

ENDING SEXUAL AND GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE PROJECT

KISHAPU DISTRICT



Project Completion Report

THE INITIAL PROCESS,
METHODOLOGY,
FINDINGS
AND
IMPLEMENTATION

HER DIGNITY

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ABBREVIATION

- LPCSOs: Local Partner Civil Society Organizations
- DCDO: District Community Development Officer
- CDOs: Community Development Officers
- DMO: District Medical Officer
- DSWO: District Social Welfare Officer
- FGD: Focus Group Discussion
- NAP-VAW: National Plan of Action to End Violence Against Women and Children (MTAKUWWA)
- PA: Participatory Approaches
- PAR: Participatory action research
- RDO: Regional Development Officer
- RSWO: Regional Social Welfare Officer
- RCEP: Regional Community Engage Police Officer
- SWO: District Social Welfare Officer
- WEO: Ward Executive Officer
- WSWO: Ward Social Welfare Officer
- VE: Village Executive

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

This document presents a detailed narrative of program activities that took place during the 12 months of project implementation in 11 villages surrounding the WDL mine in the Kishapu district.

Phase - 1

- Inception
- Selection and Training of Animators and Champions
- Participatory Community Dialogue (PCD) and Consultations

Phase - 2

- Gender-Based Violence (GBV) training to NPA- VAWC Protection Committees
- Gender-Based Violence Training for survivor women

Phase - 3

- The Harmonization Session with Districts' first responders
- Technical capacity building for Animators and Champions
- Seed Funding to Survivor groups

Phase - 4

- Survivors' Groups Visit
- Preparatory feedback meeting with Animators
- District Feedback meeting
- Meeting with District and Ward first responders
- Meeting with WDL

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES

The SGBV program aimed to achieve several objectives within the project area. First, it sought to reduce the occurrences of all forms of gender-based violence (GBV). Second, it aimed to raise awareness among district authorities about the significant challenges related to GBV and garner their support for addressing this issue. Third, the program aimed to promote community participation in addressing GBV, fostering solidarity among survivors. Lastly, it focused on increasing community awareness of GBV and improving the responsiveness of key first responders, including the MTAKUWWA committee and various government entities such as the police force, Police Gender Desk, teachers, local government leaders, health officers, and the judiciary, ensuring their willingness to respond to GBV cases, provide better care for victims, and actively follow up on cases and GBV as a whole.

OUR METHODOLOGIES

TRAINING AND CAPACITY BUILDING

The training(s) were implemented using participatory animation methodologies. The training applied various facilitation techniques suitable for adult learning, facilitating interaction, and experience sharing. The techniques chosen were to provoke discussions among participants. Especially those who have been silenced by the oppressive systems. The training outputs (s) were achieved through a blend of presentations, plenary discussions, questions and answers, brainstorming, games, drama, songs, discussions (FGD and broad discussion), storytelling, case studies, role plays, and energizers. The application of these methods helped participants bring in their own knowledge, past experiences, and ideas which were synchronized with the content of the training program. Moreover, the knowledge change among participants was captured through pre-and post-assessments, daily feedback sessions, end-of-the-day evaluations, and overall training evaluations.

HARMONIZATION SESSION WITH FIRST RESPONDERS

The harmonization session took place during the project's third phase and adopted a participatory learning approach and brought together district key responders to look at their work in addressing GBV cases at different levels. The session generated a unified understanding of how the program activities were implemented through animation.

PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

The program encompassed various activities to achieve its goals. These activities included engaging with government officials at regional, district, and ward levels, as well as village officials, with the project and its objectives being introduced multiple times. Animators were selected through community meetings and subsequently underwent training.

Participatory Action Research was conducted, followed by village feedback meetings and the development of a community work plan based on the research findings. Young men champions were trained, and two distinct feedback meetings were held on the community work plan. Capacity-building sessions were provided to MTAKUWWA committees, police, and health workers, who served as first responders. Harmonization sessions were conducted with district first responders.

The program also focused on enhancing the monitoring and evaluation skills of animators and champions through dedicated capacity building. In this fourth phase, Visits were made to GBV survivors' income generation activities, and a final district feedback meeting was conducted to provide a comprehensive overview of the program's activities, achievements, and challenges over the past year.

Our Achievements, Challenges, and Recommendations

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Sexual and Gender-based violence (SGBV) is a grave reality in the lives of many women globally, and Tanzania is no exception. GBV results from gender norms and social and economic inequities that privilege men over women. Several studies on the subject show that incidences of GBV occur in all cultures globally, although the intensity and type of violence can differ from one culture to another. And from one setting of the community to another, even if they are in the same demarcations.

The 11 villages we are working with are surrounding the mining area of Mwadui and other mines. Despite the migration and high people movements in the area and the cultural interference, Sukuma cultural practices, norms, and values are dominant.

With this setting and the complexity of the area, overcoming SGBV in a sustainable way can only be achieved by understanding the issue as complex – needing multiple approaches with the participation of all the groups of community members to assess their problems and challenges, also by reflecting on and analyzing their behavior and issues, and by responding with emergent, 'ground-up' solutions. For this to be achieved, intense and active participation of community members is required. Animation is a methodology to reach, engage, and support the communities in this area to be able to work on combating SGB.

1.2 Our Working Methodology - Animation

Animation is both a philosophy and a methodology that enables the community as a whole and the different groups in the community, especially the more disadvantaged, to reflect critically on issues affecting them, speak up for themselves about their dreams and challenges, and take action to address them themselves in collaboration with others. Contrary to the dominant paradigm that experts are the ones who know what is required, animation believes that the people have their own knowledge and experience and they are the ones best placed to know how to address their challenges. They are not omniscient either and experts can listen and later advise, but one should start with the knowledge and experience of the people themselves. ‘It is the wearer of the shoe who knows where it pinches.’ Or rather it is the water in the pond that knows where the frogs are hidden.

However, since violence against women and children occurs within the family and community settings, that are embedded and deepened in practices, traditions, and culture of a given society, it is taboo to talk about most incidences of violence.

