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EXPLORING THE INTERCONNECTEDNESS BETWEEN CITIZENS AND SOCIAL WELFARE OFFICERS IN ADDRESSING CHILD DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN ZANZIBAR

Abstract. Child Domestic Violence (CDV) has been identified as among the difficult social problems to be addressed by social welfare officers in Zanzibar. This is due to its private nature, as it involves close relatives and occurs within the home environment where children grow up. Efforts have been made by the Government, including the adoption of a law in 2011, establishing the Child Protection Department in the Ministry dealing with children, and deployment of social welfare officers at the district level for the sake of addressing child violence. Despite these efforts, scholars' works and society's responses show that child domestic violence remains prevalent in Zanzibar. Structural-Functionalism holds that society consists of interconnected institutions working together, with each fulfilling specific functions to meet societal needs. Therefore, to achieve the need for a free child violence society, the key institutions (social welfare officers and citizens) have to be connected and collaborate. Using a qualitative approach with 18 in-depth interviews and a documentary review, this study explores the interconnectedness between citizens and social welfare officers in addressing child domestic violence in Zanzibar. The result indicates that, despite the deployment of social welfare officers at the district level with the authority to engage directly with the community, the tie between citizens and social welfare officers is not full connected. Majority of the citizens still did not recognize the importance of the welfare officers and mostly did not cooperate with the officers in child violence cases.

Keywords: Child, Domestic Violence, Social Welfare Officer, Citizens, Zanzibar.

INTRODUCTION

Child Domestic Violence (CDV) is a common problem that damages the well-being, development, and future of affected children worldwide (Morrison, 2024). In Zanzibar, this issue is especially urgent due to the influence of social, cultural, economic, and institutional factors that create situations where children are at risk of abuse at home (UNICEF REPORT, 2024). Domestic violence against children can take many forms, including physical abuse, emotional mistreatment, neglect, and sexual exploitation (Tambasco, 2024; Thibault, Lapierre, & Molgat, 2025). The impacts of such abuse are both immediate and long-term, often causing psychological trauma, educational setbacks, and even permanent physical injuries (O'Connor, Alaggia, & Nixon, 2024; Spearman, Vaughan-Eden, Hardesty, & Campbell, 2024). Although laws and systems are in place to protect children, their effectiveness depends heavily on the quality of interactions between residents and social welfare workers (Alaggia, Gadalla, Shlonsky, Jenney, & Daciuk, 2015).

The social welfare system in Zanzibar plays a vital role in addressing cases of child violence by providing services such as case management, psychosocial support, and legal referral. However, these stakeholders do not act alone. Their ability to recognize, respond to, and prevent child domestic violence largely depends on community engagement, trust, and collaboration. Citizens, especially family members, neighbours, religious leaders, and local community officials, are often the first to become aware of child abuse incidents. Their willingness and ability to report such situations, support victims, and work with social welfare workers can significantly influence the success of intervention efforts (Diemer, Hammond, Absler, Spiteri-Staines, & Humphreys, 2024).

To develop comprehensive, sustainable, and culturally appropriate measures to address child domestic violence, it is crucial to understand the interconnectedness between residents and social welfare officers. This relationship is complex and shaped by various factors, including community knowledge, trust in institutions, cultural norms, historical authority patterns, and resource availability. For example, in communities where social welfare workers are viewed as outsiders or agents of punitive government control, there may be hesitance to report abuse due to fears of punishment or family shame. Conversely, where strong relationships and trust are built, social welfare workers can be seen as allies in safeguarding vulnerable children and strengthening families.

In Zanzibar, traditional cultural norms, religious teachings, and communal ways of living play a vital role in shaping attitudes toward child-rearing and responses to abuse. On the one hand, these institutions can serve as protective factors, fostering close-knit communities in which the collective responsibility for child well-being is emphasized. On the other hand, the same systems can also promote silence around domestic abuse due to stigma, fear of social isolation, or prioritizing family reputation over child protection. Navigating these challenges requires not only technical expertise but also cultural competence, empathy, and cooperation between social welfare workers and community actors at large.

The unique dynamics that define citizen-social welfare officer interactions in Zanzibar have received little scholarly attention, despite the partnership's crucial nature. Most research on child protection in East Africa focuses on legal frameworks, service

delivery, or broad socio-economic issues, often overlooking the micro-level relationships and communication patterns that facilitate or hinder effective child protection responses (UNFPA, 2018). This study, therefore, tries to fill that gap by exploring how residents and social welfare officers in Zanzibar connect with one another in the context of tackling child domestic violence.

