



LINDI WOMEN PARALEGAL AID CENTRE - LIWOPAC

ENHANCING GENDER EQUALITY FOR WOMEN AND YOUTH



Final Narrative Report 2021

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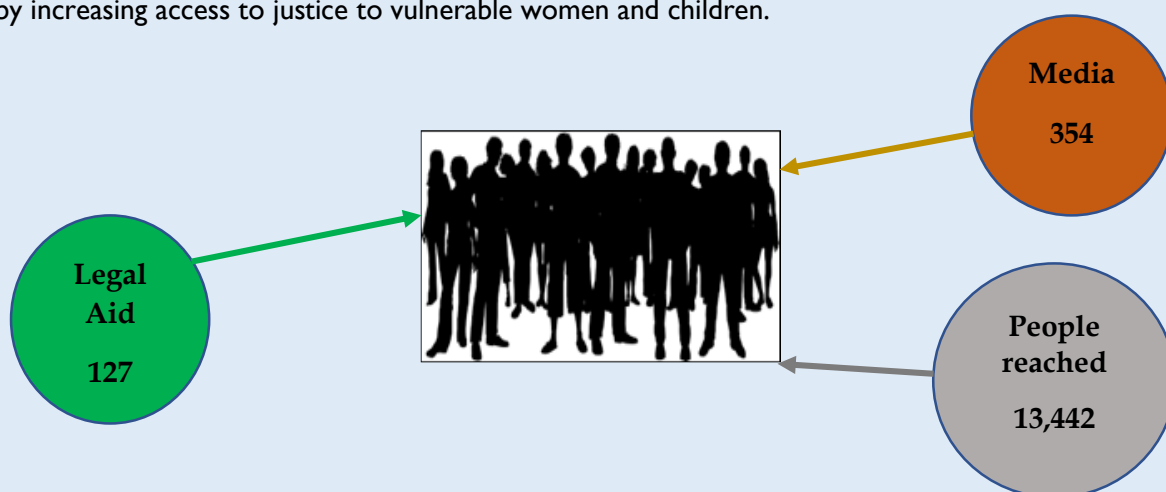
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1.0 Executive Summary

This report covers 2021 implementation and results of LIWOPAC gender equality program in Lindi which is supported by OXFAM Tanzania. In spite of an array of challenges to change makers and other legal aid providers, including the Covid-19 pandemic, it was nevertheless a fruitful year. LIWOPAC continued to engage, collaborate and strengthen its relationships with the Government of Tanzania, development partners (OXFAM and Irish Aid), the private sector, and national and international institutions. These relationships have positively influenced the results presented in this report.

LIWOPAC has continued to strengthen the capacity of its **change makers** to manage and implement community campaigns and awareness towards GBV that have contributed to the achievement of the key six (6) outcomes which are positive shift in knowledge attitudes and behaviours towards GBV of targeted community members, local government authorities in the targeted communities are aware of their duties to rights holders and existing policy and legislation on gender equality, Increase in the provision of safe and effective services for survivors of GBV in targeted communities, Increased use of support structures that exist for GBV survivors among targeted community members, Increased satisfaction of poor and marginalized women with GBV services in their targeted communities and Improved local capacity of program partners. Effectively, the programme has contributed to addressing SDG goals 5, 10, and 16 as well as to NPA-VAWC by increasing access to justice to vulnerable women and children.



LIWOPAC 2021 performance stands at 100% of the planned annual activities which were successfully implemented as reflected in the budget spending, and the programme performance and achievements for 2021 were as follows; A total of 13,442 people (4,032 males and 9,410 females), including primary and secondary schools gender clubs, were reached through face-to-face interventions against a planned target of 9,340. Additionally, an estimated total of 354 people were reached through media largely via radio programmes.

For legal aid assistance services, a total of 127 individuals (33 males and 94 females) with legal problems were attended through **mobile legal aid clinic** which is equivalent to 105% of the planned target. By November, 70% cases were resolved, 9% were referred and 21% were ongoing for further actions. Gender-based violence was reported to be 39 (27%) of all cases while a total of 63 inheritance disputes were reported to paralegals.

