

Women in Law and Development in Africa (WiLDAF) Tanzania

ANNUAL REPORT



Implementing WiLDAF Strategic Plan, 2011-2015

Annual Report

January – December, 2015

Submitted by: Women in Law and Development in Africa (WiLDAF Tanzania)

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List of Acronyms

AIDS:	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
CEDAW:	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
CHMT:	Council's Health Management Team.
CWCA:	Centre for Widows and Children Assistance
EATV:	East Africa Television
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation
GBV:	Gender Based Violence
GD:	Gender Desk
HIV:	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IEC:	Information, Education and Communication Materials
KIKUHAMI:	Kikosi cha Kutetea Hakiza Mirathi
LHRC:	Legal and Human Rights Centre
MCA:	Millennium Challenge Account
MCDGC:	Ministry of Community Development, Gender and Children
M&E:	Monitoring and Evaluation
MoHA:	Ministry of Home Affairs
MoHSW:	Ministry of Health and Social Welfare
NHP:	National Health Policy
NGO:	Non Governmental Organization
OCA :	Organization Capacity Assessment
OWE:	Organization for Women Empowerment
PCCB:	Preventing and Combating of Corruption Bureau
PEPFAR:	Presidential Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief
PIR:	Project Intermediate Result
RMNCAH:	Reproductive, Maternal, New Born Child and Adolescent Health
RUWOCE:	Rungwe Women and Orphans Centre
SASA:	Start Awareness Support Action
TAHEA:	Tanzania Home Economic Association
TAMWA:	Tanzania Media Women Association
TANLAP:	Tanzania Network for Legal Aid Providers
TAWLA:	Tanzania Women Lawyers Association
TLS:	Tanganyika Law Society
TPF:	Tanzania Police Force
TWCWC:	Tanzania Women and Children Welfare Centre
UDHR:	Universal Declaration of Human Rights
USAID:	United States Agency for International Development
USA:	United States of America
USG:	United States Government

VAC: Violence Against Children
VAW: Violence Against Women
WAT: Women Advancement Trust
WEO: Ward Executive Officer
WiLDAF: Women in Law and Development in Africa
WIMA: Women in Mining Association
WLAC: Women Legal Aid Centre

Executive Summary

This report covers the results of activities implemented by Women in Law and Development in Africa (WiLDAF) from January– December 2015. *The key activities were;*

1. Public dialogues on women’s human rights issues.
2. Quarterly meetings on the review of the discriminatory laws of inheritance in collaboration with “Kikosi cha Kutetea Haki za Mirathi” (KIKUHAMI) Task force members (each meeting will involved 20 participants).
3. Round table discussion with policy makers for the creation of an enabling environment that reduces policy barriers within the medical, psycho-social, legal and police systems with Council’s Health Management Team (CHMT) and Police;
4. Round table meetings with partners such as the Ministry of Community Development Gender and Children (MCDGC), Ministry of Health and Social Welfare (MoHSW), Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA) to strengthen national capacity for Gender Based Violence (GBV) response on policies and laws that are discriminatory;
5. Strengthening five model legal aid clinics and the legal aid secretariat.
6. Establishment of paralegal units.
7. Strengthening of referral system for GBV survivors.
8. Strengthening of emergency response system; and
9. Monitoring and Evaluation.

The key outputs attributed when implementing these activities were as follows:

1. A total of 1383 community members were reached and 13,830 were reached indirectly during community mobilization activities;
2. The development of action plan by the community leaders to engage communities during village meetings and sensitize them about women’s human rights;
3. The commitment from police force to follow up and take action to ensure that the circular for the Police form number three (PF3) is prepared and circulated to the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare (MOHSW);
4. Agreement to review the National Health policies (NHP) and identify all gaps and presented for further advocacy; and
5. Formation of the Gender Based Violence and Violence Against Child referral network.

WiLDAF outcomes for the interventions undertaken include:

1. Community members’ awareness about women’s human rights in the targeted areas increased
2. Gender sensitive Policies and Laws revised/ developed.

3. Availability of Legal aid services including GBV services to marginalized communities increased
4. Informed Communities on matters related to women's human rights at the national, regional, district and community level.

As one of the leading women's rights organisations with a wide membership, WiLDAF has worked towards achieving the outcomes of her strategy through implementing the planned activities and networking with other organisations. The recommendations are mainly based on feedback noted during the implementation of WiLDAF activities.

Recommendations and Way forward

WiLDAF

- WiLDAF needs to develop specific interventions for children and youth to empower them with legal knowledge, understanding of women's rights and human rights in general so as to bring change and make them change agents.
- Develop and distribute communication materials such as posters, leaflets and booklets with practical knowledge on GBV, marriage, inheritance. The material should focus mostly on the areas of economical and physical violence. Awareness raising will continue to be provided in other areas so as to influence change. WiLDAF will also make a follow up on small groups created in order to monitor their progress in increasing awareness on GBV.
- Conduct GBV trainings, dialogues and festivals for a larger communities awareness and create a film on GBV which reflects the life of people in rural areas such as villages of the Sukuma. The movies and instrument used in training so as to influence participation and output may also need to be changed.
- Monitoring and evaluation: WiLDAF will follow up of issues raised and legal aid cases handed under Agape Aids Control Program.
- WiLDAF should conduct GBV trainings to primary court assessors, since they provide opinions to the courts by observing customs and traditional practices around the community, which in most cases are against the women's human rights.

Women

- Women should be encouraged to report GBV incidences to the police genders desks. WiLDAF and her members will continue raising awareness about women's human rights and encouraging communities to report cases of women human rights violation. With regards to reporting GBV incidences to the police gender desks, we will continue holding meetings with stakeholders including the police, judiciary and local government leaders to inform them about the need to publicize gender desks and encourage community members to approach the desks.

Government

The government should consider employing lawyers at the ward level to increase access to justice at the district level.

There is a need to develop the GBV by-laws and ensure enforced they are the villages. WiLDAF has encouraged the community leaders, to initiate the process of developing the GBV by-laws since it is in their mandate.

On the African Women's day, the stakeholders recommended that: 1)there is a need to form a task force in order to form a group of individuals and CSOs for election monitoring, 2)CSOs to undertake civic and voters education on timely manner. For the instance preparation for 2020 elections should start as early as possible, by early 2016, 3)Women to be encouraged to join political parties and contest for elections, 4)There should be an annual documentation of women's rights, including recording the history of other women who were active in politics, 5)WiLDAF to prepare a booklet on women who participated in different struggle towards women's deliberations and 6)WiLDAF to work/involve women from the corporate world and private sectors.

Development partners

WiLDAF and her members need technical support of development partners and timely disbursement of funds.

Legal Aid Providers

- Legal aid should be conducted throughout the campaign, as it reaches a larger number of the community.
- Legal aid services need to extend to other districts so that legal rights issues are well known in the region.
- Paralegals need refresher courses so as to inform the society about human rights. WiLDAF should conduct monitoring and evaluation to measure the results of the training.
- WiLDAF in collaboration with the social welfare officers based in Rungwe should advocate for the government to build more prisons for children. In addition, that the government and NGOs should facilitate the establishments of the drop in centers/ safe houses for GBV survivors.
- It was recommended that WiLDAF facilitates the GBV/VAC training to teachers. The participants who attended the meeting also promised to share with fellow staff members the knowledge acquired during the training.

Budget

Our budget for the strategic plan for the year 2015 was Tshs1,835,599,325. We were able to secure funds from the USAID, Irish Aid and PEPFAR amounting to Tshs. 1,777,058,751/- for implementing our activities. We have spent a total amount of Tshs1,646,100,593. This is equivalent to 93% of the allocated budget.

