

## 2.1 GENERAL INFORMATION

**Country: Tanzania**

**Year: 2009**

<b>Accountable Governance and Economic Justice</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Christian Council of Tanzania (CCT)</li> <li>• National Muslim Council (BAKWATA)</li> <li>• Tanzania Ecumenical Conference (TEC)</li> <li>• Hakikazi Catalysts (HKC)</li> <li>• Tanzania Ecumenical Dialogue Group (TEDG)</li> <li>• Tanganyika Christian Refugee Service (TCRS)</li> <li>• Evangelical Lutheran Church of Tanzania (ELCT)</li> <li>• Global Network of Religions for Children (GNRC)</li> <li>• Ilula Orphan Programme (IOP)</li> <li>• World Conference on Religions for Peace (WCRP)</li> <li>• Women in Action for Development (WIA)</li> </ul>
<b>Interfaith and Peace Building</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Christian Council of Tanzania (CCT)</li> <li>• Tanzania Episcopal Conference (TEC)</li> <li>• Global Network of Religions for Children (GNRC)</li> <li>• World Conference on Religions for Peace (WCRP)</li> <li>• Evangelical Lutheran Church of Tanzania, Coast Eastern Diocese (ELCT)</li> </ul>
<b>Gender Violence Based</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Young Women's Christian Association (YWCA)</li> <li>• Christian Council of Tanzania (CCT)</li> <li>• World Conference on Religions for Peace (WCRP)</li> <li>• Muslim Council of Tanzania (BAKWATA), Tanzania Episcopal Conference (TEC), Women in Africa (WIA)</li> <li>• Tanzania Gender Networking Programme</li> <li>• Women's Legal Aid Centre (TGNP)</li> <li>• Dogodogo Centre (Emutsoi)</li> </ul>

<b>HIV / AIDS / MVC</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Christian Council of Tanzania (CCT)</li> <li>• Tanzania Episcopal Conference (TEC)</li> <li>• Tanganyika Christian Refugee Service (TCRS)</li> <li>• Ilula Orphan Programme (IOP)</li> <li>• Dogodogo Center</li> <li>• World Conference on Religions for Peace (WCRP)</li> <li>• Tanzania Network of Religious Leaders living and affected with HIV/AIDS (TANERELA)</li> <li>• Women in Action for Development (WIA)</li> </ul>
<b>Indigenous Communities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Haydom Lutheran Hospital (HLH)</li> <li>• Dogodogo Cente (Emutsoi)</li> </ul>
<b>Emergency Preparedness (including Water and Sanitation)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tanganyika Christian Refugee Service (TCRS)</li> <li>• Ilula Orphan Programme (IOP)</li> </ul>

### 2.3 Which projects were completed during the year?

<b>NCA Project ID</b>	<b>Norad Project No</b>	<b>Project Name</b>
11704	NORAD OTHER	HLH: Indigenous People
13902	MFA EMBASSY	HKC: Governance and Budget Advocacy
14576	MFA EMBASSY	TGNP: Gender Networking Programme
210006	MFA EMBASSY	Ubiri: Gender Empowerment
210008	MFA EMBASSY	Tanerela: Human Dignity Promotion

### 2.4 To what degree have the programmes been implemented as planned, and what results were achieved during the year?

The NCA-Tanzania's vision and mission is to see Faith Based Organisations (FBOs) delivering as and bringing positive changes to lives of ordinary citizens and local communities in Tanzania. In 2009, the NCA focused on four thematic areas, supporting 22 partners to implement activities in 39 districts across Tanzania and spending a total of NOK 24 Mill.

As stated in our previous reports, NCA-Tanzania's reporting is focusing on the impact that the country program has on ordinary citizens lives through our

collaborative work with our partners (Faith Based Organisations) across the country. Through their periodic reports and our regular monitoring field visits, we have been able to capture and document some of the events and stories of outcomes and impact that are shared in this report as follows:

#### **2.4.1 Thematic Focus1: Civil Society for Accountable Governance and Economic Justice**

The overall goal of this thematic area was to have CSOs, specifically Faith Based Organizations become influential voices for the poor and marginalized men, women, girls and boys (like it is described in the Country Programme Matrix Chapter 6) in interacting with government structures at local and central level through partnership and advocacy to improve their participation in the governance of the country. A number of objectives were spelt out and various activities implemented to contribute to these objectives and goal.

##### **i) Mining Advocacy and Economic Justice**

During the year 2009 the Mining advocacy for Economic justice continued being the thrust of NCA-Tanzania's operations and activities under the Accountable governance and economic justice thematic area.

The NCA-Tanzania continued building the capacity of religious leaders to engage in Mining Advocacy. The Interfaith Standing Committee on Economic Justice and the Integrity of Creation established early in 2009 became strong and actively engaged in Mining Advocacy.

The committee continued monitoring developments in the large extractive industries sector, focusing on mining operations in Tanzania. In the previous report, we mentioned that a Mining Review Bill had been prepared by government as a reaction to the advocacy campaign, the Boman Commission Report and general public outcry calling for the review of the Minerals policy and Mining Development Act. This new proposed minerals development act was yet to be presented before parliament for debate and approval.

By end of December 2009, the government still kept the process and contents of the new proposed bill as a secret from public scrutiny. The government still maintained the bill was a 'sensitive' issue.

There were unconfirmed reports that the bill would be presented to parliament during the January to February 2010 parliamentary sessions. Unconfirmed reports further indicated that the bill would be presented under the certificate of urgency and thus passed on the same of its first reading in parliament. The NCA and its partners were mobilising efforts to campaign against the bill being presented under certificate of urgency as this move by government would have affected the quality of the debate by MPs on this

bill. A network of Civil society Organisations led by the members of Legal and Human Rights Centre (LHRC), Lawyer's Environmental Action Team (LEAT), Policy Forum, Publish What you Pay (PWP) and Revenue Watch Institute (RWI) had started a campaign calling for a wider and long public debate on the bill before it was passed into law. By the end of December, 2009 the Government had conducted a single stakeholder meeting which took place in Arusha.



*Figure 1: Despite being the largest attraction of FDI in Tanzania, the positive economic impact of mining operations in Tanzania has been very little with most companies declaring losses and not paying corporate tax*

In June, 2009 the religious leaders supported by the NCA commissioned a study on the environmental effects of the leakage of toxic waste from Barrick Gold's North Mara Gold mine into the Tigithe River in June. The study was conducted by scientists, Dr Mkabwa Manoko and Manfred Bitala from the University of Dar es Salaam. Their report confirmed that the Thigithe water and its environs were heavily polluted with heavy metals. This report and DVD were being prepared for wider distribution. A second study involving experts from the Norwegian University of Life Sciences was commissioned to investigate the environmental impact of the mining activities in both Geita and North Mara. In North Mara the study found extremely high levels of arsenic at the area around the spill. The environment has been seriously contaminated. The arsenic (As) content in the most contaminated water sample were one to two orders of magnitude higher than the WHO drinking water guidelines (10 µg/l). In Geita the situation is less acute. The report was handed over by the Standing Interfaith Committee (TEC, CCT and BAKWATA) to the Parliamentary Committee on Mining and Minerals.

The NCA-Tanzania also received a delegation from NCA Headquarters comprising of the Program Coordinator Ms Berit S. Johnson and the Head of Division Ms Kirsten Engebak. During their visit Ms Berit S. Johnson attended the

presentation of the experts report to the Parliamentary Committee on the environmental impact of mining operations in North Mara.

A delegation of the members of the Interfaith Standing committee visited North Mara in October 2009 to establish the magnitude of the extent to which the mining operations continued affecting local communities in the villages surrounding Barrick Gold's mining site. During these visits the delegation met and discussed with local communities in the villages and also visited some of the contaminated water points currently used by the local communities

The cooperation on mining advocacy between Faith Based Organisations in Southern Africa is growing. A delegation of religious leaders made a visit to South Africa to meet with religious leaders there to learn about their initiatives and experience. A group of Religious Leaders representing the CCT, TEC, BAKWATA, Council of Churches in Zambia and the Fellowship of Christian Councils in Southern Africa delivered a strong message to the African Mining Partnership (AMP).

The NCA continued providing support to victims of the spillage of Toxic Waste from Barrick Gold's in North Mara Gold mine into River Thigite. With support channeled through CCT the victims received some medical treatment. The treatment was coordinated by CCT in close collaboration with the Legal and Human Rights Center (LHRC). By the end of September, some of the victims had started receiving some relief although their health condition was still bad.



*Figure 2: Despite being declared heavily polluted by Arsenic by Scientists from the University of Dar es Salaam and the Norwegian University of Life Sciences, the local communities in Nyamongo village continued using water from the polluted Thigite River and its environs for domestic use and drinking.*

By the end of 2009, the partner's confidence to take on advocacy issues had increased. An example is the religious leader's capacity on mining and budget advocacy and on taxation and exemptions during the National budget sessions in June. At this point, the religious leaders protested against the government's proposal to scrap exemptions previously granted for religious materials and Faith Based Organisations.

The Establishment of the Interfaith Standing committee on Economic Justice and the integrity of creation was another positive stride in increasing the capacity of religious leaders to engage in mining advocacy. This committee which is owned by all the FBOs and hosted by CCT with support from NCA is now fully operational and has started leading the drive on advocacy on Mining in Tanzania

The lesson drawn from this engagement was that NCA's approach of linking faith based organizations with knowledge based constituencies was gradually yielding results as the symbiotic relationship between religious leaders and other CSOs like WLAC, TGNP and Haki Kazi Catalysts had opened opportunities for CSOs to engage with FBOs on common issues of advocacy.

The Evidence based research and visitation to some of the affected sights reinforces the quality of our work e.g.: Visitation of church leaders to Nyamongo and the study on the toxic spill from the North Mara Gold mine which amplified debate on the consequences of Mining in Tanzania was an example. The two study reports from scientists from the University of Dar es Salaam and University of Oslo on the environmental impacts of mining operations in North Mara reinforced the capacity of religious leaders to engage in Mining Advocacy.

Asserting the role of religious leaders and faith based organization in economic justice and governance was very important in achieving demand side accountability. The consistent engagement in advocacy for economic justice was beginning to pay some dividend as more partners and stakeholders like Revenue Watch Institute joined the campaign on justice in the extractive industries. The religious leader's campaign for economic justice was receiving international support with collaboration and partnerships or linkages being made with other sister institutions like Benchmark Foundation in South Africa.

## **ii) Village Community Banks (VICOBA) Groups**

The number of VICOBA groups increased to **880** by end of the year having risen from **366** recorded by the end of 2008 and the total number of members was **22,654** up from **8,781** at the end of 2008. The volume of resources accumulating from VICOBA groups had increased tremendously from **Tsh 1.5 billion** by the end of 2008 to **Tsh 2.4billion (Approx USD 2.4Million)** by end of December 2009. The cumulative statistical presentation of the number of VICOBA groups per district per partner and number of members and volume shares by end of December 2009 are summarised in the table annexed to this report.



*Figure 3: New VICOBA groups established by TEC in Kansai Village in Karatu District receive safe boxes for keeping their money. The groups make bricks which are sold and the profits shared by each member. Part of the money generated from the bricks is invested as shares in the VICOBA groups and loaned out to the members*

The branding of VICOBA groups supported by the NCA had started. An interim committee elected by the partners has met to discuss the proposal for the new brand name and structure for the VICOBA groups. The committee has deliberated and come out with an interim structure to be presented to the members for deliberation and approval. A proposal had been approved by the committee to engage an independent consultant or consulting firm to assist in the branding of the VICOBA groups and formalisation exercise. The impact of VICOBA groups on communities continued being reported across the country as can be seen in the detailed reports of each partner below.

The VICOBA success stories are many; the stories evolve around persons having saved the little they are able to, often less than a dollar a week, investing the money in shares in the VICOBA, and with the help of their own savings be able to take up loans that are up to three times higher than the value of the shares – and invest in something that can generate income for the family. At the Ilula Orphan Programme VICOBA an elderly woman that is also a foster parent told that due to her membership in the VICOBA her life and the life of her family had improved drastically. With the first VICOBA loan that she took, she was able to purchase a pig. The pig had piglets that she sold to be able to purchase a cow. From selling the milk of the cow along with a new VICOBA loan, she was able to get the necessary means to build a new house. This kind of economic improvement in the members' lives is typical. Ms. Jessica told her success story about the change that a loan equivalent to 18 dollars had made in her life. With the loan she purchased credit vouchers for prepaid phone contracts. The income that the sales have generated has made it possible for her to also purchase chargers, sim cards and covers for mobile phones and thereby expanding her business.

Another example is that of the HIV positive man in Geita (name withheld) who did not have a house in which to stay in, nor did he have the financial support that would allow him to start any form of business. When he joined a

VICOBA in 2008, he was given the opportunity of getting a small loan that allowed him to start a small project with pigs and birds. Through the income achieved as a result of his business, he is now able to pay for housing, antiretroviral drugs and healthy food for him and his son. In addition, and maybe most importantly, he is now able to send his child to school.

In 2009 we have had an increasing number of VICOBA groups, volume of resources and numbers of people joining the groups. The evidence of the positive impact VICOBA groups is having on their members and ordinary lives are also increasing. Some VICOBA groups started integrating other activities (HIV, MVC etc) into their work e.g. CCT in Dodoma and Geita, IOP foster parenting program. Some VICOBA groups demonstrated vertical and horizontal growth as they draw in more members, more volumes of resources and as a group move towards investment into agriculture, small industry and production. E.g. Chunya, Mamba in Lushoto and purchase of land for agriculture in Kilindi. Partners have received requests for VICOBA training from villages/streets bordering districts which are in their plans. In Mbozi they facilitated groups in Ileje and in Temeke they also facilitated groups in Ilala and Kinondoni.



*Fig 4: Mafisa VICOBA group members in Kilindi packing maize harvested from their farm for sale*

Through the VICOBA model the NCA has learnt that ordinary people can bring change amongst themselves, what is required is the knowledge, information and empowerment. The testimonies of rural communities and groups taking up development initiatives in Kansai, Chunya and Ilula were an example. Economic empowerment is one of the best tools for social emancipation-Experiences from successful VICOBA group's testimonies.

*Further the VICOBA model has taught NCA that change of perception, mindset, values and social constructions is core to our work – e.g making*



ordinary people to see themselves as rich as opposed to poor. The successful engagement of VICOBA groups in various aspects of production eg Juice in Lushoto, Agriculture in Kilindi, Brick Making in Kansai and Stone quarrying in Babati indicates a major change in attitude amongst the communities that the NCA and its partners work with.

### iii) Public Expenditure Tracking

The NCA continued supporting local communities to demand accountability from their leaders. The support channeled through the public expenditure tracking surveys (PETs) activities formed the thrust of NCA's engagement on governance at the local level

By the end of December 2009 the number of Public Expenditure tracking committees also increased from **81 registered** by end of 2008 to **131** by December 2009. The cumulative statistical presentation of the number of PETs committees in each district and per partner is summarised below:

<b>DISTRICT</b>	<b>Name of Partner</b>	<b>No of PETS COMMITTEES Jan 09</b>	<b>No. Of PETs Committees Dec 09</b>
<b>Bahi</b>	CCT	7	7
Kilosa	CCT	2	6
Chunya	CCT	9	9
<b>Bagamoyo</b>	BAKWATA	0	3
Same	CCT	2	19
Korogwe	BAKWATA		1
Temeke	TEC	0	2
Kilolo	IOP	8	8
<i>Kibondo</i>	TCRS		4
Karagwe	TCRS	8	8
Lushoto	ELCT NED		3
Babati	WCRP	2	2
Kisarawe	WCRP	4	4
Geita	CCT	1	18
Hanang	ELCT Mbulu	17	17
Mbulu	ELCT Mbulu	7	7
Ngara	TCRS	0	4
Mbozi	TEC	0	8
Kilindi	BAKWATA	0	1
<b>Total</b>		<b>81</b>	<b>131</b>

Source: NCA Partner Reports and Monitoring Visit Reports

Our engagement in support of PETs activities over the past years reveals some lessons. From the few PETs exercises conducted in some villages indicated that there were resources allocated at the district level and various structures of local government that were being misused. The evidence from Kilolo, Mbozi and Mpamatwa villages in Bahi indicated that with adequate capacity, local communities can track public resources and challenge their leaders to account. Indeed these lessons indicated that continued tracking of resources through rigorous community initiatives like PETS was a good way to go. The reports of local communities mobilising themselves to overthrow corrupt local leadership (Bahi and Kibondo) and forcing them to account for their actions was testimony to this lesson

The NCA has also learnt that it is important to involve local government leaders in our advocacy work. The meeting in Babati with leaders from the ruling party CCM and the engagement of the district commissioner's offices in Mbozi, Karatu and Killindi led to their change of attitude towards our PETs and VICOBA activities in their districts.

#### **2.4.2 Thematic Focus II: Interfaith Dialogue and Peace Building**

Throughout the year 2009, the concept of interfaith dialogue and peace building continued gaining some momentum amongst the FBOs and the religious leaders. The interfaith approach which has been largely adapted by CCT, BAKWATA and TEC had started being reflected in the profile and nature of activities implemented by our partners

By the end of 2009 the Interfaith groups were growing strong and moving towards ward and local levels. In Korogwe Interfaith Committee was a good example as it had established a regional interfaith committee and was in the process of establishing village interfaith committees to handle conflicts at the local level. The interfaith materials produced by the TEC with support from NCA continued being widely distributed inside and outside Tanzania. By end of December 2009, the materials had been distributed to all the major faith based organizations in Tanzania (BAKWATA, CCT, TEC, IRCPT, BAHAI, Buddhist). According to TEC reports, 31 Catholic dioceses, 3 seminaries, six district councils, The President and Vice President's Office, the Prime Minister's office, the Apostolic Nuncio, Kenya and Uganda Catholic secretariat and the pontifical council for interreligious in Rome had received copies of these publications.

