



THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, REGIONAL ADMINISTRATION AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT

**SHINYANGA REGIONAL STRATEGIC PLAN TO END
VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND CHILDREN (RSP-
VAWC II) 2025/26-2029/30**

MAY, 2025

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We remain confident that the strategies outlined in *RSP-VAWC II 2025/26 – 2029/30* will meaningfully address violence against women and children and contribute to the improved well-being of women and children across the Shinyanga Region.

ACRONYMS

AAS	Assistant Administrative Secretary
ABYM	Adolescent Boys and Young Men
AGYW	Adolescent Girls and Young Women
AMCOS	Agriculture Marketing Cooperative Societies
ANC	Antenatal Care
AYFS	Adolescent and Youth friendly services
CCW	Community Case Workers
CHW	Community Health Workers
CMG	Community Microfinance Groups
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DCC	Day Care Centre
DCDO	District Community Development Officer
DSWO	District Social Welfare Officer
ECD	Early Childhood Development
FBO	Faith Based Organization
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation
GBV	Gender Based Violence
HBS	Household Budget Survey
HCW	Health Care Workers
HISA	Household Income and Saving Association
ICS	Investing in Child and their Societies
IP	Implementing Partner
LGA	Local Government Authority
MDA	Ministry, Departments, and Agencies
MCDGWSG	Ministry for Community Development, Gender, Women and Special Groups
MEO	Mtaa Executive Officer
MHPSS	Mental Health and Psycho -social support
MOH	Ministry of Health
MVC	Most Vulnerable Children
NMECDP	National Multisectoral Early Childhood Development Programme
NPA-VAWC	National Plan of Action to End Violence Against Women and Children
NPSC	National Protection Steering Committee
NPS	National Prosecution Services
NPTC	National Protection Technical Committee
PGCD	Police Gender and Children's Desk
PWD	People with Disabilities
PO-PSM	President's Office Public Service Management
RS-CDO	Regional Secretariat Community Development Officer
REO	Regional Education Officers
RITA	Registration, Insolvency, and Trusteeship Agency
RSP-VAWC	Regional Strategic Plan to End Violence Against Women and Children

RS	Regional Secretariat
RS-SWO	Regional Secretariat Social Welfare Officer
SACCOS	Savings and Credit Cooperative Societies
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SRH	Sexual and Reproductive Health
SW	Social Welfare
SWOC	Strength, weakness opportunities and challenges
SWSD	Social Welfare Service Desks
TACAIDS	Tanzania Commission for AIDS
TASAF	Tanzania Social Action Fund
TFNC	Tanzania Food and Nutrition Centre
TWG	Technical Working Group
UNFPA	United Nation Population Fund
VAC	Violence Against Children
VAW	Violence Against Women
VEO	Village Executive Officer
VICOBA	Village Community Bank
WDF	Women Development Fund
WEO	Ward Executive Officer
WFT-T	Women Fund Tanzania Trust
WHO	World Health Organization
WiLDAF	Women in Law and Development in Africa
YDF	Youth Development Fund

PREFACE



The Five-Year Regional Strategic Plan to End Violence Against Women and Children (RSP-VAWC II 2025/26 – 2029/30) was developed by aligning and translating the priorities of the *National Plan of Action to End Violence Against Women and Children (NPA-VAWC II 2025/26 – 2029/30)*, which was launched by the Ministry of Community Development, Gender, Women and Special Groups on 15th May 2024. This plan also builds upon the achievements of the *Shinyanga Regional Strategic Plan to Eradicate Violence Against Women and Children (RSP-VAWC 2020/21 – 2024/25)*.

During the implementation of the Shinyanga Regional Strategic Plan to Eradicate Violence Against Women and Children (RSPVAWC 2020/21 – 2024/25), notable achievements were recorded across various strategic areas:

- i. Access to economic empowerment improved through an increased percentage of women, men, youth, persons with disabilities (PWDs) and elderly men and women benefiting from council loans. In addition, there was promotion and support for the formation of women's economic groups such as VICOBA, HISA, SACCOS, and AMCOS was implemented,
- ii. Community were trained in entrepreneurship skills to enhance household income-generating activities, alongside strengthened livelihood opportunities for out-of-school girls and boy's adolescents,
- iii. Community awareness was raised on good agricultural practices,
- iv. Women, men, traditional, and religious leaders were engaged to promote women's land rights in relation to other productive resources,
- v. Efforts to transform harmful social norms included the development of a communication strategy to promote positive values and address gender inequalities,
- vi. Conducting research on socio-cultural norms in relation to VAWC,
- vii. Community sensitization on harmful cultural practices, and facilitating community dialogues on violence and creating safe environments. Gender inequality was directly addressed through dialogues and the enactment of local Bylaws, identification of high-risk areas, and posting of warning signs,
- viii. Parenting initiatives were rolled out throughout the community and it entailed training sessions for male and female parents and caregivers, integration with economic empowerment programs, and establishment of community day care centres. Male engagement was prioritized through targeted dialogues, fatherhood conferences, and training on positive parenting,
- ix. Capacity building was conducted for male and female government officials and male and female CSO staff specifically on parenting and GBV interventions and the implementation of the NPA-VAWC,
- x. Infrastructure to support the handling of GBV/VAC cases was improved, including procurement of vehicles and motorbikes as well as electronic devices such as

- printer and desktop computers with support from IPs, police gender and children desks, juvenile courts, children homes, GBV one-stop centres, fit person services, and the use of electronic information systems,
- xi. Coordination mechanisms in the region were strengthened through enhanced institutional arrangements; provision of transport and working tools and improved monitoring and evaluation systems and
 - xii. Lastly, life skills education was rolled out to AGYW, female and male teachers, students, school board members, and non-teaching support staff hence contributing to reduced teenage pregnancies and school dropouts due to early marriage and pregnancy.

Violence against women and children remains a harsh and persistent reality for a significant number of individuals in Tanzania, where its prevalence is notably high. The aspect of violence not only undermines human dignity but also hinders the country's ability to achieve its full economic and social potential. It diverts critical resources from their optimal use and poses a serious threat to the attainment of key national and international development targets, including the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2030, the African Union Agenda 2063, the Africa We Want, and the Tanzania Development Vision 2025, particularly in areas such as high-quality livelihoods, good governance, and the rule of law. The incidents of VAWC have a direct and negative impact on economic growth and poverty reduction.

In response, the Regional Strategic Plan to End Violence Against Women and Children (RSP-VAWC II 2025/26 – 2029/30) reinforces the government's commitment to provide strong and effective leadership in eliminating all forms of violence against women, girls and boy's children. The RSP-VAWC II outlines strategic actions for both preventing and responding to violence, recognizing that investments in these areas are not only a matter of human rights but also a catalyst for inclusive and sustainable development.

The regional plan prioritizes strengthening the impact of the ongoing efforts and investments by the government, development partners, and stakeholders to improve the lives of women, boys' and girls' children elderly women and men PWDs and families thereby contributing to the well-being of entire communities and the nation at large.

Ultimately, ensuring that all women, men, girls and boys children live free from violence is a fundamental responsibility of all duty bearers. The successful implementation of this strategic plan hinges on strong partnerships, shared accountability, and unwavering commitment at all levels.



Annamringi Macha

REGIONAL COMMISSIONER (SHINYANGA)

FOREWORD



In pursuit of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the African Union Commission's Agenda 2063: *The Africa We Want*, and in support of the global vision where all children grow up free from violence, the Global Partnership to End Violence Against Children was established. This initiative aims to unite countries in their efforts to tackle violence, galvanize political will, leverage the opportunities presented by the SDGs, and align stakeholders toward the prevention of violence.

The Regional Strategic Plan II (RSP-VAWC II) integrates strategies grounded in the best available evidence to support duty bearers, service providers, and communities in strengthening both prevention and response services with the greatest potential to reduce violence against women and children. Rooted in the regional context, the plan envisions improved coordination, delivery of quality services, implementation of effective preventive and responsive actions, and the adoption of innovative solutions to eliminate all forms of violence against women and children.

The RSP-VAWC II for 2025/26–2029/30 was developed through a comprehensive and consultative process that brought together stakeholders to craft an action-oriented plan. This process was informed by lessons learned, best practices, and emerging approaches, including the seven INSPIRE strategies outlined by the Global Partnership to End Violence Against Children. The Stakeholders participated in a series of in-depth discussions and reviews of desk research, evaluations of existing strategies, and forward-looking frameworks.

This second phase of the Regional Strategic Plan represents a significant strategic shift in addressing violence against women and children. Rather than focusing solely on issue-based interventions, the emphasis is now placed on building sustainable systems that not only prevent all forms of violence but also respond effectively to the needs of victims and survivors. Achieving this goal demands strong coordination and collaboration among duty bearers and concerted efforts to bridge the gap between public and private spheres, reaching communities, families, individuals, and children, while transforming societal perceptions of violence and traditional gender roles.

On behalf of the Regional Secretariat and its Management, we extend our sincere gratitude to the six Local Government Authorities and all contributors listed in Annex One. Their unwavering commitment, insights, and support have made the review and development of the Shinyanga Regional Five-Year Strategic Plan possible. Special thanks goes to Hon Dr. Dorothy Gwajima (MP)-Minister for Community Development, Gender, Women and Special Groups who inaugurated the National Plan of Action to End Violence Against Women and Children (NPA-VAWC II 2024/25-2028/29 which lead to revision of Shinyanga Regional Strategic Plan II. We are particularly thankful to Hon. Annamringi Macha, Shinyanga Regional Commissioner, for his steadfast moral support throughout this process.

We also express our deep appreciation to the team of consultants, Dr. Juma A. Mhina and gender expert Advocate Annmarie M. Nkelame, with technical expertise in guiding the finalization of the Strategic Plan.

Special thanks to UNFPA, WiLDAF and WFT-T, whose facilitation and financial support made this review possible. WiLDAF advocacy initiatives for the rights of women and children has been instrumental in ensuring that the Strategic Plan reflects their needs and aspirations. Lastly, the invaluable contributions of all workshop participants are recognized and deeply appreciated.



CP. Salum R. Hamduni

REGIONAL ADMINISTRATIVE SECRETARY
(SHINYANGA)

DEFINITION OF KEY CONCEPTS

'Bukwilima': Is a traditional practise among sukuma people during a wedding ceremony, where by girls are allowed by their parents to accompany the groom's friends and have sex with them when they come home.

Child: A person below the age of eighteen years.

Child Abuse: Contravention of the rights of the child which causes physical, moral or emotional harm including beatings, insults, discrimination, neglect, sexual abuse and exploitative labour.

Child Neglect: Failure of a child's parent or care giver to provide necessary care and means of sustenance to a child such as food, shelter, clothing, education, medical care. This includes failure to protect a child from violence by parent, guardian or childcare institution,

Child Sexual Abuse: Contacts or interactions between a child and an older or more knowledgeable child or adult (a stranger, sibling or person in position of authority, a parent or a caretaker) when the child is being used as an object of gratification for the older child's or adult's sexual needs. These contacts or interactions are carried out against the child using force, tricks, bribes, threats or pressure.

Child Labour: Any work that deprives children of their childhood, their potential and their dignity, and that is harmful to physical and mental development. It refers to work that: is mentally, physically, socially or morally dangerous and harmful to children.

Family: Parental father, mother and children, adopted or blood related and other close relatives including grandfather, grandmother uncles, aunties, cousins, nephews and nieces who live in a household.

Gender-Based Violence (GBV): Refers to any physical, psychological, sexual or economic violence perpetuated by a person against another on account of gender.

Intimate Partner Violence: Behaviour within an intimate relationship that causes physical, sexual or psychological harm to those in the relationship, including acts of physical aggression, sexual coercion, psychological abuse and controlling behaviours.

Physical Violence: Physical act of violence such as being slapped, pushed, hit with a fist (punched), kicked, or whipped, or threatened with a weapon such as a gun and knife.

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

Parenting: The process of helping and supporting the physical, emotional, social, financial, and intellectual development of a child from infancy to adulthood. It is about raising a child regardless of the biological relationship.

Psychological Abuse: Verbal and non-verbal emotional abuse, which may be active or passive. This describes actions intended to inflict mental pain, anguish or distress on a person.

'Samba' is a traditional herb associated with spiritual belief that a girl child is exposed to medicine through showering to attract men sexually.

Sexual Violence: Any sexual act, attempt to obtain a sexual act, or acts to traffic for sexual purposes, directed against a person using coercion, and unwanted sexual comments, harassment or advances made by any person regardless of their relationship to the survivor/victim, in any setting, including but not limited to home and work.

'Shikome': Is a traditional family meeting whereby a father has conversations with boys and a mother has conversation with girls.

Violence against Children: Is the intentional use of physical force or power, threatened or actual, against a child, by an individual or group that either results in or has a high likelihood of resulting in actual or potential harm to the child's health, survival, development or dignity.

Violence against Women: All acts perpetrated against women which cause or could cause them physical, sexual, psychological, and economic harm, including the threat to take such acts; or to undertake the imposition of arbitrary restrictions on or deprivation of fundamental freedoms in private or public life in peaceful times and during situations of armed conflicts or of war.

The Concept of Gender: Gender refers to social differences, as opposed to the biological differences between men and women. These differences come about as a result of what men and women have learnt over time. The differences are changeable over time and may have wide spheres of influence in cultures. It recognises that the values attached to being a woman or a man vary among cultures and change over time. Gender is a sociocultural expression of particular characteristics and roles that are associated with certain groups of people with reference to their sex and sexuality.

Gender-based violence means any physical, psychological, sexual or economic violence perpetrated by a person against another on account of her or his gender. Gender based violence occurs in both the 'public' and 'private' spheres. Gender-Based Violence is violence derived from gender norms and roles as well as from unequal power relations between women and men. Violence is specifically targeted against a person because of his or her gender, and it affects women and girls disproportionately. It includes, but is not limited to, physical, sexual, and psychological harm (including intimidation, suffering, coercion, and/or deprivation of liberty within the family or within the general community). It includes violence perpetuated by the state.

Gender equality: refers to the equal rights, responsibilities and opportunities for women and men and girls and boys to access and control social goods and resources. It implies that the interests, needs and priorities of both women and men are taken

into consideration. Gender equality refers to the equal enjoyment by females and males of all ages and regardless of sex, socially valued goods, opportunities, resources and rewards. Equality does not mean that women and men are the same but that their enjoyment of rights, opportunities and life chances are not limited by whether they were born female or male.

Gender equity is the act and process of giving fair and just treatment to all genders to men and women according to their respective needs. Equity is more than giving everyone the same opportunities, it's about recognizing and addressing social, historical, systemic, and structural inequalities that have marginalized women and children from operating on a level playing field. In order to ensure fairness, measures must be often available, even if that means different support or resources for different groups.

Gender equity leads to gender equality, for example, an affirmative action policy that supports female-owned businesses may be gender equitable because it leads to equal rights between men and women. **Gender roles** are described as being 'socially constructed'. This means that gender roles are shaped by a multiplicity of social, economic, political, cultural and other factors, and will change with changes in these formative influences.

Empowerment refers to the expansion of people's capacity to make and act upon decisions (agency) and to transform those decisions into desired outcomes, affecting all aspects of their lives, including decisions related to socio-economic aspects. It entails overcoming socioeconomic and other power inequalities in a context where this ability was previously denied. Programmatic interventions often focus specifically on empowering women because of the inequalities in their socioeconomic status.

One stop centre: facilitating comprehensive and ethical care for survivors of gender based violence. It comprises of medical practitioners, social welfare officers and Police gender and children desk officers.

Male Engagement is a programmatic approach that involves men and boys; a) as clients and beneficiaries, b) as partners and c) as agents of change, in actively promoting gender equality, women's empowerment and the transformation of inequitable definitions of masculinity. In the health context, this comprises engaging men and boys in addressing their own, and supporting their partners' reproductive, sexual and other health needs. Men's engagement also includes broader efforts to promote equality with respect to caregiving, fatherhood, and division of labour, and ending gender-based violence.

Gender mainstreaming is the process of ensuring that women and men have equal access and control over resources, development benefits and decision-making, at all stages of the development process. The goal is to facilitate stakeholders to routinely integrate the interests of women as well as men at every stage of the programme cycle from planning to implementation and evaluation. **Gender Mainstreaming** is the process of incorporating a gender perspective into policies, strategies, programs, project activities, and administrative functions, as well as into the institutional culture of an organization.

Sex refers to physiological attributes that identify a person as male or female. **Sex** refers to biologically defined and genetically acquired differences between males and females, according to their physiology and reproductive capabilities or potentialities. It is universal and mostly unchanging, without surgery.

Violence against women: Violence is based on women's subordinate status in society. It includes any act or threat by men or male dominated institutions that inflict physical, sexual, or psychological harm on a woman or girl because of her gender. In most cultures, traditional beliefs, norms and social institutions legitimize and therefore perpetuate violence against women. These include physical, sexual and psychological violence such as domestic violence, sexual abuse, including rape and sexual abuse of children by family members, forced pregnancy, sexual slavery; traditional practices harmful to women, such as honour killings, burning or acid throwing, female genital mutilation, dowry-related violence, violence in armed conflict, such as murder and rape, and emotional abuse, such as coercion and abusive language. Trafficking of women and girls for prostitution, forced marriage, sexual harassment and intimidation at work are additional examples of violence against women.

Women Empowerment involves awareness raising, building self-confidence, and expansion of choices, increased access to and control over resources and implies women gaining power and control over their own lives. It facilitates women's articulation of their needs and priorities and a more active role in promoting these interests and needs.

Digital violence refers to harmful behaviors that are carried out through digital technologies such as the internet, social media platforms, mobile devices, and other forms of digital communication. It involves the use of these technologies to harass, threaten, abuse, manipulate, or exploit individuals or groups.

Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) refers to a range of activities and services designed to protect and promote psychological well-being, prevent and treat mental health conditions, and support individuals and communities to cope with adversity and stress

Sign language is a visual-manual language that uses hand shapes, facial expressions, body movements, and gestures to convey meaning. It is a fully developed natural language with its own grammar and syntax, used primarily by people who are deaf or hard of hearing

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Shinyanga Region developed its first Strategic Plan to End Violence Against Women and Children (RSP-VAWC I) for the period 2020/21 – 2024/25, by adapting the National Plan of Action to End Violence Against Women and Children (NPA-VAWC I-2017/18-2021/22) to reflect the unique context and needs of the region. The plan was designed to support a coordinated response involving the government, civil society organizations, and the private sector in the prevention and response to violence against women and children. Implementation of the plan began in 2020/21 and it was concluded in 2024/25, prompting the need for a revised strategy to sustain and build upon the progress made.

During the development of the Shinyanga Regional Strategic Plan to End Violence Against Women and Children, it was important to note that globally, 26 countries had joined the Global Partnership to End Violence Against Children as Pathfinder countries, including five from Africa. Tanzania was notably the first African country to join the initiative in 2016, demonstrating its leadership and commitment to end violence against women and children. In this context, the Shinyanga RSP-VAWC aims to contribute meaningfully to the Global Partnership’s objectives by promoting evidence-based approaches that support all actors from government institutions to grassroots organizations, civil society, and the private sector engaged in preventing and responding to violence.

The Regional Strategic Plan (RSP-VAWC) serves as a comprehensive framework to guide the design, coordination, and implementation of interventions aimed at ending violence against women and children in Shinyanga. It calls upon duty bearers, service providers, and communities to prioritize and strengthen both prevention and response services with the highest potential for impact. Rooted in the specific social and institutional dynamics of the Shinyanga Region, the plan aspires to improve service delivery, enhance coordination mechanisms, adopt innovative solutions, and implement practical measures to eradicate all forms of violence against women and children.

This strategic plan is anchored in the region’s vision:

“Women and Children in Shinyanga Region are beneficiaries of non-violence and human rights.”

To realize this vision, the plan sets out the strategic objectives derived from an in-depth situational analysis of the region’s specific challenges and needs, while aligning with the eight thematic areas outlined in the National Plan of Action to End Violence Against Women and Children (NPA – VAWC II 2024/25 – 2028/29).

