

MID TERM REVIEW REPORT

Gender Equality and Women Empowerment Programme II – GBV Component

A Report Submitted to the Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA)

By Tanzania Media Women's Association (TAMWA)

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ABM	Abdallah Majura FM Stereo
AMWIK	Association of Media Women in Kenya
AWC	African Women and Child Feature Services
CRC	Crisis Resolving Centre
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DPP	Director of Public Prosecution
EASSI	Eastern Africa Sub Regional Support Initiative for the Advancement of Women
FEMNET	African Women Development and Communication Network
FGM	Female Genital mutilation
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GDSS	Gender and Development Seminar Series
GEWE II	Gender Equality and Women Empowerment II
GoT	Government of Tanzania
LHRC	Legal and Human Rights Centre
NOLA	National Organization for Legal Assistance
REPOA	Research on Poverty Alleviation
TAMWA	Tanzania Media Women`s Association
TAWLA	Tanzania Women Lawyers Association

TBC	Tanzania Broadcasting Corporation
TGNP	Tanzania Gender Networking Programme
TLS	Tanganyika Law Society
ToT	Training of Trainers
TV	Television
UMWA	Uganda Media Women Association
VEO	Village Executive Officer
WILDAF	Tanzania Women in Law and Development in Africa
WLAC	Women's Legal Aid and Centre
ZAFELA	Zanzibar Female Lawyers Association
ZBC	Zanzibar Broadcasting Corporation
ZEC	Zanzibar Electoral Commission

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (GEWE II) Programme focuses on Gender Equality and Women's economic empowerment at the grassroots and national levels and puts efforts to combat GBV at those levels. The Programme is implemented by five partners; TAMWA (Mainland and Zanzibar), TGNP, TAWLA, ZAFELA, and CRC.

The mid term review has been conducted in order to assess the progress made, identify challenges and chart the way forward for implementation of the Programme in the remaining period. The assessment of GEWE II program has observed commendable achievements in the four objectives namely media coverage on GBV issues, collective actions on GBV, strengthened capacity of institutions dealing with GBV and legal and policies framework responding to GBV at all levels respectively.

The achievements made include; increased reporting of GBV issues by journalists - the journalist reporting of GBV issues has been facilitated by development of a GBV reporting manual, training of journalists and the findings of a GBV survey that has provided facts and figures of GBV issues. To date the reporting of GBV incidents by survivors has increased significantly; strengthen one stop centres and usage of "Knowledge Centres and Community Steering Committee" where GBV materials are available to journalist, field officers, animators, and news gatherer.

The presence of these materials, personel and space for dialogue of GBV issues have resulted to an increased level of GBV awareness which has facilitated lobbying and advocacy for GBV issues and recently, an increase in the demand for services by GBV survivors.

In responding to the increased demand of services, GEWE II partners have put in place advice support and counseling on the various GBV issues that include; child marriage, probate, land dispute, matrimonial dispute, assault, battery, family desertion, rape, and school pregnancy. The Programme has also managed to put in place GBV protection and response systems at the district levels.

On the other hand the programme has experienced some challenges during the implementation. These include the wrong perception in the communities that gender based interventions are designed to protect and favor women, paralegal and members of the community committees had high expectation of their status as some of them wanted to be given bicycles. The institutionalization of GBV issues has been hindered by inadequate awareness of GBV issues among the people; the attitude of secrecy among parents and guardians in reporting GBV issues. Another challenge is the issue of shame related to acts of GBV which has led to this attitude of secrecy.

In responding to the above challenges, the following recommendations are made to improve GEWE II programme in the remaining period. These include: increased production of sensitization materials on GBV, village leaders to use community meetings as opportunity to discuss GBV issues, increased and intensified trainings to paralegals and members of the community to understand their roles and responsibilities, reviewed form and composition of the community committees to have a standardized format based on equality, intensify awareness raising campaign on GBV issues and increase number of legal aid centers.