Out of all reported inheritance cases 38 (60%) were reported by women with 27 (70%) being resolved in their favour and 18 women secured their entitled properties.

In conclusion, change makers and paralegals have demonstrated themselves to be resilient in an emergency and proved reliable in supporting the government to address an emergency. During the height of the Covid-19 pandemic they worked hand-in-hand with local governments and other authorities to ensure communities continued to access gender mainstreaming services and legal aid services despite the difficult and risky circumstances.

2.0 Context Analysis and Theory of Change (ToC)

2.1 CONTEXT ANALYSIS:

2.1.1 Politically:

In implementation of the project in 2021, there was some context changes that slightly affected the implementation of the project. One of the change happened was the Covid19 pandemic that brought about some several challenges including considering social distancing in trainings, seminar and workshops, wearing masks, lack of sharing facilities e.t.c. With the emergency of COVID-19, LIWOPAC and change makers adopted new means of working by innovatively come up with phone call communication for the programme management. While in the beginning, the COVID-19 thought will be a curse for gender mainstreaming programme, yet the COVID-19 brought a new form of domestic injustices and hardship which made it an opportunity for change makers to be busy with mediation.

2.1.2 Economically:

Cashew nut production season has challenged gender awareness activities and this is due to most of households do not available at their homesteads during the day time, they spend most of the time at farms in very remote areas, therefor house to house campaigns during cashew nut production season are very difficult to conduct. This is not the case of the project sites its whole southern regions of Tanzania and it's normally known that when it reached on September to December it's a cashew-nut production season.

To adjust with challenge most of gender campaigns were done during the evening when some of households have been returned at their homesteads and this has mostly been done at Rutamba ward where there is un-scattered population.

2.1.3 Culturally:

There was one major issue that socially challenging stereotype and that is the predominant of Muslim ideologies in the coast societies in which the project in working. In Muslim inheritance law posed inequalities as Muslims women when it comes to distribution of deceased husband or she get divorced. Most of times relatives prefer using sharia or Muslims procedures to distribute properties whereby women are entitled to inherit about $\frac{1}{8}$ of all properties or after divorce.

2.2 THEORY OF CHANGE:

The project was implemented through the use of innovative approach of diagram tree (**Problem Tree**) as the theory of change in the community. LIWOPAC as Legal aid organization struggling to ensure the leaves (Change makers) and duty bearers nourished and produce the fruit to beneficiaries (**“Justice”**). The theory proved to be more effective and applicable since enabled us to reach OXFAM area of interests with minimal challenges. Three main approaches used **(i) Capacity building, (ii) Legal empowerment and (iii) Legal aid Provision**. LIWOPAC capacitated change makers and make frequent technical follow up to improve their performance. Capacitated change makers and duty bearers had to render their commitment to community (Beneficiaries) by providing legal education and legal support which in turn bring the **“Justice Society**.

3.0 Evidence of Change

3.1 Progress Towards Results

3.1.1 Outcome 1:

Positive shift in knowledge attitudes and behaviours towards GBV of targeted community members.

Average increase of 30% from 2017 baseline (Above target)

Gender-based violence, which is defined as any other harmful act that is perpetrated against a person based on their gender, has roots in local communities and it mainly affects women at all levels. The role of LIWOPAC and the change makers remains to be empowering women and the community at large to understanding basic rights. In the end, LIWOPAC initiatives significantly contribute a great deal to reduce physical, psychological or sexual torture which is a prerequisite in achieving SDG goals 5 and 16.

In 2021, a higher number of Gender-based violence were reported compared to previous years. A total of 127 total cases reported to change makers and paralegals having experienced at least one form of GBV, and seventeen (17) forms of GBV were recorded. The male reported 33 and female 94 cases. The female represents 74% of all GBV reported cases and most of the reported cases were violence against women and matrimonial cases. The cases reported this year is double of the total GBV cases reported in the 2020 due to great awareness of people on reporting cases.