The level of engagement of young people in interfaith and peace building initiatives also increased with our partners GNRC, ELCT-CD and Dogo Dogo Center actively engaging young people in peace initiatives.



Fig. 5: GNRC Peace Club Members match for Peace (left); Children from different faiths sing a Peace Song (centre) and GNRC and Dogodogo Centre Youth celebrating with a Peace Dance (right)

By the end of December the number of interfaith committees remained 21 similar to the number reported in September 2009 but having significantly increased from 9 reported at the end of December 2008. The summary of the number of interfaith Committees per partner was as follows.

<b>PARTNER</b>	<b>Districts</b>				<b>TOTAL</b>
TEC	Mbozi, Karatu, Ludewa, Kasulu, Temeke				5
ELCT Mbulu	Mbulu, Hanang				2
BAKWATA	Bagamoyo, Kilindi				2
CCT	Geita, Tarime, Kondo, Dodoma, Kigoma, Tanga, Korogwe				7
WCRP	Babati, Kisarawe, Lushoto, Kilolo				4
	<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>21</b>

Source: *Partner Reports 2009*

The lesson drawn from NCA's engagement in this thematic area was that transformation of FBOs and faith leaders offers a dramatic entry point into the delivery of our work. As reported, the interfaith committees in Korogwe were playing a vital role in resolving conflicts. Similarly the interfaith standing committee on economic justice and integrity of the creation had started playing a vital role in the mining economic justice advocacy

### 2.4.3 Thematic Focus III: HIV/AIDS and Most Vulnerable Children

The intention of this thematic area was to strengthen the role of FBOs and the relevant actors in responding to HIV/AIDS and its challenges. Most of the activities implemented under this thematic area focused on reducing stigma, prevention of HIV infections, reducing vulnerability of orphans and support to people living with HIV and AIDS (PLWH & PLWA).

The CCT HIV/AIDS and MVC department provided care, support and treatment for PLWH, orphans and most vulnerable children in the various selected districts. The CCT HIV and AIDS department provided materials to over 2000 MVCs. The department distributed blankets and bed sheets to 1450 MVCs in the sites of their operations. Counseling and psychosocial support was given to households and guardians of MVCs. CCT organised training for 20 new care givers in Newala and Babati on diaconic model of providing care to HIV and AIDS. 30 Care givers in Geita were trained on para social work and 45 OVC care givers were supported with funds for Income Generating Activities (IGA). The CCT department conducted a 10 days VICOBA training of trainer (TOT) course to 18 people from the sites of Gonja, Geita, Mbalizi and Dodoma diaconic groups. The success of CCT's engagement in the HIV and AIDS and its impact have been documented in the success section annexed to this report. Also TEC continued implementing activities to support MVCs.



*Figure 7. In 2009, the TEC started integrating MVC in VICOBA groups as could be seen in this photo taken in Karatu where the VICOBA groups were taking care of orphans.*

IOP supported 137 foster families and 380 orphans in 2009 while the Dogodogo Centre supported over 600 vulnerable boys and girls. 150 most vulnerable children from Dogodogo was enrolled in Primary, secondary and vocational training. 130 MVCs and 330 community members received scholastic and food materials. 15 VICOBA groups were established by WIA in Babati to care for people living with HIV while 1,104 Home Based Care visits were made to 6,656 PLWH. Out of these 2,470 were using ARVs and received support and counseling from WIA's HBC service providers. In addition, 30 religious leaders received training on anti stigma and undertook VCT.

The total number of religious leaders who disclosed their HIV status increased from 7 in 2008 to 13 at the end of 2009. The quality of life of these people had generally improved by the end of December 2009.



*Figure 8: A cross section of children from Dogodogo Centre during one of the tailoring and Carpentry training supported by the NCA*

The cumulative number of foster families and orphans supported by Ilula Orphan Project (IOP) between 2008 and 2009 was 137 families and 380 orphans respectively. Due to the increasing demand, IOP expanded its foster family project to cover three villages (Uhambigeto, Kipaduka and Ikuka) in Uhambigeto ward. These villages requested to be incorporated in the project in 2008. IOP continued distributing food and household items to foster families and also training the foster families on VICOBA. By the end of 2009 four groups had been formed with shares as follows: Ilula Vicoba group (Tsh3.2m), Kipaduka (Tsh160,000), Ikuka (Tsh520,000) and Ikokoto (Tsh250,000). The subiri Youth club members increased to reach 119 out of which 89 were girls and 30 boys. The groups continued discussing reproductive health issues including HIV and AIDS



*Fig. 9: Foster families receiving household items distributed by IOP in 2009*

The detailed intervention of each partner under this thematic area can be read under the respective section of each partner's summary report annexed to the report.

#### **2.4.4 Thematic Focus IV: Gender Based Violence**

Since 2006, Gender Based Violence (GBV) has formed one of the focus areas for the NCA. Various reports still indicate wide spread cases of GBV across the Country. In the year 2009 the NCA continued considering Gender Based Violence as one of its major areas of engagement.

The various activities and interventions implemented under this thematic area aimed at challenging retrogressive cultures and any forms of discrimination based on gender. In this respect the NCA continued to support various activities implemented by its partners addressing GBV. The various partners had implemented a series of activities at the end of the year.

The Women's Legal Aid Center (WLAC) attended to **5,282** clients by the end of the year representing an increase from **2,633** clients attended to by the end of December 2008. The total number of cases handled in 2009 was 70 and a total of **421** people were assisted in drafting legal documents related to matrimonial cases and property ownership. Also **600** clients were reached via a telephone hotline service established by WLAC to respond to GBV cases. A total of **600** police officers from Zanzibar and Tanzania mainland were trained on GBV. Some of the police graduates of this training helped prevent three potential FGM incidents from taking place in Kitunda area in Dar es Salaam. In addition a Gender Based Violence desk was established in Dar es Salaam to deal with GBV issues. The police were trained on data collection after which they have been able to record **123** cases in Dar es

Salaam from October - December 2009. By the end of December WLAC had conducted a mobile clinic in Kiteto where more than 200 people attended.

The FGM programme in CCT trained 20 religious leaders on GBV in Tarime and out of this training an action plan was developed by each 7 represented religious denominations at this meeting. A common consensus was reached by these religious leaders to continue mobilising and engaging in the campaign against FGM. The department in collaboration with the CCT's youth department organised 10 day training to 18 VICOBA trainers in Morogoro. This training was in line with the new proposed approach of introducing VICOBA groups as a vehicle through which GBV and FGM interventions can be made. A workshop to select 30 Sunday school and primary school teachers who will act as ward education coordinators in Kiteto was conducted in Kiteto. These ward education coordinators will be used to scale the campaign against FGM in Sunday schools and Primary schools. The intervention at this level was felt as very important in changing the mindset and attitude of young girls against FGM.



*Figure 10: Margreth a Victim of FGM narrates her story to CCT coordinators while on the extreme right traditional clan leaders in Tarime follow up closely on the discussion on FGM*

The TGNP conducted a successful Gender Festival in September during which various issues on gender issues under the theme '**Making Resources work for marginalised women**' were discussed. The Gender Festival attracted at least **600** people.



*Figure 11: Participants of the Gender Festival join in a cultural dance which formed part of the activities to celebrate culture and feminism movements in Tanzania.*

The Tanzania Gender Networking Program (TGNP) conducted training on Gender, Macro-economic policies and Development for NCA partner organisation. The training was aimed at building the capacity of NCA's partners to engage in Gender and Macro –Economic policies in the Country. The training was a result of NCA's demand and requirement that part of the funds provided through basket be spent directly on NCA's partners

A total of **20** TAMAR Campaign groups were set up by YWCA in seven districts and **7** public tribunals were conducted and attended by **690** people. This represented an increase from 19 groups reported in September and 6 districts covered by end of September 2009 and 7 groups formed in 2008. The YWCA printed and distributed over **2800** brochures on GBV. The Women in Action in Arusha continued providing training, support and paralegal services to women affected with HIV and AIDs. By the end of the year WIA had provided assistance to 130 MVC and 330 community members and 19 new VICOBA groups established since August 2009. Training for police officers on GBV also formed part of the activities in September quarter.





*Figure 12: Ms Mereso, a Masai GBV survivor displays some of the scars inflicted on her by her husband (full story under the success stories annexed to the report).*

Generally, the level of FBOs intervention in GBV, Governance and Accountability has increased with most organizations now embracing advocacy programs on these activities. The number of GBV support groups increased while the number of GBV victims accessing legal advice and support also increased to reach over 5000.

The increasing number of interventions and people reached through various activities indicates that there is an increased interest and commitment among FBOs to address issues related to GBV. Religious leaders made several statements concerning GBV. BAKWATA, CCT and TEC had several sermonizes on how to prevent the Killing of Albino.

TEC Bishop Msonganzila of Musoma had a meeting with Traditional leaders to discuss how they can eradicate FGM and it was agreed that capacity building and sensitization should be done to the community.

*Over the past years the NCA has learnt that A multiple approach to GBV through religious leaders, engaging the legislative process, using law enforcement organs, international Human Rights regimes etc, produces best results as demonstrated by the work of WLAC, TGNP, YWCA and WIA. Using of VICOBA groups as entry points towards gender was also a reflection of this effect.*

#### **2.4.4 Thematic: Water and Climatic Adaption**

In 2009 there were very limited activities implemented under this thematic area as there was no funding for this activity. However within the available budget our partner continued responding to some of the acute needs for access to clean water. For example with support from the NCA, the ELCT-Mbulu constructed a water dam to provide MVCs at Dongo Besh School for

the deaf with access to clean water. Sanitation and Rainwater Harvesting projects were implemented in Ilula and Haydom Lutheran Hospital four corners and Indigenous project. At the end of the year the HLH finalised constructing a 50,000 litre pressure tank at Zacharia ward for the indigenous people. A pipeline from Basonyangwe village to HLH had been constructed and one new 250,000 litres water tank finalised at HLH. The RWH schemes in the villages were also finalised as planned with now 2 tanks each with a capacity of 10,000 litres constructed at Endagulda primary school, a 500 liters tank constructed at Yadia Chini Secondary school and 5000 litres at Domanga Church. The primary schools at Domanga and Endachaji also had water tanks repaired and another constructed. The support of these lifeline projects emanated from the increasing need for access to clean water in some of these areas which have been hit by extended drought and effects of global warming. The NCA plans to have access to clean water as one of its major thematic areas in 2010.



*Figure 13: A group of the Hadzabe belonging to the Khoisan tribal group (right) and girls from the Datoga (Nilotic) community groups living in Haydom area*

The lesson drawn from NCA's support to HLH Indigenous people and 4 corners project is that Intercultural dialogue produces positive results as it brings different cultures together. Through this dialogue a lot of entry points can be made – e.g of 4corner project in HAYDOM. By the end of the year the HLH had finalized construction of the pavilion at the 4 corners project site and collected over 300 different stories from the various indigenous groups.

## **2.5 Were there any special internal and external conditions that significantly affected the implementation of the plan of the year?**

The global recession and financial crunch that affected most developed countries slightly affected the value of the NOK, USD and the Tanzania shilling in 2009.

As a consequence some of our partners like GNRC, YWCA and Haki Kazi Catalysts suffered significant short falls due to the exchange rate fluctuations. This problem was addressed by requesting these partners to reallocate their budgets accordingly. A communication was made to all partners to ensure all their budgets for 2010 are in Tanzania Shillings to avoid suffering from similar problems in the future. The financial crisis is expected to affect NCA-Tanzania's operations in 2010 as the country program might experience some budget shortfalls and cuts as the crisis affects NCA-Headquarter's overall budget.

## **2.6 Results and risks: Is it probable that the projects/programmes will achieve their goals, or is there a risk of major changes?**

There were no serious risks to necessitate any changes to the projects and programs. The implementation of activities during the year went as planned in our Annual Activity Plan 2009. The disbursement of funds to the partners was on schedule. The monitoring of our partners activities during the year progressed as planned. During the year the NCA was able to visit most of its partners and projects implemented with support from the NCA. By the end of 2009, there was evidence that the activities were on track towards achieving the set goals for 2009.

## **2.7 Which concrete measures have been implemented to ensure administrative /technical and financial sustainability?**

At the start of the year the position of finance manager was finally filled with the recruitment of Mr. James Manumbu. This improved NCA Tanzania's administrative and technical capacity as now most of the finance and administration work previously performed with assistance from TCRS has been gradually taken over by NCA.

The NCA pursued a stringent administrative and financial policy to ensure to address some of the problems faced in the previous years. The results of this has been that the Audited Financial statements were prepared on time as well as improvement of bookings of financial records. By the end of the year 2009 the overall budget and financial management performance had improved with decline in the level of budget deviation between the planned and actual expenditure at the end of the year.

In order to maximize program efficiency some PIDS were merged. For example nine PIDS previously managed by CCT were merged into one PID, two BAKWATA PIDs were merged to one, three PIDs under TEC were merged in one and 3 ELCT PIDs for Northern Diocese, North Eastern Diocese and Head Office were merged to one. Partners were advised not to increase the number of districts in 2009. Some resource partners like TCCD had their roles reviewed to become consultant organizations. This was aimed at improving

their efficiency and delivery of outputs. Two partners namely SAHIBA sisters and WILDAF were phased out.

The NCA- received a delegation of auditors from the Auditor General's Office in Norway. The delegation comprising of Mr Soren Swensen and Ms Trine Lauvuen was in Tanzania to conduct an audit on all projects and partners supported by the Royal Norwegian Embassy in Tanzania. The team visited Bahi District and met with members of the district PETs Committee trained with support from NCA through our partner the Christian Council of Tanzania (CCT). During the meeting, the district committee briefed the delegation about their work and the challenges they faced in conducting PETs activities in the village. The committee has so far conducted a PETS exercise in the water and education sectors and as a result of their work a village government was forced to resign.

The office further conducted audits on some of its partners to establish whether the funds were being spent as planned. The partners sampled for audit were WCRP and BAKWATA. These audits were performed by Ernst and Young and were completed in November 2009. After receiving the reports the NCA followed up the issues raised in the report with BAKWATA and WCRP.

The NCA emphasized the need for consolidation of operations in the districts where we already have strong presence. Hence, scaling down operations in districts where we have low or sparse presence e.g. WCRP in Lushoto, BAKWATA in Kondoa and Kahama, CCT in Kiteto. Partners were advised to select few modal districts that can be used as an example and reference of success. By the end of the year BAKWATA had dropped planned operations in Kahama and Kondoa districts and chose to concentrate its activities in Korogwe, Kilindi and Bagamoyo. Similar discussions had been held with WCRP.

NCA Tanzania also constantly monitored partners to ensure plans matched with their budgets versus expenditure. The NCA finance department provided regular on spot visits and background support to partners who needed assistance to improve their financial systems.

In 2009 a stronger local coordination and facilitation of local coordinators was emphasized. During preparation of the 2010 budget and plans consideration has been made of tying a specific percentage of funds allocated in the budget to local facilitation. NCA's concern was raised to partners which had not paid their local facilitators and coordinators. The NCA finance department followed up on the matter, and by end of the year most local facilitators and coordinators had been paid.

Ubiri becomes a resource partner and moved around to train other VICOBA groups on value addition. The capacity of Ubiri on Marketing and recording of business transactions is developed further to enable them professionalize their fruit business operations. Currently, it's evident they can't distinguish

between the profits and operational costs of their business since it is highly subsidized by the NCA. The NCA would provide this capacity building in the next year

## **2.8 Which concrete measures have been implemented to link inputs to national plans and priorities?**

The NCA Country Strategy 2006-09 was linked to Tanzania's National Strategy for Growth and Poverty Reduction Program (NSGRP) and the expected results of NCAs work are expected to contribute towards Tanzania's efforts to achieve the goals of this program. The activities supported by NCA were aligned to the three clusters of the NSGRP as follows: Cluster 1: Livelihood and Income growth, Cluster 2: Social Wellbeing and Cluster 3: Good Governance and Accountability. NCA's activities on VICOBA contributed toward reducing poverty (cluster 1), HIV and AIDS and MVC support contributed towards improving social wellbeing (cluster 2) and the Public Expenditure Tracking Surveys and Mining Advocacy contributed towards accountable governance (Cluster 3).

Strengthening VICOBA networks and interlinkages amongst VICOBA groups within the same village, ward and district e.g. in Mamba in Lushoto a network has been established of VICOBA groups at the ward level. Need to link these with other VICOBA groups in other districts as a way of sharing knowledge and experience as well as to establish trade between the groups. VICOBA groups in Singida and Dodoma can supply VICOBA groups in Dares Salaam with pure sunflower oil. A similar linkage can also be established between Lushoto and Dar es Salaam, Ilula with Chunya on fresh vegetables and processed fruits.

During the year Ubiri women group was able to establish markets in Dodoma, Arusha and their volume of sales had increased from 3 cartons to 10 cartons and their sales estimated at Tsh 3.6 million per month. In 2010 Ubiri Women will become resource partner and moved around to train other VICOBA groups on value addition. The capacity of Ubiri on Marketing and recording of business transactions is developed further to enable them professionalize their fruit business operations.