In conclusion, GEWE II programme implementation is going on remarkably well and is likely to achieve the set objectives in the remaining period of the program implementation.

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

The Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Programme (GEWE II) focuses on women's economic empowerment at grassroots level using women's groups in rural areas, but also the provision of medium level support through training and the option of financial support to women at the small and medium size enterprise level.

The programme comprises efforts to combat GBV and empowerment of women economically which are closely interrelated. GBV is a result of a combination of patriarchal gender norms, continuation of gender discriminatory traditions or cultures, lack of law enforcement, lack of knowledge of rights and economic and social discrimination that give privilege to men over women.

Economic and social marginalization of women has proved to reinforce patterns of gender inequality that tend to make girls and women more vulnerable to GBV, because they have no financial power and resources to free themselves from their abusive marriage or relationships. Women's low social-economic status denies a woman decision making power over assets and land, and thus depriving her of the option of making use of these resources.

Also, being a victim of GBV is a great mental and physical obstacle towards initiating a resource generating activity, and thus empowering oneself financially. Based on this, there is a clear connection between economic marginalization and sexual, physical and mental abuse.

The Tanzania Media Women's Association (TAMWA) and its partners Tanzania Gender Networking Programme (TGNP), Tanzania Women Lawyers Association (TAWLA), Zanzibar Female Lawyers Association (ZAFELA) and the Crisis Resolving Centre (CRC) are implementing Gender Equality and Women Empowerment Programme, GEWE II with emphasis on prevention and reduction of Gender Based Violence (GBV)

.The project duration is two years from October 2012 to September 2014 and is supported by the Government of Denmark. The project covers ten Districts of Wete, Unguja West, Unguja South, Kisarawe, Newala, Lindi rural, Mvomero, Kinondoni, Ilala and Ruangwa.

This midterm review study is conducted to assess the extent to which the programme has achieved her objectives. A baseline study was conducted in 2012 to understand the GBV status before implementation. This midterm review study is the follow up of the baseline study to track the implementation progress in the last 12 months. The review assesses the implementation of four objectives namely increased media coverage on GBV issues, enhanced collective actions on GBV issues in the ten districts, strengthened capacity of institutions dealing with GBV issues and improved legal and policy framework responding to GBV at all levels.

1.2 Objective of the Mid Term Review

The objective of the study is to assess progress and identify challenges faced by the programme, and on the basis of the findings, improvement in the implementation will be made in the remaining period.

The specific objectives to be addressed are:

- i. Assess programme developments and performance so far in terms of:
 - Progress made towards the achievement of the stated goal in light of the stated baseline, outcome indicators and challenges met.
- ii. Draw lessons and make recommendations with a focus on:
 - Capturing lessons learnt to sharpen implementation.
 - Challenges encountered and mechanisms adopted to address them as well as their impact on progress.

1.3 Review Methodology

The study methods included documentary review and consultations with stakeholders. The documentary review involved relevant documents which include; GEWE Media Report, GEWE II Annual report, GEWE II GBV component semi-annual report, GEWE II baseline study report and findings of the journalistic survey.

Consultations with implementing partners were conducted through meetings and telephone interviews. The status of implementation of objectives was reviewed and aggregated together to give the overall picture of implementation of the program.

1.4 Layout of the Report

The midterm review report comprises of three chapters: chapter one: introduction; presents the genesis of the programme, chapter two discusses the programme assessment and chapter three presents the recommendations and conclusion.

CHAPTER TWO: THE ASSESSMENT

2.1 Introduction

The assessment of the programme is presented under the following sub-sections; (i) media coverage on GBV issues, (ii) collective actions on GBV issues in ten districts, (iii) capacity of institutions dealing with GBV issues and (iv) legal and policy framework responding to GBV at all levels.

2.2 Media Coverage on GBV issues

The GEWE II programme is aimed at increasing print and electronic media coverage on GBV related issues. To achieve this, TAMWA and her partners planned a number of interventions.