PART ONE:INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background

Since 2011, WiLDAF Tanzania has been implementing its strategic plan 2011-2015 with the support from Irish Aid and USAID. The goal of its strategic plan was to increase access to justice to the poor marginalized communities, especially women in Tanzania. Irish Aid supported the entire strategic program with emphasis on Gender Based Violence while the USAID supported the program on the Rule of Law and Access to Justice. Additional funding through Presidential Emergency Plan for AIDs Relief (PEPFAR) was given to WiLDAF since mid 2011. WiLDAF's main objective under PEPFAR is to improve the enabling policy environment for GBV response to support the wider national response to GBV in Tanzania.

1.2.WiLDAF Programs

All three programs were being implemented in collaboration with sub-grantees that are also WiLDAF partners in the districts of Iflala, Kinondoni and Temeke (Dar es Salaam), Rungwe (Mbeya), Mara urban (Mara), Lindi urban(Lindi) and Kishapu (Shinyanga).

The rationale for WiLDAF programs is based on the fact that, there is still a need to support and empower women to become aware of their legal rights, address the increasing cases of gender based violence and facilitate the availability of legal aid services to marginalized groups. Women's rights are affected by some customs and traditions, which discriminate against them in matters of inheritance, property ownership as well as GBV. WiLDAF programs focus on increasing citizens' awareness of the legal and human rights, increasing the coverage for legal aid services, improving coordination and referral systems, and strengthening policy dialogue and advocacy for policies and laws that are discriminatory especially to women.

In order to achieve this, all programs have a number of activities. **Under the *Rule of Law: Access to Justice Programme* (USAID support), the main activities included:**

1. Strengthening of five model legal aid clinics based in Mbeya, Mara, Dar es Salaam and Lindi.
2. Supporting the Tanzania Network For Legal Aid Providers (TANLAP).
3. Conducting media coverage to sensitize the public about the availability of legal aid services.
4. Publication of Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials.
5. Conducting training to legal aid providers to establish paralegal units in Mbeya –Rungwe district.
6. Conducting policy dialogues to advocate for non-discriminatory laws.
7. Conduct the 16 Days of Activism Campaign.

Under the Combating Gender Based Violence program (Irish Aid support), the planned activities included:

- 1) Conduct public dialogues on women's rights issues
- 2) Conduct forums on women's Human rights
- 3) Conduct the 16 Days of Activism Against Gender Violence Campaign 2015
- 4) Strengthening of Agape model legal aid clinics
- 5) Capacity buildings to health workers
- 6) Conduct start up supervision in Kishapu
- 7) Conduct Orientation training for recording and reporting system in health sector
- 8) Publication of women human rights report.
- 9) Dissemination on the research finding on gender based violence for adolescent

Under *Improving Policy Environment for Gender Based Violence program (PEPFAR auspices)*, the main activities were as follows:

1. Conducting stakeholders meeting with community leaders and local government leaders to strengthen referral systems for GBV survivors in the districts of Rungwe, Mtwara urban, Njombe urban, and Songea urban.
2. Conducting community engagement public dialogues to promote women and youth rights awareness on GBV.
3. Conducting round table meetings with partners such as the Ministry of Community Development, Gender and Children (MCDGC), Ministry of Health and Social Welfare, (MoHSW), Ministry of Home Affairs (MOHA), police and clinical partners to strengthen national capacity for GBV response.
4. Conducting advocacy work for creation of enabling environment that reduces policy barriers within the medical, psychosocial, legal and police systems.
5. Adopting, printing and disseminating Start Awareness Support Action (SASA!) communication materials for use in the community activities with partners in the targeted districts.
6. Conducting media sensitization workshop for media industry on GBV and referrals for GBV survivors in the districts of Ilala, Temeke, Kinondoni and Rungwe.

1.3. WiLDAF objectives

For the year 2015, WiLDAF's main objective is to increase access to justice to poor, marginalized groups. This main objective contributed to the goal of WiLDAF which is the reduction of GBV. The goal also contributed to the USAID Development objective one "Tanzania Youth and Women Empowered" and; Development objective three "Effective Democratic Governance Improved". This is also linked to the Irish Aid goal which is to reduce

poverty and vulnerability and to support inclusive growth in Tanzania. Likewise, WiLDAF will contribute in reducing poverty and hence attaining gender equality in Tanzania.

To achieve the main goal, five specific objectives developed are as follows:

- 1) Increase Mass Awareness on Women's Human Rights
- 2) Increase Access to Justice by Women and Other Citizens
- 3) Improved Capacity of GBV Service providers in preventing and responding to GBV.
- 4) Fostered Emergency Response System and
- 5) Generated Data Based Evidence for GBV advocacy work.

The outcomes for these objectives include:

- 1) Community members' awareness about women's human rights in the targeted areas increased
- 2) Gender sensitive Policies and Laws revised/ developed.
- 3) Availability of Legal aid services including GBV services to marginalized communities increased
- 4) Informed Communities on matters related to women's human rights at the national, regional, district and community level.

Each outcome has specific activities outlined in the Annual Work Plan 2015. These activities include;

Outcome One: Community members' awareness about women's human rights in the targeted areas increased. The implemented planned activities were as follows:

1. Conduct public dialogues on women's rights issues
2. Conduct Mass Media Campaign on women's human rights and GBV prevention
3. Production of IEC on GBV, Human Trafficking Act, Labour Law and SASA Tool
4. Conduct forums on women's Human rights
5. Launching the 16 Days of Activism Against Gender Violence Campaign 2015

Outcome Two: Gender sensitive Policies and Laws revised/ developed. The implemented planned activities were as follows:

1. Conducting quarterly meetings on the review of discriminatory laws of inheritance with KIKUHAMI members (each meeting will involve 20 participants).
2. Conducting round table discussion with policy makers for the creation of enabling environment that reduce policy barriers within the medical, psycho social, legal and police system with councils CHMT and Police.
3. Conducting round table meetings with partners such as MCDGC, MoHSW, MoHA to strengthening national capacity for GBV response on policies and laws that are discriminatory.

Outcome Three: Availability of Legal aid services including GBV services to marginalized communities increased. The activities planned and implemented were;

1. Strengthening of Agape model legal aid clinics
2. Strengthening of emergency response system
3. Strengthening of legal aid secretariat
4. Establishment of paralegal units
5. Strengthening referral system for GBV survivors
6. Capacity buildings to health workers
7. Conduct start up supervision in Kishapu
8. Conduct Orientation training for recording and reporting system in health sector

Outcome Four: Informed Communities on matters related to women's human rights at the national, regional, district and community level. The activities planned and implemented were as follows:

1. Publication of women human rights report.
2. Dissemination on the research finding on gender based violence for adolescent

1.4. Outline of report

This report is divided into four parts. Part one provides for the overview of WiLDAF program. Part one further highlights the background of the Rule of Law: Access to Justice Program, the modification made in the integration of Gender Based Violence into Rule of law: and Access to Justice Program and Combating Gender Based Violence Program.

The second part of this report covers the activities implemented based on five specific objectives and target outcomes for the year 2015. It also highlights the intermediate results derived from implementing the activities planned. This part further elaborates on the activities implemented in accordance with the 2015 Annual work plan.

Part three of the report portrays the lessons noted in the course of implementing the programme. The fourth part focuses on the conclusion and recommendations.