In this outcome the aim is to measure percentage (%) of male and female respondents, who participating in the project and improved their attitudes, understanding and knowledge of the causes and negative effects of GBV. Progress shows **8 out of 14** interviewed female aware on the GBV effect in their Localities (**50%**) Similar to **10 out of 13** interviewed Male aware on the effect of GBV in their localities (**63%**). The outlined outcome commenced through GBV sensitization undertaken by Community change makers in their respective project area. Four (4) activities implemented to compliment this outcome namely;

- 1. Change makers campaign against GBV effect through house to house visiting and public session.** The activity was designed to support 20 (10 Males and 10 Females) change makers through sending each of them 20,000/= per month to support communication issues happening in their

locations, as the results we received calls from change makers reporting various GBV issues that enables us to make follow up. This activity is on a monthly basis and change makers were managed to visit house to house to raise awareness on GBV acts in Rutamba and Kilolambwani and write a report on every 30th of every reporting month. Throughout the reporting period the activity has managed to reach out **10,297 individuals (F 7,864 (76%), M 2,433 (24%))**. This activity was focused on demonstrating improved attitudes, understanding and knowledge of the causes and negative effects of GBV to participants of the program.



Photo: Change maker addressing gender messages to the households at Rutamba vilage

- 2. Ten (10) media (radio) sessions on GBV issues;** realising the power of community radio in raising awareness, LIWOPAC has partnered with Mashujaa Radio from Lindi town to conduct one-year radio campaign on ending child marriage. Recent survey shows that Lindi is among the leading region in gender based violence as DHS 20216 revealed that about 34.1% of households in the region are headed by women and this challenges existing gender stereotype that men are bread winners. Therefore, we sought it is important to use popular community radios in in Lindi so as to create common understanding about the impacts of gender based violence. This activity succeeded to reach 354 individuals (207 through calls and 147 through text messages).
- 3. To produce and disseminate of brochures, fliers & Posters;** We have printed 1100 brochures of different contents which are child law of 2009, Marriage Act of 1971, Inheritance law, LIWOPAC profile, Land Act of 1999 and WILL content all these aimed at making communities aware of various gender policies and laws on their daily life that affects gender relationship.
- 4. To visual document of success stories. i.e preparation of documentaries;** We have prepared a documentary of 20 minutes detailing on success stories under PG II interventions from the start of

the project up to this phasing out stage. The documentary reached out 4 clients, 4 change makers, 3 LGAs and 3 project staff from LIWOPAC

3.1.2 Outcome 2:

Local government authorities in the targeted communities are aware of their duties to rights holders and existing policy and legislation on gender equality.

Average increase 20% from 2017 baseline

In this outcome the mainly expected deliverable was % of local government officials who are aware of the policies, laws and their duties towards gender equality in the target communities. Progress shows an increase of **20% (average)** from the baseline in the following description;

WEO & VEO 30%, CDO/SWO 18%, PGD 12%. The process accomplished through capacity building and dialogue to 95 LGA members and NPA-VAWC committees on their roles and responsibility in implementing GBV within the community level. Monitoring visit revealed majority of LGA's started to mainstream GBV interventions in the Village and Ward implementation Plan. The activities undertaken to compliment this outcome were;

- i. **Project inception at district, ward and village level was one of the activities planned to be implemented in 2021 program;** The actual implementation was conducted on 09th and 12th of July 2021 at district level in Lindi municipal council in the wards of ward Kilolambwani and Rutamba in the villages of Dimba of Kilolambwani and Kinyope, Rutamba ya zamani and Rutamba ya sasa of Rutamba following implementing the same activity in the last financial year. A total of Twelve (12) LGAs leaders was visited for the purpose of introducing them to 2021 project objectives and results intended to be achieved.
- ii. **Conduct quarterly feedback review meetings including DED, CDO, PGD, SWO, WEOs, VEOs, COURT representatives, NGOs, media Health workers, change makers & women and youth representatives;** this activity was conducted as to measure and monitor the project inputs versus results achieved through the performance review of the activities implemented. This activity execute various challenges on reporting especially from change makers activities and LGAs as they do not document reports for their references, also no work plans in the activity implementation. In recommending for better deliverables we agree together that, there must be action plans for each Village starting from change makers to NPA-VAWC committees, there must be confidentiality in gender service delivery, numbers and data of GBV victims they must show relevance in all level and change makers must use referral forms when giving referrals to the clients instead of doing it orally. The activity managed to reach a total number of 50 individuals (27 F, 23 M).