2.2.1 Planned Activities

The main activities that were planned by the programme for the past 12 months included; launching of GEWE GBV component programme, production and dissemination of GBV reporting manual as a resource tool for journalists on how to effectively report GBV issues. Training of media actors from Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar on how to report GBV and conduct evidence based advocacy through a journalistic survey. Production of newsworthy statements, press conferences, regular media coverage in targeted areas through TV spots, Radio spots, Radio/TV programmes, features, news articles and posters with anti-GBV messages.

2.2.2 Implementations Status

The launching of the GEWE II, GBV component was done 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. The project was formally introduced to the public and hence added pressure to the ongoing campaign against GBV. The pre-launch press release as well as the launch was well covered by both the print elec-

tronic media with the total of 25 articles and 12 TV and radio programmes. This emphasized the assumption that the GBV debate has increased/or gaining momentum.

The baseline survey was also 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). 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.

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

On the other hand a journalistic survey was conducted in which a journalist's survey tool was developed and journalists were oriented on its use. The journalists undertook the activity closely accompanied by news gatherers (para media). The journalistic survey was carried out in the ten districts of Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar by journalists from Zanzibar Leo, Nipashe, Daily News, Habari Leo, Majira and The Guardian.

For the project's first year, TAMWA released nine press releases including one that condemned the presidential appointment of men only as commissioner 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.

A total of 5000 copies of the TAMWA magazine, Sauti ya Siti (TAMWA Magazine), 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).

TAMWA produced a music song to sensitize people against GBV acts on women and children; the song called “UNYANYASAJI SASA BASI meaning enough is enough on GBV” calls on people to take action. The song has been used in various national and community radio stations across the country. The radios 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.

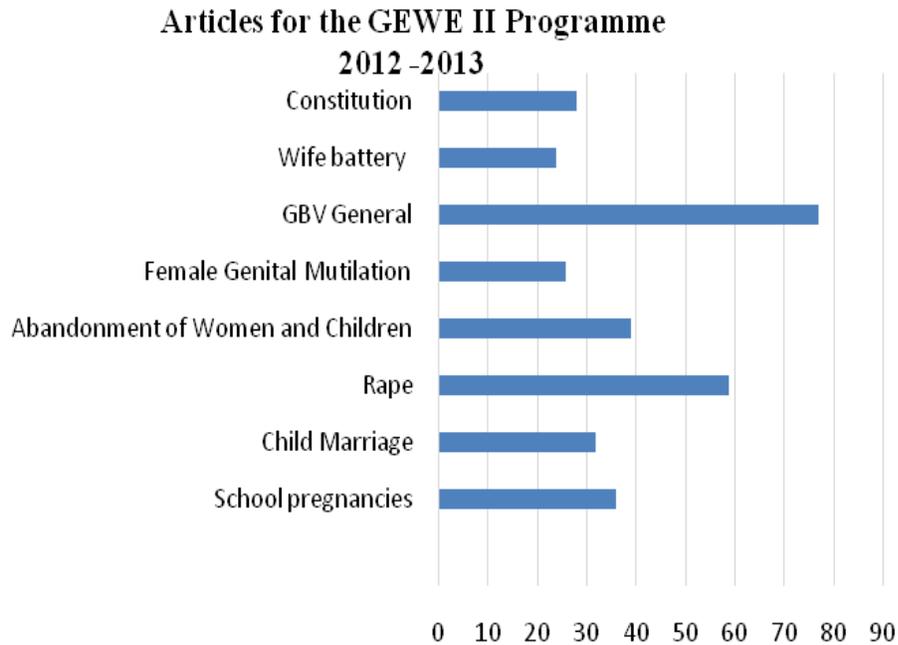
The past year has seen an increase of media coverage on GBV issues, an indication of the benefits of the training, media engagement and understanding of issues by Editors and Journalists. For the period of November 2012 to September 2013 a total of 321 articles and stories on different gender based violence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

maini, TBC Taifa, Radio Maria and East Africa radio.

