

Prepared for SVRI Forum | October 2024

Bottom-up Implementation of Tanzania's National Plan of Action to End Violence Against Women and Children

UZIKWASA | MITU | LSHTM

UZIKWASA

Novatus Urassa (Co-PI)
Philbert Mashingia
Salavatha Kalanga
Nickson Lutenda
Joseph Mushi
Edward Saguti
Ezekiel Manyama
Eric Mallya

MITU

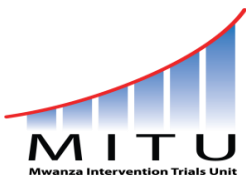
Professor Saidi Kapiga (PI)
Flora Madaha

University of Reading

Adam Madhani

LSHTM

Mark Marchant



LONDON
SCHOOL of
HYGIENE
& TROPICAL
MEDICINE



Background: UZIKWASA

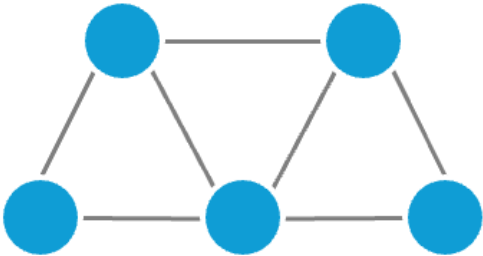
We work as a catalyst for lasting social change by facilitating **individuals, communities and systems** through self-reflective processes to transformation.



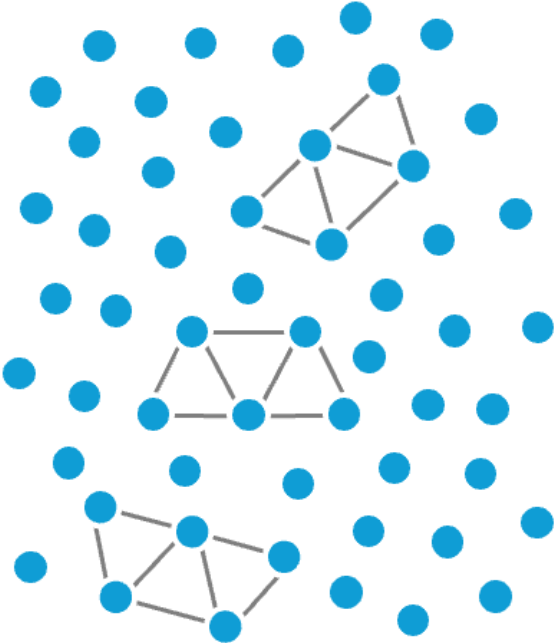
UZIKWASA's Theory of Change on Three Levels



Individual



Structural



Social

Background: UZIKWASA

The Pangani Model:
Holistic Community
Intervention Package

Reflective Leadership

Village & District Leaders

Motorbike Drivers

Community Facilitators

Multimedia Campaigns

Pangani FM

Village Theatre

Cinema & Dialogue

HIV/AIDS, Gender-Based Violence, Intimate Partner Violence,
Violence Against Children, Climate Change