PART TWO: TECHNICAL ACTIVITIES, KEY ACHIEVEMENTS AND RESULTS

2.1. OVERVIEW OF PART TWO.

Part two covers the outputs of activities as per the 2015 Annual Work Plan and according to the specific outcomes. These outcomes include: 1) Community members' awareness about women's human rights in the targeted areas increased, 2) Gender sensitive policies and laws revised/developed, 3) Availability of legal aid services including GBV services to marginalized communities increased and 4) Informed Communities on matters related to women's human rights at the national, regional, district and community level.

2.2. ACTIVITIES AND OUTCOMES.

2.2.1. OUTCOME 1: COMMUNITY MEMBERS' AWARENESS ABOUT WOMEN'S HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE TARGETED AREAS INCREASED

The activities under outcome one focus on sensitizing communities about women's human rights and how to respond and prevent GBV. The aim is to inform communities with the knowledge on matters related to women's human rights so as to stimulate the change of behaviour in order to promote gender equality and sustainable development.

In 2015 four main activities were implemented to achieve this outcome: 1) public dialogues on women's human rights issues, 2) mass media campaign on women's human rights issues, 3) Publication of IEC on GBV, Human Trafficking Act, Labour Laws and SASA Tool and 4) Forums on women human rights.

2.2.2.a. Public dialogues on women's human rights issues

Under this activity, WiLDAF conducted community mobilization activities to women, men, youth and children in the districts of Rungwe, Mtwara urban and Kishapu to raise awareness about women's human rights in these targeted areas. The community sensitisation program was conducted through video show adopted from Raising Voices Film "SASA" which means "NOW" it is time to take action to prevent violence against women and HIV/AIDS. The SASA film shows women of Mwanza Tanzania and Kampala Uganda who had experienced violence in the marriage and later on through the awareness raising on gender violence by partners including Kivulini Women's Rights of Mwanza and Raising Voices of Uganda; they were mobilized to join community groups that prevent violence.

Mass media campaign

WiLDAF has continued to use media especially television to reach a wide segment of communities to increase knowledge about women's rights and shift social norms and change behaviour towards acceptance of gender based violence incidences.

Steps towards fulfilling outcome one through the Public dialogue and mass media campaigns

- 1) Ambassadors trained other community members on GBV issues through their SACCOS groups
- 2) Knowledge from the training transformed their level of understanding on GBV from theory to practice
- 3) In Nyenze village the head master said that he would use the knowledge received in the classes session so that students could be well equipped with GBV knowledge
- 4) Communities with legal problems were linked to AGAPE (An Organization providing legal aid in Shinyanga)
- 5) Through the session, community members were able to get the knowledge and skills relating to their behaviours and practices and initiate a changing process

Achievements and Steps towards fulfilling outcome one

Reached the communities which had not been reached before. The high demand for further video sessions on GBV during the community sensitization gave the real picture to the organizers that the message on the video show and the discussion conducted would make changes to community, and clear the available misconception about Gender Based Violence acts.

The dialogues were successfully conducted in all the villages as planned. In some villages we had very interactive and participatory sessions which demonstrated that the lessons taught were understood and will do a lot of changes in the community.

In Sukuma community the men in some villages appeared to be more concerned in discussing GBV issues and they were ready to change so they would have peaceful families.

A total of 1,100 copies of Posters on Gender Based Violence were distributed in Kishapu District. 450 copies to the villages, 70 to the dispensaries, 180 to the centers. In some villages people were excited over the messages on the posters. Similarly local government officers and health workers applauded WiLDAF for their work on GBV, commenting that people are now changing their attitudes towards GBV.

400 community members were reached directly and 4000 were reached indirectly during community mobilization activities. WiLDAF distributed the brochures with information about GBV during during community mobilization as a way of counting number of people reached. Out of 400 people, the number of women reached was 187, youth and children were 119 and 94 men.

WiLDAF noted the great participation of children from five years old and youths during the community mobilization in Mtwara compared to other regions. The children and youths participated very actively during the discussion and they were eager to follow the discussion about women's human rights and GBV.

Steps linked to fulfilling outcome one through the community mobilization activities include the following:

The community members gained knowledge about women's human rights. This is evidenced through discussion during community mobilization activities. The communities urged WiLDAF to provide more education about women's human rights, to help them establish groups that promote women's human rights in their localities.

The messages also encouraged communities to break silence and take action against incidences of GBV. The drama performances stimulate discussions around traditions and beliefs that perpetuate GBV. The methodologies used during community mobilization activities include art performance through cultural (ngoma), dancing and acrobat. The songs from Nimujo provided the messages that encourage communities to respect women's human rights and prevent GBV.

At the end, the participants developed plans of action to actively address and respond to women's rights violations. The plans were formed in regard to their surrounding environment. WiLDAF's commitments toward the implementation of these action plans include the provision of IEC Materials related to women's human rights and GBV. We will also monitor and conduct supportive supervision to learn on the success and challenges emerged after their interventions.

The immediate results out of community dialogue activities were the knowledge gained about women's human rights among the community leaders. They also shared the skills on how to respond to cases of gender based violence. One example of the sharing skills was how to use police gender desks in reporting cases of violence which include rape, intimate partner violence. Participants discussed the importance of reporting cases of rape within 72 hours after the incidences. This may help the victims to access services in particular those related to HIV/AIDS prevention. Participants also shared the importance of follow up, issues of ethics as well as confidentiality aspects. Also, they discussed about challenges faced when dealing with cases of GBV which include among others low level of awareness among community members about women's rights, little cooperation from the family of victims when following cases, corruption in

authorities , poor referral coordination among the police, health sectors, schools and the judiciary. Participants agreed to develop an action plan which may help them improve some of the challenges that are within their power.

Another output was the development of action plan to respond to violation of women's rights. The plan focused on engaging communities during village meetings and sensitize communities about women's rights. This task was entrusted to local government leaders who have the duty to mobilize communities and engage them in various pertinent issues. On the part of Police and Social Welfare, it was agreed to continue discussing about gender based violence in the routine meetings and share ways of addressing cases of gender based violence.

2.2.2.b Publication of IEC on GBV, Human Trafficking Act, Labor Laws and SASA Tool

Three booklets were published and these include Human Trafficking, Women's Economic Empowerment and Simplified Labour Laws. The IEC materials are used as a tool to develop activities to curb human trafficking within the framework of existing programs in WiLDAF, advocate for women's economic empowerment, awareness and enforcement of labour laws.

2.2.3. Forums On Women's rights

Four key forums on women's rights were commemorated and these include; The International Women's Day, The African Women's Day, The International Day of a Girl Child and The 16 Days of Activism Campaign 2015

International Women's Day

The 2015 International Women's Day (20 years after Beijing) was hosted by government under the supervision of the Ministry of Community Development Gender and Children. The main objective of the campaign was to highlight the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, a historic roadmap signed by various countries Tanzania inclusive 20 years ago, which set an agenda for realizing women's rights. This was the time to uphold women's achievement and challenges and to focus on greater attention on women's rights and gender equality and to mobilize all people to play their part. The 2015 global theme was "*MAKE IT HAPPEN*" and the national theme was "*WEZESHAJI WANAWAKE, TEKELEZA, WAKATI NI SASA*"

Marking the African Women's Day

The commemoration of the African Women's Day was organized by WiLDAF and held on the 31st July 2015 at the Hyatt Regency Hotel. The commemoration was attended by different participants from women organizations that have offices in Dar es Salaam, higher learning institutions to include UDSM, Muhimbili, University of Bagamoyo; Government departments, representative from political parties, telecommunication companies, researchers, journalists and individual human rights activists. The guest of honour for this event was Honourable Anna Makinda (MP) and the Speaker of the Parliament of Tanzania. WiLDAF 2015 slogan for this

African women's Day, was ***“UCHAGUZI 2015 ZINGATIA USAWA WA KIJINSIA KULETA MABADILIKO CHANYA”***. (2015 Elections, Consider Gender Equality to bring about change)



Steps linked to fulfilling outcome one through the forums on women rights include the following:

Launching and dissemination of WiLDAF advocacy publication, ‘Report on the Status Of Women Rights In Tanzania Mainland.’ This report assessed the status of women’s rights in Tanzania mainland for year 2014.