2.2.3 Achievements

An awareness creation of GBV and related issues through media whereby several GBV cases are now reported to respective authorities and legal aids provided by partners organizations. Other achievements include a total of 307 features and articles were written and documented. Features and articles for GBV general were 63 24 wife battery. The and articles for the period from January-September, 2013 is presented in the graph below.

Fig.1: Articles



For the period of Nov 2012 to September 2013 ZAFELA has provided legal aid services to a total of 69 GBV cases. These include: - matrimonial matters/domestic violence (155), rape/sexual abuse cases (15), inheritance matters (45), child neglect/maintenance (85), and property ownership rights/land (13).The details of the GBV cases and number of survivors that received the legal services from ZAFELA for the period July-September, 2013.

Table 1: ZAFELA Legal Aid Clinic Nov 2012 - September 2013

Time	Matrimonial matters/domestic violence	Rape/Sexual abuse cases	Inheritance matters	Child neglect /Maintenance	Property ownership rights/land	Grand Total
Nov 2012 – Sept 2013	155	15	45	85	13	313

CRC has provided legal aid services to a total of 979 for the period of Nov,2012 to September 2013. These include; rape cases (252), matrimonial dispute (259), family dispute (125), probate cases (103), child maintenance (73), family desertion (70), child marriage (14), under age pregnancies (13), HIV discrimination (19), land dispute (19), labor case (24), and FGM (8). The details of legal services that were provided by CRC are shown in the table below;

Table 2: Legal Aid Services Provided by CRC (Nov, 2012 –September, 2013)

NO	TYPE OF CASE	TOTAL
1.	Rape case	252
2.	Matrimonial dispute	259
3.	Family dispute	125
4.	Probate case	103
5.	Child maintenance	73
6.	Family desertion	70
7.	Child marriage	14
8.	Underage pregnancies	13

9.	Hiv discrimination	19
10.	Land dispute	19
11.	Labour case	24
12.	Female genital mutilation (fgm)	8
	TOTAL	979

On the other hand TAWLA has provided legal aid services to a total of 372 for the period of Nov 2012 - Sept 2013. The legal aid services that were provided include rape(20),domestic violence(162), teenage pregnancy(15), inheritance/probate(86), attempted rape(3), and child/family neglect(86).The details of services provided is indicated below;

Table3: TAWLA Paralegals legal aid from Nov, 2012 – September 2013

Period	Rape	Domes- tic vio- lence	Teenage pregnan- cy	Inher- itance/pr obate	Attempt- ed rape	Child/famil y neglect	Total
Nov 2012 – Sept 2013	20	162	15	86	3	86	372

2.2.4 Challenges

Challenges in media coverage include:- accessibility to various remote area by journalists, access communities to get their views to air their views, accessibility of relevant information from leaders, and lack of confidence of women to speak on GBV issues.

2.2.5 Assessment

In assessing the progress made in terms of achieving objectives, a set of performance indicators were reviewed. The indicators included; number of journalists trained on GBV, percentage of journalists who said their stories were improved as the results of

GBV trainings, percentage of media interaction with the communities and percentage of women who are able to comfortably talk to the media.

2.2.6 Recommendation

The findings indicate that there is wide media coverage; however, there is a need to strengthen this component so as to consolidate the awareness, sensitization and advocacy created so far.

2.3 Collective Actions on GBV issues

2.3.1 Introduction

The collective action by all stakeholders on GBV is an important aspect in realizing the intended outcomes of the intervention. This involved the preparation of materials for projects' animators, people in the community and renovation of advocacy centers.

2.3.2 Planned Activities

The main activities to achieve this objective included: the establishment of a One Stop Responsive network which will facilitate legal remedy procedures, legal aid, psychological support and reconciliation. The establishment of Knowledge Centres both in Zanzibar and the mainland that facilitate media use, distribution of popular GBV material, knowledge sharing, gender analysis, community understanding on GBV related laws and community activism form part of priority interventions.

