

# 50% campaign to protect children

Children's rights. Tanzania's future. Your responsibility.



## Funding application for piloting a child protection system in Arusha

SUBMITTED TO: UNICEF, Oak Foundation and International Child Support

UPDATED: March 14<sup>th</sup>, 2008 by Kate McAlpine

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Grant period: 2 years: April 2008 – March 2010

### STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM AND RATIONALE FOR THE PROJECT:

Where do children feature on the manifesto of CCM, Tanzania's ruling party? Where are the strategies to protect children from abuse in Tanzania's National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (MKUKUTA)? The reality is that children have not been put centre stage in national or party political planning. Despite being 50% of the Tanzanian population and 100% of Tanzania's future they have been sidelined. The majority of children don't come into contact with the State, other than through the primary school system. When they need the protection of the State, in times of crisis Mkombozi persistently finds that children who have been abused or neglected are treated with disinterest, negligence and outright violence when they most need the protection of civil servants (Social workers, teachers, police, Government officials). A few examples: In Arusha, the authorities and police routinely round up street children and youth, in violation of their right to equality and non-discrimination, personal freedom, privacy, personal security, and freedom of movement under the Tanzanian Constitution<sup>1</sup>. In Arusha and Kilimanjaro Regions, 10% of street children are female and 90% male. The boys are most visible on the streets and routinely arrested. The girls are quickly attracted to or forced into prostitution. Street children are a visible demonstration that children are abused, but many more are hidden in homes, the victims of neglect and / or violence. When children are the victims of sexual abuse<sup>2</sup> they neither come into contact with trained counsellors or professionals within the police nor in hospitals. When children are abused within the homes and communities there are no resources, procedures or measures in place to either prevent the abuse or to help children heal from it. In a recent research study on the lifestyles and dynamics of 1,940 street children in Arusha and Moshi it was uncovered that<sup>3</sup>:

- An average of 53% of all street children and youth reported that their parents or another adult in the household swore, insulted, put them down or acted in a way that they thought they might be physically hurt.
- 28% of all children and youth interviewed said that there was *never* enough to eat in their homes.
- 26% said that their parents' drinking *very often* interfered with their care.
- 44% of those interviewed had been the victims of or witnessed violence at some point.
- 14% said that they *very often* felt very afraid, stressed for a long period of time, have nightmares or fear for their safety.

There is an urgent need for civic driven initiatives, whereby communities and Local Government Authorities (LGAs) are facilitated and held accountable to upholding the rights of children to protection, safety and development. Mkombozi and the Arusha Caucus for Children's Rights proposes a pilot project that learns from examples of innovative and effective child protection in other countries of East Africa. Specifically, the Caucus believes that we cannot wait until a Children's Act is passed before we act to protect children who are abused or in conflict with the law. Whilst a legal framework that protects children's best interests is absolutely critical, there is an urgent need for child protection services that are part of an integrated system and that help children to easily move from one element of the child protection system to another. Currently whilst a few services exist (shelters for children, awareness raising campaigns, training of public servants) they are fragmented and

<sup>1</sup> Articles 12, 13, 15, 16 & 17 of the United Republic of Tanzania's Constitution

<sup>2</sup> Mkombozi (2006), Action Alert: Sexual Abuse in Tanzania's Schools: Case studies from Majengo community

<sup>3</sup> Mkombozi (2006) Census 2006: The rhetoric and the reality of Tanzania's Street Children

thus a child who is a victim of abuse faces insurmountable obstacles when trying to report the situation and receive help. It is an urgent need for agencies to come together to leverage their collective power rather than working in isolation. The Arusha Caucus members are committed to doing so.

A functioning child protection system in Arusha will provide an example that can be scaled up elsewhere. It will also proactively support the Tanzanian Government to fulfil their responsibilities to children and young people. There are a number of key milestones in the coming few years that add urgency to need to combat the current scandal that is 'child protection' in Tanzania. This is an important time to get child protection issues onto the national agenda. There are local elections in 2009, presidential elections in 2010, a review of MKUKUTA in 2009. Tanzania is reporting to the CRC committee in 2012, and reporting on the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals in 2008, 2010 and 2012. These are all opportunities to get children's budgets and plans centre stage and to demonstrate how Tanzania is taking its commitment to children seriously in district development plans, budgets and the national legal framework. Children have the right to the protection of their best interests, non-discrimination, participation, and the right to life as articulated in the UNCRC and ACWRC. It is the defence of these rights and particularly that of protection from harm and abuse that lies at the heart of this proposal.