These taboos might not be written or spoken about, but the community, and especially women are aware of them due to various consequences that happen after one has spoken up. Due to fear of the consequences as a result of speaking up, the development of a culture of silence and dependency among women and the whole community in general has made the road to their self-development next to impossible as there are many who benefit from that dependency, silence and fear. Due to this, a big number of citizens, including women, children, and a few men are being left behind, denied participation, and most are marginalized due to this silence.

Given the opportunity to be truly and actively heard, actively participate, contribute, and follow up on the development and welfare of their communities, people gain the self-confidence that they can actually stand up, and participate in solving their problems themselves instead of being plagued by a dependency complex that they can do nothing.

When the ‘culture of silence’ is effectively broken, the issues are discussed and tackled without fear of being intimidated and action being taken towards solving their challenges. Because they have identified, analyzed, and confronted those issues, they will seriously ‘own’ their outcomes and defend them against those who try to erode them.

animators formed Networking, survivors formed 12 groups, 11 village Committees NPA - VAW operating

2. PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION – OUR JOURNEY



2.1 Phase I

The journey to end gender-based violence in 11 villages surrounding Mwadui Mine started with courtesy visits to the regional, district, and ward offices, and to the WDL.

This round of introductory meetings was intended to equip first responders with an understanding of the project process, and also to give them an opportunity to add their views and comments, and plan their teams' participation in this journey. A courtesy call to WDL management was meant to introduce the team and presented the working modality to ensure a smooth collaboration between the consultant team and the WDL team.

Key Agreement

1. To work with existing district structures and ensure the sustainability of the program activities after the team leaves
2. To work with a local organization on the ground that understands the district and how it works, and prepare an MoU and a work plan for the work to start.
3. To map the 11 communities surrounding the Mwadui mining and list animator contact

2.1.1 Selection of Animators and Animators Training

Selection of Animators

HerDignity worked with Agape, the local partner, to organize public meetings in each village to select individuals for animation training. These community gatherings provided an opportunity for active participation, and the communities themselves played a crucial role in identifying suitable candidates who possessed a strong understanding of their village's needs and were willing to volunteer their time and skills. As a result, two dedicated villagers were chosen to undergo training in animation.



ANIMATION TRAINING



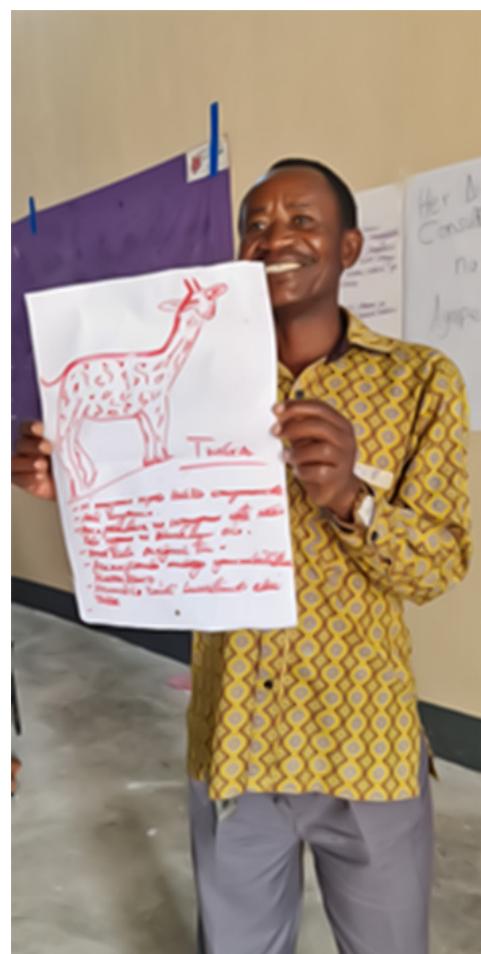
The animation training for animators took place in Maganzo Village from January 31 to February 9, 2022. The ten-day training aimed to equip and intensify participants with the necessary skills and knowledge to facilitate participatory action consultation (PAC) and engagement in their communities. The training focused on conducting assessments, reflecting on identified problems, and analyzing their root causes to find sustainable solutions.

The training had 23 participants, 11 male, and 12 female, from communities surrounding the Mwadui mining area. The training was facilitated by two representatives from HER DIGNITY, and one representative from AGAPE. Staff from WDL also joined when available.

The main objective of the training was to provide participants with an understanding of animation, its methodologies, and the tools used to elicit, assess, and analyze community issues, specifically related to Sexual and Gender-based Violence (SGBV). The specific objectives included equipping participants with self-assessment skills, imparting theoretical knowledge of animation, providing animation tools for community engagement, ensuring the participation of all community groups, and teaching participants how to execute the animation process.

The training followed a specific modality, which included different sections and activities. The introduction and preparing the ground section focused on building relationships among participants, understanding the project and its partners, and self-reflection on personal beliefs and values. The Power Walk activity was used to reflect on power relations within communities and their impact on marginalized groups, especially women.

The training then delved into the concepts of animation, emphasizing the importance of listening, recognizing the knowledge of marginalized groups, and using animation as a tool for participation and understanding social divisions. The participants explored case studies and engaged in discussions to relate the concepts to their own lives and experiences.