2.3.3. Implementations status

Stop centers by ZAFELA, CRC and TAWLA are in place to facilitate legal remedy procedures, counseling, legal aid, psycho-social support. A one stop centre has been established for reconciliation located between Unguja south and west. The GBV advocacy centre in Zanzibar is in its final stages of being built. TAWLA and CRC prepared materials to support paralegals by addressing key GBV issues caused by lack of awareness on laws and procedures to handle GBV cases while TGNP prepared GBV materials to support field officers and animators to raise awareness of gender issues and their relation to gender based violence.

TAMWA Zanzibar prepared the training materials for the Gender and Development Seminar Series (GDSS) package to enable community activists to fully understand GBV and work towards its redress. The package included gender concepts, GBV issues, the magnitude, challenges and directions, lobbying, advocacy and collective responsibility.

TAMWA Mainland prepared material to train journalists and news gatherers on reporting GBV. There was also material prepared for the village committees on media engagement. Journalistic surveys tool, training material and handouts were prepared and distributed. TAMWA also took the lead in the compilation of the manual Journalists' guide to GBV reporting. Materials composed of gender issues, laws and media were disseminated to field officers, animators, news gatherers and paralegals.

In the Communities Steering Committees (CSC) quarterly meetings were conducted. The meetings were attended by 15 members from ten districts of Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar including Shehas, Women and Children Development Officers, Social Welfare Officers, Police desk officers, District Educational Officers and Health Officers, Gender animators, News Gatherers and Paralegals.

Monitoring tools to be filled quarterly in order to assess the programme interventions in the districts were distributed to CSC members. The CSC exchanged ideas, shared experience and discussed the trend of GBV incidents that took place in their shehias for the last three months. With a guide from an officer from GEWE II partners, the CSC members discussed the challenges they faced and also reported some of the GBV cases that took place in their wards/ shehias.

As regards the National Steering Committee (NSC) quarterly meetings. All the meetings were held at TAMWA offices to review the project implementation of each quarter. Animator trainings and community Gender and Development Seminar Series (GDSS) were conducted at TGNP. Animator trainings were also conducted in ten districts where

the programme is being implemented. Community support to GBV survivors who seek medical services and legal rights were provided by TAWLA, CRC and ZAFELA.

TAWLA conducted community meetings and sensitized more than 1000 male and female people in Kisarawe, Mvomero and Ilala on GBV, human rights issues and laws related to GBV (e.g. Law of Marriage Act, the Penal Code, Land laws, Law of the Child Act etc). Members of the community included in the sensitization training were teachers, religious leaders, ten cell leaders, representatives from the local NGO, students and ordinary people in the community.

Additionally, TAWLA conducted community discussions on GBV issues and related laws in selected villages in Mvomero, Kisarawe and Ilala districts. 150 people (108 women and 42 men) community members, paralegals, and Village Executive Officers (VEO) were involved in the discussions. The aim was to discuss and understand the views of the community as regards to GBV, human rights, presumption of roles of men and women in the society and the laws governing GBV.

TAWLA, through paralegals in the districts of Kisarawe, Mvomero and Ilala, was also able to provide legal aid on the following issues, rape (8), domestic violence (20) teenage pregnancy (10), attempted rape (3), child/family neglect (19). Additionally, at the TAWLA legal aid clinic, a total of 288 clients were given legal aid as follows; matrimonial matters/domestic violence (146), Rape/sexual abuse (9), inheritance matters (44), child neglect/maintenance (77), property own rights/land (12).

During the period, the Crisis Resolving Centre (CRC) provided legal and counselling service to 102 women, 61 men and 41 children from Kinondoni district as follows; rape (6), matrimonial disputes (56), probate cases (19), child maintenance (18), child marriage (1), school pregnancy (2), HIV discrimination (1), land disputes (3), labour case (1), female genital mutilation (1).

