



KIVULINI WOMEN'S RIGHTS ORGANIZATION

ANNUAL PROGRAM REPORT 2012

Executive summary

Kivulini have continued implementing interventions that fulfill the organization vision that envisions a community free from domestic violence against women and girls that respects and values women's rights. And therefore, Kivulini exists to facilitate the creation of social, economic and legal environments within society that guarantees women and girls' rights to live in domestic violence-free communities through self-empowerment, advocacy, and an active social movement for change.

Within this vision and mission guided by its strategic plan (2011-2015) Kivulini had worked into four interrelated programs that formed the bases of its interventions namely i) community mobilization (building a "critical mass" for change; ii) capacity strengthening of law enforcers and other service providers to prevent and/or respond to violence; iii) policy advocacy to incorporate gender based violence in government policies, plans and budgets; iv) child domestic workers program and v) youth engagement to form a powerful youth-led movement that condemns violence against women and girls

Within community mobilization program, Kivulini implemented two key interventions namely "We can campaign" that focus on reducing social acceptance of violence against women by engaging ordinary women, men and youth to act as change makers who actively oppose violence against women and SASA focusing on increasing knowledge, change attitudes about and reduce the magnitude of violence against women and HIV/AIDS and ensuring the HIV is mainstreamed in our violence prevention programs and other large community mobilization events.

Within capacity building program the focus was on strengthening key actors knowledge and skills needed to prevent and respond to violence against women and girls (VAWG) at local and National levels. In addition Kivulini implemented a child domestic workers program that focused on ensuring that the voice of CDWs and Civil Society Organisations is strengthened to influence and hold duty bearers accountable for respecting, promoting and enforcing the rights of CDWs.

Within the policy advocacy programs Kivulini focused on influencing decision makers to make institutional change (i.e. enacting and or adopting by-laws, plans, allocation of

budgets, developing policies) to prevent VAWG and respond to the needs of women and girls survivors of violence. And within the area of youth engagement the key focus was to empower young people to take a lead on domestic and sexual violence prevention effort using Solution Focused approach (SFA)

In addition the year 2012 was also a transitional year; the organization had undergone a transition in its management following the retirement of the founder and the first executive director, and the retiring of 5 board members. Kivulini also reviewed its five years strategic plan (2011-2015) to ensure that the organization is focused and maintain its identity.

Following the implementation of these programs in 2012, Kivulini has remained to stands out as a leading example of an organization that is using multi-sectorial approach to address violence against women and girls (VAWG) in the lake zone regions (Mara, Shinyanga, Kagera and Mwanza)

This annual report therefore seeks to present the organization progress for the year ended 31st December 2012 in collaboration with our many partners/alliances, stakeholders and community members towards the creation of a community free from domestic violence against women and girls that respects and values women's rights.

The report also presents a summarized financial report which highlights the organization expenditure of 695,049,000 TSH which is equivalent to 463,366.USD.

1: Community Mobilization Program

In 2012, the major focus of the community mobilization program was to work towards increasing education and awareness among community members to be able to condemn domestic and sexual violence against women and girls.

The programs therefore, focused on creating community platforms to discuss on key factors that influence violence against women, why it happen, its impacts to women and girls and families and ways to address while influencing and supporting individual actions that are geared towards addressing it at all levels (individual and or groups). From January to December the program has engaged more than 200,000 community members in both group and individual through a number of interrelated interventions using different community mobilization approaches as highlighted below;

1.1: We Can (Tunaweza) Campaign:

A key part of Kivulini community violence prevention program is the We Can (Tunaweza) campaign that seeks to challenge and change individual attitudes, beliefs and practices of women, men and youth regarding violence against women by encouraging individuals to take small actions at all levels

"I had negative attitudes towards women (before joining Tunaweza Campaign). I never respected them, resulting in me having many partners. However, after attending a public event of We Can where people shared their testimonies on changes that they had made, I realized I was also unfair to my partners. So, I decided to get married and stick to my one wife. I appreciate having attended the 'We Can' campaign event that has changed my violent actions towards women"

A male change maker from xx who publicly shared his testimony during xxx

The key actors are the community members both men and women where the approach is to mobilize a large number of these individuals to become change makers. During the year, Kivulini has conducted a number of activities that have resulted to the following key achievements