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Partnership Model

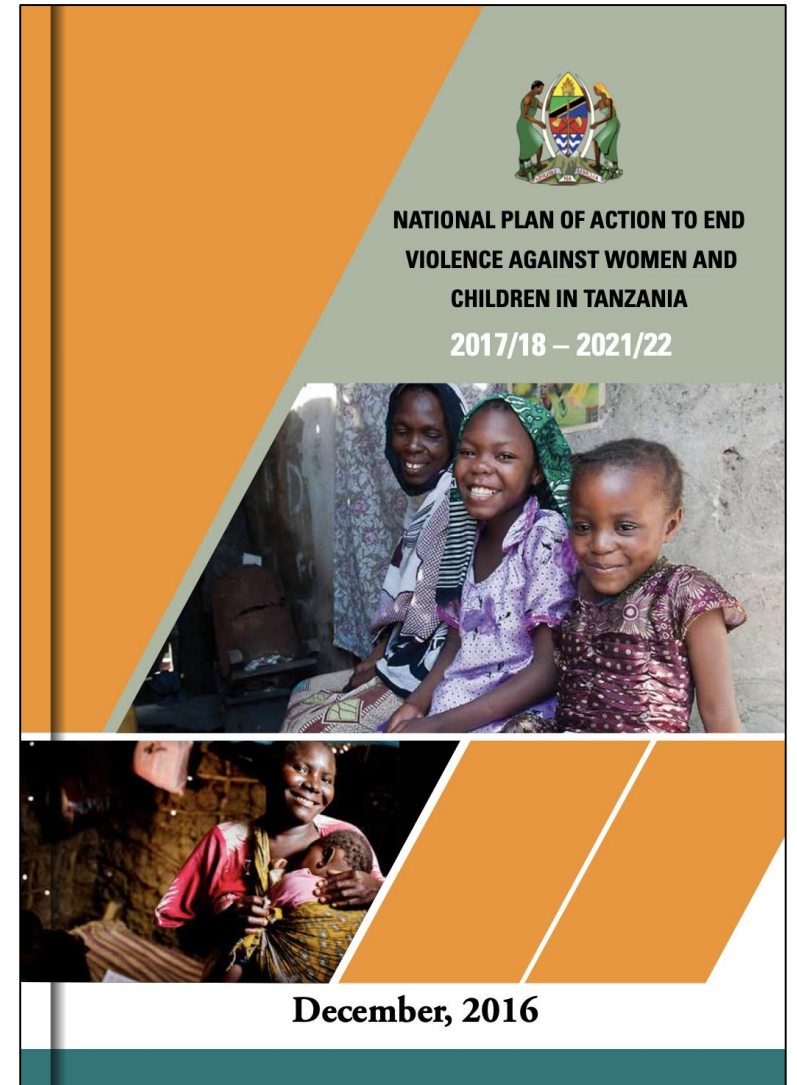
Scaling Up Values

Long-Term Partners

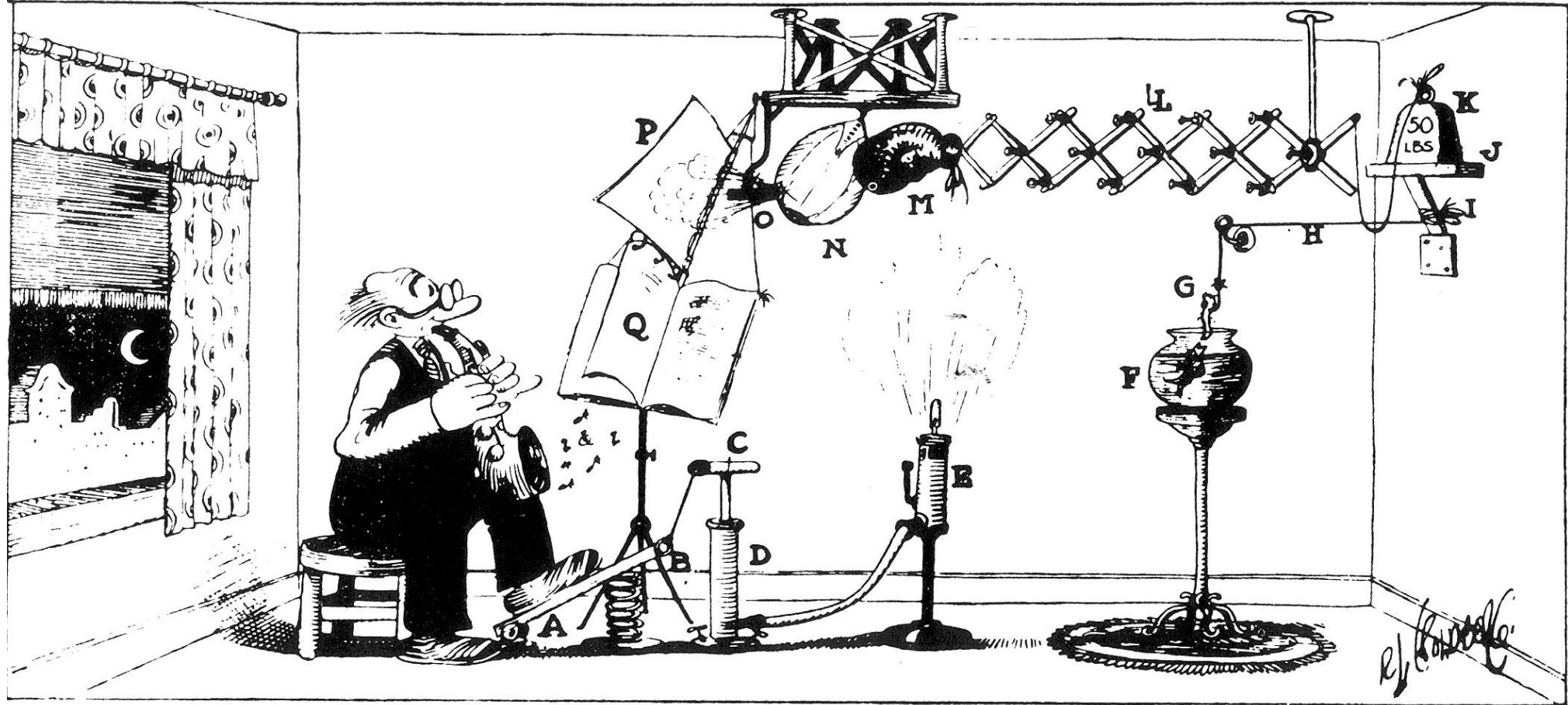
Short-Term Partners

Background: Tanzania National Plan of Action (NPA)

- Global Partnership to End Violence Against Children launched in 2015 to help countries to work together to build political will to end violence.
- Tanzania became a pathfinder country and was the first African country to take this initiative.