## OVERVIEW OF THE PROJECT:

In Arusha there are an estimated 400,000 people. 200,000 of them are children. The Arusha Caucus for Children's Rights would like to pilot a child protection system in Arusha. The child protection (CP) system will benefit children who have witnessed or been victims of violence or neglect or who have come into contact with the law. The CP system includes public awareness raising about child abuse and child rights, a Child Helpline where children and adults can report abuse, child protection desks at police stations, a medical unit at the hospital where evidence can be collected in a safe and caring environment and counselling can be offered, a system of pro bono legal support for children, a child friendly bench in the courts, and finally a programme of family and / or community care for children who have come into contact / conflict with the law. For those children who are detained in the prison or juvenile detention centre the project will work to improve the infrastructure in these institutions, staff attitudes and services offered to detained children. (Please see Appendix 1: CP Model). This project will learn from and replicate the approach used by Ethio Child Centered Association (ECFA). Adopting their model for networking the Caucus would coordinate its various members to specialise in each component of the CP system (E.g. legal representation, care services for abused children, public awareness etc), each of which contributes to a wider child protection system in the town. The Caucus would provide the coordination, fundraising and reporting support needed through a small coordination office.

This proposal seeks to attract donor 'buy-in' for a two-year institutional and project development period. During this period the Caucus would be supported to develop the governance, systems and leadership necessary for the network to advance its mission; which is to replicate good practice, share learning and to speak with one voice so as to engage communities and leaders to uphold the best interests of children and young people in Tanzania. Secondly this period would be used systematically by the Caucus to develop the project (getting membership and buy-in from the police, medical profession and lawyers who can offer pro bono support). It would also provide an opportunity for the Caucus to learn from what and how ECFA and the Children's Legal Protection Centre in Ethiopia, the CRADLE in Kenya, the Children's Law Centre in the UK, Children's HelpLine International in Belgium and the Open University and Makumira Law Faculties in Tanzania are doing. Rather than reinventing the wheel staff and Caucus members would visit these agencies, learn about their systems and processes and where appropriate replicate them in Arusha. In this way the Caucus makes an investment in learning at the early planning stages and thus would initiate the CP system more effectively without the normal teething troubles associated with 'start-ups.' From this 'south south' learning and application of approaches that have previously worked in East Africa we anticipate offering a package of contextually relevant child protection services that can be scaled up and replicated through other Local Government Authorities in Tanzania; thus ensuring that child protection becomes more systemic. Additionally during this 2 year planning and development period the Caucus will continue its efforts on public awareness raising through the 50% campaign, the strategic litigation that it is involved in for the Repeal of the Removal of Undesirable Persons Act and will continue to be actively involved in the campaign for the enactment of a Children's Bill in Mainland Tanzania.

## DESCRIPTION OF THE NGO/CBO:

### Mkombozi

Mkombozi exists to create an environment in Tanzania where vulnerable and abused children are enabled to grow in mind, body and spirit and where family, neighbourly and community cohesion is built and supported by the rule of law. Mkombozi is a Tanzanian Trust that was established in 1997 and registered in 2001. The Governing body of Mkombozi is the Board of Trustees. They hire the Executive Director who hires and leads a Senior Management Team (SMT) and a Programmes Management Team (PMT). The SMT is comprised of the Executive Director, a Programmes Manager, ACTT Manager, HR & Staff Development Manager and Finance Manager. The PMT is comprised of two Children's Programmes Coordinators, a Community Engagement Programme Coordinator and a Quality Assurance Coordinator. Last year (2007) Mkombozi's income was Tsh 806,746,741. Donors include Comic Relief, Foundation for Civil Society, Railway Children, International Child Support and REPOA. Mkombozi has a performance related pay system and well-documented HR systems and policies. Mkombozi has much experience (since 2001) in working with communities to intervene early and strengthen child protection and development services so that children are prevented from running to the streets. Varied age groups and children and youth in different situations have different protection needs. Mkombozi's focus and strength lies in working with adolescents who don't come into contact with