The following are the strategic objectives to be achieved by 2030:

1. Improve household economic empowerment
2. Enhance community awareness and respect for gender equality and the protection of women and children against VAWC
3. Improve safety in public spaces to mitigate risks of VAWC
4. Promote positive parenting and caregiving practices to reduce VAWC in communities

5. Strengthen law enforcement systems to encourage use of services and ensure timely handling of reported cases
6. Enhance response and support services for survivors of VAWC
7. Promote inclusive, safe, and accessible learning environment for both girls and boys.
8. Strengthen coordination, monitoring, and evaluation systems for effective implementation and tracking of VAWC interventions

Each of the eight strategic objectives is supported by clearly defined strategies and activities, with specified timelines, estimated implementation costs, and identified funding sources. As part of the process to ensure accountability and facilitate progress tracking, measurable targets and indicators were developed for each strategic objective.

In addition, the revised Shinyanga Regional Strategic Plan on Ending Violence Against Women and Children (RSP-VAWC II 2024/25–2029/30) is a critical framework designed to address the pervasive issue of gender-based violence (GBV) and violence against children (VAC) in Shinyanga, Tanzania. The plan builds on the achievements of its predecessor (RSP-VAWC I) while addressing persistent gaps and emerging challenges. Its importance lies in its multi-sectoral, evidence-based approach, which aligns with national and international commitments, including Tanzania's National Plan of Action (NPA-VAWC II) and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

RATIONALE FOR REVIEWING SHINYANGA STRATEGIC PLAN

According to the TDHS 2022 Survey Report, Shinyanga Region still encounters the challenge of violence although there was some improvement which triggered the development of the second RSP – VAWC. The justification is based on the following reasons: -

Elimination of all forms of violence:

According to the Tanzania Demographic Health Survey (2022) Shinyanga Region is ranked as number 16 with 21% of teenage pregnancy, 28 percent of women have experience physical violence, 8 percent of women have experience sexual violence, 39.2 sought help to stop violence, 23.4 percent of ever married women in Shinyanga had ever suffered physical violence and identified their current or most recent husbands as the aggressors. Based on this data, it was justified that there was a need to develop the second RSP – VAWC in order to eliminate all forms of violence.

High social, health and economic costs of violence: These costs include healthcare expenses, mortality and morbidity rate, low productivity, psychological trauma, disability and increasing poverty at household level.

Meeting national commitments: Shinyanga is determined to meet the goals set by NPA VAWC II in preventing and responding to all forms of violence.

Lessons from RSP – VAWC 2020/21 – 2024/25: The evaluation of the first RSP - VAWC 2020/21 – 2024/25 showed notable success but also identified some challenges and gaps in implementation. The second RSP – VAWC is based on the lessons learned and achievements of the first plan.

The RSP VAWC II 2025/26 – 2029/30 seeks to scale up joint efforts in order to strengthen the fight against VAWC in all six councils. The plan recognizes the need to expand and build on successful initiatives so as to address the challenges and gaps.

The plan is divided into two major parts which are

1. **Prevention** – addressing underlying social and economic drivers of violence to prevent its occurrence and
2. **Response** – providing services and support to victims and survivors of violence.

Addressing violence against women and children is a central development goal in its own right, and key to achieving other development outcomes for women, children, their families, communities, and the nation. Efforts undertaken at the global level to address and end violence against women and children are strengthened by an ever-growing body of evidence pointing to a public health crisis of worldwide dimensions. At the international level, there is general recognition that ending violence against women and children is critical from a global development and right's attainment standpoint. The gravity of the situation of women and children affected by violence is reflected by Agenda 2030: The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which has 6 targets referencing the need to better prevent and respond to violence.

The crisis of violence has clearly had long lasting human costs physical and emotional scarring impacting overall quality of life. In addition, it also has significant economic costs. Globally, the economic impact and cost of physical, emotional and sexual violence against children is between 3% and 8% of global GDP.

In Tanzania, containing violence in general is estimated to cost over USD 6.5 billion – 7% of the national GDP. This massive cost is many times higher than the cost of preventing violence. Tanzania aspired to become middle-income country by the year 2025. To achieve this, Tanzania would have had to invest in preventing violence against women and children to allow the workforce to perform at the best potential, in addition to expanding opportunities for women to participate in economic endeavors (linked to SDG Goal 8 and 10).

Tanzania has committed itself to working towards Agenda 2030, and is a party to numerous regional and international instruments and declarations on child rights, gender equality, and women's empowerment, including the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), the Convention of the Rights of the Child and its Optional Protocols, and the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child. The state is equally committed to the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (1995) and its 12 Areas of Critical Concern of which the government has concentrated efforts on four themes identified as country priorities: enhancement of women's legal capacity; economic empowerment of women and poverty eradication; women's political empowerment and decision making; and women's access to education and employment. In contributing to the global strategy especially the inspire framework, the Ministry of Health, Community Development, Gender, Elderly and Children developed NPA-VAWC 2017/2018-2021/2022 as a Comprehensive National Plan to end VAWC.

Shinyanga being one of the regions with a high rate of VAWC decided to review its RSP VAWC and develop a relevant regional strategic plan II to end VAWC in line with the National Plan of Action to End Violence against Women and Children (NPA-VAWC II) 2024/25-2028/29. The Regional Secretariat noted that it would be of great value to come up with a plan, with clear priorities, provide guidance and coordinate efforts of the government and stakeholders to make Shinyanga free of violence against women and children.

The region is determined to coordinate efforts towards achieving development goals that all citizens have a right to live free from violence. The Region has also generated the critical evidence necessary to inform stakeholders and citizens that violence is a problem, and through the implementation of the eight (8) thematic areas relevant to the protection of women and children, has a basis from which to determine what initiatives need to be implemented to succeed in this regard. The RSP- VAWC II will be a critical lens that coordinates efforts, evaluates lessons learned and best practices that make Shinyanga a safe region to live in and contribute to the national goals. This strategic plan provides guidance to the Shinyanga regional secretariat, Local Government Authorities and other stakeholders including implementing partners to strategically address VAWC



Regional Commissioner Hon. Annamringi Macha during opening of one stop Centre at Kishapu District Hospital

PART I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background Information

Violence is a common part of life for many women and children in the world. The Global 2015 Human Development Report shows that 35% of women globally have experienced physical, sexual intimate partner violence, which impacts on women's empowerment. 'According to the Global Partnership to end violence against women and children, one billion children experience violence every year all over the world and 1 in 10 children are sexually abused and 9 in 10 experience corporal punishment

According to The Demographic and Health Survey and Malaria Indicator Survey (TDHS – MIS) 2022, in Tanzania, almost three in ten women have experienced physical violence, and one in five women report experiencing sexual violence in their lifetime (from the age of 15), spousal abuse, both sexual and physical, is even higher (35%) for married women. However, fifty-one percent of women and 40% of men agree that a husband is justified in beating his wife for at least one of the following reasons: if she burns the food, argues with him, goes out without telling him, neglects the children, or refuses to have sex with him. The most common reason for both women and men to agree that wife beating is justified is a wife neglecting the children (48% and 31%, respectively). Three in ten women have experienced physical violence since age 15.

The Violence against Children survey (VAC survey conducted in 2009 and launched in 2011) found that nearly one in three girls and one out of seven boys experience some form of sexual violence before turning 18. Most children do not report their experience, few seek services, and even fewer actually receive any care, treatment, or support if they do report. The rates of physical and emotional violence are high: among girls, 72% experience some form of physical violence, while for boys the figure is 71%. Emotional violence affects approximately one quarter of boys and girls. In addition, corporal punishment is lawful in Tanzania and regarded by many as a normal means of disciplining children. Although it is seen as a common method of child rearing in Tanzania, there is specific evidence that this widespread phenomenon results in the opposite of what is intended, i.e. anti-social rather than pro-social behaviour.

Exposure to violence during childhood leaves physical marks on the brain that can impact a person for the rest of their lives. The brain is most vulnerable to trauma in the first two years of life, when many new neural pathways are still being formed, and again in the teenage years –when adolescents learn complex analytical skills and mature emotionally. In addition to physical, sexual, and emotional violence, Tanzania also has traditional practices that harm children and women. Tanzanian women marry young - almost five years earlier than men - at about 19 years of age. Overall, 22% of adolescent girls age 15-19 are already mothers or are pregnant with their first child. Adolescent girls with no education are five times more likely as those with secondary or higher education to have begun childbearing (53% versus 9%). Teenage childbearing also varies by economic status, ranging from 12% among adolescent women in the wealthiest households to 35% among those in the poorest households.

At regional level, children in Shinyanga constitute 46.2% of total population, however at national level, Shinyanga is the leading region with a high rate of child marriage by 59% as per the human rights watch report of 2015. Shinyanga is also ranked as number 16 with 21% of teenage pregnancy (Tanzania Demographic and Health Survey and Malaria Indicator Survey, 2022). For the period of July, 2020 to December, 2024 report from Social Welfare Office, there were 77 cases of early marriage reported to different authoritative bodies; Police, and Local Government Authorities. It was reported that 19,825 of teenage girls attended Antenatal Clinics (DHIS2). The major reasons for early marriage and teenage pregnancy were social and cultural harmful norms, peer influence, income poverty at family level and poor parenting.

Regional local data reports show that for the period of July, 2020 to Dec, 2024, the number of GBV cases reported were 18008 among them 15074 were female and 2934 were male. Whereas violence against children were 16865 and among them 11952 were girls and 4913 were boys. The types of GBV and VAC were physical violence, sexual violence, economical violence, psychological violence and neglect.

1.2 Methodology and Approach for the development of the Strategic Plan

The Five-Year Regional Strategic Plan to End Violence Against Women and Children (RSP-VAWC II 2025/26 – 2029/30) was developed by contextualizing and translating the National Plan of Action to End Violence Against Women and Children (NPA-VAWC II 2025/26 – 2029/30) —officially launched by the Ministry of Community Development, Gender, Women and Special Groups on 15th May, 2024. This new regional strategy builds upon the achievements and lessons learned from the previous strategic plan, RSP-VAWC I (2020/21 – 2024/25), marking a critical step in sustaining and expanding regional efforts to eradicate violence against women and children.

The development of RSP-VAWC II followed the inauguration of NPA-VAWC II at both the national level and across all 26 regions of mainland Tanzania. In response, the Shinyanga Regional Administrative Secretary (RAS) appointed a Task Force to oversee the review of RSP-VAWC I and the formulation of the second plan. This Task Force comprised of a chairperson, a secretary, and other representatives from the Regional Secretariat and key VAWC implementing partners.

In order to ensure broad-based participation and inclusivity, the Task Force convened a stakeholders' meeting that brought together representatives from the Regional Secretariat, six Local Government Authorities, the Judiciary, Police Gender and Children Desks, and other VAWC implementing partners such as ICS. During the meeting, participants provided critical input and shared perspectives that were systematically documented to inform the development of RSP-VAWC II.

Data to inform the new plan was gathered through an analysis of implementation reports from various VAWC actors involved in the five-year execution of RSP-VAWC I. This data was analyzed by the Task Force to identify gaps, strengths, and areas for improvement, thereby shaping the structure and priorities of RSP-VAWC II.

With financial and technical support from Women Fund Tanzania -Trust (WFT-T), a team of consultants was engaged to support the Task Force in drafting the new strategic plan.

Working collaboratively, the consultants and Task Force developed the first draft of RSP-VAWC II. Following this, a second draft was prepared and presented to regional VAWC stakeholders for review.

After incorporating feedback and recommendations from the regional stakeholders, the draft plan was submitted to national-level stakeholders for further awareness, validation, and approval. The Inputs and comments collected at the national level were then reviewed and integrated into the document to produce the final version of the RSP-VAWC II (2025/26 – 2029/30).

1.3 Organisation of the Plan

The Regional Strategic Plan to End Violence Against Women and Children (RSP-VAWC II) 2025/26–2029/30 is organized into five key parts.

Part One provides an introduction to the Strategic Plan, outlining the background, purpose, approach to the development process, structure of the document, and a summary of achievements from the previous plan, RSP-VAWC I (2020/21–2024/25). This section also highlights the Regional Enduring Commitments, including the Regional Vision Statement, Mission Statement, Core Values, the National Plan of Action Goal, and the broader institutional and operational environment of the plan.

Part Two analyses the current situation, identifying the major drivers of violence against women and children, existing initiatives, and available support systems. It also includes a SWOT analysis, an overview of strategic issues, and a stakeholder analysis to assess the roles and influence of various actors involved in preventing and responding to violence.

Part Three outlines the strategic implementation framework of the plan, detailing objectives, strategies, activities, and timelines for execution.

Part Four presents the monitoring and evaluation (M&E) framework, including indicators, data sources, and mechanisms for tracking progress toward the plan’s goals.

Part Five elaborates on the institutional arrangements and coordination mechanisms required to effectively implement the RSP-VAWC II, emphasizing collaboration among stakeholders and alignment with both regional and national structures.

1.4 Regional Strategic Intent

In addressing VAWC the Shinyanga Region Secretariat formulated the vision to be attained, the mission to be adopted and the goal to be reached.

1.4.1 Regional vision statement

Women and Children in Shinyanga Region benefit from none violence and respect of human rights.

1.4.2 Regional mission statement

To end all forms of violence against women and children through comprehensive multi-sectorial collaboration at all levels.

1.4.3 Regional core values

- i. Respect to women and children with regard to their rights and concerns
- ii. None discrimination in service provision
- iii. Confidentiality of client’s information
- iv. Commitment in ending violence against women and children
- v. Adherence to ethical standards in service provision
- vi. Understanding and sharing feelings of clients in service provision and
- vii. Serving clients based on their individual needs

1.5 Achievements of RSP-VAWC 2020/21-2024/25

The Regional Strategic Plan to End Violence Against Women and Children (RSP-VAWC I) recorded significant achievements across its eight thematic areas. It was launched to address the pressing issue of violence against women and children, the plan aimed to create safer environments both at home and in public spaces. It served as a comprehensive framework that mobilized the collective efforts of various stakeholders across the region in the fight against all forms of violence.

In October 2024, the region conducted an evaluation of the implementation of RSP-VAWC I (2020/21–2024/25). The assessment revealed notable progress and key accomplishments within each of the thematic areas, reflecting the effectiveness of the strategies employed and the commitment of partners involved in its implementation.

Table 1: Highlights of Achievements under the RSP-VAWC 2020/21–2024/25

SN	Thematic areas	Achievements	Intervention contributed to Outcome
1	Household Economic Strengthening	A notable increase in access to financial resources among marginalized individual’s female and male including PWDs and the elders fostering self-reliance, entrepreneurship, and equitable participation in community development hence lead to improved livelihoods and greater gender equity. This remarkable growth reflects enhanced inclusivity in local economic empowerment initiatives i.e. Entrepreneurship trainings. The percentage of women, both female and male youth, and persons with disabilities accessing council loans increased significantly from	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tsh. 4,622,210,352.00 Soft Loan from Council own source was provided to 367 Women groups. • Tsh. 3,311,105,176.00 Soft Loan from Council own source was provided to 84 People with disabilities groups. • 667 women groups and 84 groups of people with disabilities were trained on entrepreneurship skills to boost their incomes • AGYW groups were facilitated with loans (FHI, SHIDEPHA and WILDAF) • 1,206 AGYW and ABYM capacitated with Vocational training and supported with Start-up kits with support from FHI360 PACT Tz and WILDAF • 474 VICOBA, 63 SACCOS and 1035 Economic groups were formed

SN	Thematic areas	Achievements	Intervention contributed to Outcome
		<p>15.9% in 2019 to 84.07% in 2024.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhanced economic resilience at household level and significantly reduced adolescent vulnerability to social and economic risks. This achievement has been realized as a result of strengthening and scaling up livelihood opportunities for female and male out-of-school adolescents, empowering them with practical skills for income-generating activities. • Enhance community awareness on modern agricultural practices and skills to promote sustainable and productive farming. This leads to increased crop yields, improved food security, and higher household incomes through more efficient and environmentally friendly farming methods 	
2	Norms and Values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A cohesive achievement under the five years included shifting harmful social norms and addressing gender inequalities, which has resulted from a number of interventions including promotion of positive norms and values that upholds the rights of women and children; Implementation of evidence based programming informed by research and studies; sustainable community sensitization; intergenerational dialogues and awareness raising. The community have demonstrate increased understanding of the impact of harmful norms and a growing commitment to protecting the rights and wellbeing of women and children. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 315 village and 168 Ward advocacy meetings were conducted to advocate for good social norms • 545 Community dialogues were conducted to address gender inequalities and harmful traditional practices • 160 religious leaders, 419 traditional healers and influential elders were trained to promote positive norms and values. • Social norms exploitation research was conducted in Shinyanga DC through ICS • Engaged influential male, traditional, and religious leaders to promote women's land and other resource rights to foster equitable development by challenging gender norms and improving household welfare.
3	Safe environment	<p>Reduced insecurity for women and children in public spaces. Through strengthened community capacity to VAWC</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 545 Community dialogues were conducted to advocate on safe environment

SN	Thematic areas	Achievements	Intervention contributed to Outcome
		prevention and promoting safe environment which fostered local ownership and collective responsibilities for safe environments, the communities in 3 councils enacted By- laws to hold every one accountable in protecting women and children in public spaces.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Risky areas were identified and posters/signs for warning or education purposes were hung in public places. (MRAT) 6 Villages initiated the process of enacting bylaws (SHINYANGA DC, KISHAPU, and KAHAMA) to fight against violence.
4	Parenting, family support and relationship	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved Parenting practices and child wellbeing. Through combined targeted parenting trainings, male engagement initiatives and integration of economic empowerment programs, there has been a notable improved parenting practices such as evidences of father's involvements in child development contributing to safe home environments and enhanced wellbeing. Strengthened community and institutional support systems for early childhood care has contributed in increasing access to quality care for young children and enabling caregivers, particularly women to participate more actively in income generating activities due to reduced care burden 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 48 parenting groups were formed and trained Supported the establishment and formal registration of daycare centers by providing technical and administrative assistance. This intervention facilitated the creation and registration of 3 community-owned daycare centers and improved the compliance and quality standards of 94 privately owned centers. Supported formation of Regional and Councils Union of Day Care Centres Owners 5 programs on male engagement in parenting were established Formation of Regional Union of Children's Homes Owners Capacity building on Child protection, Day care centres regulation and NMECDP to 278 Day Care Centres and Children Homes Owners from 6 Councils. 205 Government officials and 40 CSO staffs were capacitated on parenting interventions. 310 radio sessions and 96 community awareness meetings on positive parenting were conducted. 414484 couples attend ANC Clinic (male engagement) Launching of NMECDP at Regional level A total number of 391 AGYW including 31 AGYW with disabilities were capacitated on life skills and youth friendly services and ASRH through CHAGUO LANGU HAKI YANGU project for the year 2022/23/24
5	Implementation and enforcement of law	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improvements in critical infrastructure supporting the handling of GBV and VAC cases such as upgrades to Police Gender and Children Desks, juvenile courts, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 41 Police Officers were trained on GBV/VAC 5 Police Gender and Children desks were established. 133 paralegals were registered and trained