At the local level, there is a need for up scaling PETS training and the conduction of PETS. It has been up for consideration to have a PETS quick response team, whose mandate should be to unblock the obstacles

A consultancy agreement could be developed for this purpose. Haki Kazi Catalysts would identify areas which need further support and prepare a new time table for capacity building and refresher training of some partners on PET reporting capacities to establish a local news letter

## **2.9 Which concrete measures have been implemented to strengthen the role of civil society in the development process?**

NCA's program in Tanzania continued being implemented through FBOs. In 2009, the NCA focused on building the capacity of NCA supported FBOs and CSOs to monitor and report the results of their engagement in advocacy and social service delivery. The detailed reports on each partner (FBOs and CSO) work is annexed to the report.

The NCA also supported the FBOs to establish an Interfaith Standing Committee on Economic Justice and the Integrity of Creation. The committee which is owned by the Faith Based Organisations and hosted by CCT has conducted a series of meetings including commissioning a study to assess the environmental impact of mining to the soil, land and communities surrounding the mining areas. The final establishment of this committee represented transformation of the previous mining reference group into a stronger and larger organisation. The standing committee now leads NCA-Tanzania and its partner's advocacy campaigns on Mining and Extractive industry in Tanzania.

The Revenue Watch office established early in the year had by the end of December started its full operations with a robust program developed to support the parliament and CSOs capacity to engage in the extractive industry. The RWI in collaboration with NCA had conducted a series of trainings on Mining Revenue advocacy. The RWI has strengthened the role of CSOs engagement in extractive industries.

A delegation of religious leaders and members of the Interfaith Steering Committee on Economic Justice and Integrity of creation visited South Africa to learn about advocacy in the mining sector. The visit was organised in collaboration with NCA South Africa during which the religious leaders visited partner organisations engaged in Mining Advocacy work.

The delegation visited the South African Council of Churches, African Monitor, Benchmark foundations, EITI-SAIIA offices and department of mining. The delegation met the South African Minister for minerals. This meeting was also opened more opportunities for religious leader's engagement in mining advocacy. By the end of the year the standing committee had received an invitation to attend the famous mining stakeholder's conference (Indaba) in Cape Town.

The Partners Advisory Group (PAG) continued meeting to shape and advice on NCA's operations in Tanzania. In the first PAG meeting the religious leaders discussed the final terms of reference for the standing committee and received the monitoring visit reports to NCA's operational areas. The group further discussed and approved the terms of reference for the scientists to undertake the study on the impact of mining operations in Tanzania. During another PAG meeting the religious leaders discussed and approved NCA's

New Country Strategy and Annual Plan 2010. The PAG also approved the APC agenda items which were discussed during the APC meeting held in October 2009.

The NCA conducted its Annual Partner Conference (APC) in October during which its partners show cased most of their work and shared plans for 2010.

The NCA continued with cordial and harmonious cooperation with its partners. The Partners Advisory Group (PAG) meetings held in August and the APC held in October 2009 further provided an opportunity for deepening of our cooperation, as our Partner organisations made inputs into the monitoring reports from the first and second quarters and NCA's three year Country plan 2010-2013.

In order to strengthen our close cooperation with our partners the NCA continued conducting the 'one to one' monitoring feedback meetings during which we discussed in details the monitoring report on the progress of their work and plans for the year. During the APC held in October 2009, the NCA awarded some of its best performing partners as an incentive and motivation in recognition of their excellent performance. The Annual progress report on each of our partner's activities has been summarised in appendix 1 of this report

The resource partners on GBV to redefine their nature of engagements to ensure that some of NCA funds contributed towards the basket fund directly go towards supporting NCA work and partners. Discussions were held with the GBV resource partners (TGNP and WLAC) and a consensus arrived at that some of these funds would be spent directly on NCA partners. WLAC would conduct legal Aid Clinics in Kiteto, pay office rent and purchase of basic office equipment for the Paralegal Unit in Kiteto

Need for the partners financial Reports to tally with activity reports and plans. The NCA provides constant follow ups and building capacity of partners that may need assistance. The NCA plans a random external audit to be conducted to randomly selected partners at the end of 2009. The NCA accounts staff visited some of the partners to verify their accounts and assist in preparing their financial statements

Need to share the observations and reports with each partner, spelling out the weaknesses and strengths of each partner and some of the potential areas for improvement. The feedback meetings were conducted with each partner during which the NCA staff shared the results of the monitoring reports and the way forward.

**2.10 How have inputs helped to promote Norway's development policy objectives? (e.g. gender equality, environment, indigenous peoples, education, disabled persons, good governance, HIV/AIDs, etc)**

The NCA continued supporting and implementing activities which promote Norway's development policy objectives. By the end of the year **22,104** people were accessing small loans via **872** VICOBA groups for establishment of small businesses for poverty eradication. The majority of the members are women. The **114** PETs committees established in **21** districts were largely contributing towards addressing issues of systemic poor local governance. Through NCA's supported partners **5,282** women had accessed legal aid and assistance, women had been trained on budget analysis and advocacy, the trainings on eliminating GBV and FGM had been conducted by CCT, WLAC, YWCA and WIA. The indigenous people in Yaeda Chini valley and the deaf Children in Dongo besh were accessing safe drinking water. Religious leaders had received training on anti stigma and people were accessing Home Based Care services through HBC providers trained with support from NCA. All these efforts contributed towards advancing Norway and Tanzania's Development cooperation

## **1. FOLLOW-UP OF RESULTS AND EVALUATION**

### **3.1 Describe the reviews/evaluations that have been carried out during the year and give a brief summary of the conclusions, recommendations and follow-up activities:**

#### **3.1.1 Audits**

- The office conducted an **interim internal audit** to assess its performance. This audit was conducted by Ernst and Young and its report submitted to the Country Representative for further action. The key issues raised by the auditors included signing of partner projects, confirmation of transfers, cancellation of payments supporting documents and late submission of PAYE. By the end of the year all these issues had been cleared.
- An **external audit** was conducted on the Fredskorpset (FK) project for financial statements for the period October 2007 and December 2008. The auditors Ernst and Young issued a clean audit opinion on the statements.
- The NCA conducted **audits on two of its partners** BAKWATA and WCRP. This was aimed at ensuring that the funds allocated to these partners were being used adequately. The auditors issued a clean report, but the management letter addressed several issues related to management structures and administration. The NCA requested a follow up report from BAKWATA and WCRP by the end of March 2010 of the issues raised in the Management letter



### 3.1.2 Thematic Evaluations

- The NCA also conducted a series of **thematic evaluations** to assess whether it was achieving its objectives. An evaluation of **the Accountable Governance and Economic Justice thematic area** was conducted in the first quarter and report submitted in the second quarter. The report indicated that NCA's governance interventions were making an impact on the FBOs and the communities. A significant recommendation was made to scale up PETs exercises in the local communities.

An evaluation of the **Gender Based Violence**, HIV and MVC was conducted in October. The evaluation revealed that to some extent the program had been effective in raising community awareness about the dangers of FGM through the variety of activities implemented by the NCA partners. "From the information gathered it was evident that the majority of the people in the community were aware of the physical dangers of FGM. The information also indicates that the program had succeeded in transforming a large number of the community from supporting FGM to being hesitant about it" the consultant reported. The consultant however recommended that most organisations tailor make their capacity building interventions and formulation of their projects to address gender. There was also need for organisations adopting a programmatic approach to Gender and linking Gender to other interventions and activities.

These reports will serve as end term review of NCAs most focused thematic priorities. A general review of the entire country program will be conducted next year. The contents of these reports will input into NCA's plans for 2010 and beyond.

As a result of the rigorous monitoring and evaluation reports, the NCA observed some of the following issues that need to be improved upon; poor reporting by partners, weak local coordination and facilitation of local coordinators and weak activity monitoring amongst some partners. The NCA plans to address these issues continuously with each during the regular NCA-Partner meetings. During the year the NCA learnt the importance of identifying indicators that can capture the tremendous impact that we have registered so far. Our instance on our partners to report and give evidence of success was largely paying as more evidence of success was now being captured by most partners. Some of the success stories are documented in the section highlighting the activities of each partner.

## **Annex1: Summary Progress Report of each Partners activities (Section 4)**

Under this section we present a report on the progress of activities implemented by NCA's partners by end of December 2009, clearly indicating some of the outcomes and impacts of their work

### **Christian Council of Tanzania (CCT)**

The CCT conducted programs to strengthen the CCT's program direction, Ecumenism and Advocacy Networks. In March a total of 10 members attended the first standing committee meeting and 75 delegates attended the CCT's council meeting during which major decisions in regards to CCTs future operations were taken. During this meeting Dr Rev Leonard Mtaita was elected as CCT Secretary General for the second five year term. The CCT Planning Monitoring Unit trained CCT officers on project indicators, monitoring and evaluation.

The capacity building for VICOBA groups continued with District coordination meetings being held in Chunya and Geita. 10 Bicycles were purchased and given to the VICOBA facilitators in the two districts. By end of September the cumulative total number of VICOBA groups in Chunya was 75 up from 63 groups in May 2009 with a total of **1,972 members** up from **1, 676 members** reported in May 2009. The cumulative value of shares and education fund was Tsh **167,325, 635million** having increased from **Tsh122, 857,000** millions in May 2009. The number of loans was 1,334 up from **1,153 in May** with a total value of Tsh **217,251,353 million** up from **Tsh188.914** Million reported in May 2009.

In Geita, the number of VICOBA groups had reached 20 with 460 members and grand total share value (shares and education fund) Tsh 57,845,000 million. The number of loans was 202 with a value of 88,117, 900 million. The impact of VICOBA groups on communities was vivid as can be read in the success stories section attached. 20 Community leaders were trained in Mkwajuni in October and a Motorcycle purchased for one of the facilitators to facilitate his movement to train and monitor the increasing number of VICOBA groups in Chunya. A total of 70 youth were trained on good governance in the district.

The CCT Public Policy Advocacy conducted one task force meeting in Mbulu to discuss land rights and legal matters. 3000 copies of the demystified and simplified version of the land law policy were produced and widely distributed amongst the partners in July.

There was a follow up meeting with the PETs committee of Mtitaa village in Bahi district. The PETS committee also hosted the visiting delegation of auditors from the Government Auditor General's Offices in Norway. The facilitation

and formation of PETS committee meetings in Kilosa and Geita was conducted in December.

The public policy department conducted a workshop on the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) in Mwanza during which 33 member churches attended. Representatives from BAKWATA and CSOs in Mwanza attended this workshop during which issues of transparency and accountability in the mining sector were discussed. The strategies for CSOs to engage in mining advocacy and particularly the new Minerals policy and Mining Act were developed.

The FGM programme trained 20 religious leaders on GBV in Tarime and out of this training an action plan was developed by each 7 represented religious denominations at this meeting. A common consensus was reached by these religious leaders to continue mobilising and engaging in the campaign against FGM. The department in collaboration with the CCT's youth department organised 10 day training to 18 VICOBA trainers in Morogoro. This training was in line with the new proposed approach of introducing VICOBA groups as a vehicle through which GBV and FGM interventions can be made. A workshop to select 30 Sunday school and primary school teachers who will act as ward education coordinators in Kiteto was conducted in Kiteto. These ward education coordinators will be used to scale the campaign against FGM in Sunday schools and Primary schools. The intervention at this level was felt as very important in changing the mindset and attitude of young girls against FGM.



*Margreth a Victim of FGM narrates her story to CCT coordinators while on the extreme right traditional clan leaders follow up closely on the discussion on FGM*

Margreth, 16 years old attended the recently ended youth training in GBV in Tarime. During one of the sessions, a facilitator who was teaching about what the Bible says about GBV started by asking if there was anyone among the participants who had undergone circumcision and after a moment silence, a young girl, Margreth raised her hand in response. This is where further interview

with Margreth started. In the same evening I had a long session with her encouraging her about her bravery to have stood up among many others to declare in public that she was circumcised.

The CCT organised a two day meeting for all selected traditional leaders from all major clans in Tarime district and selected religious leaders in October to discuss GBV. A total of 52 traditional leaders from all clans were represented at the meeting. A committee of 11 people was formed to make close follow up and help with implementation of an action plan. A meeting of religious leaders from CCT member churches was held in Singida during which focal persons were identified for Singida to scale up CCT anti FGM agenda in the Region.

The Media department continued with its advocacy work against mining and economic injustice. During this period the department organised media visits to Nyamongo, North Mara to document the continuing impact of the toxic spill from Barrick Gold's Gold Mine in North Mara. A video documentary on this tragedy had been produced for wider dissemination. This documentary was aired on various TV channels including Dtv Channel Ten and Start TV. There were public dialogues on Mining conducted across the country. The unit planned to visit the Mererani Tanzanite mine in Arusha.



*The North Mara Gold mining toxic spill victims were airlifted to Dar es Salaam where they appeared on various radio and TV channels talkshow and gave interviews to various newspapers about the facts of the tragedy. These interviews sparked wide public outcry and calls for government serious consideration of the issue. Since then, Barrick Gold mining has been on a public relations campaign to under play the strategy as the pressure keeps mounting,*

The CCT media unit also coordinated the visit of the scientist from Norway and the University of Dar es Salaam who were commissioned by the interfaith standing committee to conduct a study on the environmental impact of the toxic spill on to the communities in the area. The team of scientists visited Nyamongo and Geita to take water and soil samples. The interim report on these findings was presented to the members of the interfaith standing

committee on Economic Justice and Integrity of creation and the PAG in Dar es Salaam

The CCT department further played a pivotal role in transporting some of the victims for treatment. In collaboration with the Legal and Human Rights Center transported the victims to Kilimanjaro Christian Medical Center (KCMC) hospital for treatment. The department strengthened its capacity further by purchasing professional equipment for CCT studio. The media department continued following up on the developments in North Mara and providing advocacy materials on the extractive sector.

The CCT interfaith program conducted training to 39 interfaith religious leaders from Geita on the constitution, land laws and advocacy. Additional 17 interfaith religious leaders were trained in Tarime on Peace building, advocacy in land laws and human rights in June

The interfaith program further conducted a workshop to 25 Journalists with 10 interfaith religious leaders on the role of Media in peace building in a multi religious and multi cultural society. This workshop was conducted in Dodoma

A two days workshop for 15 religious leaders was conducted to write theological reflection materials addressing social, peace, economic, and political development issues. In December 2009, a second meeting was held for the theologians to discuss a draft booklet on theological reflections.

The interfaith committees continued playing their mediation roles at the community level. The strong interfaith committees in Kondoa , Korogwe and Tanga continued discussing issues of peace and conflict reduction. The three VICOBA groups established by the Kondoa interfaith committee had reached a cumulative share capital of **Tsh 8millions** up from **Tsh 6millions** reported in May 2009.

The CCT HIV/AIDs and MVC department continued to provide care, support and treatment for PLWH, Orphans and Most Vulnerable Children in the various select dioceses and centers located in the various dioceses and CCT member churches. The CCT HIV and AIDs department provided materials to 2000 MVC in all sites of their operations by August 2009. Some of the dioceses and centres supported by CCT include ELCT-Pare diocese-(Kianga) ELCT-Mnadani (Dodoma), Menonite Iringa, Neema na Uponyaji, Anglican Church Changombe, Tuliwazane, Mbalizi Evangelistic Center, Menonite Shirati-North Mara, African Inland Church-Kivuko (Geita), ELCT-Newala.

The department distributed blankets and bed sheets were given to 1450 MVCs in the sites of their operations. Counseling and psychosocial support was given to households and guardians of MVCs. CCT organised training for 20 new care givers in Newala and Babati on diaconic model of providing care to HIVand AIDS. 30 Care givers in Geita were trained on para social work

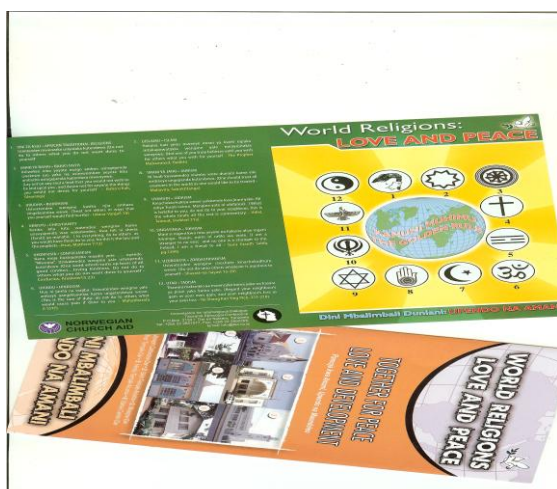
and 45 OVC care givers were supported with funds for Income Generating Activities (IGA).

The CCT department trained 18 people from sites of Gonja, Geita, Mbalizi and Dodoma diaconal groups were trained as ToT for VICOBA between 17-26 August 2009. The CCT's supported VICOBA groups integrated to support PLWH continued mobilising resources for economic support of the groups. The success of CCT's engagement in the HIV and AIDS and its impact have been documented in the success section annexed to this report.

### **The Tanzania Episcopal Conference (TEC)**

The Tanzania Episcopal Conference (TEC) continued implementing activities supported under its Human Dignity Promotion program. Under its interfaith objective aimed at deepening the knowledge of interfaith leaders on inter-religious relationship and collaboration the TEC conducted produced interfaith materials and conducted a series of seminars for religious leaders.