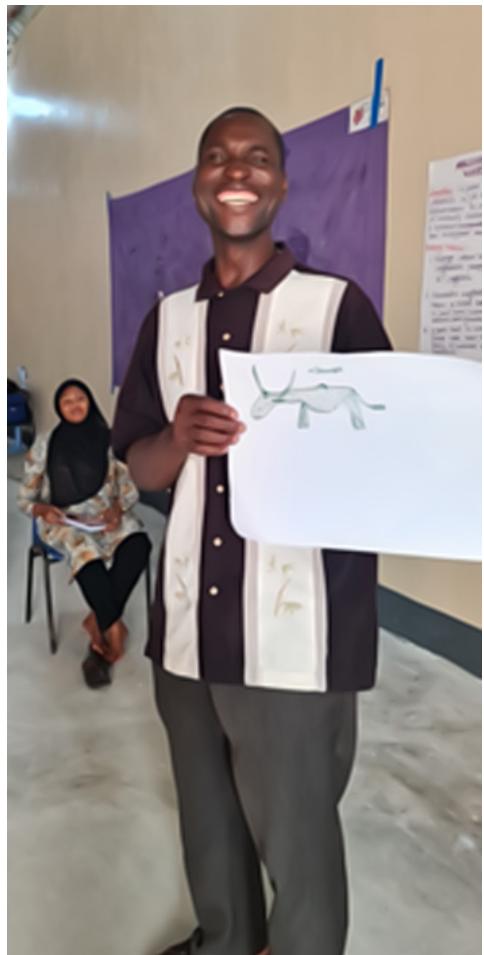


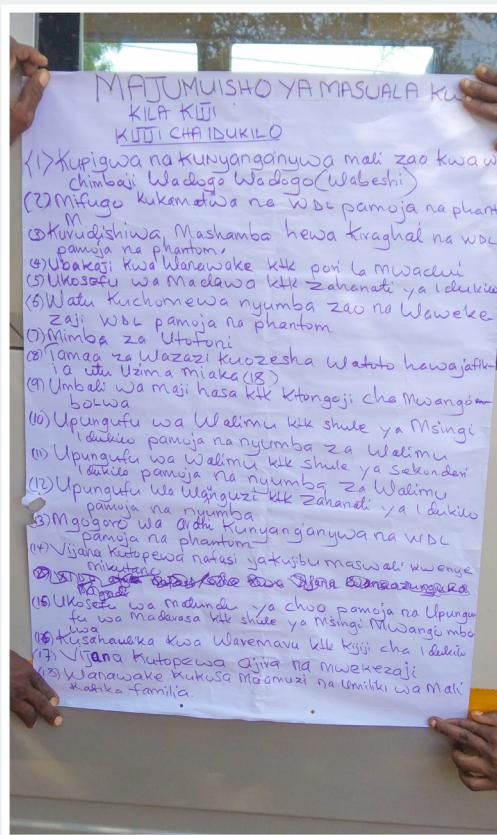
The training also covered the traits and qualities of a good animator, emphasizing the importance of listening, the thirst for justice, belief in the capabilities of all individuals, and the ability to provoke critical thinking and manage conflicts.

The final section focused on the animation process, including assessment, analysis, and action. Various participatory tools, such as timeline stories, drawing dreams, and picture codes, were introduced and practiced to facilitate discussions and understanding of community issues.

Participants engaged in group work, role-plays, presentations, and discussions throughout the training. The methodologies used aimed to stimulate critical thinking and ensure active participation from all participants.

In summary, the animation training equipped participants with the necessary skills and knowledge to engage their communities in addressing SGBV issues. The training emphasized self-assessment, understanding animation concepts, traits of a good animator, and the animation process. The use of participatory methodologies and tools facilitated discussions and deepened participants' understanding of community issues.





2.2 Participatory Community Dialogue

2.2.1 Introduction

The second part of the Animation process focused on Participatory Action Research (PAR) by running participatory Dialogue (PCD), consultations, finding feedback, and creating community action plans. This process highlighted the importance of understanding the unique experiences and perspectives of community members and empowering them to actively participate in addressing social issues.

2.2.2 Participants Profile

The PAR activities involved various groups, including women, men, young girls and mothers, young boys and fathers, community leaders, social service providers, People with Disabilities (PWDs), Wabeshi (an additional group of artisanal miners), and students. A total of 1,410 participants took part in the discussions, surpassing the initial target of 1,320.

2.2.3 Methodologies and Rationale of Using PCD

The animators employed contextually specific methodologies to empower participants and encourage open discussions. The goal was to help participants assess their living conditions, analyze the sources of their challenges, and take action to improve their well-being. PCD provided a space for women and young women to come together, discuss issues, and raise their voices.

2.2.4 Results from Group Discussions

The group discussions revealed different types of Gender-Based Violence (GBV) prevalent in the community. Two major categories were identified: GBV based on culture and traditions and GBV based on the patriarchal system. GBV related to customs included domestic violence, child abuse, discrimination against girl children, land access and ownership issues, men forsaking their families, and children raising themselves. The discussions also exposed incidents of rape, sodomy, and forced sexual intercourse, particularly in areas like the forest where women and girls fetched firewood.

The discussions unveiled the challenges faced by women and girls, including the fear of speaking out due to community pressure and potential discrimination. Participants emphasized the need for an institution to address GBV and highlighted the lack of clean and safe water as a significant factor contributing to GBV in the community.





2.2.5 Action Plan

Based on the findings, an action plan was developed to address the identified issues. The plan included strategies to raise awareness, provide support and resources, establish committees to deal with GBV, and improve access to clean and safe water. Collaboration with community members, local authorities, and relevant stakeholders was essential to implement effective solutions and bring about positive change.

2.2.6 Community feedback meetings

The feedback meetings at the village level involved community members from eleven villages participating in selecting and prioritizing their needs. Gender-based violence (GBV) issues were given special consideration for strategic planning and implementation. The discussions focused on identifying the main causes of GBV in their villages to address them as a priority. The list of issues raised by the participating villages included child pregnancies, rapes, lack of employment for youth, limited access to clean water, lack of cooperation between leaders and the community, patriarchal practices, neglect of persons with disabilities, and more. After analyzing the issues, the villagers agreed on nine development priorities, including clean water availability, addressing child pregnancies and marriages, improving health services, resolving land and investor-related problems, reducing distances to schools, promoting youth employment, providing opportunities for people with disabilities, ensuring electricity availability, and improving road infrastructure.



2.2 Phase II

Training of Male Champions

The training for male champions involved in a Gender-Based Violence (GBV) project was a five-day program attended by 15 male champions and 22 animators. The training aimed to provide participants with knowledge on gender and GBV, facilitate knowledge sharing on SGBV and empower them to become advocates for awareness creation and assistance to SGBV victims. The participants consisted of young male champions from the villages surrounding the Williamson Diamond Mine, who were familiar with SGBV incidents in their communities and had influence in local gathering places.