SN	Thematic areas	Achievements	Intervention contributed to Outcome
		<p>approved schools, and the implementation of an electronic information management system linking key actors have significantly strengthened case management processes. These advancements facilitated more efficient coordination, timely responses, and increased access to justice for survivors, resulting in a marked improvement in the region's capacity to address and reduce violence against women and children.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 20 Case flow management meetings were conducted at District and Regional Magistrate Court • Commemoration of 5 Law Weeks
6	Response and support service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Institutional arrangements were strengthened through the provision of favourable infrastructure, transport facilities, and essential working tools, alongside targeted improvements to critical facilities such as safe houses, GBV one-stop centres, fit person services, and an electronic information management system. These combined efforts significantly enhanced the overall response to GBV and VAC cases by improving coordination among stakeholders, ensuring timely and comprehensive support services for survivors, and increasing the efficiency and effectiveness of case management, which ultimately contributed to better protection, recovery, and access to justice for victims in the region. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constructed 2 One Stop Centres at Kishapu and Msalala District Councils and allocated land for a safe house at Kahama MC and an approved school at Kishapu DC to strengthen infrastructure for GBV and child protection services. • Procured essential transport and equipment, including 2 vehicles, 4 motorbikes, 83 bicycles for Community Health Workers, and 7 desktop computers with printers at council and regional levels to enhance service delivery and response to VAWC issues. • Supported the registration and capacity building of 6 children's homes by conducting quarterly supervision visits, training 11 owners and guardians on child protection, feeding guidelines, and home regulations, and identifying and training 93 fit persons and families for child protection programs. • Trained 619 Community Care Workers (CCWs) and 23 Social Welfare Officers on child protection referral systems, District Case Monitoring Systems (DCMS), and Most Vulnerable Children Management Information System (MVC MIS);

SN	Thematic areas	Achievements	Intervention contributed to Outcome
			supervised 262 children in conflict with the law, facilitated foster care and adoption for 21 children, and managed over 6,600 matrimonial and child welfare cases with referrals to courts and other services.
7	Safe schools and life skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The rollout of life skills education to teachers, learners, school board members, and non-teaching staff successfully contributed to reducing adolescent pregnancy and lowering dropout rates linked to adolescent pregnancy and early marriage. This intervention empowered all members of the school community with knowledge and skills to promote gender equality, foster supportive and inclusive environments, and enhance retention of vulnerable girls and boys, thereby improving overall educational outcomes and safeguarding the wellbeing of young people. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 237 Primary teachers and 131 Secondary teachers were trained on life skills 423 Primary and 96 Secondary Schools have food programs 194 Primary and 84 Secondary schools have programs to provide sanitary pads to girls A total number of 59,625 pupils were provided with sanitary pads Establishing children protection desks in 507 Primary and 97 Secondary schools. Formation of 458 Junior Councils (353 at village level, 105 at Ward level, 6 at Council level and one at Regional level. Building capacity of 352 Junior Councils at all levels A total number of 62807 MVC in primary school from 5 Councils were supported with education subsidies and sanitary pads funded by ARCHIVE project implemented by SHDEPHA+/PACT Tanzania for the year 2022/23/24 Availability of Posters and drawings with child protection messages in all 711 Primary and 189 Secondary schools
8	Coordination Monitoring and Evaluation	Strengthening the coordination, monitoring, and evaluation system in the region greatly improved the overall management and impact of development programs. For example, by introducing a centralized data reporting platform and regular stakeholder coordination meetings, agencies were able to share real-time information on service delivery and challenges. This enabled quicker identification of gaps, such as delays in responding to GBV cases, and facilitated timely	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Established 460 MTAKUWWA committees for coordination at various levels and successfully coordinated 8 Regional, 72 Council, and 97 Ward VAWC committee meetings to strengthen multi-level collaboration and community engagement in addressing VAWC. Built the capacity of 337 GBV frontline workers across all 6 councils and procured 2 vehicles and 83 bicycles for Community Health Workers to enhance their responsiveness to VAWC issues,

SN	Thematic areas	Achievements	Intervention contributed to Outcome
		<p>corrective actions. As a result, accountability increased, resources were more efficiently utilized, and collaboration between government bodies, NGOs, and community groups was enhanced, leading to more effective interventions and measurable improvements across various sectors.</p>	<p>supported by the development and use of a Health and Social Welfare booklet for household education.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organized and participated in annual national ceremonies including African Child Day, Women's Day, Elders Day, 16 Days of Activism to End GBV, Men's Day, Samia Legal Aid Campaign, and PWDs Day and secured funding for the successful implementation of Regional Strategic Plan (RSP) activities.



One Stop Centre launching at Kishapu District Hospital

Table 2: Challenges faced in the implementation of the RSP-VAWC (2020/21–2024/25)

SN	Thematic areas	Challenges that need to be addressed
1	Household Economic Strengthening	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited linkage between economic groups formed by women, men, and youth with sustainable economic opportunities, hindering their ability to improve livelihoods. Insufficient strengthening and scaling up of livelihood enhancement opportunities for out-of-school adolescent girls, boys, and adolescents with disabilities, which restricts their participation in household income-generating activities. Persistent low levels of women’s rights to own land and access other productive resources, limiting their economic empowerment and decision-making capacity.
2	Norms and Values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The persistence of harmful traditional practices that disproportionately affect women, girls, and marginalized groups, undermining their rights, health, and well-being. Ongoing gender inequality within the community, limiting equal access to opportunities, resources, and decision-making for all genders.
3	Safe environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate measures to enhance the safety of women, girls, and children in public spaces, exposing them to higher risks of violence and harassment. Growing incidents of digital violence targeting women, girls, and vulnerable groups, facilitated by advances in technology and limited awareness or safeguards. Insufficient availability and accessibility of gender-responsive Information, Education, and Communication (IEC) materials to effectively raise awareness and promote prevention of gender-based violence.
4	Parenting, family support and relationship	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited awareness and understanding of positive parenting skills among caregivers, affecting the nurturing environment for both boys and girls. Low participation of men and boys in parenting roles, which hinders shared responsibility and the promotion of gender-equitable family dynamics. Insufficient number of community day-care centres to support working parents, particularly impacting women’s ability to balance caregiving and economic activities. Inadequate establishment of parenting groups that engage both mothers and fathers, limiting opportunities for shared learning and support in caregiving responsibilities.
5	Implementation and enforcement of law	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate strengthening of witness protection mechanisms, including insufficient safe environments at Police Gender and Children Desks and juvenile courts, which compromises the safety and confidence of women, girls, and other vulnerable witnesses in reporting and participating in justice processes.
6	Response and support service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weak institutional arrangements due to limited provision of gender-responsive infrastructure, transport facilities, and working tools, hindering

SN	Thematic areas	Challenges that need to be addressed
		<p>effective service delivery for survivors of gender-based violence.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insufficient number of GBV One-Stop Centres, limiting accessible and comprehensive support services for women, girls, and other survivors. • Low numbers of trained fit persons and fit families to provide safe and nurturing care, affecting the protection and wellbeing of children, especially girls and vulnerable groups. • Absence of approved schools and safe houses, restricting safe spaces and rehabilitation options for survivors of violence and at-risk children.
7	Safe schools and life skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited rollout of comprehensive, gender-responsive life skills education across primary and secondary schools, higher learning institutions, and vocational centers, reducing young people's ability to make informed decisions. • High rates of adolescent pregnancy and school dropout, especially among girls, driven by early marriage and inadequate access to prevention programs. • Insufficient advocacy and implementation of ongoing quality health and hygiene programs in schools, impacting the wellbeing and school attendance of girls and boys. • Inadequate provision and accessibility of gender-sensitive Information, Education, and Communication (IEC) materials across educational institutions, limiting awareness and prevention of gender-based risks among learners.
8	Coordination Monitoring and Evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited coordination, monitoring, and evaluation systems that are not fully gender-responsive, affecting the ability to track, assess, and respond effectively to issues affecting women, men, girls, and boys. • Inadequate advocacy to higher-level authorities for the establishment of an integrated electronic information management system that captures gender-disaggregated data and facilitates timely, inclusive decision-making in addressing gender-based violence and child protection issues.

1.6 Regional Strategic Plan Goal

The Shinyanga RSP - VAWC II 2025/26 - 2029/30 is guided by the NPA - VAWC II 2024/25-2028/29. In response to the NPA - VAWC II goal, Shinyanga region is determined to eliminate violence against women and children and improve their welfare by adopting the NPA –VAWC II targets as follows:

(a) Poverty-related VAWC Operational targets

- i. Reduce household basic need poverty level from 26.4% to 15% and household food poverty from 8% to 2%
- ii. Increase the proportion of women with ownership of land from 19% to 50%

(b) Norms and values Related VAWC Operation targets

- i. Reduce the prevalence of physical violence against women from 28% to 14%

- ii. Reduce the prevalence of sexual violence against women by 8% to 5%

(c) Safe environment in public spaces

- i. Reduce the percentage of women who feel unsafe in public spaces from 49% to 25%. Thus, safer spaces for women often translate into safer spaces for children, both offline and online, as caregivers become more empowered to monitor and protect their children's digital interactions. This is critical in addressing the growing threat of online child sexual exploitation and abuse (OCSEA), particularly as internet use among Tanzanian children increases amid limited digital safety skills and parental guidance.
- ii. Formulate gender desks in all marketplaces

(d) Media, Communication and information and Technology

- i. Online GBV reduced
- ii. Community awareness on VAWC protective measures and response mechanisms increased

(e) Parenting, Family Support and Relationships related VAWC Operational targets

- i. Increasing positive parenting groups from 3,963 to 24,638
- ii. Increase establishment of community day care centres from 03 to 60

(f) Implementation and enforcement of Laws related VAWC Operational targets

- i. Cases conviction rate for VAWC increased
- ii. Reduce the length of judicial proceedings of VAWC cases
- iii. Construction of 3 Juvenile Courts
- iv. Conduct community dialogue and awareness creation on legal aid services
- v. Advocate for review of discriminatory laws through stakeholders (NGOs, CBOs etc.) to advance life of women and Children

(g) Response and support Services related VAWC Operational targets

- i. Increase One Stop Centres from 2 to 7 at Regional Hospital and Council Hospitals
- ii. Construction of 2 Safe Houses in two Councils namely Kishapu and Ushetu
- iii. Construction of 1 Approved School
- iv. Construction of 1 Remand Home
- v. Establish Gender Desk in all marketplaces
- vi. Establish Gender Desks in all middle and higher learning institutions
- vii. Sustain and roll out and operationalize Police Gender Children Desk from 18 to all qualified Police stations
- viii. Increase number of trained fit person in all the six Councils

(h) Safe Schools and life skills related Operational targets

- i. Reduced dropout cases in both secondary schools and primary Schools
- ii. Roll out Child Protection Desks in all 507 Primary and 97 Secondary Schools

(i) Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation Operational targets

- i. Roll out the formulation of women and Children Protection Committees from 88% to 100%
- ii. Increasing number of trained Women and Children Protection Committees from 260 to 544 at ward levels
- iii. Increase budget allocation to VAWC interventions at Council and Regional level.
- iv. Conducting operationalization research on VAWC.

1.7 Institution and Operational Environment

The RSP-VAWC II (2025/26–2029/30) establishes a unified, multi-sectoral framework for overseeing the implementation of efforts to address Violence Against Women and Children (VAWC) in the Shinyanga Region. This strategic plan not only guides intervention but also enhances opportunities for knowledge sharing, replication of good practices, and strengthened collaboration among stakeholders at various levels.

The region has embraced a multi-sectoral approach in its response to VAWC, involving numerous institutions in the delivery and monitoring of related services. These include the Police Gender and Children Desks, Community Development Office, Social Welfare Office, health facilities, legal aid providers, and the Judiciary. Coordination among these actors is overseen by the Regional NPA-VAWC Committee, which comprises of the high-level officials:

- Assistant Administrative Secretaries Education, Planning and Coordination and Health, Social Welfare and Nutrition,
- Regional Community Development Officer
- Regional Social Welfare Officer
- Regional Police Commander
- Regional Local Government Officer
- Regional Legal Officer
- Regional Immigration Officer
- Regional Prison Officer
- Regional Labour Officer
- Resident Magistrate-in-Charge

In addition, the committee includes female and male representatives from organizations of people with disabilities, junior councils, youth, NGOs, women’s groups, faith-based organizations (FBOs), and the private sector.

The roles and responsibilities of these institutions and committees are anchored in a wide array of policies, legal frameworks, guidelines, and strategies at the national and international level. The formulation and implementation of RSP-VAWC II are informed by the following key instruments:

Legal and Policy Frameworks Guiding the RSP-VAWC II:

- i. Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), 1979
- ii. Law of the Child Act, CAP 13. R.E 2019
- iii. Penal Code, Revised Edition 2022

- iv. Employment and Labour Relations Act, 2004
- v. Persons with Disabilities Act No. 9 of 2010
- vi. Local Government (District Authorities) Act, Cap 287 R.E. 2002
- vii. Education Act, 2016
- viii. Law of Marriage Act, 1971
- ix. Finance Act, 2018
- x. National Ageing Policy, 2003
- xi. Policy on Persons with Disabilities, 2004
- xii. Community Development Policy, 1996
- xiii. National Health Policy, 2007
- xiv. Child Development Policy, 2008
- xv. Women Development and Gender Policy (WDGP), 2023
- xvi. National Plan of Action to End Violence Against Women and Children (NPA-VAWC) 2024/25–2028/29
- xvii. National Policy Guidelines for the Health Sector’s Prevention and Response to Gender-Based Violence, 2011
- xviii. Management and Response Guidelines for GBV and VAC Survivors, 2012
- xix. National Multi-Sectoral Early Childhood Development Program (NMECDP) 2021/22–2025/26
- xx. National Guidelines for integration of One Stop Centres for GBV and VAC prevention and response services in Health Facilities of 2013
- xxi. Child Protection Regulations, 2014

To strengthen coordination of GBV/VAC interventions, NPA-VAWC Committees have been established at regional, council, and ward levels. These bodies are tasked with facilitating the effective implementation and monitoring of VAWC initiatives across the region.

Tanzania is firmly committed to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) under Agenda 2030 and is a signatory to several regional and international conventions and declarations on the rights of children and women. These include CEDAW and its individual complaints procedure, the Convention on the Rights of the Child and its Optional Protocols, and the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child.

Tanzania upholds the principles of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (1995), especially its 12 Critical Areas of Concern. Nationally, four themes have been prioritized:

- i. Enhancing women’s legal capacity
- ii. Economic empowerment of women and poverty eradication
- iii. Political empowerment and women’s participation in decision-making
- iv. Access to education and employment for women

In response to national priorities, the Ministry Community Development, Gender, Women and Special Groups initiated the consolidation of the NPA-VAWC 2024/25–2028/29. This prompted the formation of the Shinyanga NPA-VAWC Committee and the development of the second Regional Strategic Plan (RSP-VAWC II) for 2025/26–2029/30. The aim was to centralize and harmonize data, strategies, and actions around preventing and responding to violence against women and children, enabling better reporting and

improved service delivery. The aim of Regional Strategic Plan (RSP-VAWC II) for 2025/26–2029/30 being to accelerate the prevention and elimination of all forms of violence against women and children through inclusive, coordinated, and evidence-based interventions that strengthen protection systems, empower communities, and promote safety, dignity, and justice across all settings, including digital spaces

PART II

CURRENT SITUATION

2.1 Introduction

This section provides a comprehensive situational analysis structured around eight thematic areas. It identifies key strategic issues and priority areas that guide interventions aimed at ending violence against women and children (VAWC). In addition, it presents a SWOT analysis that highlights the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats affecting the delivery of services related to VAWC. The section also includes a stakeholder analysis, detailing the roles and contributions of various actors who have been instrumental in supporting and implementing interventions to address VAWC in Shinyanga region.

2.2 Situation Analysis

The current situation analysis was conducted to gain an in-depth understanding of the context in which violence against women and children (VAWC) occurs in the Shinyanga Region. This analysis was guided by eight thematic areas derived from the INSPIRE framework, as outlined in the National Plan of Action to End Violence Against Women and Children (2024/2025–2028/2029). The eight thematic areas included the following; household economic strengthening; norms and values; safe environment; parenting, family support, and relationships; implementation and enforcement of laws; response and support services; safe schools and life skills; and coordination, monitoring, and evaluation. The eight thematic areas were assessed and reviewed based on the current status, identified ongoing efforts, and examined the available support mechanisms. This process led to the identification of strategic issues and priority areas to be addressed in the upcoming plan.

In order to foster sustainable human growth and social development, the Shinyanga Regional Secretariat must effectively leverage its strengths and opportunities while addressing existing weaknesses and challenges. A SWOT/C analysis was conducted to identify these internal and external factors, providing a basis for strategic planning and action. This was complemented by a stakeholder analysis aimed at mapping out key actors, their roles, areas of support, and expectations in the fight against VAWC.

The findings below present the situation analysis across the eight thematic areas, offering a foundation for targeted, collaborative, and evidence-based interventions.

2.2.1 Household economic strengthening

The interplay between household income, economic strengthening, and women's empowerment has proven to be a powerful tool in reducing risk factors associated with violence, while simultaneously promoting protective factors that enhance family and community resilience. Acknowledging this, the Government of Tanzania, in collaboration with various stakeholders, has implemented a range of programs such as microcredit schemes, financial literacy initiatives, and cash transfer programs. These interventions aimed to support disadvantaged families, particularly by mitigating the adverse effects of poverty and improving overall family well-being.

Building on these efforts, the Regional Strategic Plan for Ending Violence Against Women and Children (RSP–VAWC II) in Shinyanga Region outlines continued collaboration with stakeholders to further strengthen household economic capacity. Planned interventions include the establishment and reinforcement of women’s saving groups—such as Community Microfinance Groups (CMG), Women Development Fund (WDF), and Youth Development Fund (YDF). In addition, the plan prioritizes training families in financial management, expanding access to loans, and providing vocational training, agricultural inputs, and start-up support for small businesses all intended to increase household income and economic independence.

Local Government Authorities (LGAs) will continue to play a key role by facilitating access to business opportunities for women within community markets and ensuring a supportive environment for both women and men to engage in entrepreneurial activities. This includes participation in national and international trade exhibitions, which provide wider exposure and potential for economic growth.

In order to sustain these efforts, the Region will ensure the continued allocation of 10% of Councils’ Own Source Revenue in their annual budgets (July 2025–June 2030) as soft loans for women, youth, and people with disabilities (PWDs). Awareness and sensitization campaigns will be intensified to encourage eligible groups to access these funds and services. These campaigns will focus on promoting entrepreneurship skills, increasing awareness of available financial opportunities, and encouraging the formation of economic groups to improve access and collective capacity. For details on youth-focused initiatives, see Table 3.

Table 3: Number of economic groups

Council Name	Distribution of 10 percent of OSR to Economic Groups from July, 2020 to June 2024				Number of Economic Groups accessed Loan			
	WOMEN	YOUTH	PWD	TOTAL	PWD	WDF	YDF	Total
Shinyanga MC	468,856,419	493,795,600	72,266,000	1,034,918	13	46	27	86
Kahama TC	2,469,545,014	1,767,687,000	71,715,000	4,746,131,040	13	362	173	548
Ushetu DC	1,112,970,000	536,750,000	76,082,000	1,725,802,000	21	138	66	225
Kishapu DC	349,784,000	250,697,000	23,392,122	623,873,122	11	80	48	139
Msalala DC	655,240,000	710,574,000	64,000,000	1,429,814,000	43	65	14	122
Shinyanga DC	402,882,419	357,864,000	58,597,800	344,219	7	57	37	101
Region	5,071,395,433	3,785,503,600	307,455,122	8,567,655,080	101	693	330	1,124

Source: Regional Commissioners Office, June 2024

In addition, the Region will create enabling environment for women to access financial services through formal institutions such as commercial banks (CRDB, NMB, and TCB) and regional credit associations including BRAC and FINCA. They have also benefited from programs like TASAF, which provides conditional support grants to vulnerable households. These efforts aim to enhance financial inclusion and promote economic empowerment among women, particularly those from disadvantaged backgrounds.

Despite these initiatives, several challenges persist and the key are limited financial literacy at the community level and insufficient stakeholder support in delivering financial management training, which is critical for sustaining and expanding income-generating activities. The limited availability of affordable loans, coupled with high interest rates on existing loan products for women both as individuals and groups continues to hinder progress in household income strengthening.

In order to address these challenges, the Office of the Regional Commissioner and District Directors will play a coordinating role by mobilizing and aligning stakeholder efforts aimed at strengthening the economic resilience of families. This includes facilitating partnerships that enhance access to financial education, affordable credit, and other forms of economic support.

