



## **WOMEN IN LAW AND DEVELOPMENT IN AFRICA - WiLDAF**

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### **Annual Report**

2017

*Submitted to:*

Ministry of Health, Community Development, Gender, Elderly and Children. - MoHCDGEC

*Submitted by:*

Women in Law and Development in Africa (WiLDAF Tanzania)

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## **LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS**

AFNET	Anti-Female Genital Mutilation Network
AGAPE	Agape AIDS Control Programme
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
CDF	Children Dignity Forum
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
CEEMI	Centre for Enhancement of Effective Malaria Intervention
CHMT	Council's Health Management Team.
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
CWCA	Centre for Widows and Children Assistance
DQA	Data Quality Assessment
EATV	East Africa Television
FBOs	Faith Based Organizations
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation
FY	Financial Year
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GD	Gender Desk
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IEC	Information, Education and Communication Materials
IPP-Media	Industrial Product Promotion-Media
KIKUHAMI	Kikosi cha Kutetea Hakiza Mirathi
KIVULINI	Kivulini Women Rights Organization
KWIECO	Kilimanjaro Women Information Exchange and Consultancy
LHRC	Legal and Human Rights Centre
MCA	Millennium Challenge Account
MoHCDGEC	Ministry of Health Community Development, Gender, Elderly and Children
MKUKI	Mtandaowa Kupambanana Ukatiliwa Kijinsia
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MoHA	Ministry of Home Affairs
NAFGEM	Networking Against Female Genital Mutilation
NHP	National Health Policy

NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NPA	National Plan of Action
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 Economics Association
TAMWA	Tanzania Media Women Association
TANLAP	Tanzania Network of 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
USA	United States of America
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USG	United States Government
VAC	Violence Against Children
VAW	Violence Against Women
VAWC	Violence Against Women and Children
WAT	Women Advancement Trust
WAJIKI	Wanawake katika Jitihada za Kimaendeleo
WEO	Ward Executive Officer
WiLDAF	Women in Law and Development in Africa
WIMA	Women in Mining Association
WLAC	Women Legal Aid Centre
WOFATA	Women Fighting Aids in Tanzania

WOLEA Women and Children Legal Aid Organization  
YWCA Young Women Christian Association

## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

This annual report covers activities that have been implemented from January 2017 to December 2017. The activities implemented were based on the WiLDAF work plan on the program; the Rule of Law: Access to Justice funded by the USAID and some of the activities such as the 16 Days of Activism Campaign funded by the UN- Women, LSF and OXFAM as follows:

1. Conduct community dialogue and community mobilization
2. Develop GBV publications
3. Round table discussion / meetings with policy makers for the creation of an enabling environment that reduces policy barriers within the medical, psycho social, legal and police force systems with Council's Health Management Team (CHMT) and the Police.
4. Strengthened five model legal aid clinics namely; Tanzania Women and Children Welfare Centre (TWCWC), Mwananyamala Legal aid Centre in Dar Es Salaam, Centre for Widows and Children Assistance (CWCA) Mara, Rungwe Women and Orphans Centre (RUWOCE) Mbeya and Organization for Women Empowerment (OWE) Lindi;
5. Strengthened Legal Aid Secretariat (TANLAP),
6. Strengthened paralegals.
7. Established of the Child Protection Teams
8. Strengthened the GBV/VAC referral systems
9. Strengthened the emergency response system; and
10. Conducted Monitoring and Evaluation.

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

- A total number of 2.2 million community members were reached during the community mobilization program through radio program.
- A total number of 2099 clients ( female 1356 male 743) were reached by the Paralegal Units in Rungwe, Bahi and Kongwa Districts
- A total number of 2112( 1288 female, 824 male) legal aid and GBV clients were reached by the WiLDAF model legal aid clinics
- Establishment of a paralegal unit in Ilala District Kipunguni Dar es Salaam.
- Establishment of Child Protection Teams in Kongwa and Bahi- Dodoma.

- A total number of 75 (26 males 49 females) quass judicial institutions were trained on the Legal Aid Act 2016.

In the course of implementing these activities, WiLDAF encountered some challenges. They include among others;

- Increases of expenses in advocacy follow up activities with Government Ministries.
- Some of the areas the government leaders do not provide support to our paralegals despites the fact that they are legally recognized. This has resulted into difficulties when attending clients as the community leaders felt that the paralegals interfered with their work.
- Lack of shelter/centers to host the GBV survivors. WiLDAF continues to advocate for the development of shelters by the government.
- Certificate of Exemption: Our legal aid clinics do not have certificates of exemption from court fees to clients who need legal aid services.
- In communities like Kongwa and Bahi there are some of the issues which parents are have normalized and they are not willing to speak about them. Such issues include early child marriages.
- In the communities, women are not given chance to make decisions especially on issues concerning family planning, budgeting and other family development plans as they believe women do not contribute anything on family economy. We have learned that integration of economic empowerment programs is of crucial in future.
- In the communities they do not value women to get education which results in increasing number of girls' early pregnancies, child marriages, child labor and human trafficking.

Despite the challenges mentioned above, there are also some achievements:

- Some of our child protection teams established in particular at Mtwara have been able to fundraise for medical insurance cards for children victims of rape.



- Government support and willingness to work with our team GBV/VAC referral teams established. This was evidenced in Mtwara District Council where the government have allocated and proved budget to implement GBV/VAC activities.
- Legal Aid: recognition of our paralegals example for Kongwa, a paralegal has been appointed to be member of Kongwa Ward Land Tribunal.
- The established Child Protection Team in Bahi.
- The legal aid clinics have managed to settle some of the disputes outside the Court.

WiLDAF budget for the year 2017 was Tanzania shillings **1,439,350,966.00** (One billion Four hundred thirty nine million, Three hundred fifty thousand, nine hundred sixty six Shillings) Only

This report is divided into two parts. Part one provides for the overview of the program. This part highlights the WiLDAF's implemented activities based on the WiLDAF work plan 2017.

The second part of this report provides for the technical activities. For the Financial Year 2017, three specific objectives and three project intermediate results (PIR) were covered under this part. This part further elaborates in details each activity implemented in accordance with the PIR and the work plan. The part also points out milestone reached in each specified activity, challenges encountered, actions taken to overcome the challenges as well as the lessons learned.

## **PROJECT OVERVIEW**

WiLDAF Tanzania has been implementing a USAID Tanzania Program on “Rule of Law: Access to Justice”, and some of the activity (The 16 Days of Activism Campaign 2017) with the financial support from the UN Women, LSF and OXFAM. The goal is to increase access to justice to the poor marginalized communities, especially women in Tanzania.