On African women’s day, the stakeholders agreed that: 1)there is a need to form a task force in order to form a group of individuals and CSOs for election monitoring, 2)CSOs to undertake civic and voters education on timely manner. For instance preparation for 2020 elections should start as early as possible, by early 2016, 3) Women to be encouraged to join political parties and contest for elections, 4)There should be annual documentation of women rights, including recording the history of other women who were active in politics, 5)WiLDAF to prepare a booklet on women who participated in different struggle towards women’s deliberations and 6) WiLDAF to work/involve women from the corporate world.

Marking the International Girl Child’s Day.

WiLDAF organized a working session with the key stakeholders involved in protection of children rights in Tanzania (child protection teams in all Dar es Salaam districts, government

ministries / institutions and CSOs) to commemorate the International Day of a Girl Child 2015. The working session aimed at familiarization of the Tanzania Education Policy 2014 also to identify some key issues raised in the policy for the welfare of the girl child in Tanzania, and to hear the challenges faced by the adolescents' girls during attaining education.

On international girl child's day stakeholders **recommended the following;**1)There is a need to strengthen the child protection teams so as to be active to visit and support the clubs in schools, 2)WiLDAF to facilitate educative/information sharing to students and parents frequently, 3)WiLDAF in collaboration with the MoEVT to prepare a simple booklet on the Education policy and disseminate them to all the schools in Tanzania, 4)To continue advocating for the abandonment of the corporal punishments in schools and encourage the use of alternative / positive punishments, 5)Teachers to be oriented about the education policy and 6)The government to design interactive programs in the community about the policy

The 2015 Sixteen Days Of Activism Campaign.

The 16 Days Campaign in the year 2015 with the theme “Open Up! Take Action, Protect the Child to Access Education” was coordinated in 6 zones namely the Eastern zone (Dar es salaam) Coordinated by WiLDAF and the Lake zone coordinated by Kivulini Women Organisation, the Central zone by AFNET and Morogoro Paralegal, the Southern Highland zone by Rungwe Women and Orphans Centre (RUWOCE), the Southern corridor by Mtwara Paralegal Centre, the Northern zone coordinated by NAFGEM, and the Coastal zone coordinated by the Tanzania Welfare Centre for Women and Children. The overall coordination of the event was under WiLDAF Tanzania. The objectives of the 16 Days campaign included to raise voices and take action against issues of GBV. Also to sensitize the public on the effects of GBV and mobilize the public to take action against GBV.



Activities held

The activities held during the launch in different zones included rally (march), testimonies, drama, films, paper presentations, counseling, legal aid as well as ngoma or traditional dances, public debate, legal aid services, press conferences and releases, spots and radio adverts among others.

Steps linked to fulfilling outcome one through the forums on women rights includes the following:

Legal aid was provided to 115 clients, 46 female and 69 male or different thematic areas such as matrimonial problems, land dispute, inheritance, child maintenance, GBV issues and child marriages. Through legal aid services, the clients were able to know their rights.

Students are became aware of their rights and women rights through the debate which was attended by 223 students (108 girls and 115 boys).The students shared their experience on GBV, the importance of gender equality and means of GBV prevention.

Sensitization through Mass media

The 16 Days Campaign was marked by providing education on the campaign through the media TV channels like TBC1, TBC Taifa and Star TV, Tumaini TV and Clouds FM were used also Sibuka Radio and Sibuka TV, Upendo Radio.

Education awareness materials on the effects of gender based violence was also distributed toBodaboda drives and local leaders in Kitunda ward.

The number of people reached through social media is estimated at **801,619**. The number of people reached directly during the 16 days campaign is estimated at 10,000.

Expansion of networks and strengthening coalitions and working together with a larger number of stakeholders including the government.

Community members managed to receive a good number of publications on issues touching women's rights, more than 3320 publications were distributed.

A wide publicity and organisation of the 16 days campaign enabled 604 community members to receive legal aid services.

In some areas for instance in Orkolili (Northern zone) girls reported the threat from parents of planning to engage them into FGM practices and were consequently sheltered by NAFGEM.

Some institutions including Moshi Police College were motivated with the 16 Days Campaign to the extent of promising to include GBV sessions in their training curriculum.

2.2.3. OUTCOME TWO:GENDER SENSITIVE POLICIES AND LAWS REVISED/DEVELOPED

In order to achieve this outcome, WiLDAF implemented the following activities;1) three quarterly meetings on the review of discriminatory laws of inheritance,2) round table discussion

with policy makers with Council's Health Management Team (CHMT) and Police, and 3) round table meetings with partners such as MCDGC, MoHSW, MoHA.

2.2.3.a. Quarterly meetings on the review of discriminatory laws of inheritance with KIKUHAMI members

WiLDAF coordinated three quarterly meetings with KIKUHAMI members. The members of KIKUHAMI include among others; WLAC, LHRC, TAMWA, WAT, TAHEA, GEMSAT, TWCWC, WiLDAF and CWCA. The aim was to advocate for the government to enact a new law on inheritance with gender perspective.

The **first meeting** was a follow up on the promise made by the Minister for Constitutional and Legal Affairs that the new Constitution would provide a framework for the enactment of the new gender sensitive inheritance law. WiLDAF felt this meeting was necessary for KIKUHAMI members to discuss the status of the New Proposed Constitution and how well does it incorporate gender issues. Two influential members from the special constitutional assembly and the Constitution Review Commission were invited in this meeting.

The meeting discussed as to whether the twelve issues regarding gender equality has been well incorporated in the constitutions. These twelve issues proposed by women's rights organizations were as follows:

1. Women's rights to be articulated in the new constitution
2. Discriminatory laws to be declared unconstitutional
3. Women dignity to be protected by the new constitution
4. Applicability of the international conventions on regards of women rights
5. Equal rights on leadership posts
6. Rights to access, get, benefit and own property
7. Right to safe mother hood
8. Rights to access and benefit of all basic needs
9. Rights to women with disabilities
10. Rights to the girl child
11. Establishment of the commission for women
12. Establishment of family court

The **second meeting** was held on 23rd July 2015 at WiLDAF offices. The main agenda discussed during the meeting was about CEDAW shadow report which is about to be submitted to UN in Geneva in February 2016. WLAC reported about the submission of a complaint to CEDAW committee about the High court judgment on the strategic case with regard to challenge facing the Customary Law of Inheritance as an unconstitutional. The CEDAW committee had received

the complaint and wrote an official letter to the government to state why the discriminatory law is still a challenge in Tanzania.

The **third meeting** was held on 23rd October 2015 at WiLDAF offices. The meeting was attended by 13 participants. The members include among others; WLAC, LHRC, TAMWA, WAT, TAHEA, GEMSAT, TWCWC, WILDAF and CWCA. The main agenda discussed during the meeting was about the reviewing / inputting on the written documentary developed by the secretariat showing the efforts that KIKUHAMI has undertaken since 2000 towards lobbying the government to enact/ review the discriminatory laws of inheritance.

Steps linked to fulfilling outcome two through the advocacy meeting include the following:

It was observed that out of the 12 issues raised, the proposed constitution has incorporated eleven (11) issues. Some of the agenda were merged. These are as follows:

Article 6(2g) is about the equality in the good governance.