- Village governments are tasked with several roles in the NPA:
 - Identification of vulnerable groups
 - Prevention interventions
 - Service provision
 - Reporting and data management
 - Community outreach and engagement



Background: Policy Implementation



Study aim and methods

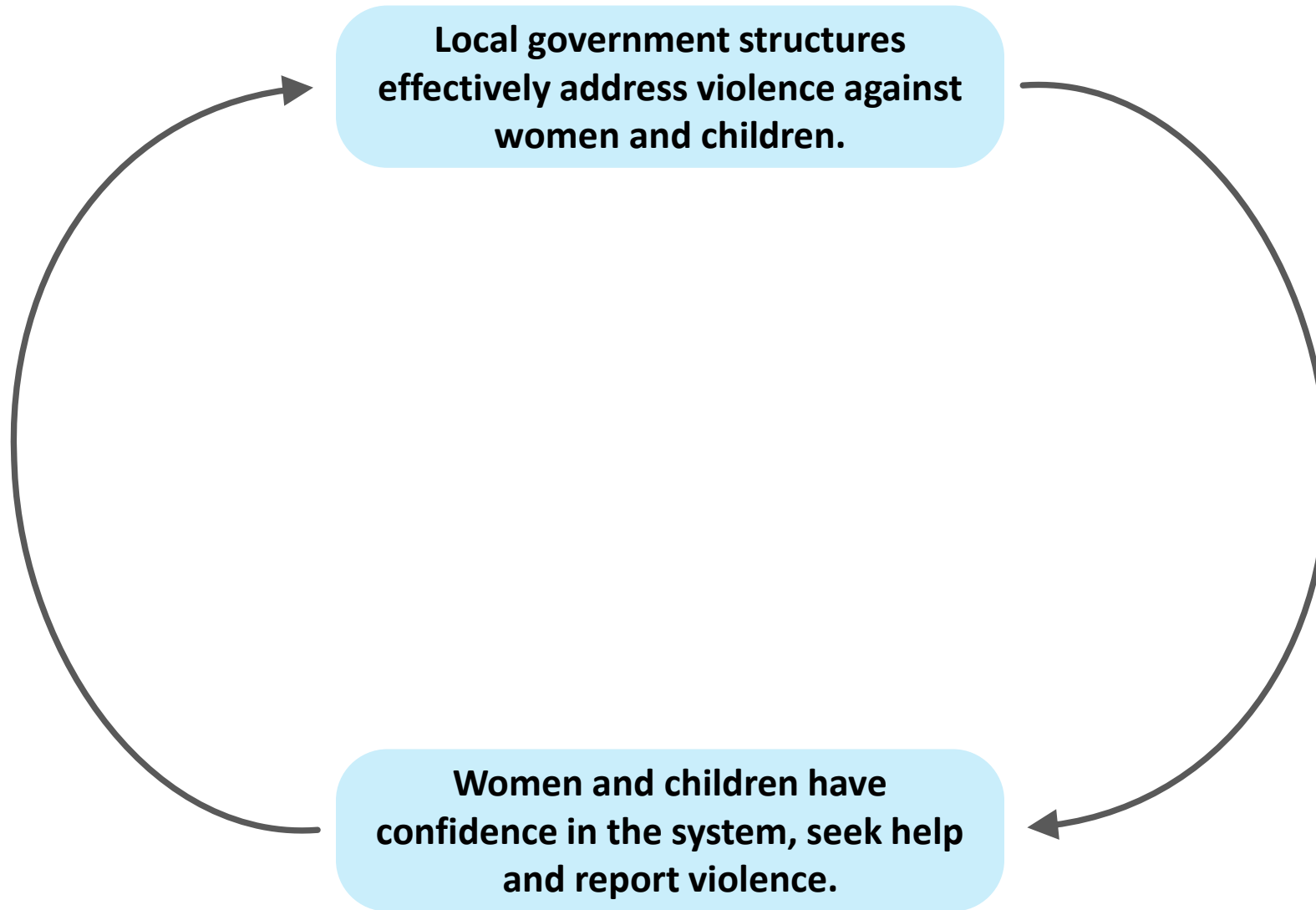
This study aims to explore the experiences of local government and community actors in implementing and supporting Tanzania's NPA-VAWC in Pangani District.