Photo: Quarterly feedback review participants were listening from the words of project coordinator

- iii. **Conduct training to Councils, Courts and DAS, WEO and Tribunal member on the importance of land use plan, conflict management and process of preparing land use plan in their villages that are considering women rights;** The activity was implemented on Tuesday 03rd August 2021 at Lindi RC conference Hall with the facilitation from Advocate. Rebeca (Chairman of district land and housing council) who led the participants to be aware of their obligations under current policies on gender equality and also increase number of local government officials who implement policies and laws on gender equality in target communities. This activity involved Eleven (11) ward tribunals and the Ward executive officer from each of participated ward. The objective of this activity was to reduce conflicts that associates with land and which undermine women rights.

One of the positive change brought about this activity is the change on regulations of Lindi district ward tribunals collection fees/charges from the clients especially on the land disputes, as from the action plan of this activity we agreed on the use of recommended fees charged from the clients to be fair and those fees/charges are supposed to be charged based on the distance of the site to be visited by the tribunal members and considering the actual amount that is to be charged. Currently all ward tribunal in Lindi district are using the recommended fees agreed on this platform and we have reduced women abuse and exploitation that was happened due to lack of fairness from tribunals.



Photo: WARD tribunals leaders making follow up from the facilitator

3.1.3 Outcome 3:

Increase in the provision of safe and effective services for survivors of GBV in targeted communities.

Average increase of 40% from 2017 baseline

Progress shows 40% improved. Performance under this outcome documented that change makers have started using referral forms to referral clients to other urgent GBV services such as PGD and SWO. And also WEO and VEO have been given a mandate to give victims of GBV a permission letter for medical examination. GBV survivors testified that **7 out of 10 providers** provide best practice in handling GBV cases. Major issue highlighted are good language, timeliness and increased conviction rate compared to last year. In reaching out the targets in this outcome during the reporting period the project conducted one activity namely;

- i. **Building training for CHANGE MAKERS on land rights Act No 4 & 5 OF 1999, land use planning formations;** this activity was change makers training whereby all active change agents were involved from each ward and village where the project cut across. The activity was conducted on 20th July 2021 at Lindi town covering 20 change agents as participants whereby (F 10, 10 M). This activity achieved the following;
 - Change makers have been trained on procedures for securing certificate of customary rights of occupancy, authorities of land management in Tanzania and structures of land management
 - Change makers have been trained on land rights and land laws Act No 4 & 5 of 1999, conflict management and land use plan.
 - Change makers have been also trained on land use plan Act No 6 of 2007, conflict resolutions and management on land laws.

This activity has contributed much to reduce the land conflicts as change makers have used as ToTs to the community as they educate the community on and settled some conflicts from their own through mediation.

- ii. **Conducting dialogues and engage government leaders, religious leaders, political leaders, influential leaders on laws related to safety for women in work and public spaces;** This activity was carried so as to increase % of service providers who carry out best practice in relation to GBV survivors in targeted communities, the activity brought about strengthening mechanisms for addressing gender based inequality at workplace, developing communication strategies to promote positive norms and values and address gender inequalities in public spaces and LGAs included VAWC components in governing public spaces.

The purpose of the dialogue was to build the capacity of LGAs on the knowledge of gender based violence and being reminded of GBV issues and how to handle the victims. The workshop consisted of community leaders, teachers, religious leaders, social welfare officers and police as the most important people in the communities as they are the ones who meet the victims before even the cases are taken to police or the courts of law. After the training the participants developed a directory in which those from the same ward could easily communicate whenever an incidence of GBV occurred within that particular ward.