The training utilized animation participatory methods, including presentations, plenary discussions, brainstorming, games, drama, songs, storytelling, case studies, and energizers. These activities encouraged interaction, experience sharing, and feedback from the participants. The training sessions explored the relationship between men and women in their communities, differences in communication and access to resources, power dynamics, challenges faced by women and men, and the community's perception of GBV. Participants were introduced to GBV reporting mechanisms and referrals.

During the training, key issues regarding manhood, womanhood, and gender roles in the community were discussed. The champions identified various issues, such as the emphasis on material wealth defining manhood, the perception of women as submissive, the notion of women as property after marriage, and the normalization of marital rape. The training helped participants understand the link between social constructions of meaning, perceptions, roles, and GBV, and proposed strategies to address GBV, including raising community awareness, working with school clubs, using village meetings to discuss rape, and engaging with youth groups.

The training had a significant impact on the male participants, leading to a change in their perspectives. They acknowledged the existence and harmful effects of marital rape, expressed remorse for their past behavior, and initiated discussions with their wives to establish consent and respect in intimate relationships. The participants also recognized the broader forms of GBV, including psychological abuse through name-calling. Female participants learned to identify and address abusive language in their interactions with their husbands.

The training concluded with participants developing action plans to implement the knowledge and skills gained in their communities. The animators would continue raising awareness and reporting incidents, while the male champions would support victims, act as big brother figures to girls, and educate other youths about GBV. Regular meetings between the animators and champions were planned to share feedback and plan future engagements. Representatives were elected to facilitate communication among the groups, government officials, and facilitators. The action plan and reporting mechanisms aimed to connect the groups with the local, ward, and district-level working teams.

Future training sessions were identified for GBV victims, MTAKUWWA committees at the ward level, and government officials who address GBV issues. The overall goal was to create a coordinated approach in addressing GBV and promoting positive change in the community.

Training of Survivors

This was a five-day training activity to "wanawake wapambanaji," loosely translated as brave women who are survivors of gender-based violence (SGBV). The training was attended by 46 women from 11 villages surrounding the Williamson Diamond Mine. The objectives of the training were to create awareness about GBV, build collective action to end GBV and provide women with skills for analysis, endurance, and personal economic empowerment.

A couple of challenges were faced in organizing the training, with fewer participants initially due to a lack of information and childcare arrangements. However, the number of participants increased on the second day when it was made clear that children were welcome and accommodations were provided. The report emphasizes the need to consider gender-specific needs in the planning of such training.

The training utilized participatory methodologies such as presentations, group activities, discussions, and role plays to engage participants and encourage active learning. Various key issues emerged during the training, including the burden of domestic chores on women, patriarchal norms, acceptance of GBV in Sukuma communities, and the increasing incidents of rape and sexual violence near the mining area. Lack of knowledge on gender and GBV, poverty, superstitious beliefs, corruption, and limited support for GBV victims were identified as causes and challenges related to GBV.

This activity helped to highlight the effects of GBV in the community, such as disabilities, fear of ostracism, hindering family progress, teen pregnancies, psychological harm, and denial of education rights for children. Participants shared challenges they faced when reporting and following up on GBV cases, including lack of cooperation from leaders and victims, service providers sidestepping victims, societal backlash, lack of understanding on how to pursue GBV cases, and threats from perpetrators or their relatives.

Action Point Taken

Participants proposed what should be done to end GBV in their communities and selected ward leaders who will lead the movement to end GBV across five 5 wards involved in this training.



Strategies to address GBV included:

- Taking collective actions to sensitize leaders on GBV and its effects, is targeting the group of leaders who are not cooperative in handling GBV issues.
- Challenging harmful traditional practices suppressing women/girls
- Promoting GBV reporting, and collaborating with victims without fear
- Fighting corruption within institutions, do not engage in corruption and report about corruption
- Making follow-up to ensure that offices handling GBV issues are established at village and wards
- Putting in place laws and regulations that will help a woman to make her complaint
- Promoting women's rights to property ownership
- To disclose and report GBV incidents as soon as they occur
- Maintaining confidentiality and making step-by-step follow-ups without any fear

Women Leadership Selected

1. Edina N.Handi - from Masagala village, will lead the Maganzo ward
2. Leticia F. Zabron – from Idukilo village, to lead Idukilo ward
3. Martha Binzi - from Buchambi village will lead the Mondo ward
4. Jeniroza Sebastian – from Songwa village, to lead Songwa ward
5. Ester Lukesha and Jamila mathias - will lead Mwadui Luhumbo ward

MTAKUWWA Training

The Training on Gender-Based Violence to NPA-VAWC protection committees (MTAKUWWA) was conducted over a three-week period with the aim of enhancing the capacity of committee members in addressing Gender-Based Violence (GBV). The training brought together 226 participants representing various sectors from eleven villages surrounding the Williamson Diamond Mine.

The training objectives encompassed enabling participants to understand the issues related to GBV and the specific roles of the Protection Committee at the ward level. Additionally, participants were equipped with skills to report GBV cases and develop a confidential database of GBV survivors.

The participants' profile consisted of individuals from seventeen sectors, including ward executive officers, health officers, teachers, representatives of youth and women's groups, religious leaders, community development officers, and others. Among the 226 participants, 134 were males and 97 were females.

Various exercises were conducted during the training. The participants were introduced to the National Plan of Action to End Violence Against Women and Children (NPA-VAWC) and its objectives. They also learned about the coordination structure of the NPA-VAWC, the roles of the Protection Committee, and the thematic areas involved. The training included exercises like power walks and the bus story to emphasize the importance of involving all community groups in ending violence. Participants were provided with information on the prevalence, causes, types, and locations of GBV in their communities. They analyzed the causes and challenges of GBV using a problem tree and discussed strategies to address GBV effectively.