The main issue this study addresses is: How do people and social welfare officers engage, and how can we collaborate to prevent and respond to child domestic violence in Zanzibar? In exploring this topic, the study aims to analyze the nature and quality of these contacts, identify challenges to effective collaboration, and highlight measures that have proven effective in building mutual trust and cooperation. It also seeks to provide insights into how cultural, institutional, and human factors influence these interactions, with the ultimate goal of informing policy and practice to improve child protection measures.

This study is especially relevant considering the recent efforts by the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar to strengthen its child protection system. Initiatives such as the creation of the Zanzibar National Plan of Action to End Violence Against Women and Children (2017–2022), and the integration of community-based child protection volunteers into the formal system, demonstrate a growing awareness of the need for community-driven approaches (UNFPA, 2011). However, the success of these reforms depends on recognizing and developing the interactions between citizens and frontline workers at the local level. In summary, this study adds to the expanding body of knowledge on child protection by examining the relational dynamics between citizens and social welfare officers. Highlighting the lived experiences, challenges, and opportunities in these interactions provides practical recommendations to improve collaboration and build a more responsive and inclusive child protection system in Zanzibar. Ultimately, protecting children from domestic abuse is not solely the responsibility of social workers or legal institutions; it is a shared community effort that requires collective commitment, trust, and action.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Theoretical framework

This study is guided by Ecological Systems Theory, which views child domestic violence as a social issue caused by interactions across multiple, interconnected levels of society rather than just within the family (Morrison, 2024). From this perspective, violence against children in Zanzibar is influenced by relationships within families, interactions among community members, and the functioning of official institutions responsible for child protection (UNICEF, 2014). Citizens, including parents, neighbors, religious leaders, and local authorities, operate within the child's personal and community environments and are often the first to recognize or suspect domestic abuse (WHO, 2020). Their reactions are shaped by cultural norms, attitudes toward child discipline, and ideas of family privacy, which can either encourage or hinder reporting abuse to social welfare agencies (Mulinge & Lesetedi, 2018).

Social welfare officers operate within broader social, legal, and policy contexts at the institutional level, which affects their ability to respond effectively to reported situations (Matthias et al., 2019). According to Ecological Systems Theory, social welfare officers and residents interact meaningfully at the intersection of institutional

and community systems, where cooperation, communication, and trust are crucial (Bronfenbrenner, 1979). When these mechanisms are well connected, early detection, reporting, and intervention in child domestic violence are more likely to happen (UNICEF, 2021). Conversely, weak connections marked by mistrust, fear, or poor coordination can lead to underreporting and delayed responses, thereby undermining child protection efforts (WHO, 2020). Therefore, the theory provides a valuable perspective for understanding how the relationship between citizens and social welfare workers influences the effectiveness of responses to child domestic abuse.

Citizens' Connection in Child Protection Against Domestic Violence: Empirical Review

Child domestic violence (CDV) includes physical, emotional, and sexual abuse and neglect inflicted on children within family or caregiver settings. Globally, CDV is seen as a serious violation of children's rights and a major public health and social welfare issue. International frameworks like the Convention on the Rights of the Child highlight the duties of states and communities to protect children from all kinds of violence (UNICEF, 2000). In low- and middle-income countries, such as Tanzania and Zanzibar, CDV is often underreported because of sociocultural norms that normalize physical punishment and prioritize family privacy over child well-being. This context requires a child protection approach that goes beyond formal institutions to actively involve individuals, families, and communities.

Citizen participation is widely recognized as a cornerstone of efficient child protection systems. Community members typically serve as the initial point of contact with abused children, playing key roles in identification, reporting, prevention, and informal interventions (O'Connor et al., 2024). Research shows that reporting of child abuse rises and early intervention becomes more possible when individuals are empowered with information and confidence in formal processes (APEVAC, 2021). However, mistrust of social assistance organizations, lack of awareness of reporting procedures, and fear of reprisals sometimes limit public participation (Morrison, 2024). Strong familial ties may prevent citizens from reporting abuse in order to preserve societal harmony or preserve family reputation. These dynamics underline the necessity of trust-based interactions between citizens and social welfare officers.