Article 8(2a) is about the recognition of international conventions and customs and traditional that Tanzania has ratified.

Article 9 (4) is about customs and tradition, any decision made by government that contradicts the constitution to be void.

Article 11(1) is about equality as among the main objectives of the constitution.

Article 12(2a) is about gender to be one of the political agenda.

Article 23(d) is the rights of women to access, own and enjoy land, natural resources and environment like men.

Article 32 is about basic human rights in general.

Article 238(b) is about duties and responsibilities of the Commission for Human Rights and Good Governance as among other to facilitate, protect and make follow up on the implementation of gender equality.

Comparing the existing Constitution and the New Proposed Constitution, it was noted that Articles 47(1a-g), 47(2) of the First Draft Constitution addresses women's rights including the protection of women's against exploitation. This includes the institutions that have the mandate to enforce and safeguard the said protection. This is not the case in the New Proposed Constitution. Article 57(a-g) of the New Constitution provides for women's rights. However, the institution to safeguard these rights has been removed.

The proposed constitution has also deleted article 47(1b) and 47(2) on the first Constitutional Draft. Article 47(2) of the Draft Constitution referred as enabling article was deleted because the constitutional special assembly argued that women's issue is not a union matter.

Article 54 of the Draft Constitution addresses the supervision of human rights, under the proposed Constitution, it has appeared on Article 65 where by the specific article addressing equality, dignity, and freedom has been deleted.

Article 113 (1-4) of the Proposed Constitution provides for the foundation of 50/50 in the election and the modality of gaining the 50/50 between women and men, while compared to the Proposed Constitution on article 129(4) which provides for the formation of the Parliament without tracing the modalities of attaining 50/50 between men and women.

Article 193 (1-8) of the proposed constitution, provides for the responsibility of the Free and Independent Electoral Commission. While in the Proposed Constitution, Article 220(3) did not address the independency of the institution and some of the important articles had been deleted to protect the government during election.

Based on the discussion, KIKUHAMI members came up with some recommendations that formed the outputs of this meeting that; 1)WiLDAF should organize two days' workshop to discuss in detail about women's issues, which have been incorporated in the Proposed Constitution, 2)Members were given a task to identify groups of women especially widows or organizations that addresses widows issues so as to invite them in the meeting and come up with a common voice to lobby the government to change the inheritance laws and 3)Members to educate their target communities about the constitutional process.

The output of the second quarterly meeting was that members made a resolution that the secretariat should make a written documentary on the efforts made by KIKUHAMI task force in advocacy for the enactment of inheritance laws to repeal the discriminatory laws of inheritance.

The output of the third quarterly meeting was that KIKUHAMI members made a resolution that the secretariat should submit the documents with the covering letter to the policy makers such as the Ministry of Constitutional and Legal Affairs (MoCLA), Ministry of Community Development Gender and Children (MCDGC) and Law Reform Commission (LRC).

2.2.3.b. Conduct round table discussion with policy makers with councils CHMT and Police

Four round table meetings with partners as well as participating in partners meetings were organized by MoHSW, MoHA and MCDGC in order to improve policies that impede access to medical, legal and psycho-social services to women and GBV survivors. Between January to December 2015, WiLDAF utilized the GBV partner's technical working group meeting

organized by MoHSW to inform members about WiLDAFr advocacy issues and requested them to take on board for the financial year 2015.

This activity involved engaging policy makers and duty bearers to improve policies and laws that are discriminatory to women. It also aimed at strengthening national capacity for GBV response on policies and laws that are discriminatory. The main focus was on the review of the Customary Law of Inheritance, the review of the Law of Marriage of 1971 and; the enactment of Domestic Violence Act.

WiLDAF further disseminated the Call to Action Calendars developed by the GBV Prevention Network. These calendars call upon key decision makers in the relevant countries to take action to address violence against women. A total number of 50 calendars were disseminated during the meeting. The partners were inspired by the messages from the calendar and promised to take action to improve status of women. WiLDAF used the opportunity of disseminating these calendars as a way to persuade the government to use their powers to change discriminatory laws of inheritance and enactment of Domestic Violence.

WiLDAF participated in the meeting organized by the Judiciary and the World Bank. The consultative round table meeting aimed at strategizing on the reforms of the Tanzania Judiciary Systems. The meeting discussed about the reforms of judiciary systems especially; 1) hearing of probate and administration of estate cases by establishing one stop center for probate cases, 2) establishment of gender desks at all levels of the courts, and 3) establishment of the family court. WiLDAF will continue to make the follow up and participate in such meetings as one of the ways of advocating for the review of the discriminatory laws of inheritance and the enactment of Domestic Violence Act.

The third roundtable meeting was conducted between WiLDAF and the MoHSW policy makers. The meeting aimed at strategizing on the grounds for the review of the National Health Policy (NHP) so as to incorporate the free health services to GBV survivors as it is applicable to the elder people, children under five and pregnant women. The meeting agreed to review the NHP and identify all the gaps and presented it for further advocacy.

WiLDAF also facilitated a consultative meeting between the MoHSW and the Tanzania Police Force - TPF to discuss on the status of the Police Form number 3 (PF3) circular. The meeting addressed the challenges faced by the clinical health care providers that since the new PF3 came into implementation in 2012, there have been no any formal documents notifying the MoHSW about the operationalization of the new PF3 like it used to do with in other police documents. The member from the Tanzania Police Force agreed with the raised agenda and promised to inform the MoHSW on the changes made from the PF3 after the meeting.

Steps linked to fulfilling outcome two through the advocacy meeting include the following:

The output for these meetings is to have common advocacy policies for the GBV among partners. The policies advocated for the year 2015 are as follows; 1) Increase budget in health-allocate funds for GBV, 2)Review of the National Health Policy to include exemption fee on health services for GBV survivors, 3)Enact Domestic Violence Act and Enactment of Family Court, 4)Allocate resources for GBV in other sectors and 5)Develop a clear referral system on GBV related services.

2.2.3.c Conduct round table discussion with policy make. WiLDAF organized round table meetings with partners and participated in partners meetings organized by MoHSW, MoHA and MCDGC in order to advocate for improvement of policies that impede access to medical, legal and psychosocial services to women and GBV survivors. WiLDAF participated in the technical working group under the MoHSW to finalize the development of the training package for the community health care providers so as to respond and prevent GBV.



Steps linked to fulfilling outcome two through the advocacy meeting include the following:

During the meeting WiLDAF offered technical expertise based on the integration of GBV/VAC activities in the community. The tool was finalized pending for printing and dissemination to GBV/VAC community stakeholders in the country.

Photo: Policy makers involve Police officers and Stakeholders from Ministry of Health in discussion on the review of PF3

2.4. OUTCOME3: AVAILABILITY OF LEGAL AID SERVICES INCLUDING GBV SERVICES TO MARGINALIZED COMMUNITIES INCREASED

This outcome focuses on building the capacity of legal aid providers to effectively provide legal aid services to the marginalized communities in Tanzania. The activities implemented related to this outcome are as follows: 1) Strengthening of five model legal aid clinics, 2) Strengthening of emergency response system, 3) Strengthening of legal aid secretariat, 4) Establishment of paralegal units and 5) Strengthening referral system for GBV survivors.