Emerging Issues

Participants in the training on Gender-based Violence (GBV) identified several key challenges in implementing NPA-VAWC thematic areas. These challenges include economic power deprivation, long distances to courthouses, psychological problems, alcohol abuse, interruptions from mining businesses, harmful traditional practices driven by patriarchy, poor social services, barriers in accessing Sexual and Reproductive Health Services (SRHS), limited knowledge in the community, inadequate laws, sexual harassment, lack of cooperation, financial constraints, cultural norms denying girls' education, marital conflicts, economic control over women, poor implementation of laws, violence against people with disabilities, lack of male participation in GBV training, and normalization of rape leading to child marriage.

At the conclusion of the training, participants developed an action plan to implement the knowledge gained during the sessions.

Overall, the three-week training aimed to enhance the capacity of NPA-VAWC protection committee members in addressing GBV. By employing interactive and participatory methodologies, the training fostered a deeper understanding of GBV issues and empowered participants to take action in their communities.

Training Results

ISSUE	OUTCOME	STRATEGIES
Social norms and values	Leading to child marriage and teen pregnancy	Community sensitization on effects of child marriage and teen pregnancy
Poverty		Awareness creation on importance of girls' education to family and community members Effective implementation of laws preventing harmful traditional practices
	Failure to fulfill the children's needs i.e., food, clothes, and shelter It leads to daughters being turned into sources of income	Household income strengthening through collaboration in economic activities Holding family meetings regularly
Unsafe environments	Resulting in teen pregnancy Increasing rape cases Wife beating	Community engagement in improving water and school (hostels for girls) infrastructures



2.3 Phase III

in this phase, three activities were carried out which are; Harmonization session with District First Responders, capacity building session to Animators and Champions, M&E village visits to collect MSC stories and conduct Discussion with community members and Village MTAKUWWA committees,

2.3.1 Harmonization Session with Districts' First Responders

The third phase of project implementation started with a Harmonization session. This was a three days session aimed to coordinate program activities and enhance collaboration among service providers to address gender-based violence (GBV) effectively.

27 Participants included Ward Executive Officers, Village Executive Officers, police officers, Community Development Officers, social welfare officers and Animators.

The session began with a presentation on the functions of the MTAKUWWA committees, followed by contributions from committee representatives at the village level.

In a plenary session, factors hindering committee performance were thoroughly discussed. Participants then worked in groups to suggest improvements for addressing GBV cases through the committees.

The discussions also covered project implementation through animation, barriers to success, and follow-ups on GBV cases. Factors hindering progress at different levels were identified, such as limited understanding of SGBV issues at the village level, poor handling of evidence, and lack of cooperation from the plaintiff's family. Other challenges included inactive MTAKUWWA committees at the ward level and confusion between the roles of program animators and local government personnel.

To address these issues, participants developed responses at the district, ward, and village levels. At the district level, the social welfare office would provide training for ward-level MTAKUWWA committees and establish procedures for managing and empowering these committees without relying solely on donors. At the ward level, the gender desk and social workers would provide feedback on ongoing court cases to the committee and collaborate with stakeholders. At the village level, MTAKUWWA committees would maintain accurate statistics on GBV incidents, hold joint forums with stakeholders, establish procedures for decision-making in non-penal code cases, and refer criminal offenses to the police and court.

In summary, the harmonization session aimed to align program activities and address challenges in combating GBV. Participants identified hindrances at different levels and proposed strategies to strengthen the effectiveness of MTAKUWWA committees. The responses included training, minimizing reliance on donor funds, establishing procedures, providing feedback, keeping accurate records, organizing joint forums, enacting laws, and involving the police and court for criminal offenses.

2.3.2. Monitoring and Evaluation Training

The second major activity that took place in the third leg of project implementation was a capacity-building session for animators and champions. The SGBV program implemented participatory monitoring and evaluation techniques involving animators in routine data collection. The capacity-building session aimed to familiarize participants with updated data collection tools and conduct a self-assessment of program implementation through animation.

Participants Profile

A total of 21 animators and 12 champions from 11 villages took part in the three-day session, which consisted of two days of hands-on data collection tools training and a one-day participatory self-assessment session.

Session Proceedings

During the session, animators and champions gained practical experience in filling out the animator's data tool. They discussed the meaning of each question, interpreted instructions, and identified appropriate data sources. Emphasis was placed on collecting valid and verifiable data to improve its quality. A special tool was developed to address data gaps caused by changes in data collection tools and project indicators.

Self-Assessment Proceedings

The self-assessment session provided an opportunity for participants to critically evaluate the impact of their efforts in



addressing sexual and gender-based violence. Village groups shared their accomplishments compared to the community working plan, followed by a plenary session for clarification, feedback, and suggestions on aligning better with the plan.

Types of GBV Cases and Achievements

The most common GBV cases addressed were physical harm to women and children, followed by school teenage pregnancy, early marriages, school absenteeism, and incidents of severe punishments to children. Animators excelled in providing SGBV education, particularly in coffee joints where men gather. Some villages formed mutual support groups, separate from the women's survivors groups established by the program. Animators also made significant progress in challenging male-dominated traditions and customs through household visits.

Summary

The M & E capacity-building session focused on updating data collection tools and conducting a self-assessment. Participants gained skills in identifying data sources and collecting valid program data. The session facilitated discussions on achievements, challenges, and collaborations with committees, survivors, and village leaders. The types of GBV cases addressed were highlighted, along with the positive impact of animators in educating communities and challenging harmful traditions. The session's outcomes will contribute to improved monitoring and evaluation of the SGBV program.

GBV cases that were handled together between animators, champions, and MTAKUWWA committees

Seventeen cases of physical and bodily harm to women by their spouses were reported. Some of these cases were resolved through mediation by the MTAKUWWA Committee, while one case required the involvement of the police to obtain a pf3 report. Another case from Ikonongo village was presented in a court of law.

There were six cases of rape. In Idukilo village, a 14-year-old girl in standard seven was raped by her older brother after their widowed mother was forced out of the family house. In Msagala village, a 3-year-old child was defiled. In Idukilo village, the perpetrator was expelled from the village, but no legal action has been taken. In Ikonongo village, despite the efforts of animators, the police, and the village executive, the case is still with the police, and the suspect has fled. Verdicts were delivered for two other cases, while the case in Masagala village is still ongoing, and the suspect was released on bond.