Participants in leadership positions have been selected based on the criteria outlined in the NPA-VAWC.

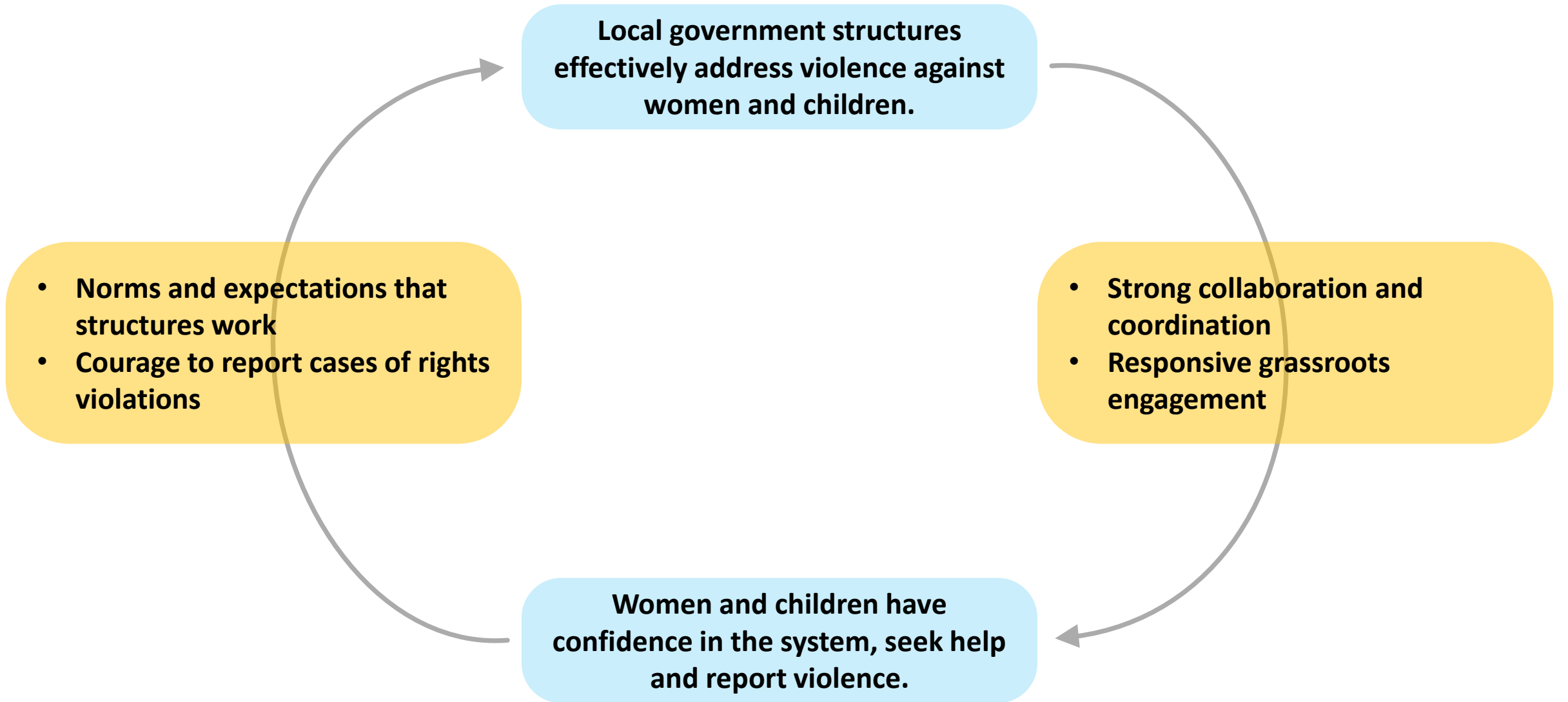
- **Formal leaders:** Village and Ward Executive Officers, District and Ward Social Welfare Officers (SWOs), Village and Ward Community Development Officers
- **Informal leaders:** Community facilitators, motorbike drivers