Social welfare officers, as community members, hold a significant position in child protection systems, functioning as intermediaries among affected children, families, communities, and formal institutions such as the police, health services, and courts (Suleiman O, Prince O, & Omokhabi M, 2024). Their responsibilities often include case evaluation, investigation, counseling, referral, and cooperation with other stakeholders in their vital function. Social welfare officers in Sub-Saharan Africa generally operate under significant constraints, including heavy caseloads, limited training, inadequate resources, and insufficient institutional support (Tumwesigye, 2021). These limitations undermine their capacity to create meaningful relationships with individuals and to respond effectively to reported occurrences of child domestic violence. In Zanzibar, social welfare officers serve under a legal framework formed by national and local child protection laws managed by the Government of Zanzibar. While these frameworks emphasise child protection and community involvement, implementation gaps remain a chronic concern (RGoZ, 2011).

The connection between residents and social welfare officers is increasingly conceptualised as a reciprocal and relational process rather than a unidirectional service delivery paradigm. Social welfare officers rely on citizens for case identification, information exchange, and community credibility, while citizens depend on social welfare officers for protection, legal action, and access to services (Manyama & Mvungi, 2017). Empirical research demonstrates that successful collaboration between citizens and social welfare officials boosts early identification of abuse, improves case outcomes, and strengthens accountability mechanisms. On the other hand, weak relationships that are marked by mistrust, poor communication, and little feedback discourage reporting and perpetuate the silence surrounding child domestic abuse (Tumwesigye, 2021). This interconnectedness is influenced by several factors, including cultural norms, perceived effectiveness of social services, previous experiences with authorities, and the visibility of successful initiatives. Additionally, social welfare officers and people may be discouraged from pursuing cases due to intimidation by offenders and community pressure, especially when the offenders possess economic or social influence. Such power inequalities impair collaborative child protection efforts and prolong cycles of abuse.

The Gap

Although existing literature acknowledges the importance of both citizen participation and social worker capacity in addressing child domestic violence, limited empirical attention has been given to the relational dynamics between these actors, particularly in island and semi-autonomous contexts such as Zanzibar. Most studies regard people and social welfare officers as independent entities rather than as integrated actors within a shared child protection ecosystem. This study addresses this gap by studying how interactions, trust, and collaboration between residents and social welfare officers impact responses to child domestic violence in Zanzibar. By foregrounding interconnection, the study contributes to context-specific knowledge that can guide legislative reforms, community engagement tactics, and social work practical.

Material and Methods

In order to investigate how people and Social Welfare Officers (SWOs) interact in addressing child domestic violence (CDV) in Zanzibar, this study used a qualitative, exploratory methodology. It focused on experiences, meanings, and routine reporting, response, and coordination procedures. In-depth, semi-structured interviews with eighteen purposively selected participants were used to generate data to capture a variety of viewpoints across the child protection interface (e.g., SWOs and community-based citizens such as parents/guardians, local leaders, and other pertinent community actors). Participants were included based on their direct involvement in CDV prevention, reporting, case management, referral, or support. Interviews were conducted in a private and safe setting, guided by an interview protocol covering pathways of case identification and reporting, trust and confidentiality, perceived roles and responsibilities, inter-agency collaboration (e.g., police/health/legal referral), barriers and enablers (norms, fear of retaliation, resources), and suggestions for improving responsiveness; probing questions were used to elicit detailed narratives and

concrete examples. With the participants' permission, interviews were audio recorded, verbatim transcribed, and translated as needed.

The interviews were then subjected to thematic analysis, which produced patterns that explained the citizen-SWO interconnectedness through iterative steps of familiarisation, initial coding, theme development, and refinement. Trustworthiness was strengthened through triangulation of participant categories, reflexive memoing an audit trail of coding decisions, and member-checking of key interpretations, while ethical safeguards included informed consent, confidentiality/anonymisation, trauma-sensitive interviewing, and referral information for support services for any participant distressed by the topic.

FINDINGS

The findings reveals that despite the good faith of the Zanzibar government to decentralise the social welfares' activities, still the intervention of the child domestic cases seems to be challenges. The field data from eighteen participants shows that there is lack of trust between citizens and social welfare officers. Also, there is low institutional coordination and service integration on child domestic addressing process.

