors and attributes (Dadds et al. 2003; Montes et al. 2001). For example, Montes et al. (2001) compared mothers at low risk and high risk for child maltreatment and found evidence for social information processing of child physical abuse. They concluded that mothers in the two different groups processed information related to children differently and used more power-assertive

discipline. As Social Information Processing Theory has been used to examine both the outcomes of children who have been maltreated and parents who are at risk for maltreating their children.

Attachment Theory

Attachment between a child and caregiver begins at birth when a child is completely dependent on the caregiver for survival and relies on the caregiver to provide consistent and responsive care. Through this process, an attachment is formed between the child and the caregiver that is reciprocal in nature, where a behavior from one evokes a response from the other. For example, a hungry child cries and the caregiver responds either by meeting the child's needs or not. According to Attachment Theory, the attachment relationship which continues through the first years of a child's life serves as the template for future relationships and interactions in the social world (Bowlby 1982). Attachment security is the basis for a child's psychological growth and the development of mental representations that are subsequently applied to the child's current and future environment (Bowlby 1982). The attachment between caregiver and child becomes the foundation for the child to develop a sense of trust and security, a sense of self, and an ability to explore his/her environment (Ainsworth 1989; Bowlby 1982). When a secure attachment is not established between the caregiver and child, a child may develop an internal working model that reflects an inconsistency and unresponsiveness in others that translates into unrealistic expectations of others. The child may also experience adverse developmental consequences related to physical, behavioral, cognitive, and social functioning, such as aggressive behavior. Attachment Theory helps us understand how individuals with a history of child maltreatment can experience various challenges related to interpersonal relationships, parenting, and psychosocial functioning in adulthood. Abused or Maltreated children may experience instability in the home, distant and inconsistent parenting, and inconsistent supervision and discipline. Children who have been abused and neglected tend to show insecure-avoidant attachment patterns and may experience difficulty in future intimate relationships (Baer &

Martinez 2006). It might then be postulated that maltreated children who have experienced a dysfunctional attachment may then display similar attachment patterns with their children and others.

2.7 Impact of Abuse on Children

The empirical literature on child abuse contains many assumptions about the consequences of child abuse for the victim, his or her family, and society. For example, Schmitt and Kempe (1975) assert that the dangers of child abuse extend beyond harm to the victim: "If the child who has been physically abused is returned to his parents without intervention, 5% are killed and 35% are seriously reinjured. Moreover, the untreated families tend to produce children who grow up to be juvenile delinquents and murders, as well as the batterers of the next generation".

Such concerns on the part of clinicians derive in part from the frequently noted multigenerational nature of identified clinical cases of child abuse: the parents of abused children are often themselves perceived to have been abused and neglected in childhood (Steele and Pollock, 1974). In adulthood, the parents may have more frequent drug and alcohol abuse, criminal behavior, and psychiatric disturbance (Smith et al., 1975), leading to worry about what will be the fate of their offspring. Concerns about the developmental sequelae of child abuse are also supported by the observations of psychiatric workers on the behavior of small numbers of abused children in clinical and laboratory settings.

Corroboration for these small studies is found in reports from the Select Committee on Child Abuse of the Legislature of the State of New York (Alfaro, 1977). In a study of 4,465 children and siblings who were reported as victims of maltreatment in the early 1950s in 8 New York counties, between 10 and 30% were identified in subsequent agency contacts for several categories of juvenile misconduct. In three counties, 44% of the girls and 35% of the boys reported to a court as delinquent or ungovernable and had been previously reported as abused or neglected. The strength and stability of the association between reported maltreatment and

juvenile misconduct was subsequently examined in reference to the sex, religion, ethnic status, and family composition of the subjects; the disproportionate representation of nonwhites and the prevalence of absent fathers (41%) and mothers (15%) was discussed in relation to existing knowledge about the etiology of child abuse and neglect and the dynamics of case reporting and intervention, (Carr, 1977).

Left open in the discussion, and unfortunately not susceptible to definitive analysis in this sample, is the extent to which the preferential selection of poor children both for reporting for maltreatment and for delinquency may have affected the perceived association and the extent to which poverty per se may have determined both problems. Such an analysis would best be conducted on a sample generalizable to all maltreated children in New York and controlled for certain potentially confounding attributes (Newberger & Daniel, 1976). In the single controlled study referenced above (Smith et al., 1975), a failure to match cases and controls on social class led to a serious confounding by social class in the analysis. Abusive parents were found to have a number of social and psychiatric problems in relation to the comparison group, but the contribution of a critical third factor, poverty, could not be extricated from the case-control differences because the cases were significantly poorer than the controls. The New York State study, though impressive in numbers and worrisome in conclusions, is further difficult to interpret because it is both biased to favor poor children for selection, and uncontrolled.

The contribution of Elmer (1977 a, 1977b) brings into focus the limited state of our understanding of the long-term effects of child maltreatment. Her findings suggest that we must attend to the social and familial circumstances which equally affected the outcomes of cases and controls. The study concludes “that the effects on child development of lower-class membership may be as powerful as abuse” (Elmer, 1977b). Elmer’s “follow-up study” (her characterization) was composed of 17 abused children and 17 children who were victims of accidents, matched in age, sex, race, and socioeconomic status of their families. Each of these “traumatized” groups

was matched with a group of children who had not suffered early trauma on these variables, in addition to the attribute of early hospital admission. Nine still intact “abusive families” were identified from the original case pool and were studied intensively in regard to the stability of demographic characteristics, indices of personal and social support for parents and children, mother’s behavior in relation to the child, and the following attributes of the children: health; language and hearing; perceptual-motor coordination; school ability and achievement; and behavior, focusing especially on impulsivity, aggression, and empathy.

The startling paucity of case-control differences in this study is described with candor and humor: “When the follow-up study was completed, we were at a loss to explain the lack of significant results differentiating between the abused, accident, and comparison groups or any of the subgroups. Across the board, there were very few differences between the groups, and these were relatively minor. The follow-up staff was astonished and disbelieving. It then turned out that several of the examiners had kept a private tally, showing their opinions of the classifications of each child. In no case had these tallies been correct any more often than would be true of selections made purely by chance. In addition, the clinicians’ opinions had differed for individual children, showing that their combined judgments could not effectively differentiate the groups” (Elmer, 1977).

The implications of Elmer’s study have been discussed elsewhere in detail in a discussion for pediatricians and others concerned with child health (Cupoli & Newberger, 1977). We noted that the findings suggest that health or social intervention alone will allay the developmental impact neither of abuse nor of poverty, for both the case and the control groups suffered impressive developmental losses, despite the provision of medical and social services. This is not to say, however, that abuse—or poverty—dooms a child to failure. If a child and his family have available and can participate in several well-conceived and administered intervention opportunities, a child’s prospect for healthy psychological growth is enhanced.

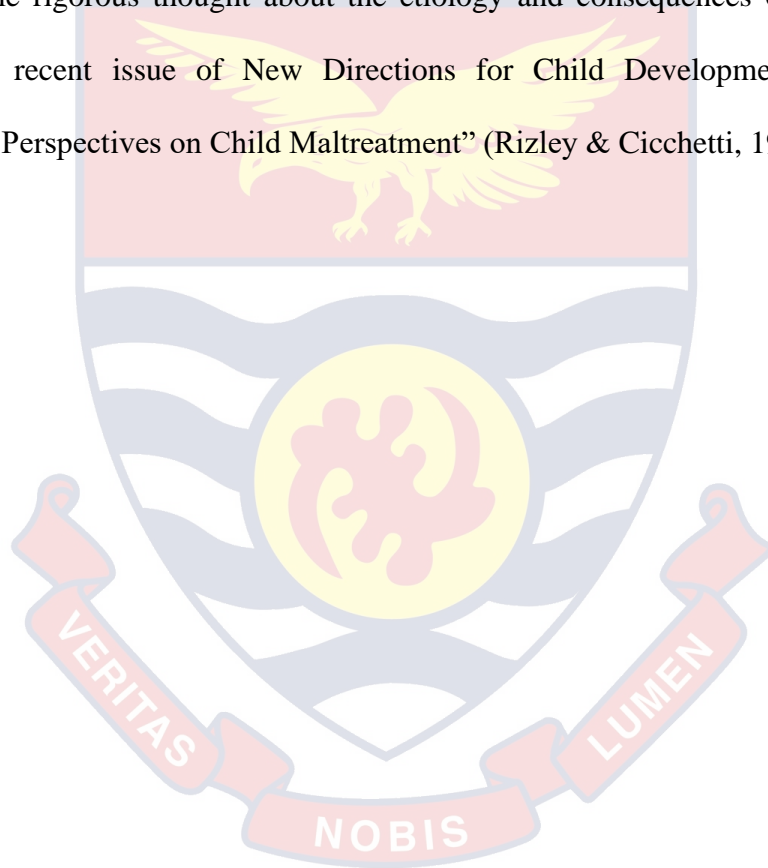
Martin (1976) points out in the summary of his book on the abused child: “We have especially focused on treatment for developmental delays and deficits, crisis care, psychotherapy and pre-school or day care....These various treatment modalities for the child have worked. They have made possible considerable growth and development in the abused child. They should be considered as treatment options for all abused children”. Martin’s study has serious limitations, as will be addressed subsequently, but his descriptions of intervention and conclusions about their relationship to the children’s development are useful and persuasive. Such comprehensive programs for disadvantaged families as the Maternal and Infant Health programs of the Department of H.H.S. have yielded important and encouraging results in child health and development, and analyses of the data and issues in the heredity-environment controversy suggest that a nurturing and supportive environment can permit the natural unfolding of a child’s best qualities and capabilities (Martin, 1976). Many materially poor families are able to provide sufficient love, stimulation, and discipline to enable their offspring to grow and develop well. But, to paraphrase a contribution to this discussion by Wolff (1976), so long as poverty persists, we will have the technical wherewithal neither to anticipate nor to prevent its damaging consequences on parents and children.