State institutions other than at times of abuse and crisis. Mkombozi has reached a point in its programmatic evolution where it has a critical amount of learning to share with other agencies working with children and youth, and many of the organisational systems and processes in place to do that. At the same time learning and *informed* innovation is at the core of our practice. It is this value that informs our desire to learn from others' experiences and methodologies. Mkombozi brings value to Most Vulnerable Children and other agencies because of these following experiences:

- Varied age groups and children and youth in different situations have different protection needs. Mkombozi's focus and strength lies in working with adolescents who don't come into contact with State institutions other than at times of abuse and crisis.
- Participatory approaches to facilitating the transformation of attitudes towards vulnerable children and youth amongst individuals and communities; as demonstrated in our record of community-based work.
- Developing and implementing community based initiatives that tangibly reduce the number of children coming to the streets from these areas.
- A good practice of working with vulnerable children that is rooted in 10 years experience, proven successes with individual children and a documented methodology for non-formal education, approaches to supporting vulnerable children and child protection procedures. Mkombozi's MEMKWA centre and services for street children and youth serve as a 'demonstration plot' for others working with vulnerable groups.
- Communications and campaigning expertise, as evidenced by the 50% campaign, whose goal is to spark national awareness that Tanzania's future depends upon the treatment of Tanzania's children today. This campaign will impact more significantly if scaled up nationally.
- Integration of action and evaluation research into our practice – we do not intervene through the provision of services and training in isolation, without seeing if they 'work', but rather follow an action learning model in our practice, where our interventions are empirically tested through research. Learning is then incorporated into programming and what works is scaled up through strategic relationships with other actors. (See Mkombozi's programming process cycle, available upon request).
- Established relationships and demonstrable success with Moshi Local Government Authorities that could be harnessed as an example of 'good practice' and shared with LGAs in Arusha, Singida, Shinyanga and Manyara. These relationships can offer examples of engagement around children's issues to be shared nationally with Line Ministries and Regional and Local Government (PMO/RALG). Mkombozi's role ultimately could be as an information and practice broker so that lessons of good practice can be scaled up.

Mkombozi assumes a 'linear theory of causality based on the degree of family connection'<sup>4</sup>. Once children drop out of school, or become dislocated in some way from their families, they are more at risk of being attracted to the streets in urban centres<sup>5</sup>. Mkombozi's work in schools and communities with vulnerable children has provided evidence of the value in early intervention in reducing the numbers of street children. The 2006 census revealed that migration to the streets from Mkombozi's rural target communities had reduced by 62% since 2003, largely as a result of early intervention when children demonstrated that they were at risk within the home environment<sup>6</sup>. Mkombozi's experience is that where there is community cohesion, children are increasingly put centre stage and protected from abuse. The 2006 census reveals that the suburbs of Arusha are important sources of children and youth who come to the streets<sup>i</sup>. Many single parents without extended family support populate these communities and social services are limited and fragmented. A combination of economic pragmatism and flight from abusive family situations are the primary motivations of children and youth to come to the streets. Mkombozi now has a critical amount of learning around evidence-based practices that must be rolled out if we are to have any substantial impact on children's protection across the region. Key actors in East Africa are now seeing the importance of acting together rather than individually and disparately. This is a great opportunity for donors to be part of an East African regional movement to scale up the momentum and practice and the voice of agencies that work to protect children.

### The Caucus for Children's Rights

The Caucus for Children's Rights is a consortium of individuals and organisations committed to the protection of vulnerable children and youth in Tanzania. The Caucus' mission is to effectively advance the protection and empowerment of children and young people. We are a strong and proactive consortium of principled institutions and individuals who are passionate about the rights and welfare of children and youth. We provide a vibrant and innovative forum to replicate good practice, share learning and to speak with one voice so as to engage communities and leaders to uphold the best interests of children and young people in Tanzania. The Caucus' objectives for the coming two years are to:

- Institutionalise the Caucus with management systems, governance, leadership and programming.
- Promote the adoption of child friendly practices and laws within East Africa.
- Train and create awareness on child rights and protection.