2.2.2 Norms and values

Violence in various forms continues to be perpetuated by deeply embedded social norms, values, and traditional practices. These include, but are not limited to, the practices of bride price and dowry, early pregnancies, child marriage, intimate partner violence, superstitions, and corporal punishment both at home and in schools. Additionally, male dominance in decision-making, gender-biased land and property ownership, and inheritance practices that favour sons over daughters further entrench inequality and violence.

Harmful social norms, stigma, and discriminatory practices disproportionately affect specific groups, including women, children, adolescent girls, and persons with disabilities, people living with HIV and AIDS, children living on the streets, street vendors (commonly referred to as *Machingas*), domestic workers, and the elderly. These marginalized populations bear the brunt of intersecting vulnerabilities. Therefore, efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women and children (VAWC) must be streamlined and inclusive, with targeted actions that address the root causes of stigma and discrimination ensuring that no one is left behind.

Among the Sukuma people, who predominantly reside in Shinyanga Region, social norms and values are categorized as either positive or negative. Positive norms, known locally as *Shikome*, emphasize parental care, positive parenting, and behaviour shaping of children, thereby promoting community well-being and cohesion.

However, harmful traditional practices and values persist and have significantly contributed to gender-based violence (GBV) in the region. These social norms not only condone but sometimes encourage violence, especially when they reinforce unequal gender relations. As a result, women and children are often the primary victims. Common issues include the exclusion of women from decision-making processes, the assignment of domestic roles exclusively to women and girls, male ownership of land and property, polygamy, and traditional ceremonies such as *Bukwilima* and *Samba*, all of which contribute to the perpetuation of VAWC.

In order to effectively address these challenges, the Government, in collaboration with various stakeholders, will implement comprehensive strategies aimed at ending all forms of harmful traditional practices and norms. These strategies will include community-

based research, awareness-raising activities, and capacity enhancement initiatives. Key interventions will involve training sessions, public dialogues, and media campaigns targeting influential groups such as elders, men, religious and traditional leaders, traditional artists, and community leaders. Through these efforts, harmful norms can be dismantled and replaced with equitable and inclusive practices that uphold the rights and dignity of all community members.

2.2.3 Safe environment

2.2.3.1 Safe environment in public spaces

Violence in public spaces is evolving, with many incidents going undetected and unreported. This plan aims to address the needs of women, children, and marginalized, at-risk, and disadvantaged groups including adolescent girls, persons with disabilities, orphans, and children working and living on the streets, street vendors, domestic workers, and the elderly. These groups require special attention, which necessitates the establishment of safe spaces equipped with inclusive and accessible infrastructure.

The infrastructure should include features that facilitate access and usage of wheel chairs for instance by ensuring accessible ramps, accessible lavatories for persons with disabilities and the elderly, and the proper provision and management of hygiene and sanitation facilities. Additionally, the plan will involve identifying the most at-risk groups and mapping out community hotspots that pose a high risk to safety. This process will be carried out in collaboration with community members and other relevant sources and thus, building strong legal frameworks and support services for survivors.

2.2.3.2 Safe environment in media, communication and information technology

Protecting women and children in digital spaces requires addressing a range of risks, including online predators and grooming, exposure to inappropriate content, cyberbullying and harassment, as well as online scams and fraud. Key strategies include educating citizens on safe online behaviour, raising awareness about the dangers of interacting with strangers, encouraging the reporting of online harassment, and providing support services for survivors of technology-facilitated violence against women and children (VAWC).

Promoting media literacy and critical thinking skills is essential to help children, women, and other disproportionately affected groups recognize and avoid harmful content. By equipping users with the knowledge and tools to navigate digital spaces safely, we can build a more secure and inclusive online environment for all.

2.2.4 Parenting, family support and relationship

Promoting positive, non-violent discipline in child-rearing and encouraging open communication between parents and children are essential components of building strong, healthy relationships. These practices help reduce harsh parenting methods and foster positive interactions between parents, or caregivers and children, ultimately strengthening the parent-child bond.

It was noted that many caregivers lack the skills and knowledge needed to guide their children in the safe use of the internet. This gap calls for targeted investments to empower parents and caregivers with the tools necessary to ensure children's safety online.

In addition, gender disparities in unpaid care and domestic work continue to fuel violence against women and children, including Intimate Partner Violence (IPV). Tackling IPV requires a comprehensive, multidimensional approach raising awareness to challenge harmful gender norms, providing support services for survivors, and strengthening legal frameworks to ensure justice and accountability. Promoting gender equality, educating communities, and engaging boys and men as allies are critical strategies for achieving lasting change.

Parents and caregivers must be equipped with and actively practice evidence-based parenting skills and positive discipline approaches to foster safe, nurturing, and protective environments for children.

Under the second phase of the Regional Strategic Plan for Ending Violence Against Women and Children (RSP-VAWC II), one of the key interventions is the promotion of positive parenting. This will involve strengthening positive parenting practices and empowering parents to address challenges in raising their children. The plan aims to enhance parental knowledge of child development, improve communication skills, and promote effective, age-appropriate parenting strategies. As a result, parental stress will be reduced and family relationships strengthened, contributing to healthier and safer home environments.

Furthermore, the program will be integrated with economic empowerment initiatives that work with parent groups to boost household production and income. This integration ensures broader participation including that of fathers and helps address both poverty and knowledge gaps, which are major drivers of stress and conflict in families.

The region currently has a total of 103 Day Care Centres (DCCs), owned by the government, Faith-Based Organizations (FBOs), and the private sector. These centres serve a total of 3,640 children 1,785 boys and 1,855 girls. Of the total, 4 DCCs are government-owned, 76 are privately owned, and 23 are operated by FBOs, as illustrated in Table 4.

Parents and caregivers are required to pay service fees upon enrolling their children in these centres, in accordance with the Day Care Centre Regulations of 2012. However, the majority of these centres are concentrated in urban areas, limiting access for under-five children in rural communities. Barriers such as household poverty and the limited number of DCCs in rural settings hinder equitable access to early childhood care and development.

Aligned with the National Multispectral Early Childhood Development Programme (NMECDP) 2021/2022–2025/2026 and the Community Day Care Centre Guidelines of 2020, the government emphasizes the importance of establishing community-owned day

care centres in every village. These centres are envisioned to be accessible and affordable, supporting child safety and early development at the grassroots level.

Currently, the region has only four community day care centres which are all located in urban areas. There is an urgent need to raise community awareness and mobilize support for establishing more community day care centres, particularly in rural areas, to ensure inclusive and equitable access to early childhood development services.

Table 4: Status of Day Care Centre Availability in the Region

COUNCIL	TYPE OF OWNERSHIP			TOTAL
	Government	FBO	Private	
Kahama MC	1	3	23	27
Kishapu DC	0	2	12	14
Msalala DC	0	0	2	2
Shinyanga DC	0	0	12	12
Shinyanga MC	3	17	25	45
Ushetu DC	0	1	2	3
Total	4	23	76	103

Source: SWO report March, 2025

2.2.5 Implementation and enforcement of law

From 2020 to 2024, the region, in collaboration with implementing partners (IPs), successfully conducted the **Mama Samia Legal Aid Week** across all six councils. The High Court Law Week that is held annually, is organized in partnership with stakeholders, including law enforcers and front-line workers within the judicial system. During these celebrations, a variety of services were provided, such as educational programs on Gender-Based Violence (GBV) and Violence Against Children (VAC), case hearings, service provision, and referral and linkage services. Health and education was also disseminated to key institutions such as schools, prisons, markets, bus stands, and higher learning institutions.

Stakeholders are looking forward, to the government to prioritize amending laws and policies to ensure they are responsive to the rights of vulnerable groups, particularly women and children. A key focus will be establishing mechanisms for addressing Violence Against Women and Children (VAWC), including accessible legal aid services for survivors. The strategy embraces a gender-transformative approach, fostering a deeper understanding and implementation of regulations aimed at preventing and responding to VAWC.

Shinyanga Region, in partnership with implementing organizations, will focus on increasing awareness among law enforcement officers, through the Mama Samia Legal Aid Campaign, and other key stakeholders regarding VAWC guidelines and laws that protect the rights of women, children, and vulnerable groups. The efforts will also focus on rolling out the National Plan of Action (NPA) VAWC committees at all levels, while strengthening the mainstreaming of VAWC issues into sectoral policies, plans, and budgets. The interventions will be gender-sensitive and ensuring comprehensive support. As part of this, the establishment and strengthening of gender and children desks within police stations in all six councils will be prioritized.

2.2.6 Response and support service

A well-structured and effective response and support plan is essential to ensure that individuals who have experienced or are at risk of violence receive the necessary services that address their safety, legal, medical, and psychosocial needs, while also promoting justice. This comprehensive approach aims to reduce the long-term effects of violence and improve the overall well-being of survivors.

In order for response and support services to be truly effective, they must be available, accessible, adaptable, and centred on the needs of survivors. Successful implementation will require seamless coordination and collaboration among all stakeholders, including government agencies, NGOs, healthcare providers, and law enforcement. This collective effort is crucial for ensuring a smooth, efficient, and timely response to cases of violence against women and children (VAWC).

Table 5: Number of GBV and VAC Cases Managed at Health Facilities and Social Welfare Offices (July 2020 – December 2024)

YEAR	GBV			VAC			Cases Referred To Court	Cases Convicted
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total		
2020/21	466	3387	3853	666	2476	3142	676	121
2021/22	856	4285	5141	1371	2724	4095	702	233
2022/23	535	2406	2941	1071	2225	3296	571	258
2023/24	741	3610	4351	1134	2806	3940	735	275
2024/25	336	1386	1722	671	1721	2392	487	132
Total	2934	15074	18008	4913	11952	16865	3171	1015

SWO report July 2020 - Dec, 2024

Table 5 shows that a total of 18,008 GBV cases and 16,865 VAC cases were received and attended to at the Social Welfare Office and Health Facilities. Additionally, 3,171 cases were referred to court, and 1,015 cases resulted in convictions. The table highlights that women are more vulnerable to GBV incidents than men. However, it also reveals that the number of convictions is low compared to the number of cases referred to court. This discrepancy can be attributed to factors such as inadequate cooperation from victims, their families, and community members, the disappearance of perpetrators, and incomplete or incorrect filing of PF3 forms.

The region, in collaboration with other law enforcement agencies, will continue to advocate for the importance of victims and witnesses attending court sessions and other judicial proceedings to ensure a more effective judicial response.

Table 6: Matrimonial and Child Maintenance Cases Handled (July 2020 – December 2024)

Year	Total No. of Cases Attended	Cases Referred to Court	Cases Referred to Other Institutions
2020/21	1428	101	52
2021/22	1324	148	32
2022/23	1382	120	41
2023/24	1658	218	80
July,2024 – Dec,2024	898	104	58
Total	6690	691	263

Source: SWO report July 2020 - Dec, 2024

A total of 6,690 matrimonial and maintenance cases were received and attended to at the Social Welfare Office. Out of 691 cases that were referred to court, 263 cases were referred to other institutions for additional services. This indicates that family conflicts and marital breakdowns persist, leading to the neglect of children by their parents, and in some cases, children are forced to run to the streets. In collaboration with implementing partners (IPs), the region will continue to raise awareness in the community and among families on parenting skills and the negative effects of family conflicts and breakdowns.

The region, in collaboration with IPs, has successfully raised awareness within the community on ending VAWC, built the capacity of Community Health Workers (CHWs) on reporting, linkage, and referral systems for VAWC, and provide education at the household level. Quarterly supportive supervision visits were conducted across health facilities with the aim of strengthening the delivery of health services. These visits focused on identifying gaps, mentoring staff, and monitoring the quality of care provided to survivors of Gender-Based Violence (GBV) and Violence Against Children (VAC). In addition, comprehensive capacity-building sessions were organized for Health Care Workers (HCWs) and Social Welfare Officers (SWOs) to enhance their skills and knowledge in managing and responding to GBV and VAC cases effectively. These efforts were designed to ensure the consistent provision of survivor-centred, high-quality, and timely care. Additionally, two GBV One-Stop Centres with new structures from MOH, funded by IP were constructed at Msalala and Kishapu District Councils. Five Police Gender Desks were rehabilitated with support from IPs, and youth-friendly services at several health facilities were improved.

The existence of relevant policies and guidelines has facilitated the provision of quality health and social welfare services to GBV and VAC survivors, in line with the required standards. Specific policies and guidelines include the 2007 Health Policy, the 2012 Guidelines for Management and Response to GBV/VAC Survivors, and the NPA-VAWC II for 2024/25–2028/29. The availability of implementing partners committed to complementing government efforts in ending VAWC has been critical, with designated staff members ensuring the provision of GBV and VAC services. The region has 7 Children’s Homes that offer temporary shelter for Most Vulnerable Children (MVC), including VAC survivors. The use of technology to spread awareness about preventing

violence and how to report VAWC, including the utilization of the child helpline (116), has proven to be beneficial.

Currently, the region recognizes that Mental Health and Psychosocial Support Services (MHPSS) are crucial for the community, individuals, and even staff members. If these needs are not adequately addressed, they may contribute to an increase in GBV and VAC incidents at the community and family levels. The government has disseminated the MHPSS guidelines to ensure proper provision of these services. The region has conducted orientation training for health and social welfare officers on the MHPSS guidelines, though there remains a need for continued capacity building to reach more service providers. The region will continue to collaborate with IPs to invest in MHPSS services, which will help reduce the risk of mental health issues and, in turn, reduce the incidence of GBV and VAC.

Table 7: Status on Status of Children's Homes Availability and Number of Children Served (as of December 2024)

COUNCIL	TYPE OF OWNERSHIP		FBO	No. of children served	Private	No. of children served	TOTAL	
	Government	No. of children served					Total No. of Children Homes	Total No. of children served
Kahama MC	1	33	0	0	3	1920	4	1953
Kishapu DC	0	0	1	47	0	0	1	47
Shinyanga MC	0	0	0	0	2	30	2	30
Total	1	33	1	47	5	1950	7	2030

Source: SWO Report: July 2020 – December 2024

The region has seven (7) Children's Homes that provide care for 2,030 of the Most Vulnerable Children (MVC), including victims of violence. These homes operate in compliance with the Children's Homes Guidelines (2012) and the Legal Code Act (LCA) No. 9 of 2019. Out of the seven centres, one is government-owned facility, another facility is run by a Faith-Based Organization (FBO), and five facilities are privately owned.

The region will continue to enhance the knowledge and skills of healthcare workers and social welfare officers in providing quality health and social welfare services to GBV and VAC survivors, in line with established guidelines. In collaboration with implementing partners, supportive supervision and mentorship programs will be conducted in health and social welfare facilities.

Furthermore, the region will continue to mobilize funds for the construction of 5 One-Stop Centres with the new structure, 1 Approved School, 2 safe houses, and 3 Juvenile Courts. The efforts will also focus on strengthening institutional arrangements by improving infrastructure, providing transport facilities, and ensuring the availability of necessary working tools. The region will prioritize the identification and capacity building of fit persons and families in all six councils, and the establishment of Social

Welfare and Social Development (SWSD) desks at bus terminals and other transport hubs, such as airports.

2.2.7 Safe schools and life skills

School enrollment and retention are crucial in preventing violence, including early marriage, early pregnancy and risky behaviours such as substance abuse and street violence. Educational institutions play a protective role by imparting knowledge, fostering critical thinking and decision-making skills, and empowering children to enhance their self-esteem and autonomy, thereby reducing vulnerability. Schools help disrupt risky pathways by engaging children in constructive activities and providing alternatives to harmful behaviours.

Life skills are essential for empowering children to recognize, respond to, and prevent violence. These skills, such as communication and assertiveness, allow children to express themselves confidently and seek help when faced with violence. Assertiveness and self-advocacy empower children to establish boundaries, assert their rights, and prioritize their personal safety. By articulating their feelings and concerns, children can report abuse to trusted adults or authorities, enabling early intervention and support. Setting limits on inappropriate behaviour and seeking support from trusted adults are key strategies in situations involving violence or abuse.

Every child, regardless of age, should have the right to participate in their education without the fear of violence. Evidence shows that incidents of VAWC within schools negatively affect participation, attendance, academic performance, and the overall health and well-being of both children and adult learners. A safe learning environment fosters gender-equitable relationships, helping to reduce school-related VAWC. The RSP-VAWC II emphasizes the importance of full engagement from various stakeholders, including educational institutions, school administrators, parents, students, community members, emergency response personnel, and law enforcers in collaboratively implementing solutions for the prevention and response to VAWC. By cultivating a culture of safety, respect, and gender equality within educational institutions, we can create an environment where all children thrive.

In Shinyanga Region, efforts will focus on creating an environment where every child can learn free from violence and discrimination. This will be achieved by rolling out life skills education in primary and secondary schools, higher learning institutions, and vocational centres. The region aims to reduce teen pregnancies, school dropouts, and early marriages by advocating for food programs, improving hygiene in schools, providing IEC materials, and strengthening child protection desks, school Baraza, and parent-school meetings.

In addition, Msalala DC has a significantly higher dropout rate compared to Shinyanga DC, largely due to high levels of truancy among both male and female students. This may reflect underlying factors such as weak school follow-up systems, socio-economic challenges, or limited community engagement in education compared to Shinyanga DC.

Table 8: Reasons for dropout of children from school

Council	Reason for Dropout						
	Truant			Pregnancy	Others		
	Male	Female	Total	Female	Male	Female	Total
Ushetu DC	71	62	133	22	0	0	0
Msalala DC	1,037	811	1,848	30	0	0	0
Kahama MC	361	293	654	46	0	0	0
Kishapu DC	99	108	207	35	0	0	0
Shinyanga MC	246	181	427	17	0	0	0
Shinyanga DC	9	5	14	18	0	0	0
TOTAL	1823	1460	3283	168	0	0	0

Source: Shinyanga Regional Commissioner's Office, 2024

The Shinyanga Regional Secretariat is committed to promoting access to education and life skills for children, as evidenced by the data in Table 9, which shows the availability of education for children from primary to higher learning institutions within the region. Additionally, regional statistics on primary school enrolment highlight the Shinyanga Regional Secretariat's efforts. The number of pupils in government schools is 452,702 (281,918 boys and 170,784 girls), while private schools have 13,207 pupils (6,787 boys and 6,420 girls), ranging from pre-primary to standard seven. Table 10 below illustrates the number of pupils who enrolled in primary school in 2024. It is clear that violence against children occurs in both government and private institutions. The interventions to address violence against children which occurs in both private (131 cases) and government (1,248 cases) institutions.

Table 9: Education institutions available in the Region

Type of institution	Government Institutions	Private Institution	Total
1.Pre Primary Education	633	78	711
2.Primary Education	633	78	711
3.Secondary Education	156	3	189
4.Vocational Training	2	0	2
5. Focal development Colleges	2	2	4
6.Teachers Training Colleges	1	0	1
7. Universities	2	1	3
Grand Total	1,429	192	1621

Source: Shinyanga Regional Commissioners Office, June, 2024

Table 10: Enrolment for Primary School in 2024

Council	Projection			Enrolment			Percentage		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Kahama MC	6,330	6,543	12,873	7,535	7,695	15,230	119	118	118
Kishapu DC	5,320	5,622	10,942	4,755	4,881	9,636	89	87	88
Msalala DC	6,141	6,072	12,213	5,957	6,286	12,243	97	104	100
Shinyanga DC	7,479	7,540	15,019	7,156	7,112	14,268	96	94	95
Shinyanga MC	2,653	2,635	5,288	2,791	2,890	5,681	105	110	107
Ushetu DC	6,718	6,739	13,457	6,238	6,443	12,681	93	96	94
Total	34,641	35,151	69,792	34,432	35,307	69,739	99	100	100

Source: Shinyanga Regional Commissioners Office, June, 2024

2.2.8 Coordination

Efficient coordination, monitoring, and evaluation are essential components of any successful strategy aimed at preventing and responding to violence against women and children (VAWC). These elements ensure that the efforts of all stakeholders are harmonized and resources are utilized effectively. The RSP-VAWC II outlines the key components necessary for effective coordination, monitoring, and evaluation, including improving coordination, enhancing resource allocation, and ensuring timely reporting. This will ensure that efforts to prevent and respond to VAWC are well-coordinated, data-driven, and responsive to the evolving needs of communities. Operational research in Shinyanga region will enhance evidence-based interventions and document successful initiatives related to the RSP-VAWC.