In Lindi rural during the sensitization and follow up visits by CRC, a large number of people were assisted as follows; assault and battery (4), child labour (1), child marriage (2), child maintenance/desertion (6), family problem (2), probate (2), land disputes (1), forced marriage (1), matrimonial disputes (3). In Ruangwa district the CRC dealt with the following issues; assault and battery (1), family desertion (2), rape (1). In Newala CRC dealt with the following issues; rape cases (1), early marriage (1), school pregnancy (3), and child desertion (1), assault and battery (6), family problems (2) and probate (2).

ZAFELA also held sensitization meetings in the three districts of Wete Pemba, South Unguja and West Unguja on issues of GBV especially on the collection of evidence, community support to GBV survivors who seek medical services and legal rights and on various GBV laws (The laws include; the Children Act no. 6 of 2011, Penal Act no. 6 of 2004, Spinsters and Single Mother Children Protection Act no. 4 of 2005). Furthermore, the community was sensitized on the best ways of handling GBV cases.

In order for TGNP and TAMWA Zanzibar to facilitate establishment of GDSS to empower community to take action to prevent GBV and conduct budget tracking to improve mechanisms for handling GBV the following activities were conducted; Training of 45 participants from ten districts were conducted on the knowledge centres concept and its relevance to GBV; Training on how to establish and sustain a Knowledge Centre, identification of knowledge centre activities, and how to manage the Centres. The training assessment indicated that the participants had acquired skills on how to establish, maintain and sustain knowledge centres as well as having the passion and willingness to establish and run knowledge centres. Knowledge centres leaders were selected and action plans were produced to guide knowledge centre activities. A total of 30 artists (18 Females & 12 Males) were trained by TGNP. The training components include; key gender concepts in relation with GBV and the role of artists in anti-GBV campaigns.

A GBV Cartoon book was developed by TGNP. The book highlights contextual issues related to GBV such as water, education and health. It also covers issues of wife

battery, early pregnancies and inheritance. TGNP also brought together 23 grassroots activists from Dar es Salaam, Morogoro, and Coast region to conduct the national budget analysis in Dar es Salaam.

In facilitating media use to advocate GBV issues, popular GBV materials were produced, knowledge sharing and community activism sessions in both Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar were conducted; Partners collectively prepared material for projects implementers namely news gatherers, gender animators and paralegals on understanding, reporting and taking action against GBV. Material to guide the project's animators on gender, media and law were designed and adopted. The material were also made available at the knowledge centres for the general public to access and utilize. A total of 120 gender animators, 120 news gatherers and 120 paralegals were recruited and oriented. Some trainees have demonstrated a high interest in working against GBV and have promoted close communication with the project staff.

2.3.4 Achievement

The project has successfully managed to put in place GBV protection, response and resilience systems at the district level. These include Community Steering Committees and news gatherers and paralegals who are currently working toward the goal. Thus the project has 9300 focal points in the target areas including 540 members of the Steering Committees, 120 animators, 120 news gatherers and 120 paralegals.

2.3.5 Challenges

The challenges in the implementation of collective actions on GBV issues was that; some paralegals and members of the community committees had high expectation of their status as some of them wanted to be given means of transport like bicycles. Some of the selected (actors) animators, paralegals and news gatherers have not fully grasped their roles and responsibilities.

2.3.6 Assessment.

Performance indicators used to measure progress made in this objective included; quality one stop centre in place, number of GBV cases attended, number of information gatherers at grass root level, number of animators existing on each component, number of women who are capable of taking initiatives against GBV, quality of GDSS established, number of ToT, number of animators trained number of messages delivered directly to audience, number of research/ advice posted, quality of budget guideline review carried out, quality of PAR carried out, number of participants attended Forum, Number of Community sensitization in districts, % of community who have knowledge on GBV Laws, Number of paralegals trained on GBV laws (Target 15 paralegals in each area) and % of Animators (Paralegals) who have knowledge on GBV laws. Based on these indicators compared to accomplished set of activities presented in implementation status, the objective of the program has recorded a remarkable achievement.