Six cases of severe punishment in schools were reported. Survivors and the MTAKUWWA committee conducted GBV education sessions for teachers. One case in Ng'waholo village was reported to the police station.

Seven cases of early pregnancies were documented. However, due to a lack of cooperation from the majority of families, these cases were not properly handled, and no progress was made. In Songwa village, two girls in standard seven could continue their studies after giving birth, thanks to thorough follow-up by the Village Executive and animators.

One case of child marriage was reported in Mwadui/Luhumbo. A form one secondary school girl was returned from her husband to school to continue her education. However, no legal action was taken against the culprits.

One case of grabbing a widow's property was pending at the MTAKUWWA village level and had not been taken to court for more than two months.

Three cases of husbands/male partners abandoning their families were reported, but no specific actions were taken in response to these cases.



2.3.3 Village Visits and Discussions

During its inception phase, the SGBV project in the Kishapu district conducted participatory action research that ultimately resulted in a community working plan used to steer project implementation at the village level. The project monitoring and evaluation team conducted the village visits and discussions to collect thematic evidence of project implementation progress based on the community working plan.

Village Visit Objectives

The eleven villages visit was undertaken to fulfill two primary goals: To monitor program implementation progress through the eyes of community members in six villages and collect the most significant change stories in five villages

To assess program implementation through the eyes of community members, the monitoring team visited six villages and conducted participatory group discussions with PAR representatives, women survivors' group members, and MTAKUWWA members.

Proceedings

The monitoring team also had a chance to meet members of survivor's groups formed so far in all 6 villages, discussed and together assessed their current status, whether they have completed the registration process, whether they have a working plan in place, and whether they are engaged in any income generating activities. Participants in this group discussion also had a chance to look at areas where they have not performed well, and in a consensus, manner agreed on what steps should be taken to achieve the intended goals.

Outcome

There are thirteen survivors' groups formed; with 306 members, engaged in various income-generating activities; Eleven of them with formal registration.

Some of the women survivors' groups have created their own revolving fund, requiring members to contribute a small sum whenever they meet on a weekly basis.

The majority of members reported being actively engaged in reporting GBV cases, making follow-ups, and helping one another when a need arise, as evidenced below:

*We worked with the MTAKUWWA committee in our village and raised money to rent a room for a woman who was forcefully chased away from their marital house by her husband, and was later humiliated by her brother-in-law when she went to live with her husband's family – **Survivor group participant Wizunza village***

Eleven survivor groups are actively engaged in income-generating activities ranging from farming, raising chickens, and working as stone masons.

2.4. PHASE IV



2.4.1 Group Visits

The first major activity that took place in the fourth quarter was visiting six (6) survivors' income generation activities.

Notable insights from this visit are:

- Women's groups are doing well, some have reached to harvest their crops, a few groups have money in their accounts and others are helping other women who suffered from sexual violence and also supporting other movements of groups against gender-based violence in their villages by using their money that they collect when they meet.
- They are recognized in their villages and other groups collaborate with government officials to ensure that their activities are successful example Buganika village was visited by the district Agriculture and cooperative officer in their cotton fields who promised when they harvest the cotton, he will provide them s good market

- All survivor groups have decided to start another income generation activity through their contribution without a dependent fund.

2.4.2 District Feedback Preparatory Meeting

The second activity was the district feedback preparatory meeting. This five days session brought together 21 animators to discuss project implementation progress against the community work plan, prepare project feedback to district responders, and devise a suitable participatory methodology to present project progress.



Notable insights are:

- Cessation of hostility between the WDL mine and surrounding communities
- MTAKUWWA, Animators, and Champion worked on addressing SGBV specifically, against women
- Animators are now regarded as community backstops, not only in GBV cases but also in other social issues.

2.4.3 District Final Feedback Meeting:



The district feedback meeting was attended by animators, champions representatives from Survivor women groups, Maganzo Ward education coordinator, Ward executive officers from the five wards surrounding the WDL mine, representatives from the district police gender desk office, village chairmen, and executive officers. District line officers. A total of 94 participants attended the 8 hours meeting.

The meeting agendas were presented through animated role-play. The entire performance carried the theme of project implementation from Phase I to Phase IV.

In the first place, HerDignity presented project implementation goals and key steps taken to achieve intended milestones. She touched base on the community work plan, training, program activities, and unattended goals.

The animators' performance was in the form of a radio station presenting news from a village near the WDL mine, elaborating on GBV project implementation activities, achievements, challenges, and unattended community priorities.

This was followed by a plenary session where the DED, his line officers, district magistrate, gender desk, ward and village executive officers, and chairmen responded to raised issues. Hot discussions were:

- School pregnancies: - failure to take punitive measures, failure to resume studies
- The Police Gender Desk asked where are the culprits.
- Disability loans from the 10% of district revenue.
- WDL unfulfilled promises
- Survivor groups: - Sustainability and Support of their IGA, and
- Sustainability of Program Activities and premature exit of HerDignity

Other participants noted animators' contribution to community development activities.

The way forward:

1. The district executive director requested an extension of the project activities for an additional six months to:
 - Assist the district in learning animation techniques as it is still a new concept for them. And,
 - Gradually integrate project activities such as animation and oversee survivor groups and champions in the implementation of district activities.
2. To prepare Survivor Group Profile and submit them to responsible district personnel.
3. DED wants to see animators assisted and given first priority related to agriculture incentives.
4. District agriculture officers asked for a GBV program that extends beyond the 11 villages, after seeing the success of survivors' IGA. He also promised to provide necessary agricultural support to existing survivor groups.

Meeting with Ward and District first responders:



6 Participants: - Ward education coordinator, 3 CDOS, and Ward Executive officer.

- Discussed better ways to sustain the efforts to end GBV, without project support
 - Discussed how teenage mothers can effectively go back to school
- Meeting with DCDO:

Discussed how the district office will support and coordinate the women's survivors group, how they can coordinate survivors' activities, and to prepare the feedback meeting.