The program is implemented in collaboration with sub-grantees that are also WiLDAF partners in the five (5) districts namely Tanzania Network for Legal Aid Providers(TANLAP) in Kinondoni district, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania Women and Children Welfare Centre (TWCWC) in Temeke district (Dar es Salaam), Rungwe Women and Orphans Centre in Rungwe district (Mbeya), Centre for Widows and Children Assistance (CWCA) in Musoma-urban district (Mara), Organization for Women Empowerment (OWE) in Lindi-urban District (Lindi).

WiLDAF program focuses on increasing citizens’ awareness on 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.

To achieve these, we implement the following activities as follows:

- i. Strengthening of five model legal aid clinics based in Mbeya, Mara, Dar es Salaam and Lindi.
- ii. Supporting the Tanzania Network for Legal Aid Providers (TANLAP).
- iii. Conducting media coverage to sensitize the public about the availability of legal aid services.
- iv. Publication of Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials.
- v. Conducting training to legal aid providers to establish paralegal units in Mbeya-Rungwe and Dodoma -Kongwa and Bahi districts.
- vi. Conducting policy dialogues to advocate for non-discriminatory laws.
- vii. Conducting the 16 Days of Activism Campaign.

- viii. Conducting stakeholders meeting with community and local government leaders to strengthen referral systems for GBV survivors in the districts of Rungwe, Kongwa, Bahi and Mtwara districts.
- ix. Conducting community engagement through public dialogues to promote women's and youth's rights awareness on GBV.
- x. Conducting round table meetings with partners such as the Ministry of Health, Community Development, Gender, Elderly and Children (MoHCDGEC), Ministry of Home Affairs (MOHA), police and clinical partners to strengthen national capacity for GBV response.
- xi. Conducting advocacy work for creation of enabling environment that reduces policy barriers within the medical, psychosocial, and legal and police systems.
- xii. Adopting, printing and disseminating Start Awareness Support Action (SASA!) Communication materials for use in the community activities with partners in the targeted districts.

## **TECHNICAL ACTIVITIES: KEY ACHIEVEMENTS AND RESULTS**

### **OVERVIEW**

During this extension period, WiLDAF's main objective was to increase access to justice to the poor, marginalized groups. This main objective would contribute to the goal of WiLDAF which is the reduction of GBV. Consequently, the goal will contribute to the Tanzania National Plan of Action on the Prevention and Reduction of Violence against Women and Children in reducing poverty and hence attaining gender equality in Tanzania.

To achieve the main goal, three specific objectives developed were as follows:

- i. Informed communities on matters related to women's human rights at the national, regional, districts and community level.
- ii. Improved policies and laws in relation to the protection of women's human rights.
- iii. Increased services in particular to legal aid and GBV prevention.

The project's intermediate results (PIRs) for these objectives included:

- i. Community members' awareness about women's human rights in the targeted areas increased.
- ii. Gender sensitive policies and laws revised/ developed.
- iii. Availability of legal aid services including GBV services to marginalized communities increased.

Each PIR has specific activities outlined in the work plan. The details of each activity are outlined below:-

#### **PIR 1.0: Community members' awareness about women's human rights in the targeted areas increased.**

Three main activities that fall under PIR 1 are as follows:

Activity 1.1 Conduct community dialogues on women's human rights issues.

Activity 1.2 Publication of IEC on Start Awareness Support Action (SASA) Tool.

Activity 1.3. Conduct the International Women's Day.

Activity 1.4 Conduct the 16 Days of activism against gender violence.

WiLDAF implemented the following activity for the period of January 2017 to December 2017;

***Activity 1.1. Conduct community dialogue on women's human rights issues.***

Community dialogues are among the key strategies that WiLDAF is using to achieve objective one of increasing awareness about women's human rights issues in the target areas. For the Financial Year – FY 2017 we had conducted community dialogues in the districts of Bahi which was held from 2<sup>nd</sup>-4<sup>th</sup> of March, 2017 at Bahi District Executive Hall with 80 participants 42 males and 38 females. The second community dialogue was held in the district of Kongwa from 23<sup>rd</sup>-25<sup>th</sup> of March 2017 at Mlali Hall with 80 participants, 47 males and 33 females.

The purpose of the community dialogue was to build the capacity of LGLs on the knowledge of gender based violence and being reminded of GBV issues and how to handle the victims. The workshop consisted of community leaders, teachers, religious leaders, social welfare officers and police as the most important people in the communities as they are the ones who meet the victims before even the cases are taken to police or the courts of law.

After the training the participants developed a directory in which those from the same ward could easily communicate whenever an incidence of GBV occurred within that particular ward.

WiLDAF also conducted a community dialogue on women's human rights through a radio drama series in Dodoma. The drama was developed by WiLDAF in collaboration with NIMUJO Art Group, and was aired by the community radio named Nyemo FM. The drama was titled '*Mwanamke wa Dodoma ya sasa*' with the aim to liberate her from oppressive customs, gender violence including early marriage, cleansing and blessing of widows and female genital mutilation. The drama was aired twice per week from July 2018 to December 2018.

Through this activity, there are number of achievements stumbled during and after the play it including educating the general community and taking action.

- It has rescued a number of women who do not know their rights, by saving them from genital mutilation practice. This has been observed on the numbers of community member seeking for legal assistance.
- A total number of 2.2 million people in Dodoma region were reached by the drama.
- It has revealed the effects of child marriage / pregnancies including issues of cleansing and blessing of widows, things which are not health to the community of Dodoma.
- It has empowered the families to take their children to school without any gender discrimination. It can be reminded that education is a key to life; and thus education of children enable them to become professionals in different fields and consequently prosper the country to the middle economy; and further, enable the society to become economic independent.

***Activity 1.2. Publication of IEC on Start Awareness Support Action Tool (SASA-Tool)***

WiLDAF developed a booklet on GBV known as SASA Tool. The SASA booklet was designed to guide the facilitation of the community dialogues on gender-based violence.

