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<td>Association of Media Women in Kenya</td>
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<td>AWC</td>
<td>African Women and Child Features Service</td>
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<td>EASSI</td>
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INTRODUCTION

Gender Equality and Women Empowerment (GEWE II) is a programme supported by the Government of Denmark, through its embassy in Tanzania. The programme focuses on tackling issues of gender based violence through media advocacy, as well as providing legal and counseling services for GBV survivors.

The overall Objective of GEWE II is to improve the living conditions of women and children in Tanzania through support that promotes gender equality and empowerment of women and children.

The programme is being implemented in ten districts of Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar. The districts are Wete (Kaskazini Pemba), Unguja West (Unguja urban West), Unguja South (Unguja South), Kisarawe (Pwani), Newala (Mtwara), Mvomero (Morogoro), Lindi Rural (Lindi), Ruangwa (Mtwara), Kinondoni and Ilala (Dar es Salaam).

Output 1 of the GEWE II programme is aimed at increasing print and electronic media coverage on GBV related issues. To achieve this, TAMWA did a number of activities as well media advocacy on GBV issues so as to create awareness, sensitize and advocate as part of the GEWE II programme.

This media report highlights the coverage, both print and electronic, of the activities as well as the strategic use of the media to advance the campaign against GBV - Media Advocacy.

Activities: A mapping exercise to understand the issues involved, such as knowledge of GBV or the related laws as well as the level of education; production of a GBV reporting manual for journalists as a resource tool in understanding GBV and effective reporting of GBV issues; training of media actors (journalists and editors) from Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar on understanding GBV, its magnitude and on reporting GBV and a journalistic survey that allowed TAMWA to conduct an evidence based media advocacy.

Media advocacy: Included articles (features and stories) on school pregnancy, child marriage, rape, abandonment of women and children, denial of widow inheritance rights, Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) and the constitution making process. There was also the release of press statements, press conferences, regular media visits and coverage in targeted areas, regular participation in TV and radio programmes; production of TV and radio spots, TV and radio programs. A ‘Sauti ya Siti’ edition on GBV issues and song against GBV were also produced.
ACTIVITIES

1. LAUNCHING OF GEWE II PROGRAMME

The launching of the GEWE II component was held on 30th October 2012 and was officiated by the Deputy Minister for Legal and Constitutional Affairs Hon. Angela Kairuki. The four other partners implementing the programme and other gender activists participated in the event. To mark the event an information kit was produced.

**Figure 1: Media Coverage – GEWE II Programme Launching**

![Media Coverage Graph]

2. MAPPING EXERCISE

The result of the mapping exercise conducted in ten districts of Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar was released in February 2013. The survey was done to identify people’s perspectives on GBV, family structures and response mechanisms at the village and district level. The survey was conducted in partnership with other GEWE II partners namely ZAFELA, TAWLA, TGNP and TAMWA’s Crisis Resolving Centre (CRC).
Figure 2: Release of mapping findings
This event was well covered by the media as shown in the figure below;

### MAPPING FINDINGS

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3. **REPORTING MANUAL**

TAMWA and her partners prepared a GBV reporting manual for journalists. The manual was translated into Kiswahili, printed and distributed in both Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar. A total of 2,500 copies of Kiswahili and English were produced and distributed to the media houses, press clubs in various regions and journalism colleges and universities.

4. **TRAINING OF JOURNALISTS**

A total of 29 journalists from both print and electronic media were trained on how to report gender based violence stories and the TAMWA produced manual was used as a resource tool. The training was expected to increase the quality and number of gender and GBV based stories in various print and electronic media.

5. **JOURNALISTIC SURVEY**

A journalistic survey was carried out in ten districts of Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar by journalists from Zanzibar Leo, Nipashe, Daily News, Habari Leo, Majira and The Guardian. Journalists were able to conduct the survey based on a survey tool prepared by TAMWA. A press
conference to release the survey findings was held and a total of ten feature stories were published, five TV stations and 11 radio stations covered the event as shown in the figure below.

**Figure 3: Media Coverage – Journalistic Survey launching**

![Media Coverage Chart]

**MEDIA ADVOCACY**

1. **PRESS RELEASES**

For the project’s first year, TAMWA released nine press releases including one that condemned the presidential appointment of men only as board members of the Zanzibar Electoral Commission (ZEC) and another that condemned the act of a primary school teacher in Dodoma Municipality who for a period of five months had allegedly been living with a 14 year old girl student as his wife. The launching of the GEWE II programme as well as the establishment of the anti-GBV committees were also part of the press releases.

The press releases received a wide coverage from different media houses mainly The Citizen, Daily news, Majira, Zanzibar Leo, Jambo Leo, Zanzibar Broadcasting Corporation and Zenj FM.
2. SAUTI YA SITI MAGAZINE

A total of 5000 copies of the TAMWA magazine, Sauti ya Siti, were produced and disseminated in the programme areas. The magazine featured issues of child marriage, school pregnancies, wife battery, rape, abandonment of women and children and female genital mutilation.

Copies of the magazine were also distributed outside the programme area such as Mwanza, Morogoro, Dodoma, Iringa, Mbeya, Arusha and Iringa.

Additionally, copies of the magazine were sent to sister organizations in the region, EASSI and UMWA in Uganda, AMWIK, AWC and FEMNET (Kenya).

Figure 4: DISTRIBUTION OF SAUTI YA SITI

3. ANTI GBV SONG

TAMWA produced a music song to sensitize people against GBV acts on women and children; the song called “UNYANYASAJI SASA BASI” calls on people to take action. The song has been used in various national and community radio stations across the country. These include; Radio Maria, East Africa Radio, Radio One, Newala FM, Ruangwa FM, Radio Tumaini, and ABM radio in Dodoma and in various radio programmes that cover GBV issues.
4. FEATURES AND STORIES

The past year has seen an increase of media coverage on GBV issues, an indication of the benefits of the training media engagement and understanding of issues by Editors and Journalists. For the period of November 2012 to September 2013 a total of 321 feature and stories on different gender based violence issues were published in various news papers to create awareness to the public and call for action from both the public and relevant bodies.

Figure 5: GBV ISSUES

December 2012 – September 2013

The amount of stories for the above period show media coverage on GBV issues has changed as compared to the period of January to November 2012.
5. TV AND RADIO PROGRAMMES

Apart from the print media, the electronic media also joined in the fight against GBV in the home, community and society in general. To this end TAMWA, and sometimes with other partners in the programme participated in 6 TV, and 12 radio programmes to mobilize communities across the country to take action against gender based violence. The programmes covered issues of school pregnancies, female genital mutilation, rape and the constitution making process. The programmes were aired on TBC1, Tumaini TV, Mlimani TV, ITV, ZBC, Star TV, Radio one, Wapo radio, Radio Tumaini, TBC Taifa, Radio Maria and East Africa radio.
TAMWA continues to be regularly invited to participate in Radio and TV programmes. Additionally, four programmes have been produced from two programme areas and these have been aired on TBC 1 and on community radios in Ruangwa and Newala districts.
PRESS CUTTINGS

The following press cuttings from different print media are a reflection of the media coverage of GBV issues as part of the GEWEII programme.
Rite turns into agent of early pregnancies

Little awareness on legal rights is also a major problem to Newala residents as most of them do not know of the laws that help in preventing early pregnancies.