- Kivulini maintained its relation and supported 37 alliances that have continued implementing violence prevention intervention such as small public events conducted by volunteer change makers, community outreach for information on laws and rights, School Outreach, Media Campaign – Radio and Newspapers,

celebration of We Can Day 30th November, printing and distribution of “We Can” promotion materials in Mwanza, Shinyanga, Mara and Kagera Regions

- A total of 107,792 new change makers were recruited to join the campaign and 3,777 formally recruited change makers were re-engaged. This is a significant result as each change maker was able to articulate his/her small steps in changing violent behaviors.
- There is a remarkable change among change makers in their understanding of violence, its types and impact to women, families and community at large. This was revealed by follow-up interviews with a sample of 3,984 change makers, where 75% were able to define violence against women, articulate their personal small steps of change of their violent behavior as well as engage others in meaningful discussions about violence and encourage others in their community to join the movement as change makers.
- There is increased in the provision of support to victims of violence which has been a result of ward tribunals training, for example between January to October 2012 a total of 1,263 survivors were provided with legal aid and counseling for free of charge as compared to 2011 where only 600 received this support . In addition, 15 ward tribunals has started offering a free service to domestic violence victims especially women and girls.
- A remarkable improvement of service provision by police to female survivors of violence has been noted. After strengthening network with police gender desks, majority of abused women are reporting their cases to police, a total of 135 survivors of violence reported and supported by the police gender desks. In addition, police gender desk have designed community mobilization/awareness such as radio programmes in three local stations that talk about violence issues and encourage women to seek refuge in police stations. A total of 48 programmes about domestic violence were done by police gender desks during the year.

1.2: SASA! Project



SASA is about rethinking power –your power, my power and the power we have together. Individuals have the power to lean and become aware; support others to create change for safer, healthier, relationships and communities. We have the power to prevent violence against

women and HIV infection. SASA is a Swahili word that means now. Now is the time to prevent violence against women and its connection to HIV/AIDS. SASA is chosen as a reminder of agency to act.

Through a pool of 40 Community Activists (CAs) in four Wards (Buswelu, Mahina, Mbugani and Isamilo) of Ilemela and Nyamagana districts, Kivulini implemented intervention that are geared to address the power imbalances between men and women as a way of addressing violence against women and girls.

The key activities that were implemented includes; providing technical support to CAs during their community sessions, training CAs on monitoring and evaluation especially on the use of the outcome tracking tools, coordination of their monthly feedback meetings. The implementation of this project has improved Kivulini violence prevention strategies and specifically it has;

First, Promoted Kivulini understanding on a shift of power imbalances from cultural imbalances in facilitating Community dialogue about domestic violence, have supported community members to see the reality about violence against women

“In the past, the women didn’t have power to make decision about safe sex but now women have power to make decisions to have safe and unsafe sex.”

Mama Suzi* John from Isamilo Ward

and motivate them to participate actively and reduces confrontation of men versus women, it has increased more men support in addressing Violence and HIV in the community and hence influenced community members (men and women) interest in becoming community activists.

Second, The integration of SASA in Kivulini programming has improved VAW prevention in a more result oriented manner and hence increased interest for other organization in the country to lean on how Kivulini is addressing violence in the community, this has resulted to an increased Kivulini visibility at both local and national level as a key organization that address violence against women. Some of these organizations include Pathfinders, Engender Health, OXFAM, Tree of Hope from Tanga, Water Reed program from Mbeya Region in Tanzania.

Third, there is a notable change and support among community members and Local Government leaders towards violence prevention intervention resulted from trainings conducted through SASA materials and approach, this has further created a clear understanding among communities on the link between violence against women and HIV infection and hence influenced men and street leaders where some forms of violence against women were acceptable and, therefore, did not support women when they had been victimized. Now, they understand that violence against women is not acceptable and they support women when they come to them for help.

Fourth, a total of 20,070 community members (12,030 women, 8,040 men) were reached through community activists with Violence prevention messages that addresses the power inequality between men and women as a root cause of VAW. In addition, a total of 6,000 community "power" posters and 2,000 posters were printed and distributed which were used in community meetings and dialogues.