The booklet provides practical skills that will assist the facilitator to have a set of optional exercises on different topics. The guide is designed to encourage participants to put their new learning into action, work on solutions to problems and plans for action. The aim is to help participants agree on what needs to be done and support each other in working for change. It is also used to mobilize communities to change their mindset in order to reduce VAWC in their communities. Further to that, the booklets encourage positive change by providing skills and knowledge for people to take action whenever VAWC happens in their localities. The booklet is divided into 16 activity sessions as explained below:

**Activity sessions:**

**Session one** enlightens on introduction and training overview, the meaning of the guide and how it will be used;

**Session two** elucidates the concept of Gender and Sex, where gender refers to the perception the society has about the ways women and men are supposed to behave, and sex refers to the biological differences between men and women.

**Session three** clarifies gender norms: gender norms are rules and expectations which defines what is normal for boys/men and girls/women to think, feel and act thus the terms “gender norm, describe how gender norms are related to femininity and masculinity and explain how gender norms impact the experiences of men and women.

**Session four** explains on values clarifications, *values* are what we consider important or of great worth (e.g., health, respecting others, achieving goals, etc.). Values can serve as guidelines to help us make decisions about life choices and individual behaviors while *Attitudes* are positive or negative evaluations that people have toward other people, objects, activities, concepts, etc.

**Session five** discusses about persons and things, the objective of this session is to increase awareness about the existence of power in relationships and its impact on individuals and relationships. Also to introduce participants to the various type of power.

**Session six** concerns experience on stigmatization, this exercise is done by inviting participants to share their stories in the large group. This is voluntary; no one should be forced to give his/her story. People will share if they feel comfortable.

**Session seven** discusses on cycle of violence the purpose of this session is to help participants think about how they learn and express violence differently and how they can stop the cycle of violence in their lives and communities.

**Session eight** discussed on the issue of the root cause and contributing factors of Gender Based Violence. There are power imbalances in our community, in most places, men as have power over women. When one person or group uses their power over another person or group, it is a violation of human rights. Violence against women happens because of the power imbalance between women and men.

**Session nine** discusses on myths related to GBV, there are number of reasons why women stay in abusive relationships – none of which are because they are weak. The following are some of the contributing factors to why women stay in abusive relationships: lack of a support system; children; economic reasons; diminished sense of self-worth; and, the cycle of violence – waiting for the calm to return.

**Session ten** covers Gender Fishbowl. Under this exercise participants explore different life experiences among themselves as men and women.” Life experiences and notions are

constructed by society and are not part of our nature or biological make-up. Society's definition of masculinity and femininity is sometimes a tool that perpetuates violence in our communities and puts men and women at risk for HIV, disabilities, death, and unplanned pregnancy, among others.

**Session eleven** discussed about dialogue on GBV and power concept , Gender-based violence is any act, omission, or conduct that is perpetuated against a person's will that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual, economic, or psychological harm or suffering and based on their gender. These acts can cause bodily harm, sexual and reproductive health complications, psychological trauma as well as economic breakdown.

**Session twelve** discusses on the subject of sexual violence in our daily lives, this activity is critical for setting and establishing a clear understanding of the extent and impact of violence in the community and it involves men, women and children. Sexual violence and the threat of violence is an everyday fact for women, because men do not live with the daily threat of sexual violence, they do not realize the extent of the problem women face.

**Session thirteen** discusses on reducing impact of violence in our communities. There are various factors that can influence a woman's response to violence. It is important not to judge individuals who do not leave relationships in which they are experiencing violence, but to try to think about how they can be supported to understand the consequences of violence and to seek the help they need. Additionally, it is equally important to think about ways of creating communities where women and men can live free of violence.

**Session fourteen** covers new kind of courage this activity involves by men engagement on the fight for GBV. Men commit the vast majority of domestic and sexual violence and therefore have a special responsibility to end the violence. It is, in other words, men's work to end violence committed by men. Men can play a critical role in setting a positive example for other men by treating all others with respect and challenging other men's oppressive attitudes and behaviors.

**Session fifteen** discusses action to be taken. Violence occurs every day, but many people prefer to ignore it or deny it, especially men's violence against women. An active bystander is someone who chooses not to stand by and let the violence continue, but take action to help stop the



violence. Reducing the level of violence in society will require many more men to step up as active bystanders.

**Session sixteen** is on relation to dialogue on creating GBV Prevention Messages. The issue of gender-based violence is one that affects the entire community when it happens and everyone has a role to play in creating a supportive, safe, and peaceful environment for women, children, men and families. Participants have to play important role to take action and develop messages to end GBV in our communities.

### **Lessons learned**

***Good collaboration with the Government and community:*** WiLDAF works closely with the stakeholders and partners so as to have one voice on women’s issues and to make changes which are tangible and at a given time.

### **Challenges**

<b>Challenges</b>	<b>Course correction</b>	<b>Lesson Learned</b>
<b><i>Community involvement:</i></b> Having a consolidated community intervention manual for the integration of GBV/VAC work.	Adopting the SASA tool developed by the GBV Prevention Network in Uganda and localized it in Tanzania context.	The community is vibrant to see a society free from all kinds of violence against women.

### ***Activity 1.3 Conducting the International Women’s Days***

For the FY 2017 WiLDAF commemorated the International Women’s day on 6<sup>th</sup> March, 2017 at the Millennium Towers (LAPF) building. A total number of 150 participants (108 were Females and 42 were Males). The theme of the event was ‘*Change the Law of Inheritance to Promote the National Economy*’

The event was officiated by the Guest of Honor Mr. Justus Mulokozi, the Director of Legal Services from the Ministry of Constitution and Legal Affairs. He officiated the event and read his speech on behalf of the Minister Hon. Harrison Mwakyembe.

The Minister appreciated the efforts and contributions of WILDAF on addressing issues of women's rights in the country. He further stated that, the Ministry would work hand in hand with the KIKUHAMI Task force on the amendments of the laws of inheritance.

The output of the event was the declarations given by the participants were as follows:-

1. That KIKUHAMI task force has to target H.E President Magufuli himself as he listens and values the helpless (Vulnerable).
2. The taskforce should work hand in hand with the Ministry's Director of Legal Services for the implementation of the Inheritance Bill.
3. The taskforce should call for a national meeting that would bring together law enforcers, religious leaders, traditional leaders, and victims/survivors of violence and community members so as to discuss issues on inheritance and how the laws discriminate against women.

Lessons learned

*1. Use of Case Studies:* During the commemoration of the International Women's day we had 3 case studies which were given by widows namely: Mariam Dawson Aswile, Selina

Gabriel and Joyce Mwinyimkuu. They were sharing before other participants on how they have been affected by the customary law of inheritance. By doing so, it triggers the community to see the importance of demanding for non-discriminative free laws in the country.