By Fiona Njama
The Citizen Correspondent

Newala. Under normal circumstances the traditional culture of initiating young women for motherhood, popularly known as “unyago”, is meant to build productive family relations. However, it has turned into a powerful magnet for attracting men to impregnate teen girls in Newala District.

Most of the girls who undergo unyago become victims of early pregnancies in this district which is renowned for cashew nut farming and traditional music known as Sindimba.

“I wanted to be a nurse, but my dream is no more. I am now a mother,” Bahati Maveli, 16, a mother of a one-year-old male baby who dropped out of Malote Day Secondary School last year. She dropped out of school after only six months of unyago.

Bahati who lives with her grandmother says she decided to quit school after realising that

She says that most of the students who drop out of school at an age lower than 18 years are just victims of circumstances and do not plan to leave.

Asha Mohammed Athman, 17, is also the mother of a nine-year-old boy. She dropped out of Nambuna secondary school last year when she was in Form One and she still lives with her two parents.

She says her parents did not realise she was carrying a baby until she was seven months pregnant. This is because she hid it with a hijab and a school uniform, which her mother Ziada Mpongda has complained against for hiding pregnancies.

Asha’s mother (Ziada) named the man who impregnated her daughter as Juma Seif who is her neighbour but failed to expose him because she claims he is unable to help take care of the child.

Little awareness on legal rights is also a major problem to Newala residents as most of them do not know of the laws that help in preventing early pregnancies.

Newala District Hospital has opened up a special file for checking up pregnant second-
They’re crying out for help, but nobody cares

This year 24 per cent of the students, most of them girls who were selected to join secondary education in Namasinya District, did not report to school even as statistics showed that only 1,822 out of the 2,452 did so.

By Flora Namata

The Citizen Correspondent

In Namasinya District, early pregnancies have forced over 27 per cent of the students to drop out of school, defying the national policy that guarantees universal access to education.

A random survey has however shown that a majority of girls in various villages in Namasinya District do not complete school as their pregnancies start during their teenage years.

On the average, at least four girls drop out of primary school every month, according to statistics released by the district education and health departments.

Mr. Muyombo says most students do not complete their education due to parental lack of care, support and help from them while they are schooling.

Education is not a priority to most parents in Namasinya and that is why many girls do not complete school or they become victims of pregnancies and abortions.

Last year alone, within six months, more than 30 students were pregnant, says Mr. Muyombo.

This year 26 per cent of the students, most of them girls who were selected to join secondary education in Namasinya District, did not report to school, says Mr. Muyombo.

The reasons for their dropout and that of others indicate that 2,902 students were selected to join secondary schools, but only 4,627 reported at their institutions of learning - one of the victims of early pregnancies.

Ms. Fialeti says the dropout rate is high in the district and that most girls drop out of school due to early pregnancy.

Mr. Muyombo explains that what he calls a “social mother”, who is a woman who takes care of her baby while her child is away after he realized that Fialeti was pregnant.

She wanted to continue with her studies, but she was grounded at home where she was taking care of the baby, whose father she did not know after he realized that Fialeti was pregnant.

The Student’s dream might end as the University education has to parents not committing to take care of them while they are schooling.

Education is not a priority to most parents in Namasinya and that is why many girls do not complete school or they become victims of pregnancies and abortions.

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Education is not a priority to most parents in Namasinya and that is why many girls do not complete school or they become victims of pregnancies and abortions.
I became a mum at the age of 12, so this is my story

Halima Seleman was 12 when she became pregnant with her son Godwin. And it all began when she left her village in search of education in Dar es Salaam.

By Esther Kibakaya

At face value, Halima Seleman is just like any other young girl. But the 14-year-old is not that. She is one of the 16 million young girls below the age of 18 who are already mothers, and nursing their own babies in the developing world. And hers is the familiar tale of young girls falling prey to lustful men, who waste no chance in taking advantage of innocent souls.

So, while her peers were busy schooling and enjoying their teen life, it was a totally different story for Halima, who was busy preparing to bring a new life to the world. While she is happy that she finally safely delivered her baby boy after a grueling nine months, she does not forget the bumpy road she has traversed since she was only eight.

In her soft-spoken, childish voice, the baby-mother recently narrated her ordeal to Sound Living.

"I was born 14 years ago in Kilosa District. I was the last-born, who sadly, never had the chance to know her father. He left my mother when she was still pregnant with me.

My mother later decided to get married again. However, her stepfather was not very fond of us. So, we had to go and live with our grandmother to avoid creating problems in my mother’s marriage.

We endured a lot of hardships. I lived with my grandmother till I turned eight when a woman, who was our neighbour in the village, asked if I was interested in joining her in Dar es Salaam.

She promised to take me to school and offered me a decent life in the city. I was very excited about it. My grandmother was over the moon! She had always desired to send me to school. That was a God-sent opportunity, she assured me.

Too good to believe

Looking back, I regret it. I should have never agreed to this deal. It was just too good to be believed. Everything turned out to be a nightmare.

When we arrived in Dar es Salaam, everything was new to me. Instead of school, the woman forced me to be her housemaid. How cruel! I was only eight.

I dropped out of school, and now as I was then, I
eight had never occurred to me. Yet I was there, and I was going to be a maid.

The woman had two children, I had no option. Her children were both very young. She told me to take care of her children first, and thereafter she would find a school to enrol me. I agreed. I would sacrifice something to be in school. It’s all I had ever wanted.

Years go by

It is so surprising how time flies. Before I knew it, one year went by. Another one came and was gone. There was no more talking about school.

Then one day I left her. I politely asked her about the school promise. Her response was what I had feared the most all along. She told me in no uncertain terms that I was just dreaming.

There was going to be no school for me. ‘You are a nanny, that is why I brought you here, to be a maid,’ she told me. So, until her children were all grown up, I was not going to go to school.

I told her it was not fair. I kept on reminding her that she had made a promise. That angered the woman. To punish me and kill my spirit, she started beating me up. It did not end there.

Many times she forced me to sleep outside the house. This cruelty was despite the fact that I did everything for her—from cleaning the house, fetching water and washing everything to taking good care of her children without hugging my frustrations on them.

Gushes of fury and vitriol

Life became a living hell. She would come from work and look for the slightest excuse to beat me up or at least unleash verbal terror on me. Her sudden outbursts of fury and vitriol were terrifying. But I got used to it. I endured it. I ignored her and slowly came to accept that this was my fate.

It is the fate of many young girls from the village, who are hired by women from the city with promises of jobs and school. It is the same for only to find when it is too late that everything was a huge lie.

But because we are desperate, we accept. Our parents too agree because all they want is the best for us. They don’t want to see us suffer and not being able to attend...
This woman ruined my life. She used me and threw me away to the dogs without feeling any remorse. After her younger child turned five, she told me I would be taken back to the village because she no longer needed me!

I felt helpless. I pleaded. She would not listen. Her cruelty had taken the better of her. Pleading was like asking for a beating. Deep inside my heart, I yearned for help. That 'help' finally came in the form of a young man, a neighbour who, apparently, knew my plight.