Effective coordination, monitoring, evaluation, and learning will contribute significantly to the success of VAWC initiatives and the overall well-being of women and children in Shinyanga.

The Regional Administrative Secretariat, in collaboration with implementing partners, is committed to supporting and coordinating the implementation of the Regional Strategic Plan to end VAWC through NPA-VAWC stakeholder meetings. The region, in partnership with implementing organizations, has successfully conducted supportive supervision and mentorship programs in health facilities. Several NPA-VAWC Committee coordination meetings have been held at the ward, council, and regional levels, and VAWC stakeholder meetings have also taken place. The region has established and supported junior councils that address VAWC at all levels.

Shinyanga region has Elders Councils and committees for people with disabilities both village and regional levels. The involvement of these councils has been instrumental in gathering their opinions on VAWC-related issues and has been effective in raising community awareness and advocating for the inclusion of marginalized groups in VAWC efforts.

Shinyanga region has faced challenges in coordinating with neighbouring regions. The region lacked an integrated plan with surrounding areas to share knowledge, experiences, and techniques for addressing perpetrators who may escape into nearby regions.

The region also faces budget constraints, which limit the number of trained NPA-VAWC committees, especially at the ward level. Additionally, the number of VAWC meetings conducted has been inadequate due to financial limitations.

2.2.9 Strengthening Research, data collection, analysis and reporting

The importance of research in addressing VAWC interventions in Shinyanga region cannot be overstated. There is a significant research gap, as interventions are often implemented without sufficient research prior to program execution. Research is crucial for establishing baseline information, understanding the drivers of VAWC, and gathering evidence on what works and what does not. The lack of gender-disaggregated data at both regional and national levels has led to an information gap.

Shinyanga Region, with support from WFT-T, conducted a baseline survey in Shinyanga District Council as part of the project titled Implementation Support for the National Plan of Action to End Violence Against Women and Children (NPA-VAWC). The project aims to promote a mobilized, coordinated, and collaborative approach to implementing the NPA-VAWC, with a focus on building a systemic and sustainable model for violence prevention in the district. Guided by the INSPIRE evidence framework, the project seeks to document this systemic approach as a model for district-level implementation.

Key outcomes include strengthening coordination and collaboration among NPA-VAWC stakeholders' particularly local government officials and improving grant-making mechanisms that support implementation initiatives. Through action-led research, the project is testing VAWC/INSPIRE strategies to generate evidence, capture lessons learned, and identify best practices for replication and scaling. This approach is designed to increase community participation and ownership in the implementation of the NPA.

There is a growing need to expand such research-based interventions to all six councils within the Shinyanga Region. Doing so will enhance the use of evidence in planning and implementation, support documentation of effective practices, and contribute meaningfully to the goals of the NPA-VAWC and Sustainable Development Goal 5 on gender equality.

2.3 The Eight Strategic Issues

The current situation analysis offers a comprehensive understanding of violence against women and children in the Shinyanga Region. Strategic issues emerging from this analysis are summarized in Table 11

Table 11: The Eight Strategic issues

SN	Thematic areas	Strategic issues
1	Household Economic Strengthening	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Link between economic groups formed with economic opportunities • Strengthen and scale up livelihood enhancement opportunities for out of school adolescents including girls and boys with disability and facilitate household income generating activities • Addressing low level of women's rights to own land and other productive resources.
2	Norms and Values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of harmful traditional practices • Address gender inequality in the community • Addressing patriarchal system which is deeply rooted in the community
3	Safe environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhancing safety for women and children in public areas • Addressing digital violence facilitated by technology • Provision of IEC materials
4	Parenting, family support and relationship	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness raising on positive parenting skills • Low level of male participation in parenting • Inadequate number of community day care centers • Inadequate number of parenting groups established
5	Implementation and enforcement of law	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening witness protection by creating safe environment for their safety such as safe houses, Police gender and children desk, juvenile courts and integrated electronic information management system.
6	Response and support service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening institutional arrangement by providing user friendly infrastructure, transport facilities and working tools. • Inadequate number of One stop centers • Increasing number of trained fit person and fit families • Lack of Approved school and safe house
7	Safe schools and life skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Roll out life skills education to primary and secondary schools, higher learning institutions and vocational centers. • To reduce teen pregnancy and dropout rate due to teen pregnancy and early marriage • Advocate for on -going programs and hygiene in all schools • Provision of IEC materials in primary and secondary schools, higher learning institutions and vocational centers.
8	Coordination Monitoring and Evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening coordination, monitoring and evaluation system in the region

2.4 Priority Areas

Based on the identified strategic issues, Table 12 presents the priority areas highlighted by stakeholders. These areas have been identified as requiring interventions to address violence against women and children in the Shinyanga Region

Table 12: Identified priority areas for each thematic area

SN	Thematic areas	Priority areas
1	Household Economic Strengthening	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Link between economic groups formed with economic opportunities • Strengthen and scale up livelihood enhancement opportunities for out of school female and male adolescents to facilitate household income generating activities • Promote women and girls access to control and inherit land and other productive resources. • Strengthen women, men, people with disabilities and the elderly empowerment at all levels • Improve support for vulnerable families through livelihood programs
2	Norms and Values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of harmful traditional practices • Address gender inequality in the community • Research on social norms
3	Safe environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhancing safety for women and children in public areas • Promote children and women safety in digital platforms • Facilitate availability of IEC materials in public areas •
4	Parenting, family support and relationship	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote positive parenting among parents and care givers • Promote both female and male parents'/individuals involvement in parenting interventions • Promote investment on early child hood development •
5	Implementation and enforcement of law	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen coordination and collaboration among key law enforcers • Improve infrastructure of juvenile courts • Promote enactment of bylaws • Promote free legal aid services
6	Response and support service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote fit families, guardian ad litem and adoption services, • Facilitate availability and accessibility of response and support services
7	Safe schools and life skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen, sexual reproductive health and life skills and child protection mechanism in schools and colleges • Promote food programs and hygiene in schools
8	Coordination Monitoring and Evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening coordination, monitoring and evaluation system in the region

2.5 SWOT Analysis

The SWOT analysis highlights the strengths and weaknesses in service provision aimed at ending violence against women and children in Shinyanga Region. It also identifies existing opportunities that can be leveraged to enhance service delivery systems, as well as threats that hinder the implementation of strategies and interventions. These insights are summarized in Table 13.

Table 13: SWOT analysis

Thematic Area	Strength	Weakness
Household economic Strengthening	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of Women, Youth, PWDs coalition and groups • Availability of soft loan from LGA's • Presence of Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF) program. • Presence of Stakeholders support IGA • Availability of Standard Operational Guidelines • Existences of financial institutions and entrepreneurship such as SACCOS and VICOBA, Banks and other microfinance. • Availability of resources like land, livestock, minerals and local dams. • Presence of trained work force on economic strengthening 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low rate of loan returns from Women and Youth and PWDs groups as scheduled • Delay of funds provided for vulnerable households by TASAF • Inadequate training to professionals/frontline workers • Inadequate financial resources • Inconsistent budget flow from Central Government • Inadequate knowledge of entrepreneurship skills • Political influence • Insufficient market information • Stiff conditions on loans by financial institutions • Existence of patriarchal system on ownership of household economic activities • Climatic variation
	Opportunity	Threat
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of financial institutions that are willing to support women groups • Presence of business/investment centers, • Demand of stakeholders • Need/widening of development fund • Introduction of 'Machingas' loan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of harmful culture and norms • Loan defaulting
Social norms and values	Strength	Weakness
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of community practicing norms and values • Presence of work force knowledgeable on norms and values • Presence of social institutions including families, religious organizations, medias and other organizations in the community • Availability of community bylaws, rules and norms and regulations prohibiting VAWC • Presence of social protections mechanisms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate law enforcement and implementation • Limited awareness about laws amongst community members • Influence of corruption and other Misconduct amongst some legal experts • Inadequate financial resources. • Traditional harmful practices /beliefs • Conflict of laws • Community ignorance on the practice of harmful norms and values. • Culture of silence on reporting GBV/VAC incidences
	Opportunities	Threats

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of positive norms and values. • Security organs from the grass root. • Presence of change agents • Availability of traditional leaders • Availability of Implementing Partners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of patriarchal system • Superstitions • GBV/VAC incidences
Safe environment	Strengths	Weakness
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of Television, radio and social media • Presence of good infrastructure in public spaces • Presence of protection guidelines, policies and bylaws in public spaces • Availability of VAWC prevalence data in public spaces • Presence of social protection structures in public spaces • Presence of security organs • Availability of IEC materials in public spaces 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate implementation of National Policies, Laws and Guidelines. • Normalization of violence in public spaces. • Lack of accountability in controlling media platforms (LATRA, BASATA etc) • Weak in implementation of legal and policy framework for controlling VAWC
	Opportunities	Threats
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of legal and policy framework that provides for a safe environment. • Utilization of social medias and social protection programs • Ability of District Councils enact by laws • Presence of development partners supporting public space interventions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Culture of silence • Online harmful contents • Lack of support services • Inadequate funding
Parenting, family support and relationship	Strength	Weakness
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of National parenting programs • Presence of policies, laws, regulations and guidelines to support parenting interventions • Regional commitment to support parenting initiatives. • Presence of religious institutions and development partners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor parental control in digital spaces • Poor parenting practice among parents and care givers • Inadequate gender transformative parenting interventions • Low awareness on adoption • Low investment on ECD programs
	Opportunity	Threat
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of parents groups • Existence of stakeholders • Existence of economic empowerment programs • The demand for parenting skills 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Harmful cultural practice, norms and values • Family conflict, separation and divorce

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of resources such as land for establishment of community day care Centre 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Boys preference for education access as compared to girls Household poverty
Implementation and enforcement of law	Strength	Weakness
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presence of Magistrates, National prosecution services and solicitor general services across the Region Integration of case management system Availability of national laws, bylaws and guidelines. Presence of skilled and knowledgeable personnel. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low awareness of community members on laws and roles of law enforces and their respective Institutions Low level of awareness to some laws among law enforcement officers Conflict of the law Prolonged procedure for attainment of rights of the VAWC survivors Remoteness of courts Unfavorable infrastructure of juvenile courts Community negligence on existence laws.
	Opportunity	Threat
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of law enforcement bodies Availability of paralegal services Presence of legal aid campaign 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Corruption Directives and orders Discriminative social norms and beliefs that hinder the victims and witness of VAWC to report High level of community dynamics and movement.
Response and support service	Strength	Weakness
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presence of social support services and protections mechanisms Availability of trained workforce Presence of training tools Availability of policies, Laws, regulations, SOPs and guidelines. Presence of VAWC information and reporting mechanisms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incompetence on GBV/VAC service provision among service providers and front line workers Inadequate community awareness on availability of response and support services Lack of safe houses, Approved school and remand home Inadequate numbers of GBV one Stop Centre Shortage of skilled personnel, working tools and facilities. Shortage of skilled personnel in the area of mental health and sign language Inadequate knowledge to Reconciliation councils members at Regional level Lack of confidentiality
	Opportunity	Threat
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presence of research findings Presence of infrastructure for provision of respond and support services to GBV survivors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low level of community collaboration. Inadequate of forensic investigation kits

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of IEC materials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unreported cases of GBV/VAC
Safe schools and life skills	Strength	Weakness
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of Policy, Laws, guidelines, circular and programs on child protection and life skills • Fee free education at primary and ordinary level • Presence of protection systems at schools and colleges. • Conducive and inclusive infrastructure • Presence of stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of adequate life skills training • Inadequate knowledge of teachers on child protection and SRH education • Ineffective implementation of Policy, laws, guidelines, circulars and programs on child protection and life skills • School drop out of boys and girls • Long distance to access education from home to schools
	Opportunity	Threat
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of trained teachers on life skills • Availability of Development Partners • Government commitment to support schools to create a safe environment • Satellite schools • Availability of IEC materials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural practices that prohibit execution of appropriate life skills practices • Digital violence • Boys preference for education access as compared to girls
Coordination Monitoring and Evaluation	Strength	Weakness
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of NPA-VAWC and RSP VAWC guidelines and coordination structures across different levels • Availability of government work force to coordinate • Presence of National NPA VAWC communication strategy • Available M & E plan. • Available working and reporting tools • Presence of development partners • Access on budgeting VAWC in LGAs • Presence of sectoral Digital data collection tool and reporting systems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ineffective data collection tools • Inadequate training sessions • Inadequate working tools and facilities. • Limited priorities and commitment on implementation of VAWC interventions
	Opportunity	Threat
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of Development partners • Good political will • Availability of Religious leaders • Government commitment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate funds • Lack of integrated information management system on VAWC

2.6 Stakeholders Analysis

This strategic plan is intended to serve as a framework to guide the government and other stakeholders in the design and implementation of interventions aimed at ending violence against women and children. Table 14 identifies key stakeholders who have been, or can be, engaged to facilitate and support these interventions in the Shinyanga Region.

Table 14: Stakeholders analysis

Stakeholder	Type/ Nature of the Stakeholder	Areas of Interest	Area of Support	Area of Operation
Investing in Children and their Societies (ICS-Africa)	INGO	Family strengthening ECD	Awareness and capacity building	4 wards, 1 – Council
Women Fund Tanzania (WFT)	Trusteeship	Coordination, grant making, research	Implementation and support	Shinyanga DC
WiLDAF	NGO	GBV, SRH and Economic empowerment	Community awareness, capacity building and legal aid	2 councils
Regional and Local Government Authorities	Government	Coordination, service provision and law enforcement	Coordination and services	6 Councils
Police gender and children desk	Government	Legal aid	Legal services and investigation	6 Councils
Judiciary	Government	Legal services	Legal services	6 Councils
Prisons	Government	Legal services	Strengthen the security of the public by overseeing the criminal sentences, criminals in jail and views on policies on crime reduction.	6 Councils
Chief government chemist	Government	Service	Facilitate effective Legal proceedings for fair justice, By the timely provision of expert advice	6 Councils
Junior Councils	Government	Children	Advocating for children's rights	6 Councils
Elders Councils	Government	Elders	Advocating for the rights of the elderly	6 Councils
SHIVYWATA	Association	People with disabilities	Coordination, capacity building and advocacy	6 Councils

Stakeholder	Type/ Nature of the Stakeholder	Areas of Interest	Area of Support	Area of Operation
TVMC	NGO	GBV/VAC	Community awareness	7 Wards, 1 Council
OPE	NGO	GBV/VAC	Community Awareness, Economic Strengthening	1 Ward, 1 Council
YWCA	FBO	Women and Girls Leadership	Advocacy, Community sensitization and Governance	3 Wards, 1 Council
WEADO	NGO	Advocacy and Community Development	Community sensitization and Advocacy	3 Wards, 1 Council
AMREF	NGO	Sexual and reproductive health	Advocacy and service delivery	All ward - 1 Council
THPS	NGO	HIV/AIDS, clinical GBV	Service delivery and coordination	6 Councils
World Vision Tz	INGO	NUTRITION, MVC and GBV	Advocacy	3 Councils
PACESH	NGO	Legal Aid	Legal aid services and awareness	6 Councils
Rafiki SDO	NGO	HIV/AIDS, CP and Economic strengthening	Community awareness and capacity building	
Thubutu Africa Initiatives	NGO	GBV/VAC	Community awareness	1 council
Kivulini	NGO	GBV/VAC	Community awareness	5 villages, 3 wards and 1 council (SHY D) 10 Village ward 6 (Kishapu)
Rudi	NGO	GBV/VAC	Community awareness	4 villages, 2 wards and 1 council
SHIDEPHA+	NGO	HIV/AIDS, MVC and Economic strengthening	Community awareness and service delivery	6 Councils
Life Line	NGO	Economic strengthening	Soft loans and community sensitization	5 ward, 2 council
BIDII Tanzania	NGO	Economic strengthening	Soft loans and community sensitization	3 ward, 1 council
Afya Plus	NGO	Voluntary Male Medical Circumcision (VMMC)	Service delivery	6 councils
USAID AFYA YANGU	NGO	SRH	Service delivery	6 councils
HUHESO	NGO	Media and GBV, Economic strengthening	Community sensitization	2 councils

Stakeholder	Type/ Nature of the Stakeholder	Areas of Interest	Area of Support	Area of Operation
Yawe	NGO	GBV/VAC	Community sensitization	1 council
YWL	NGO	GBV	Community sensitization	1 council
PAWWCO	NGO	GBV/VAC	Community sensitization	
Companies and financial and institutions	PROFIT MAKING COMPANIES	Corporate social responsibility (CSR)	Economic empowerment, Microfinance support/loans, support services	6 Councils
WFT	NGO	GBV	Community awareness and coordination of EVAWC	1 council
UNFPA	UN Agencies	Sexual and reproductive health and GBV/VAC	Capacity building and coordination	1 Council
Pact TZ	NGO	Most Vulnerable Children and HIV AIDs	Coordination	6 Councils
Standing Voice	NGO	People with Albinism	Special skin screening, Clinics to people with albinism	6 Councils
FHI360	NGO	GBV, Economic Strengthening, HIV AIDs	Coordination	5 Councils
Local media and newspapers	Institute	Community	Advocacy and Community awareness	6 Councils
Local Community Leaders		Community	Community awareness, Referral services to survivors and victims of violence	6 Councils
Religious Institutions	Institute	Community	Community awareness, Referral services,	6 Councils
Economic Groups				6 Councils
Children's homes	Private	Most Vulnerable Children/VAC Survivors	Shelter and other basic needs	6 Councils
Fit Persons	Individual	MVC	Shelter and other basic needs	6 councils

PART III

STRATEGIC IMPLEMENTATION OF PLAN

3.1 Introduction

This section outlines the eight strategic objectives along with the corresponding strategies and activities. These objectives are informed by the current situation of violence against women and children in the Shinyanga Region and are aligned with the thematic areas outlined in the National Plan of Action to End Violence Against Women and Children 2024/25–2028/29. The section also includes the expected timeframe for implementing each set of activities, the estimated costs, and the anticipated sources of funding.