*Use of Media:* It made the community aware of the inheritance issues discussed during the commemoration of the Women's day as it is assumed that those who didn't make it at the venue would be aware through the media

#### ***Activity 1.4. Conduct the 16 Days of Activism against Gender based Violence***

WiLDAF conducted a 16 Days of activism Campaign 2017 in collaboration with different stakeholders in the country, including the Government, Development Partners, CSOs and for the first time the involvement of the Private Sector such as TBL. The campaign reached a total number of 342,274 people during the National Launching of the 16 Days of activism campaign, 8368 people were reached directly during launch ( 2514 male and 5854 female). While 312,911 people were reached through social media (facebook 178,870, instagram 130,265 and twitter 3,776) . The 16 Days of Activism Campaign 2017 was officiated by Hon. Angela Kairuki (MP)- Minister for Mining on behalf of Her Excellency Samia Suluhu Hassan- Vice President of the United Republic of Tanzania - . Other high profile officials were- Ms. Inmi Patterson – Charge'd Affaires of USA, Mr. Paul Sherlock- Ambassador of Ireland, Ms. Hanne Marie Kaarstad- Ambassador of Norway, Mr. Ian Myles- Ambassador of Canada, Mr. Alvaro Rodriguez- UN Tanzania Resident Coordinator and Ms. Maria Karadenizli- Deputy Representative UN Women Tanzania, Representatives of Government ministries and agencies and other international and local Organizations.

Since 1996 WiLDAF, has been coordinating the 16 Days of Activism Campaign in collaboration with the Mtandao wa Kupambana na Ukatili wa Kijinsia – MKUKI and the Ministry of Health,

Community Development, Gender, Elderly and Children while using the campaign as a platform for the following objectives:

- Raising awareness about gender-based violence as a human rights issue at the local, national, regional and international levels.
- Strengthening local work around violence against women & children (VAWC).
- Establishing a clear link between local and international work to end violence against women.
- Providing a forum in which organizers can develop and share new and effective strategies
- Demonstrating the solidarity of women around the world organizing against violence against women.
- Creating tools to pressure the government to implement promises made to eliminate violence against women.

The 16 Days of Activism Campaign 2017 was reflecting on the core principle of the transformative 2030 agenda for Sustainable Development goals. In order to attain the sustainable development for both men and women we must discourage harmful practices that harm women and girl child. The campaign main message was ‘ *Funguka! Ukatili Dhidi ya Wanawake na Watoto Haumuachi Mtu Salama, Chukua Hatua*’ This theme reinforces the world’s commitment to a world free from violence for all women and girls around the world, while reaching the most underserved and marginalized group. Also by calling on board every actor in the community to take action against VAWC and encourages scrutiny of potential contradictions between believing in values and living them in everyday life as well as recognizing how action in the personal lives and workplaces are a valid form of activism. And, at the same time advocating for the enabling environment for policies and laws that are gender sensitive, development of shelters, enactment of a domestic violence act and family courts.

The 16 Days of Activism Campaign 2017 was also coordinated at the zonal level as follows:-

**Lake Zone-** Mwanza, Shinyanga, Geita, Simiyu and Mara Coordinated by Kivulini and CWCA Guest of Honor was- Mr. Ally Mohamed Mkalipa SPS- on behalf of RPC of Mwanza and Hon. Angelina Mabula (MP) Deputy Minister of Land, Housing and Human Settlement., District

Commissioner, OCD Regional Administrative Secretary, Councilors, Community Development Officers, Education District Officer, Police Gender and Children Desk Officer and Local Government Authority Leaders.

**Central Zone-** Tabora, Singida, Dodoma and Morogoro Coordinated by Morogoro Paralegal Centre in Morogoro and SURUNGAI- Paralegals in Dodoma (Bahi District)..

Guest of Honor was –Mr. Ulrich Matei- RPC of Morogoro, Mr. Jeremiah Mapogo- District Administrative Secretary- Bahi, Police Gender and Children Desk Officer, Community Development Workers and Social Welfare Officers

**Southern Zone-** Southern Highland -Iringa, Mbeya, Songea, Mtwara, Rukwa and Southern Corridor – Mtwara and Lindi. This zone was divided into 2 and the organizations which coordinated were OWE- Lindi and WAKIRU paralegals in Rungwe (Mbeya).

Guest of Honor Mr. Moses Mashaka- District Administrative Secretary on behalf of the DC of Rungwe, Mr. Shaibu Ndemanga- DC Lindi, DED, OCD, DSWO, Police GCD Officers, District Security Officer and Religious leaders.

**Northern Zone-** Arusha, Kilimanjaro, Manyara and Tanga Coordinated by KWIECO.

Guest of honor Ms. Anna Mughwira – Regional Commissioner of Kilimanjaro.

## SOME OF THE 16 DAYS OF ACTIVISM CAMPAIGN ACTIVITIES

During the 16 days of activism campaign 2017 a number of activities were conducted such as follows:

- Media and social Media engagement,
- Testimonies,
- Edu-entertainment through traditional dance, and various forums throughout the 16 days campaign.

The media engagement was done before, during and after the 16 days of Activism Campaign 2017 and was



done in both languages (Swahili and English). Before the 16 Days of activism Campaign we had conducted Press release with the involvement of a number of stakeholders. A press- release was prepared and disseminated among media with a key messages highlighted to address the issues on VAWC. This was done 3 days before the campaign inauguration. This was done in all zones by the coordinators and other stakeholders.

Social media engagement was used as part of the outreach strategy during the commemoration of the 16 days of activism against GBV to share key messages developed for the campaign; as a result, the online campaign.

Forum on the celebration of women's rights and the National Plan of Action to end VAWC

As part of the commemoration of the 16 Days of Activism against Gender based Violence, WiLDAF conducted a forum to women's rights organizations in the country. A total number of 58 (27 male 31 female) CSOS in the country attended the meeting. The aim of the meeting among others was to celebrate Women's Rights Movement in Tanzania by reflecting and reenergizing the women's rights movements in the country using the ecological model. During the forum we had an opportunity to discuss into details the National Plan of Action to end VAWC. The discussion was led by officer form the MoHCDGEC who was articulating the role of CSOs in implementing the NPA-VAWC. He traced the responsibilities of the CSOs by having a clear and common structure of coordination.