In assessing the meaning of the Elmer (1977b) study, it is well also to attend to the apparent developmental resiliency of the abused children, in comparison to those in the control group. The strengths of these children lead inevitably to critical questions about the pathologic orientation toward both children and parents implicit in current practice and in other research. A critical review of the conceptual bases, design, methodology, and instrumentation of currently available work on the developmental impact of child maltreatment suggests that many investigators begin with an ominous portent of doom and select small uncontrolled samples, generally from severely impoverished populations, and examine them with psychologically focused, loosely quantified tools. These reports on the physical, social, emotional, and cognitive developmental consequences of child abuse yield inescapably to an impression of serious and

profound pathology in the victims, but analysis of these studies demonstrates the following major methodological flaws which limit their generalizability, scientific validity, and utility for building theory and for guiding practice: 1. Bias of selection favoring poor children. Sample size inadequate to form claimed associations. Lack of a comparison group, Inadequate matching of cases and members of the comparison group on socioeconomic status and other variables, leading to consequent confounding by poverty or other spurious attributes, Imprecise definitions of child abuse or neglect, and Conceptual framework restricted to psychodynamic dimensions. If the knowledge base on the impact of maltreatment on children appears to be insubstantial, there is no paucity of recommendations for intervention and treatment based on current presumptions and fears. These have been reviewed by us elsewhere in relation to the state of our understanding of child abuse epidemiology (Newberger & Daniel, 1976), the principles and implications of current practice (Newberger & Hyde, 1975), proposals to screen children for risk of maltreatment (Daniel et al., 1978), the functional implications of present classification systems for childhood illness of familial and social origin, the approach to maltreatment in child health and legal policy, the implications for social policy of child maltreatment research which focuses on samples which are disproportionately representative of families which are poor, socially marginal, or of ethnic minorities (Daniel et al., 1978; Newberger & Daniel, 1976), and the extent to which family crisis and childhood injury has become overly professionalized (Newberger & Bourne, 1978). In brief summary, despite the speculative nature of the prevalent conclusions about the developmental sequel of child abuse, professional warnings support a practice of separating children from their natural homes in the interest of their and society's protection. They focus professional concern and public wrath on "the untreated families" (Schmitt & Kempe, 1975) and may justify punitive action to save us from their children.

The lack of knowledge, or, perhaps more accurately, the inadequate understanding of the state of knowledge promoted by the anxiety which child abuse stimulates in all of us, is translated to recommendations for intervention, many of which are heavy-handed, unspecific, and

‘insensitive; and some of which can be downright harmful. When populations representative of all children and adults are studied in longitudinal perspective, a picture of development emerges which contrasts sharply with the dismal portraits of maltreatment and its effects. These and our studies argue for a broadened conception of the etiology of developmental attrition, embracing social, familial, and environmental, as well as psychological dimensions. Several large-scale studies, employing broadly conceived, developmental conceptions of child abuse and its impact, have been granted support recently by The National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect. Their designs and some rigorous thought about the etiology and consequences of maltreatment are reported in the recent issue of *New Directions for Child Development* under the title, “Developmental Perspectives on Child Maltreatment” (Rizley & Cicchetti, 1981).



CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

Several individuals and institutions disapproval child abuse and violence and committed resources to the fight against violence and abuse. The interest is to examine how activities of child protection has help in the reduction of child abuses and violence. This section of the study is dedicated to the cataloguing the methodology of the study. It captured the research design, method and type of data collected, sampling procedure and size, data processing approach and the procedure of analyzing data.

3.2 General Background of the District

3.2.1 Location, Size and General Information about the District

The Shai-Osudoku District was carved out of the former Dangme West District on 15th March, 2012 as a result of a re-demarcation exercise undertaken in the context of decentralisation reforms in the country. The District shares boundaries with North Tongu District to the North-East, Yilo Krobo Municipality and Upper Manya District to the North-West, Akwapim North Municipality to the West, Kpone Katamanso Municipality to the South-West, Ningo-Prampram District to the South, and Ada West District to the East. A 22km stretch of the Volta River washes the North-Eastern portion of the District. The District has a land area of 968.36 square kilometres representing 29.84% of the entire land space of the Greater Accra Region (which covers an area of 3,245 Square Kilometres).

The population of the District is projected to be 65,404 with 31,852 males representing (48.7%) and 33,552 females (51.3%). Demographically, persons aged between 15-64 constitute the majority of people in the District (56.7%). The population density of the District according to GSS 2010 Report is 54 persons per sq. km.

Agriculture is the mainstay of the District economy employing 58.6% of the working population. The District is predominantly rural with 76.7 % of the populace living in rural communities with only (23.3%) residing in urban and peri-urban settings. The District has about 145 communities/settlements some of which are rapidly getting urbanised because of their proximity to Accra, the national capital. Dodowa is the administrative capital of the District. The District can boast of 4 Town/Area Councils (ie. Sub-Governance Structures) and 2 Traditional Areas - Shai and Osudoku.

3.2.2 Functions

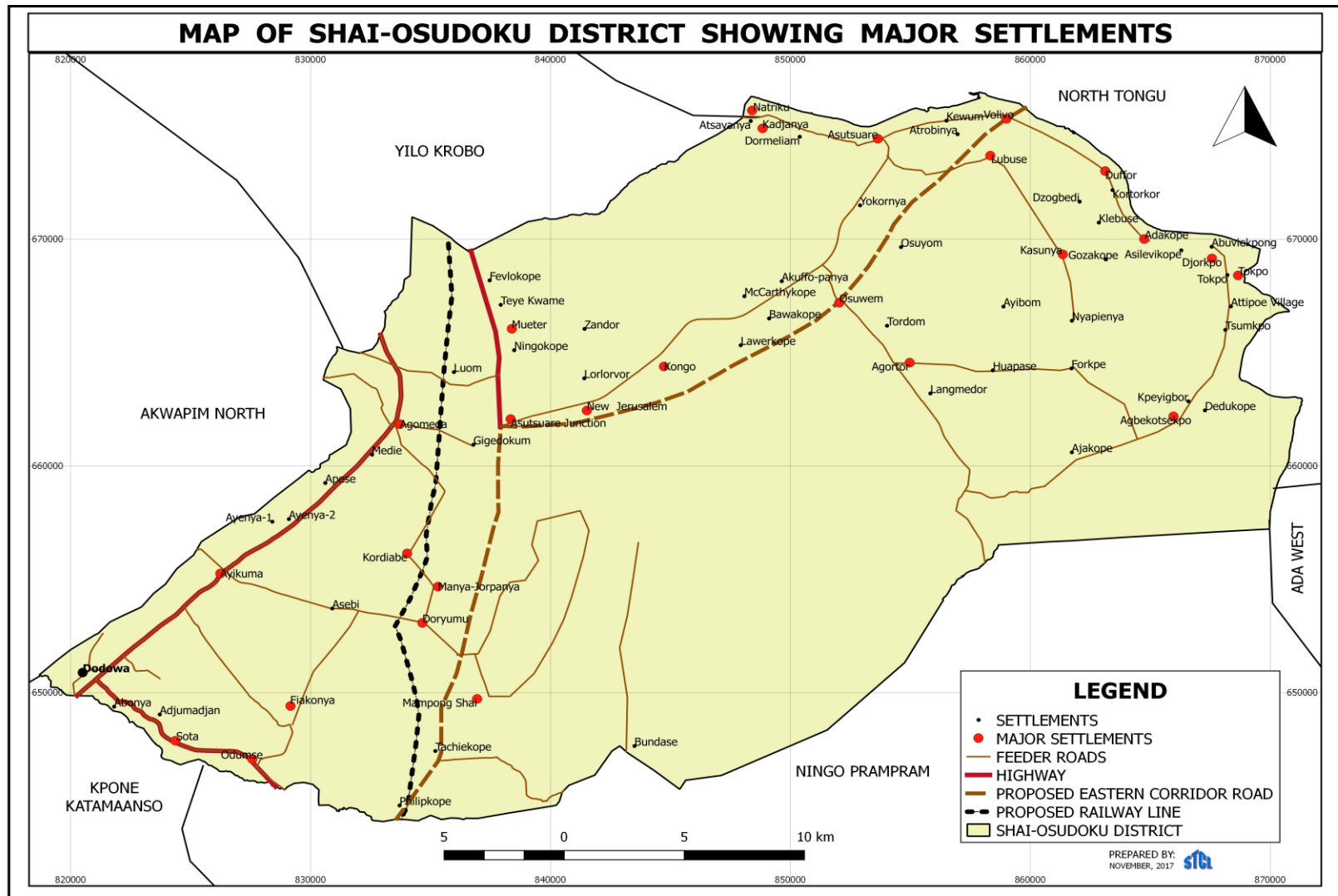
The District Assembly is required to perform all the functions conferred on District Assemblies by the Local Governance Act (2016), Act 936 and the Legislative Instrument (LI) 2137 of 2012 that established the District.

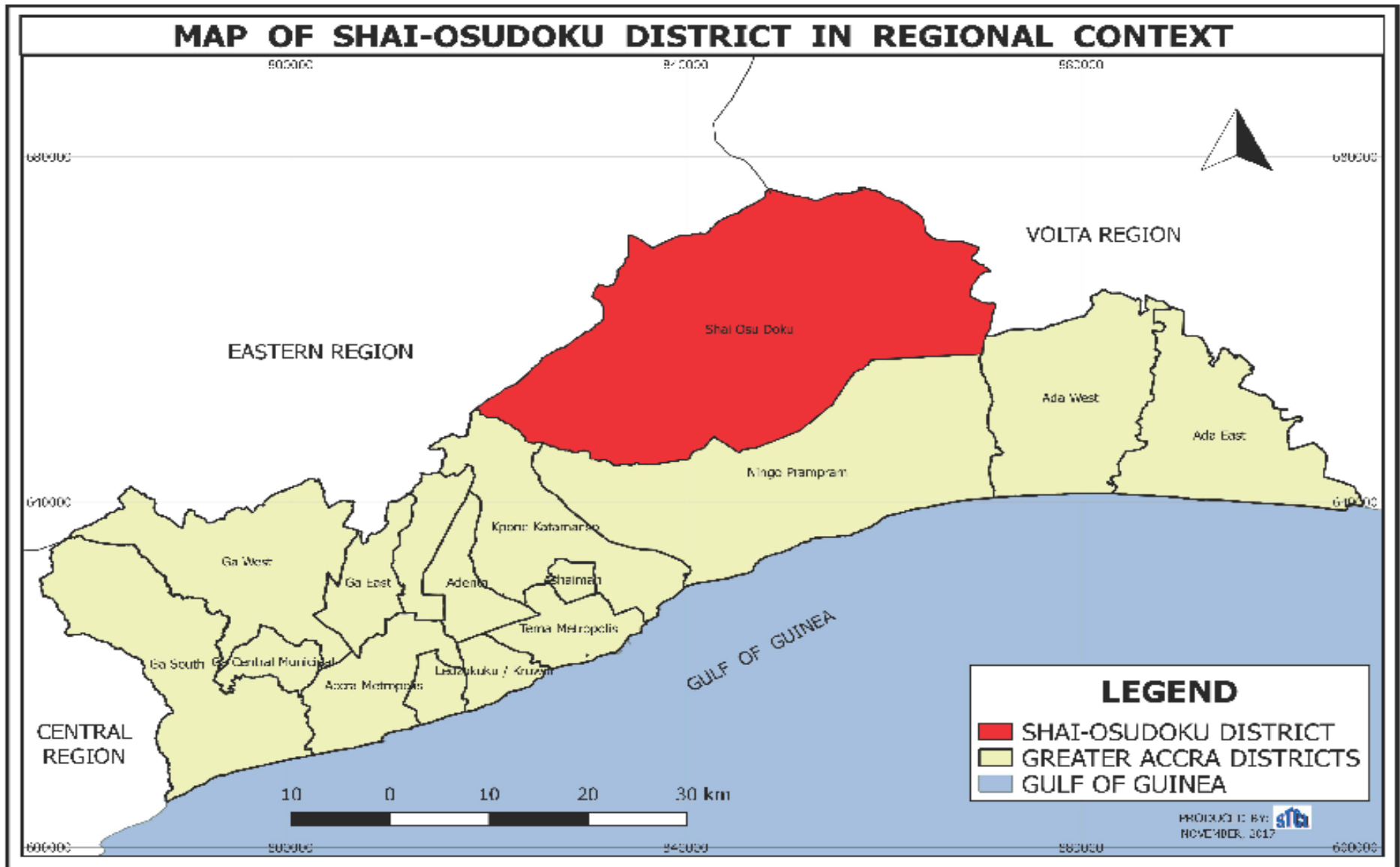
These functions are summarised as follows:

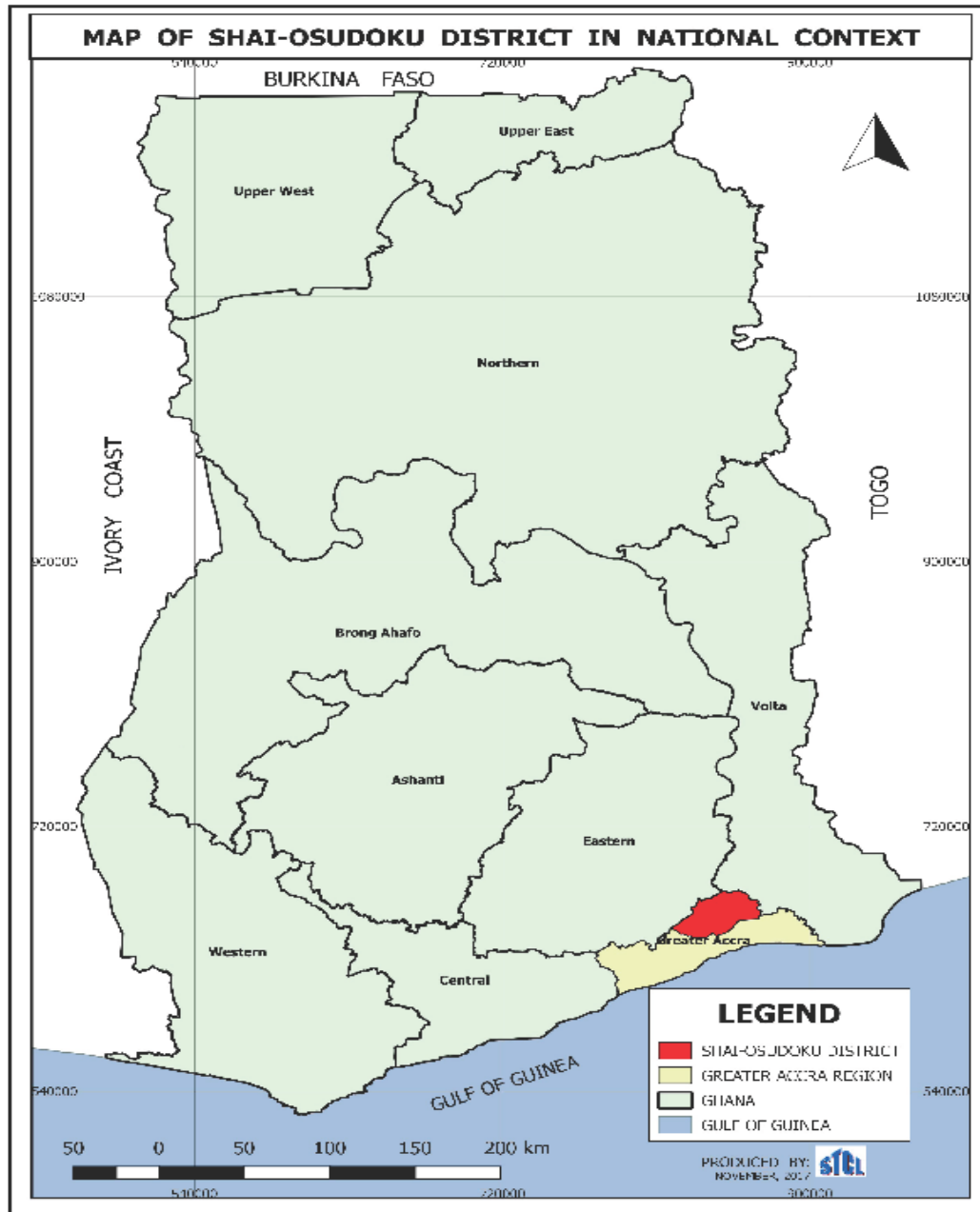
- 1) Exercise of political and administrative authority in the District,
 - Promote local economic development,
 - Provide guidance, give direction to and supervise other administrative authorities in the District as may be prescribed by law,
- 2) Exercise deliberative, legislative and executive functions,
- 3) Responsible for overall development of the District, formulate and execute plans, programmes and strategies for the effective mobilisation of the resources necessary for overall development of the District,
- 4) Taking steps to execute approved development plans for the District
 - Guide, encourage and support Sub-district local structures, public agencies and local communities to perform their functions in the execution of approved development plans,
 - Initiate and encourage joint participation with other persons or bodies to execute approved development plans;

- Promote or encourage other persons or bodies to undertake projects under approved development plans,
 - Monitor the execution of projects under approved development plans and assess and evaluate their impact on the development of the District and the national economy in accordance with government policy
- 5) Co-ordinate, integrate and harmonise the execution of the programmes and projects under approved development plans for the District and other development programmes promoted or carried out by Ministries, Departments, Public Corporations and other statutory bodies and Non-Governmental Organisations in the District.
 - 6) Act in co-operation with appropriate public corporation, statutory body or Non-Governmental Organisations.
 - 7) Public Corporations, Statutory Bodies and Non-Government Organisations shall co-operate with District Assembly in the performance of their functions
 - 8) In the event of conflict between the District Assembly and an agency of Central Government, Public Corporation and Statutory body, Non-Government Organisation or individual over the application of subsections 5,6 or 7, the matter shall be referred to the Regional Co-ordinating Council for resolution.
 - 9) Carry out and execute specific provisions of the Criminal Offences Act,1960.

Fig.1-3







3.2.3 Nutrition

High nutritional well-being of the individual and the reduction of malnutrition especially among children is an imperative of sustainable development. The District on yearly basis implements a variety of nutrition-related activities such as growth monitoring, Acute Malnutrition Management, Nutrition Assessment and Counselling as well as roll-out of Diabetic and Hypertension Clinical Services. Vitamin “A” Supplementation, Nutrition Education, Promotion of Exclusive Breastfeeding especially among pregnant women and Home Visits have been one of the prioritised activities of the District health workers. Additionally, caterers of the Ghana School Feeding Programme are trained on how to improve the nutritional value of the meals served in schools benefitting from the programme. There are also Food Safety and Hygiene Education as well as Surveillance to ensure public safety. Notwithstanding these interventions, nutritional challenges still exist owing partly to the high incidence of poverty. Complementary Social Intervention Programmes such as Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty, Ghana Social Opportunities Project (Labour Intensive Public Works) component among others are intended to address some these challenges. The current plan aims at stepping up public sensitisation as a means to improving nutrition to enhance the health status of the people.

3.2.4 Social Services

Access to basic social services especially education, health, water and sanitation is linked to increased production and productivity in agriculture and agro-business. The presence of these services will enhance social welfare. It is therefore not surprising that the Government through the One-District-One Factory, the PFJ and the DCACT initiatives among others is making conscious attempt to support the agriculture sector with the provision of basic support services. This strategy is expected to reduce the incidence of deprivation in the

district. Tables 1.8 and 1.9 show the number of schools and school enrolment in the District for the years 2016/ 2017 respectively.

(a) Access to Education

Basic School Enrolment and Staffing in the Shai-Osudoku District

The Shai-Osudoku District has 164 public schools. Fifty-five (55) of these are pre-school institutions whereas 55 are primary schools. The total number of Junior High Schools stands at 50 whilst that of the Senior High School is 2. Data for the Private schools are as follows: Preschool 43, Primary 43, Junior High School 16, Senior High School 4, Tertiary 1.

(i) Infrastructure and Logistics

Improvement in infrastructure and provision of logistics in the District are not proportionate to increased enrolment in the schools. This has resulted in overcrowding of pupils and shortage of teaching and learning materials which go a long way to affect pupil's performance. More than 40% of schools in the District have classroom-pupil ratio of 1:50 and 1:40 which is above the national recommended target of 1:35 and 1:25 for Primary and JHS respectively.

(b) Access to Healthcare Services

Increased access to health care services is crucial in improving the health status of the people for increased productivity and output. To improve the health delivery system in the District, a number of health facilities have been strategically established in the District to increase accessibility to health care facilities and services.

There are 28 health facilities in the District. These comprises 1 District Hospital (Public) located in Dodowa, 1 Private Hospital located in Dodowa, 3 Health Centres (Agomeda, Asutsuare and Duffor) 10 CHPS Compounds (Ayikuma, Ayernya, Asutsuare Junction/

Lorlorvor, Osuwem, Volivo, Tokpo, Agortor, Natriku, Kasunya and Dodowa), 16 CHPS Zones. The District also has 1 Private Maternity Home at Dodowa as well as 1 Quasi-Government Health Centre/Clinic (St. Andrews Clinic) located at Kordiabe. Some of the physical structures from which health services are delivered in the district need rehabilitation and staff accommodation is also inadequate at all facilities.