He volunteered to help me. He offered me to stay in his rented room, because most of the time he was away. The man is...
a truck driver. He would go out of the country to places like Congo for two to three months.

In addition, he would leave me with at least Shs50,000. But that was not enough to see me through the three months he would be away. I could not ask help from neighbours because the woman was an 'angel' as far as they were concerned.

My newfound joy was short-lived. The man who had pretended to be a prince all along finally showed his goal – to get me into his bed.

Sex for a roof and food

One day he told me he could no longer continue to support me because we were not related in any way. That I was not his sister, and so did not deserve what he was doing for me.

He took advantage of me. I could not resist his advances because I was trapped in a dire situation. The fear of being chased away – where would I go if he kicked me out?

A few months after he started sleeping with me in exchange for his roof, bed and food, I fell pregnant. I was just 12, and had little knowledge about the changes taking place in my body.

I remember the first time he demanded to sleep with me, it was a whole new experience. I had no idea that I would become pregnant. No one had ever told me about these things.

So, suddenly, I had to learn how to live like any expecting mother, only that I had no clue how to do it. Worse still, I had no food. The money he left for me was not enough.

Most of the time, I was weak. My neighbours made it worse. They scared me, telling me I would die because I got pregnant at a young age.

Told to abort

Some of them had the guts to tell me to abort. I asked the father of the baby, and he told me not to do that. It was scary, but I had to 'grow up'.

When I was five months pregnant, a friend of mine introduced me to the woman, who is now helping me. Her name is Consola Meena. I wasn’t sure she would accept me the way I was.

But she took me in. She gave me clothes, took me to a clinic for medical checkups. She became my foster mother. A few months later I safely delivered my baby at Amana Hospital.

I have named him Godwin. He means a lot to me. It’s been one and half years since I gave birth to him. I don’t regret having him. I love him.

But I am also a child. When I feel like playing, I leave him with my foster mother and go out there to play with other girls.

I am learning to be a good mother. But sometimes when he cries I have no idea why he is crying. His father does not have a proper job, and he is just 20. I have not lost all hope. Actually, I hope that one day I will be able to go to school.

My foster mother has hired a private teacher who comes here to teach me at home. She struggles to pay my school fees because she takes care of many other girls.

I love to learn new things, and I know with education I can have a bright future.

Email: ekitakaya@tz.nationmedia.com
Schoolgirls bear the brunt of rape: Tamwa

Continued on page 2

2013. Of the cases, 104 cases occurred in the Isles’ southern districts.

Tamwa Executive Director Valerie Msoka said during the report’s launch that the incidence of rape was highest in Newala among districts surveyed in Tanzania Mainland, adding the majority of victims were young schoolgirls.

Last year, 15 cases where reported at the police gender desk in Newala and 14 cases were reported in the first half of this year.

The report comes at a time when serious allegations of human rights abuses have been levelled against security personnel in Mtwara, who are said to be key perpetrators of rape in the region.

Political party leaders and civil society organisations have on separate occasions accused members of the military and police of torture and sexual assault. Districts surveyed in the study are Wete in Pemba, Unguja West and Unguja South.

Others are Kinondoni and Ilala (Dar es Salaam), Kiscarwe (Coast), Mwumero (Morogoro), Ruangwa and Lindi Rural (Lind) and Newala (Mtwara).

According to Ms Msoka, rape of schoolgirls was fuelled by poverty, superstition and drunkenness, adding that many girls dropped out of school after getting pregnant.

“Many cases have failed to proceed in the courts because of corruption among law enforcers who collude with perpetrators to undermine investigations,” she said.

According to the findings, early marriages were also on the rise in all districts surveyed, and it was revealed that schoolgirls between the ages of 12 and 16 were being married off, contrary to the marriage Act of 1971. The report further reveals that domestic violence is also up. The report contains photographs of women who were seriously injured after a battering by their husbands.

Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) has also been cited in the report. The report says in Ilala District, Dar es Salaam, FGM has become a common trend, with most of the girls involved hailing from Dodoma and Mara regions.

“Our researchers found out that FGM has become rampant due to outdated traditions and customs of some tribes which still believe in the practice,” said the Tamwa boss.
School Pregnancies

How long distances to school put girls at risk

By Lucas Lukimba

Through secondary education, many girls, their parents and communities benefit a lot. The girls get a chance to have skills that can help them become pillars in society. However, despite these benefits, many girls drop out of school due to pregnancy and child labor.

The long distances and lack of accommodations at school make it difficult for them to attend school regularly. In some cases, they have to walk for several kilometers to get to school. This can be dangerous during the rainy season when the roads are muddy.

According to the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology, the number of pregnant girls attending school has increased from 1,500 in 2008 to 3,000 in 2010. This is a significant increase in the number of girls who become pregnant during their secondary education.

In 2010, the number of pregnant girls attending school was 2,500. This is a significant increase from the 1,500 in 2008. The increase in the number of pregnant girls attending school is due to the lack of accommodations at school. Many girls have to walk for several kilometers to get to school. This makes it difficult for them to attend school regularly.

Another challenge is the lack of accommodation at school. Many schools do not have enough classrooms to accommodate all the students. This means that many students have to share classrooms, which can be uncomfortable and lead to a decrease in learning.

The government needs to invest in infrastructure to ensure that all students have access to a safe and comfortable learning environment. This will help reduce the number of pregnant girls attending school and ensure that all students have access to a quality education.

In conclusion, the challenges that pregnant girls face during their education are significant. The government needs to take action to address these challenges and ensure that all students have access to a quality education.
Mjadala

Wasichana kukatishwa masomo hadi lini?

Wiliaya hiyo weliwasha walisinai-
isha kwambwa, mahari ni chanzo.
Kulubula cha wasichana na kwa-
mahari nazo na kwikatishwa maso-
me.

Mungu muwa hatua zina-
zechakulwa kuling电信 na njo-
hizo kwa mujibu wa Mwendaji wa
Kata ya Mulwa. Nka wambwa wame-
pokoka haidhuliza ya wiliaya mapen
dekosa ya mararibwao wa sherta ndo-
go ndogo niitakawasimia mamlaka
husika wikuhatashika hata kila wali-
nawafi wakafunika bali wama-
simiata na waniwaji.

Halisi halisi hati kati kijiti cha
Mhangoi, Kata ya Raungwa, wiliya ya
Lindi vijiini, imeruka ili kwama
bandhia ya watoto waliolosha na
kuwopotea mana nazo wakati wakili-
jiingia, yanawafanya wakili nyewe
wakilizika wakibina kutokana na
kuhebeshwa kimata wano ndogo.

Mwendaji wa Kata ya Raungwa,
wiliya ya Lindi Vijiini, Ally Kavose,
anasema kuwa, matukio yanay-
cochok kufanyana eneo lake na pamoja na
wamafungu huko kwa kuchaguli
kuwendelea na masomo kidogo cha
kwama ambayo huechaguli na
wazee kugumeli.

Takwimu kutoka hospitali ya
wiliya ziomyewejea kuwa, junka ya
wamafungu 11 wakulipatika na ajili,
to kati ya Februari na Machi, mwa-
kuji kati wiliya ya Lindi vijiini.