As an organization, Kivulini has adopted the concept of "power" in many ways. For example, in different sessions such as the video legal literacy or formal and informal meetings with stakeholders, staff uses their knowledge and understanding of the power concept, especially when discussing domestic violence prevention. They particularly used the concept of "power over," which demonstrates power imbalances between men and women.

Case Study

On 2 May 2012 around 8:00 pm in Mwanza rural area, a husband returned home to his wife and children after being out drinking. He asked his wife if dinner was ready. It was not yet ready, so he started shouting at his wife, chasing the children, and eventually took a bottle and beat his wife with the bottle. The wife and the children ran away. Being left in the house, the husband took a box of matches and lit a mattress on fire, causing the house to catch on fire and burned to the ground. The neighbors started to shout and tried to put the fire out, but were unable to save anything. On the following day, the Community Activist, with the help of community members were able to catch the man and take him to the police station where he was tried for hitting his wife and burning down the house. After the incident, the CA took the woman and her children to a relative where they are now staying while the case is pending. The CA continues to support her to follow up on the police case.

1.2.1: External Mainstreaming project

Through Funding from Oxfam, Kivulini implemented activities that aimed at mainstreaming HIV/AIDS in its violence prevention which was integrated in the areas where SASA! Project was implemented focusing on the reduction of HIV and AIDS risks and vulnerability among women and Girls that can result to an increased violence incidences.



External mainstreaming process facilitates the community members to invent social norms that are non-violent by supporting individuals, groups and institutions to come up with choices and changes towards balancing power between men and women; as well as systematically monitoring of practices and behaviours change among community members in violence and HIV/AIDS prevention. Through the implementation of this program the following were achieved

- External mainstreaming has contributed to a reduction of stigma and discrimination among women victims of violence especially those living with HIV and AIDS.
- Kivulini successfully trained 40 community members on mainstreaming process, the link between HIV/AIDS and VAW and equipped them with knowledge and skills on how to conduct awareness session about the impact of violence against women while targeting HIV/AIDS prevention using various appropriate community mobilization strategies such as community conversation, drama, Posters and facilitation booklets who were able to reach community members with messages.

1.3: Violence Against Children -Child domestic Workers (CDW) Project

During the year, Kivulini conducted a number of activities that aims at improving child domestic workers working conditions while mobilizing communities to prevent children from worst forms of child labour. These activities and their results includes

1.3.1: Campaigns and meeting with stakeholders

Kivulini supported members of AC to organize 12 by 12 campaigns whereby 162 stakeholders (i.e. CDWs, responsible employers, police, MPs, local government leaders, media, representatives of CSOs, labour office employees, the Department of Social Welfare and Community Development) participated directly and more than 1000 people participated indirectly in Mwanza. The event strategies included marching around the city centre to mobilize the community to take action towards protecting children's rights as well as to make sure that the government fulfils its promise to ratify the ILO convention on the worst forma of child labour. In addition, Kivulini organized a meeting in Mwanza that brought together key stakeholders (TUCTA and CHODAWU). As a result of the event, a special committee was formed to follow up to the Ministry of Labour on the ratification of the ILO Convention.

Further, Kivulini supported ACs to organise a meeting with the Minister of Work and Labour¹ that brought together 70 stakeholders (media, local leaders, representatives CSOs, police, health care providers, employers and aimed at raising their voices on challenges facing CDWs. Addressing the meeting, Minister officially announced that

¹ Hon Getruda Kabaka

from January 2013 the government will ratify the ILO Convention 189 on Decent Work for Domestic Workers. This will be followed by a specific child labour Act/law to protect children. Insisting on her speech, the minister called upon to various academic institutions to incorporate vocational training for domestic workers into their programs so that they are equipped with knowledge and skills in their work. Following this, Kivulini also managed to lobby employers to allow their employees (CDWs) to attend into various vocational educations.