Relationship Between Citizens and Social Welfare Officers

The findings show that, there is intermediate relationship between citizens and social welfare officers in Zanzibar. Although social welfare officers got a good cooperation in town areas, but in some areas, especial in rural the citizens took social welfare officers as the enemy of their cultural beliefs and their families. This misconception made some citizens rejected to collaborate with social welfare officers. The interview with one social welfare in North Region stated that;

> *"... Village people seems that social workers or any other government officers as the enemy of their traditional customs and culture They mis-conception their functions and took it as westernisation of their culture and traditions ..." (Social Worker Officer from North Region Unguja 5, 27/12/2025)*

Another welfare officer emphasises;

> *"... Do you to the misconception of the society on the social workers and other governments and human rights activists, the villagers run away or reject to meet with them. They said that these officers came and took their name to the police officers or government authority ..." (Social Worker Officer from North Region Unguja 2, 27/12/2025)*

This negative mindset of the villagers made some families reluctant to cooperate, especially in raising children. The social workers find it difficult and reluctant to deal with the issue as a result of this reluctance. The social workers clarify during the interview, stating,

> *"The people of this village Kidombo are among the difficult people to cooperate with government officers to provide the witness for the case of violence against children." For fear of being shunned, no one in this village will disclose any child abuse cases (Village Leader from North Unguja Region 2, 29/12/2025).*

Another Social welfare witness that;

> *"... Regarding what you asked me, there are two major obstacles here, according to other participants. The first is the loss of evidence, and the second is that the majority of family members arrive and insist that they must handle the issue on their own, refusing to work with us or even their social worker ..." (North Unguja Region 1 Police, December 30, 2025)*

The community's opposition to working with social workers or other government officials stems from the belief that families should handle their own problems. The police officer stated in an interview.

> *"... If the abuser is a family member of the victim, then the family rejects to pursue the case to the police or court instead, they sit down and solve that problem by themselves so when the social worker intervenes you become the enemy of the family ..."* (North Region Unguja Social Worker Officer 1, December 26, 2025)

Other participants added that,

> *"... the citizens are reluctant to report the violence to the child because they seem that no action is taken." They contend that the perpetrators of the assault against the child I discovered on the streets a few days after it was reported to the social workers and local authorities.". (North Unguja Region 2 Village Leader, December 29, 2025)*

The negative relation between welfare officers and citizens not only end with lack of collaboration but expand to threaten them if they engage in child cases of their families. This made the social workers not engaged full to address the problem. The welfare officer in interview responded that;

> *"... among the challenges is abusive words from the family of the wrongdoers. Sometimes, they even threaten to harm or to do bad things to you include witchcraft if you continue dealing with their cases ..." (Social Worker Officer from North Region Unguja 7, 29/12/2025)*

The results of this study are consistent with those of Jyoti's (2023) research, which indicates that, for social workers to carry out their duties effectively, a lack of coordination and Collaboration between managing administrative activities and providing services is an issue that requires innovative thinking and strategic planning. Muhammad et al. (2018) also emphasized this point, noting that a lack of sectoral coordination across child sectors leads to misconceptions and difficulties among responsible groups. Once more, these findings are in line with those of Nur et al. (2018), who discovered that social welfare workers have challenges when dealing with child domestic abuse cases because of parental and family opposition and lack of collaboration. Furthermore, unsupportive parents and families are a concern, especially when the offender is a family member or relative (Sonio & Fabella, 2023). The biggest obstacle to solving Zanzibar's social issues appears to be a lack of coordination and cooperation among stakeholders, especially between citizens and social welfare officers.
The aforementioned findings demonstrated how difficult it is to obtain proof of child

domestic abuse for legal purposes because of the opposition of victims, parents, and family members. This is especially common if the abuser is a close relative or the family's primary provider, as they worry about losing their income in the event that the abuser is convicted. The problem is made worse by mothers who rely on the accused offender for financial support. Mothers and parents refute the idea that their son, spouse, or any other family member is incapable of abusing their kids. Consequently, the family has the information required to prove child abuse.