Some of the action points from the meeting were as follows:

- System of coordination of CSOs at the national and regional levels; as the CSOs efforts are unstructured hence we need to restructure. WiLDAF was given a mandate of been a national coordinator by facilitating the mapping and coordinate the VAWC in the country.
- Create a report format and data collection tool; WiLDAF should create a simplified report format and excel sheet for data collection.
- CSOs should link 16 Days of activism campaign themes and activities with the NPA indicators; the 16 Days of Activism campaign themes and activities should be clear and contribute to specific indicators in the NPA.

***Activity 1.5 Stakeholders workshop- Quassi Judicial bodies and Popularization of the Legal Aid Act***

WiLDAF had conducted three different sessions to popularize the Legal Aid Act to the quassi judicial bodies in the districts of Kongwa, Bahi and Rungwe. The total participants to the training were 97 (46 males and 53 females) with background in Quasi Judicial Bodies, Government Institutions such as The Police, Social Welfare Department, PCCB, Judiciary and the paralegals.

The overall objective of the training was to orient the stakeholders working in the enforcements of the law and the paralegal with the knowledge on the Legal Aid Act NO. 1of 2017, passed by the Parliament.

**The specific objectives were as follows:-**

- To equip the paralegals with knowledge/skills on the administration and coordination of the legal aid providers, registration processes, legal aid services by paralegals and offices stipulated under the Legal Aid Act, No.1 of 2017.
- To build a strategic partnership among Paralegals and other stakeholders working in government institutions, judiciary and quas judiciaries and enable them to understand the paralegal work and their roles in ensuring access to justice to the vulnerable groups, particularly women and children.

During the trainings the following were the key issues covered:-

- Aims for the enactment of the act and concepts used in the Legal Aid Act of 2017.
- Administration and coordination of the legal aid providers.
- Registration of the Legal Aid Providers.
- Provision of Legal Aid in Civil and Criminal cases.
- Offences.

## **PIR 2.0: Gender sensitive policies and laws revised/developed**

The activities conducted which fall under the project are as follows:

Activity 2.1: Conducting round table discussion with policy makers for the creation of enabling environment that reduces policy barriers within the medical, psycho social, legal and policy systems with Council's Health Management Team (CHMT) and Police.

Activity 2.2: Conducting round table meetings with partners such as Ministry of Health, Community Development, Gender, Elderly and Children (MoHCDGEC), Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA) to strengthen national capacity for GBV response on policies and laws that are discriminatory.

*Activity 2.1: Conducting round table discussion with policy makers for the creation of enabling environment that reduces policy barriers within the medical, psycho social, legal and policy systems with Council's Health Management Team (CHMT) and Police.*

WiLDAF conducted round table meetings which were held on 8<sup>th</sup> -9<sup>th</sup> of March, 2017 and 06<sup>th</sup> October 2017 with the Minister for Health, Community Development, Gender, Elderly and Children Hon. Ummi Mwalimu, and the Minister for Constitutional and Legal Affairs Professor Paramagamba Kabudi. During the round table meetings WiLDAF had a chance to present about the KIKUHAMI efforts and the proposed Bill of Inheritance (with NGO perspective).

The Minister appreciated the efforts done by the KIKUHAMI task force, MoCLA insisted on the need of engaging the communities so as to transform them before the enactment of the new law on inheritance. He further clarified that the inheritance issues are mainly driven by the religious beliefs customs and traditions.

*Activity 2.2: Conducting round table meetings with partners such as Ministry of Health, Community Development, Gender, Elderly and Children (MoHCDGEC), Ministry of Home*



*Affairs (MoHA) to strengthen national capacity for GBV response on policies and laws that are discriminatory.*

We had conducted a round table meeting with the Policy and Planning department at the MoHCDGED; the meeting aimed at the following:

1. Discussing the progress on the review of the National Health Policy to accommodate the exemption of health services to GBV/VAC survivors in the country the same to the groups of elder, children under five and pregnancy mothers.
2. Submitting the WiLDAF recommendations of the National Health Policy.

During the round table meeting the Director for Policy and Planning, stated that, the Ministry had started the review process of the National Health Policy 2007 due to various reasons which include among others: that the policy is outdated, and there was high demand from partners like WiLDAF. He elaborated that reviewing a National Policy various steps had to be adhered, as and by then, they are doing literature review so as to understand other countries health policies and see what is relevant to be adopted in Tanzania National Health Policy. He promised to consult and engage WiLDAF throughout the review process as they would need our inputs to make the National Health Policy Gender sensitive.

**PIR3.0: Availability of Legal aid services including GBV services to marginalized communities increased.**

This PIR focuses on building the capacity of legal aid providers to effectively provide legal aid services to the marginalized communities in Tanzania. This PIR has the following activities:

*Activity 3.1: Strengthening of five model legal aid clinics*

*Activity 3.2: Strengthening of emergency response system*

*Activity 3.3: Strengthening of legal aid secretariat*

*Activity 3.4: Establishment of paralegal units*

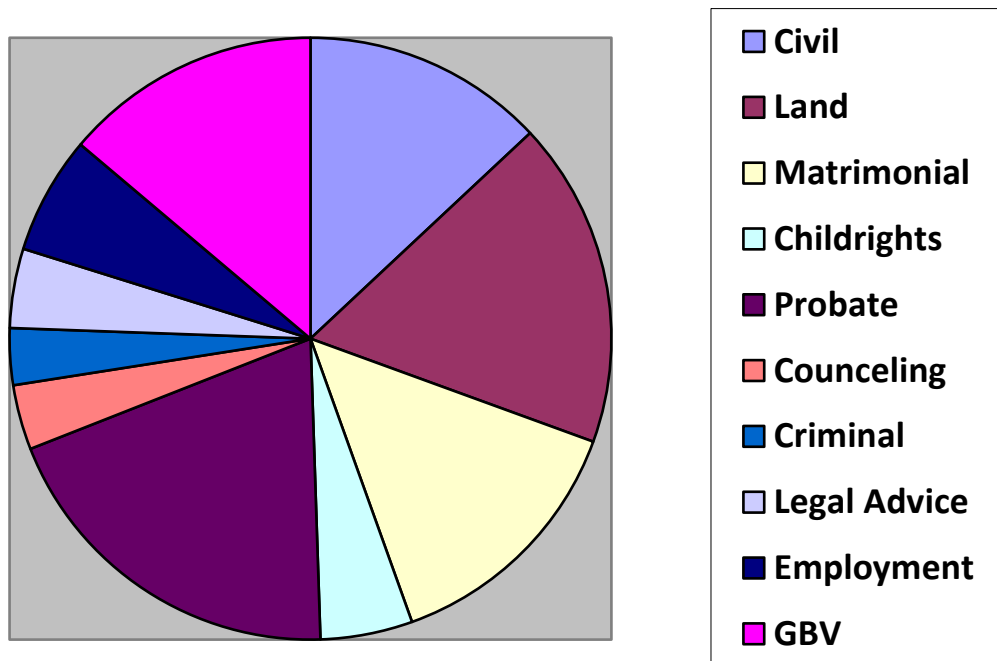
*Activity 3.5: Strengthening of referral system for GBV survivors.*