1.3.2: Conducting trainings to local government leaders and CDW

In 2012 Kivulini trained a total of 40 local government leaders of Kirumba and Mahina Wards on section seven of the Child Act of 2009, child protection by-Laws formation process, their roles and responsibilities for the protection of children's right. As a result of the trainings, local government leaders have started putting CDWs agenda on community meetings that has increased the involvement of community members to protect of children. In addition, 40 CDWs were trained on their rights as provided under (section VII of the Child Act) and on leadership and advocacy skills where 15 were selected to attend a lobby and advocacy with the parliament. As a result, the trained CDWs are developing more confidence to the extent that they are becoming trainers of trainers in the committees on issues affecting them.

1.3.3: Coordinating association of employers to protect children's right.

Kivulini managed to coordinate and provide support to a vibrant movement of the association of responsible employers who have been taking action to protect child domestic workers against abuse and exploitation. As a result the support, the association managed to conduct two meetings and recruited other employers to join the association. A survey conducted by Kivulini to 100 with CDWs, 59 households were found to have contracts with CDW's and were adhered to with clear terms that includes salary amount to be paid, timely payments, giving CDWs time to rest, giving CDWs a chance to socialize and interact with other children, as well as sending CDWs to school. During the survey, an improved relationship between the employers and CDWs was noted.

Furthermore, 15 CDWs cases that includes 5 physical abuses, 9 exploitation, and 1 sexual abuse cases were registered and followed through discussion with employers, counselling victims sending to court (sexual abuse case).

1.4: Youth Engagement Program (YEP)

1.4.1: Conduct 100 Legal Literacy Video Sessions

In the community, for ten months (February - November), the programme conducted 120 video legal literacy sessions in Mara, Mwanza and Singida reaching approximately 40,000 people increasing their awareness on the impact of domestic and sexual violence against women, girls and children as well as break the silence of non-disclosure of violence in the homes.

In these three regions, statistics show that women aged 15-49 have experienced gender based violence with Mara taking a country lead of 58%, Singida 46% and Mwanza 42% (TDHS 2010). At the community, facilitator set up a public address system while playing music to mobilize people for a discussion that usually starts around 4pm. When darkness start, a big piece of a cloth is set up to view educative films regarding violence. The facilitator shows the film and then stops the film for discussions. In doing so, it allows viewers to reflect on what they watched with practical life at the community.

In Kwimba district, the District Commissioner commended the work of Kivulini of bringing more than 300 people at a time to have a discussion around violence. As a result of this activity 32 women survivors of violence broke the silence and reported their cases.

1.4.2: Video Session educated me on my rights to have a decision on ownership of properties.

Patricia Michael 24 (names changed to protect identity), a married mother of two children was among 32 women who testified publically her case during video sessions. Patricia said that when she returned to her matrimonial house after delivering her second child, she was shocked to find her house was almost empty. Her husband sold furniture and 4 bags of maize that they harvested. When she

asked what happened to their property, her husband, told her that she has no decision making power over the property and food harvested. Fortunately after viewing a film showing women's rights to own property, Patricia shared her fate.

The program facilitators counselled Patricia and referred her to Nguvu-Kazi a partner organization providing free legal aid services to women and children in Mwanza. Nguvu-Kazi summoned Patricia's husband to their office where he was informed on legal implications of being charged on theft. Patricia's husband acknowledged his mistake and the couple was reconciled. When followed up after six months at her home Patricia said "*I appreciate having attended the video session that educated me about my rights as well as linked me to Nguvu Kazi for legal action*".

1.4.3: Recruitment of 10000 Youth Change Makers:

The programme for 11 months (February-December 2012) working in partnership with 15 young people (12 youth in/out of school and 3 SFA Practitioners-Lucy, Jonathan and Juma) recruited 15,520 young people (11-32 years) to become agents of change [*see photo inserted*]. These young people register and commit themselves to change their attitudes and recruit others 10.

Indirectly more than 155,200 young people were reached in 2012 an increase of 4% reached in 2011 which were 150,000 reached indirectly. Reaching a huge number of young people is a significant achievement to a country where 40% of young boys and girls age of 15-24 believe that domestic and sexual violence is part of their life (Ministry of Health and Social Welfare 2011).