Meeting with WDL – Mr. Mihayo:

Presented the progress of the project

Discussed how WDL supported the communities' priorities

Presented communities word of thanks to WDL because now the mine is a friend than they were before, and for giving jobs to youth from surrounding communities.

Animation Activities After District Feedback Meeting

3. PROJECT ACHIEVEMENTS, CHALLENGES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Achievements

The project was well received by community members and the government and the project's goals were exceeded.

Animation

Through working together with animators, members of the survivors groups, and MTAKUWWA committees they've been able to unearth incidences of teenage pregnancy and child marriages and take corrective measures to address them. Although this problem is still taking place, it has been challenging to catch the culprit in the first place and also to bring back to school those teenage mothers who were still students when they got pregnant.

For example, In Buganika village, two Adolescent girls aged 16 age got pregnant while in school, and Marriage was arranged. But women survivors working with animators worked together to bring these Adolescent girls back home so that they can continue with school, but this has not been possible due to numerous challenges facing teenage mothers who want to go back to school.

In Mwadui Luhumbo village, animators worked with villager leadership to bring back home an Adolescent girl who was in secondary school and had been married, and made sure she continued with school. In all these two incidences no culprits were apprehended as the law states.

Animators from Ng'waholo and Ward development committees ran a series of discussions on teenage pregnancies and identified long distance to school as a main source, and agreed to establish a primary school within the village. Construction started immediately, three classrooms have now been built, and two more will be added as all materials are on site.

- Addressing Violence against women - which comes in many forms and sometimes result in death

Through animation, sources that lead to violence against women were identified, and this includes water scarcity, and to address this in Ikonongo village animators worked together with the ward counselor, WDL staff and village executive office managed to bring tap water to three hamlets.

Another achievement is the provision of GBV education at different levels through survivor group meetings, MTAKUWWA committee activities, champions' follow-ups, and animators' household visits.

- Addressing violence against children - at home and in schools
- Animators in Buchambi village took action to help address psychological abuse against a blind standard seven girl who was constantly being harassed by her class teacher and classmates because she could not read properly. The school headmaster was notified of this problem, and the responsible teacher was asked to stop his behavior.
- Making follow-ups on families whose children were absent from school, including primary school and secondary school.

In almost all villages animators' influence was very instrumental in bringing to school more than 86 students who were reported absent when classes resumed in January 2023. Although this plea came from village offices, this was part of the community's strategic plans in addressing GBV.

Formation of 12 women survivor groups.

- After the survivor training that was conducted in the second phase, 12 groups have so far been formed and fully registered. These groups offer GBV survivors a confidential and empathetic environment where they could seek assistance, and guidance and join hands with resilience and determination to rebuild their lives through income-generating activities. These survivor groups also helped to create a platform that elevates GBV survivors' profiles in their communities, giving them a chance to air their challenges and opinions.
- GBV survivors have been a significant bridge in gathering strength from various stakeholders in their communities, working together with them to ensure the eradication of gender-based violence.
- The success of Women survivor groups extends beyond economic gains. Their story of resilience and empowerment inspires other community members, fostering a sense of hope and possibility. Members are actively engaged in community outreach, sharing their knowledge and experience and offering mentorship to individuals facing similar challenges.
- The success of the survivors' group in establishing income-generation projects stands as a testament to their resilience and determination. By utilizing the land, acquiring new skills, and building partnerships, they not only achieved economic independence but also became catalysts for positive change within their community. Their success story serves as an inspiration to others facing similar circumstances, demonstrating the transformative power of unity, knowledge, and perseverance.

Assisting law enforcement

52 cases of sexual violence of different types were handled with collaboration between government first responders, Animators, Survivors, and Champions.

Good Relationship

Williamson Diamond Limited

In its effort to build a better society, the project through animation achieved a major milestone that was set forth by the community strategic plan, the cessation of hostility between the WDL mine and surrounding communities.

The WDL agreed to take action and now community members are allowed to enter mining premises to fetch firewood also, unlawful beating and sometimes death by mining security personnel have stopped.

Another milestone achieved is non-professional employment opportunities by WDL for young men and women from the surrounding villages.

District First Responders

Animators are now regarded as community backstops, not only in GBV cases but also in other social issues, especially in the collection of adequate evidence. Project responders i.e. women survivors, champions, and animators have been offered adequate working space by the village/ward executive office to address gender-based issues.

CHALLENGES

- More efforts are needed in Addressing an increase in school pregnancies; in one secondary school, 7 girls were found pregnant in February.
- There are technique-know-how gaps in survivors group leaders which are Entrepreneurship skills Counseling skills Financial management and leadership skills Agribusiness skills.
- In Ikonongo, a primary school teacher, suspected to be HIV positive, was reported to be groping female students. He had done it to 10 female students.

Animators notified the ward education coordinator, and the matter was thoroughly discussed but NO punitive measures have been taken so far. The teacher now insults students who reported his actions.

Recommendations

It has been discussed at various platforms that project goals are very crucial to end GBV in the Kishapu district, but to attain them adequately requires time and resources. It is recommended that:

1. In order to sustain the animation activities system that was set up by the project, it is necessary to provide support in managing women survivor groups and build their capacity in identified gaps. Another support needed is to provide financial and logistic means to help animators perform their duties effectively.
2. It is necessary to link women survivor groups with technical assistance, and possible financial assistance to sustain their IGAs.
3. It is very important to create a conducive environment for sustainable management of survivors' IGAs (such as identifying clear reporting channels).
4. Capacity building on project and finance management
5. Capacity building on documentation, reporting and proper reporting channels.
6. Capacity building on self-assessment of groups activities
7. Capacity Building session with MTAKUWWA village and ward level, VEO, WEO and hamlet chairman on:
 - Proper handling of GBV cases to help protect preserve evidence
 - Fast tracking of GBV case hearings to minimize out of court / unlawful settling
 - Documentation and reporting of GBV cases