Results



Results

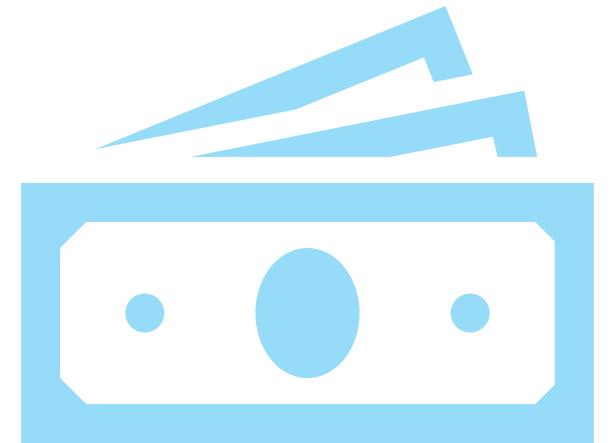


Results: Barriers to NPA Implementation

Insufficient Funding: Stakeholders highlight a lack of financial support. Many NPA Committee members rely on personal funds for urgent needs like court travel for victims or fuel for vehicles to do engagement work.

“There is no budget allocated. I give money for fuel myself... I used to take the car from Pangani and fill it with petrol.” (16)

Reluctance to Report: Families sometimes conceal cases or handle them within or between families to avoid the shame of public cases and coerce victims to silence.

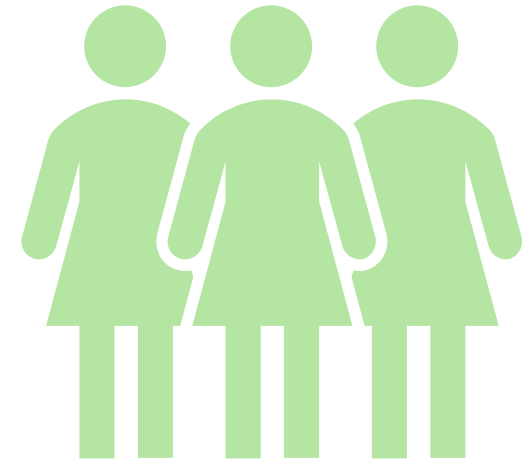


Results: Facilitators to NPA Implementation

Norms Change Increases Women Reporting Cases:

Participants reported women taking a proactive stance on violence and abuse, actively seeking justice and asserting their rights. This extends beyond violence cases to legal actions, where women are successfully using structural solutions to get rights and entitlements, such as inheritance disputes and divorce proceedings.

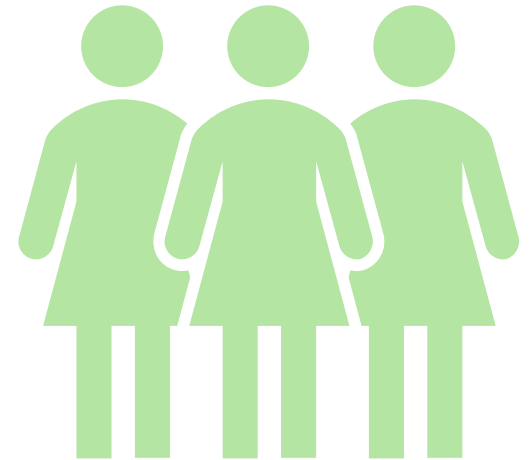
“In the past, if a woman is abused, she doesn't say anything, she doesn't report it... [Now] they are very daring; women have become stronger than men. Right now, she will report you and give information.” (19)