Kwa ujumla nikiwa, hii zinazohi-
ha za lozi gani pamoja na kupata
matatizo wokali wao unajua na
kijini. Nyinginezo ni kuwanja kujali
kuwa kulivyo kuvuka kila kale, kushiriki
kuwa kumegemezwa kuwa umasikira
kati kijini, kutokana na
umasikira kwa vijana vya
kuwango iliywa
pamoja na kuwawili ili

Mswafanini mmoja mwenye
uzari wapi 16 (jua linishadhi-
wa) anayekuwa okoa kia kidogo chako
kati abole na sekondaria kama
kati abole ya sekondaria Mokote
wiliyaji Nkala, alipata ujuzi na
kuwaiti masomo yake.

Mswafanini mwenye mwenye
uzari wapi 17 (jua linishadhi-
wa) wapi abole ya sekondaria Nambura
wiliyaji Nkala, alipata masomo
wakati kwa akitu kilo chako kila
kuwango abole na ujuzi.

Mswafanini mwenye mwenye
uzari wapi 18 (jua linishadhi-
wa) wapi abole ya sekondaria Nambura
wiliyaji Nkala, alipata masomo
wakati kwa akitu kilo chako kila
kuwango abole na ujuzi.
Mimba bado zatatiza wasichana sekondari

Zawaachishala shule wananfundi 51,37

Wananfundi watuka - porini kutafuta kurudi za shule.

Elimi Tanzania (Tea), imeenda kampeni mabuti ili jamii isheri kuchinga sjenzi wa hostili kwa ajili ya watoto wa kike.

Aliensa kwa kufanya hiyo kutafsaidia kwa Elimu milima kubwa kupunguziza tatizo la mimba kwa wafundisho. Pia serikali nayo kwa upandie waile imeenda miaka iliyopata mwaika 2015. Pia aliena serikali inailidua kugawanya hostili 100 kwa wafundisho kwa wananfundi wa kike 4,800.

Aliipopeka Tea kwa kuunga mkono jihudia kizito za serikali - kwa kuanza kampeni ya kushirikiana wadadi wengi zaidi kuchinga sjenzi wa hostili 30 atakabutundua wananfuni 1,506.

Dk. Kavambara alienda mtembeze hayo yaliwana na lengo la kusafiria Sh milioni 50 bali 60. Tea insajina jijikusanya Sh milioni 2,300 kwa ajili ya kupepo kwa ajili ya kushirikiana wadadi wengi mizito ilihostili 30 kwa mkono mizito ochi.

Wizara ya Elimu kwa kushirikiana na wadadi wana elimu ochi ni wanafunika wasilimia tatizo la mimba shuleni pamoja na kutafuta ufaransa ili kutazama ufaransa wa wana hostili wao kike, ambayo ni tafiti la kibao

Tasadi zinatoa za kiseri kati zimezima kwa mbele kuunganizwa sana la mimba shuleni katika harakati za kuunga mkono jihudia za serikali za kupatikana na tatizo hili.

Chuma cha Waandishi wa Habari Wananfundi Tanzania (TAMWA) ni miongozi mwa tasadi ambazo zimezima njia hii la mimba shuleni.

TAMWA mdomo kufanya kutumia "vyenche" ya habari kutoa elimu kwa umma, kumbuka muungano wa kwa wananfuni wa kike pamoja na milika nayo takwaha kuchunguziza kwa kuchunguziza kwa kina siro kusimambo na tatizo hili.

Kwa mujibu wa TAMWA, tatizo la mimba shuleni linazimua kuwa asiwa kwa umma, kumbuka muungano wa kwa wananfundi wa kike, ambayo mmoja kwa kina siro kusimambo na tatizo hili.

Kwa msaika ya vitu vya kirefu, TAMWA imekusaidia kufuraha kwa nyingi la hostili. Tea hata haya yaliwata ni hostili kwa ajili ya wafundisho wa kike.

Katika tazamihimi kina 16 ya harakati za jinioni na uteteji wa wabili wa mtu wao kwa kikundi, TAMWA imeachili kufuraha kwa na mtu wa Tanzania na mwili na shule cha kila mch工商 wa kwanza wa mmoja waliwiriwa katika muungano wa kwa kiharamu kwao wa mwili na hostili wa kike.
Mimba za utotoni dodandugu
linafuta ndoto za wanafunzi

Mwoota akina 14 akiva na mito wako aliyepeata mkaa huo, jina tunato mwenye umri wa miaka (14) akizungumzia na wanafunzi wa mbele. Ulimwengu wanaanza mbaa ya uwezo wa kwa wanafunzi wana umri wa miaka 15 na kwa waka wanaanza. Kuna asili ya mbozi wa miaka 15 na kwa umri wa miaka 15. Kuna asili ya mbozi wa miaka 15 na kwa umri wa miaka 15. Kuna asili ya mbozi wa miaka 15 na kwa umri wa miaka 15. Kuna asili ya mbozi wa miaka 15 na kwa umri wa miaka 15. Kuna asili ya mbozi wa miaka 15 na kwa umri wa miaka 15. Kuna asili ya mbozi wa miaka 15 na kwa umri wa miaka 15. Kuna asili ya mbozi wa miaka 15 na kwa umri wa miaka 15. Kuna asili ya mbozi wa miaka 15 na kwa umri wa miaka 15. Kuna asili ya mbozi wa miaka 15 na kwa umri wa miaka 15. Kuna asili ya mbozi wa miaka 15 na kwa umri wa miaka 15. Kuna asili ya mbozi wa miaka 15 na kwa umri wa miaka 15. Kuna asili ya mbozi wa miaka 15 na kwa umri wa miaka 15. Kuna asili ya mbozi wa miaka 15 na kwa umri wa miaka 15. Kuna asili ya mbozi wa miaka 15 na kwa umri wa miaka 15. Kuna asili ya mbozi wa miaka 15 na kwa umri wa miaka 15. Kuna asili ya mbozi wa miaka 15 na kwa umri wa miaka 15. Kuna asili ya mbozi wa miaka 15 na kwa umri wa miaka 15. Kuna asili ya mbozi wa miaka 15 na kwa umri wa miaka 15. Kuna asili ya mbozi wa miaka 15 na kwa umri wa miaka 15. Kuna asili ya mbozi wa miaka 15 na...
Abandonment of Women and Children

By Correspondent FLORA
NZEMA, Newala

SINGLE parenthood due to divorce
in Newala District, Southern
Region, has resulted in badly
traumatized children.

Many of the cases of children
in Newala, who are deserted when
their fathers are nowhere to be seen,”
says Christian Tarrangba, Newala
District Community Development
Officer.

Farama Abalilah in a small,
two-year-old child, in Farama
village in Newala District, who
had undergone an appendicitis
operation eight months ago. The
father lacks the funds to
support her, says Tarangba.

The single mother says her
child was diagnosed with
appendicitis and that she
brought her to the hospital.

The hospital informed her
that the surgery was necessary
and asked for the necessary
amount. She was unable to
pay the entire amount.

According to her, the surgery
was successful and the
child was cured. She
brought her home without
any complications.

The child has since been
hospitalized several times
since her surgery.

The hospital has been
imposing a fine for each
hospitalization, which the
mother cannot afford.

She is unable to afford
the necessary treatment
for her child, who is
constantly in pain.