The recruitment was mainly done on open spaces where young people could just drop in to learn more about the impact of domestic violence and SFA. In addition during public events such as International Women's Day, Day of the African Child, Peasants Day and 16 Days of Activism, the programme gave special attention in reaching more young people from diversity background. Better months for recruitment were between April to September before rain season in many times starting October up to March.

1.4.4: Provide technical and financial support to 60 youth clubs to conduct debates, dialogues, festivals, sports, etc.

1.4.4.1: Technical Support

Youth engagement program staff in partnership with young people from 50 clubs (in/out of school) conducted various activities such as dialogues community meetings and debates [see photos inserted]. The main topics included; human rights, the right to reproductive health among youth, GBV and HIV/AIDS. As a result of young engagement in various activities, in Mwanza, 60 young women leaders organised a two days event celebrating the International Women's Day on March 08 that had a theme of *'Connecting girls inspire their futures'*.

At this event alone more than 70 young women including police officers, community leaders and journalists participated in this event. Young women gave out their testimonies on their personal success and things that contributed into their achievements. One among them was Hellena Marwa from Mara region who appreciated being involved in youth movement. Hellena said, *I'm happy to be here today an event that has helped to be confident to advocate in what I believe. Being linked to women in top positions has energized to climb a mountain to reach a peak as others did.* On the next day, 60 young women held a reflection meeting to evaluate their work which they acknowledged was successful. Future plans included ensuring young women held leadership positions to bring real change in the lives of youth.

Apart from young women leaders event in Mwanza, other young people in/out of schools in Mwanza, Mara and Singida organized debates and dialogues that reached approximately 3262 young people on the impact of domestic and school, laws and conventions that protect women and children. There are significant changes in schools. In Buswelu Secondary School, Jackson is one among 3262 young people who stopped bullying younger student especially girls. A teacher from Buswelu Secondary School said, "These dialogues in schools have changed the attitude of 50 students to stop bullying each other instead to respect one another.

1.4.5: Organize Quarterly Meetings with teachers

Between April and November, the programme conducted 4 quarterly meetings in Mwanza and Mara regions involving 69 teachers (Mwanza 23, Mara 30 and Kwimba 16 district) to monitor progress of 69 school clubs (each teacher represented a club). During discussions, teachers [photo inserted] reported that clubs were progressing well on organizing public events to increase awareness on the impact of domestic and sexual violence as well as handling cases of abuse among children.

In Tanzania, UNICEF study has shown children are not safe in the homes, in the streets and at schools. Therefore, having schools that support students to live free from violence is a big step in creating safe place for children to grow. Interestingly also, teacher's alliances have extended their boundaries to include health care providers in handling reproductive health issues. As a result, in Kwimba, youth are able to access reproductive health services from health centres. This is a huge achievement as majority of young people especially in rural areas are unable to access reproductive services because of stigma.

1.4.6: Training 100 youth on SFA

The program trained 111 youth in SF Mind-set for five days. As a result of training, young people are counselling their peers as well as their parents. Paula (12), schooling at Igombe Primary School is one among 111 students who benefited from SFA training on 2012. Paula acknowledges publically that SFA has helped her to counsel her parents who were at the point of divorce. During an interview, Paula said, "SFA is everything to me. It has enabled me to live with my two parents. Life in a single parent house is tough. I am witnessing some of my peers being unable to continue with schooling because their mothers are unable to pay for their schooling. Thanks for introducing SFA in my school".

1.4.7: Training of 50 community leaders on SFA

In three districts of Ilemela, Nyamagana, and Misungwi for 5 days the programme trained 60 local government leaders (30 and women 30) on SFA aiming to equip them with knowledge and skills on handling conflicts within their streets. As results of this training the local leaders handled 70 cases that would have been referred to

court where women sometimes face delays in accessing justice. In Tanzania local leaders are the first person to be contacted in cases of gender based violence against women.