The interfaith calendar 2010 was designed and produced. It was disseminated to various stakeholders. The designing and production of 10,000 posters and brochures was completed and they were widely disseminated. The interest and impact of these materials continued to increase with demands from within and abroad. The materials were being used as materials for further research. The Bishop of the catholic dioceses of Zanzibar wrote his paper for an honorary doctorate on Inter religious dialogue in Tanzania using interfaith promotional materials as resource materials. The TEC received delegations from the USAID, the Oslon University, the University of Dar es Salaam and Segerea Seminary.



*Some of the interfaith materials produced and meetings conducted by TEC Interfaith Commission with support from the NCA have become model reference materials on interfaith and peace building. The materials have been appreciated by the Papal office in the Vatican*

The Holy See office in the Vatican, Rome recognised the important work being done by TEC through this program and devoted the entire papal letter to the Papal Council on Interfaith contained themes on peace and love which have formed the core of TEC's interfaith materials.

The materials (Posters, Banner, Fliers, Post Cards and Greetings Cards) were distributed to various congregations around the world during the Africa Catholic Synod meeting scheduled to take place in Rome in November. The cards were also distributed to NCA partners and NCA offices as season greetings for the Christmas season. TEC conducted 4 interfaith seminars in Ludewa, Mbozi, Karatu districts and Kasulu. A national workshop for senior religious leaders was conducted bringing together 31 religious leaders.

The TEC has started integrating VICOBA activities into its program. At the start of the year, the TEC planned to train and establish 180 VICOBA groups in six districts. The VICOBA trainings in Ludewa as planned and 36 people were trained. Trainings were conducted in Karatu district during 55 people attended. As a way of building closer collaboration between the TEC and government 8 officials from the District Commissioner's office attended these trainings. In Mbozi district 78 people attended the training and 40 religious leaders attended the launching of the 1<sup>st</sup> VICOBA meeting in the district. The trainings in Temeke were conducted and the training in Kasulu district postponed. However the 2 ToTs conducted in 2008 in Kasulu had so far led to formation of 12 VICOBA groups with shares worth Tsh 22,210,000 out of which Tsh 16,210,000 had been loaned out to members.

In order to facilitate the operation of the groups the TEC purchased 6 VICOBA training tool kits and 30 safe boxes for the groups. These materials and equipments have already been distributed. These materials were however not enough because the number of VICOBA groups that were formed between June and September superseded the budgeted number. The rapid increment in the number of VICOBA groups in the period represents the widespread interest and success that the VICOBA groups have generated amongst the communities.

In Ludewa 16 VICOBA groups had been established at the end of 2009 with shares worth Tsh 11,274,500 and its spill over effects had expanded to Njombe district where 4 VICOBA groups had been established upon request by the dioceses. In Karatu 26 VICOBA groups had been established with shares worth Tsh18, 634,000. VICOBA groups were set up in Mbozi and Temeke with the number of groups reaching 68 with shares valued at Tsh 84,449,000.

The impact of VICOBA groups on communities was evident as in the case where VICOBA groups were assisting vulnerable children. A disabled child in Karatu was assisted to get an artificial limb.



The TEC has started implementing Public Expenditure Training (PETS) activities. Between June and September the TEC organised 6 days workshop for 40 religious leaders in the district of Mbozi and another 4 four days training was conducted at Mlowo catechetical training centre for 40 participants from 26 wards of Mbozi district. The objective of the training was to empower the religious leaders and citizens of Mbozi to hold duty bearer at district level to account for expenditure on various developmental programs. PETs training were also conducted in Temeke after which the committees in Yombo Dovyva area identified water projects to follow up while Msakala PETs groups identified road construction sector for follow up.



The TEC HIV and AIDS department supported by the NCA conducted a two day HIV and AIDS Animators training for 15 members in addressing HIV/AIDS care, support, stigma and anti discrimination of PLWH and Orphans affected by HIV. TEC-Interfaith Commission

trained 17 HIV/AIDS ward animators to do the following work: to observe and report on HIV/AIDS service situation in the district, animate HIV/AIDS group to form or join VICOBA, facilitate service delivery to HIV/AIDS orphans, people living with HIV VIRUS and support them.

The program to combat human trafficking of girls and effects of sexual tourism and domestic workers in Karatu district commenced with a training of 55 girls on entrepreneurship and VICOBA program. At the end they elected their focal person to represent them in interfaith committee and established 3 groups of VICOBA. The commencement of this program is considered vital as it will provide a mechanism into investigating and understanding the



magnitude of human trafficking and sexual tourism activities in the Karatu district. Karatu district is located along the main highway to the major tourist circuits of Tarangire, lake Manyara, Ngorongoro Crater and the Serengeti National Park in Arusha. Over the past years there have been unconfirmed reports of widespread sex tourism going on along this highway and the areas or small towns surrounding the national parks

The TEC continued to build the capacity of its interfaith commission and that of its local PETs and VICOBA facilitators. The Interfaith commission was supported by the NCA to purchase a laptop computer and camera for report writing and documentation. The local facilitators received modest payments as motivation and encouragement for their work. By the end of year their positive motivation could be reflected in the big number of VICOBA groups and PETs committees that had been formed.

### **Evangelical Lutheran Church of Tanzania (ELCT)-Headquarters**

In 2009 the ELCT Headquarters coordinated the budget and activities for two other ELCT-dioceses (Elct-NED and ND). The main activity under the ELCT-Headquarters Advocacy Desk was to conduct civic education training to all member dioceses. There are 20 dioceses that were divided into four zones.

- a. Northern zone training involved 30 participants (21 m/ 09 f) It was held at Canossa Njiro btn 6-8/07/09
- b. Central zone 24 participants(15 m and 9 f) held at CCT meeting hall from 14-17/07/09
- c. The Southern Zone was held at Makambako Lutheran Center between 27-29/07/09. Five diocese represented by 23 participants. (17 m and 6 f).
- d. The Lake zone was held between 1-3/8/09 at Maua Lutheran Hostel. Four dioceses represented by 20 participants (15 males and 5 females)

A total of 97 participants (29 females and 68 males) attended the ToT on Civic education and were assisted to come up with the Plans of Action in their respective dioceses.

The ELCT –Headquarters also coordinated the Preparation of the ELCT Statement on the state of politics and the economy in the country. The statement on the contemporary political and economical issues was developed by a committee of professionals drawn from within the ELCT and awaited approval by the ELCT council of Bishops. The document was yet to be signed by the head of the church and disseminated to respective congregations.

The ELCT supported the disseminated Statement by the TEC on the forthcoming general elections. The TEC statement sensitised people to vote good leaders during the forthcoming general. Because of the strong

government reaction to TEC's statement and appeals by President Jakaya Kikwete for religious leaders to suspend issuing of public statements in regards to the civic education and election process, the ELCT decided that they would not issue their statement to the public but through their congregations while supporting the set points by TEC.

In order to strength the capacity of the dioceses to handle advocacy issues, the ELCT recruited a permanent officer, Rev Anicet Maganya to take charge of its advocacy desk. This position had remained vacant for a long period of time and thus constraining the capacity of the diocese to engage in advocacy.

### **ELCT-Mbulu Diocese**

The ELCT Mbulu dioceses continued playing a leading role in establishment of VICOBA groups and PETs activities. By the end of December, the ELCT Mbulu and Hanang remained at **61** VICOBA groups as reported at the end of end of September 2009 with a total number of **1,738** members and shares worth **Tsh 285,459 million** up from **Tsh76, 000,000 Millions** reported at the end of May 2009. In Hanang and Mbulu PETS increased to **24** from **11** committees. The number of villages remained the same at 76 villages (44 Hanang and 32 Mbulu). Despite the meeting with high ranking officials of the CCM political party, the PETs committees had not yet started operating vibrantly due to the various challenges faced by the committee members. A refresher meeting was conducted by Haki Kazi Catalysts towards the end of the year. The dioceses purchased and distributed bicycles to some of its excelling district facilitators.

The dioceses conducted training on HIV for religious leaders from the dioceses and civic education on the forthcoming general elections. The dioceses continued with constructing of the water tank for Dongo Besh School for the deaf. By the end of August the children had started using the water from the well constructed with support from NCA-Tanzania

### **Haydom Lutheran Hospital (HLH) Four Corners Project**

The NCA continued with its support to the Four Corners Project and Water for Indigenous people implemented by the Haydom Lutheran Hospital (HLH).

There was steady progress on strengthening the community ownership of the 4 corners project. The board was appointed but there were certain legal matters to be sorted out under HLH. A board was chosen and a lawyer Mr Edward Mrosso of Mrosso Advocates was contacted to facilitate the process of making 4CCP an autonomous project.

The Community ownership and Community Implementation Team (CIT) were strengthened through over 13 meetings that were still on-going. Discussions during the year revolved around finalising the mandate of the mandate of CIT, collection of stories, plant medicines and completion of the traditional dwellings.

A consultant on land rights has been hired as planned, the survey was conducted as planned and the report discussed by the local communities.

The collection of oral literature under the deeper understanding, celebration and ownership of cultural heritage program which was to be conducted by the institute of Anthropology, Gender and African Studies (IAGAS) was postponed because of lack of funds.

The regular monthly meetings of programme team were conducted as planned and the maintenance of traditional dwellings for the Hadzabe and repair of the Bantu, Nilotics and Cushitics were ongoing. The Pavilion roofing had been delayed by the end of September. The water and well management structures had been finalised.



*A group of the Hadzabe belonging to the Khoisan tribal group (left) and girls from the Datoga (Nilotic) community groups living in Haydom area*

Regular- Ethno Linguistics meetings were held in September during which over 100 participants took place in the meeting. The discussions included land use survey, gender in land use and cultural values. Report on medicinal plants and stories presentations and discussions on a right useful way for the stories.

The Hadzabe people collected 30 stories, a number (not yet known) of medicinal plants and were involved in land survey. Land survey involved 14 villagers with 21 respondents per village. 30 stories have been written in Hadzabe and are now translated into Kiswahili. 30 elders are involved as a validation team.

The Datoga were involved in the process of collection of stories. 110 stories have been collected. All have been translated into Kiswahili. 14 villages with 21 respondents have been involved in the land survey process. A number of medicinal seeds have been collected. As is with the Hadzabe, the problem is on lack of the database as well as lack of knowledge of each plant. 30 elders are involved in validation team.

The Iraqw were involved in the process of collection of stories. 70 stories had been collected. 14 villages with 21 respondents were involved in the land survey process. A number of medicinal seeds were collected. As is with the Hadzabe, the problem is on lack of the database as well as lack of knowledge of each plant. 35 elders are involved in validation team divided in 4 villages. The problem in the stories from the Iraqw is the missing beginning and end of their stories, they stand as continuation of other stories. It has to be worked out to come up with the grouping of the stories.



*A picture of the Isanzu/Iramba Bantu group (left) and the Iraqw-belonging to the Cushitic tribal group are part of the 4 major tribal groups whose cultural heritage is being preserved under the HLH 4 corners project supported by NCA*

The Bantu (Isanzu and Iramba) were involved in the process of collecting stories. 70 stories were collected. All have been translated into kiwashili. 14 villages with 21 respondents were involved in the land survey process. A number of medicinal seeds were collected. As is with the Hadzabe, the problem was lack of the database as well as lack of knowledge of each plant. 30 elders are involved in validation team divided in 3 villages.

The alcohol outreach programme followed the CIT meetings in the villages. 13 meetings were held in the villages. A rehabilitation training of people addicted to alcoholism was conducted.

## **Water supply to Indigenous people**

Under the Indigenous water supply project, meetings on water were conducted in Ngwandakuw for securing the water programme for the hospital and in the Yaeda valley in order to secure proper management of RWH schemes and accessibility of water to the indigenous peoples. The excavation work and piping was complete from Basonyangwe to the hospital.

At the end of 2009 the HLH finalised construction of 50,000 litre pressure tank at Zacharia ward for indigenous people. The Pipeline from Basonyangwe village to HLH was complete and new 250,000 litre water tank finalised at HLH. The RWH projects in the villages complete with now two tanks each with a capacity of 250,000 liters finalised.

The power generator had been installed and the Basonyangwe well was working well. Artesian well at Endagulda was under way. The water tanks had been constructed at the HLH and the RWH fitted at Yaeda chini Secondary was complete with two tanks fitted with the gutters were in place. The roofing structure at Domanga village for RWH was complete. Two tanks had been installed for RWH at Endagulda Primary school and the Endagulda and Yaeda Chini water pump constructed by the NCA had been fixed. The Mongo wa mono tank is fixed and working.

## **ELCT-North Diocese**

The ELCT-Northern Dioceses conducted training for 39 VICOBA group trainers in in Moshi Urban and Hai Districts. By the end of December the total number of VICOBA was **83 groups** with shares valued at over **Tsh 40 million**.

## **ELCT- Northern and Eastern Diocese**

The ELCT-NED conducted surveys and mobilisation visits in 20 villages. In August the ELCT-NED conducted a training of trainers to 20 local poultry keeping facilitators at Utondolo village in Lushoto. The VICOBA groups in Mamba ward established a ward network and through their own resources were able to purchase a sweater sewing machine. The group plans to sell the sweaters to schools in the village. The dioceses continued forming new VICOBA groups in Soni villages and providing back stopping roles for Ubiru women group. In regards to the poultry keeping project ELCT-NED trained 20 facilitators from 10 parishes. The participating parishes were Vuga, Lushoto, Msongolo, Mtae, Shume and Malindi



*A local Interfaith VICOBA district coordinator and facilitator at work during one of the group's meeting in Lushoto district. The NCA focuses on building capacity of the interfaith VICOBA groups to save and generate their own resource for poverty eradication. This approach is more sustainable*  
ELCT-Coast and Eastern Dioceses

The ELCT-CED implemented interfaith activities in Zanzibar. An interfaith Youth dialogue was held drawing young people from all denominations. During the dialogue young people discussed how to promote interfaith and peace building. An interfaith music festival and sports bonaza was held . An interfaith youth basket ball team has been formed as a vehicle for promoting learning and sharing of interfaith values amongst young people on the Islands'

The ELCT-CED continued building the capacity of the two interfaith groups established last year in Mtoni in Temeke district and Ikwiriri in Rufiji district. Two project officers from CED trained the groups on religious tolerance, peace and harmony in society. Three interfaith group committees were established in Bungu in Rufiji district, Boko and Bunju in Kinondoni districts. These will be trained on interfaith work. The interfaith Upendo Center in Zanzibar continued providing support and economic empowerment to women in Zanzibar. 23 women from the center trained and sat for VETA exams. The project employed 10 Muslim and Christian women to work together and sell their local cloth products. The women were trained in tailoring. The group's products were promoted locally and internationally via the Saba saba trade fair and online in Norway via a website site [www.korsevy.no](http://www.korsevy.no). The Upendo House in Zanzibar was furnished and its library stocked.

The ELCT-CED also started training and forming VICOBA groups in its operational areas. By the end of December 2009 a total of **12** VICOBA groups had been formed with shares valued at **Tsh11, 284,550**. The total number of members was 262. The ELCT-CED however reported that the DECI pyramid scheme had affected the progress of the formation of VICOBA groups as some people still thought that VICOBA groups were a pyramidal scheme.

## The Muslim Council of Tanzania (BAKWATA)

Despite a slow start in implementing its activities BAKWATA gradually stabilised and successfully implemented two projects in three districts: Kilindi, Korogwe and Bagamoyo.

After the election of Mr Suleiman Lolila (former Program Manager) to the post of Deputy Secretary General, new staff was recruited at BAKWATA headquarters to assist and take over some of the NCA project responsibilities which had been under Mr Lolila. The recruitment of new staff was considered as an effort towards building the capacity of BAKWATA to implement NCA supported projects. The new staff boosted the programs and Accounts project departments respectively.

In 2009 BAKWATA conducted VICOBA training in Korogwe district and formed 3 VICOBA groups in Korogwe, Kilindi and Bagamoyo. The total number of VICOBA groups formed by BAKWATA at the end of 2009 was 30 having established 20 groups in Kilindi alone and 5 groups in Korogwe and 5 groups in Bagamoyo. Out of these 25 VICOBA groups were fully operational with shares valued over **Tsh12, 820,000 million**. At the end of 2009 the total number of members had increased to over 600. The VICOBA groups in Kilindi had produced maize and collected honey for sale. Efforts were under way to look for markets for the maize and honey. VICOBA groups were strong and operation in the villages of Kikunde, Songe, Kwediboma, Kilindi, Yadigwa, Pwagi, Masagali, Jalia, Sauni, Negelo, Kisangasa, Msanja, Mvungwe, Mkindi and Kimbe wards.

The VICOBA groups in Songe had harvested their maize and beans jointly grown on their joint land. The groups in Kwediboma had started rearing poultry with each group keeping over 400 birds. One of the groups had sold its first breed of birds and had purchased a corn milling machine. (See details in success stories annexed)



*Group members of one of the Interfaith VICOBA groups in Kilindi district listen to one of NCA's staff during one of NCA's field visits to the groups.*

In 2009 BAKWATA conducted PETS training and formed PETS committees in Kilindi and Bagamoyo. Refresher PETS training were conducted in Bagamoyo facilitated by Haki Kazi Catalysts. During the monitoring exercise conducted in July, the NCA discovered that BAKWATA was not able to implement activities in Kahama and Kondoa district. These districts were dropped by BAKWATA.

### **Tanganyika Christian Refugee Services (TCRS)**

The TCRS continued implementing its Community Empowerment Programs (CEP) in Kibondo, Karagwe, Ngara and Kishapu.