It is important to note that the actual costs of implementation will be determined during execution, to account for price fluctuations influenced by economic changes. Therefore, the estimated costs provided may vary either increasing or decreasing depending on the economic context at the time of implementation

3.2 Thematic Area 1: Household Economic Strengthening

Strategic Objective: Improve household economic empowerment by 2030

Service Area	Strategy	Activities	Responsible	Implementation Time frame (years)					Estimated Cost	Sources of Fund
				1	2	3	4	5		
Household economic Strengthening	Empowering men, women, girls, boys and people with disabilities in the pursuit of social economic opportunities	To conduct 30 annual meetings with LGAs on increased access to women, youths and PWD soft loans.	RS/LGAs/IPS						60,000,000/	Development Partners/Government
		To build Capacity to 1500 Women, Youth and PDWs on Financial and loans Management.	RS/LGAs/IPS						240,000,000	Development Partners/Government
		To build Capacity on loans management to 500 LGAs officers at all levels	RS, LGAs, IPs						240,000,000	Development Partners/Government
		To build Capacity on loans management to 130 ward loan management team, Council loan management team and District loans management team in six councils.	RS, LGAs, IPs						340,000,000	Development Partners/Government
		To train 30,000 economic groups on entrepreneurships skills and access the market information.	RS, LGAs, IPs						300,000,000	Development Partners/Government
		To conduct mapping of Micro – Credit institutions	RS, LGAs, IPs						100,000,000	Development Partners/Government
		To connect 500,000 women, Men, youth and PWDs with Economics Platform and Credit Institutions in order to access	RS, LGAs, IPs						150,000,000	Development Partners/Government

Service Area	Strategy	Activities	Responsible	Implementation Time frame (years)					Estimated Cost	Sources of Fund
				1	2	3	4	5		
		economic Opportunities {Farms inputs, TASAF III, Loans}.								
		To support VETA scholarship award and start-up kits to 750 Youths	RS, LGAs, IPs						500,000,000	Development Partners/Government
		To facilitate formation of 30,000 women/youth economic groups and link them with macro and micro-finance institutions.	RS, LGAs, IPs						300,000,000	Development Partners/Government

3.3. Thematic Area 2: Norms and Values

Strategic Objectives: Enhance community awareness on respecting positive norms and protection of women and children against Violence 2030

Service Area	Strategy	Activities	Responsible	Implementation Timeframe					Estimated Cost	Sources of Fund
				1	2	3	4	5		
Norms and Values	Increasing community awareness on respect of gender equality and protection of women and children against violence.	To facilitate 2740 community dialogues on addressing harmful traditional practices and norms that influence violence against women and children in Shinyanga.	RS/LGAs/IPs						120,000,000	Development Partners/Government
		To identify and encourage customary laws from 6 councils that promote gender	RS/LGAs/IPs						20,000,000	Development Partners/Government

Service Area	Strategy	Activities	Responsible	Implementation Timeframe					Estimated Cost	Sources of Fund
				1	2	3	4	5		
		equality and women and child protections.								
		To create community awareness on the importance of probate and administration of estate	RS/LGAs/IPs						80,000,000	Development Partners/Government
		To train 400 law enforcers on the rights of women, youth and children	RS/LGAs/IPs						82,000,000	Development Partner/Government
		To enact 6 by laws that eliminate Discriminatory traditional practices.	RS/LGAs/IPs						75,000,000	Development Partner/Government
		To build capacity to community and frontline workers on anti-corruption incidences	RS/LGAs/IPs						120,000,000	Development Partners/Government
		To conduct 2 social norms implementation research.	RS/LGAs/IPs						130,000,000	Development Partners/Government
		To mobilize and empower informal and formal institutions (Community, Religious, Cultural elders and influencers) to address	RS/LGAs/IPs						190,000,000	Development Partners/Government

Service Area	Strategy	Activities	Responsible	Implementation Timeframe					Estimated Cost	Sources of Fund
				1	2	3	4	5		
		social and gender norms related to IPV and child Marriage								
		To educate the community on gender equality, nonviolence and respectful relationships through TV, radio, traditional singers, Social Media and advertisement.	RS/LGAs/IPs						220,000,000	Development Partners/Government
		To conduct annual Regional Dialogue on norms and values.	RS/LGAs/IPs						120,000,000	Development Partners/Government
		To strengthen 800 Elders, Children, PWDs councils at all levels on addressing violence against women and children.	RS/LGAs/IPs						85,000,000	Development Partners/Government
		To identify and build capacity of 274 peer educators/change agents on addressing harmful traditional practices.	RS/LGAs/IPs						75,000,000	Development Partners/Government
		To develop an integrated communication strategy to promote positive norms and values.	RS/LGAs/IPs						95,000,000	Development Partners/Government
		To develop and disseminate 5000 IEC materials to promote	RS/LGAs/IPs						120,000,000	Development Partners/Government

Service Area	Strategy	Activities	Responsible	Implementation Timeframe					Estimated Cost	Sources of Fund
				1	2	3	4	5		
		positive norms and values.								
		To conduct 5 Regional community awareness campaign on positive behaviour change in the community (women and children)	RS/LGAs/IPs						120,000,000	Development Partners/Government
		To conduct sensitization meetings on male engagement in eradicating harmful tradition practises to 300 families level and 150 fatherhood parlays.	RS/LGAs/IPs						82,000,000	Development Partners/Government

3.4 Thematic Area 3: Safe environment in public spaces, Media, Communication and Information Technology

Strategic Objective: Improve safety in public spaces to mitigate risks of VAWC by 2030

Service Area	Strategy	Activities	Responsible	Implementation Timeframe					Estimated Cost (TZS)	Sources of Fund
				1	2	3	4	5		
Safe Environment	Enhance institutional accountability to prevent VAWC in public spaces	To Develop 2 communication strategy and 5000 IEC materials for addressing safe environment.	Health promotion coordinator, Community Development Officer and Information Officer						42,000,000/=	Government/Development Partners

Service Area	Strategy	Activities	Responsible	Implementation Timeframe				Estimated Cost (TZS)	Sources of Fund
		To collect and disseminate 200 National Policies, Laws and Guidelines related to public spaces security.	RS/LGAs/IPs					42,000,000/=	Government/Implementing partners/Development Partners
		To develop and disseminate 10 key messages to protect women, men and children in public spaces.	RS/LGAs/IPs					182,000,000	Development Partners/Government
		To enact by laws and statement to prevents acts of violence in public spaces.	RS/LGAs/IPs					102,000,000	Development Partners/Government
		To capacitate 2000 transportation stakeholders on women, men and child protections.	RS/LGAs/IPs					80,000,000	Development Partners/Government
		To strengthen 458 established Junior Councils at all levels	CDOs					80,000,000	Government/Implementing partners/Development Partners
		To strengthen 200 women and children protection committees (Gender Desk in markets and Higher learning institutions and Bus terminals) in public spaces.	CDOs					70,000,000	Government/Implementing partners/Development Partners
		To establish and equip Social Welfare Services Desks at 2 major bus terminals, 1 Airport and 3 SGR terminals	SWOs					80,000,000	Government/Implementing partners/Development Partners

Service Area	Strategy	Activities	Responsible	Implementation Timeframe					Estimated Cost (TZS)	Sources of Fund
		To establish ECD corners in Market places and 2 major bus stands and 1 Airport terminal	SWOs						80,000,000	Government/Implementing partners/Development Partners
	Awareness creation among community members and law enforcers in six LGAs.	To sensitize 7000 Bodabodas and Bajaji drivers on women and child protection.	RS/LGAs/IPs						82,000,000	Development Partners/Government
		To conduct 5 advocacy meetings to LATRA and other child protection stakeholders on women and child protection.	RS/LGAs/IPs						90,000,000	Development Partners/Government
		To conduct community awareness on addressing GBV/VAC in public spaces.	RS/LGAs/IPs						120,000,000	Development Partners/Government
		To roll out 200 online protection campaigns to create, sensitization about cyber security and artificial Intelligence (AI).	RS/LGAs/IPs						12,000,000	Development Partners/Government
		To conduct 2740 awareness raising sessions and dialogues about sextortion and digital violence in public places and learning institutions in six LGAs	PCCB, CDOs, SWOs, Legal Officers						120,000,000	Government/Implementing partners/Development Partners

3.5. Thematic Area 4: Parenting, family support and relationships building across life course

Strategic Objective: Improve parenting and caregivers practice for VAWC mitigation in communities by 2030

Service Area	Strategy	Activities	Responsible	Implementation Timeframe					Estimated Cost	Sources of Fund
				1	2	3	4	5		
Parenting Family Support and Relationship	Imparting knowledge and skills on positive parenting and ECD to parents and caregivers	Establish and train 120 parental groups on positive parenting and ECD skills in six LGAs	Community development officer and Social welfare Officer						150,000,000	Government/ Development partners
		Conduct 2740 community dialogue sessions and campaigns on positive parenting and ECD in six LGAs.	Community development officer and Social welfare Officer						120,000,000	Government/ Development partners
		To develop, print and disseminate 5000 IEC materials on positive parenting and ECD in six LGAs.	Community development officer and Social welfare Officer						90,000,000	Development partners
		To conduct 156 community radio programs on positive parenting in six LGAs.	Community development officer and Social welfare Officer						156,000,000	Government/Development partners/Companies under corporate social responsibility
		To establish and operationalize 137 community owned day care centers	Social welfare officer						180,000,000	Government/Development partners/Companies under corporate social responsibility
		To train 274 owners and child care takers of community day care centers on DCC regulation ,Child protection and NMECDP	Social welfare officer						120,000,000	Government/Development partners/Companies under corporate social responsibility

Service Area	Strategy	Activities	Responsible	Implementation Timeframe	Estimated Cost	Sources of Fund
		To conduct 5 Regional and 60 Councils bi-annual meetings with DCC owners	Social welfare officer		120,000,000	Government/ Development partners
	Male engagement in positive parenting and ECD	To recruit and train 274 male engagement champions on positive parenting and ECD in six LGAs.	Community development officer and Social welfare Officer		110,000,000	Government/Development partners
		To conduct training on positive parenting to 150 religious leaders, traditional healers, influential, Political leaders and community leaders in six LGAs.	Community development officer and Social welfare Officer		120,000,000	Government/Development partners
	Build capacity of VAWC actors on positive parenting interventions.	To conduct 1 Learning visits to best performing Region in ECD and VAWC	Regional Administrative Secretary		80,000,000	Government/Development partners
		To facilitate 5 Annual award ceremonies for champions of positive parenting and ECD from the six LGAs.	Regional Administrative Secretary		75,000,000	Government/Development partners
		To establish and strengthening 206 parenting groups and women coalition for rolling out parenting education in the community.	RS/LGAs/IPs		120,000,000	Development Partners/ Government

Service Area	Strategy	Activities	Responsible	Implementation Timeframe				Estimated Cost	Sources of Fund
		To sensitize 100 decision makers at Regional and Council level on Early Childhood Development (ECD) investment.	RS/LGAs/IPs					102,000,000	Development Partners/Government
		To advocate establishment of 605 community based Early Childhood Development centres at LGAs levels.	RS/LGAs/IPs					92,000,000	Development Partners/Government
		To sensitize 2000 parents and care givers to register their children under five years in Day care centre/ECDs centres.	RS/LGAs/IPs					22,000,000	Development Partners/Government
		To strengthen monitoring and inspections of 103 Day care centres / ECDs centres.	RS/LGAs/IPs					55,000,000	Development Partners/Government

3.6. Thematic Area: 5 Implementation and Enforcement of Laws

Strategic Objective: Strengthen law enforcement institutions and systems to attract utilization of available services and execute reported cases timely by 2030

Service Area	Strategy	Activities	Responsible	Implementation Timeframe					Estimated Cost	Sources of Fund
				1	2	3	4	5		
Law Enforcement System Strengthening	Build capacity of workforce involved in the implementation of law enforcement to respond to VAWC	To train 600 law enforcers on timely handling of GBV/VAC cases, reintegration and rehabilitative support services.	Regional Secretary- NPA-VAWC						140,000,000	Development Partners/Government
		To train 3500 Medical practitioners, social welfare officers, para professional and court clerk on court proceeding of GBV/VAC cases.	RS/LGAs/IPs						82,000,000	Development Partners/Government
		To conduct quarterly cases flow management meetings at Regional Magistrates Court and in three Districts Courts	Resident Magistrates State Attorneys and Prosecutors						50,000,000	Development Partners/Government
		To conduct bi-annual criminal Justice meetings at Regional level and in three Districts	Regional Prosecution Officer						50,000,000	Development Partners/Government
	Awareness creation on VAWC existing laws	To conduct public legal Aid on laws related to VAWC and right to bail to the offenders in 6 LGAs.	RS/LGAs/IPs						82,000,000	Development Partners/Government

Service Area	Strategy	Activities	Responsible	Implementation Timeframe					Estimated Cost	Sources of Fund
				1	2	3	4	5		
		To Develop, translate and disseminate 5000 GBV/VAC, IEC materials	Health promotion coordinator; Community Development Officer and Information Officer						100,000,000	Development Partners/Government
		To construct and equip 3 Juvenile courts	Resident Magistrate						450,000,000	Development Partners/Government
		To facilitate 2740 community dialogues and awareness creation on legal aid services at Wards, Districts and Regional level.	Community Development Officer, Social welfare Officer , Police Gender Desk Officer and Legal Officer						80,000,000	Development Partners/Government
		To roll out Mama Samia legal Aid campaign in 3 Districts	RS/LGAs/IPs						82,000,000	Development Partners/Government

3.7. Thematic Area: 6

Response and Support Services

Strategic Objective:

Improve response and support service for VAWC survivors by 2030

Service Area	Strategy	Activities	Responsible	Implementation Timeframe					Estimated Cost	Sources of Fund	
				1	2	3	4	5			
Enhance support service and quick response to VAWC	Resources, tools and infrastructure to respond and support VAWC services	To construct and equip 4 GBV One Stop Centers to provide quality services to GBV/VAC survivors	Regional Administrative Secretary Council Executive Directors						800,000,000	Development Partners/Government	Partners/Government
		To construct and equip 2 safe houses in 2 Councils	Regional Administrative Secretary Council Executive Directors						500,000,000	Development Partners/Government	Partners/Government
		To construct and equip 1 Remand Home in Shinyanga Municipal	Regional Administrative Secretary Council Executive Director						250,000,000	Development Partners/Government	Partners/Government
		To construct and equip 1 Approved school at Kishapu DC for serving Children in conflict with the law	Regional Administrative Secretary Council Executive Directors						250,000,000	Development Partners/Government	Partners/Government
		To construct and equip 6 Social Welfare offices to ensure quality provision of social welfare services.	Regional Administrative Secretary Council Executive Directors						300,000,000	Development Partners/Government	Partners/Government
		To recruit and capacitate 360 fit persons, to provide emergency alternative care for VAWC survivors or women	Social Welfare Officer						30,000,000	Development Partners/Government	Partners/Government

Service Area	Strategy	Activities	Responsible	Implementation Timeframe					Estimated Cost	Sources of Fund
		and children at risk of violence								
		To promote alternative care (foster care and adoption) services to the community members.	RS/LGAs/IPs					92,000,000	Development Partners/Government	
		To advocate and lobbying for allocation of GBV/VAC workforce in places where they are not present	RS/LGAs/IPs					89,000,000	Development Partners/Government	
		To advocate women and children rights stakeholders to support construction/rehabilitation and equip of 5 Police gender Desk.	RS/LGAs/IPs					65,000,000	Development Partners/Government	
		To map service providers, develop service directory and disseminate to Community members.	RS/LGAs/IPs					56,000,000	Development Partners/Government	
	Capacity building on response to VAWC cases	To train 140 service providers (Medical practitioners, social welfare officers, and para professional) to provide quality GBV/VAC services.	Social Welfare Officer Police Gender Desk Mental Health Coordinator					50,000,000	Development Partners/Government	
		To train 200 sign language to service providers.	RS/LGAs/IPs					82,000,000	Development Partners/Government	
		To establish ECD corners in Health Facilities and in 6 Police Gender and Children Desks	RS/LGAs/IPs					82,000,000	Development Partners/Government	

Service Area	Strategy	Activities	Responsible	Implementation Timeframe					Estimated Cost	Sources of Fund
		To provide support interventions that address effective and timely response services to women and children (including children living and working in the street, women and children with albinism, elderly people who are prone violence as suspects of witchcraft and child labor.)	Social Welfare Officer Community Development Officer Police Gender Desk						50,000,000	Development Partners/Government
		To implement 5 self-care programs to key front liners workers.	Social Welfare Officer Community Development Mental Health Coordinator						50,000,000	Development Partners/Government

3.8. Thematic Area 7: Safe Schools and Life Skills

Strategic Objective: Strengthen inclusive safety and accessibility of learning environment for girls and boys by 2030

Service Area	Strategy	Activities	Responsible	Implementation Timeframe					Estimated Cost	Sources of Fund
				1	2	3	4	5		
Safe Schools and Life skills	School safety assessment plan	To conduct school safety audit in six LGAs.	Education officers Social Welfare Officer						100,000,000	Government
		To advocate and promote the use of reusable sanitary pads.	Education officers						120,000,000	Government Development partners
		To conduct dialogue sessions with teachers and non - teaching staffs on positive forms of discipline in schools in 6 LGAs.	Education officers						100,000,000	Government Development partners
		To sensitize parents on importance of foods programs in schools.	Education officers						150,000,000	Government Development partners
		To support children in needs and disability with scholastic materials and assistive devices.	Education officers						200,000,000	Government Development partners
	Build capacity of teachers and non-teaching staff on life skills	To train children on life skills, GBV/VAC, Mental Health and psychosocial support in six LGAs	Education officers						80,000,000	Government Development partners
		Training of teachers and non-teaching staff on life skills, Mental	District Medical Officer and Social welfare office						50,000,000	Government Development partners

Service Area	Strategy	Activities	Responsible	Implementation Timeframe					Estimated Cost	Sources of Fund
		Health and psychosocial support in six LGAs.								
	Strengthen system of reporting VAC in schools	To train teachers, Parents Teachers Associations (PTA) on standard operating procedures of setting up opinion boxes in schools in six LGAs.	Education officers						170,000,000	Government Development partners
		To promote parents teachers partnership	Education officers						100,000,000	Government Development partners
		To Strengthen Child protection Desks in Primary and Secondary Schools	Community Development Officer						160,000,000	Government Development partners
		To monitor and follow up the implementation of National inclusive education strategy in Pre Primary Schools and Secondary Schools to oversee infrastructure and school environments alimnt to the existing National guidelines.	Education officers						120,000,000	Government Development partners

3.9. Thematic Area 8: Coordination Monitoring and Evaluation

Strategic Objective: Strengthen coordination and monitoring and evaluation for effective monitoring of VAWC by 2030

Service Area	Strategy	Activities	Responsible	Implementation Timeframe					Estimated Cost	Sources of Fund
				1	2	3	4	5		
Coordination, monitoring and evaluation in ending VAWC at all level	Enhance coordination of VAWC	To conduct annual Regional VAWC stakeholder forums to monitor implementations of the plan	Community Development Officers						110,000,000	Development Partners/Government
		To conduct Quarterly Regional, Council, Ward and Village/Mitaa NPA-VAWC meeting	Community Development Officers						130,000,000	Development Partners/Government
		To orient and equip 749 VAWC protection committees on NPA VAWC II and RSP VAWC II at all levels	Community Development Officers						90,000,000	Development Partners/Government
		To strengthen VAWC committee from Regional to Village/Mtaa levels.	Community Development Officers						100,000,000	Government Development partners
		To facilitate procurement 2 vehicles, 12 motorbikes for coordination and monitoring of VAWC activities.	Community Development Officers						450,000,000	Development Partners/Government

Service Area	Strategy	Activities	Responsible	Implementation Timeframe					Estimated Cost	Sources of Fund	
				1	2	3	4	5			
		To conduct joint bi annual supportive supervision of VAWC interventions in six LGAs.	Community Development Officers District Medical Officers						42,000,000	Development Partners/Government	Partners/Government
		To map and develop VAWC Data base for Shinyanga Region.	Community Development Officers						42,000,000	Development Partners/Government	Partners/Government
	Strengthen the M&E system for VAWC	To develop 1 standard M&E tool, in order to facilitate monitoring and reporting on NPA VAWC	Regional Administrative Secretary						20,000,000	Development Partners/Government	Partners/Government
		Conduct baseline survey on VAWC and disseminate results in six LGAs	Community Development Officer						91,000,000	Development Partners/Government	Partners/Government
		To Conduct midterm and end term review on VAWC and disseminate results in six LGAs.	Community Development Officer						80,000,000	Development Partners/Government	Partners/Government
		To conduct an end line survey on VAWC and disseminate results in six LGAs.	Community Development Officer						100,000,000	Development Partners/Government	Partners/Government
		To conduct implementation research in six LGAs.	Community Development Officer						133,000,000	Development Partners/Government	Partners/Government
		To support documentation and	Assistant Regional Administrative						60,000,000	Development Partners/Government	Partners/Government

Service Area	Strategy	Activities	Responsible	Implementation Timeframe					Estimated Cost	Sources of Fund
				1	2	3	4	5		
		dissemination of M&E products and material including lessons and best practices in the implementation of VAWC interventions	Secretary – Planning and Coordination							
		To adopt and use national NPA-VAWC reporting mechanism	AAS PC						60,000,000	Development Partners/Government
		To establish and train RSP- VAWC Secretariat	AAS PC						80,000,000	Development Partners/Government
		To prepare and share VAWC Regional report to Regional platform.	AAS PC						100,000,000	Development Partners/Government

PART IV

MONITORING AND EVALUATION OF THE PLAN

4.1 Introduction

This section outlines the activity targets and indicators established for each of the eight strategic objectives, designed to support effective monitoring and evaluation throughout the implementation process. It also details the means of verification and sources of information. Indicators play a vital role in tracking progress during implementation and in informing continuous improvement.