2.4.1. Strengthening of five model legal aid clinics (two in Dar es salaam, Mara, Lindi and Rungwe)

WiLDAF supported five model legal aid clinics so as to enable them to improve legal aid services and accommodate more poor citizens and vulnerable groups especially women to access justice in a quality and in a timely manner. There are 5 model legal aid clinics: two (2) are based in Dar es Salaam, one (1) in Mara Urban, one (1) in Lindi Urban and one (1) in Rungwe District. These model legal aid clinics are assisted in terms of finance and technical support. The legal issues addressed included land matters, matrimonial cases, probate and administration of estate and child rights just to mention a few.

2.4.1 .a. Strengthening of Emergency Response System

Under this activity, WiLDAF provided immediate legal aid services to GBV survivors who reported physically or made call or text messages to WiLDAF office asking for legal services. The legal aid involves legal education, reconciliation, drafting of legal documents, guidance and coaching, counseling, legal advice, and referral, escorting clients to the relevant authority depending on the issue reported and follow up.

For the year 2015 counselling and referral services were offered to clients, who had visited our office. The main problems attended included matrimonial and GBV related issues. WiLDAF staff also drafted legal documents for clients. One of the documents drafted involved a stop order (CAVEAT) issued in the court of law by the aggrieved person who thought that justice was not done to her. This document was submitted before Kinondoni District Land and Housing Tribunal. The issue involved in this case was about inheritance whereby the administrator of estate of the deceased was seeking for a vacant possession in a premise located at Sinza whereby the accused person who lived in that premise refused to vacate. The case is still at the high court and WiLDAF will keep on following the case.

In addition to that, the Women in Mining Association (WIMA) approached WiLDAF office and requested for their assistance to review WIMA constitution. The rationale for seeking this assistance was the fact that, the Ministry of Home Affairs declined to register their constitution on the grounds that it lacks some important details as required under NGO ACT 24/2002 for the registration of the NGO. WiLDAF assisted WIMA to draft the constitution and incorporate the provisions which were missing in accordance with the requirement under NGO ACT NO.24/2002. We have submitted the document to WIMA and they have already submitted it to the Ministry of Home Affairs.

2.4.1 .b. strengthening of Legal Aid Secretariat (Tanzania Network of Legal Aid Providers, TANLAP)

Tanzania Network of Legal Aid Providers (TANLAP) is an umbrella national network on legal aid provision working under membership of Civil Society Organizations. TANLAP is coordinating the legal aid provision through media and website, referral system, advocacy and networking. One of TANLAP strategic aim is advocacy and networking, an engagement on significant reforms of policies and laws that have interest on legal aid issues. For the year 2015, TANLAP organized two strategic advocacy meetings with key legal aid providers, government officials and other stakeholders to advocate for the enactment of the legal aid law.

The objective of these meetings included:1) To concretize on the strategic direction on advocating for tabling of the legal aid Act, 2)To agree on the approach for lobbying the key policy makers, 3)To facilitate working cooperation and sharing of information between LAPs and other stakeholders, 4)To develop tools for lobbying with policy makers and 5)To share experiences and best practice on the same.

Steps linked to fulfilling outcome three include the following:

Formation of the advocacy/pressure group which will campaign on legal aid providers' advocacy undertakings. This was coupled with adoption of the strategy which will lead the task force on its initiatives to handle the advocacy issues. The task force in question is named the Legal Aid Act Alliance and is comprised of legal aid providers, Media, TLS and the University of Dar es salaam.

It was agreed that the task force meeting with the Ministry of constitution and legal affairs and members of the parliament

There was good participation from members and partners who made the resolution to improve the network. The symposium created a link between TANLAP and the Judiciary.

2.4.1. c. Establishment of Paralegal Units

Under this activity we conducted training on the establishment of a new paralegal unit in Rungwe District to 25 Participants (18 were women, 7 were men). The participants came from six wards of Bulyaga, Msasani, Bagamoyo, Mpuguso, Kawetere and Makandana. These participants were selected through an assessment done by WiLDAF to 65 candidates. The assessment was through interview. The candidates were examined on their personal details, knowledge on human rights, knowledge on women's human rights, knowledge on paralegals, spirit of voluntarism and their level of education (preferably form four).

The objective of the training was to have new paralegals. These paralegals would assist the communities on pertinent issues related to violation of women's human rights and assist them to seek remedies. The Paralegals will be able to break some of the barriers to the legal system which currently exists, including costs of legal services, geographical factor, institutional limitations, and gender and cultural malpractice. The trained paralegals would also act as WiLDAF monitors' on the violation of women's human rights in their communities. Their role would be to report cases of violation of women's rights to WiLDAF and other relevant authorities; they would also assist communities with referral mechanisms.

The training was conducted for 25 days. The topics covered included; general concept of legal aid services, role of paralegals, sources of law and national laws International and regional instruments.

Steps linked to fulfilling outcome three include the following:

Paralegals were equipped with the knowledge on the Judiciary system in Tanzania from the subordinate courts to the court of appeal. They were also equipped with the concept of a paralegal whereby the facilitator elaborated that a paralegal is a person trained in legal matters who performs tasks requiring some knowledge of the law and legal procedures. In Tanzania, Paralegals are not authorized by the government to offer legal services in the same way as lawyers since they are not recognized as officers of the court. As such they cannot be sanctioned by the court rules.

Participants developed activities action plan based on the knowledge gained during the training.

The participants selected the group leaders whose tasks were to coordinate the implementation of the activities provided in their work plan. They were also tasked to act as a contact person to WiLDAF Team.



Photo: Paralegals displaying their certificate of attendance sitting together with the guest of honor, the DAS of Rungwe and the WiLDAF National Coordinator

Having completed the training program participants agreed to form a paralegal unit named WASAIDIZI WA KISHERIA RUNGWE (Rungwe Paralegal Unit). They were also agreed to be hosted at the office of Rungwe Women and Orphans Centre (RUWOCE) while looking for ways to strengthen the paralegal unit. Further, participants decided to elect the leaders of the Unit and these include the Chairperson, Vice Chairperson, Secretary, Vice Secretary, Treasurer and two other members.

Steps linked to fulfilling outcome three include the following:

The establishment of paralegal unit in Rungwe district to serve the community with pertinent legal issues.

Linking the paralegals and the government would make smooth implementation of activities by the paralegal since the District Administrative Secretary offered them to go to his office and get the introduction letter.

Participants were issued with the certificates of attendance. This would help them together with the letter of introduction from the DAS's office to be known by the community members, since they are not legally recognized under the laws of Tanzania.

2.4.1. d. Strengthening Referral System for GBV survivors

Under this activity, WiLDAF conducted two meetings to strengthening the referral system for GBV survivors in Rungwe and Mtwara. Each meeting involved 25 GBV services providers such as local government leaders, police, judiciary, education officers from both primary schools and secondary schools, public prosecutors, prisons officers, district councils' lawyers, legal aid providers from Non-Government Organization –NGOs, community development officers, social welfare officers and clinical health care providers in Rungwe. The meeting aimed at strengthening referral system for GBV survivors and also to make a clear coordination of referral systems in Rungwe.

The focus during the meeting was on the need of quality GBV services to the survivors in all sectors, importance of the provision of referral; exploring the existing network among GBV/VAC services providers and also on the coordination of referral systems. The participants were also able to share their experiences on the provision of referral and also the challenges they face when providing GBV referrals as follows:

Steps linked to fulfilling outcome three include the following:

As a result of the above mentioned meeting a GBV/VAC referral network was formed in Rungwe and Mtwara. The coordinators selected for the networks were District Social Welfare Officer for Rungwe and Mtwara. Both Mtwara and Rungwe network also formed a Whats-app group called GBV/VAC referral network- Rungwe for making follow up and discussing issues of GBV/VAC in their locality. Both networks also developed and improved local directory containing their names, contacts and services provided by each sector.