2.4: Capacity of institutions dealing with GBV issues

2.4.1 Introduction

The area of institutional capacity intends to strengthen the capacity of officers dealing with GBV issues. The focus is to have methodologies introduced, monitoring and assessment of GBV issues both in rural and urban areas strengthened.

2.4.2 Planned Activities

The set of main activities designed to accomplish this objective included; a mapping exercise to establish the existing GBV trend, assess capacity of institutions handling of GBV cases. Assess the capacity of institutions in understanding policies & legal frameworks, media reporting, assess advocacy mechanisms and procedures for handling GBV cases.

2.4.3 Implementation status:

TAMWA led the four partners in preparing a mapping tool which was later oriented to the data collectors for collecting various information from the field. The mapping exercise was conducted in all 10 districts of the project from November to December 2012

involving 2,300 respondents, 23.6% males and 76.4 % females to establish the ground information about GBV trends as well as reinforcing the Monitoring and Evaluation system. A GBV mapping report was produced which among other things identified the main issues and their severity among the wards/shehias. A Press conference was held on 07th February 2013 at the TAMWA Resource centre, Sinza Mori, aimed at informing the public on the mapping findings and recommendations.

ZAFELA in Zanzibar managed to carry out two GBV counselling sessions at Shehia level in Nyamanzi and Dimani in West district, Unguja. Issues tackled were division of matrimonial assets, land disputes, inheritance, and domestic violence

2.4.4 Achievement:

About 300 male and female benefited from the counselling, 20 people were referred to ZAFELA office for further consultations and follow up of their issues.

2.4.5 Challenges

The main challenges facing institutionalization of GBV issues was the inadequate number of GBV awareness campaign materials for distribution. The culture of secrecy and attitudes of parents/guardians to compromise when GBV incidences are reported hinders efforts of the partners fighting GBV. The study found ten cell leader and shehia were the first preference when GBV acts occur whereas police, social worker and community development officers were the second preference.

As regards to GBV sensitization, more challenges were noted in Lindi Rural and Mtwara. In these two districts gas exploration by researchers is going on and the researchers are offering money to the villagers to get their assistance, this makes the running of awareness campaign on GBV very difficult due to the fact that the project can not offer money to the villagers.

2.4.6 Assessment

In order to realize the progress made in this objective the following are set of indicators which were agreed to measure performance these included; number of staff/officers trained on GBV issues, standard mechanisms/procedures for handling of GBV causes to be put in place and functional. Other indicators include the number of round table discussions done with stakeholders on challenges faced by institutions dealing with GBV. Based on these performance indicators, there is notable achievement when you take note of the accomplished activities.

2.5 Legal and policy framework responding to GBV at all levels improved

2.5.1 Introduction

The development and passage of the two key anti-GBV policies in 2011 represent important milestones and clear indication that the Government of Tanzania (GoT) is increasing its attention on GBV:

- (1) The National Policy Guidelines for the Health Sector Prevention of and Response to Gender-based Violence, which outlines the roles and responsibilities of the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare (MoHSW) and other stakeholders in the planning and implementation of comprehensive GBV services; and
- (2) The National Management Guidelines for the Health Sector Response to and Prevention of Gender-based Violence (GBV), which provide a framework for standardized medical management of GBV cases and aims to strengthen referral linkages between the community and providers.

2.5.2 Planned Activities

The main activities were to conduct a review and analysis on relevant laws and policies on GBV issues in Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar and to conduct advocacy meetings to sensitize AG, IGP, DCI, DPP, OCD, Magistrates and Medical Officers in ten districts to advocate for effective laws, regulations and procedures for GBV.

2.5.3 Implementation status

TAWLA conducted a research to review, analyze and identify gaps in the current laws and policies relating to GBV issues in Tanzania Mainland. A stakeholders meeting to review the findings was also held. The meeting was attended by TAWLA members and representatives from WLAC, TAMWA, NOLA, WiLDAF, LHRC, and TLS.