According to her, the
hospital has threatened
to refuse treatment
unless the fine is paid.

She is seeking help from
local authorities to
secure the necessary
assistance for her
child.

In another case, a mother
in Newala reported that
her child was abandoned
by her father.

The child was born
out of wedlock and
the father refused to
acknowledge the child.

The mother, who is
a single parent, is
struggling to provide
for her child.

She is seeking help
from local authorities
to provide the necessary
assistance for her child.

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assistance for her child.
Fainja ya Sh. 10,000 kwa wanactelekeza watoto haimali zizitazo

By Christine Gauwanga

NA MWANDISHI WETU,
DAR ES SALAAM

MAKASIKI uliokibiriwa
na ba'a la nja, imekuwa ni taizini kuwa katika janini, halisi inayohanga wanawake na watoto kutelekeza.

Katika matukio ambayo yameonesha unyanzasaji kwa watoto na wanawake, utelekeza familia na imekuwa ni taizino sugu ni ngoni njo wana janani.

Kwa mujibu wa tafiti mbalimbali zilizofanyika, sababu zinazowakia wanaume wawatelekeze wake za o ni kuwuka uaminifu, ugomvi usioisha na maisha mgama kwa pale wilaya au eneo luisi to fupokumbua na ba'a la nja.

Matokaji ya tafiti hizo yanasema taitizo hiyo katika wilaya zilinzafanya utafiti ambazo na tutu za Zanzibar na saba za Tanzania Bara. Taitizo hili kwa kiasi fulani imekuwa likichanganya ongeao la watoto wanaotsha kwenge matinduso mgama wakawapa wastachana wanaoza mili milio ya salama.

Sheria zinazowalinda wanaawake na watoto zipo lakini kwa kiasi fulani zinaweza kuipatikana kupitia kuwa baadhi ya wananchi kama sheria ya mti kwa mwaka 2009, jamii kutoka na elimu ya ndoa haya wanaume kutumia vijana wengi ndani ya familia za zao. Pia mshirikisho katika vyombo vya husika, kuokoa kwa uaminifu ndani ya ndoa talaka na kupoteza kwa maadili katika.

Familia ikitekeleza mifukani na wazazi wakatengana imekuwa ikhitale athari kwa wanawake na watoto kutelekeza halisi ambayo inaingia na watoto kuwuka mazoe yatakiwa na wazazi wawili, kuwala masomo kutokea na ugonjwa wa maisha.

Halisi hio pia huchanga watoto kulizimaika kuwanga kwenge ajira mbaya kikwani uashezaji kwa kazi ngumu kama vile kupaswa koko ilikuingiza kipato katika familia za kwa.

Kwa mujibu wa tafiti wa Guma cha Waandishi ya Habari Tanzania (TAMWA), katika maelezo mbalimbali zilizowainiana kutengana kwa wana ndoa kunekeuwa kubadilisha bunawake kubwesha mligofu akili wa kuita familia na kuvumilia kumali nyumba zinazotaja.

Mkura mtandao wa TAMWA, Sally Moska anasema katika wilaya tatu za Zanzibar, jumla ya matukio ya utelekeza wanaawake ni 381. Anasema matukio ya kutelekeza wanaawake na watoto Zanzibar yapo Wete (131), Magharibi kusini (238) na Unguja (11).

"Jeshi la Polisi Pemba, limetibishwa kuwa taitazi ni kutoka kwa waandishi kikutoka na waandishi wa na maamuzi kikutopia kwa maadili," anasema Moska. Kwa mujibu wa yao, itihihi iliyotaka haya wanawake wanao kutokea na kutoka kwa waandishi wa na maamuzi.

Anasema Megah acharaa utamaduni huo umeme na mara hii mazoe na kinyinya kwa ni nyuma na mafunzo wa mto wa mazoe. Utamaduni hio ni kuingia kwa mto wako halisi na watoke wa kuwala kwa watoto.

Anasema Mtandao muhimuri kusema kwa waandishi wa na maamuzi, "Hatua hii ni muhimu kwa mto wako kwa kujenga mantu wa ugonjwa wa maisha wa watoto wa familia na familia wa watoto wa mto.

Utamaduni hio ni muhimu kwa mto wako kwa kuwa ni muhimu kwa mto wako wa familia wa watoto wa mto.

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Constitution

Sheria kandamizi kwa wanawake zisiwamo katika Katiba Mpya

Beatrice Bandawe

Rasimu ya Katiba ya Jamhuri ya Muungano wa Tanzania, hivi asaiko katika hatua ya kutolewa mapendekezo kwa kuboresha ibara mambimbalili baada ya wananchi kutoa maoni yao.

Rasimu hii ni maandalizi ya Katiba Mpya ya Jamhuri ya Muungano wa Tanzania ambapo maburaza ya liyochaguliwa yanatakiwa maoni yao yazingatia kwitaiziki katika taifa kwa miaka mingi ijayo. Ingawa itakuwa inafanyiwa mabadihiko ya mara kwa mara, kulingana na mahtaja ya mpya ya taifa yatakavyokwawa yanajitokea.

Ingawa Katiba hiyo haitakuwa dawa ya matalizo yote ya nchi, lakini itakuwa sheria mama ya nchi ambayo inatakiwa kuweka mambo machache ya yatakavyokwawa ya maoni kwa-taifa ambayo serikali ya chama chochote cha siasa itakavyopangwa madarakanani, itapawasaa kuyasimamia na kuyaelezea.

Kwa kawaida Katiba huwa inawekeza mambo machache kama kutamka kuwaapo kwa nchi yenyehe, pamoja na kusimishe mikea yake, misirangi mikoa ambayo inatakiwa kuwaapo na kuendeleza na mambo mambimbalili za hiyo na huwekezi mimihi ya dola ya nchi, ambayo inajulikana kwima ni Serikali, Bunge na Mahakama.

Hata hiyo, kwa kweli serikali huwa inawekeza kuwaapo kuwaapo kwa ambismo ya vyombo vyake vya uwekelezaji, baadhi ya Katiba huwa zinatambua kuwaapo baadhi ya vyombo hiyo mpiononi mwa sura zake.

Kwa kuzingatia misingi hiyo, Chama cha Wanahabari Wanawake Tanzania (TAMWA) kwa kuehirkishana na taasisi yningine zikawiano na Mtandao wa Jinsi Tanzania (TGNP), Chama cha Wanaweshia Wanawake Tanzania (TAWLA) na Kituo cha Sheria na Haki za Binadamu (LHRC), zilikaa na kutoa mapendekezo ambayo wanaonana hayatandamiza haki za binadamu wakiwamalazie na wanawake na watoto.

Katiba mapendekezo haya TAMWA ilipendekeza Katiba Mpya ibatinisha sheria zote zinazokizana na haki za maoni za wanawake na watoto wa kike. Hususan, ardhi na mali, kubatilishwa sheria na mila zote za abaguzi wa jinsi kwa uliweza kukufa kwa uliweza kufanya vitu vya wakati.
Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)

Concerted efforts needed to curb FGM

BY JAMILA SHEMINI

A ttaining higher goals for women is a multidimensional process which results into interaction of both women and men in development activities.

Female Genital Mutilation (FGM), early child marriage, early girl pregnancies, wife battering and other violence done to women, tend to isolate women and make them feel inferior creatures in society.

Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) is still an obstacle factor to women’s development. In some societies, the problem is to a lesser extent since the intervention of different laws to defend and protect the rights of women, has already begun to take its role.

Female genital mutilation is a procedure which involves partial or total removal of external female genitalia or other injury to the female genital organs for non medical reasons.

It is typically carried out on young girls, sometimes between infancy and age 15 by a traditional circumciser using a knife, a razor or scissors.

In most societies, FGM is considered a cultural tradition which is often used as an argument for its continuation.

Since the violence done to women is socially constructed in the society, each individual find it normal and they think that they do abide by their traditions and customs.

There is nothing like traditions and customs, by doing this is simply harassing women and contributes to their failure to meet the intended goals.

The research based on the gender equality and women empowerment programme (GEWE II) implemented by TAMWA and four other organizations in defending the rights of women and children.

In order to promote the effectiveness of citizen reporting various cases of gender violence, the agencies should also be motivated laws to be enacted to those who violate women.

Japanese citizens in the sense that women are in the forefront to report to agencies the various violent incidents done to them since the establishment of various agencies as compared to the past where women were submissive to whatever was done to them since no any committee was there to end violence done to women.

Since the establishment of these agencies, the citizens are now in a better position to report on various gender violence occurring to them.

In order to promote the effectiveness of citizen reporting various cases of gender violence, the agencies should also be motivated laws to be enacted to those who violate women.

According to various studies, it has been estimated that more than 25 African countries are still circumcising women.

Female genital mutilation is still practiced in European countries and the Americas where 100 million women were circumcised while 2 million of young girls were proved to...
Ukeketaji mila inayofanyika kwa usiri mkubwa jijini Dar

Ofris Muedaji wa Kana ya Kivule, Bw. Eligius Mufukozi, anasema Wagojo wa Wakuru, wawajuli kama ukeketaji ni tatizo, bali wanianza kwa hiyo ni mila nani inawasiri ni ujuzi tayari. Alikuwa wakati aliwengia wasina kwa ujuzi tayari. Alikuwa wakati aliwengia wasina kwa ujuzi tayari.


'I will not forget the rape by my cousin'

By Praxeda Mtani, Mvomero.

Debi Matola (17) (fictitious name) is a form two student at Kasanga Secondary School in Mvomero District. This girl says she won't forget the incident in March this year, when her cousin she had trusted all along raped her.

The girl, who is an orphan, says she has not received any legal help due to her guardians' indifference after learning that the culprit responsible for the rape is her own cousin.

Narrating the ordeal, Debi says it was in the evening when she was sent by her grandmother to collect a wrapper commonly known as kitenge from her aunt.

"On my way I passed near a house belonging to a friend of my cousin Msafiri Chandu. As I passed by Msafiri called me and I heeded the call. When I asked him why he had called me he only laughed. As I was about to leave Msafiri started to tell me that I habitually torment him. His friend who had been in the room left and my cousin grabbed me and threw me on the floor. He covered my mouth to cut off any noise, "Debi reports.

Debi was too frightened to tell her aunt about the unpleasant incident. However, two days later she was detected limping and the aunt got suspicious.

"When my aunt finally learned the truth, she reported the matter to the police and I was given the PF3 form so that I could go to hospital for treatment. Nevertheless, no sperms were found during the medical examination because it was two days later and I had already washed my underwear." Debi recounts with embarrassment because there was no evidence.

Acts of sexual harassment including rape continue to thrive in various areas of this country. In spite of there being the 1998 Sexual Offences Special Provision Act which carries a maximum life sentence or 30 years imprisonment to people convicted of the offence.

Morogoro is among regions with high incidences of rape in all its districts including Mvomero. Mvomero district ranked fourth in cases of rape in 2011 with 61 incidents while Morogoro district topped the list with 190 incidents. Kilosa district came second with 81 occurrences and Ulanga had 77.

Despite most incidents being reported to the police, it is only 14 cases that were filed at the Mvomero district court and of these only four suspects were convicted of the offence.

One of the reasons why most incidents are not taken to court is the lack of adequate incriminating evidence. Moreover, some victims or their relatives are uncooperative to police officers.
When 13-year-old Rehema Mohamed (fictional name) sat for her Standard VII examinations in September last year, she was sure of joining Form I. She passed her national exams with flying colours, but failed to join secondary school because she was pregnant.

"At the time I sat for my class seven national exams, I didn’t know that I was pregnant," she says.

Rehema is a resident of Mchinga II village in the southern Tanzania region of Lindi. She is one of hundreds of girl pupils in the country who last year missed their classes because of pregnancies.

"It is true that I passed my standard VII final exams but couldn’t enter form one after it was discovered that I was pregnant. I could do nothing but stay at home," Rehema says dejectedly.

The young girl now lives with her grandmother because her parents were separated three years ago. She says her engagement in early sex while at school paid dearly for her mistake.

"I fell into the trap because of the difficult life after my mother and father, who supported me financially, were separated," she says, adding, "my father neglected his duty to pay for my school fees and other special needs while my mother is too poor to support me."

She continues: "the Mchinga II primary school, where I was schooling, is very far from home. I spent the whole day with an empty stomach as my grandmother was unable to give me some money."

Rehema got into relationship with one, Salum, who used to give her 500/- every day as an inducement. This gave room for Salum to treat the hapless schoolgirl as his wife.

According to Lindi District Education Officer, in-charge of domestic science and health, Sophia Chinchala, in 2010 her office recorded 27 schoolgirl pregnancies, 14 in 2011 and 9 in 2012.

"These figures are sometimes confusing. The real situation on the ground suggests that many girls dropout in primary schools because of pregnancies," she says.

Mchinga Secondary School headmaster Mafahna Nachuma, where Rehema was enrolled to join form one in January this year, says ten girls selected to join form one have not reported due to pregnancies.

"We summoned Rehema’s father at the ward office for questioning. However, to date no legal action has been taken against the person alleged to have made the girl pregnant," he says.

He says the problem of school pregnancies is slowly being fought through awareness of the adverse effects of early pregnancies and encouraging the youths in taking their studies seriously. "This seems to be working because the school recorded only two pregnancies last year," he said.

Mr Nachuma says statistics on truancy and dropouts in schools due to pregnancies are not reliable because many cases are not reported. He adds, "the problem comes from ward offices because when we report truancy and cases of pregnancy nothing is being done. Our job as teachers is to teach and not to prosecute."

On his part, the Mchinga Ward Executive Officer Said Makindu said since January this year his office hasn’t received any case of pregnancy.

"I have received four cases in four years. They were all forwarded to the police and one proceeded to court. Rehema’s parents were among those summoned to the ward office for questioning," he says.
Women, children bear the brunt of desertion

By Beatrice Bandawe

It's a three-hour bus drive from Lindi town to Ruangwa district. As a passenger, I decided to sit near the window just to see the landscape of this southern Tanzania district.

It took us a few metres before we finished a small portion of the tarmac and started cruising on a rough and dusty road at Nanganga area to Ruangwa town.

Along the road, I could see children cheering and waving at the bus which was entering Ruangwa’s central bus stand. Many of them had plates on their heads with edible wild roots.