3.2.5 Poverty, Inequality and Social Protection

Since its creation in March 2012, Shai-Osudoku District has demonstrated commitment to reducing poverty. Various anti-poverty interventions have been rolled out over the years which has contributed significantly to minimising the phenomenon though not completely eradicated. In spite of the efforts made, symptoms of poverty still persist. Access to and affordability of education, healthcare, water, sanitation; housing and employment remain a bother to a critical proportion of the people in the District. According to the 2010 PHC, 9.2% and 7.2% of the age groups 20-24 and 25-29 years fall under the highest proportion of unemployed people in the District. Majority (80.6%) of the employed population of the District are also situated in the informal sector.

A brief poverty vulnerability analysis, indicates that women constitute 51.8% (2000) of the District population and comprise only about 39% of the economically active population. Furthermore, there is a high dependency ratio of women. A larger proportion of females headed households also exists due to migration of the male counterparts. Agriculture which employs 58.6% of the population, is largely rain-fed coupled with periodic incidence of diseases and weather uncertainty, Agriculture has become highly risky business as farmers get predisposed to increasing risk on daily basis.

Additionally, there is a housing deficit arising out of the population spill over from Accra, the national capital. Even though there is a fledging real estate industry, the present

housing stock is unable to conveniently match the population growth. This plan is therefore intended to sufficiently deal with traces of poverty that seeks to deny the people the full enjoyment of their fundamental human rights.

3.3 Research Design

The current study adopts a descriptive research design. The researcher believed that the descriptive design will allow understanding and testing and validation of the state of affairs in the implementation of child protection programmes and the impact on child abuses in Ghana. In the view of Creswell (2003), descriptive design enable the collection of data purposefully for hypothesis testing and the provision of answers to what is happening about the subject of interest to the researcher. Cohen and Marion (1999) added that descriptive survey are the best approach when the motive is to describe in details the nature and conditions of variables and the standards by which the conditions vied off acceptable standards or the comparison of events and their relationship to each other. In this pieces, the interest is to establish relationship between the Child Protection Programme and child abuse and the measure of effectiveness of all protection related activities.

This therefore demands the use of processes and methods that enables descriptions, clarification and the interpretation of the variables that forms the event. This underpins the choice of the descriptive research design of the quantitative research approach as it guarantees responses from respondent that reflects the interest of this study.

3.4 Sources of Data

This defines where data used in the study were obtained. The source of the data is a measure of the reliability or otherwise of the data. This study collected data from primary sources and secondary sources. Secondary source data used in this study includes,

literature and information from books, journals, handouts, and research papers etc which are readily available to the researcher. While it is generally agreed that primary sources of data are more reliable considering the integrity of the original sources, it needs to be verified and cross referenced when used in making final judgment about a phenomenon.

Primary data source employed in this study were through interview guide and questionnaires administered to the respondents. Primary data is credited for reliability due to the original source and its purposeful attribute.

3.5 Population of The Study

According to Agyedu, Donkor and Obeng (1999), study population represents the full list of subjects (individuals), items, cases, events etc with unique of similar characteristics that are of interest to the investigator. The target population of any study therefore includes all persons, or group of individuals, organizations, objects or subjects that conforms to the definition of objectives prescribed by the researcher (Patton, 2002). The target population of this study includes parents, teachers, and religious leaders' community chiefs and leaders etc in (10) ten carefully selected communities in the Shai Osudoku District. Child protection committees in each of the communities were interviewed using questionnaires.

3.6 Sampling and Sampling Technique

The importance of sampling is observed from the fact that time and resources will not allow for the examining of all subjects in the study and importantly when the same conclusion can be arrived at when only a part of the population is employed in the study. In this study, it is impossible to examine all subjects within the child protection space in a single study. Therefore, the study purposefully use the convenience sampling to collect data from 300 parents, religious and traditional leaders and participants in other

categorizations were interviewed in the district. Convenience and purposive sampling are non-probability sampling procedure that allow all eligible respondents of the study equal chances of being selected for the study.

3.7 Research Instrument

Several methods are approved to the collection of data for any social research. These study can adopt, observation of research objects, interviewing of respondents and administration of questionnaire to participant. Two or more of these instrument can be engaged at the same time in a single research depending on the objectives and the methodological design of the research.

In this research, questionnaires were administer to all subjects (parents, teachers, religious and traditional leaders) in the ten selected communities in the district. The research considers key the opinions of individual in the child care and protection space using a set of well - designed questionnaires. The questionnaires were designed with precision based on the objectives using open and close ended questions. The questionnaire incorporated the extent to which awareness of child abuse, violence and protection activities were carried out in the district, the relationship between child Protection activities and Child abuses, challenges and the assessment of the overall effectiveness of the child protection programme.

In all (300) respondents were reached with different questionnaires. Respondents were charged to present response based on their own notion with clear instruction on the correctness of all answers.

3.8 Data Collection Method.

In the collection of data, the researcher used the help of research assistants who translate and provide assistance with understanding of the variables in the questionnaires. Prior

notice was served to the respondents in the questionnaire and the objectives of the research and the confidentiality of research data as well as the outcome. The communities were assured that results will be made available on request about the research.

3.9 Ethical Consideration

The researcher obtained ethical clearance from the ethical clearance committee from the supervisory institution. This clearance is submitted to the community leader through the assembly to allow the study be carried out in the community. Again, the researcher gave a notice to all relevant institution that matters in the study. The researcher has championed the activities of the child protection programme in the district for the past four years and there rapport has been developed with the participants and other implementation partners.

Finally all respondents were provided with all relevant information needed before expressing willingness to participate in the study. All respondents were allowed to sign a consent form to express their willingness to participate in the study.

3.10 Pretesting and Reliability of Data

Examining the validity and reliability of research instruments is a prerequisite for any empirical study. The following section explains measures taken by the researcher to ensure validity and reliability of the finding.

3.10.1 Ensuring Validity

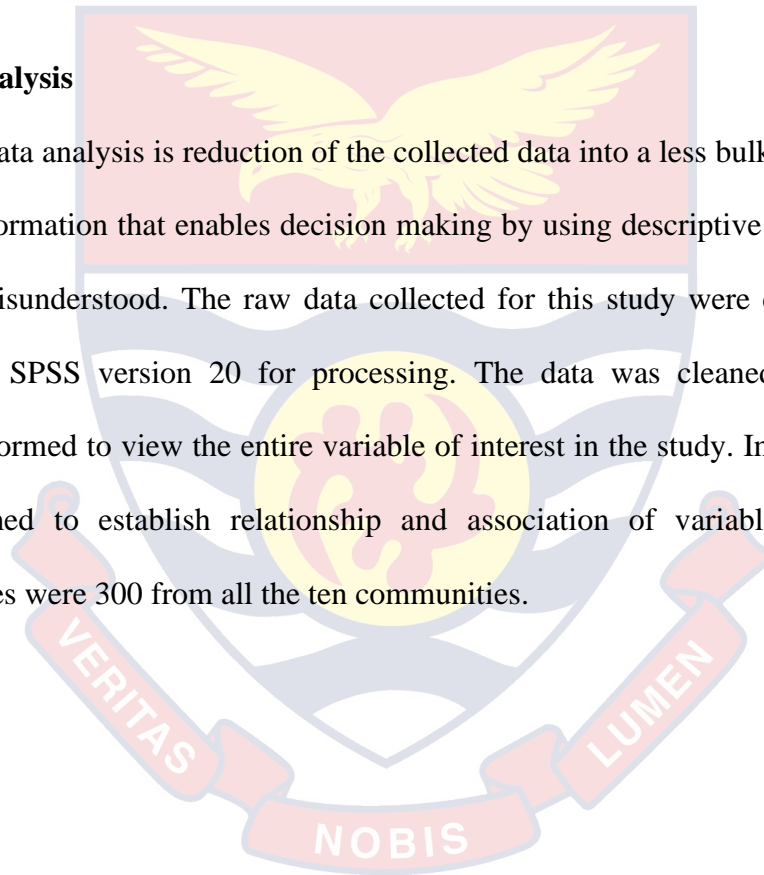
In the earlier sections validity is promoted by formulating hypothesis which describe the goal of the research, providing conceptual descriptions of all the relevant concepts and constructs that are used in the research, as they are seen theoretically and used empirically in the research.

3.10.2 Ensuring Reliability

In order to promote the reliability of the research, the following controls were incorporated in the research design: First, the individual's anonymity was ensured, this was done by eliminating personal names and address that directly link response to a particular respondent. Secondly, the researcher establish rapport with the respondent by providing a note explaining the true intent of the study and further assurance of the respondent confidentiality.

3.11 data analysis

The aim of data analysis is reduction of the collected data into a less bulky and meaningful pieces of information that enables decision making by using descriptive or inferences that cannot be misunderstood. The raw data collected for this study were coded, edited and entered into SPSS version 20 for processing. The data was cleaned and descriptive analysis performed to view the entire variable of interest in the study. Inferential statistics was performed to establish relationship and association of variables. The received questionnaires were 300 from all the ten communities.



CHAPTER FOUR

DATA ANALYSIS & DISCUSSION

4.0 Introduction

This section of the study is dedicated to the presentation and discussion of the results. In the earlier chapters, analytical methods to handling the data was reviewed. In this section, the analysis is presented in three folds, firstly, the descriptive overview of the demographic characteristics as it relates to the objectives of the study. The second section examines the awareness level and relationship between abuse cases and activities with the last section presents the challenges of the implementation process of the child protection process. The results are presented in sync with the objectives and existing literature. In all, the study collected 300 questionnaires, 250 representing 83 percent of questionnaires were fully completed which make it usable and the sample size for the analysis.

4.1 Descriptive Statistics of Demographic Characteristics

The study considers the following demographic characteristics as important in connecting the effectiveness of Child Protection Programmes on the level of child abuse experiences in the localities. The variables includes, the gender, age, marital status, educational level, number of children and year's respondent lived in the community. With respect to the gender, the study found more than half (53.3%, n=120) were females and the remaining (46.7%, n=105) were males. This suggests that more females responded to the study than males and therefore, the findings are much the perspective of the female's population in the study area. Again, caregiving are mostly done traditionally by the women in our society and experiencing gradual progress.

With respect to the age of the respondents, the study found that about one -third (33%, n=75) of the respondents were between the ages of 18 and 25, followed by 24 percent (n=54) of the respondents between the ages of 28 and 38. Moreover, 17.3 percent (n=39)

of the respondents were between the ages of 48 and 59 with 16 percent (n=36) were above 58 years, the lowest proportion 9.3 percent (n=21) of the respondents were between the ages 38 and 48. The results suggests that all respondents are above 18 years.