Results: Facilitators to NPA Implementation

“And fortunately, men, because they know that, **they live with women very cautiously.**”

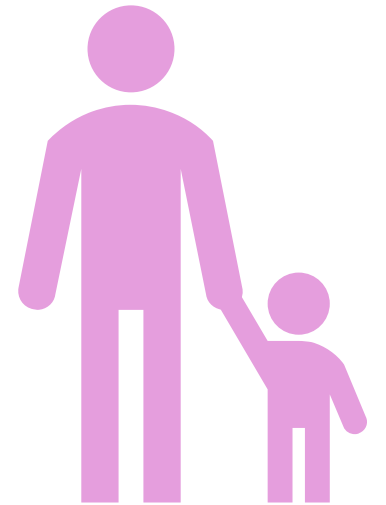
Now if she says to leave her alone, it is better to leave her alone. If your wife says I want a divorce, just find it and give it to her. **It is her basic right.”** (08)



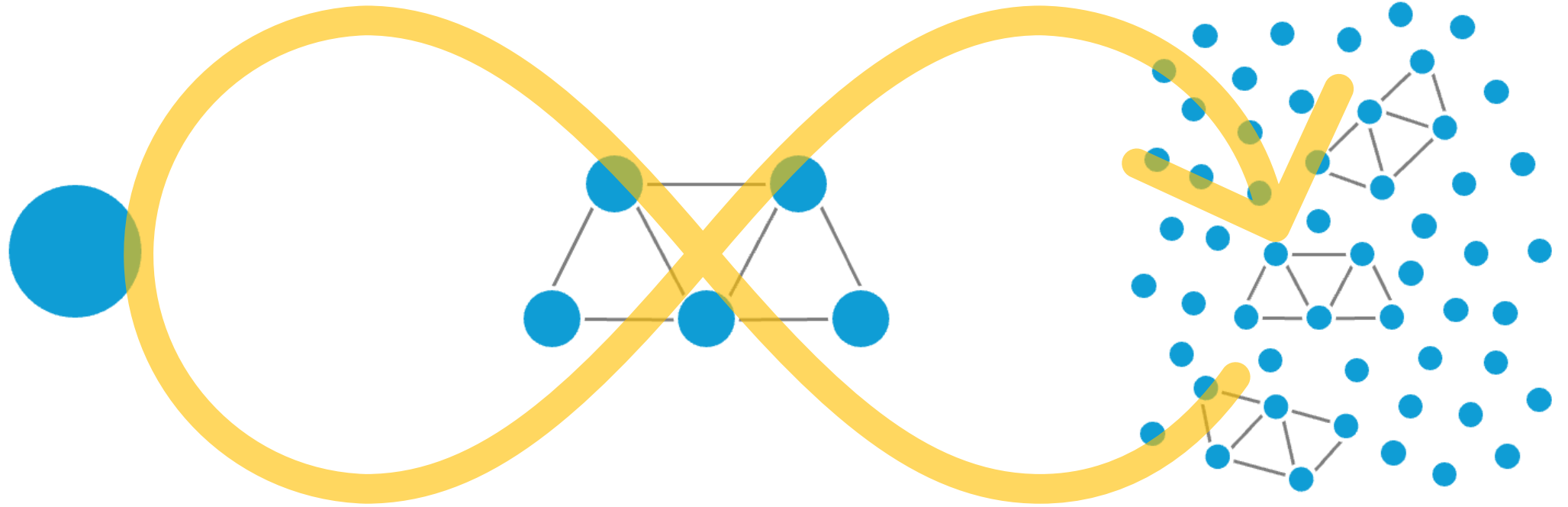
Results: Facilitators to NPA Implementation

UZIKWASA's Role: Respondents said UZIKWASA has played a key role in enhancing leadership skills and community engagement in Pangani NPA implementation. The training programs have promoted reflective leadership and empathetic, responsive, and proactive responses to GBV and VAC.