1.4.8: Documenting SFA Best Practices

For three months (September – November) an external consultancy was hired to document the best practices on SFA application at individual and institution level. Out of 747 SFA trainees the consultant interviewed 10% of SFA beneficiaries from Ilemela and Nyamagana districts. Primary findings indicate that SFA has been extremely



successful among individuals, local government leaders and schools where the Tanzania Violence against Children study (TVAC, 2009) commissioned by UNICEF exposes an alarmingly high rate of physical, sexual and emotional violence. Schools are ranging the second most likely place that children experience all forms of violence. According to the research, of the children who reported experiencing sexual violence, 16.7% of girls reported that at least one incident occurred on school grounds; while 25.5% of girls reported an incident occurred going to or from school. Physical abuse by teachers is highly prevalent—over half of Tanzanian girls and boys who experience physical abuse (punching, whipping, and kicking) identify a teacher as the abuser (52.6% and 50.8% respectively). The report also highlighted that few children report their experiences of abuse, and when they do report, even fewer receive any services. With SFA application in schools, it has increased interaction between teachers and students, reduced corporal punishment and reduces drop-outs.

Within local government structures, local leaders are using SFA to address conflicts among the married couples as well as conflicts within the streets. When leaders were interviewed they said they improved their listening skills; not judging clients but ensuring clients come up with their own solutions. Finally at individual level SFA mind-set strengthened young people's ability to starts business, counsel peers as well as counsel their parents to bring harmony in the home.

1.4.9: Provision of technical support to two youth parliament in Mwanza and Mara

The programme supported two youth parliaments in Mwanza and Mara regions. In Mara, in partnership with ABC Foundation an organization based in Musoma, 30 members of the parliament organized "A Day of African Child" that brought hundreds of youth to mark the event. The Day of the African Child marks the anniversary of the Soweto Uprising in 1976. On June 16, 1976, thousands of black South African students joined in a protest against the education policies of the apartheid regime. Police responded with force, killing at least two hundred children. Since 1991, June 16 has been an occasion to honour the courage of the children who participated in the protests, and to advocate for further action to address the physical and educational needs of children in Africa. The theme of the year was "The Rights of Children with Disabilities": 'the duty to protect, respect, promote and fulfil'.

In Mwanza, youth parliament members hosted a meeting to discuss best ways to make youth parliament functional because about half of the youth parliament contesters moved away from Mwanza. There has been an improvement compared to last year as youth have improved ability to speak-up openly on issues that affecting them. In Mwanza youth members held discussion with Ilemela MP to learn about structures and regulations of the Tanzanian parliament. Youth members provided psychological support to 20 young people.

1.4.10: Facilitating 20 youth from Mwanza to lead discussion with decision makers

Between June-December the program supported 15 young women leaders to hold discussions with Ward Development Committees (WDC) in 4 wards (Pansiasi, Nyamanoro, Mbugani and Isamilo) exploring the possibility of enacting by-laws that will protect women, girls and children. In Tanzania WDC exists in every ward comprising a Ward Counsellor who acts as a chairperson. WDC is responsible in implementing decisions and policies of the district council and development schemes which relate to the ward. WDC can initiate their own development projects. Thus, WDCs are the best entry point to introduce strategies that will ensure women; girls and children are kept safe. As the result of these meetings, young people have been

contacted with leaders, to cooperate on violence cases in their communities. Yasinta John aged 18 is among of the youth who was contacted by a leader of her street to participate on theft case that involved a man who stole a hen. Youth involvements in community activities have significantly raised their status as now they are being accepted in addressing conflicts. This clearly indicates their acceptance and recognition by adults.

2.3: Young Women Leaders Project

The program continued supporting 60 young women leaders in Mara, Mwanza and Shinyanga. These young leaders are those trained in 2011 aiming to increase the



percentage of young people in decision making structures. Hellena [photo inserted] is one among the Leaders in Shinyanga attending leadership training. In Shinyanga the group was connected to receive USD 4000 from "Women Fund Tanzania for a project that aims to strengthen their leadership skills. In Mwanza region the program supported the group to legally register their group as a Community Based Organization. In Mara, the group is being helped to also register legally to allow them to operate activities that inform them better on rights and needs of youth.