- iii. **To establishing online client desk for GBV survivors;** This activity involved on installing a client desk that is based on hotline service from MIC Tanzania limited (TIGO) whereby clients are required to report any GBV act from their communities and or need a clarification, knowledge on a certain GBV issues, policies and laws. The system had been already installed and operated as fewer clients already reported their cases. This activity helping clients to report cases in easiest way and also reporting confidential cases in which the reporter remain in a safe side.

The project has created conducive environment for gender mainstreaming in Rutamba and Kilolambwani. Monitoring exercise documented that about % of the change makers served clients were highly satisfied with service given. This portrayed high level of satisfaction of the Gender based violence aid services in the community. Either in outcome level outlined more than 12 children were supported to obtain their parental services, not limited rights to education and health. **See case typology graph below;**

Type of case	Resolved Cases		Ongoing Cases		Referred Cases		Ended without Solution	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Land Disputes	5	0	0	0	0	22	0	0
Inheritance disputes	9	0	1	0	0	10	0	0
Marriage disputes	16	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Child maintenance disputes	0	0	15	0	6	0	0	0
Violence against women	33	0	0	0	7	0	0	0
Early Marriage	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Early pregnancy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	63	0	17	0	14	32	1	0
Grand Total	63		17		46		0 1	

3.1.4 Outcome 4:

Increased use of support structures that exist for GBV survivors among targeted community members.

Progress shows, **127 GBV victims** utilized current identified GBV structures in the following descriptions **14 Survivors** reported to Gender Desk, **27 Survivors** reported to WEO, **9 Survivors** reported to SWO, **2 Survivors** reported to VEO, **40 Survivors** Reported to Change makers **25 Survivors** reported to LIWOPAC. Performance shows child maintenance, marriage disputes and Indecent Assault championed to be frequently reported by clients. However the program also influences community change makers, NPA - committees and district gender forum to establish strong mechanism that will work to defend the GBV practice at their localities. The achievement of this objective, supported by following implemented activities.

- i. **To conduct refresher training to Change makers to basic legal knowledge on marriage act, child act and inheritance law in order to support GBV survivors;** this activity was conducted on Tuesday 13th and Wednesday 14th July 2021 at Lindi regional commissioner conference hall. The activity focus was to capacitate change makers to basic legal knowledge on marriage Act, child Act and inheritance Law in order to support GBV survivors so as to increase number of GBV survivors using existing and improved services in targeted communities. The activity was facilitated by Advocated Happyness Sabatho who led change makers on translating the mentioned Acts and Laws on the daily GBV campaigns.

Activity achievements;

- Capacitated 20 change makers on how they translate Marriage conflicts, Child matters and inheritance issues based on the GBV campaigns.
- Developing action plans for the July to September regarding Child maintenance and marriage Act.
- Agreed on how to refer survivors to SWO office and Police gender desk.
- Developing media strategy for change makers to amplify their voices regarding GBV incidences from Rutamba and Kilolambwani.

One of the major outcome of this activity is how the community reporting GBV cases to LIWOPAC offices since they have the understanding gender based violence that are still perpetuated at their communities and the most pleasant issue is the large number of women reporting GBV cases to LIWOPAC from child maintenance cases to marriage disputes.

- ii. **Establishment of district gender forums;** we have managed to establish a district gender forum which comprises of 15 participants (10 F, 5 Male) to reinforce gender activities at Lindi Municipal council and mainstream gender in all aspects. This forum used as a gender checkpoint across the district as it ensure the security and safeness of women and children regarding all GBV acts that are occurring and reoccurring in the district.

The platform brought together all the decision makers and duty bearers together to pinpoint the effects of GBV in Lindi.

3.1.5 Outcome 5:

Increased satisfaction of poor and marginalized women with GBV services in their targeted communities.