One participant from the Mtwara district Muslim Council gave a testimony as follows “*Before this training we were dealing with the GBV/ VAC in our mosque without collaborating with other GBV /VAC stakeholders as I have learnt today, due to our poor understanding that GBV/VAC incidences are family issues and has to be treated in a family way. After this training i will share the information with the colleague and let them know that we can collaborate with police, and other when dealing with GBV/VAC cases*”.

2.5. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

The Milestones under M & E include 1)Framework tools for supportive supervision and data quality for WiLDAF sub grantee and 2)Knowledge of the importance of M&E tools for data collection, routine monitoring and evaluation tools, routine data collection, most significant change and outcome mapping tools enhanced.

Conduct training on M&E for WiLDAF staff and sub grantee.

Under this activity WiLDAF conducted four days monitoring and evaluation training to its staff members and sub grantees with the technical support from Pamoja Twajenga.

The objectives of the training workshop included: 1)Equipping participants with basic M&E concept knowledge and skills and able to develop some routine data collection templates /tools and 2)Equipping participants with knowledge on how to track emerged changes or result realized from the communities during and after the project activities implemented.

Topics covered during the training included; uses of information, data quality, monitoring and evaluation, supportive supervision, how to write a success story and the guide for the most significance change. WiLDAF also presented about the annual work plan – Gantt chart, and monitoring and evaluation plan 2015. Participants were also equipped on the knowledge of the importance of M&E tools for data collection, and also developed routine monitoring and evaluation tools such as the tool for supportive supervision, routine data collection, most significant change and outcome mapping tools based on their organization and also types of data they collect.

Participants also shared their suggestions in regards to the training and also by improving the program at large, some of the suggestion include among others:

WiLDAF should continue conducting training on monitoring and evaluation to its sub grantees for better collection of data to the community. WiLDAF should organize other trainings on different aspects like governance, work plan and advocacy to the sub grantees. It was also noted that, the training on M&E was conducted on the right time and it will help WiLDAF sub grantees directors and the data collection officers to see the importance of M&E activities for budget allocation.

Steps linked to fulfilling outcome three include the following:

The **outputs** of this training included the development of the framework tools for supportive supervision and data quality for WiLDAF sub grantee. These tools have enhanced WiLDAF capacity to track the information in the implementation of its activities.

The tools were used for WiLDAF baseline survey in the project areas in Rungwe, Lindi urban, Ilala, Kinondoni, and Musoma. The survey was intended to track the progress of activities conducted, collect data for the project performance indicators being used as well as their current results. The survey was also conducted as part of the effectiveness monitoring and evaluation system to ensure that data are collected on timely manner and build ownership project and its M&E system.

The survey was carried out to collect initial information on the Rule of Law: Access to Justice Program. The information collected had to be related to the formulated and approved indicators. The selected indicators and information collected during the field survey would apply to determine/calculate the program indicators. An interview guideline was prepared and used to gather information from the individual project beneficiaries, key informants and WILDAF sub-grantees or partners.

Testimony

During the survey at Temeke district legal aid center we met a young boy aged 15 years who visited the centre to bring feedback after being received legal aid services. He appreciated services provided by the centre since it assisted him to get maintenance from his father. Below is the statement by the said client:

“When I was in form one (three years ago) my parents separated and this led to difficult experiences in my life. My father denied providing necessary services to me and my mother. My mother was working as a security guard with a very low salary, however she tried contributing to my education whereby now I am in form four. Unfortunately, my mother was dismissed from her job hence she could not able to support my education and other basic needs any more. It was my luck that I heard about this legal aid center whereby I decided to visit and lodge my complaint against my father’s failure to provide maintenance for my education and other basic needs. The legal aid centre took its initiatives by summoning my father who fortunately responded and visited the le/gal aid centre. Fortunately enough he agreed to be responsible for all what I was complaining about him. He is now a good father since he provides all the necessities which lead to my high performance in my examinations”.

2.6. ORGANIZATIONAL CAPACITY ASSESSMENT (OCA)

WiLDAF in Collaboration with Pamoja Twajenga managed to conduct an Organization Capacity Assessment to one of the WiLDAF sub grantees TANLAP (Tanzania Network for Legal Aid Providers) based in Dar Es Salaam from 7-10th of December, 2015.

It was a success to WiLDAF since we managed to assess all aspects of the organization in seven capacity variables. Those assessment areas / variables assessed were; Governance, administration, human resource management, financial management, Organization management. Other was program management and project management and implementation. All key TANLAP staff and one board member actively participated in the assessment.

2.7. CROSS CUTTING ISSUES

WiLDAF identified the interconnection between GBV, HIV/AIDS and poverty as cross cutting issues that need to be addressed. This is because during community dialogue session in Rungwe district it was realized that GBV, HIV/AIDS and poverty are inseparable. This is because HIV/AIDS contribute to GBV and vice versa, and thus contributing to the increased poverty levels in the communities. This has a negative implication at the family house hold and community levels. HIV/AIDS affect mostly women in terms of time spent to take care of people living with HIV/AIDS. These consume human resources and labour force and therefore affect economic performance at all levels, leading to increased poverty. There is a need to address all these issues in our program.

Another cross cutting issue which emerged in the community dialogue was the fact that the existing local government structure at the district and grassroots levels are not gender responsive since the majority of leaders who make decisions at these levels are men. They are not knowledgeable about gender issues, they don't take into account gender concern and therefore their decision is not gender sensitive. There is a need to raise awareness about gender issues to these leaders, train them on skills and understanding of gender parameters. WiLDAF plans to apply SAM as a tool for monitoring gender issues in the targeted districts in the future program. During the training on establishment of paralegal unit in Rungwe, participants had an opportunity to meet with an officer from the office of Prevention and Combating of Corruption Bureau (PCCB) based in Tukuyu. The officer from the Prevention and Combating of Corruption Bureau (PCCB) shared issues related to corruption with the participants. This created a link between the paralegals and the government on issues related to legal aid services and corruption since he asked the paralegals to report to the bureau whenever they experienced or came across an environment with element of corruption.

PART THREE: LESSONS LEARNT

3.1. Overview of Part three

Part three portrays the lessons and challenges noted in the course of implementing WiLDAF programmes related to the activities and outcome areas.

3.2. Lessons learnt

Some of the lessons learned during implementation of WiLDAF programmes include:

- Planning for meetings: Factors such as the weather, timely submission of letter to the relevant authority and close follow up is necessary for smooth operation of our programs. Request the disbursement needs to be done early to avoid delays.
- The technical support from Pamoja Twajenga helped WiLDAF to improve her systems, documentation, develop some tools which would enable smooth operation of our programs.
- Involvement of children in programme activities such as community dialogue is important. It was noted that children participated well. This has given us a clue that we need to develop a special package for children on GBV issues using child friendly language/ simpler terminologies for them to understand and to remember.
- There's a demand for community by laws on Gender based violence issues
- Strengthen referral network through local leaders, police, health workers, CSOs and the judiciary
- There is a need for awareness creation, to educate the society about GBV acts.
- Community leaders are not supportive towards eradication of GBV in community since they are afraid to condemn GBV acts. In addition, some community leaders take GBV acts as family issues.
- Some traditional and customs beliefs in Sukuma society contribute a lot to GBV acts. In Sukuma community women are not allowed to utter or contribute their ideas as, they are taught to be subservient and comply with orders from men.
- The use of different groups dealing with violence against women during the march and through dramas, dances, speeches, testimonies and IEC materials is the quickest and best way of creating awareness to the community members on VAW and the rights of children

in the community. Involving different groups of people such as *bodaboda* drivers, local government authorities, NGOs, Police, government institutions, activists and common man in the same event simplifies deliverance of messages on VAW and VAC among these groups at a short time.

