



Advancing Equality through Human Rights Education

Tanzania

2019 – 2024

The Situation Today

In Tanzania, many efforts are being made to protect people's basic human rights. Yet inequalities exist, especially for women and girls.



Sexual violence against women and children is prevalent



Women are usually not involved in decision making regarding household income



Pregnant girls and young mothers are often denied an education

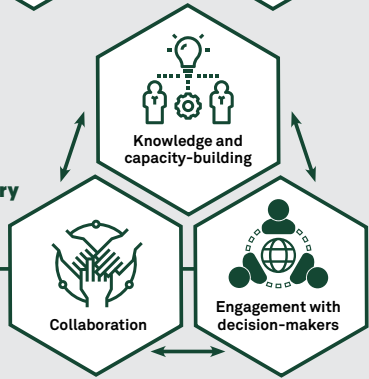
The Goal for Tomorrow

Increased empowerment for women and girls to advance gender equality in their communities



How to Get There

The Project adopts a participatory approach to advance gender equality that includes:



Regional Focus

Kilimanjaro

- Moshi Municipal
- Siha

Arusha

- Arusha City
- Meru

Understanding Gender Equality in Kilimanjaro and Arusha

Preparing the study

June – September 2019



Planning

- Partner meetings
- Selection of participants
- Development of tools to collect data



Orientation

- Review of the tools with local data collection team
- Training session for local data collection team

Meeting with the communities

September – October 2019



Where?

- Kilimanjaro Region
 - Moshi Municipal
 - Siha District
- Arusha Region
 - Arusha City
 - Meru District

How?



8 focus group discussions



12 interviews with women's organizations, community leaders, decision-makers

Who participated?

105

adults & youth
- 56 women
- 49 men



Who collected the data?



10 members of local women's and human rights organizations

Summarizing the findings

October 2019 – March 2020



Analyzing the information

- Reviewing all participant responses
- Identifying most common gender equality issues



Sharing the results

- Presenting the results in communities
- Validating results with community members



Gender Equality Issues

“My parents never gave me time to study because I was a girl and had to help with domestic work. But my brother was given time to study.”

Meru participant

Women and men experience inequality in the following areas:

Access to opportunities and resources



- Opportunities for education
- Property and inheritance rights
- Income-generating opportunities

Division of labor



- Caring for children
- Doing domestic duties
- Involvement in agricultural activities and rearing of livestock

Personal safety

Exposure to violence
(e.g., sexual, physical, emotion/psychological)



Decision making

Involvement in decision-making structures



Barriers to equality

1

Social norms and cultural practices

Patriarchal attitudes and behaviours
Negative stereotypes based on gender

2

Laws and policies that

Are meant to protect women and girls but fail to be implemented
Discriminate against women and girls








Project Focus: Gender-Based Violence

Gender-based violence is both a cause and consequence of gender inequality.



Gender-based violence (GBV) is violence directed against a person on the basis of their gender. It can be experienced by women, girls, men, and boys and can take many forms.



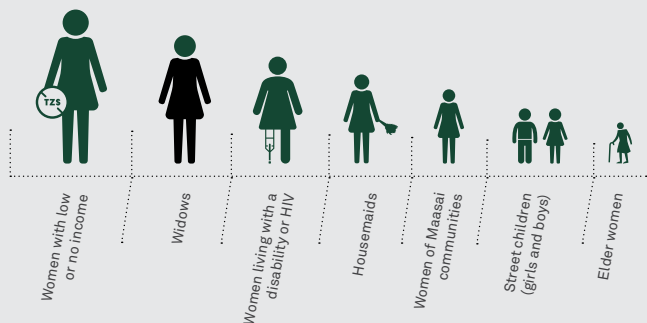
Types of GBV identified in communities

 <p>Sexual violence Rape, sexual abuse of children, sexual corruption</p>	 <p>Economic violence Denial of: education, opportunities, inheritance, land</p>
 <p>Psychological violence Insults, threats</p>	 <p>Physical violence Beatings, attacks with a weapon</p>
 <p>Harmful practices Child marriage, forced marriage, female genital mutilation</p>	

Differences between communities

 <p>Women and men in rural areas mentioned economic violence more frequently</p>	 <p>Women in urban areas mentioned sexual violence against women and children more frequently</p>
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Groups most at risk of experiencing GBV





Causes and Consequences of Gender-Based Violence

“Once a girl gets pregnant, her future is sealed as a housewife. But the boy responsible for her pregnancy will continue to receive opportunities to succeed in life.”

Arusha participant

Root cause

Harmful practices and social norms that lead to gender-based discrimination



Contributing factors

 Social stigma	 Culture of silence and fear of reprisal	 Alcohol and drug abuse
 Lack of knowledge of human rights and gender equality	 Limited protection mechanisms	 Poverty

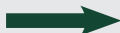


Consequences

Short term



 Sexually transmitted infections (HIV)	 Physical disabilities	 Unwanted pregnancies
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 Mental health issues	 Family disintegration	 Isolation	 Loss of self-confidence
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Long term



 Lower life expectancy	 Generational cycle of violence
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Gender-Based Violence and Participation in Decision Making

“All issues of family welfare are left on the shoulders of women. Hence women lack time to participate in leadership processes”

Siha participant

Gender-based violence is a barrier to women's participation in decision making.



Women's participation in decision making is necessary to eliminate gender-based violence and achieve gender equality.

Women's participation is low in different structures:

 Family	 Village Council	 Religious Institutions
 Ward Development Council	 Traditional Elders Council	

Barriers to women's participation in decision making

1

Social norms discriminate against women and undervalue women's contributions

2

Women are overburdened with domestic duties

3

Institutional barriers (e.g., sexual corruption, electoral system)



How to Promote Change

Community members suggested

1 

Increasing community members' understanding of human rights, gender equality, and gender-based violence

2 

Encouraging collaboration between community members and decision-makers to prevent gender-based violence and promote gender equality

3 

Empowering women and girls to be confident

4 

Supporting communities in taking action to prevent and respond to gender-based violence

5 

Engaging men and boys, and religious leaders as key allies to promote gender equality

The Project will promote change through:



Knowledge and capacity-building

- Training on human rights and gender equality
- Community initiatives and forums



Collaboration

- Awareness-raising campaigns
- Support to networks and coalitions



Engagement with decision-makers

- Training on engagement with decision-makers
- Training for decision-makers
- A policy dialogue