These children also carried sugarcane, boiled groundnuts and mangoes for sale. Their clothes all had a red tinge depicting the red soil in the district.

Many of the children are bread winners engaged in various businesses to help their families meet daily basic needs including school fees, uniforms and exercise books.

The 2012 Housing and Population Census shows that Ruangwa district has 131,080 people, with more than half (67,815) being women. The largest tribe in the area is the Mwera.

According to Mwera norms and customs, it is the women who carry the burden of taking care of their families while it is the men who leave their family homes to live with their in-laws. husbands because the Mwera tradition allows men and women to cohabit and stay in courtship for more than ten years. And these men can leave whenever they please leaving the women with the children.

"When in courtship they bear several children and in the course of time, a man gets bored; he abandons the woman and the children and jumps to another woman to start a new life," says Julieth Killo, Ruangwa Community Development Officer.

In a week, Killo's office receives an average of five cases of children who do not attend school due to lack of parental care.

"There are times when these cases flood my office, especially when schools open," she says.

parents to discuss on the problems facing their children. "When you listen to them carefully, you find that sometimes women anger their husbands by insulting them that they are not the children's father.

"I have received more than four cases whereby a woman gets married to more than one man. Sometimes we're forced to give her child to a man who is not a biological father just to settle the matter and help children get their rights," she says.

She says many cases are settled by her office and those which appear difficult are referred to courts.

In the past, she says, many cases were mediated at ward offices or between the couples. "In the past they could divide the matrimonial assets among themselves because they had some knowledge of
It is harvest time in Newala, and the crop being harvested is cashew nuts, one of the major cash crops in Tanzania. The harvest brings both happiness and sadness to the people of Newala.

Happiness because with the harvest comes cash earnings and marriages in many households but there is sadness because it is also the time when there is a rise in divorce in many households.

It is the time when households clean their warehouses for the new crop, unfortunately it is also the time when houses are also cleaned and repaired and in the process many 'old' wives are also divorced to leave room for a 'new' wife.

This is a custom called 'kusafisha ghala' which loosely translated means cleaning the warehouse and has been taken further to mean out with the old and in with the new.

"This has always been our way, when we clean the warehouse for the new crop; we also clean the house for a new wife. I found it when I grew up and people still do it" explained a Newala resident when asked where this custom came from and why it continues.

Few people in Newala consider it an outdated custom as it continues to be practiced contributing to the continued suffering and discrimination of women and children in the country. "Kusafisha ghala, is also said to have increased poverty among families.

ALLY NACHINGAMO's STORY

"I regret my habit of marrying and divorcing women which has left me poverty-stricken," says 70-year-old Ally Nachingamo.

The old man says he had married and divorced 10 wives during his youth. He also says that all his 16 children and 60 grandchildren ended up uneducated.

"The culture of marrying and divorcing many women is good when you are young and energetic" he says.
SOPHIA SIMBA: “We shall review conflicting laws on women and children”

By Ludovick Kazoka

Some 15 years have elapsed since the Sexual Offences Special Provisions Act 1998 (SOSPA) was passed, which is part of the penal code. However, incidents of Gender Based Violence (GBV) are on the rise while only a few of such cases are taken to courts of law.

SOSPA was passed in order to control acts of GBV including Rape, Child Marriage as well as Female Genital Mutation (FGM).

As opposed to the previous legislation, which provided lenient penalties to rape offences, SOSPA provides a sentence of 30 years in jail or life imprisonment to people convicted of rape.

Section 130 of the penal code was reviewed in order to give rape a wide meaning. Page two of the penal code highlights the diverse forms of GBV, including a partner’s violent acts in a relationship, rape, sodomy, human trafficking, deprival of economic ventures, bodily harm, psychological torture, or injuring the feelings of an individual. The Minister for Community Development, Gender and Children Affairs, Sophia Simba, says despite gender violence being a big problem in this country, the government has continued to deal with people perpetuating violent acts on women, children and in the society in general.

"To curb the situation, the government has enacted a tough law including the Sexual Offences Special Provisions Act 1998 ... this law makes gender based violence a criminal offence and not a civil offence as it was previously, and carries a jail sentence for those convicted and not mutually settling the matter paid a fine," she says.

The Minister says GBV incidents seem to be on the increase, but that increase is due to the people’s awareness of the law such that they report these incidents of violence as opposed to previous years whereby most families felt ashamed to report the cases to the police.

"To me, this is a big step forward. Previously, a woman would be torched on the ear or a child would be burnt and when the matter was reported to the police, it was dismissed as a family matter and the issue ended there.”
TAMWA condemns gender-based violence

By DAILY NEWS Reporter

THE Tanzania Media Women’s Association (TAMWA) has expressed disappointment over the behaviour of some teachers towards girl students that ultimately contribute to their poor examination performance and dropping out of school.

Recent media reports have highlighted the case of a 30 year old teacher at Sokone Primary School in Dodoma Municipality who for a period of five months has allegedly been living with a 14 year old girl student as his wife.

A statement made available to this paper yesterday, said TAMWA is also disappointed by the lack of cooperation from the police as reported by the girl’s parents who sought their support.

“Such attitude builds the perception that acts of gender based violence are condoned within the society,” read the statement in part.

TAMWA has urged the said teacher’s employer in collaboration with Teachers Services Department - (TSD) to take legal action as soon as possible and completely remove him from the teacher’s list as a lesson to others.

“This will send a clear message that acts of gender based violence cannot continue with impunity,” further reads the statement signed by Tamwa’s Executive Director, Valerie Msoka.

The association also hailed the parents for standing firm in defending their daughter and urged officials and the community at large to take action against perpetrators of GBV and to ensure that law and justice are upheld in the communities.
Editorials

GIVE WOMEN A FAIR CHANCE

The Tanzania Media Women’s Association report on the situation of women in Tanzania sends a clear message—a lot more needs to be done to cancel out gender inequities.

Property ownership, child marriage, getting an education and wife battering are just some of the many issues that make the word “justice” sound hollow in the ears of our womenfolk.

The thinking that a woman is inferior to a man just because she is female is still common in our society despite concerted campaigns by civil society and human rights activists. There is no shortage of laws designed to protect women and their rights.

Granted, our Parliament has a sizeable number of female MPs at 129 out of the total number of 350. But lest we forget, only 17 are elected; the rest are in the august House courtesy of either the Special Seats or presidential nomination.

At this point in our history, we should be speaking of a fair playing field that allows women to compete effectively for political and other forms of leadership. We should be in a position to end male dominance of power without having to apply “positive discrimination.”

There is ample evidence everywhere, barring matters that entail brute force, that women can do virtually everything that men do. However, they must be given the chance that has always been availed to men as a matter of course.
majira

Kutoka kwa: Mhariri

Tunakwama wapi kukомesha ukahaba kwa watoto wadogo?