**Activity 3.1: Provision of financial support to five model legal aid clinics (two in Dar es Salaam, Mara, Lindi and Rungwe)**

For the FY 2017 WILDAF provided technical and financial support to the five model legal aid clinics namely; Tanzania Women and Children Welfare Centre (TWCWC), Mwananyamala Legal aid Centre in Dar Es Salaam, Centre for Widows and Children Assistance (CWCA) Mara, Rungwe Women and Orphans Centre (RUWOCE) Mbeya and Organization for Women Empowerment (OWE) Lindi. Through the support from WILDAF, a total number of 2112 poor citizens received legal aid and GBV services from our Modal Legal Aid Clinics. This number included a total of 1288 females 824 male.

Type of cases handled included civil, land, matrimonial, childsrighs, probate, counseling, criminal, legal advice, employment and GBV.

Types of cases were as follows:



*Figure 1 Types of Cases handled in our model Legal aid Clinics*

## **CHALLENGES**

In the course of implementing legal aid provision activity, the model legal clinics encountered some challenges as follows;

- Certificate for exemption: Legal aid clinics do not have the certificate for exemption of court fees to clients who need legal services. TANLAP as a networking umbrella for the legal aid providers, managed to bill the Legal Aid Act before the Parliament and it was successful passed by the Parliament in November 2016 and it is currently awaits for the presidential assent(Signature) to be officially used as a Legal Aid Act 2017.
- Lack of legal empowerment intervention programmers through advocacy meeting, human Rights meeting as the Legal officers should provide legal education, empowerment to know laws, use law and shape the law to the next generation.
- Fixed budget: The budget received was for administration only but we would like to have a package for legal education to the community. The community also needs dialogues, radio session to discuss cross cutting issues such sexual violence, safety, stigma, battery and other relative issues at the district and regional levels which would guide on preventions of more crimes in the communities. However the legal officers in the legal aid units were working in volunteerism spirit due to limited budget.

### ***Activity 3.2: Strengthening of Emergency Response System***

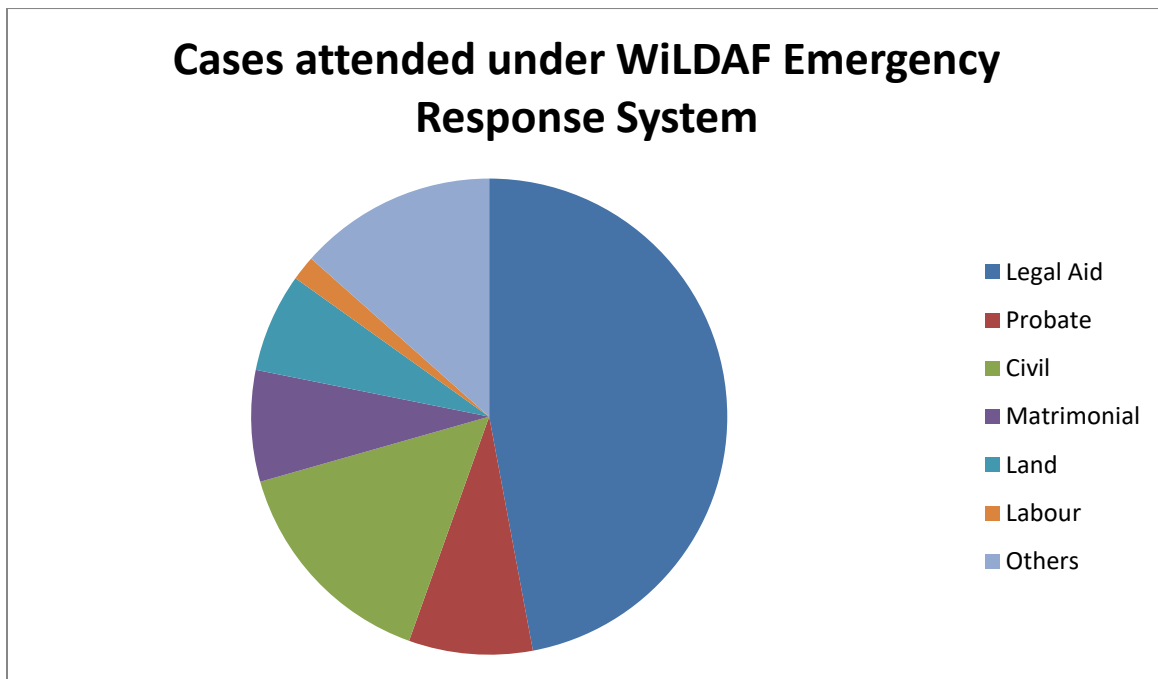
WiLDAF also implemented the activity on strengthening the emergency response system, By providing immediate legal aid services to GBV survivors who reported physically or made call or text messages to WiLDAF office asking for legal services. Normally the legal aid process involves Legal education, reconciliation, drafting of legal documents, guidance and coaching, counseling, legal advice, and referral, escorting clients to the relevant authority and follow up.