Monitoring and evaluation will be integrated into routine processes throughout the implementation of the strategic plan. A baseline assessment will be conducted prior to the commencement of implementation. A mid-term review will take place midway through the implementation cycle to assess and document progress. Finally, an end line survey will be carried out at the conclusion of the implementation period to evaluate and document the overall achievements and progress made.

4.2. Thematic Area 1: Household Economy Strengthening
Strategic Objective: Improve household economic empowerment by 2030

Activities	Targets	Indicators	Means of Verification	Sources of Information
To Conduct 30 annual meetings with LGAs on increased access to women, youths and PWD soft loans.	30 meetings with LGAs at regional and council level on increased access to Women, Youth and PWD soft loans conducted by 2030.	# of meetings conducted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minutes of meetings 	Regional and Council reports
To build Capacity to 1500 Women, Youth and PDWs on Financial and loans Management.	1,500 Women, Youth and PDWs capacitated on Financial and loans Management by 2030.	# of Women, Youth and PDWs capacitated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training reports Attendance sheets 	Regional and Councils quarterly/annual reports
To build Capacity on loans management to 500 LGAs officers at all levels	500 LGAs officers capacitated on loans management by 2030.	# of LGAs officers capacitated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training reports Attendance sheets 	Regional and Councils quarterly/annual reports
To build Capacity on loans management to 130 ward loan management team, Council loan management team & District loans management team in six councils.	130 ward loan management team, Council loan management team & District loans management team capacitated by 2030.	# of ward loan management team, Council loan management team & District loans management team capacitated in six councils.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training reports 	Regional and Councils quarterly/annual reports
To train 30,000 economic groups on entrepreneurships skills and access the market information.	30,000 economic groups trained on entrepreneurships skills and access to the market information by 2030.	# of economic groups trained	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training reports Attendance sheets 	Regional and Councils quarterly/annual reports
To conduct mapping of Micro Credit institutions	200 mapping of Micro – Credit institutions conducted by 2030	# of mapping conducted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation reports 	Regional, and Councils report
To connect 500,000 women, Men, youth and PWDs with Economics Platform and Credit Institutions in order to	500,000 women, Men, youth and PWDs connected with Economics Platform and Credit Institutions by 2030	# of women, Men, youth and PWDs connected	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation reports 	Regional, and Councils report

Activities	Targets	Indicators	Means of Verification	Sources of Information
access economic Opportunities {Farms inputs, TASAF III, Loans}.				
To support VETA scholarship award and start-up kits to 750 Youths	750 of youth facilitated with VETA scholarship award and start up kits by 2030	# of youths graduated from vocation training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation reports • Availability of start-up kits awarded 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional and Councils quarterly/annual reports • Project reports
To facilitate formation of 30,000 women/youth economic groups and link them with macro and micro-finance institutions.	30,000 women/youth economic groups formed and linked to macro and micro finance Institutions. By 2030	# women/youth economic groups formed and linked to macro and micro finance Institutions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation Reports 	Regional, and Councils report

4.3 Thematic Area 2: Norms and Values

Strategic Objective: Enhance community awareness on respect on gender equality and protection of women and children against VAWC by 2030

Activities	Targets	Indicators	Means of Verification	Sources of Information
To facilitate 2740 community dialogues on addressing harmful traditional practices and norms that influence violence against women, and children in Shinyanga.	2740 community dialogues conducted by 2030	# of community dialogues conducted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reports • Attendance sheet 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Councils reports
To identify and encourage gender sensitive and positive customary laws from 6 councils that promote gender equality and women and child protection	6 councils identified gender sensitive and positive customary laws by 2030	# gender sensitive and positive customary laws promoted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation reports • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Councils reports
To create community awareness on the importance of probate and	20 community awareness campaign conducted by 2030	# of community awareness campaign conducted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Campaign reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Councils reports

Activities	Targets	Indicators	Means of Verification	Sources of Information
administration of estate and wills				
To train 400 law enforcers on the right of women and children	400 law enforcers trained by 2030	# of law enforcers received training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training report • Attendance sheet 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Councils reports
To enact 6 by laws that eliminate Discriminatory traditional practices.	6 by laws enacted by 2030	# of by laws enacted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Councils reports
To build capacity to community and frontline workers on anti-corruption incidences	78 community and frontline workers capacitated by 2030	# of community and frontline workers capacitated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training report • Attendance sheet 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Councils reports
To conduct 2 social norms implementations research.	2 social norms research conducted by 2030	# of research conducted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research Report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional reports
To mobilize and empower informal and formal institutions (Community, Religious, Cultural elders and influencers) to address social and gender norms related to IPV and child Marriage	20 Formal and Informal Sectors mobilized by 20230	# of Formal and Informal Sectors mobilized	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activity report • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Council reports
To educate the community on gender equality, non-violence and respectively relationships through TV, radio, traditional singers, Social Media and advertisement.	40 TV broadcasting conducted	# of community educated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activity report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reports
To conduct an annual Regional Dialogue on norms and values.	5 Annual regional Dialogues conducted by 2020	# of Dialogue conducted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • activity report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional reports
To strengthen 800 Elders, Children, PWDs councils at all levels on addressing violence against women and children.	800 Elders, Children, PWDs councils strengthened by 2030	# of Elders, Children, PWDs councils strengthened	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • activity report • Presence of active Elders, Children and PWDs Councils 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • council reports

Activities	Targets	Indicators	Means of Verification	Sources of Information
			•	
To identify and build capacity of 274 peer educators/change agents on addressing harmful traditional practices.	274 peer educator identified and capacitated by 2030	# of peer educator identified and capacitated	• Activity report	• Council reports
To develop an integrated communication strategy to promote positive norms and values.	Community strategy developed and integrated by 2030	# of community strategy developed and integrated	• Implementation reports •	• Regional reports
To develop and disseminate 5000 IEC materials to promote positive norms and values.	5000 IEC materials developed and disseminated by 2030.	# IEC materials developed and disseminated	• Dissemination report • Activity report • Availability of strategy and IEC materials	• Regional and council reports
To conduct 5 Regional community awareness campaign on positive behaviour change in the community (women and children)	5 community awareness campaign conducted by 2030	# of community awareness campaign conducted	• Campaign reports	• Regional reports
To conduct sensitization meetings on male engagement on eradicating harmful tradition practises to 300 families level and 150 fatherhood parlays.	300 families and 150 fatherhood parlays sensitized by 2030	# of families and fatherhood parlays sensitized	• Activity report	• Council reports

4.4 Thematic Area 3: Safe Environment

Strategic Objective:

Improve safety in public spaces to mitigate risks of VAWC by 2030

Activities	Targets	Indicators	Means of Verification	Sources of Information
To Develop 2 communication strategies and 5000 IEC materials for addressing safe environment.	2 communication strategy and 5000 IEC materials developed by 2030	# of communication strategy and IEC materials developed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activity report Availability of strategy and IEC materials 	Regional reports
To collect and disseminate 200 National Policies, Laws and Guidelines related to public spaces security.	200 National Policies, Laws and Guidelines collected and disseminated by 2030.	# of National Policies, Laws and Guidelines collected and disseminated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activity report Availability of National Policies, Laws and Guideline at council and ward levels 	Regional and council reports
To develop and disseminate 10 key messages to protect women, men and children in public spaces.	10 key messages developed and disseminated by 2030	# of key messages developed and disseminated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activity Reports Availability of key messages at community levels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional and Councils reports
To enact by laws and statements to prevents acts of violence in public spaces.	10 by laws and statement enacted by 2030.	# of bylaws and statement enacted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activity Reports Availability of enacted laws and statement at ward levels. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Councils reports
To capacitate 2000 transportation stakeholders on women, men and child protections.	2000 Transportation stakeholders capacitated by 2030.	# of Transportation stakeholders capacitated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reports Attendance sheet 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Councils reports
To sensitize 7000 Bodabodas and Bajaji drivers on women and child protection.	7000 Bodabodas and Bajaji drivers sensitized by 2030.	# of Bodabodas and Bajaji drivers sensitized	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reports Attendance sheet 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Councils reports
To conduct 5 advocacy meetings to LATRA and other child protection stakeholders on women and child protection.	5 advocacy meeting conducted to LATRA and other stakeholders by 2030.	# of advocacy meeting conducted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meeting reports Attendance sheet 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional and Councils reports
To conduct community awareness on addressing GBV/VAC in public spaces.	200 Community awareness meeting conducted by 2030.	# of Community awareness meeting conducted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meeting reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Councils reports

Activities	Targets	Indicators	Means of Verification	Sources of Information
To roll out 200 online protection campaign, sensitize cyber security and artificial Intelligence (AI).	200 online protection campaign, cyber security and artificial Intelligence (AI) sensitized and rolled out by 2030.	# online protection campaign, cyber security and artificial Intelligence (AI) sensitized	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activity Reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional and Councils reports
To Conduct 2740 awareness raising sessions and dialogues about sextortion and digital violence in public places and learning institutions in six LGAs	2740 community dialogues conducted by 2030	# of community dialogues conducted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reports • Attendance sheet 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Councils reports
To strengthen 458 established Junior Councils at all levels	458 established Junior Councils strengthened by 2030	# of Junior Councils strengthened	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activity reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional and Councils reports
To strengthen 100 women and children protection committee (Gender Desk in market, Higher learning and Bus terminals) in public spaces.	100 Gender Desks at market places, higher Learning and Bus terminals established by 2030	# of Gender Desks at market places, higher Learning Institution and Bus terminals established	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of Gender Desks at market place, higher learning and bus terminals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional and Councils reports
To establish and equip Social Welfare Services Desks at 2 major bus terminals, 1 airport, 3 SGR terminals	Social Welfare Services Desks established at 2 major bus terminal, 1 Airport and 3 SGR terminals by 2030	# of Social Welfare Services Desks established	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of Social Welfare Services Desks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional and Councils reports
To establish ECD corners in 50 Market places and 2 major bus stands and 1 Airport terminal	ECD corners established in 50 market places, 2 major bus terminals and 1 Airport terminal by 2030	# of markets, bus terminal and airport terminal with ECD Corners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activity reports 	Regional and Council reports

4.5 Thematic Area 4: Parenting Family Support and Relationship

Strategic Objective: Improve parenting and care givers practice for VAWC mitigation in communities by 2030

Activities	Targets	Indicators	Means of Verification	Sources of Information
Establish and train 120 parental groups on positive parenting and ECD skills in six LGAs	120 parental groups on positive parenting and ECD skills established and trained	# of parental groups on positive parenting and ECD skills established and trained	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Attendance sheets Presence of parental groups Activity reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional and Councils report
To train religious leaders, traditional, influential and Political leader on positive parenting.	200 religious leaders, traditional, influential and Political leaders trained on positive parenting by 2030.	# of religious leader, traditional, influential and Political leader trained	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Attendance sheets Activity report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Councils reports
To establish and strengthen 100 parenting groups and women coalition for rolling out parenting education in the community.	100 Parenting groups and women coalition established and strengthened by 2030.	# of Parenting groups and women coalition established and strengthened	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activity report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Councils reports
To sensitize 100 decision makers at Regional and Council level on Early Childhood Development (ECD) investment.	100 Decision makers sensitized on investing in Early Childhood Development (ECD) by 2030.	# of Sensitization meeting on Early Childhood Development (ECD) investment conducted.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meeting reports Attendance sheets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional and Councils report
Conduct 2740 community dialogue sessions and campaigns on positive parenting and ECD in six LGAs.	2740 community dialogues conducted by 2030	# of community dialogues conducted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reports Attendance sheet 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Councils reports
To develop, print and disseminate 5000 IEC materials on positive parenting and ECD in six LGAs.	5000 IEC materials developed, printed and disseminated by 2030	# of communication strategy and IEC materials developed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activity report Availability of communication strategy and IEC materials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional reports
To conduct 156 community radio programs on positive parenting in six LGAs.	156 community radio programs on positive parenting conducted by 2030	# of community radio session conducted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Airtime receipts Activity reports Session audio clips 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional and Council report

Activities	Targets	Indicators	Means of Verification	Sources of Information
To advocate establishment of 605 community based Early Childhood Development centres at LGAs levels.	605 community based Early Childhood Development centres established by 2030.	# of community based Early Childhood Development centres established.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of Community day care Centre 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional and Council report
To sensitize 250 parents and caregivers to register their children under five years in Day care centre/ECDs centres.	250 parents and caregivers registered their children by 2030.	# of under five years children registered in DCC/ECDs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Attendance register 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional and Council report
To strengthen monitoring and inspections of 103 Day care centres / ECDs centres.	103 Day care center monitored and inspected by 2030.	# of Day care center monitored and inspected	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inspection reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional and Council report
To train 274 owners and child care takers of community day care centers on community DCC regulation and guideline, Child protection and NMECDP	274 owners and child care takers of community day care centers trained by 2030	# of owners and child care takers of community day care centers trained by 2030	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Attendance sheets Activity reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional and Council report
To conduct 5 Regional and 60 Councils bi-annual meetings with DCC owners	5 Regional and 60 Councils bi-annual meetings conducted by 2030	# of Regional and Councils bi-annual meetings conducted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Attendance sheet Activity reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional and Council bi-annual reports
To recruit and train 274 male engagement champions on positive parenting and ECD in six LGAs.	274 men trained on positive parenting and ECD by 2030	# of men trained on positive parenting and ECD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training reports Attendance sheet 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional and Council report
To conduct training on positive parenting and ECD to 120 government officials, CSOs, religious leaders and community leaders in six LGAs.	120 government officials, CSOs, religious leaders and community leaders trained on positive parenting and ECD by 2030	# of government officials, CSOs, religious leaders and community leaders trained on positive parenting and ECD trained	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training reports Attendance sheets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional and Council quarterly report
To conduct 1 Learning visits to best performing Region in parenting and ECD implementation	1 Learning visits to best performing Region in ECD and VAWC by 2030	# of Learning visits to best performing Region in ECD and VAWC conducted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Learning visit report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional reports

Activities	Targets	Indicators	Means of Verification	Sources of Information
To facilitate 5 Annual award ceremonies for champions of positive parenting and ECD from the six LGAs.	5 Annual award ceremony facilitated by 2030	# of annual awards ceremony conducted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activity reports • Awards provided 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional and Councils reports

4.6 Thematic Area 5: Implementation and Enforcement of Laws

Strategic Objective: Strengthen law enforcement institutions or systems to attract utilization of available services and execute reported cases timely by 2030

Activities	Targets	Indicators	Means of Verification	Sources of Information
To train 600 law enforcers on timely handling of GBV/VAC cases, reintegration and rehabilitative support services.	600 Law enforcers trained by 2030	# of Law enforcers trained	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training reports 	Regional Report
To train 3500 Medical practitioners, social welfare officers, para professional and court clerk on court proceeding of GBV/VAC cases.	3500 Medical practitioners, social welfare officers, para professional and court clerk trained on court proceeding	# of Medical practitioners, social welfare officers, para professional and court clerk trained	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training reports • Attendance sheets • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional and District Courts reports
To conduct quarterly cases flow management meetings at Regional Magistrates Court and in three Districts Courts	Quarterly case flow management meetings conducted by 2030	# of quarterly case flow management meetings conducted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meeting reports • Attendance sheets 	Regional and District Courts reports
To conduct bi-annual criminal Justice meetings at Regional level and in three Districts	Bi-annual criminal Justice meeting conducted by 2030	# of bi-annual criminal Justice meetings conducted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meeting reports • Attendance sheets 	Regional and District reports
To advocate women and children rights stakeholders to support construction and rehabilitation of juvenile	100 Advocacy meeting conducted by 2030.	# of Advocacy meeting conducted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meeting reports 	Regional and District reports

Activities	Targets	Indicators	Means of Verification	Sources of Information
courts.				
To roll out Mama Samia legal Aid campaign in 3 District	3 districts rolled out Samia legal Aid campaign by 2030.	# of district rolled out Samia legal Aid campaign	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Campaign reports 	Councils reports
To conduct public legal Aid on laws related to VAWC and right to bail to the offenders in 6 LGAs.	6 councils conducted Public legal aid by 2030.	# of public legal aid conducted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activity reports • 	Councils reports
To conduct 2740 quarterly community sensitization meetings on laws related to VAWC and right to bail to the offenders in 6 LGAs.	2740 community sensitization meetings conducted by 2030	# of community sensitization meetings conducted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meeting reports • Attendance sheet 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Councils reports
To Develop, translate and disseminate 5000 GBV/VAC, IEC materials	500 IEC materials develop, translated and disseminated by 2030	# IEC materials on developed, translated and disseminated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activity report • Availability of IEC materials 	Regional reports
To construct and equip 3 Juvenile courts	3 Juvenile courts constructed and equipped by 2030	# of Juvenile courts constructed and equipped	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building Contract • Existence of Juvenile Courts • Provision of services in Juvenile Courts • Engineer certificates 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resident Magistrate reports
To facilitate 2740 community dialogues and awareness creation on legal aid services at Wards, Districts and Regional level.	2740 community dialogues conducted by 2030	# of community dialogues conducted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reports • Attendance sheet 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Councils reports

4.7 Thematic Area 6:

Response and Support Services

Strategic Objective:

Improve response and support services for VAWC by 2030

Activities	Targets	Indicators	Means of Verification	Sources of Information
To advocate women and children rights stakeholders to support construction and rehabilitation of 4 GBV/VAC One stop centers.	4 GBV One Stop Centres constructed and equipped by 2030	# of GBV One Stop Centres constructed and equipped	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building Contract • Existence of GBV One stop centre buildings • Provision of services at GBV One stop centre • Engineer certificates 	Regional procurement Report
To conduct community awareness on alternative care (Fit person, Foster care and Adoption process).	200 alternative care (Fit person, Foster care and Adoption process) conducted by 2030.	# of alternative care (Fit person, Foster care and Adoption process) conducted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Report of MVCs children received alternative care. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional and Council report
To advocate women and children rights stakeholders to support construction/rehabilitation and equip 5 Police gender Desk.	5 gender and police Desk constructed/rehabilitated by 2030.	# of gender and police Desk constructed/rehabilitated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building Contract • Existence of gender and police Desk buildings • Provision of services at gender and police Desk • Engineer certificates 	Regional procurement Report
To construct and equip 2 safe houses in 2 Councils	2 safe houses constructed and equipped by 2030	# of safe houses constructed and equipped	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building Contract • Existence of GBV One stop centre buildings • Provision of services at GBV One stop centre • Engineer certificates 	Regional procurement Report
To advocate children rights stakeholders to support construction of 2 Remand Home.	2 Remand Home constructed and equipped by 2030	# of Remand Home constructed and equipped	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building Contract • Existence of Remand Home building • Provision of services at Remand Home 	Regional Report

Activities	Targets	Indicators	Means of Verification	Sources of Information
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engineer certificates 	
To advocate children rights stakeholders to support construction and equip 1 Approved school at Kishapu DC for serving Children in conflict with the law	1 Approved school constructed and equipped by 2030	# of Approved school constructed and equipped	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building Contract • Existence of Approved School building • Provision of services at Approved School • Engineer certificates 	Regional Report
To construct and equip 6 Social Welfare offices to ensure quality provision of social welfare services.	6 Social Welfare offices constructed and equipped by 2030	# of Social Welfare offices constructed and equipped	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building Contract • Existence of Social Welfare Offices • Provision of services at Social Welfare Offices • Engineer certificates 	Regional Report
To recruit and capacitate 360 fit persons, to provide emergency alternative care for VAWC survivors or women and children at risk of violence	360 fit persons recruited and capacitated by 2028	# of Fit persons recruited and capacitated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training reports • Attendance sheets 	Regional and Councils Reports
To promote alternative care (foster care and adoption) services to the community members.	50 of alternative care meeting conducted by 2030	# of alternative care meeting conducted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meeting report 	Regional and Council reports
To advocate and lobbying for allocation of GBV/VAC workforce in places where they are not present	30 advocacy and lobbying on allocation of work force conducted by 2030.	# of workforce reallocated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staffs allocation report. 	Regional and Council reports
To map service providers, develop service directory and disseminate to Community members.	200 Service providers mapped and directory developed by 2030.	# of Service providers mapped and directory developed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activity Implementation reports 	Regional and Council reports
To train 140 service providers (Medical practitioners, social	140 services providers trained by 2030	# of services providers trained	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training reports • Attendance sheets 	Regional Reports