Considering the marital status of the respondents, the study found about 41.3 percent of the respondents were single followed by 37.3 percent (n=84) of the respondents who are married. Respondents who are divorced were 6.7 percent (n=15) and widowed respondents were 9.3 percent (n=21) with 5.3 percent (n=12) of the respondents indicating been separated. The results points to the fact that many children within the study spaces are raised under separate parenthoods. It is evident in literature that child from single parent are more likely to suffer more violence and abuse and sexual exploitation than those with both parents (UNICEF, 2016).

With respect to the educational level of the respondents, the study found that 36 percent (n=81) of the respondent indicated having a tertiary education followed by 32% (n=72) of the respondent holds other certification. Again, 22.7 percent (n=51) of the respondents had secondary education and the remaining 9.3 percent (n=21) of the respondents holds a Diploma in diverse professions. The results suggests that with significant proportion of the respondents having a relatively high educational level, abuses and violence are expected to be low within the study population.

The number of children of respondents was examined, the results showed about 41.3 percent (n=93) of the respondents having 2 to 5 children followed with 28 percent (n=63) of the respondents having one child. Respondent with more than 5 children were 5.3 percent (n=12) and the remaining 25.3 percent (n=57) failed to respond to the question. It appears that with majority of the respondent being parent and caregivers, their rich

experiences of care delivery and its relation to violence and abuses may be brought to bear.

Of interest to the study is the years respondents spent in the communities, the results showed about 44 percent (n=99) of the respondent indicated staying in the communities for 1 to 5 years, followed by 24 percent who indicated moving to the community in less than a year and about 21.35 percent (n=48) of the participant indicated staying in the communities for more than 10 years. The result appears to suggest that most of the respondents are migrated into the community and therefore not necessarily indigenes. The study area can be best described as a peri-urban space and therefore migrations and challenges associated with urbanization characterized the locality.

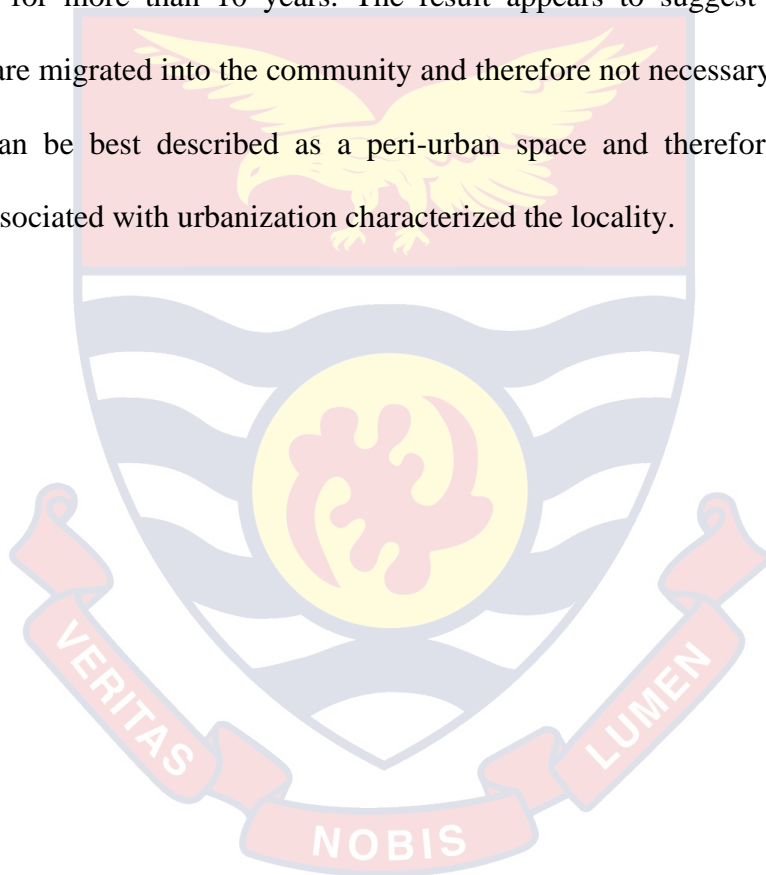


Table 1 Demographic characteristics

Variables	Response	Frequency	Percent
Gender	male	105	46.7
	Female	120	53.3
Age	18-28	75	33.3
	28-38	54	24.0
	38-48	21	9.3
	48-58	39	17.3
	58 above	36	16.0
Marital Status	Single	93	41.3
	Married	84	37.3
	Divorced	15	6.7
	Widowed	21	9.3
	Separated	12	5.3
	Educational Level	Secondary	51
	Diploma	21	9.3
	Tertiary	81	36.0
	Other specify	72	32.0
No. of Children	one	63	28.0
	2-5 children	93	41.3
	6-10 children	12	5.3
	Non Response	57	25.3
Years lived in Community	Less than a year	54	24.0
	1-5 years	99	44.0
	6-10 years	24	10.7
	10 and above	48	21.3
	Total	225	100.0

Source: Survey data, August 2019

4.2 Extent of awareness of the child Protection activities in the communities

In this session of the analysis, the study examined series of questions in attempt to establish the extent of awareness of the child protection activities in the communities. Child Protection activities over the years are social behavioral activism that operates with the sensitization approach of getting public attention and reaction. These activities are public and therefore community members are at privilege to getting aware and knowledgeable about the program. In this measurement, awareness, knowledge about members and who to report child violence and abuses case to, means of creating

awareness and respondents opinion about awareness. This is the study first objective presented in table 4.2 to 4.8.

Table 2 Awareness about Child Protection activities in the District

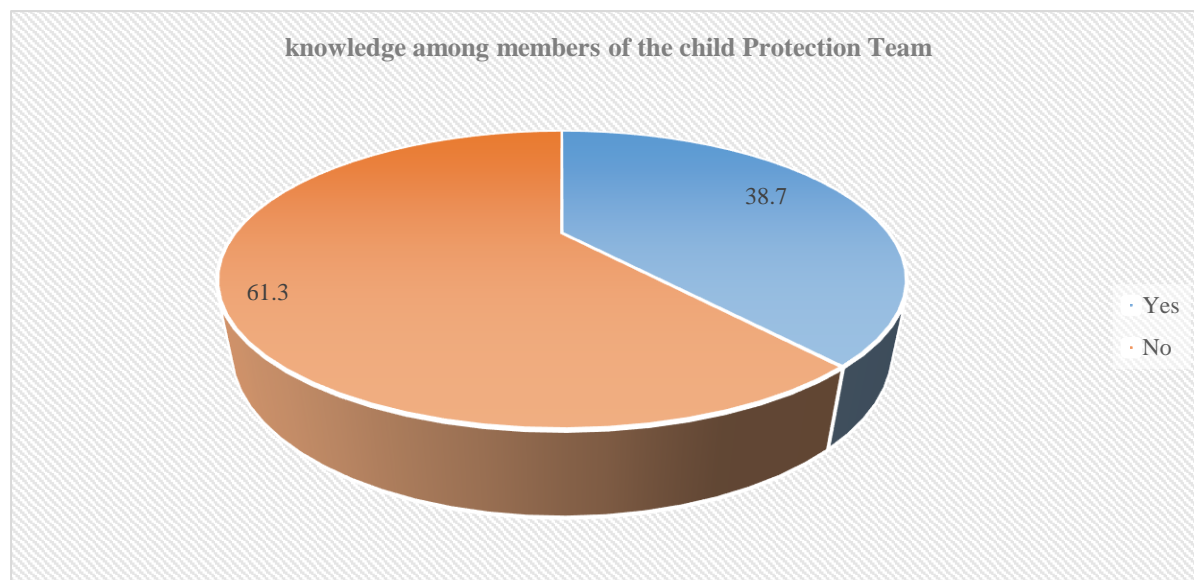
Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	66	29.3
No	159	70.7
Total	225	100.0

Source: Survey data, August 2019

The results of respondents view about CP activities awareness are presented. The result showed significant proportion 70.7 percent (n=159) of the respondents indicated unawareness to any child protection activities in the districts. The remaining 29.3 percent (n=66) of the total proportion indicated full awareness of child protection activities. The results suggests that despite the several years of the implementation of activities in the district, awareness creation about the programmes needs much more for the community members to be fully aware of the programme.

The table 3 below showed respondents knowledge about who child protection team in the communities are and how to contact them. The results showed that more than half 61.3% (n=138) of the respondents indicated no knowledge about the child protection team in the district whilst the remaining 38.7 percent (n=87) of the respondents were aware of the team and therefore know who to contact on cases of child abuse and violence. The results suggests that reporting of child abuses cases is low and is believed that many parents, caregivers and children do not know which institution or individual to report cases to (UNICEF, 2016).

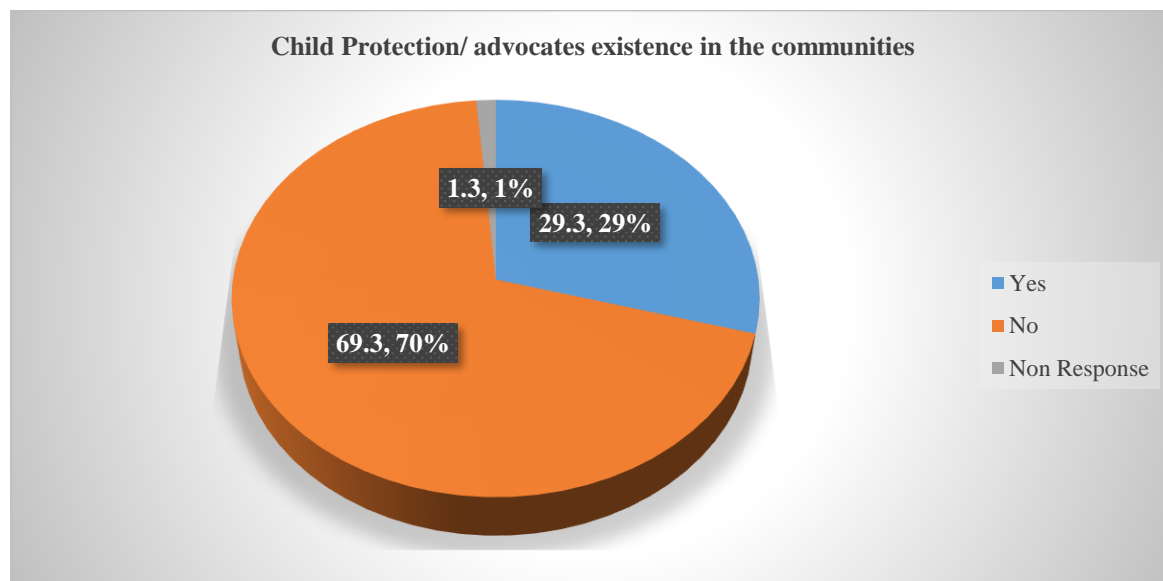
Figure 4.1 knowledge among members of the Child Protection Team



Source: Survey data, August 2019

The respondents were asked about the existence of the child protection team in the communities. The study found 69.3 percent (n=138) of the respondents indicated not seeing the team in their communities and remaining 29.3 percent (n=66) of the respondent indicated seeing the team in the communities. Following the facts that, child protection activities are modelled on creating child protection committees in the various communities, their presences is needed to enable effective activism on child protection activities.