In Karagwe Public Expenditure Tracking System (PETS) activities continued in the wards of Kituntu and Murongo with more training to the committees, village leaders, ward councilors, the ward executive officers and the project staff. This has strengthened the ability of the committees to follow up on the priority sectors identified by the community. However, there is still resistance and lack of cooperation from the ward leaders which from time to time block the efforts of the committees. For example the Ward Councillors were also invited in this training but could not attend because they are still not comfortable with the PETS activities.

The training was officially opened by the Karagwe District Executive Director (DED) who encouraged the committees that they are there legally and to carry out their activities without any fear and they are in the real sense assisting her to monitor the utilization of the public funds going to the projects in their respective villages. Issues raised included lack of cooperation in giving correct information to the PETS committees during the tracking exercise. The committees are very active and have gained confidence in their work, they are now improving on their reporting skills following the discrepancies noticed in their past reports and lack of writing skills despite good information they obtained from some of the respondents.

In August 4 PETS committees in Kituntu Ward were visited by the delegation from NCA Dar es Salaam (the NCA Country Director and Program Manager) and the TCRS Programme Officer during which 2 sample tracking reports were read for the other members to share views and comments. The participants were encouraged by this visit; it added more on their morale and are ready to work to make their efforts a success despite the resistance they get from their village and ward leaders. The committees have formed a network with an overall leadership to easily share progress, challenges and ways forward. They have reviewed their PIMA CARDS and are using them in improving and updating their reports.





*A collapsed toilet built with no value for money at Nyamutukuza village in Kibondo district in Kigoma region. The photographs were taken by during a PETS training conducted by Haki Kazi.*

One more Movement of Men Against AIDS in Tanzania (MMAAT) group comprised of 15 men has been inaugurated in Bugene to continue with the struggle against the spread of the disease in the district through community sensitization. Other activities and projects aim at increasing their nutrition status and sustain their groups. They continued with projects of goat keeping, beekeeping, coffee tree nursery and vegetable gardening. Number of MMAAT groups has increased to 5 from the 4 we had during 2008.

Men's Movement Against HIV and AIDS (MMAAT) branch in Bugene with 15 male members was launched, this had makes a total of 5 branches in the district following the one of Kibingo, Kaisho/Isingiro, Kiruruma and Bugomora branches which are now working towards the reduction in the HIV and AIDS transmission among the residents of the district. The members are engaged in small projects (beekeeping, coffee tree nurseries to raise incomes for various household needs, gardening and animal and poultry keeping for raising their nutritional status

The literacy and numeracy classes implemented under the CEP program to empower the marginalised groups have reached the planning stage and a total of 192 action plans have been developed and are now being implemented with the assistance in farm inputs and implements from TCRS. The plans are in the areas of agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry.

In villages of Nyakagoyagoye, Kiruruma, Kamagambo and Kafunjo, the marginalized persons have opened the demonstration plots for training in each village agricultural inputs and implements in terms of maize, groundnuts,

beans, cabbage and onion seeds as well as hoes, machetes and spraying pumps will be provided in the first week of October 2009.

In Ngara with assistance of Haki Kazi Catalyst, TCRS organized and conducted Public Expenditure Tracking System (PETS) to four project villages (Mbuba, Kasharazi, Nyakiziba and Nterungwe) facilitated by Mr. Joram Massesa.

As the country was coming to local government elections, this led to poor attendance during leadership empowerment sessions, as most leaders were engaged in campaigns and some of the leaders are not sure to be elected for a second period. However, recognizing potentials of women in leadership, TCRS Ngara put much effort on women empowerment, to encourage them for a meaningful engagement in local election process to leadership positions.

In Kibondo the following activities were implemented with support from NCA leadership skills training sessions were held in project villages, focusing on PETS training, communication skills (reporting, data use and collection), HIV and AIDS, and monitoring. About 547 leaders (425 M/122 F) were trained. The trainings were mainly done in July and August only as in September; the village leaders were busy with the local government election campaigns. Other activities implemented were:

- Four PETS village committees (at Kumhasha, Kiduduye Kigogo and Nyamtukuza) were formed and trained on PETS systems and other related issues. 60 PETS committee members (22 female and 38 male), 7 ward leaders (1 female and 6 male) and 8 village leaders (0 female, 8 male) were trained. Also in September one PETS committee with 13 members (7 M and 6F) was elected and trained at Kasongati village.
- One district awareness meeting concerning PETS system was done at Kibondo Council with district officials, 14 heads of departments attended and requested TCRS to plan for another PETS meeting and training.
- Community Empowerment sessions held at the project villages focused on the community's role in improving their standards of well being, as well as human rights and democracy, gender equity, women empowerment, groups management, and attendance of marginalized in the illiteracy classes session.
- Under the literacy and numeracy programs skills trainings sessions were organized and conducted to marginalized beneficiaries focusing on agriculture and livestock production, environmental management, HIV and AIDS, CBDP and strengthening group governances and management.

- Marginalized groups continued with the garden activities on the site. Already they have prepared 30 acres which will be planted with various types of vegetables and fruits. Currently 10 acres are having crops in the field.
- One PETS committee secretary (Sostenes John) from Nyamtukuza village attended training on PETS for journalist at Arusha. The training was organized and conducted by the HAKIKAZI Catalyst – as NCA resource partner on PETS.
- The training's objective was to empower PETS actors in the utilization of the journalism skills in reporting from the grass root level on issues related to good governance and development. The participants have already prepared their plan of action and have already drafted news for the newsletter produced by HAKI Kazi Catalyst. The work plan will be submitted to Haki Kazi Catalyst for inputs including material and financial support.

In Kishapu, TCRS continued to work in 7 villages. In this quarter, more emphasis was put on enrolment of the marginalized people in the TCRS Empowerment Curriculum and addressing the critical environment issues, water and sanitation.

Sharing meetings with village leaders for selected marginalized were conducted. From the house-hold survey conducted, the following were key findings: 600: 229F/371M people were identified as marginalized and selected, where 416 (136F/280M) were illiterate and 184 (44F/140M) are literate.

The district however continued facing acute shortages of water due to the prolonged drought that has hit most parts of Tanzania. Some of the water points have dried up completely. The extended drought period has forced the people to use more time fetching water for domestic use and animals. The whole project area and the neighbourhood is so dry, dusty and windy. This severe weather condition affects food availability as well as production of cash crop and subjecting the population to more hardship and poverty. By September most the community members had resorted to selling their only stocks of cotton to buy food.



The pictures above are a common scene of most parts of the Kishapu District and central (Dodoma, Bahi, Kondoa, Singida etc) Tanzania during this period. It is extremely, dry and windy.

The Kishapu Rain Water harvesting project also continued being implemented despite the extreme drought. This project is aimed at ensuring the Community and livestock access to safe drinking water and farmers with access water for irrigation. By end of September the following was the status quo:

- Community members were trained on tree planting/management as a result 140 Households have prepared holes for tree planting and fencing the Area.
- 3 trees nurseries established
- Two Water User Groups mobilized themselves and constructed 2 Raining Water Harvest Tanks with capacity of 30,000 Its each with support from District Council in Idushi and Ngofila village
- After sensitization on savings and credit schemes (SACCOS), one Village Community Bank (VICOBA) group has been formed in Inolelo village
- 12 plots have been identified for woodlots (ngitiri) in Ngofila, Kalitu, Miyuguyu and Busongo and Inolelo villages after sensitization on forest management. The number of people and groups owning plots for tree planting/ngitiri is likely to increase no trees to be planted will be reported in the next quarter after measuring their area
- 8 cultural groups for community sensitization have been formed and are performing.
- One Village Community Bank (VICOBA) with 20 member ( 7F.13M) has been established with shares of Tsh 60,000/
- Community members of Miyuguyu village collected materials and prepared eighty holes for VIP toilet construction. Due to shortage of water, community was not able to make enough bricks for construction of latrines, which is planned to be implemented in the next quarter.

The TCRS has started integrating VICOBA into its CEP program. The concept of using VICOBA as a vehicle towards economic development was made during a field visit made by the program and finance staff from the head quarters. The delegation also encouraged the marginalized persons to come together and form Village Community Bank (VICOBA) due to various advantages of using the VICOBA approach.

The idea was well received by the marginalized and requested the training as soon as possible. The groups have great potential for establishing robust VICOBA groups as some of the people are with promising saving culture, but lack proper system of doing so. For instance, at Runyaga villages, one group of marginalised have already collected 80,000/= but faced with the challenge on how best they can keep their money and provide credit to each other.

### **World Council on Religions and Peace-WCRP**

The status at WCRP had not changed much at the end of the year. The process of transforming the WCRP into the Inter Religious Council of Tanzania was postponed to next year. Despite the failure to launch the Inter Religious Council of Tanzania (IRCPT), the governing board which is supposed to meet quarterly now includes all Secretary Generals of FBOs and the original trustees WCRP. Preparation of an interfaith Facilitators manual is under way and should be approved by the religious leaders.

The steering committee elected to brand the VICOBA groups established by NCA partners continued meeting at WCRP. The committee proposed that the groups be called INTERFAITH VICOBA groups. The colour of the groups would be brown and should not bear any symbol of any faith group. The WCRP was further assigned to establish a data bank of VICOBA groups and be able to update this data on a monthly basis. The WCRP provided 155 boxes as kits to VICOBA groups to our partners. The boxes were distributed as follows: Chunya (33), Mbulu (52), CCT Kiteto (10), Kilolo (15), Zanzibar (10), TEC-Dar (17), WCRP Iringa (10), Bagamoyo (5)

The Tanzania Women Interfaith Network (TWIN) met to establish district interfaith committees. The exercise of forming TWIN district networks was done in Babati, Lushoto, Kilolo and Kisarawe. Other districts that formed the networks are Iringa Municipal, Handeni and Bagamoyo. In each district elected district leaderships which elected their leaders. The TWIN networks play a significant role in building the capacity of women at local levels on interfaith and peace. The Capacity building of the Tanzania Youth Interfaith Network (TYIN) conducted one capacity building workshops and one TV talk show on the forthcoming general elections.

The NCA continued building capacity of WCRP by supporting the operational costs and recruitment of staff to oversee NCA's activities.

## African Evangelical Enterprises (AEE)

In 2009 the AEE conducted follow up breakfast talks in Dodoma, Tanga and Singida. The breakfast prayer meetings in Dodoma were attended by **103** top executive women and members of parliament. The participants appreciated the important opportunity that the Prayer Breakfast meetings provide to women to learn key leadership skills and biblical principles on leadership.

During the meetings they contributed **Tsh 313,000/=** to the next prayer breakfast meetings. A second prayer breakfast meetings for students in Tanga was held during which **132** students attended and discussed issues on leadership. Another prayer breakfast meeting was held in Singida attended by 60 women. Based on the entrepreneurial skills and motivation to engage in economic production, the women plan to buy a plot to establish an office apartment for commercial purposes. During the meetings the women contributed **Tsh 353,000/=** as a contribution towards this project.

Under its Economic empowerment for grassroots women project supported by the NCA, AEE continued supporting and establishing new VICOBA groups. The AEE established five VICOBA groups in Singida with a total of **56** members with shares amounting to **Tsh1, 626,500**. The VICOBA groups formed in Tanga continued being nurtured and by the end of September the volume of shares had increased to TSH, 10 million from **Tsh 8million** reported in June 2009. The number of members also increased from 120 to 200 at the end of September. One VICOBA training was conducted in Singida in July and out of this one Interfaith VICOBA group has been formed.

*In a testimony on the impact of the interfaith VICOBA one of the members of MKOMBOZI VICOBA group said 'I am a young and would have involved myself in some unprofitable youth activities. But joining VICOBA has reorganised my lifestyle. I am happy to learn how to manage my finances and have discipline on my life. I work in a slon now and now have been able to buy bicycles which i hire out to people. I now also provide consultancy services to other young people on how to establish businesses*

The interfaith VICOBA groups in Tanga continued screening and readmitting their previous members who had joined the infamous pyramid scheme called DECI. The scheme which had lured many members with promises for lucrative returns as interests on their interest collapsed after government intervened and declared it illegal. The leaders of DECI were arrested and charged of running an illegal saving scheme and defrauding unsuspecting Tanzanians.

## Tanzania Ecumenical Dialogue Group (TEDG)

During the year 2009, TEDG continued focusing on building the capacity of church leaders for engagement in Good Governance as well as economic justice through policy advocacy

The TEDG completed and submitted a shadow report on the implementation of the **National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (NSGRP) – MKUKUTA** to government. The brief report prepared by a team of professionals drawn from religious organisations and higher institutions highlighted some of the areas that government should focus on in the next MKUKUTA generation. One of the areas recommended for particular emphasis was need for government to invest in technology. The draft report was shared with government during a meeting held at the Ministry of Finance and Economic planning.

The TEDG conducted a consultative technical committee to discuss the program strategy for faith based organisation's engagement in the Local Government Elections which took place in October. Civic Education messages targeting the elections were developed during the meetings.

The TEDG held its annual meeting during which the organisation's plans for 2010 were discussed and approved. A consultative meeting for church media personnel and meeting for Bishops on Macro-economic policies was held in December 2009. During this meeting the religious leaders discussed their role in the forthcoming general elections.

The TEDG continued to network with like minded institutions to share and collaborate on advocacy on a number of issues. The TEDG participated in knowledge sharing visit to villages where PETS activities are being conducted. This tour was organised by Haki Kazi Catalysts and BEACON, an East African Community Network Organisation based in Nairobi. During the tour, the group visited Oriendeke village in Longido, Mkonoo village in Arusha and Karangai village in Arusha. The TEDG participated in the Publish What you Pay (PWYP) workshop on Mining and the extractive industry. It joined the Tanzania Coalition on Debt Campaign (TCDD) steering committee on PETS.

By the end of the year the religious leaders were actively engaged in advocacy on civic education and mining justice. The organisation however continued facing serious challenges of capacity because Mr Godfrey Bamanyisa a Program Officer at TEDG left the organisation and thus currently the TEDG has one permanent staff Ms Jesica Mkuchu. The organisation continues to rely largely on external resource persons to implement its activities.

## **Ubiri Women Group-Lushoto**

The NCA continued supporting Ubiri Women Group's value addition activities and their Capacity building training for other VICOBA groups. The group visited and conducted food processing to 120 women groups in 2009. The village groups trained were from the villages of Kwalei, Lulozi, Mkuzi, and Soni . Other villages were Magamba, Yoghoi, Nyasa, Kwembago, Mbelei and Bombo. A total of 240 women from the twelve villages have been trained on food processing skills since 2008

During the period 13 members of Ubiri women group attended a training on packaging and quality control organised by the Small Industries Development Organisation (SIDO) organised in Dar-es-Salaam. The group also continued advertising and seeking for markets for their products through attending exhibitions held in Dares Salaam and Arusha.

By the end of 2009 the group had established market points in Mbeya, Babati, Dodoma and Morogoro. In Mbeya and Babati the group now has customers who buy the products for sale through local shops. In morogoro and Dodoma similar customers have been identified. The market and customer base has expanded with the customer orders increasing from 3 to 10 cartons per month generating TSH3.6million per month to the group. This is a significant income given the level of poverty in the area and amongst the members of the group

As reported since last year access to domestic markets has been the challenge still facing this group as their products face high competition from cheap products from outside. The group also faces multiple internal barriers to trade, like lack of supermarket infra red readable product labels and bottles for packaging their products. The group still faced challenges of book keeping and as such calculating the difference between the level of profits and operational costs was still a challenge. Their accounting and book keeping skills had however improved if compared to the previous years. Attempting to break some of these barriers was the focus of NCA's support last year.

The capacity of the groups continued being built with support from NCA. Between July and September 4 members of the group attended computer training and also received some basic training on advertising and marketing. It is the intention of NCA to begin using the Ubiri Women Group as resource partners in 2010 during which they will be moved around to train other groups in other NCA operational areas





*NCA staff visit Ubiri women group during one of the monitoring visits conducted in July. The group adds value to local agricultural products whose access to domestic markets are limited as can be seen in the picture on the right.*

### **Tanzania Network for Religious Leaders against AIDS (TANERELA)**

The NCA continued supporting interventions to involve religious leaders in the fight and response against the HIV and AIDS pandemic in Tanzania.

TANERELA conducted follow up on HIV anti stigma campaigns and formation of VICOBA groups in Kigoma, Tanga and Kilimanjaro regions. The following were reported as results for the period:

Between September and December 2009 the TANERELA recruited 30 new members who attended training and agreed to undertake Voluntary Counselling and Testing (VCT). The total number of religious leaders attending VCT increased from 27 at the start of the year to 57 at the end of December 2009. There was an increase in the number of religious leaders declaring their HIV status from 7 to 13 by the end of the year. In Kigoma urban there was a follow up training for 30 interfaith religious leaders on anti HIV stigma and formation of VICOBA groups. The 2 facilitators who attended a training in Dodoma had established 2 VICOBA groups namely Masanga group comprising of 30 members and with shares currently valued at 720,000/= and another group called VICOBA Karera comprised of 23 members with shares valued at Tsh 345,000/= The members of both these groups are HIV positive. A total of 21 religious leaders out 30 participants in the anti stigma campaign had delivered knowledge and trainings on HIV and AIDS. These religious leaders come from different churches and mosques in Kigoma

TANERELA conducted follow up meetings in Useri village in Kilimanjaro where 11 people attended. The meeting targeted community leaders, VICOBA leaders and TANERELA members and it was aimed at assessing the progress of VICOBA. Two VICOBA group were established last year and three new VICOBA groups were established this year bringing the total number of VICOBA groups to 5 by the end of September.