Average increase of 66% from 2017 baseline.

Progress shows **10 out of 12** interviewed women satisfied with the service given **66%**. Statistical analysis outlined that good treatment, language and timeliness assistance to women GBV survivors increase rate of social trustiness to caregivers. Further outcome highlighted **1 female** from Rutamba ya sasa village gained her lost matrimonial properties after 2 years separation with her husband. However accomplishment of this outcome commenced through following activities;

i. Training front line workers (SWOs, Police, Health Workers, Teachers, Magistrates) on their specialized technical packages (GBV & Court proceedings)

This is one of the activities planned to be implemented in financial year 2021. The actual implementation was conducted on Thursday 15th July 2021 at Regional Commissioner Conference hall from 08:30 AM onwards. A total of eighty teen (18) participants (09 Females and 09 Males) including WEOs, VEOs, SWO, CDO, teachers and Health care workers and journalists from Mashujaa radio attended the training. This activity was implemented so to increase satisfaction of poor and marginalized women with GBV services in Rutamba and Kilolambwani.

The facilitation of this activity was led by lawyer Mohamed Mnamba who took whole session to preach about the Laws and Acts governing GBV and emphasizing to participants on the understanding of these subjects being taught since they are responsible on receiving conflicts and issues in the areas of work.

Achievements:

- i. Participants were capacitated on several laws and Acts governing gender based violence such as Child Act of 2009, marriage Act of 1971.
 - ii. Participants trained will act as ToT's to the community they served so as to reduce gender based violence as they now capable of translating several Laws and Acts.
 - iii. The training was gender balanced since 9 Females participants and 9 males were participants of this training.
 - iv. Agreed on best practices to be dealing with GBV in Rutamba and Kilolambwani in every sector.
 - v. Strengthening collaboration with LGAs in through GBV activities.
 - vi. Developing an action plan from July to September.
- ii. Provision of legal aid clinic to GBV survivors in 6 project villages;** this activity was conducted after the maximum acceptance from the community in last financial year (2020). The outreach managed to reach 95 women with different GBV issues but most was the violence against women in Lindi district.

The outreach has also managed to empower ward tribunals with marriage Act and inheritance law so as to work effective on the issues regarding the mentioned laws.

3.1.6 Outcome 6:

Improved local capacity of programme partners

Progress Shows | Research paper documented. The research highlighted access to justice to GBV survivors in reporting GBV cases to responsible authorities and challenges they are facing. LIWOPAC staff were oriented on cybercrime act to enable them being familiar with online content a. One Activity implemented as;

1. To conduct study to examine access to justice to GBV survivors in reporting GBV cases to responsible authorities and the challenges they are facing

3.2 Partnership

LIWOPAC has become an active member for the Implementation of district NPA-VAWC plan that has positively impacted the LIWOPAC visibility as the key actor to the implementation of NPA-VAWC among others. LIWOPAC provides both technical support including support to the compilation of the district implementation report of the NPA-VAWC for the fourth quarter of 2020/2021. LIWOPAC supported the development of Monitoring mechanism of the NPA-VAWC and quarterly/semi/annual performance (Technical Progress) reporting template was developed, Indicators definitions, Source of data and data collection tools as per the defined Indicators reviewed in collaboration with other stakeholders.

LIWOPAC in collaboration with Mashujaa FM in Lindi launched the radio episodes known as **“NIMEAMUA”**. The NIMEAMUA involves various gender and legal aid providers to explain the role and responsibilities and where can you access legal services. It’s through these episodes where LIWOPAC becoming better known to many people and stakeholders including government officials. It has increased the milestone and an increased number of clients fetching for paralegal services.

3.3 Accountability

3.1 Accountability systems within LIWOPAC Organization.

During the reporting period LIWOPAC installed strong systems of accountability to contribute to programme quality by ensuring that communities have an opportunity to inform programme planning, and to provide feedback.