Activities	Targets	Indicators	Means of Verification	Sources of Information
welfare officers, para professional) to provide quality GBV/VAC services.				
To provide support interventions that address effective and timely response services to women and children (including children living and working in the street, women and children with albinism, elderly people who are prone violence as suspects of witchcraft and child labor.)	Support interventions that address effective and timely response services to women and children provided by 2030	% of Support interventions that address effective and timely response services to women and children provided	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activity reports 	Regional and Council reports
To train 200 sign language to service providers.	200 Service providers trained sign language by 2030	# of Service providers trained	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activity reports 	Regional and Council reports
To implement 5 self-care programs to key front liners workers.	5 self-care programs to key front liners workers implemented by 2030	Self-care programs to key front liners workers implemented	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activity reports 	Regional Reports
To establish ECD corners in Health Facilities and in 6 Police Gender and Children Desks	100 ECD corners established in Health Facilities and 6 Gender and Children Desk by 2030	# of Health Facilities and Police Gender Desk with ECD Corners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activity reports 	Regional and Council reports

4.8 Thematic Area 7: Safe Schools and Life Skills

Strategic Objective: Strengthen inclusive safety and accessibility of learning environment for girls and boys by 2030

Activities	Targets	Indicators	Means of Verification	Sources of Information
To conduct school safety assessment in six LGAs.	School safety assessment conducted in 340 schools by 2029	# of school conducted safety assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safety audit reports • List of safety issue identified • List of schools conducted safety audit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional and Council quarterly report • Implementing partners report • Safety audit reports • Actions plans developed to mitigate issues identified
To monitor and follow up the implementation of National inclusive education strategy in Pre Primary Schools and Secondary Schools to oversee infrastructure and school environments alimnt to the existing National guidelines.	340 schools and 130-day care center with child protection policies in place by 2030	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # of schools developed child protection policies • # of schools executing child protection policies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Final approved child protection policies • Minutes for Approving • Implementing partners report • Activity Reports for entire process of developing child protection policies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Copies of child protection policies • Reports for entire process of developing child protection policies • Regional and Council quarterly report
	340 schools and 130-day care center with user friendly/inclusive facilities for children with disability by 2029	# of schools and community day care centres with friendly facilities for disabled children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementing partners report • Site visit/Observation in School and day care facilities • Implementing partners report. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • School inspection reports • School audit reports • District education report
	ToT conducted for 130 trainers on life skills, SRH and VAC by 2030	# of ToT teachers and non-teaching staff trained on life skills and SRH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementing partners report. • List of participants, • List of participants trained by ToTs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • District education report • Activity reports • ToT reports
To advocate and promote the use of reusable sanitary pads.	340 schools provided with reusable sanitary pads by 2030	# of schools provided with reusable sanitary pads	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementing partners report. • List of school provided with sanitary pads 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • District education report • School reports • Monitoring reports

Activities	Targets	Indicators	Means of Verification	Sources of Information
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> List of girls provided with sanitary pads 	
To train children on life skills, GBV/VAC, Mental Health and psychosocial support in six LGAs	340 schools trained on life skills, GBV/VAC, mental health and psychosocial support.	# of life skills and VAC prevention related session conducted in schools # of teachers and non-teaching staff trained on life skills, SRH and VAC prevention # of teachers trained on SRH # of schools reached with life skills, SRH and VAC prevention sessions # of children trained on life skills, SRH and VAC # cases reported and handled	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementing partners report. List of participants, Session photos 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> District education report Activity completion reports Case studies School visit reports
To conduct dialogue sessions with teachers and non – teaching staff on positive forms of discipline in schools in 6 LGAs.	Dialogue sessions on positive forms of discipline in schools conducted with 2500 teachers by 2029.	# of sessions conducted # children confirming teachers no longer use corporal punishment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> List of participants, Confirmation from children 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> District education report Activity completion reports School monitoring reports
Training of teachers and non-teaching staff on life skills, Mental Health and psychosocial support in six LGAs.	2500 teachers and non-teaching staff trained on psychosocial support by 2029.	# of teachers trained on PSS # of children provided with PSS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementing partners report List of participants List of children provided with PSS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training reports Monitoring visit reports
To train teachers, Parents Teachers Associations (PTA) on standard operating procedures of setting up opinion boxes in schools in six LGAs.	Training conducted for 2720 teachers, Parents, Teachers Associations (PTA) and LGAs on VAWC and standard operating procedures of setting up	# of teachers and parents trained on SOP for setting opinion boxes # of school with opinion boxes # of cases reported	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> List of participants PTA minutes Cases register Installed opinion boxes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training reports PTA meeting reports Reports on cases reported and handled

Activities	Targets	Indicators	Means of Verification	Sources of Information
	opinion boxes in schools by 2030.			
To sensitize parents on the importance of food programs in schools.	340 food programs established in schools by 2030	# of schools established food programs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No of school dropout reduced School performance increased 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> District education report
To support children in needs and disability with scholastic materials and assistive devices.	300 children in need and disability supported with scholastic materials and assistive devices by 2030.	# of children in need supported.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activity report No of children in need identified and supported 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> District social welfare reports
To promote parents teachers partnership	240 parents teachers partnership promoted by 2030	# parents teachers partnership promoted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activity report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> District education report
To establish and strengthen Child protection Desks in Primary and Secondary Schools	Referral services provided to VAC survivors in schools by 2028.	# of cases referred # of cases completed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> List of referrals handled and completed Referral register Implementing partners report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Case referral reports Quarterly Regional and District Police Reports on crimes

4.9 Thematic Area 8: Coordination Monitoring and Evaluation

Strategic Objective: Strengthen coordination and monitoring and evaluation for effective monitoring of VAWC by 2030

Activities	Targets	Indicators	Means of Verification	Sources of Information
To strengthen VAWC committee from Regional to Village/Mtaa levels.	10 VAWC committee strengthened by 2030	# of VAWC committee strengthened	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meeting reports • Attendance sheets • 	Regional and Councils Quarterly Reports
To conduct annual Regional VAWC stakeholder forums to monitor implementations of the plan	Annual regional VAWC stakeholder meeting conducted by 2030.	# of VAWC stakeholder meeting conducted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meeting reports • Attendance sheets • 	Regional report
To conduct Quarterly Regional, Council, Ward and Village/Mitaa NPA-VAWC meeting	Quarterly Regional, council, Ward and Village/Mitaa NPA/VAWC meeting conducted by 2030	# of meetings conducted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minutes report • Attendance sheets 	Regional and Councils Quarterly Reports
To adopt and use national NPA-VAWC reporting mechanism	NPA-VAWC reporting mechanism adopted and used by 2030.	# NPA-VAWC reporting mechanism adopted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of GBV/VAC Data. • • 	Regional and Councils Quarterly Reports
To orient and equip 749 VAWC protection committees on NPA VAWC II and RSP VAWC II at all levels	749 VAWC protection committees oriented by 2030	# of VAWC protection committees oriented	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training reports • Attendance sheets • 	Regional and Councils Reports
To facilitate procurement 2 vehicles, 30 motorbikes for coordination and monitoring of VAWC activities.	2 vehicles, 30 motorbikes procured by 2030	# of vehicles and motorbikes procured	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of cars and motorbikes • Procurement contract 	Regional procurement report
To conduct joint bi annual supportive supervision of VAWC interventions in six LGAs.	Bi annual joint supportive supervision of VAWC interventions conducted by 2030	# of supportive supervision conducted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of supportive supervision reports • Improvement of VAWC services at council level. 	Regional and Councils Reports
To map and develop VAWC Data base for Shinyanga	VAWC database mapped and developed by 2030.	# of VAWC data base mapped and developed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of VAWC Shinyanga database. 	Regional and Councils Reports

Activities	Targets	Indicators	Means of Verification	Sources of Information
Region.				
To develop 1 standard M&E tool for facilitation of monitoring and reporting on NPA VAWC	1 standard M&E tool developed by 2030	# of standard M&E tool developed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of M&E tool • Activity report 	Regional Report
Conduct 1 baseline survey on VAWC and disseminate results in six LGAs	1 baseline survey on VAWC conducted and disseminated by 2030	# of baseline survey on VAWC conducted and disseminated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baseline survey report 	Regional baseline survey report
To Conduct midterm and end term review on VAWC and disseminate results in six LGAs.	midterm and end term review on VAWC conducted and disseminated by 2030	# of midterm review and end term on VAWC conducted and disseminated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mid –term review report • End term review report. 	Regional Mid –term review report
To conduct baseline and end line survey on VAWC and disseminate results in six LGAs.	1 End line survey on VAWC conducted and disseminated	# of end line survey on VAWC conducted and disseminated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • End line survey report 	Regional end line survey report
To conduct VAWC research in six LGAs.	VAWC research conducted by 2030	# of research conducted and disseminated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research report • Availability of research data 	Research document
To establish and train RSP-VAWC Secretariat	1 RSP – VAWC secretariat established and trained	# of RSP – VAWC secretariat established	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of RSP – VAWC secretariat 	Regional Report
To prepare and share VAWC Regional report to Regional platform.	Annual VAWC regional report shared by 2030	# of VAWC regional report shared	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of VAWC regional report • Meeting report 	Regional Report
To support documentation and dissemination of M&E products and material including lessons and best practices in the implementation of VAWC interventions	3 documentation and dissemination of M&E products and material including lessons and best practices supported by 2030	# of M&E products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activity reports • M&E products and materials 	Regional M&E report

PART V

COORDINATION AND ROLES OF STAKEHOLDERS IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ENDING VAWC STRATEGIC PLAN

5.1. Introduction

The Regional Strategic Plan to end Violence Against Women and Children (RSP-VAWC II) provides a unified multi-sectoral body to oversee implementation of the plan aimed at tackling VAWC. It will also enhance opportunities within the country for sharing knowledge and good practices and enhance synergies. The plan will be coordinated and implemented within the existing government structures and it will be supported by all stakeholders and partners who support government efforts to end VAWC in the region. The institution arrangement and coordination for implementation of RSP-VAWC II are stipulated below:

At the regional level, there will be Annual Stakeholders' Meeting (ASM) chaired by Regional Commissioner (RC). The Bi Annual stakeholders' meeting is a forum that brings together all players of the RSP-VAWC II to review the progress and challenges faced during implementation of the plan. The consultative meeting will develop a way forward on addressing the challenges faced; the current/emerging VAWC issues and future plans will be comprehensively discussed including endorsement of thematic studies and reviews conducted during the period which are relevant to the implementation of RSP-VAWC II. The proceedings of the annual consultative meeting will be recorded by the secretariat. In addition, Regional quarterly VAWC committee meetings will be conducted.

Local Government Authorities (LGAs) will implement their part of the programme under the leadership of the Council Directors in accordance with existing LGAs' financial and other regulations and rules. Day to day management, facilitation and backstopping will be the responsibility of the Council VAWC Secretary. The reporting mechanism will follow the existing government structure whereby the LGAs submit through the Regional Secretariat their quarterly and annual financial and narrative/physical reports to PO-RALG.

The implementation of the RSP-VAWC II is grounded in two main principles: greater control by lead agencies in cooperation with support agencies; and alignment with government systems and procedures, especially the systems that govern planning and budgeting.

The coordination structure of the RSP-VAWC II will operate at local level. There will be VAWC Committees to address RSP-VAWC II issues that affect women and children.

5.2. Regional Secretariat Level

The Regional Secretariat will coordinate all RSP-VAWC II interventions at regional level and will be chaired by the Regional Administrative Secretary. The Regional RSP-VAWC II Committee includes the RS Community Development Officer, the RS Social Welfare Officer, the Regional Police Commander, the Regional AAS Local Government Officer, Regional Education Officer, the Regional Medical Officer, AAS Planning and Coordination, RS Legal Officer, the Regional Immigration Officer, the Regional Prison Officer, the Regional Labour Officer, the Resident Magistrate-In-Charge, representatives from umbrella CSOs and networks, FBOs and representatives from women, economic groups, junior council, a representative from People with disability, a representative from youth

economic groups, state attorney, RS - Trade Officer, representative from religious leaders, RS - Nutrition Officer and a representative from private sector The committee will meet quarterly to discuss progress, challenges and lessons learned based on the RSP-VAWC II. The specific roles of the committee include the following;

- a) Monitor and evaluate implementation of RSP-VAWC II in all Councils in the region;
- b) Ensure that all Council plans and budgets include RSP-VAWC II interventions;
- c) Provide technical backstopping to LGAs in the region on effective implementation of RSP-VAWC;
- d) Consolidate regional RSP-VAWC II progress reports and submit to PO-RALG for further consolidation; and
- e) Convene the regional stakeholders' annual meeting.
- f) Capacity building to VAWC implementers and VAWC committee on implementation of NPA VAWC II and RSP-VAWC II

5.3. Council Level

At the Council level, the CSP-VAWC Protection Committee will be chaired by the Council Director /Chairperson will be the District Commissioner or the District Executive Director (DED) and will include the Council Community Development Officer, the Council Social Welfare Officer, the Council Planning Officer, Council Education Officer Primary and Secondary, the Council Medical Officer, Officer Commanding District, the Council Resident Magistrate, the District Prison Officer, the Council Legal Officer, the Council Labour officer, representatives of CSOs, FBOs, Junior Councils, women economic groups and representative of religious leaders, Council Agricultural Officer, Council Immigration Officer, Council Trade Officer, Council Cultural/ Information Officer, Council Nutrition Officer, representative from People with disabilities and a representative of influential people.

This committee will meet on a quarterly basis to discuss progress reports from implementing partners at Council level and provide guidance on improving implementation. The committee will submit CSPVAWC progress reports to Social Service Committee in the respective Council. The roles of the CSP-VAWC Protection Committee will be as follows:

- a) Monitor and evaluate implementation of CSP -VAWC in all wards and villages/mitaa;
- b) Ensure identification of intervention, preparation of plan and budget allocations for coordination and implementation of CSP -VAWC interventions;
- c) Advocate and accordingly advice decision makers to prioritize CSP VAWC interventions in Council plans and budget
- d) Provide timely reports on CSP – VAWC progress to the Regional Secretariat (RS);
- e) Support the development of a well-trained CSP -VAWC workforce across the council;

- f) Monitor and evaluate the implementation of CSP –VAWC annual plans at ward and village/street levels;
- g) Keep records of VAWC related initiatives, incidences and actions taken;
- h) Raise the profile of CSP -VAWC with LGA leadership and other key stakeholders through targeted advocacy and regular reporting;
- i) Facilitate effective collaboration between all partners responsible for CSP -VAWC implementation; and
- j) Facilitate joint supervision of the implementation of CSP -VAWC.

5.4. Ward Level

The WSP-VAWC Protection Committee at ward level includes: Ward Executive Officer; Community Development Officer; Social Welfare Officer; Ward Education Officer; Clinical Officer; Police; Magistrates; representatives of CSOs and religious leaders, women’s economic groups, representatives of Junior Councils, representative from vulnerable groups, representative from people with disabilities, and influential people. The committee will submit WSP- VAWC progress reports to the Ward Social Service Committee. This committee will meet on a quarterly basis to discuss the progress, challenges and lessons learned through implementation of the WSP- VAWC. Specific roles of the Ward Protection Committee at ward level will be to:

- a) Monitor and evaluate implementation of WSP-VAWC at ward level;
- b) Identify, compile and update a list of CSOs, FBOs and other key stakeholders at ward level supporting WSP -VAWC interventions;
- c) Develop and implement WSP-VAWC interventions in villages;
- d) Ensure WSP-VAWC interventions are integrated into village/mtaa development plans;
- e) Raise the profile of VAWC within the ward and village leadership and other key stakeholders through advocacy and regular reporting;
- f) Facilitate effective collaboration between all partners responsible for WSP-VAWC in the ward;
- g) Mobilize resources to support WSP-VAWC activities;
- h) Keep records of VAWC related initiatives, incidences and actions taken;
- i) Prepare and submit timely reports on WSP -VAWC progress to the Council Director; and
- j) Provide joint supervision on WSP-VAWC at ward level.

5.5. Village/Mtaa Level

This committee will comprise of the following members: The Village/Mtaa Executive officer, Health care workers, counselling and guidance teachers, community police (‘Polisi Jamii’), religious leaders, influential people (men and women), extension staff, two children representatives from Junior Council, community case workers and two women economic groups’ representatives.

The committee members will meet quarterly to discuss VSP-VAWC issues and concerns, and agree on the way forward on how best VAWC issues can be adequately addressed.

The roles of the village VAWC Protection Committee will include the following;

- a) Identify NPA-VAWC high risk areas in the village and develop strategies/plans to reduce VAWC;
- b) Report and refer VAWC cases that occur in the village;
- c) Provide initial support to victims of VAWC;
- d) Sensitize community members on effects and impacts of VAWC;
- e) Educate community members on women's and children's rights;
- f) Raise the profile of VAWC amongst the village and hamlet leadership and other key stakeholders through advocacy and regular reporting;
- g) Facilitate effective collaboration between all partners responsible for preventing and responding to VAWC in the village/mtaa including schools;
- h) Support NPA-VAWC activities in their respective areas of jurisdiction;
- i) Mobilize resources to support NPA-VAWC activities;
- j) Keep records of VAWC related initiatives, incidences and actions taken;
- k) Timely reporting on NPA-VAWC progress at the ward level; and
- l) Conduct joint supervision on NPA-VAWC implementation in all the hamlets

ANNEX

Annex One: List of Regional Stakeholders involved in the development of the Shinyanga SP-VAWC

S/N	NAME	ORGANIZATION
1	Deusi Pschal	RS
2	Shida Siyengo	RS
3	Pastor Mfoy	RS
4	Dean Rutaziaka	RS
5	Phauster Luoga	RS
6	Raphael Jose	Raginal Chilren's Council
7	Amina Ally	Raginal Chilren's Council
8	Janeth Mwazembe	Police Gender Desk
9	Mwanaidi Mtemi	Shinyanga- D/ COURT
10	Upendo Mwakimoga	Shinyanga -NPS
11	Peresi Kamugisha	Shinyanga- MC
12	Nyanjula Kiyenze	Shinyanga - MC
13	Blandina Joseph	Shinyanga - MC
14	Ablahamani nune	Kahama - MC
15	Swahiba Chemuchemu	Kahama - MC
16	Jane Nkanda	Kahama - MC
17	Ibra Sakulia	Kishapu -DC
18	Laiolat Ramadhani	Kishapu -DC
19	Mwajuma Abedid	Kishapu -DC
20	Aisha Omari	Shinyanga -DC
21	Rehema Owen	Shinyanga -DC
22	Veronica Mfuko	Msalala -DC
23	Lucy Kihivyo	Ushetu - DC
24	Flora Chikubati	Ushetu - DC
25	Grace Godfrey	PASESHI
26	VERONICA Masawe	YWL
27	Moshi Masanja	YAWE
28	Venas Jikomi	TCRS
29	Mussa Ngangala	TVMC
30	John Eddy	WEADO
31	Elibarik Petro	TAI
32	Jonathani Kifunda	TAI
33	Daniel Sibu	TAI
34	Anascholastica Ndagiwe	Wanawake Laki Moja
35	Mercedes Ng'ocha	Wanawake Laki Moja
36	Maria Francisco	Teacher