Trust between Social Welfare Officer and Citizens

For social workers to perform their duties properly, they must obtain in-depth information from citizens. The citizens' trust in the welfare officers not only makes them cooperate but also helps the case to be addressed well. In Zanzibar, some of the citizens did not trust the welfare officers. They assume that welfare officers are police investigators who come to investigate their activities. One of the interviewed citizens noted that;

> *"... I think there is a challenge of mistrust among the stakeholders. In most cases, social workers and police officers struggle to gain the community's trust. Social workers often claim that they fail to obtain information from the community because they are not trusted (Prosecutor from North Unguja Region 1, 30/12/2025)."*

The lack of trust among citizens is not erupting like magma, but it has a background. In most cases, loyalty and trust disappear when citizens do not get what they expect from the officers. The interviewed citizen notes that;

> *"... the citizens lost trust in the welfare officers and became reluctant to report violence against children because they believe no action is taken. They argue that the perpetrators of violence against children are found on the streets a few days after being reported to the village leaders and social workers, and are taken to the police ..." (Village Leader from North Unguja Region 2, 29/12/2025)*

Lack of accountability among the stakeholders made citizens distrust them when they needed to cooperate with the police or prosecutors. This situation made intervention in the child violence problem in Zanzibar difficult.

Institutional Coordination and Service Integration

Structure, policy, rules, and regulations are the mechanisms for solving the societal problem. With strong rules and regulations and a well-formed structure, child domestic violence could be eliminated. In Zanzibar, the policy appears to be well implemented through the Children Act of 2011, which sets out rules and legal procedures for wrongdoers. However, the bureaucracy has made cases take a long time, and sometimes they have disappeared automatically. This bureaucracy stems from the lack of a single chain of legal procedure, as it involves many stakeholders with different ambitions. The social welfare officers in the interview assert;

> *"... in fact, the CDV casing process is not adequate for us as social workers, because there is a system called the Case Management System. With this system, there is a form that the social worker has to fill out with the initial report and*

evaluation on the victim. In that form, the social worker can suggest what action to take. After that, the social worker goes to the police office to fill out the PF3 form and submits it to One Stop Centre at Mnazi Mmoja Hospital for the investigation. In many occasions, the social worker ends their tasks at this stage, but in a few moments, the social worker might be called by the police for clarification ..." (Social Worker Officer from North Region Unguja 4, 28//2025)

Another participant added that

"... It happened many times that you submitted cases of child domestic violence or child abuse, but you didn't receive any response from the social welfare officers or other legal institutions. As a result, the case remained dormant for a long time and eventually disappeared. This made citizens lose trust in the process ..." (Social Worker Officer from North Region Unguja 3, 28/12/2025)

The other Informant also denotes that

"... we are here as social workers in the District Commission Office; we are government officers, but when violence against a child falls under the crime angle, such as sexual abuse or physical torture, social workers don't have the authority to intervene in those cases. Only the police can. In many cases, we don't deal with them ..." (Social Worker Officer from North Region Unguja 5, 27/12/2025)

Cooperation is another major problem that social workers emphasized. As social workers, they need to cooperate with legal officers, village leaders, community members, and victims and their families. The findings of this study show that cooperation among these stakeholders is very difficult. These weaknesses make addressing child domestic violence and other abuses against women very difficult. The interview with one of the social workers in the study area has this to say,

"... there is no cooperation among authorized social workers, police, and citizens regarding these issues. In most cases, we as social workers don't get cooperation when we intervene in these kinds of cases ..." (Social Worker Officer from North Region Unguja 2, 27/12/2025)

Another interviewee denotes

"... Addressing domestic violence is very tough because, in most cases, social workers do not receive cooperation from villagers and police officers. For instance, when you ask for the records of the victim or the person who commits the violence, citizens refuse to provide the data and say it is only family secrecy ..." (Social Worker Officer from North Region Unguja 8, 26/12/2025)

This study's findings align with those of Jyoti (2023). He notes that the lack of coordination and cooperation between administrative task management and service provision is a problem that requires creative thinking and strategic planning to enable social workers to perform their duties effectively. This was also emphasized by Mushtaq, Muhammad, and Alqama (2011), who stated that the lack of sectoral

coordination across child sectors leads to misunderstandings and challenges among accountable organizations. This study is also consistent with Nur et al. (2018), who found that social welfare officers face difficulties in addressing child domestic violence issues due to a lack of cooperation and resistance from parents and relatives. Additionally, Sonio and Fabella (2023) found that unsupportive parents and families pose a problem, particularly when the perpetrator is a family member or relative.

The lack of coordination and cooperation among stakeholders seems to be the most problematic issue in efforts to address social problems in Zanzibar, and this low cooperation is sometimes brought about by selfishness, corruption, and nepotism.