KAHABA ni tendo la kufanya biashara ya ngono nje ya ndoa ambapo wanawake hufanya biashara hiyo kwa makubaliano na wanaume ambao ndio wateja wao.
Zipo sababu nyingi zinazochezwa wenyewe umri mdogo kujingiza katika biashara hiyo. Miongoni mwa sababu hizo ni uguu wa maisha baada ya wazazi kufariki dunia au kutengana.
Hali hiyo imewafanya watoto wengi wa kike, kupoteza mwelekeo wa maisha na kuamua kufanya ukahaba kama njia mojawapo ya kujipatia kipato.
Baaadihi ya watoto hao, wanaaminini biashara hiyo inaweza kutumiza lengo lake la kupanga chumba, kuwa na maisha mazuri na kuhudumia familia yake.
Kutokana na hali hiyo ni wazi kuwa watoto wengi huksa hasi za msingi kama malezi ya wazazi (baba na mama) na elimu ambayo ina umuhimu mkuubwa kwa maisha yake.
Hivi karibuni, Chama cha Wanahabari Wanawake nchini (TAMWA), kwa kushirikiana na wadu wengine, kimezindua ripoti ya utafiti kuhusu ukatili na unyanyaasaji wa kijinsia dhidi ya wanawake na watoto.
Wadu wengine ni Mtaandao wa Jinsi Tanzania (TGNP), Chama cha Wanashiria Wanawake nchini (IAWLA), Chama cha Wanashiria Wanawake Zanzibar (ZAFELA) na Kituo cha Usuluhishi cha TAMWA (CRC).
Ripoti hiyo ni utekelerewaji wa mradhi uliolenga kutokomeza vitendo hivyo unaofahamu kama (GEWE II), uliofanyika katika Wilaya 10 za Tanzania bara, Zanzibar.
Wilaya hiza na mikoa yake kwenye habari ni Wote (Pemba Kaskazini), Unguja Mjini Magharibi (Unguja Magharibi) na Unguja Kusini, Kinondoni na Ilala (Dar es Salaam), Kisarawe (Pwani), Myomero (Morogoro), Ruangwa na Lindi Vijijini (Lindi) pamoja na Mtwara (Mtwara).
Katika utafiti huu, yapo mambo mengi ya libi wakati wa kijinsia dhidi ya wanawake na watoto.
Sisi tunasema kuwa, Serikali inapaswa kutumia utafiti huu ili kupambana na changamoto zinazowakabili wanawake na wasiachana hasa wenye umri mdogo wasiweze kujingiza katika biashara ya ukahaba.
Moja ya maturi yanayonoekana kushamiri katika jamii ni wanaume kuteleza wake za ao watoto. Hali hiyo inotakana na kukosekana uaminifu, uguu wa maisha.
Ni wazi kuwa, sheria zinazochezwa wanaawake na watoto, hazitumikiki ipasavyo ikiwemo Sheria ya Mtoto ya mwaka 2009, jamii kutokwa na elimu ya kutosha, wanaume kutumia vibaya uongozi ndani ya familia na kupotea kwa maadili.
Athari za wanawake na watoto kutelezea ni watoto kukosa malezi ya wazazi wawili, kuacha masomo kutokea na uchungu wa familia na kufanyika kuwa ajira mbaya ikiwemo ya ukahaba na kupasa koko.
Wanawake hubebeshwa mzigomkubwa wa kulela familia...
Walimu wanaobaka wanafunzani fedheha kwa taaluma hiyo

SEPTEMBRA 6 mwaka huu, Mahakama ya Wilaya ya Ludewa, mkoani Njombe, ilimu akukumitwa kito gani za miaka 30 gerezani mwalimu wa Shule ya Msingi Ingwachanya.

Mbali ya adhabu hiyo, pia mahakama hiyo iliamo mshtakiwa huyu Bw. Romanus Msango, mkazi wa Lwamchamba, wilayani humo, achapwe viboko 30 baada ya kuthwa hayi kwa kosa la kumbaka mwanafunzani wa miaka 14 na kumumiza vibaya sechenu za siri.

Hukumu hiyo ilisomwa na Hakimu Mkazi Mfwidhii wa Mahakama hiyo, Bw. Fredrick lukuna, ambaye aliwanya mahakama imejiridhisha pasipo shaka yooyote kuwa mshtakiwa alitenda kosa hilo.

Bw. Lukana aliwanya, adhabu aleyota kuwa mshtakiwa ni fundisho kwa wengine wanaofanya vitengo vya aina hiyo hasa kwa wasichana wadogo (wanafunzani).

Inadaiwa mshtakiwa alimtuta mwanafunzi huyo shambani wakati aktiva mahindi na wenzake, kumakama na kumpeleka porini ambako alimfanya kitendo hicho cha kinyamia.

Sisi imisoma kuwa, kitendo kilichoonywa na mshtakiwa ni fedheha kwa taaluma ya ualimu ambayo imeheba dhama na kubwa kusimamia na kuimarisha malezi ya watoto.

Ni mahimini Fahamike kuwa, wanafunzani waliope shuleni na nguvu, kwa Taifa la kesho hiyo wengine wengine kwa kila mwanajamii, kuhakikisha wanaeshimiza badala ya kuwanya na akiwa kia kuwanya kwa kuwabaka kwa kigezo cha tambaa ni mwili.

Kilichoonywa na mshtakiwa ni kinyume cha maadili yetu kama Watanzania na kuwadhalilisha walimu wenzake ambao kwa uropia wa wao, wanapaswa kukemaa vitendo hiyo kwa hali na mali.

Tukio hiyo ni mfululizo wa matukio mengi yanayopingwa na wanajarahakati ambao hufanya tafiti mbalimbali za kihabari na kunikupa ripoti za uchakili wanaofanyiwa watoto, wanawake.

Hivi karibuni, Chama cha Wanahabari Wanawake,捨てぬ (TAMWA), na wadai wengine, kilitoa ripoti kwa uchakili wanaofanyiwa watoto, wanawake.

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Mradi hu ujumia katika Wilaya 10 za Tanzania bara ambazo ni Wete (Pemba Kaskazini), Unguja Mjini Magharibi (Unguja Magharibi) na Unguja Kusini, Kinondoni na Ilala (Dar es Salaam), Kisarawe (Pwani), Mvomero (Morogoro), Ruanda na Lindi Vijiini (Lindi) pamoa na Newala (Mtwarra).

Wadai wengine waliishihi katika utafiti huo ni Mzania wa Jinsi Tanzania (TGNP), Chama cha Wanaleshari Wanawake (TAWLA), Chama cha Wanawake Wanawake Zanzibar (ZARIAS) ka Kituo cha Usuluishi na TAMWA (CRC).

Matokoe ya utafiti huo katika eneo la ubakaji yanaonesha sababu kubwa zinazochangia vitendo hiyo ni ulewi, imani za kishirikina, umaskini katika familia na tamta iliyoipitaliza.

Baada ya watumiaji wa vitendo hiyo, hawafikishwa katika kirobmo vya sheria (mahakamani) na wachache wanofochwa huachochwa katika mazingira ya kutatangisha kwa kisingi cha kukoekana ushshidi kutokana na rushwa iliyoitawala.

Jambo la kusikitishia, baada ya familia ya mtoto aliyeonyika uchakili huo huamua kusuluhisha kesi za ubakaji katika ngazi familiasa sababu ya ulewa mdogo wa kutoejua sheria zinazoshughulikia makosa ya ubakaji.

Athari zinazowapata wanafunzi wao onionyika utafiti huo ni pamoja na kubeba minba, kukatikisha masomo, ongezeka la watoto na mitaani na kulewa katika umri mdogo.