Figure 4.2 child protection / advocates existence in the communities



Source: Survey data, August 2019

The study examined further the respondent opinion on how often they hear about child protection activities in the communities. The study found that almost half 46.7 percent (n=105) of the respondent can't tell about how often they heard about child protection activity whilst 37.3 percent (n=84) of the respondents indicated hearing about them once in a while. The results showed 12 percent (n=27) of the total respondent indicating hearing about the team often in the community. It can be inferred from this results that penetration of activities of child protection in the districts is gradual but progressive.

Table 3 Hearing about Child protection activity in community

Response	Frequency	Percent
Often	27	12.0
Once a while	84	37.3
I can't tell	105	46.7
Non – Response	9	4.0
Total	225	100.0

Source: Survey data, August 2019

The study further enquired about the means by which respondents heard about the activities of child protection in the communities. Child protection team engage usually audience from various space and skilled in taking opportunities to communicate child protection message. The team engages community leaders, religious leaders and groups, civil and health workers etc. the result is presented in Table 3 above.

The respondents from Table 4 showed 44 percent (n=99) of the respondent indicated having access to the child protection message from online specifically, social media (Facebook, WhatsApp, Twitter etc) platform. The result showed 30.7 percent (n=69) of the respondents indicated Civil and Health Work, followed by 9.3 percent (n=21) of the respondents who indicated other gatherings like funerals, party etc. as the medium. About 6.7 percent (n=15) and 5.3 percent (n=12) of the respondents indicated hearing the message from religious leaders and community leaders respectively as the medium through which they heard about the message of child protection.

Table 4 Means of communicating Child Protection message

Response	Frequency	Percent
Community leaders	12	5.3
Religion leaders	15	6.7
Civil and health work	69	30.7
online (social media)	99	44.0
Others gathering	21	9.3
Non Response	9	4.0
Total	225	100.0

Source: Survey data, August 2019

The study asked respondent about community awareness of the programmes of child protection in the community. From Table 4.6 below, the result showed more than half 64 percent (n=144) of the total respondent who believed the community is unaware of the programmes and child protection activism while the remaining 36 percent (n=81) believed the communities were aware of the programme.

Table 5 Community Awareness of Child Protection Activities

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	81	36.0
No	144	64.0
Total	225	100.0

Source: Survey data, August 2019

From Table 6 below, the results of what extent the child protection team’s activities in the community has reduced the cases and situation of child abuses and violence was presented. The results showed 33.3% (n=75) of the respondent said somehow followed by 30.7%

(n=69) of the respondent said “I can’t tell” whilst 26.7% (n=60) of the respondents believed there was no change. The remaining 9.3% (n=21) of the respondent described it as significant. The result points out that more sensitization are required in provoking the needed change by the child protection team.

Table 6 Child Protection Activities on reducing child abuses and violence

Response	Frequency	Percent
significantly	21	9.3
somehow	75	33.3
No change	60	26.7
I can’t tell	69	30.7
Total	225	100.0

Source: Survey data, August 2019

THE IMPACT OF CHILD PROTECTION PROGRAMME ON CHILD ABUSES AND VIOLENCE

This session of the analysis examine the child protection programmes and the abuses that are witnessed by respondents in the community. The study considers the various forms of abuses in line with literature. The following abuses were considered; excessive control behavior of caregivers and parents, sexual violence, physical abuses and violence, emotional abuses and economic abuses. These variables were measured using several other indicators and descriptively presented in table 4.7 to 4.12.

The study presents a descriptive overview using the mean score and standard deviation of each construct in the study. Each variable was measured using a five point scale, where 5– very often, 4 – often, 3 = somehow, 2= once a while 1= not at all. This suggests that the

higher the mean, the more significance is attached to the variable and the lower mean score implies no significance attached to the variables.

Table 7 Descriptive Statistics of Excessive Control Behavior

Excessive control behavior	N	Mean	Std.
			Deviation
Kept children from having friends and seeing family members	225	3.44	1.064
Stopped children from leaving house without explanation	225	3.40	1.122
Threatened to abandon children and treated indifferently	225	3.65	1.054
Forced children to do hazardous work	225	3.27	1.161
Monitor children and give harsh and sharp remarks	222	3.20	1.436

Source: Survey data, August 2019

The results from table 7 showed the mean score and standard deviation of excessive controlling behaviors. The study found a mean score between 3.20 and 3.65 with the highest mean of 3.67 recorded at “Threatened to abandon children and treated indifferently” followed with 3.44 at “Kept children from having friends and seeing family members”. Other controlling behaviors of note are “Stopped children from leaving house without explanation” and “Forced children to do hazardous work” recording a mean score of 3.40 and 3.27 respectively. The results suggest that respondents believed that somehow and often, children in the communities in the district are subjected to excessive control behaviors in the forms identified.

The Table 8 below presents the results of respondents perceptive of the sexual violence in the districts. In all, two variable showed higher mean scores and two lower mean scores between 2.96 and 3.40 and a standard deviation higher than 1. The results showed “Touching children in an inappropriate ways” and “physically forced children to have

sexual intercourse or perform sexual acts” as the somehow common with a mean score of 3.40 and 3.31 respectively. Other sexual violence abuses such as “Exposed children to sexual materials” and “Made inappropriate sexual comments to children” producing a mean score of 2.97 and 2.96 respectively. The results suggests that respondents are opined that children in the districts are exposed somehow and once a while to sexual violence in the forms identified in table 4.9 below.

Table 8 Descriptive statistics of sexual violence against children

Sexual violence	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
Touching children in an inappropriate ways	225	3.40	1.491
Made inappropriate sexual comments to children	225	2.96	1.304
physical forced children to have sexual intercourse or perform sexual acts	225	3.31	1.035
Exposed children to sexual materials	225	2.97	1.168
Valid N (listwise)	225		

Source: Survey data, August 2019

From Table 8, the results of physical abuses and violence against children in the study area is presented. In all, six indicators were employed in measuring the extent to which children suffers physical abuses and violence in the district. The results showed a mean score between 2.76 and 3.73 indicating that respondents believed somehow and once a while, children are subjected to physical abuses and violence. The highest mean score of 3.73 was recorded at “Choked, strangled, or burnt children on purpose for mistakes” followed by “Kicked and bullied children for slight errors” with 3.68 and 3.41 mean score for “Used, knife chemicals other weapons on children as a way of correction of children”. The lowest

mean score of 2.76 was recorded at “Pulled or introduced pepper or acidic materials to children external genitalia for mistakes they made” implying that respondent attached low significance to the indicator. It could be inferred from the results that children in the districts are highly prone to physical assaults and molestation in the bid to correct excessive behaviors. Parent, teachers and caregivers need to develop better mechanisms to discipline children when they are wrong.

Table 9 Descriptive Statistics of Physical Abuses and Violence against Children

Physical abuses and violence	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
Slapped or throw things that could hurt children	225	3.25	1.360
Hit children with fist or something that can hurt/ cane	225	3.39	1.109
Kicked and bullied children for slight errors	225	3.68	1.136
Choked, strangled, or burnt children on purpose for mistakes	225	3.73	1.239
Used, knife chemicals other weapons on children as a way of correction of children	219	3.41	1.206
Pulled or introduced pepper or acidic materials to children external genitalia for mistakes they made	225	2.76	1.132
Valid N (listwise)	219		

Source: Survey data, August 2019

From Table 9 below, three indicators were put forth in measuring the extent of emotional abuses children within the district are subjected to. The results showed a mean score between 3.08 and 3.21 and a standard deviation higher than 1 for all indicators, the results from the study showed 3.21 mean score for “insult, belittling, humiliation children privately or publicly” followed by 3.20 mean score for “taking and distribution of photos of children without permission for gains” and the last indicator “spread false information

about children in the community” producing a mean of 3.08. It appears that respondents of the study believed children in the district suffers emotional abuses in the form indicated in the table.

Table 10 Descriptive Statistics of Emotional Abuses

Emotional Abuses	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
Insult, belittling, humiliation children privately or publicly	225	3.21	1.372
Spread false information about children in the community	225	3.08	1.307
Taking and distribution of photos of children without permission for gains	225	3.20	1.122
Valid N (listwise)	225		

Source: Survey data, August 2019

The next form of abuse examined is the economic abuses against children. Five indicators were use in measuring the extent of emotional abuses. The mean score of 3.27 and 3.67 was observed for all the indicators. The highest mean score of 3.67 was observed for “Use children hard labour for financial gains” followed by “Deny children education to create time for work hands in farms, trading etc” with 3.55 mean score. The lowest mean of 3.27 was recorded at “Get children involved in sex work for economic gains” suggesting that respondent attached lower significance to this economic abuses believed to be imputed on children in the study area. The finding from the test indicated that respondents were skewed towards somehow and often with respect to the form of abuses meted to children in the district.

Table 11 Descriptive Statistics of Economic abuses

Economic abuses	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
Refusal to provide financially as punishment for an error	225	3.35	1.163
Refused or denied children food and other basic needs	225	3.47	1.184
Use children hard labour for financial gains	225	3.67	1.126
Give out children to others for fees	225	3.31	1.267
Get children involved in sex work for economic gains	225	3.27	1.126
Deny children education to create time for work hands in farms, trading etc	225	3.55	1.077
Valid N (listwise)	225		

Source: Survey data, August 2019

Relationship between Child Protection Programmes and Child Abuse

This part of the analysis present the regression model to understanding the impact of child protection programme and the measure of the level of effectiveness the programme had in the drive to minimizing the rate of abuses and violence against children in the district. In essence the regression seeks to measure the relationship between the rates of abuses in respect of the child protection programmes. The burning questions is, is child abuses in the district independent of the child protection programmes? In other words, child abuse is considered our dependent variables and child protection programme as independent variable. We seeks to verify the existence of relationship between these two variables, examine the nature and the strength of that relation. The results of the test is presented in

Table 12 and 13 below.