“I am among the people who have benefited [from UZIKWASA training]. Those negative effects experienced by a victim can possibly even impact my child if I don't want to follow up the case.” (08)



Conclusions



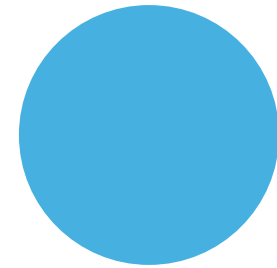
Individual

Structural

Social

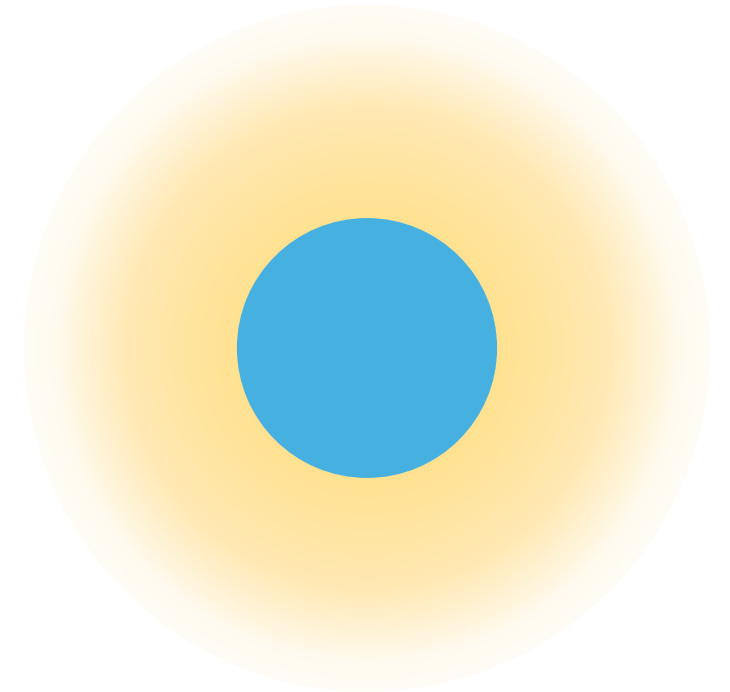
Conclusions

- Ending VAW and VAC through policies designed for structural change may need to include interventions designed for individual transformation.



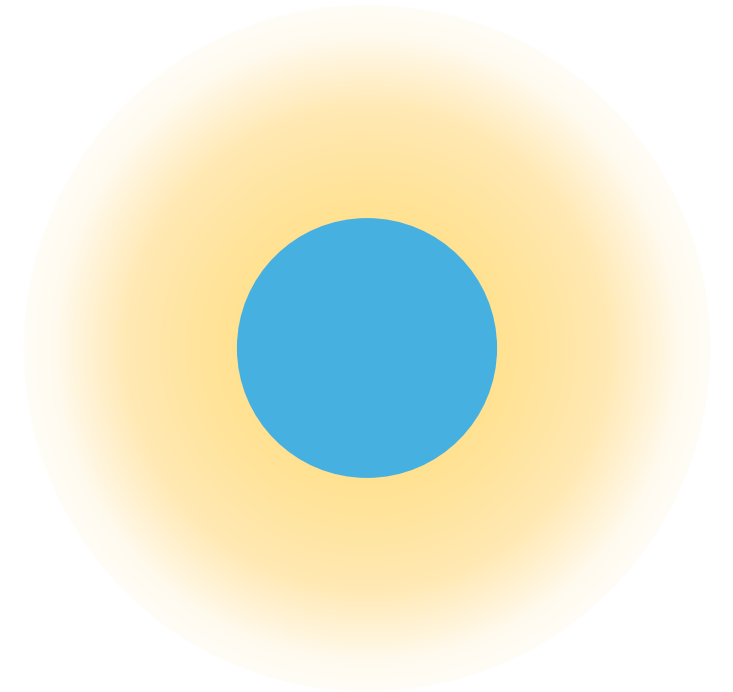
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Conclusions

- Ending VAW and VAC through policies designed for structural change may need to include interventions designed for individual transformation.
- If policy implementation gaps continue to be a barrier to efforts to end VAW and VAC, reflective approaches should be prioritized alongside technical approaches.
- ‘Policy commitment’ and ‘political will’ can be made into dependent variables—that is, they are outcomes that GBV and VAC programming and research can affect, and not fixed contextual features.



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