CONCLUSION

This study set out to explore the interconnectedness between citizens and social welfare officers in addressing child domestic violence in Zanzibar. The findings demonstrate that child domestic violence is not merely an individual or family-level problem but a systemic issue shaped by social relationships, institutional capacity, and governance structures. Effective child protection in Zanzibar, therefore, depends on the quality of interaction, trust, and coordination between citizens and social welfare officers rather than on legal frameworks alone.

The study reveals that citizens play a critical frontline role in identifying and reporting child domestic violence due to their proximity to children's everyday lives. However, citizen engagement is significantly constrained by sociocultural norms that normalize violence, fear of stigma and retaliation, and limited trust in formal child protection mechanisms. While the Zanzibar Children's Act assigns responsibility to families and communities to protect children, the findings show a persistent gap between legal expectations and actual reporting practices.

Social welfare officers emerge as pivotal intermediaries within the child protection system, bridging citizens and formal institutions. Despite their statutory mandate under the National Child Protection Guidelines, their effectiveness is undermined by high caseloads, inadequate resources, limited institutional support, and safety concerns. These constraints weaken their ability to build trust with communities, provide timely feedback, and sustain citizen engagement, thereby affecting the overall responsiveness of the child protection system.

The study further highlights that weak institutional coordination among social welfare offices, police, health services, and courts exacerbates delays in case management and accountability. Such systemic inefficiencies erode public confidence and discourage citizens from participating in formal child protection processes. This finding underscores that interconnectedness is not solely a relational issue between citizens and social welfare officers but also a structural issue shaped by institutional performance and governance.

Drawing on ecological systems theory, social capital theory, and participatory governance perspectives, the study concludes that child domestic violence in Zanzibar can only be effectively addressed through a relational and participatory approach. Strong social capital between citizens and social welfare officers, supported by responsive and accountable institutions, enhances reporting, timely intervention, and child safety. Conversely, weak interconnectedness perpetuates silence, delayed responses, and continued vulnerability of children.

In conclusion, strengthening the interconnectedness between citizens and social welfare officers is essential for translating Zanzibar's child protection laws and policies into meaningful protection for children. This requires not only legal enforcement but also sustained investment in social welfare capacity, community awareness, trust-building mechanisms, and institutional coordination under the leadership of the Government of Zanzibar. Addressing these interconnected dimensions will be critical for advancing a child protection system that is responsive, participatory, and capable of effectively addressing child domestic violence in Zanzibar

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ДОСЛІДЖЕННЯ СПІВПРАЦІ МІЖ ГРОМАДЯНАМИ ТА ПРАЦІВНИКАМИ СОЦІАЛЬНИХ СЛУЖБ У ВИРІШЕННІ ПРОБЛЕМИ ДОМАШНЬОГО НАСИЛЬСТВА НАД ДІТЬМИ В ЗАНЗІБАРІ

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Анотація. *Домашнє насильство над дітьми визнано однією з найскладніших соціальних проблем, з якими стикаються працівники соціальних служб у Занзібарі. Це пов'язано з його приватним характером, оскільки воно стосується близьких родичів і відбувається в домашньому середовищі, де ростуть діти. Уряд вживав певних заходів, зокрема ухвалив закон у 2011 році, створив Департамент захисту дітей у профільному міністерстві та направив соціальних працівників на рівень округів для боротьби з насильством над дітьми. Попри ці зусилля, наукові праці та реакція суспільства свідчать про те, що домашнє насильство над дітьми залишається поширеним явищем у Занзібарі. Структурний функціоналізм стверджує, що суспільство складається зі взаємопов'язаних інститутів, які працюють разом, причому кожен виконує певні функції для задоволення суспільних потреб. Тому для досягнення мети створення суспільства, вільного від насильства над дітьми, ключові інститути (працівники соціальних служб і громадяни) мають бути пов'язані та співпрацювати. Використовуючи якісний підхід із проведенням 18 глибинних інтерв'ю та аналізом документації, це дослідження вивчає співпрацю між громадянами та працівниками соціальних служб у вирішенні проблеми домашнього насильства над дітьми в Занзібарі. Результати вказують на те, що попри направлення соціальних працівників на рівень округів із повноваженнями безпосередньо взаємодіяти з громадою, співпраця між громадянами та працівниками соціальних служб є неповною. Більшість громадян досі не усвідомлюють важливості соціальних працівників і здебільшого не співпрацюють із ними у справах, пов'язаних із насильством над дітьми.*

Ключові слова: *дитина, домашнє насильство, працівник соціальної служби (соціальний працівник), громадяни, Занзібар.*

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