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R	
			Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.681 ^a	.464	.08	1.009

a. Predictors: (Constant) Child Protection Programmes

The results showed from Table 12, an R square of 0.464 and the R of 0.681 in respect of the strength of the model construct. The result suggest that the variable child protection programme in the model is responsible for about 46% of the incidents under investigation. To further put, the activities of child protection in the districts contributes to almost a half reduction in the child abuse and violence in the communities. The remaining proportion of the variations are explained by variables not included in the test and therefore the expansion of the scope of the study will provide better understanding into measures to reduce child abuse and violence. The test showed a standard error of 1.009 validating the strength of the model.

Table 12 Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.504 ^a	.254	.240	.435

a. Predictors: (Constant), ECONOMIC ABUSE, EXCESSIVE CONTROL, EMOTIONAL ABUSE, SEXUAL VIOLENCE

The table 13 below also provides a test statistics of 18.204 and a significance level of 0.000 indicating that the test is highly significant. The ANOVA table provides opportunity to compare the mean of the variables employed and determine the differences between the experimental units considered in the test. The results of this test suggests that there is a

mean difference between the child protection activities / programmes and the child abuses in the district. It could be inferred that certain forms of abuses changed as a result of the activities of the child protection team. A further test will show the particular experimental unit altered by the activities and those not.

Table 13 ANOVA^a

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	2.213	1	2.213	2.176	.000 ^b
	Residual	226.827	223	1.017		
	Total	229.040	224			

a. Dependent Variable: Child Abuses

b. Predictors: (Constant), Child Protection Programmes

From table 4.13c below the coefficient of regression is presented. This display the relationship between CPP and the abuses and violence of children that exist in the locality. The focus is to provide a model for predicting the effect of the Child Protection Programme on child abuses.

The test produced a statistical coefficients of 0.261 at 0.00 significant suggesting the test is overwhelmingly significant. It imply also that, the child protection programme in various form has impact significantly on the abuse and violence against children. The study showed however that, factors not included in this study contribute to the minimization of the child abuses in the district. A positive relationship was observed between child protection programmes and child abuses.

Table 14 Coefficients^a

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
1 (Constant)	3.055	.261		11.711	.000
Child Protection Programmes	.218	.148	.098	1.475	.142

a. Dependent Variable: Child Abuses
 Source: Survey data, August 2019

4.3 Challenges with the Implementation of the Child Protection Programmes in Community

Considering this objective, the study examines all the hindrances to the effective implementation of the programme. The study under listed several challenges and respondents expressed their opinion about them using the scale of 5= strongly disagree, 4=disagree, 3= undecided, 2= agree and 1=strongly agree. It follows that, the higher the mean, the more disagreement is attached to the variable and the vice versa. The results is presented in table 4.14 below. From the result, all challenges under listed recorded a mean score above 3.00 (between 3.15 and 3.83) indicating that respondents were largely undecided on whether the challenges presented impede the implementation of the child protection activities in the district. The highest mean of 3.83 was recorded at “Urbanizations and individualism of community” followed by 3.76 for “Logistic issues” and then 3.65 for “Cultural value system of communities”. The lowest mean of 3.15 was recorded at “Untrained implementers of the programmes” indicating that respondent are highly undecided towards agreement that implementers of the programmes are untrained and therefore more training and capacity building of the child protection actors are needful steps toward effective implementation of the programme. It could be inferred that with highest mean score of 3.56 recorded at “Lack of involvement of traditional and religious

leader”, the cohesion and friction between tradition and religion as it relates to child protection present a point of strong disagreement for respondent. It suggest also that, as implementer leverage on the peace between traditional leaders and religious leaders, the message can be well communicated and accepted.

Table 15 Descriptive statistics of challenges of child protection activities
Descriptive Statistics

Responses	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
Lack of involvement of traditional and religious leader	225	3.56	1.238
Cultural value system of communities	225	3.65	1.219
Urbanizations and individualism of community	225	3.83	1.014
Logistic issues	225	3.76	1.020
Financially challenges	225	3.16	1.268
Untrained implementers of the programmes	225	3.15	1.106
Access to media(social and mainstream media)	225	3.16	1.236
Religious doctrine	216	3.42	1.202
Valid N (listwise)	216		

Source: Survey data, August 2019

4.3 Discussion of Findings

The study found that majority (41.3%) of the respondents were single mothers and having 2 to 5 children. Another worth noting demographic characteristics is the years respondents lived in the communities. Almost half (44%) of the respondent lived in the communities for 1 to 5 years now and are highly educated. The findings points to urbanizations and migration.

The first objective of the study is dedicated to measuring the level of awareness of child protection programmes in the communities. The study found about 71% of the respondent are unaware of child protection programmes in the communities. Also, knowledge about the committee that oversees child protection issues in the communities are not known making it impossible for respondents to enquire or reports any form of child abuse and violence in the communities with almost 81% indicating no knowledge of their existence. On the medium by which child protection advocacy messages are heard, the study found online and civil and health work to be the major medium respondents heard about the campaign reporting 44% and 31% respectively. The study further found that child programmes advocacy in the communities are most once in a while calling for intensive but effective approach of spreading knowledge about child protection. The study found only 9% of the respondent adjudging the child protection programme in their communities as impacting the rate of abuse and violence meted at children.

The second objective is to establish the relationship between the child protection advocacy and child abuse and violence in the area. The multiple linear regression model displayed positively strong relationship between child protection engagement and excessive control behaviours and economic abuse and a negative relationship between sexual abuses, physical abuse and emotional abuse. This implies that advocacy change, say any increase in advocacy will led to a decrease in sexual, physical and emotional abuses on children. The positive relationship implies that as advocacy for child protection increase so increase excessive control behaviours and economic abuses. According to (UNFPA, 2016) economic empowerment negative relatives abuses indicating that they more empowered one is economically, the lesser the likelihood of being abuses the gender and age notwithstanding. This result therefore corroborates the test.

The third objective of the study is dedicated to understanding the issues that hampers the effective and efficient implementation of child protection advocacy. The study found respondents to be undecided about the under listed challenges. Baidoo (2014) argued that social and behavioral change is becoming increasingly difficult due to urbanization and traditional intermixed with religion. The study however found no cohesion between the implementation and traditional and religion opinions. The core challenge identified borders around staff unskillfulness, financial challenges, access to the internets and social and mainstream media platform.



CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

5.0 Introduction

This part of the study is dedicated to building a summary of the facts that emerged out of the data collected and analyzed and further provided a conclusion and recommendation to the study. In this section, conclusions are synchronized to literature for confirmation and observation of any point of departure between the facts from this study and literature. It therefore presents confirmation and contradiction and well as answers to gaps observed in the earlier research works.

5.1 Summary of Study

The summary presents the findings and the manner in which it is presented. The chapter presents descriptively the demographic characteristics of the data collected and analyzed objectively the other data collected. The first objective is to examine the awareness level of the child protection activities in the communities. The study found awareness of the programme to be at minimal and more than two third of the respondent indicated not where to report abuse or violence care in their communities.

The second objective is the establishment of the impact of the programmes on the abuses and violence. The multiple regression models found positive relationship between variables programmes and excessive controlling behaviours and Economic abuses. A negative relationship is observed between child protection programmes and sexual violence, physical abuses and violence. The study found that as the awareness of the child protection increases, abuses of sexual, physical and emotional decreases.

The third objective is to explore the challenges that confronts the effective implementation of the child protection programme in the district. The results showed specific challenges

that hinders the full benefit of the programme with unskilled staffs as key factor. Detailed summary of the findings and its linkages to the literature are presented in the following chapter.

5.2 Study Conclusion

Referencing the objectives of the study, the following conclusions were drawn, awareness creation about child protection advocacy in the community is low with ineffective communication mechanism that provokes community and engagement and collective action towards child protection against any form of abuse and violence. The presence of the team of individuals championing the advocacy in the various communities were absent and respondent lack basic knowledge of who and where to report child abuses in the communities. Child protection committees in the various communities' need to be empowered and trained on their duties for effective implementation of the programmes.

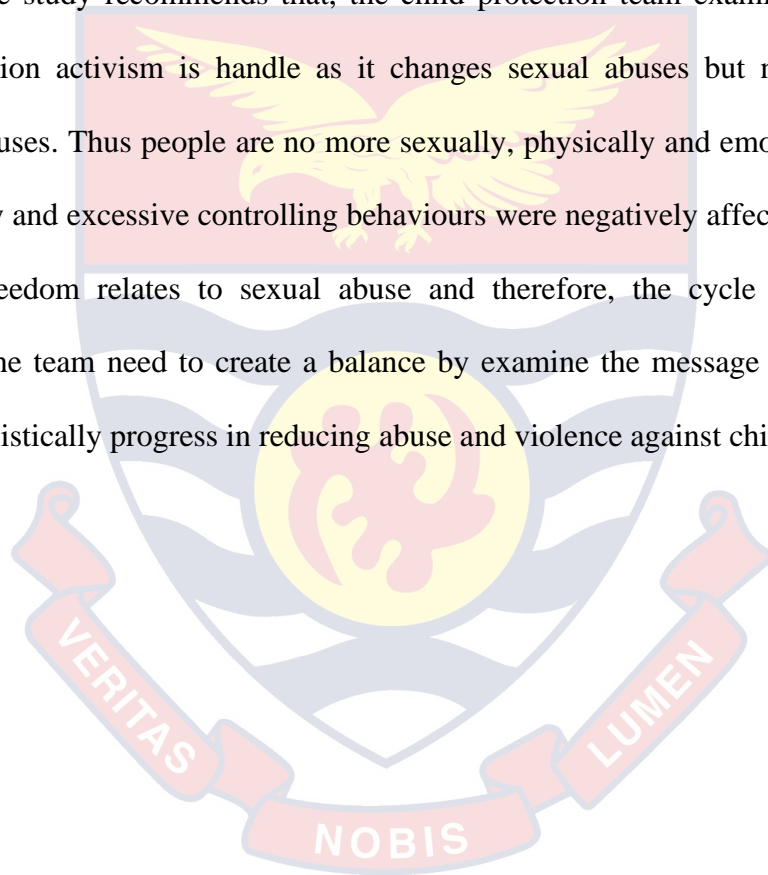
The highest form of abuse in the study area are abuses that are sexual and emotional with little recognition of what physical abuse is about and therefore a proper education and enlightenment of what constitute physical abuse is needful. The study concludes that the child protection activities in the district has impact positively the rate of sexual exploitation of children but negatively on the economic responsibility of parent and caregivers.

The highest challenges faced by the implementation of the child protection advocacy is the untrained staffs and financial challenges as well as the fast growing access to internet and media.

