

VULNERABLE GROUPS

Vulnerable groups are group that experience a higher risk of poverty and social exclusive than the general population

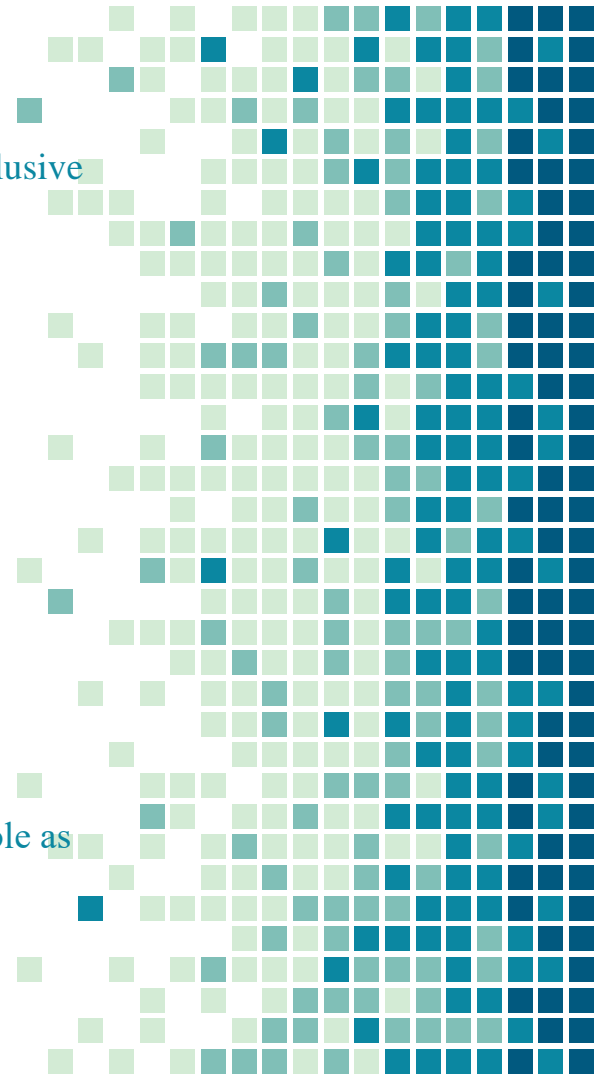
VULNERABLE GROUPS IN TANZANIA

- The homeless
- Disabled peoples
- Unemployment
- Street/vagrant children's
- Isolated elders
- Women(particularly pregnant and lactating women)
- People living with long illness/disease

THE ROLE OF MEDIA IN PROTECTING VULNERABLE GROUP

Media play important roles it's a mirror of the society. Traditionally media play a role as to;

- Inform,
- Educate



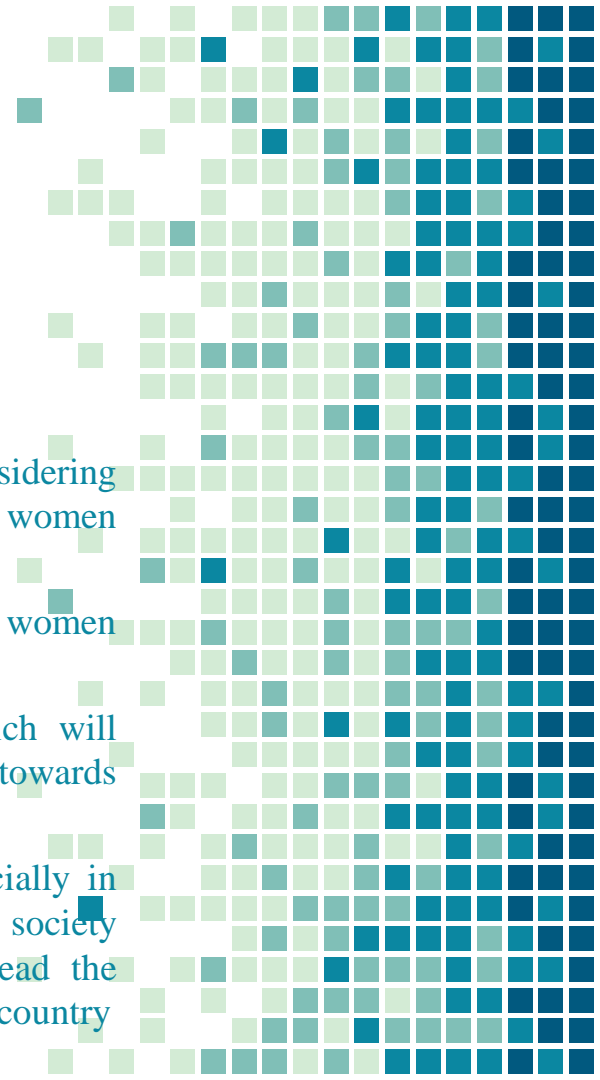
continued.

- Entertain
- Motivate
- Watchdog
- Mobilize and etc.

ROLES OF MEDIA IN PROTECTING VULNERABLE GROUPS

- Media must be gender sensitive. They must balance the stories by considering gender. If it is program for discussion, the presenter must ensure that both women and men are represented.
- Most women are inferior to the altitudes of planted in minds of people that women are weak and they have to be submissive to men.
- It is a duty of journalist to write articles and think of program which will reinvigorate women and change negative altitudes that peoples have towards women

Selection words to use {minimizing Harm} must be done very careful especially in people with disability. Some of the Swahili words commonly used in our society make vulnerable especially with disability to feel inferior example. Read the following headlines reported in one of the daily newspaper published in the country



Continued

Mwanasiasa KIZIWI akikoromea Chama cha Upinzani” Profesa KIPOFU abambwa kwa kubaka” in Swahili structure any noun start with ki...represent a thing not a person e.g kikombe, kijiko. There is challenge for the Swahili Council of Tanzania to look for suitable words to address people with vulnerability.