The total value of Value of all the groups is now valued at **Tsh 12 million**. Out of five VICOBA group only three have attain big capital and have started disbursing the loans. The three VICOBA groups have open bank account at National Microfinance Bank (NMB).



*A cross section of TANERELA members attending one of the VICOBA meetings in Kigoma*

TANERELA reported low capital and share values compared to the number of members and the difficulties in mobilising the members to attend the weekly meetings because of distance from their homes to the meeting place. The organisation plans to buy a bicycle for the VICOBA facilitator and consider subsidising the transport fare for some of its very poor members.

### **Ilula Orphan Project (IOP)**

The IOP continued playing a major role in NCA's MVC and HIV thematic focus. In the period between January and December the IOP recruited new foster families; in three villages namely Uhambingeto, Ikuka, and Kipaduka, prior to that, a meeting was conducted in which a total of 46 members of the village Council attended. The project supports 137 foster families that are about 380 foster children/Orphans.

The IOP conducted its regular monthly trainings and capacity building meetings for the foster families and the orphans. The monthly trainings are usually carried out to the orphans and their guardians on things such as personal hygiene etc HIV and AIDS being a major focus. Over 45 trainings were conducted in 7 villages/ groups which are Ilula, Ikuka, Kipaduka, Mlafu, Ikkoto, Sokoni, Uhambingeto at different times respectively in the period of January to December . The topics ranged from Parenting, piggery, HIV and AIDS, Hygiene and Cleanliness, Sanitation and Poultry keeping.

Also a TOT was conducted to five representatives from 5 villages namely Kipaduka, Ikuka, Ikkoto, Isagwa and Mlafu. The training aimed at promoting

new foster families to initiate new VCOBA groups. After the training a follow up was made to assess the progress. And the result was that 4 out of the 5 groups had started the VICOBA groups, that are Isagwa, Ikuka, Ikokoto, Kipaduka.

Five training were conducted for members of Subiri club as from January to December. The subiri project aims at training young girls with life skills to say no to sexual pressures and risky behaviours which could expose them to HIV and infection. During the club meetings members discussed various themes related to reproductive health and girl empowerment. Through group discussions, questions and answers and also lectures methods on life and growth were used. A total of about 119 (89 girls and 30 boys) students of forms I to IV attended. The trainings ranged from Friendship and Abstinence to Sexually Transmitted Infections (STI).

The IOP provided material support to the MVCs and the foster families; the project has supported foster families with different home materials/needs as has identified by the families and children. Most of them requested to be supported with kerosene, salt, sugar, mattresses, beds, soaps, smearing jelly, rice, cooking oil and maize flour. The materials requested for reflected the acute needs facing some of these families and communities in general e.g. In Ilula 2 beds, 2000kgs of maize flour, 5 mattresses, 6bed sheets, 6 blankets, 950 note books and 950 pens have been given to the foster families from January to December. In summary 30 beds, 5040 kgs of maize, 30 mattresses, 1117 bed sheets, 80 blankets, 3,800 exercise books and 3,800 pens were distributed to the MVCs and foster families throughout 2009.

Under the access to clean water and sanitation program, IOP continued constructing improved Sanitary and Rain water harvesting houses; the project has completed building 2 sanitary houses for foster families in Sokoni village, the other one is still in progress at Masukanzi Village

The animal husbandry project that started last year was progressing well. Last year IOP provided pigs and poultry to foster families as a start up capital for Income Generating Activities (IGA). The reports from the beneficiaries were that the most of the animals donated were progressing well. Some families reported that their pigs had delivered new piglets. The IOP has advised the families to sell some piglets to generate income for the families (*See success story of Kresensia Msemwa and Rained Msemwa of Kipaduka village annexed to the report*)

The VICOBA groups started as a vehicle for economic empowerment of the foster families were progressing well. By the end of the year the groups had shares valued at Tsh **4.3million**. These were distributed as follows Ilula (3.2million), Kipaduka (160,000), Ikuka (520,000) ,Ikokoto (250,000) and Isagwa(240,000). Through these loans the members have been able to expand their production activities and also assist their families in numerous

ways, for example sending their children to school and access to medical services. Vicoba groups were yet to be formed in Mlafu villages.

The NCA continued supporting the centre's capacity to meet its increasing tasks- The IOP was supported to purchase a Double Cabin Toyota Hilux Pick up. This vehicle will now enable the project to effectively monitor its activities in the villages and access rural children in the deep remote areas of Iringa.

The IOP continued building the capacity of the Orphan Girls Center 'The Lords Acre' to take care of the orphaned girls. The project provided numerous material supports to the girls Orphan center 'The Lord's Acre, which home for 32 girls. These materials include things like rice , cooking oil , fruits and vegetables, Finger millets, maize flour etc.

### **Women In Action (WIA)**

The Women In Action (WIA) continued implementing its activities in support of MVC and PLWH. At the start of the year WIA conducted one Advisory Committee Meeting to discuss the progress and its future sustainability. A proposal was made to the local government authorities include some of the activities carried implemented by WIA into their development support plans.

The WIA continued providing food and scholarstic materials to MVCs. A total of 48 kgs of Food and Exercise Books including Pens and Pencils were distributed to 40 i.e. (24 Female and 16 Male) MVC of Magugu, Mamire and Galapo Wards of in Babati District. 65 MVC(41Fmale and24 Male) of Arusha Municipal Council received clothes and 330 people received food assistance. 26 tins of Maize and 270 kgs of Rice were distributed to the most vulnerable families. And the result of this activity was assured nutritious food for 130MVC of Babati and 330 people of Arusha Municipality.

WIA conducted 68 sensitization seminars for Community Leaders and members on; Women rights, the rights of children, culture and HIV/AIDS. 1,972 people attended these seminars. While it may be difficult to concretely point out the impact of these sensitisations but from our field visits it was reported that the community leaders were now more sensitive to human rights while discharging their duties.

The community field workers and Home Based Care Workers (HBCW) are referring other members for legal counselling and advice; 1 Murder Case of a child name Selestine was reported and is now in Court. 3 Land issues are now in Court. HBC visits to the homes of PLWH and MVC are being conducted on regular basis. 1,104 Home based care visits were conducted this year, to provide basic nursing care for PLWHA and those with chronic illnesses at home. 6,656 people of Babati and Arusha were visited Visit homes of MVC and PLWH to provide basic nursing care and palliative care at home; Among these 2,470 were receiving ARVs correctly and as advised by the physicians.

Some 730 materials containing HIV/AIDS, Paralegal issues and Malaria acquired from the Govt. as well as from other Institutions were distributed to 300 people i.e. (190 Female and 110 Male) including those who visited WIA offices. 40 Educational group talks and discussions were conducted in Babati and 52 in Arusha to discuss about modes of HIV and Malaria prevention, transmission as well as FGM. 3,220 women and community members of Babati and Arusha were reached.

The WIA started integrating VICOBA into its activities. In August 15 VICOBA TOTs of Babati, Arusha and 10 trainers from Karatu (TEC) were trained on how to train and form VICOBA groups. As a result of this training 22 new VICOBA groups have been established with shares valued at over Tsh44million at the end of 2009.

Women peer educators trained by WIA continued providing psychosocial and spiritual support to MVC and PLWH. In collaboration with the District Coordinator the women peer volunteers visited and established voluntary counselling centres in the project wards of Babati and Arusha

### **Young Women Christian Centre-YWCA**

The YWCA continued with its Tamar campaign sensitization training for Bishops/Senior Church leaders in seven locations. The seven locations were Bunda, Magu, Mwanza, Shinyanga, Arusha, Dar es Salaam.

The main objective of Tamar Campaign is to increase visibility and contribution of Religious Institutions and Faith Based Organizations FBOs toward prevention and elimination of GBV with special focus to Rape and Domestic violence through promotion of contextual study of Holy books such as Bible.

This year the printing of 1500 Contextual Bible Study Manual Books was completed. A total of 1000 were distributed. The YWCA developed 4000 brochures, 1000 posters and 1000 bookmarks and 500 T-shirts and caps were distributed at various events. The YWCA continued forming and supporting contextual bible study groups, survivor groups and men groups in the five districts. By the end of December 20 groups had been established. YWCA organised one day GBV tribunals in the seven locations during which approximately 100 participants in each location attended. A total of 690 people were reached during these tribunals. Seven Tamar volunteers were identified and were working in the seven districts as volunteers' sensitizing communities and groups on GBV based on the bible and using the Tamar approach. The YWCA engaged in various activities like the commemoration of 16 days against GBV, commemoration of the week without violence,

media campaigns and advocacy and preparation of a documentary on GBV survivor's experience.

As a note of success YWCA has managed to bring on board total of 20 active groups which discuss different issues as a way to prevent and eliminate any form of GBV in their communities. These groups are divided into three categories based on their objectives; the first category focuses on discussions of Bible texts in the context of gender in relation to their own daily lives.

Groups under this category emphasis to break silence by using biblical texts which speak against GBV, these texts can be used during church masses or any congregation to remind people that God doesn't want any violence among his people. The second category aims at bringing together GBV survivors regardless of the sex, religion, class and age to talk and encourage each other and put strategies on breaking silence and disclose perpetrators in the hands of responsible authorities. The last category tries to engage men in the whole process of fighting GBV and patriarchy system, this group targets man only.

By the end of the YWCA was becoming an active partner in the campaign against GBV. The YWCA members had started responding to cases of GBV, FGM and most vulnerable children as can be read in the success stories of Paulo the Abandoned Child in Mwanza and Ms Mereso a Masai woman who had been a victim of GBV for many years. *(Full stories in the annexes)*

### **Women Legal AID Centre (WLAC)**

The WLAC continued playing a critical role in the Gender Based Violence thematic focus. Besides providing its function as a resource, WLAC focused on improving personal and material security of women and children and contributing towards poverty reduction in Tanzania through legal aid, legal research, networking and outreach programmes. WLAC implemented the following activities:

#### **1. Legal aid services:**

- Providing legal aid service to women and children activities where a total of **5,282** clients were attended representing an increase from **2,633** clients attended to by end of 2008. Out of these 2,315 clients were attended through non clinic days, 196 through the mobile clinics and 600 clients through the telephone hotline. The total number of clients represented in court was **70** out these **52** cases were reconciled, **20** women recovered their property and 3 rape cases were reported. A total of **28** cases were won in court and 6 cases lost in 2009. Some cases were still ongoing by end of December 2009. A total of 421 clients were assisted in drafting legal documents

- The WLAC conducted mobile legal aid clinics out of which 160 clients were reached in 6 wards in Temeke district and another 38 clients attended to in Kiteto and Karagwe district.
- The WLAC continued assisting establishment of paralegal units at Sumbawanga in Rukwa Region. A total **17** participants were trained
- Additional support was provided to paralegal (payment of office rent) for **5** paralegal groups in Tabora, Singida, Mwanza, Kiteto and Mbeya) Other paralegal groups in Songea, Iringa and Shyinyanga were assisted to develop their five year strategy and purchase of stationeries and office furniture
- Conducted paralegal forum meetings for preparation of national paralegal symposium. A total **258** participants attended the symposiums
- Conduct 2<sup>nd</sup> national paralegal symposium



*Two victims of GBV display their scars inflicted upon them by their rogue husbands. The cases of GBV range from battering, corporal punishment to slashing or chopping off body parts and imposing permanent disability to the victims as indicated in this photo where the husband of this woman in Kiteto district cut her tendons with a sharp knife rendering her impossible to walk.*

- The center also conducted follow up visits and capacity building to Arusha, Kondoa, Tanga and Bukoba. Trainings on Legal and Human Rights were conducted at district level in Geita and a new Paralegal unit set up in collaboration with CCT.

## **2. Advocate for the change of discriminatory laws**

- One policy dialogue on domestic violence was conducted and attended by representatives from government
- Conduct consultative meeting with magistrates and tribunal chairpersons

- Police training on GBV and FGM. The positive results after this training was that the police force responded quickly and prevented 3 potential incidents of FGM in Kitunda and Ukonga wards in Dar es Salaam

### **3. Research and publications**

- Publish a research on the fate of **Children Born Out of Wedlock**. The report has already been submitted to the editors for final printing. This report will be used as a material for advocacy.

A total number of **6300** Publications on legal and human rights (domestic violence, (*shambulio la ngono, ndoa katiaka umri mdogo sheria ya ushahidi, haki za mwanamke katika sheria za ardhi, sheria ya ndoa na talaka na haki za mtoto*) were printed and disseminated to stakeholders and beneficiaries.

- Conduct research on Rural Women and land ownership Ten Years After Enactment of Land Laws in Tanzania. The report will be used as a tool for engagement on the land rights for women in Tanzania

### **4. Publications**

- Reprinted publication on legal and human rights booklets. The resource centre supported collaboratively with NCA funds is now operational and accessible to members of the public and researchers.
- Developed and tested a Human Rights Training curriculum which will be used as a tool for inculcating knowledge on Human Rights at different levels. 85 CDs were produced and disseminated for wider coverage and information sharing

The center reported pursuing rape cases as a major challenge of its work given the fact that most rape cases were not reported. After reporting the case prosecution often took long to the extent that clients gave up on pursuing the matter. The overwhelming need for legal aid in the rural areas was yet another challenge. During the monitoring visits, the NCA staff noticed this acute need and made a recommendation for WLAC to use part of NCA funds to conduct legal aid clinics up country. The first legal aid clinic was conducted in Kiteto. Similar aid clinics are planned for Tarime.

### **Tanzania Gender Networking Programme (TGNP)**

Our resource partner Tanzania Gender Networking Program (TGNP) continued playing a leading role on Gender issues and advocacy. In 2009, the TGNP concluded the review of its country strategy for transformative Feminist Movement Building (TFMB). Through this new strategy the TGNP plans



to build the capacity of local and grass root based movements and thus link TGNPs robust advocacy at national level with the grass root communities.

So far, joint actions and regulated meetings with Health Equity Group (HEqG) and FEMACT have been held and joint action plans have been developed. The HEqG started national health campaigns specifically focusing on maternal health. Six Gender and Development Seminar Series (GDSS) were held at community level in Mwananyamala, Kiwalani, Tabata, Makuburi, Kigamboni and Mbagala wards in Dar es Salaam. Another GDSS was held in Mbeya rural. 30 community animators were identified and trained to conduct capacity building at the community level.

As NCA's resource partner on gender, the TGNP organised a tailor made course on macro economics and budget advocacy for NCA's partners. During this training the participants from NCA partners underwent a ten day tailor made course on analysing and linking macroeconomic policies with gender.

The tailor-made training was conducted as part of the new engagement strategy between the NCA and its resource partners on Gender (TGNP and WLAC) under which NCA required that part of the funds contributed to these organisations basket or consolidated budget be spent specifically on NCA's partners.



*Participants receive their certificates after successfully completing 10 day training on Gender, Macro Economics and Budget Advocacy conducted by the TGNP with support from the NCA*

The TGNP implemented other activities as stipulated in its new strategic framework. Under TGNPs Activism Lobbying and Coalition Building, the main focus was to prepare for the 2009 Gender festival and developing a major theme for the event. **'Making resources work for marginalised women'** was selected as the theme for this year's Gender Festival and campaign

thereafter. The campaign on 'making resources work for marginalized women' was launched and public debate was provoked through public fora.

It was determined that the Gender Festival 2009 and the weekly Gender and Development Seminar Series (GDSS) would provide the public forum for advancing these campaigns. A major milestone in strengthening the transformative feminist movement which TGNP has been trying to build was the establishment of the Young Feminist Forum, which has now been institutionalized.

TGNP with GDSS and IGN participants also actively participated in the organization of the Popular Tribunal led by Women Dignity, which focused on maternal mortality and morbidity. Some of the key achievements included broader participation of various activists, especially from grassroots, and quality engagement with key issues ranging from land rights, violence against women, maternal health and water, just to mention a few. This engagement included high participation of GDSS participants in events, including the weekly seminars, GF 2009 and Popular Tribunal. However, the main challenge was how to respond to numerous expectations and demands of the GDSS participants

A total of 46 weekly gender and development seminar series (GDSS) were conducted during the year, as planned, bringing together about 100 participants per week, young and old (two-thirds women, and one-third men). Most of the topics focused on engagement with the budget cycle [Budget sessions continued during July], the campaign theme, 'making resources work for marginalized women'; preparations for GF 2009 by grassroots groups and follow up evaluation; and Popular Tribunal focusing on maternal health.

The GDSS strategy has attracted increased participation of various actors from different levels, especially from new contacts among grassroots women activists identified through TFMB study and from the 'young feminists' – including both staff and non-staff participants in the Young Feminist Forum; and increased ownership of GDSS by participants which manifested itself in them taking a more active role in facilitating several sessions.



*Participants intensively discuss during the group discussion sessions organised during one of the GDSS seminar series organised by TGNP supported by NCA*

However, one challenge is how to respond to the numerous expectations of grassroots actors, especially GDSS participants. Despite the demand to own the GDSS forum, most of the time the participants expect to be financially supported every time they engage in collective activities. This poses a threat to the growth of the transformative feminist movement. Another challenge is that, although female participants are increasingly active in GDSS discussion, most of the sessions are still dominated by male participants.