2: Capacity Building as a cross cutting program

In 2012 Kivulini brought in this program to strengthen the capacities of institutions responsible for law (police and ward tribunal members) and other services (health personnel, local government officials, religious leaders, and teachers, NGO/CBOs) to respond to the needs of women and girls through technical support, meetings and training. The focus of this intervention was to deepen conceptual understanding of

domestic violence among these members by using rights-based approach.) Through the program participants were able to build practical skills related to violence against women and children of which they applied the concept at their workplace and within the community as whole. Capacity building program was implemented through several activities that included;

2.1: Community Activism Course

Through this program, 40 community leaders including Ward Executive Officers (WEO), street leaders, local police militia (popularly known as "Sungusungu"), and other technocrats from the WEO's office participated in the Community Activism Course that focused on understanding 'Domestic Violence in our Community'. They each developed an Action Plan to influence practice within their work environment. More than 50% of the community leaders are implementing their action plans and fill in activity reports. Activities implemented include organising street meetings, conducting home visits, reconciling partners, and making referrals. As a result 822 local community members were reached and participated in discussions on domestic violence through this mechanism.

In addition, 15 religious leaders (Muslims and Christians) participated in a workshop aimed at developing basic conceptual understanding about domestic violence, its causes, and its impact on women in the community they live. These leaders are also involved in discussions on domestic violence that are broadcast on a local Radio station. They invited Kivulini staff to participate and present topics for discussion in their on-going meetings. Details of the people attended the course are provided below

2.2: Experience sharing with organisation/institutions on DV prevention.

2.2.1: Sharing experience through meeting/seminar

In 2012, Kivulini hosted three organizations to build their capacities, Pathfinder and Engender Health from Dar Es Salaam and Tree of Hope from Tanga. The visitors' main objective was to learn from Kivulini as their model on how the organization has managed and succeeded to work with community activists (CAs), ward tribunals, street leaders and other community leaders in conducting various community dialogues on domestic violence. They were amazed to see how the CAs was conducting meetings using the SASA! Power posters and how almost every member

of the community was motivated to share her/his experience of domestic violence. They realized that the ward executive officers and the ward tribunal members were well informed of SASA! Project implementation. Ward executive officers and ward tribunal members are key stakeholders of Kivulini and they are the institutions where street leaders refer most matters concerning VAW.

2.2.2: Sharing experience through workshop

Kivulini was invited to a workshop on Dissemination of National GBV and VAC Policy and Management Guidelines organized by the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare on 12 June 2012. This workshop was conducted in Mwanza city to familiarize participants on National Management Guidelines for the Health Sector Prevention and Response to Gender Based Violence. Kivulini was invited because it is one of the known NGOs in Mwanza, Tanzania that is purely for domestic violence prevention and is unique in its approach through local leaders and community activists using the SASA! Toolkit. The workshop gave more opportunities to work with government leaders at regional and district levels, regional and district medical officers, and other NGOs in the Mwanza region

Kivulini strengthened partnerships and networked with the National Institute of Medical Research Tanzania (NIMR) and the Global Health Office of the Western University of Canada (GHO) to build their capacities in terms of research design, the development of the research data collection tools as well as content validation and research evaluation. Evaluation capacity building was particularly significant as Kivulini worked with the GHO on external evaluation methods to ensure that research objectives are met in each phase of their projects and to provide an overall assessment of project capacity building effectiveness. This includes process review training and formative evaluation approach capacity building including outcomes mapping processes and indicator development.

Moreover, From April 26th, 2012 to April 30, 2012, a Kivulini Executive Director was invited to attend as a keynote speaker at the Global Health Conference, Schulich School of Medicine & Dentistry, University of Western Canada. In addition, she was asked to participate in a workshop at the University of Western Canada on 'Gender and Transitional Justice' and to lecture and to present papers regarding Kivulini's experiences on mobilizing communities to prevent domestic violence, on women's

economic empowerment and on improving community health. In total, the Executive Director spent one month at the University of Western Canada. The purpose of the Executive Director's visit to the University of Canada was to further strengthen and establish networks and partnerships which will lead to co-operative action aimed at addressing global issues such as: poverty, health, education, equity, violence, environment and development at the local, national and international levels through collaboration.