## LEGAL AID PROVISION

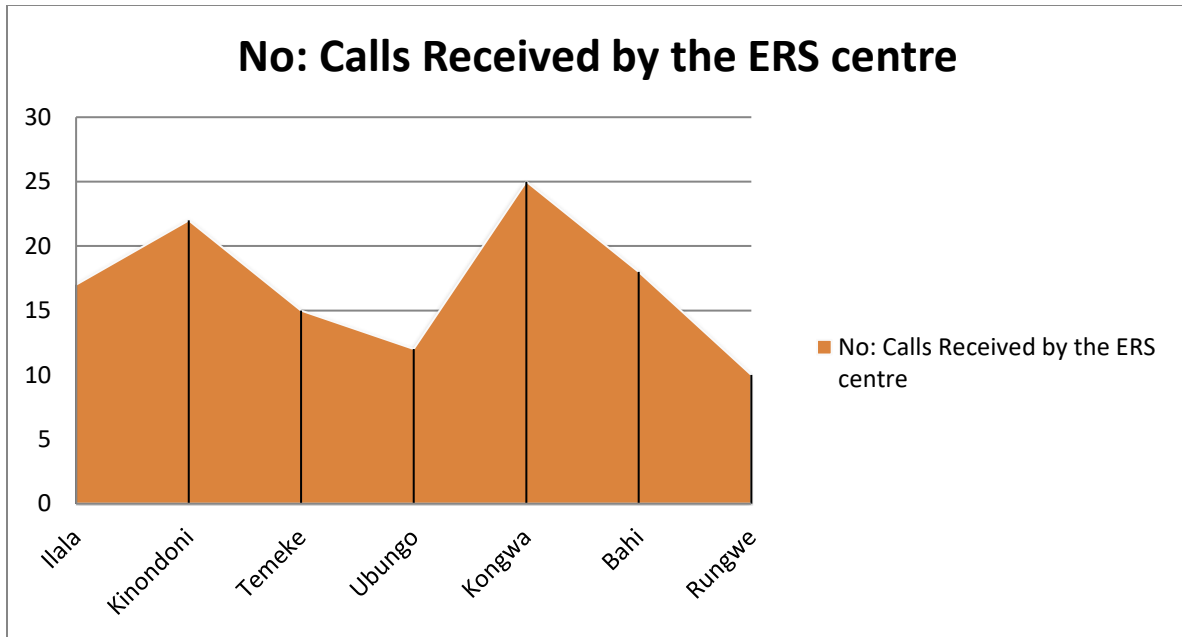
For the FY 2017 the emergency response department provided legal aid to 273 clients (female 188 and male 85)

Also WiLDAF under the Emergency Response System program received 119 calls (females 83 and 36 male) from different regions in Tanzania through our toll free call number (**0800780070**).

Type of cases handled through the call centre under emergency response system was as follows:



Number of calls attended from various districts by the Emergency Response System call centre.



Some of the regions are within the areas where WiLDAF programs are implemented

### CHALLENGES:

1. Lack of shelter.

#### How to overcome:

Ministry of Health, Community Development Gender, Elderly and Children to allocate budget to build shelter in every district to assist GBV survivors

### RECOMMENDATIONS:-

- 1) Training on capacity building on GBV should be provided to Local government leaders, ten cell leaders, health service providers, police, traditional leaders, social welfare officers, magistrates and faith based leaders.
- 2) The government should build shelters in every district to assist the GBV survivors.

### ***Activity 3.3: Strengthening of Legal Aid Secretariat (Tanzania Network of Legal Aid Providers)***

#### **3.3.1 Legal aid providers recommendations for the Legal aid bill in the public hearing**

TANLAP in partnership with WILDAF Tanzania and other stakeholders met on several occasions to strategize and compile their recommendations which were to be presented during the public hearing of the legal aid bill. A delegation of eight people travelled to Dodoma for that purpose to persuading the Parliamentary Committee on the Constitutional and Legal Affairs to accept Legal Aid Provider's recommendations to improve the Legal aid bill together with the Written Laws (Miscellaneous Amendments) (No.4) Act, 2016. Moreover the participants were also honored to participate in the Parliament morning session on 01/02/2017 in which the Legal Aid bill was read for the second and third times then awaiting for the Presidential endorsement to be a law.

#### **3.3.2 Preparation of the National Legal aid report**

TANLAP conducted two (2) working sessions at Kibaha Conference Centre (KCC) with key 5 legal actors (3 Females and 2 Males) in the country so as to prepare for the National legal aid report which would depict the image of Legal aid in Tanzania more precisely on the aspect of sustainability and the National legal aid framework.

### **Challenges**

- i. Despite their good work, there is yet a challenge among few legal aid providers in responding to the call for the collection of legal aid statistics, it is transpires that legal aid is being delivered to the community but the issue happening is the low respond in reporting.
- ii. Sustainability of Legal Aid Providers focus on the scarcity of resources.
- iii. The need of strengthened legal awareness and capacity building as some of the trained staff years ago in their organizations are retired or their strength weakened.

## **Achievement**

- i. TANLAP has facilitated the promotion of provision of Legal aid services in the country and enhanced relationship with the government institution.
- ii. Also has actively facilitated development of a framework for promoting effective collaboration and information sharing among Legal Aid Providers and the government (MoCLA).
- iii. Increased information and awareness on the situation of the legal aid services in the country, ie quarterly statistical information shared from TANLAP's website and face book page on the state of legal aid provision of 2015.
- iv. Strengthened Networking and information sharing to legal aid providers and stakeholders national wide and on globally
- v. Effectively engagement on the enactment of the legal aid law. TANLAP has participated full in advocating for the Legal Aid Law and successfully the Parliament has passed the Bill.

## **Recommendations**

- i. Popularize issues of legal aid in view of making it more accessible to the community
- ii. Capacity building to Staff for better result
- iii. Fundraise more for programs development and administrative requirement.
- iv. Strengthening the Coordination existing mechanism so as to connect more Legal aid providers in the Network.
- v. Continue networking to share ideas, good practice and skills development.

### ***Activity 3.4: Establishment of Kipunguni Paralegal Units***

WiLDAF had established the Paralegal Unity in Ilala Districts at Kipunguni to 25 participants (17 were women, 8 were men). The participants came from 2 wards (Kipungini and Kivuye). WiLDAF conducted a 25 days of training to qualify to establish Paralegal unit in Kipunguni.

The main aim of this training was to establish paralegal in Kipunguni- Ilala District, in order to enhance access to justice for communities whose majority is poor and vulnerable.

The topics covered included; Civil cases and procedures, Law of Evidence, Employment and labor relations, Criminal procedures, knowledge on Tanzania Prisons, Tanzania Police Force etc. Also participants were equipped with the knowledge and skills on human rights, Commission on Human Rights and Good Governance in Tanzania, GBV, position and laws, International and regional instruments such as the Universal Declaration on Human Rights (UDHR), the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) among others, and the Maputo protocol.

The training methodologies used during the training were the PowerPoint presentations, oral presentations, role play and discussions where different questions were raised and answered by the trainers. Case studies-where by participants by trainers and trainees shared the case studies as part of learning.