5.3 Recommendation of The Study

The study submits with reference to the conclusion that, awareness and knowledge about child protection is priceless and timely and therefore effective and efficient methods and mechanism need to be deployed in implementing the programme. Also, the establishment and training of child protection committee in the various communities will give lead to a more effective receiving and practicing of the message.

Secondly, the study recommends that, the child protection team examine carefully how child protection activism is handle as it changes sexual abuses but negatively impact economic abuses. Thus people are no more sexually, physically and emotional abused but economically and excessive controlling behaviours were negatively affected. Interestingly, economic freedom relates to sexual abuse and therefore, the cycle of abuse remain unbroken. The team need to create a balance by examine the message communicated to achieve a holistically progress in reducing abuse and violence against children.



REFERENCES

- Agyedu, D. K., Donkor, F. & Obeng, S. Y. (1999), Teach yourself research methods, Kumasi: Geobell Publishers.
- Baer, J. C., & Martinez, C. D. (2006). Child maltreatment and insecure attachment: A meta-analysis. *Journal of Reproductive and Infant Psychology*, 24(3), 187-197.
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/02646830600821231>
- Baidoo J. R., (2014). Assessing the effectiveness of Ghana's efforts at addressing child labour in cocoa growing communities. *Journal of Marital and Family Therapy*, 16,357-373
- Bandura, A. (1977). *Social Learning Theory*. New York: General Learning Press
- Brown, J., Cohen, P., Johnson, J. G. & Smailes, E. M. (1999). Childhood abuse and neglect: specificity of effects on adolescents and young adult's depression and suicidality. *Journal of the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry*, 38 (12), 1490 - 1496
- Belsky and Vondra (1989) Maltreatment: an ecological integration. *American Psychologist*, 35:320
- Bowlby, J. (1983). *Attachment: Attachment and Loss, Volume One (Basic Books Classics)* (2nd ed.). New York: Basic Books.
- BURKS, S., CARPENTER, J., GOETTE, L., & RUSTICHINI, A. (2013). Overconfidence and Social Signalling. *The Review of Economic Studies*, 80(3 (284)), 949-983. Retrieved from <http://www.jstor.org/stable/43551452>
- Cohen, and Marion (1999). *Statistical power analysis for the behavioral sciences*. Lawrence Erlbaum. Associates, Publishers. Hillsdale, New Jersey.
- Creswell, J. W. (2007). *Qualitative inquiry and research design: Choosing among five approaches* (2nd ed). Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage.

Creswell, J. W. (2014). *Research Design Qualitative, Quantitative and Mixed Methods Approaches* (4th ed). SAGE Publications, USA.

Dadds, Mark & Maujean, Annick & Fraser, Jennifer. (2003). Parenting and Conduct Problems in Children: Australian Data and Psychometric Properties of the Alabama Parenting Questionnaire. *Australian Psychologist*. 38. 238 - 241. 10.1080/00050060310001707267.

Dodge, Kenneth & Lansford, Jennifer & Burks, Virginia & Bates, John & Pettit, Gregory & Fontaine, Reid & Price, Joseph. (2003). Peer Rejection and Social Information-Processing Factors in the Development of Aggressive Behavior Problems in Children. *Child development*. 74. 374-93. 10.1111/1467-8624.7402004.

Domestic Violence Victims Support Unit National Data (1999-2010)

Hildyard, C. & Wolfe, D. (2002). 'Child Neglect: Developmental Issues and Outcomes. *Child Abuse and Neglect*, 26 (6-7), 679–695. Doi:10.1016 /S0145-2134(02)00341-1

Jeffee and Colleagues (2013). Promoting changes in attitudes and understanding of

Halperin, S. (1981). Abused and Non-Abused Children's Perceptions of Their Mothers, Fathers and Siblings: Implications for a Comprehensive Family Treatment Plan. *Family Relations*, 30(1), 89-96. doi:10.2307/584241

conflict among child witnesses of family violence. *Canadian Journal of Behavioral Science*.

Kempe et al. (1985). The battered child syndrome. *Journal of the American Medical Association*,

Milner H.R., (2003) Reflection, racial competence, and critical pedagogy: How do we prepare pre-service teachers to pose tough questions? *Race, Ethnicity and Education* 6 (2), 193-208

- Martin, G., Bergen, H. A., Richardson, A. S., Roeger, L. & Allison, S. (1976). Sexual abuse and suicidality: Gender differences in a large community sample of adolescents. *Child Abuse and Neglect*, 28 (5), 491-503. Doi:10.1016/j.chiabu.2003.08.006
- Montes, Camilo & Cardona, Agustin & Mcfadden, Rory & Morón, Sara & Silva, C. & Restrepo-Moreno, Sergio & Ramirez, Diego & Hoyos, Natalia & Wilson, J. & Farris, David & Bayona, Germán & Jaramillo, Carlos & Valencia, Victor & Bryan, J. & Flores, J.. (2012). Evidence for middle Eocene and younger land emergence in Central Panama: Implications for Isthmus closure. *Geological Society of America Bulletin*. 124. 780-799. 10.1130/B30528.1.
- Owusu, S.Y.A. (2013) implementation challenges in enforcing child maintenance provisions in Madina. *Journal of Marital and Family Therapy*
- Paul H. Nitze., (2013). *The Protection Project: The Johns Hopkins University School of Advanced International Studies and the International Centre for Missing & Exploited Children*
- Smith, D.E. (1984). Sexuality Mediated Social Organization. *International SocialScience Journal* 36, 59-75.
- UNICEF and Ministry of Employment and Social Welfare, *Social Protection for Children Opportunities and challenges in Ghana*, UNICEF, Accra, 2009.
- UNICEF and Ministry of Employment and Social Welfare; (2011), *Social Protection for Children, Opportunities and challenges in Ghana*, UNICEF, Accra.
- UNICEF Ghana and the Department of Community Development of the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development (2000): *Manual for Community Engagement Protecting Children from Violence, Abuse, Neglect and Exploitation*; Publicis West Africa, Ghana.

UNICEF Ghana and the Department of Community Development of the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development (2015) ed: Manual for Community Engagement Protecting Children from Violence, Abuse, Neglect and Exploitation; Publicis West Africa, Ghana.

Williams, C. (2007). Research Methods. *Journal of Business & Economics Research (JBER)*, 5(3). <https://doi.org/10.19030/jber.v5i3.2532>

Wolffe 1976. Early intervention for parents at risk of child abuse and neglect. *Journal of Consulting and clinical Psychology*



PRESBYTERIAN UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

FACULTY OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

ASSESSING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF CHILD PROTECTION PROGRAMMES ON CHILD ABUSE IN GHANA; A CASE OF SHAI OSUDOKU DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR BANK MANAGEMENT

The following questions based on the effectiveness of Child Protection Programmes on Child Abuse in Ghana using the Shai-Osudoku District Assembly.

All information disclosed in this questionnaire will be treated strictly confidential.

Please Thanks in advance for your co-operation.

PLEASE TICK [] the box and provide brief comment where necessary.

Please indicate the name of your communities

SECTION A: DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

QUESTIONS	RESPONSE
Q1. Gender	1. Male 2. Female
Q2. Age of respondent	1. 18-28 () 2. 28-38 () 3. 38-48 () 4. 48-58 () 5. 58 above ()
Q3. Marital Status	1. single () 2. married () 3. divorced () 4. widowed () 5. Separated ()
Q4. What is your educational qualification?	1. Secondary () 2. Diploma () 3. Tertiary () 4. Other (specify).....
Q5. How many children do you have?	1. One 2. 2 to 5 children 3. 6 to 10 children 4. 10 + children
Q6. How long have you lived in this community? (in years)	1. Less than a year 2. 1 to 5 years 3. 6 to 10 years 4. 10+ years

Objective one: Extent of awareness of the child Protection activities in the communities					
Q7. Are you aware of any child protection activities in your district	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes 2. No 				
Q8. Do you know the members of the child Protection committee in your community	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Yes 4. No 				
Q9. How often do you hear of child protection activity in the communities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Very often 2. Often 3. Once a while 4. I can't tell 				
Q10. What is the Child Protection activities about in your opinion					
Q11. By what means did you hear about the child protection activities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Community leaders 2. Religious leaders 3. Civil and health workers 4. Online (social media) 5. Others, specify 				
Q12. In your opinion are community members aware of the child protection programmes in your community	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes 2. No 				
Q13. To what extent has the child protection activities in the communities helped in the reduction of child abuses and violence in the communities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Very significantly 2. Significantly 3. Somehow 4. No change 5. I can't tell 				
Objective 2: Child protection programmes and the child abuses					
Q14. To what extent has children in this community been subjected to the following forms of abuse and violence using the following scale, 5– very often, 4 – often, 3 = somehow, 2= once a while 1= not at all					
Variables	5	4	3	2	1
Excessive Control behavior					
Kept children from having friends and seeing family members					
Stopped children from leaving house without explanation					
Threatened to abandon children and treated indifferently					
Forced children to do hazardous work.					
Monitor children and give harsh and sharp remarks					
Sexual violence					
Touched children in an inappropriate and ways					

Made inappropriate sexual comments to children					
Physically forced children to have sexual intercourse or perform sexual acts					
Exposed children sexual materials					
Physical abuses and violence					
Slapped or throw things that could hurt children					
Hit children with fist or something that can hurt					
Kicked and bullied children for slight errors					
Choked, strangled or burnt children on purpose for mistakes					
Used, gun, knife, chemicals other weapons on children as a way of correction of children					
Pulled or introduced pepper or acidic materials to children external genitalia for mistakes they made					
Emotional abuses					
Insults, belittling, humiliation children privately or publicly.					
Spread false information about children in the community					
Distribution of photos of children without permission for gains					
Economic abuses					
Refusal to provide financially as punishment for an error					
Refused or denied children food and other basic needs					
Use children hard labour for financial gains					
Give out children to others for fees					
Deny children education to create time for work hands in farms etc					
Objective 3: Challenges with the implementation of the child protection programmes in community					
Q15. To what extent do you agree that the following factors pose a challenge to the implementation of the child protection activities using the scale 5= strongly disagree, 4=disagree, 3= undecided, 2= agree and 1=strongly agree					
Lack of involvement of traditional and religious leaders					
Cultural value system of the communities					
Urbanizations and individualism of community					
Logistic issues					
Financial challenges					
Untrained implementers of the programmes					
Access to media (social and mainstream media)					
Lack of support from the district assemblies					
Religious doctrines					
Othersspecify					
Q16. In your opinion, what can be done to strengthen child Protection activities in your community towards a child abuse free community?					