3: Policy and advocacy program

Laws and policies play a vital role in prevention of domestic violence when they are implemented and enforced effectively therefore in 2012, Kivulini through policy and advocacy program focused on advocating local government authorities to enable them to enact and strengthen by-laws, plans and budgets that address domestic violence within the human rights framework. To achieve the aim of the program, Kivulini conducted the following activities;-

3.1: Domestic violence sessions with community leaders

This program aims to influence local ward leaders, professionals, NGOs, and community members to take action to prevent domestic violence within their communities. In Tanzania, the Local Government leaders are usually the first people to respond to family violence. Six sessions for Bukindo in Ukerewe District, Mbugani, Mahina, Isamilo, Bugogwa, Sangabuye and Mirongo wards in Mwanza City were held. A total of 242 leaders attended the sessions on domestic violence. These community leaders have established Policy Review Committees that meet every month to review by-laws that affect women girls and children within their streets. Up to December 2012 six wards namely Bukindo, Mahina, Mbugani, Isamilo, Bugogwa, and Sangabuye has VAW by-laws.

3.2: Engaging journalist and media on portraying women violence in the media.

The Kivulini advocacy program worked with the print and electronic media to promote discussion and public debate about domestic violence and to engage journalists and the media establishment in an analysis of how women are portrayed

in the media. As a result varieties of VAW/GBV Radio programs are currently aired on Mwanza-based Radio Free Africa that which has a significant national coverage. The media team is also working to create a forum for prominent journalists and editors to discuss the portrayal of women and violence in the media.

Moreover 14 journalists participated in a two-day seminar exploring their understanding of domestic violence, international conventions, and national laws. A media checklist has been developed to assist journalists analyze the stories they write about violence against women. The checklist is being widely shared among national journalists and journalism colleges for input and adoption

Kivulini Donors 2012

Terre Des Hommes Schweiz, Anti-slavery International (UK), WiLDAF (Dar es Salaam), Oxfam GB (UK)/ Oxfam GB (Ireland), Raising Voices (Uganda) and American Jewish World Service

Kivulini Women's Rights Organization

Tanzania Financial Statements for the year ending 31st December 2012

Grant from Donors	31 st December,2012 (Tzs) `000	31st December,2011 (Tzs)`000
Terre Des Hommes Schweiz	135,119	151,799
Anti-slavery International (UK)	160,374	124,920
WILDAF (Dar es Salaam)	17,600	0
Oxfam GB (UK)	35,941	0
Oxfam GB (Ireland)	112,525	194,242
Raising Voices	39,370	97,602
American Jewish World Service	98,739	104,988
Oxfam-Ireland HIV/GBV	12,000	0
Sub Total	611,668	673,551
Other Income		
Other Income	5,100	15,961
Kivulini CDW Fund	50,258	0
Kivulini Own fund	42,335	0
Bank nInterest	197	310
Forum syd	0	37,989
Tanzania Youth Alliance	0	1,000
Banulacht (Ireland)	0	4,000
Taxi Project	0	2,090
Revaluation Gain	2,476	0

Exchange Gain/Loss	(16,985)	50,717
Sub Total	83,381	112,067
Grant Total	695,049	785,618
Expenses		
Community Mobilization Program	13,737	185,458
SASA	19,426	25,616
Mainstreaming HIV/GBV	9,613	0
Capacity Building	480	56,184
Youth Engagement	208,864	80551
Child Domestic Workers	121,986	170,159
We Can Campaign	150,884	27,185
Social Accountability	1,109	38,726
Organizational Management Sustainability (OMS)	35,078	15,657
Information and Communication	13,780	2,638
Administrative Costs	71,261	40,210
Depreciation	22,631	5,354
Staff Cost	130,188	186,213
Other Expenses	6,375	6,202
Capacity Building- (Reduction of Maternal and Child Death)	0	80,652
Policy Advocacy	0	72,680
Total Payments	805,412	993,485
Deficit for the year	(110,363)	(207,867)

IN REMEMBRANCE AND SYMPATHY



In November 2012, we were saddened by the sudden death of Kivulini partner ABC foundation Mara NGO's Executive Director, Mr. Nyarugenda, who passed away suddenly and mysteriously. He will be remembered for his remarkable commitment in fighting for the rights of women and children in the Mara Region. May his soul rest in peace.

Photo: Late Mr. Eustace Nyarugenda (right) seated with the Sixteen Days of Activism Guest of Honor, Regional Police Commander Absalom Mwakiyoma.