TGNP organised a 4-day Gender Festival (GF) 2009 was successfully in September 2009. The international event brought together about 2,676 participants (2055 women and 621 men) from across Tanzania and abroad. Participants from outside Tanzania came from Uganda, Kenya, Zimbabwe, Ghana, Mozambique, South Africa, Senegal, Nigeria, Angola, Swaziland, U.S.A, Italy, Holland, Finland, Germany and the United Kingdom.

The overall theme of the festival was “**Gender Democracy and Development: Making Resources work for Marginalized Women**”. The Festival focused on one particular sub-theme each day, namely i) Bodily Integrity, Sexuality and HIV&AIDS; ii) Economic Justice and Livelihoods; iii) Knowledge, Arts and Culture; and iv) Politics, Leadership and Accountability in all spheres. A series of workshops were conducted in line with each of the above sub-themes. These covered issues of reproductive and maternal health, gender-based violence and silences (including gender identities and sexuality); land rights, (self) employment, sex work, agriculture and care economy; education, artistic and cultural expressions in movement building, feminist knowledge, transformative communication and women as producers and communicators of knowledge. Apart from workshops, plenary discussion, exhibition and art performances were also conducted throughout the GF.



*Participants of the Gender Festival join in a cultural dance which formed part of the activities to celebrate culture and feminism movements in Tanzania.*

Gender Festival 2009 provided a space for deeper analysis and further strengthening of transformative feminist movement building with a focus on interventions to ensure that resources ‘really’ work for marginalized women in all sectors, including real economic empowerment of marginalized women; and actions to combat gender-based violence and violence against women and children starting from marginalized women themselves at all levels in society.

Demands were made by participants in regard to reducing maternal mortality and morbidity in Tanzania; and the campaign against maternal mortality was launched by the health actors including the Health Equity Group (HEqG) and GDSS representatives with the aim of advocating for more and equitable resources towards maternal health.

A special strength of GF 2009 was the quality of presentations during each of the four plenary sessions, and the way in which the panelists were able to highlight the main feminist issues each day from the different perspectives of grassroots, national and regional voices. Another was the increased power and voice of young feminists during plenary, workshops and during the African Feminist Night which was wholly coordinated, organized and implemented by ‘the young feminists’ team. Their original new ‘vagina monologues’ broke new ground in creating an open space to expose issues of sexuality and bodily integrity from the perspectives of young women.

GF 2009 also became a lively public space for demanding equitable resource distribution among various sections of the population at all levels. The space was used by grassroots activists to stage demonstrations and speak out openly against injustice as shown, among others by women and men from Loliondo in Manyara region. A group of more than 50 women and men

pastoralist activists from Loliondo participated actively in plenary sessions and in workshops, and then organized their own protest sit-in demonstration at the gates of State House one day after the Gender Festival.



*Masai women evicted by an Investor in Loliondo present their case during the Gender Festival organised by TGNP supported by NCA. After this presentation the Masai women marched in demonstration to the state house seeking audience with the President of Tanzania Mr Jakaya Kikwete to present their case*

The GF 2009 provided them and their FemAct and other supporters with major media coverage to publicize the forcible eviction of pastoralists from their homes in Loliondo by a major investor and the district government authorities, and provoked both the investor and the district government to back lash in self-defense through national media– testimony to the power of strong activist solidarity and networking. Furthermore, voices of minorities such as LGBTQ and sex workers were put into the limelight. The GF received wide coverage within and outside the country. Inspired by the Tanzania Gender Festival, feminist activists from Mozambique and Uganda promised to initiate one of their own. Here they were following the example of Kenyan feminists who organized their first GF in June 2009, with active conceptual support from TGNP – the leader of the Kenyan GF organizers led a group of 13 Kenyan feminist activists who participated in GF 2009, and also spoke as a regional panellist on Day Two.

Reflections on GF 2009 have been carried out by TGNP staff, GDSS and FemAct. The main findings of the reflections was that the event was highly successful in terms of process, content and the level of engagement by activists from grassroots, national, regional and international levels. The lessons learned based upon the challenges noted are being incorporated into plans for Gender Festival 2011. The Gender Festival 2009 report is being compiled, to be ready for sharing before the end of the year.

By the end of the year the TGNP was implementing a campaign strategy of rolling out the “Making Resources Work for Marginalized Women”, campaign to the grassroots. Small GDDS have been already conducted in Kigamboni.

Specific campaign posters and brochures have been produced this year. At the same time, the campaign theme, making resources work for marginalized women, informed the preparation of radio and TV spots, as well as the election poster, postcards and radio/TV spots which were produced to support civic education during the October local elections. In total 30 radio spots on maternal health, 120 radio spots on women participation in politics, 100 GF media spots were produced in 2009

The TGNP engaged in campaigns on Public Expenditure Review studies for financing gender equality. Over 11 women who came to TGNP to seek assistance against gender based violence and other issues were attended and referred to WLAC and LHRC for legal advice. The organization was actively engaged in the joint campaign against the establishment of CDCF, which was led by Policy Forum and FemAct, a follow up to previous action last year. The campaign against CDCF was carried out through public rallies, meetings with Members of Parliament, and a variety of media engagements, so as to contribute to a major public debate. The main argument against the bill is that a separate constituency fund under the control of MPs will automatically lead to a major conflict of interest, given their responsibility to oversee mobilization and utilization of expenditures, thus compromising MPs’ oversight role and accountability of the government to citizens through their elected representatives. If the bill is passed it will eventually affect the welfare of Tanzanian citizens, especially poor women and other marginalized groups.

A Budget Analysis Task Team (BATT) was established to conduct rigorous budget reviews. The draft **popular budget analysis manual** has been prepared directly in Kiswahili by a consultant in regular consultation with staff; has been reviewed and is under final revision for use by community based feminist activists in campaign related activities. The **Budget Analysis Task Team** carried out continuous monitoring and analysis of national sectoral budgets during the Budget Session of parliament (July-August), and produced a budget review report on agriculture and livelihoods which was presented at GDSS session of 29<sup>th</sup> July,09 Leading to major debate led by small group discussions according to sectors. The information contained in the report was used to inform a series of media sessions on the radio and in interviews with print media.

The TGNP produced documents, packaged and popularized Transformative Feminist knowledge/information from all programming activities in support of TFMB and the campaign. These were distributed widely at the grassroots and national, regional and global level. Some 193 articles, 51 talk shows and interviews, 32 press releases and 9 press conferences on the issues mentioned and grand corruption were prepared and published on various newspapers.

This generated alternative, critical and progressive public debate with transformative feminism perspective focusing on issues of unequal allocation of national resources to marginalized women and other groups. A total of 51,000 various publications and publicity materials were produced in 2009

### **Tanzania Coalition on Debt and Development (TCDD)**

The TCDD conducted PETS training and follow up trainings in Mbozi, Chunya, Kilindi and Geita districts. After the training PETS committees were formed in nine villages: Myovizi, Mafisa village, Kilindi district, Godima, Sembewe, Itaka, Misheni, Songe and Chabulongo village in Kasamwa ward of Geita District. The total number of committee members in all these villages was 87 people.

These activities were implemented under the consultancy service agreement signed between TCDD and NCA at the start of this year. In order to enhance TCDD's performance as a resource partner and in line with NCA-Tanzania's long term plans to reduce the number of partners, this year we reviewed the nature of our partnership with the TCDD.

Under the reviewed arrangement a consultancy agreement during which TCDD will continue playing its role as a resource partner on PETS but will be paid a consultancy fee instead. This decision was made after an assessment of TCDD's performance which indicated aspects of weak organisational competencies and shortage of staff to execute a large NCA supported program.

The TCDD reported that NCA's core partners' capacity to organise PETS training and formulation of PETS teams at district and village level had improved. FBOs understanding of PETS was improving and their skills in tracking public expenditures was relatively improving. There had been slight improvements in the level of collaboration between the local and district leaders.

This was ascertained by the fact that the opening ceremonies of the training sessions in Mbozi and Kilindi had both been officiated by the district director and district commissioner respectively. The TCDD however reported that challenges like logistical support to the facilitators, resistance from local government leaders and poor choice of participants for PETS training still impeded the progress of PETS. The TCDD recommended the need for close nurturing of PETS by core NCA partners through budgeting for follow up activities. The TCDD further recommended the need for more FBOs and religious leaders and communities to be reached by extending programs to cover districts which have not yet been included and the need for continuous engagement of district leaders. This recommendation has been considered by most partners.

## Haki Kazi Catalyst (HKC)

Haki Kazi Catalyst (HKC) continued playing a significant role in conducting PETs training for our partners and nurturing the PETs committees trained in the previous year. The overall goal for our support was to strengthen the capacity of NCA partners and their district level constituencies enhance their role as catalytic agents for promoting accountable and inclusive governance in processes of promoting participation, accountability and transparency. The planned activities and respective outcomes for the year were:

- Conducting NCA Accountable Governance partner's Sharing workshop
- Mentoring of 12 districts by December 2009
- Capacity building for Media Actors at Grassroot Level
- Production of Fuatilia Pesa (*Follow the Money*) Newsletter
- Preparation and Production Radio Programmes
- Conducting Political Leaders Sensitization workshop

The Accountable Governance sharing workshops and mentoring activities were conducted during which a total of five districts and 20 villages were reached. A total of 316 participants reached. The committee members were mentored in improving their skills in: Tracking, accessing information, physical verification, comparing BOQs and actual implemented projects/activities, report presentation, feedback and sharing and advocating for change.

Some committees had tracked and outcomes ended up with the PCCB who took action and court cases were reported (e.g. Ngara, Kibondo, and Bahi). The districts and villages involved were as follows:

Region	District	Village
Dodoma	Bahi	Mpamantwa
		Mitaa
		Chibelela
		Chiguluka
Iringa	Kilolo	Igumbilo
		Ilula Sokoni
		Kitumbuka
Kigoma	Kibondo	Kiduduye
		Kigogo
		Nyamtukuza
Kagera	Ngara	Mbuba
		Kasharazi
		Nyakiziba
		Nterungwe



Karagwe	Runyaga
	Kituntu
	Nyamiyaga
	Katwe

The outcome of this mentoring exercise revealed

- Increased knowledge and awareness of committee members. Reduced fear to discuss issues that are not adhering good governance, transparency and accountability in Public meetings
- In Ngara TCRS is given an opportunity to use a community radio (Radio Kwizera) to share some of the experiences that are emerging in their programme areas on PETS.
- The participation of district officials on day one was overwhelming that each department/division was represented in the 3-4 hrs meetings to discuss about PETS and PMO-RALG PETS Guidance.
- The PETS national Facilitator (HKC) and Programme coordinator were given an opportunity to share PETS and PIMA Cards and their impact live on air with RADIO KWIZERA in Ngara as well as FUDECO in Karagwe. Such opportunities should be nurtured to maximize the impact of PETS
- Good collaboration with LGAs as some documents were obtained from the district (e.g. BoQs, Drawings of buildings, etc)  
Haki Kazi reported some challenges that impeded the smooth implementation of PETS exercises in the period. These included:
  - Due to local government election that was taking place on October, this activity had to be postponed in October and only 5 districts out of 12 were reached.
  - There is lack or limited follow-up of District coordinator for most of the PETS activities and no support to the committees and animators.
  - Documentation is still very poor and no information or findings are being shared with the Local Government Authorities.
  - Most of the Districts (LGAs) are not aware on most of the PETS findings as no report is being shared
  - Some tracking have yield results that needs to be shared (e.g. Mpamantwa, Nyamiyaga, Nyamtukuza, Nterungwe, Kituntu villages and Ilula sokoni.



*Members of a Village PETS committee read through a copy of a Bill of Quantities (BOQ) provided by the district officials during one of the PETS exercises. The BOQS provide the detailed description of the type and quantities of materials required to construct a given structure. To the extreme left of the picture, holding his chin in a thoughtful mood is the District Engineer who was required to provide detailed explanations during the exercise.*

The political leader's sensitization meeting was held as planned. A total of 62 delegates from various wards and villages representing CCM political leaders attended. Their knowledge and awareness rose on PETS and VICOBA and after the training requested the capacity building on PETS be spread to all levels of the CCM members. They acknowledged the knowledge on PETS was powerful and it needs to be incorporated at all CCM levels and constituents

The HKC conducted media training for local PETS coordinators and facilitators. A total of 31 participants were trained with journalistic skills. As an outcome a story line was developed and dummy articles on PETS published as an exercise to determine whether they had understood the training. Action plans were formulated on how they would report the stories on PETS. A PETS News paper was developed after the Media Actors training. A total of 2000 copies of the Fuatilia Pesa' newsletter were printed and distributed in 2009



Local PET facilitators and coordinators being trained on journalistic skills and how to report PETS news and left is a sample copy of the PETS community Newsletter supported by the NCA which will contain stories of PETS exercises across the country. The stories in this news paper are compiled and reported by the local facilitators and village communities where PETs exercises are conducted.

The HKC conducted Radio Programmes: one community radio station and a journalist working for one national radio station (Radio One) to broadcast social and economic justice burning issues. Since Jan 2008 - Sept 2009 a total of 84 radio programmes were prepared and aired in Radio One and Radio Five (Clips available)

HKC recommended that village PETs committees need to be strengthened by enabling NCA district level partners to accompany these committees in all PETs activities, need for increased availability of simplified information about local government budget processes, establishment of PETs reference group to promptly respond to PETs issues whenever they arise.

### DOGODOGO Centre

Dogodogo Centre Street children Trust posted remarkable achievements in 2009. The centre harnessed the synergy of three internal partners to maximise the centre's vision to empower the most excluded and invisible children. Through the coordination of resources in personnel, experience and finance Dogodogo Centre with its basic services to street children, Emusoi with its child centered advocacy program through peace building have built capacity to impact over 600 vulnerable boys and girls directly through basic services and virtually millions indirectly through its media programs.

In 2009 the Dogodogo centre continued supporting Most Vulnerable Children. A total of 141 boys and 60 girls were supported by the centre at its centres of Kigogo, Bunju and Emutsoi center in Arusha. The centre provided food, shelter, sanitation, counselling and scholastic materials to the children. The total number of boys supported had reached 141 up from 134 reported at the start of the year. Education materials were provided as planned to the MVCs at Bunju and Kigogo centre. Primary education support was provided with 96 school visits conducted by staff from Dogodogo centre. The number of children attending primary, secondary and Vocational training has increased to 150 and the general classroom behaviour had increased. 10 Older children were incorporated into the government's Comprehensive Basic Education Training (COBET) system. Training skills in Carpentry and Joinery continued to be provided to the pupils



*A cross section of children from Dogodogo centre during one of the tailoring and Carpentry training supported by the NCA*

The arts and culture program continued being implemented with the children performing at various function in the country and abroad. With support from their teachers the children were able to prepare greetings cards which have been distributed widely. The close collaboration with La Salle students from the United States indicated that the centre was being recognised abroad. Excelling students received scholarships to study abroad. The centre however recorded some cases of indiscipline and the rising food prices put extra burden onto the centre.

In 2009 Dogodogo centre played a major role with CSOs in presenting a position paper on the bill to enact the Law of the Child Act (2009). This Act had been a long awaited document instrument to enable organisations working with and for the children's right is given, custody and protection of children rights. The Act was passed into law by parliament in 2009. The Dogodogo participated in the training workshop for street children survey in Morogoro sponsored by a consortium of UK based children betterment

organisations. The children participated in the day of the African Child. Thirty seven youths completed skills trainings

At the Arusha based Emutsoi Centre 60 pastoralist girls continued being supported by the NCA to receive education. The progress by end of December 2009 was that

- The Emutsoi center prepared 55 girls, some virtually illiterate in January to sit for entrance exams at the end of 2009 and another 60 girls pastoralists girls were enabled to attend secondary school. Emutsoi was at the end of 2009 supporting more than 650 pastoralist girls.
- Out of 49 girls who completed Form IV in 2008, 12 joined A-level studies, 2 have joined the civil service college; 1 has joined nursing; 3 have been accepted in the Institute of Social Work 4 are awaiting acceptance in Community development; one has joined secretarial and management college; one Tour Guide; one Hotel Management; one has joined laboratory assistant studies and 2 more hope to join nursing in November. Of the 7 girls who finished Advanced level studies in 2009, one has joined the University and 4 have joined Diploma studies.
- Five girls finished a certificate in social work and are now looking for employment; 3 have completed an advanced certificate in community development and 2 have finished an advanced diploma in accounts.

The Emusoi centre also reported some challenges. These included:

- ▣ Discipline problems.
- ▣ Girls still have strong beliefs in traditional ways of life especially when they find it hard to cope with the education
- ▣ Pregnancy is a problem among students. 5 of the pre-secondary students were found to be pregnant and they were returned home.
- ▣ 10 of the students in secondary school were found to be pregnant. All of these girls became pregnant while they were at home on holidays.

### **The Global Network on Rights of Children (GNRC)**

The GNRC implemented a series of activities during the period January-December 2009. Between October and December 2009 the GNRC conducted peace club meetings, peace forums, participated in events on world Day of Prayer and Action for Children, Conducted debates in schools and Essay Competitions involving 325 schools. Over 900 children were reached through these interventions by end of 2009.

The GNRC continued reaching out to young people with the messages of peace and interfaith building. Through its 7-year-old peace building program, children and youth have established 130 Peace Clubs. The Peace Clubs were formed for the purpose of training youth in peer education for peace and establishment of their own Peace Clubs in their respective communities.

By the end of December more than 45,000 children became Peace Ambassadors. 79 peace clubs were established in Dar es Salaam, 20 in Unguja, 17 in Pemba, 1 in Arusha (Strategic), 1 in Dodoma (Strategic). The groups have more than 3000 active members.