ZAFELA on the other hand conducted meetings with legal enforcement and medical officers who handle GBV cases in the project areas. The three day meetings were held in Wete, Unguja West and Unguja South districts. All the meetings were attended by 30 participants who included; Kadhis, Magistrates, public prosecutors, police officers and doctors who handle GBV issues in their work place. ZAFELA also visited schools to give knowledge on GBV, protection and resilience to students.

During the International Women's Day, ZAFELA managed to visit two different shehias in the West district of Zanzibar and provided free legal aid counselling and advice as well as appropriately settling cases. In total the organization received and handled 67 cases of different complaints which are currently at different stages of being resolved.

As regards to legal aid, TAWLA provided legal aid to 302 vulnerable women and children. This was done through the preparation of legal documents for clients. TAWLA also provided coaching skills to client for them to represent themselves in court. It also conducted reconciliation to her clients.

CRC also provided legal aid to 811 women and children and linked GBV survivors to appropriate authorities/bodies for immediate attention. Six children from Kinondoni district were linked to SOS Children's Village Two children were linked to the Kurasini Orphanage Centre; ten women were linked to the House of Peace for shelter and support.

2.5.4 Achievements

A review of two key policies of 2011 was conducted and gaps identified. A series of meetings with legal officers were conducted. A total of 1180 cases were attended by the

legal partners. ZAFELA provided legal aid to 67, TAWLA to 302 and CRC to 811 survivors.

2.5.5. Challenges

Lack of awareness of the law on GBV issues. Inadequate paralegal centres both in Tanzania mainland and Zanzibar.

2.5.6 Assessment

The assessment was based on the following performance indicators; number of people provided with legal aid and counseling services, number of advocacy meetings conducted, number of laws and policies on GBV reviewed, number of domestic violence bills in the law of marriage repealed and Number of IEC materials produced and disseminated (reporting manual). In light of these performance indicators, commendable progress was made in achieving the objective.

CHAPTER THREE: RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSION

3.1: Recommendations

The midterm review has made assessment of the GEWE II GBV component programme and the challenges and achievements have been noted in each objective. Below are the overall recommendations that can assist to improve the programme implementation in the remaining period.

- More production of sensitization materials (media kits) on GBV issues.
- The GBV sensitization materials need to be more focused based on the findings of the recent study that in the ten districts female GBV survivors are more vulnerable than male and that GBV of under 18 of age is significant in all districts.
- Urguing village leaders to use community meetings as opportunities to discuss issues of GBV and GEWE II programme to the community members
- Intensify trainings to paralegals and members of the community to clearly understand their roles and responsibilities.
- Review the formation and composition of the community committees and refine it so as to have a standardized format based on equality.
- More capacity building programmes on strengthening institutions' capacity on GBV issues.
- Strengthened/Increased awareness raising campaign through the media on GBV issues.
- Increased number of legal aid centres in both in Zanzibar and Mainland
- Intensify training to law enforcers and other stakeholders who deal with GBV.

3.2: Conclusion

The midterm review has been taken to track progress made since the start of GEWE II GBV component implementation. This midterm review study has made the assessment to four main objectives namely; media coverage on GBV issues increased, collective

actions on GBV issues in ten districts enhanced, capacity of institutions dealing with GBV issues strengthened and legal and policy framework responding to GBV at all levels improved. Based on the review findings, there has been a significant achievement in implementation of the GEWE II program which will greatly enhance the level of project achievement. However, the recommendations that have been put forth need to be taken on board during the remaining period of implementation of the GEWE II program.

APPENDICES

Annex I

Documents Reviewed

1. GEWE II Media Report Prepared by TAMWA October, 2012 –September 2013
2. GEWE II Annual Report 2013
3. GEWE II Semi Annual Report
4. MKUKUTA II document
5. GEWEII Baseline Study conducted 2012
6. TAMWA Journalistic Survey Report