Accountability. Here the journalist have look more in producing the quality information about Vulnerable than to look on quantity of the stories.

- Also they have to advise the media owners to allocate the resources to these groups like other groups in a society; they have to take the special care in these groups
- To explore their problems and publish it. Journalists are said to be the voice for the voiceless, can speak on behalf of vulnerable therefore and publish them , so as they can be heard by the responsible decision makers. For example media has work together with various organization to cab the problems of albino assassination

Truth. Journalist have to focus on facts which means the logic issues they must write the true stories concern these group they need not fake up the reality or things which faced them.

Objectivity. Journalist must insist in critical thinking and have to let them to speak they issues affected their life rather to speak on behalf.

Biasness. Also the journalist has to be out of bias, emotions, feelings, opinions and judgments during gathering/reporting the stories.

Case Study

Define who is a child? Types of children and Guideline and principles used to protect children.

A **child** is a person under/below the age of eighteen {18}.This is according to the United Republic Of Tanzania, National Constitution {1977},the law of child Act,2009.

A child can be raised up with three people

A **guardian**, a person who in charge or has control over a child or a person appointed by deed, will or order of the court vested with the duty of taking care and managing the property and rights of a child.

A **parent**, a biological father or mother, the adoptive father or mother and any other person under whose care a child has been committed.

Media Practitioners, for the purpose of this guide, it refers to all persons who are involved in traditional print media, electronic media and social media.

TYPES OF CHILDREN

Homeless Children. They lack permanent housing facilities resulting from violence within families natural disasters, unsafe or unstable living environments, wars etc.

Children in Crime. These are children who are in conflict with the laws.

Child Labour. Employing a child voluntarily /forced to work to either sustain their needs or support their family. They engaged in the worst forms of labour, domestic workers, sexually exploited children, street beggars etc.

Children with disabilities/handicapped children. These are children who are mentally or physically disable who need protection to ensure their dignity, promotion to self-self-reliance and active participation in the community.

Neglected children. They could be physically or emotionally neglected as result of failure to provide for child's security, shelter, food, clothes, supervision, attention and even love.

Displaced children. These are children whose families left them behind for various reasons including escaping widespread violence, hunger, natural disasters etc.

Children of immigrants. They are the children who live in camps with immigrant parent not born in the country of settlement.

Children in armed conflicts. refers to a child under the 18 years of age who takes part in a war or joins armed force.

Children living with HIV/AIDS, These are children who are living with HIV or suffering from AIDS.



ETHICAL GUIDELINE AND PRINCIPLES FOR PROTECTING CHILDREN

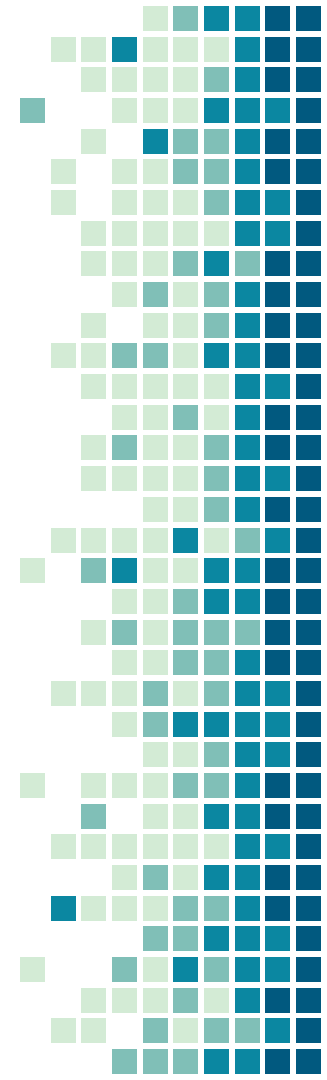
Truth, Focus on facts, distortion of facts in any manner to make the story scandalous and therefore, more saleable is unacceptable. Not staging, do not ask a children to tell you a story or take an action that is not part of their own story.

Accuracy, Ensure independent verification of information provided by children and take special care to ensure that verification takes place without putting a child informants at risks. Report as accurate as possible and honestly collected information.

Fairness, Use fair, open, honest, straight forward and user-friendly methods to obtain news, decent photographs and documents, and obtain them with knowledge and consent of children or of a responsible parent.

Objectivity, facilitate the children to articulate their opinions on issues affected their lives, Ask simple and straightforward questions for the better understanding, also promote morals, values, traditions and good conduct accepted by society.

Privacy and Confidentiality, Obtain permission from the child/parent/caretaker for all interviews, photographs, audios, videotaping and for documents. Use child-friendly language for the better understanding.



Accountability, Establish and uphold transparency and accountability culture particularly in the receipt, Encourage/promote and support the children to write/produce/published their own articles.

Interview, Explain the purpose of an interview and its intended use, assess risks before interview, consider the best interest of the child and pay attention to when and how the child is interviewed and also discuss and assure the child/parents/guardians about his/her security before the interview.

Discrimination, Do not discriminate children against their age, gender, religious, educational, economic status, physical abilities, social, cultural and avoid discriminating the children who are mentally or physically abilities.

Stereotyping, avoid labeling or the use of stereotyping and sensational presentation to promote journalistic material involving children from different background.

Stigma/trauma, consider the consequences of publication any material concerning children and avoid stigmatizations.

Mitigate Harm, If the child has a sad story to tell, do not vividly show sympathy while she/he narrates her/his story as it may revive her/his bitter feeling of the past.