3.3. Challenges

The major challenge faced for the year 2015, is the unavailability of shelter. This hinders the safety and further assistance to the GBV survivors. Some survivors need protection for their safety from their perpetrators because it is a big risk to return them back to live in the same house with the perpetrators. To address this challenge WiLDAF has continued to advocate for the government to allocate sufficient budget in the MoHSW and MCDGC, as well as to construct shelter for GBV survivors. We do also continue to solicit funds from development partners to build a shelter.

Another challenge is the tendency of clients moving from one legal aid clinic to another clinic. As a way to address this challenge, we provide our clients with forms to fill before receiving any service. In the event that it comes to our knowledge that the client has shifted from another legal aid clinic, we communicate with the former clinic and agree on whether to assist the client or to refer him/her back.

On the part of the health sector, the challenges experienced when dealing with GBV/ VAC cases to include; lack of community awareness on GBV and Violence Against Children (VAC) especially on sexual assault, rape which made the GBV survivors to visit the health sector with no potential evidence like clothes of the scene and consequently lead to the loss of quality evidence. Another challenge was lack of informed consent for the medical legal investigation. This usually happens if the client is a married woman who cannot make any informal decision on medical treatment such as operation unless with the approval or the presence from the husband. Further, the cost sharing of services to GBV survivors was also the challenge faced by the health sector. This is based on the fact that, most GBV survivors visit the health centers without any escorter, therefore by charging them it leads to the delay of services. It was shared by the WiLDAF program officer that, this is one of the advocacy agenda WiLDAF is pushing on this year and we are in the advocacy process for that, we believed that the government will see the need and amend the National health Policy.

Likewise, the social welfare and the community development officers mentioned the challenge faced when attending the victims of violence against children to include laws, poor infrastructure

and lack of shelter to accommodate the survivors. On the part of law, the Child Act 2009 requires the doctor who attends the children to make a follow up on all and handle the charge of the child. This has a negative impact as it consumes long time thus leading to delay of the treatments and other medical procedures. Also it was presented that lack of separate rooms in the prison or police stations for the children who come in conflict with the law is a challenge as it makes children ended being abused.

Access to safe house, especially to survivors who need temporarily shelter is also a challenge. The social welfare officers sometime assist those clients by staying with them in their residences especially children which leads to insecurity of the victims. They also sometimes ask for a favour from police for temporal shelter which also makes the GBV survivors to stay with the criminals in the lock ups.

Also the social welfare officers and community development officers shared a challenge of improper referral, feedback and networks. That it was realized after the training that they do referrals without making a close follow up to the clients.

Legal officers, legal aid providers, public prosecutors, paralegals, police, legal aid providers and police presented the challenges they faced as follows: It was presented that according to the requirements of the law, the police officer has to escort the GBV survivors to the hospital with the PF3 but due to the lack of staff (trained police on GBV/VAC in the gender desks) they do give the PF3 to the survivor hence they never come back. For those who come back, their medical legal investigation must be handled by the police officer with a higher rank so as to take them to the Government Chemist Laboratory Agency. This again leads to the delay of the result.

It was also presented that poor working environment and infrastructure are one of the challenges the police legal officers and paralegals faced. This sometimes led to the delay of justice. Further it was shared that, the denial of witness in providing evidence during collection of evidence was also a challenge.

The challenges faced by stakeholders from the Education sector included; poor cooperation from parents especially on education related to GBV and VAC. Poor cooperation from the parents as they are not willing to discuss with their children matters related to reproductive health. Also staff members/teachers are not trained in the response and prevention of GBV and VAC hence they deal with a lot of GBV/VAC cases in school without having a proper knowledge in addressing them. Further it was presented that, students are not aware on GBV and VAC issues. The participants proposed that there is a need for working with the community leader and community radio and media at large to create awareness in the community.

It was observed that, most of the police officers at Mtwara gender desks have not yet received trainings on how to handle cases of GBV. As such, most of them are handling these cases out of experience. A testimony was given by one male police who reported to have not received training in handling a victim of GBV who approached the gender desk. He urged WiLDAF to train police so as to be more effective when dealing with cases of violation of women's rights.

WiLDAF will continue to train the police as it has been doing under the GBV interventions.

PART FOUR: CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1. Conclusion

As one of the leading women rights organisations with a wide membership, WiLDAF has worked towards achieving the outcomes of her strategy through implementing the planned activities and networking with other organisations. The recommendations are mainly based on feedback noted during implementation of WiLDAF activities.

4.2. Recommendations and Way forward

WiLDAF

- WiLDAF needs to develop specific interventions for children and youth to empower them with legal knowledge, understanding of women's rights and human rights in general so as to bring change and make them change agents.
- Develop and distribute communication materials such as posters, leaflets and booklets with practical knowledge on GBV, marriage, inheritance. The material should focus mostly in the areas of economical and physical violence. Awareness raising will continue to be provided in other areas so as to influence change. WiLDAF will also to pursue small groups created in order to monitor their progress in increasing awareness on GBV.
- Conduct GBV trainings, dialogues and festivals for a larger communities awareness and create a film on GBV which reflects the life of people in rural areas such as villages of the Sukuma. The movies and instrument used in training so as to influence participation and output may also be changed.
- Monitoring and evaluation: WiLDAF will follow up of issues raised and legal aid cases handed under Agape Aids Control Program.
- WiLDAF should conduct GBV trainings to primary court assessors, since they provide opinions to the courts by observing customs and traditional practices around the community, which in most cases are against the women's human rights.

Women

- Women should be encouraged to report GBV incidences to the police genders desks. WiLDAF and her members will continue raising awareness about women's human rights and encouraging communities to report cases of women human rights violation. With regards to reporting GBV incidences to the police gender desks, we will continue having meetings with stakeholders including the police, judiciary and local government leaders

to inform them about the need to publicize gender desks and encourage community members to approach the desks.

Government

The government should consider employing lawyers at the ward level to increase access to justice at the district level.

There is a need to develop the GBV by-laws to be enforced the villages. During WiLDAF has encouraged the community leaders, to initiate the process of developing the GBV by-laws since it is in their mandate.

On African women's day, the stakeholders recommended that: 1)there is a need to form a task force in order to form a group of individuals and CSOs for election monitoring, 2)CSOs to undertake civic and voters education on timely manner. For instance preparation for 2020 elections should start as early as possible, by early 2016, 3) Women to be encouraged to join political parties and contest for elections, 4)There should be annual documentation of women rights, including recording the history of other women who were active in politics, 5)WiLDAF to prepare a booklet on women who participated in different struggle towards women's deliberations and 6)WiLDAF to work/involve women from the corporate world.

Development partners

WiLDAF and her members need technical support of development partners and timely disbursement of funds.

Legal Aid Providers

- Legal aid should be conducted throughout the campaign, as a larger number of the community.
- Legal aid services need to extend to other districts so that legal rights issues to be well known in the region.
- Paralegals need refresher course so as to inform the society about with different human rights.WiLDAF to conduct monitoring and evaluation to measure the results of the training.
- WiLDAF in collaboration with the social welfare based in Rungwe should advocate for the government to build more prisons for children. In addition, that the government and NGOs should facilitate the establishments of the drop in center/ safe houses for GBV survivors.
- It was recommended that WiLDAF facilitate GBV/VAC training to teachers. The participants who attended the meeting also promised to share with fellow staff the knowledge acquired during this training.