The participants were reminded on the knowledge of the Judiciary system in Tanzania from the subordinate courts to the Court of Appeal. The facilitator explained about the status of each court including the Primary Court, District Court/Resident Magistrate Court, High Court and the Court of Appeal. She stated further that on issues related to land, the system is different whereby the disputes are resolved depending on the nature of land and the pecuniary jurisdiction. Such disputes on land issues start from the Village Councils if it is the village land, Ward Tribunal if the land is worth less than Three Millions, District Land and Housing Tribunal if the Land is worth More than Three Millions but less than Forty Millions, The High court if the land worth more than Forty millions and above and the Court of Appeal if the aggrieved party is not satisfied with the decision of the high court

Further, they were reminded on the concept of a paralegal whereby the facilitator elaborated that a paralegal is a person trained on legal matters who performs tasks requiring some knowledge of the law and legal procedures. Currently the laws in Tanzania has recognized the Paralegals however they 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, therefore, they cannot be sanctioned by the court rules.



The presence of paralegal in Kipunguni – Ilala district would improve the community access to justice since they would assist the communities on pertinent issues related to violation of women’s human rights and assist them to seek legal remedies. 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 in Ilala, they would also assist communities with referral mechanisms.

After the finalization of the paralegal course for twenty five days, the paralegal had to be tested with an exam; whereas the highest score was 95% and the lowest was 39%.

## **RECOMMENDATIONS**

The facilitator and the participants had the following recommendations to WiLDAF:-

- To have a mechanism for follow-up on the outcomes of the paralegal trainings.
- To establish a centered office for paralegals to enable them provide legal aid services to the community.
- Conduct a refresher course training session on different issues like financial issues, women’s / girls human rights, data collection depending on the need.
- Make sure that the paralegals have introductory letters from the District authority and copies be circulated to the Ward Executive Officer and Village Executive officer for the smooth implementation of the paralegal work.
- Develop the IEC materials, posters on the effects of forced marriages, FGM and gender based violence. The same may be distributed in health centers, secondary, primary schools and other public places.

### ***Activity 3.5: Establishment of the Child Protection Team at Bahi***

WiLDAF in collaboration with the MoHCDGEC had established the Child Protection Team in the districts of Bahi. This came up during our intervention in Bahi where we realized that the GBV/VAC service providers work very closely on the issues of GBV/VAC but there was no training given based on the guidelines provided by the MoHCDGEC for the establishment of

Child protection teams in Tanzania. We had managed to train 23 GBV/VAC service providers in Bahi, most of whom were officers from different departments (Social Welfare Offices (SWO) , Paralegal, Community Development Officer (CDO), Education officers (primary and secondary), Planning officer ,Prosecutor , Nutrition Officer , Prison Officer , Gender Desk Officer , WEO , Sheikh , Pastor , Judiciary, Prosecutor , DMO, representation from NGO ).

They would work closely on the issues related to GBV/VAC in their respectively area. During the training we were visited by the MoHCDGEC Commissioner for Social welfare Mr. Rabirika Mushi who also officiated the training and called upon the participants to work together on the issues of GBV/VAC.



*The MoHCDGEC Commissioner, Mr. Rabirika Mushi officiating the training on the establishment of Child Protection Team.*

The participants were trained on different topics during the training. Some of the topics covered were:

- Module I: Introduction to child protection
- Module II: Child right and best interest of the child
- Module III: The Developmental Needs of Children
- Module IV: Communicating with Children
- Module V: Supporting parents and families
- Module VI Understanding and identifying risk and harm

- Module VII Making child protection referrals, initial assessments and children in the first instance
- Module VIII The initial investigation of a child in need of care and protection
- Module IX Assessing Children's Needs
- Module X Assessing Risks
- Module XI Providing Assistance and Accommodation
- Module XII Child Protection Conferences

Lastly the participants were advised to open the WhatsApp group where they could share GBV/VAC issues and act upon immediately.

## **MONITORING AND EVALUATION**

### **SUPPORTIVE SUPERVISION**

WiLDAF conducted a survey to assess the quality of the training and other interventions to trainees (Child Protection Teams, Paralegals and the legal aid centre. The field monitoring and evaluation was done based on WiLDAF M&E plan 2017. The supportive supervision was conducted in the Districts of Kongwa, Bahi, Mara and Mtwara. The emphasis was on the following key areas;

- a) *Compliance to quality standards of the training*
- b) *Learning outcomes.*
- c) *Assessment criteria*
- d) *Assessment methods*
- e) *Collaboration with other key actor*

### **Purpose of the monitoring**

This assessment was intended for the purpose of management and good practice in access to rule of law and scaled up gender based violence initiative program implementation.

It would help to keep track of the progress we are making, monitor the indicators being used as well as their results. In this way it contributes to the effectiveness of the monitoring and

evaluation system by assuring that data was collected on timely manner. Additionally, it worked to build ownership of the M&E system by the program implementation team for the success of the program activities.

### **Objectives of Field Monitoring**

The specific objective of assessment included among others;

- i. Gathering evidence of compliance to quality standards of the program.
- ii. Finding learning outcomes of the training on knowledge and skills of paralegals demonstrate after their training
- iii. Highlight criteria assessment of paralegals
- iv. Finding the collaboration with other key stakeholders in their community
- v. Identify challenges imaged after their training

### **Target Audience**

- i. Target group met during Field Supportive Supervision were:
- ii. GBV/VAC Service providers
- iii. Paralegals
- iv. Community members
- v. Legal Aid Centre

### **Key Findings :**

1. More IEC materials to be distributed in the community
2. Paralegal trainings have built confidence to the paralegals in courts procedures.
3. Respondents are familiar with various laws and their rights as the results of community interventions from WiLDAF work.
4. Few village Land council members understand the role of paralegals and they involve them in their day to day work but the rest of them don't recognize paralegals and their roles in the community.
5. The legal aid centre provides legal empowerment to the communities around the clinic as a strategy of providing awareness to the community about the legal aid services.

## **ACHIEVEMENTS**

1. A two days orientation course for GBV/VAC service providers brought together stakeholders and it would help to create a network of cooperation in providing GBV/VAC services which on the other hand helped them to know each other and how they could work together on solving GBV/VAC cases.
2. Paralegals managed to help community members on handling their cases and directed them on the proper procedures in obtaining their legal rights.
3. Paralegal trainee managed to provide legal education to the community members.

## **RECOMMENDATIONS**

1. WiLDAF to train more Paralegals in different wards as the demand for paralegals is high.
2. WiLDAF to establish more child protection teams and to make close follow up on the level of ward and village as district child protection team would not offer service and cover the whole area.
3. WiLDAF to engage the community media.