3.1.1 Feedback among Staff and member working within LIWOPAC premises.

This including all members who followed under accountability systems shall submit their opinion direct to LIWOPAC Director Cosma Bulu – Email cosmabulu@yahoo.com or phone number 0716 503 084. The Director has to review and were necessary make recommendation on what to do to overcome the situation. However if the staff/member needs to notify such situation/opinion as confidential, he/she shall entitled to submit written memo titled confidential on the top of letter.

3.1.2 Feedback among Non-Staff (including Partners, Beneficiaries and relevant stakeholders)

LIWOPAC recognize the importance of people working within provide positive opinion and feedback for future Organization prosperity. However, to utilize this opportunity, organization set sort of procedure as described below;

Identification and communication of feedback mechanism/process within the community level. In this platform people we are working with, have been oriented on the appropriate procedure to carry out for submitting their feedback/complaint. In this process LIWOPAC Monitoring and Evaluation personnel (Nelson Choaji) as a channel for community to use on submitting they are complain to LIWOPAC. Feedback can be share through his phone number 0762-126-430 or email mchanchwile@gmail.com or physical submission of written memo in his office at LIWOPAC office in Lindi town.

Receive and communicating the feedback to respective person. Under this area, LIWOPAC ensured timely and formal mechanism to bring back message to the sender. In formalize this situation Director have power to appoint independent investigation committee to investigate the issue and bring the report within 15-30 days after the day of submission. The committee will submit such report to Director with their recommendation where the report will be communicated to sender through any of the identified above channels. LIWOPAC will have complaint recording tools where all complaints will be tracked, and feedback recorded for healthier management.

3.2.0 Feedback Channels

3.2.1 Face to face feedback

All members under this category shall submit their suggestions direct to LIWOPAC Director as face to face or physical contact. The Director shall review and were necessary make recommendation on what to do to overcome the situation. Apart from that during any training session or meeting with other stakeholders LIWOPAC shall give chance for open feedback from participants. Complaints shall be well documented including recording it in complaint and feedback template.

3.2.2 Suggestion box

LIWOPAC shall have a suggestion box located at LIWOPAC office all the time to be utilized by Staff/member/Beneficiary when need to notify or report about any situation or complain through written memo; such information/opinion shall be considered confidential, and the issues will be handled confidential without keeping the sender in any risk resulted from his/her complaint/information.

3.2.3 Writing notes/emails

All members who followed under this category shall submit their opinion direct to LIWOPAC M&E through writing official emails to LIWOPAC liwopac@yahoo.com or his email mchanchwile@gmail.com. Or submitted through written letter P.O Box 408, Lindi. M&E personnel shall review and where necessary make recommendation and feedback on what to be done.

3.2.4 Focal Person as the custodian of feedback

The Director is the custodian of all feedback processes, records keeping of feedbacks received and ensure a timely response are provided, however she may be assisted by Monitoring and Evaluation officer on receiving those complaint and communicate them accordingly.

4.0 Results Based Management:

Program has been implemented under designed RBM plan that ensure all targets realized in accordance with community needs. Tentative plan developed to manage Monthly field visit monitoring and Quarterly data collection process in the project area. The implementation had facilitated documentation of simple survey report that examine the contribution of community change makers in addressing GBV issue in the project area. The suggested recommendations has been adopted to improve program sustainability through involving Ward and Village Land tribunal Committee who are key actors in land conflict management at village level.

Either the program has established periodic learning sessions as feedback mechanism to stakeholders and beneficiaries. Semi-annual project performance review sessions were organized at district level to countercheck project progress and share findings that has been outlined during monitoring and data collection process. Either as the part of increasing learning capacity to our project beneficiaries, changer makers were capacitated on Quarterly bases and being scheduled in external learning events to increase their working capacity. RBM process had facilitate connection among NPA-VAC committee, Changer makers and LGA to enable improved GBV referral pass way in the local context.

5.0 Other Comments/Concluding Remarks

Learning experiences through exchange visits.