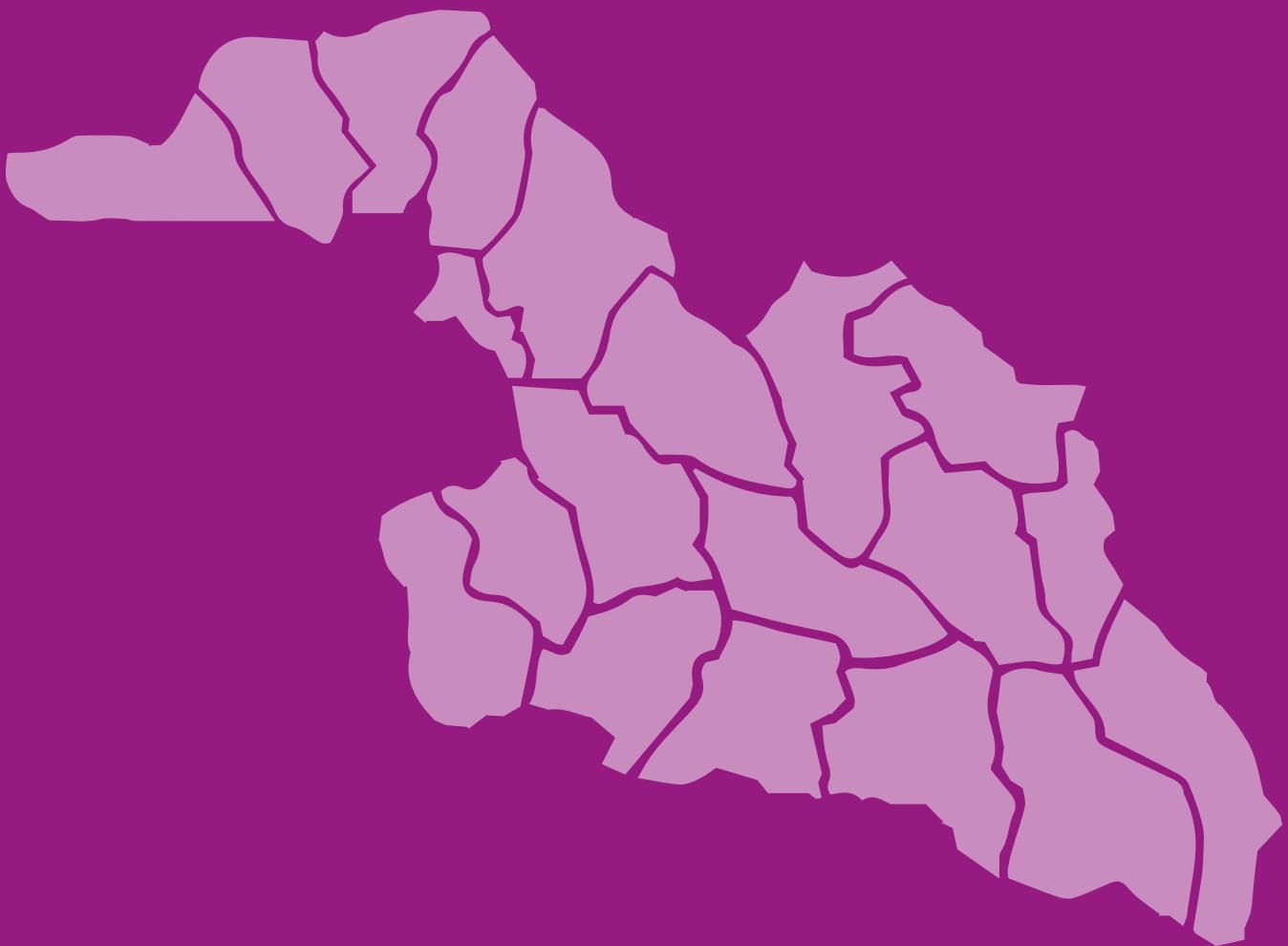
4. ANNEXES

Annex 1. Prioritized Development Issues to Reduce or Eradicate GBV

Priority	Reason for priority	Items to start with
Availability of clean and safe water near villagers' homes	Villagers discussed together and agreed that many GBV cases in their communities are due to lack of clean and safe water; rape, child pregnancies, women and girls beatings so if this priority one is attended faster, GBV will be reduced if not eradicated.	In each village, four PCD experts are to cooperate with villagers immediately to do the following: 1. To program follow-up steps 2. Depending on WDL the committee will follow up and make sure water is 3. For the villages with defective water infrastructures, the committee will consult RUWASA like in the case of Masagala, Ikonongo na Mwagholo.
Child pregnancies and child marriages		
Accessible better health services near villagers' homes accompanied by better supervision, enough responsible and qualified health service providers and completion of health buildings already started by the villagers	Poor health services which cause women, children, children, PWD and the elderly to miss rightful health services.	Strategic plan to be put in place by the four PCD experts together with the leaders and villagers 'by improvising a step by step principle.
Land problems and investors	Causation of land problems, forsaken families, child marriages and rapes	Four PCD experts and the village leaders to make a discussion on the matter together with the investors

Priority	Reason for priority	Items to start with
Long Distance to from school	Causation factor to school dropouts, child pregnancies, rapes, severe punishments to students, laboring for teachers during school time	To hold up a village meeting to establish the level of the problem
Youth employment	To curb Ubeshi and forsaken families	
Opportunities for the PWD		<p>To discuss with the investors to be able to locate employment opportunities for the youth.</p> <p>To start various entrepreneurship training for PWD and integrate them into emerging opportunities</p> <p>To train PWD on forming live stock groups as in the village of Maganzo</p> <p>To train on Loans and to get the same.</p>
Availability of electricity in the community		
Construction of Good Roads		

preparatory meetings with Animators, District final feedback meeting, a meeting with first responders, a meeting with WDL, a meeting with CDO and DED, and a visit to the Survivors group's income generation activities



HER DIGNITY



P. O. Box 3661,
Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.

 +255 712 077 908

 annaflo23@gmail.com

 annagraceri