A total of 13 new Peace Clubs established in 2009 and peace clubs were established in Primary schools



*Members of a Primary School Peace Club in Zanzibar dance a cultural dance during one of their activities in Zanzibar*

The GNRC continued conducting interfaith youth dialogues on peace. These dialogues were held every week since July and up to 120 participants attended. The topics ranged from climatic change, Drug Abuse, Gender, unfair Imprisonment and unlawful detention, the New Child Act Bill and Good governance



*Students attend one of the Interfaith Youth Dialogues organised by GNRC supported by NCA*

Over 24 seminars were conducted for peace club leaders and members. Club matron and Patron also received seminars on Ethics, Peace and conflict resolution. In total provided to 700 members drawn from the peace clubs are now peace Ambassadors. They received training on Media and Ethics during ZIFF. Essay Competitions were also launched in 325 schools in Dar es Salaam in which students were requested to write reflections about 'My President'. This topic was selected as part of GNRC's contribution to Civic Education during the forthcoming general elections.



*A cross section of GNRC Peace club members during one of the seminars*

The peace clubs continued fundraising money to support hospitals and orphanages (buying food and hygiene supplies). They cleaned school toilets as part of their clean environment campaign and community service programs



*Students and members of a Peace club clean school toilets as part of their clean environment and community service campaign*

The peace clubs received trainings on waste management and using waste to make charcoal as an alternative energy source



*Students and members of the GNRC Peace club receive a demonstration of the energy saving stoves and how to make charcoal from waste materials.*

The Interfaith Peace Caravan, organized by GNRC Africa in collaboration with other organizations, with its aim to travel to different parts of Tanzania and reach out to as many youths and communities as possible, providing education on topics such as Peace Building, Ethics, Climate Change, Poverty and Good Governance. In November 2009 the interfaith peace caravan visited rural areas in Kibaha and Kibiti in coast region. The Caravan visited schools and communities holding meetings to convey messages about Good Governance, Peace Building and VICOBA training through interfaith dialogue.

By the end of December 2009, during the Public meetings organized by the Peace Caravan and Conscious Music about VICOBA -> launching of 10 VICOBA groups. The public meetings were conducted with students in schools and university and the topics discussed ranged from Life skills, Good



Governance, Gender Issues, Importance of Interfaith Dialogue/Respect, HIV and AIDS. Discussions, Lectures and Music was performed during the public Meetings



*A mammoth crowd of young school children listen to music and presentations from Conscious music during one of the peace caravans organised in 2009*

## ANNEX 2: SAMPLE SUCCESS STORIES OF IMPACT ON NCA'S WORK ON COMMUNITIES

### A story of Mereso , a masai woman who is a GBV survivor



*Combined picture A Masai woman among the survivors who attended the summit in Arusha displaying her scarred back as a result of Gender Based Violence*

Her name is Mereso, she was married to an old man with eight wives already when she was in standard four. She was forced by her parents to marry this man and drop out of school because it was believed she wouldn't benefit her family at all with her studies, it was as if it was a wastage of time and money. Immediately after marriage, her life turned to a never ending nightmare, she was repeatedly abused badly by her husband, often she was beaten to the extent that she was left with permanent and conspicuous scars in her body, and she has lost her proper sight because of beatings. Several times she reported the incidents to her brother but she got no help. Sometimes she ran to her brother's house when she was beaten and the next day her husband would bring compensations like cows and money to her brother to let her go back.

It reached a climax and she decided to run away from her lovely children because she couldn't bear the pains anymore. At that moment she was pregnant, the time when she needed her husband's support and love but was forced to escape to rescue herself and her unborn baby's life. She ran to Arusha town and left behind her other four children; she had no other option but to go to the city where she had neither safe shelter nor food. She was earning her living by making and selling shanga (Maasai beads ornaments). At delivery she was blessed with a baby boy. Her life became even more and more difficult because now she had another person to feed and look after. As days went on she had little hopes and faith to move on, it was tough for her to continue living a life which she didn't know what she was going to eat or

where to sleep when night came. She gave up hope completely and attempted to commit suicide but she survived.

She tried to seek for any kind of assistance from different people and by God's grace she met one of the YWCA's leaders and she was introduced in one of the survivors support group where she is a member now. She didn't know the condition of her other children, she was planning to collect money and visit them by January 2010, she prays to God everyday to keep them safe especially her daughters whom she is afraid they might be forced to drop out of school and get married.

### **Paulo the abandoned child in Mwanza**



*Picture of Paulo the abandoned child in Mwanza*

Paulo was abandoned by his mother immediately after he was born. He was still in his placenta when he was found just near the Anglican church, Mwanza where Mrs Pauline Gasabile (Tamar campaign Chairperson) works. On 28 November 2009 before dawn a guard of the church heard a baby crying aloud from the gully which is just near the main gate of the church. He went to see if it was a baby or something else. Surprisingly he saw something strange that he couldn't recognize at the glance, later he recognized it was a newly born baby still in its placenta. He called for help and Mrs Pauline responded to scene finding the baby was still alive. After informing other members of the TAMAR campaign in the area, they reported the incident to the police station and were issued by police report (RB) No MZD/RB/8307/09

They later took him to Bugando Hospital where he was treated and placed under medical care for several days. They later named him Paulo and gave him baby accessories like clothes and milk. Paulo is now in custody of a government orphanage center called Starehe located in Mwanza City. The Tamar Campaign committee pays frequent visits to see how paulo is growing. This is one of the successful interventions that TAMAR campaign members are undertaking in local communities.

## Stories of FGM interventions in Tarime

### FGM among girl children in Tarime

#### What really pushes girls into the harmful tradition?



PHOTO: MARGARETH

Margreth, 16 years old attended the recently ended youth training in GBV in Tarime. During one of the sessions, a facilitator who was teaching about what the Bible says about GBV started by asking if there was anyone among the participants who had undergone circumcision and after a moment silence, a young girl, Margreth raised her hand in response. This is where further interview with Margreth started. In the same evening I had a long session with her encouraging her about her bravery to have stood up among many others to declare in public that she was circumcised. I wanted to know more about herself and her story about FGM... here it goes:

I got circumcised in 2006. I did that out of peer pressure and fear and not getting married. I also feared from being segregated by other girls in attending to any domestic chores. I am from a single parent family, only my mother is alive. My father died while I was young. I have one younger sister and that's all about our family. My mother is very poor and when I was selected to join secondary school last year she confessed that she would not be able to support me. She suggested I remained home and wait to get a man to marry me so that she also gets cows to help address poverty around her. I went to the village chairperson to explain my concerns because I surely wanted to continue with schooling. He took my issue seriously and followed procedures to submit my request for support in the District council. I am happy to say that the district council is paying for my secondary school education.

Asked what she envisages her future to be like...she looked at me and said to me "mama (mother) I need your prayers as I do not see myself finishing school as my mother wants me to get married so that I could bring some cows to her". The seminar was an eye opener and regretted for having allowed circumcision to be conducted on her. She promised to talk to her mother and sensitize her younger sister so that FGM is not performed on her.

Margeth's story has been shared with her church leader who promised to follow up with her mother so that she stops nagging her to get married for cows but instead leave her to finish school. I also asked the church leader to talk to the mother about an alternative income generating activity rather than depending on cows from her daughter's early marriage.

### **FGM in Tarime district:**

**Who is behind this strong belief?** A baseline study conducted by CCT in collaboration with key stakeholders in Tarime in 2009 confirmed traditional leaders to be the PEOPLE behind the harmful tradition to women and girl children. Community members fear and respect them more than anybody else. Traditional leaders are believed to have powers to kill if one goes against them. They are the ones behind the fears among women and girls, making girls go for circumcision to avoid death, among other reasons. Traditional leaders are strong and very well respected leaders who are looked upon as able to stop both inter clan wars and FGM activities in the district if they are willing. It is on this understanding that consultative meetings were organized between religious leaders and traditional leaders in each of the 13 clan elders of Tarime district. The consultations, spearheaded by local CCT religious leaders were held in efforts to initiate talks on their roles in bringing peace and stopping harmful traditions in Tarime.



Traditional elders and CCT religious leaders meeting in Tarime (October 09)

This was the first time ever anybody had attempted to talk to the elders about the two key issues (Peace and FGM). Local leaders advised us to be very careful when engaging with the traditional leaders as they have super powers and were a threat to many people. I gathered courage and believing in God's protection I decided to join the religious leaders in the consultations.

The major issue which came up in these consultations was the fact that each of the clan elders blamed others on the fights. Although the traditional leaders are blamed for spearheading inter clan fights, in all the clans visited, no one would confess to push youngsters into fights yet they said they had the powers to talk to the youths to stop fights and crimes. Asked about how they felt about the harmful tradition, most of the traditional elders said FGM is slowly dying out as it is currently not conducted in the same manner as before. "There is nothing to compare with what actually used to be done on the women and girls in the early days", lamented one elder. According to him he saw FGM being conducted as a formality nowadays rather than what was expected of the tradition. To me it was encouraging to see them willing to talk about the harmful tradition contrary to what I was made to understand of them. In this respect I saw doors open for discussions about FGM with traditional leaders in future.

The consultations culminated into a meeting of all clan leaders in October (see picture) and a committee of 11 clan elders was formed to work with the local church leaders in addressing issues of peace as a matter of priority and later FGM.

**COMPREHENSIVE CHURCH RESPONSE FOR RURAL COMMUNITIES IN FIGHTING  
HIV/AIDS  
St Laurent hosts MVC**



**Naomi watering garden at St. Laurent Centre**

Naomi Daudi was brought at the St Laurent Orphan Centre –in 2007 by a Doctor who was working with St Francis Hospital –Ifakara. "She is now 9 years old", explained Rose Njige, the Coordinator of the centre. Rose further explained that Naomi was threatened to be killed by her step father who heard through hearsay that she was not her daughter. The step father was in hospital suffering from TB and by that time Naomi's mother was made pregnant by another man. However after reconciliation, the step father agreed to live with both Naomi and her mom but the mission to kill the child remained in his heart so much that one day he poisoned her.

When Naomi's mom discovered this, she took her daughter to the Pastor to hide her.

Rose added that the Doctor of St Francis and his wife were pathetic after learning that there was that plot of killing Naomi. They agreed to take Naomi to Dar Es Salaam so that she may stay at their relative's house safe. However after a very short time, Naomi was returned back to Ifakara. The hosts claimed that Naomi was witchcraft because her eyes were very sharp when she was looking at their young kid during lunch. It was further said that the kid was eating fish and a piece of it's bone stuck into the young kid's throat because of Naomi. Rose said that these allegations were due to stigma, denial and neglect which made that family to deny Naomi. Rose said that she decided to register Naomi at the centre to save her life. "Naomi is now in standard two and is progressing better in studies and very hard working" Rose concluded the story.

St Laurent Orphan Centre was handed to CCT in 2005 after the death of the caretaker.

### **Living Positively –fruits of Home Based Care**



**Mary Joseph**

Mary Joseph is 29 years old, and a mother of four. "I am HIV positive, I discovered that back in August 2008 after being tested when I was very sick", she explained. "When my husband learnt that I was infected he despised me and said he can't live with a thing like me.

So he brought in another woman and chased me out of the house. I was taken by a friend to be cared for. There I was seriously sick, I had epilepsy, and I got mad. I used to walk around the village naked. My relatives had given up on me, they thought I would die.

Mary continues to narrate, But my life was restored when KIVUKO HBC discovered about me. They helped me so much. With my friend, they used to feed, wash and cloth me up. I started ARV, and slowly my health returned. After I had recovered, KIVUKO reported my case to the leaders of the community, and were given a letter to the police station, where they instructed them to go to court. My husband was called and he declared before the court of law that he no longer wanted me. So he was instructed to process divorce, and we divorced. After that, KIVUKO helped me to open a case for property distribution. The court decided to grant me the right to own the house and live with the children. The father to my kids lives not far from here but he is not bothered visiting nor provide anything for the

children."

Mary depends on her sewing machine in which he does embroidery for livelihood. She decorates bed sheets, bed covers and pillows with nice flowers. But she has little capital that she can not make enough to meet the market demands. "I hope VICOBA will increase my capital and I will be able to earn more income and be able to give good care to my children." She explained.

KIVUKO, a Diaconic group in Geita has just begun VICOBA towards the end of 2009. Some members were already trained and plans are underway to start savings.

**MVC/OVC's future is our future**



*Sylvester with his mother and two sisters*

Sylvester Andrea is now 20 years old. He is very happy, his face is shining with a big smile that now he has completed form four, waiting for the results.

His father died while he was still 13 years, at standard seven. He said, "After the death of my father I had to stop schooling because my mother could not afford buying me school uniforms and other things. All my hopes and dreams had gone!"

Most of orphans and vulnerable children end up with primary education, and some do not even complete standard seven. Sylvester continued, "I stayed at home until 2005 when KIVUKO came.

I was taken back to school by KIVUKO, and I reseated and passed standard seven examinations, and therefore started form one. I was given all the school fees, uniforms and other school materials by KIVUKO. Am now a form four graduate, and am very happy that I have managed to complete my studies. I am hopping to pass my exams and continue with my studies. I am very grateful that I can now see light ahead of me."

Sylvester represents a number of kids that are being taken care by the Diaconic groups. When the program began, children were very young, and most of them were in primary school. Now they have grown up, some are in secondary schools and others in vocational education. They have a lot of hopes that their dream of prosperity will one day become a reality.



### Annex 3: CUMULATIVE NUMBER OF VICOBA GROUPS FORMED AND SHARES BY END OF DECEMBER 2009

NUMBER OF VICOBA GROUPS FORMED BY NCA PARTNERS BY DECEMBER, 2009							
District	Name of partner	Groups Jan 09	Groups Dec 09	No. Of members Jan 09	No. of Members Dec 09	Shares Jan 09	Shares Dec 09
<b>Chunya</b>	CCT	43	75	147 (313 ke 147 me)	2,000	700,000	167,325,639
<b>Lushoto</b>	ELCT NED	40	70	1,200	2,000	60,000,000	87,000,000
<b>Mbulu</b>	ELCT Mbulu	45	41	1350	1,230	61,000,000	230,969,870
<b>Hanang</b>	ELCT Mbulu	22	20	660	508	3,600,000	54,489,130
<b>KILINDI</b>	BAKWATA	0	20	0	560	0	12,820,000
<b>Korogwe</b>	BAKWATA	0	3	0	90	0	100,000
<b>Bagamoyo</b>	BAKWATA	0	5	0	150	0	1,000,000
<b>Korogwe</b>	Tanerela	0	2	0	60	0	500,000
<b>Rombo</b>	Tanerela	0	6	0	270	0	15,200,000
<b>Dodoma</b>	Tanerela	0	2	0	60	0	1,500,000
<b>Kigoma</b>	Tanerela	0	3	0	90	0	1,065,000
<b>Morogoro</b>	Tanerela	0	2	0	60	0	200,000
<b>Kisarawe</b>	WCRP	18	18	486	486	40,000,000	40,000,000
<b>Ilala</b>	WCRP	145	145	3915	3915	1,300,000,000	1,300,000,000
<b>Kilolo</b>	WCRP	18	27	486	486	65,000,000	65,000,000
<b>Ilula</b>	IOP		4		100		3,200,000
<b>Babati</b>	WCRP	22	32	594	896	60,000,000	85,250,000
<b>Babati</b>	WIA	0	17	0	387	0	10,923,800
<b>Arusha</b>	WIA	3	6	90	168	7,000,000	33,331,800
<b>Geita</b>	CCT	7	20	460	555	3,555,000-	21,000,000
<b>Mbozi</b>	TEC	0	57	0	850	0	16,000,000
<b>Kasulu</b>	TEC	0	12	0	250	0	16,210,000
<b>Karatu</b>	TEC	0	24	0	720	0	18,634,000
<b>Ludewa</b>	TEC	0	16	0	300	0	11,274,500.00
<b>K'ndoni</b>	TEC	0	42	0	800	0	40,903,000
<b>Temeke</b>	TEC	0	26	0	650		43,596,000
<b>Kondoa</b>	CCT	3	4	90	100	500,000	7,012,000
<b>Morogoro</b>	CCT	0	4	0	100	0	1,000,000
<b>Kilosa</b>	CCT	0	11	0	250	0	3,000,000

<b>Kiteto</b>	CCT	0	9	0	200	0	7,000,000
<b>Tanga</b>	AEE	0	8	0	200	0	10,500,000
<b>Singida</b>	AEE	0	5	0	56	0	1,626,500
<b>Moshi</b>	ELCT ND	0	68	0	2125	0	68,000,000
<b>Kibondo</b>	TCRS	0	45	0	1350	0	300,000
<b>Ngara</b>	TCRS	0	4	0	120	0	100,000
<b>Morogoro</b>	TCRS	7	7	265	150	3,000,000	4,000,000
<b>Kinondoni</b>	ELCT ECD	0	2	0	61	0	2,107,500
<b>Rufiji</b>	ELCT ECD	0	10	0	79	0	468,500
<b>Mkuranga</b>	ELCT ECD	0	5		102	0	1,600,500
<b>Zanzibar</b>	ELCT ECD	0	1	0	20	0	1,000,000
<b>Kinondoni</b>	NCA staff	0	4	0	120	0	75,000,000
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>366</b>	<b>882</b>	<b>9241</b>	<b>22,674</b>	<b>1,597,800,000</b>	<b>2,460,207,739</b>