Exchange visits offer a bundle of benefits, well beyond just acquiring information. An intellectual and physical journey creates common understanding, relationships forged in the fun and hardships of shared experience, commitments to new approaches, and friendships as a foundation for future networking. Visits allow paralegals and their host to focus on time and pay attention to understanding, learning, sharing ideas and assessing the relevance of new approaches. It is acknowledged that the process allows information to come alive, in dialogue and detailed responses to specific queries and in conversations that are enriched by the perspective of distance and difference. The chance to look behind the scenes, to get acquainted with real people, understanding their problems and achievements, creates inspiration to keep working and launch new initiatives. However, follow up/assessment on the real changes brought to paralegals through exchange learning needs to be done.

The collaboration between change makers, Police gender, and social welfare key to amicable resolutions.

The increased collaboration between the change makers, Police Gender desks, and social welfare departments have cemented the security of the change makers and respect when they are dealing with family and child neglects in the communities. Finally, this practice has enabled the perpetrators to accept summons from change makers and amicably cases resolution.

Change maker work is acknowledged by government authorities as resourceful.

The effectiveness and efficiency of change makers have attracted government leaders at different levels to appreciate change makers work, they value their contributions and effort. With such recognition, change makers are being integrated into government priorities and agendas, because of being linked directly with the community. Many organizations are being recommended by the district council to collaborate with change makers, and some change makers are appointed to join community-based committees formed by the District Councils i.e. (MTAKUWWA).

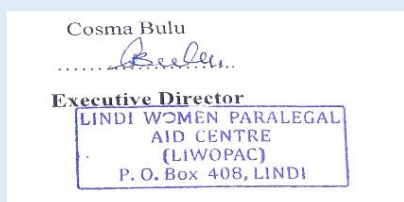
NIMEAMUA radio episodes increased clients to change makers and LIWOPAC visibility.

LIWOPAC in collaboration with Mashujaa FM in Lindi launched the radio episodes known as “NIMEAMUA” on every Tuesday of every week from 11:15 AM to 12:00 PM. The NIMEAMUA involves various gender and legal aid providers/experts explaining on various gender education and legal Acts and where can you access legal services. It’s through these episodes where LIWOPAC becoming better known to many people and stakeholders including government officials. It has increased the milestone and an increased number of clients fetching for paralegal services.

As one of the leading women rights organizations with a paralegal units in Lindi and Mtwara, LIWOPAC has worked towards achieving the outcomes of her strategy through implementing the planned activities and networking with other organizations. The recommendations are mainly based on feedback noted during implementation of LIWOPAC activities. We anticipate and planned to go far and much more further to serve the marginalized women, girls and children who are voiceless leaving in a difficult situation with limited or no essential services or facing discrimination and bring back hope and prosperity for we believe that “Justice for Women is a pillar to development”.

Approval:

Date: 15th November 2021.



APPENDIX

STORIES OF CHANGE

ZAITUNI's testimony

As a result of LIWOPAC continuous education to communities concerning women rights through awareness creation, dialogues, seminars and workshops, house to house campaigns, mobile legal aid and other activities that would promote women and children rights within Lind district.

“My name is Zaituni, a Dimba resident in Kilolambwani ward Lindi town, I struggled a lot because of my husband and children, that my husband is abandoning me and It all began after he got another wife (Nyumba ndogo) and from 2016 he began abandoning me and the children, I struggled with themand whenever I needed him, I was supposed to find him in his offices, he would then be summoned and I would get help and return back home.

One of my children has had similar challenges and was attended by LIWOPAC through legal aid outreach conducted by paralegals at Dimba, after she went there was attended by a paralegals and afterwards she later came and told me her experience about LIWOPAC and advised me to visit LIWOPAC. She therefore directed me there and finally made my way there to present my case. The case was resolved and we were in harmony with my husband.

If I hear any woman struggling like I did, I will ask her to go to LIWOPAC, and If matters are worse, I will take her there myself, LIWOPAC is so much useful, I am also thankful”.



**“If only we had a community free from gender-based violence then most of women would live in peace and harmony”
~ Zaituni**