Members of the Caucus include the following agencies:

<sup>4</sup> Moura de, S.L., (2002) The Social Construction of Street Children: Configuration and Implications; British Journal of Social Work; April 2002, 32; Social Science Module, p. 353

<sup>5</sup> Mkombozi (2006) Participatory Action Research into the Causation of School Dropouts and Truants in Kilimanjaro Region,

<sup>6</sup> These were Machame, Majengo, Uru & Kibosho in Kilimanjaro Region

**Action for Children in Conflict (AfCIC) Tanzania** ([www.actionchildren.org](http://www.actionchildren.org)): AfCIC works to break cycles of violence, hatred and despair by providing psychological, emotional and educational support to the survivors of conflict, particularly children and youth. AfCIC funds projects in Kenya, Northern Uganda, Tanzania, the UK and many other countries worldwide.

**Artzania Group** ([e\\_fikiri@hotmail.com](mailto:e_fikiri@hotmail.com)): Artzania is a group of Tanzanian artists who search for and support aspiring, young local talent to become self-reliant artists and to sell their work.

**Arusha NGO Network (ANGONET)** ([www.angonet.kabissa.org](http://www.angonet.kabissa.org)): ANGONET's mission is to link non-government organisations and community-based organisations in and around the Arusha region, and to strengthen their capacity to deal with environment, development, vulnerable groups, human rights, public health and other social issues.

**East Africa Law Society (EALS)** ([www.ealawsociety.org](http://www.ealawsociety.org)): EALS is the premier regional Bar Association in East Africa. It has a strong mandate in: professional development and practice of law; just rule of law; constitutionalism, democracy and good governance; advancement, promotion and protection of human rights in East Africa and beyond.

**Hakikazi Catalyst** ([www.hakikazi.org](http://www.hakikazi.org)): Hakikazi Catalyst is an advocacy organisation based in Arusha. On the premise that "knowledge can stimulate action for change", Hakikazi has developed an innovative approach to working for the social and economic rights of marginalised communities and individuals.

**Legal and Human Rights Center (LHRC)** ([www.humanrightstz.or.tz](http://www.humanrightstz.or.tz)): The LHRC promotes legal and human rights empowerment of socially, economically, culturally and spiritually disadvantaged and marginalised groups in Tanzania through training, provision of legal aid, information dissemination, networking and alliance-building.

**Mkombozi** ([www.mkombozi.org](http://www.mkombozi.org)): Mkombozi (meaning "liberator" or "emancipator" in Swahili) is a leading child-focused agency in Tanzania's Kilimanjaro and Arusha regions, using education, research, advocacy, and outreach to help vulnerable children and youth to grow in mind, body and spirit.

**Tanzania Mine Workers Development Organization (TMWDO)** ([tmwdhq@hotmail.com](mailto:tmwdhq@hotmail.com)): TMWDO (also known as HAKIMADINI) promotes fair and transparent mineral resource use, control and management in Tanzania. The organisation strengthens the capacities of artisanal / small scale miners and defends / promotes basic human rights.

## THE CAMPAIGN:

### Half the population is under the age of 18. Tanzania's future is NOW...

In 2007 the Caucus launched the 50% campaign. This is an unprecedented effort to spark national awareness of the need for legal reform, juvenile justice and child rights in Tanzania. The campaign objectives are:

- To promote juvenile justice services which uphold the best interests of Tanzania's children.
- To ensure legal reform such that Tanzania adheres to international standards of child rights and protection.
- To facilitate public awareness of appropriate treatment of children and alternatives to abuse.
- To promote collaboration between civil society, business and local government in the pursuit of child rights and welfare.
- To challenge the stereotypical image of street children and youth.

50% has branded bus shelters, lodged a petition in court for the repeal of laws that enable the round up of street children and is participating in a national lobbying campaign for a children's statute in Tanzania that domesticates the UNCRC.

Under this proposed project each member of the caucus would take responsibility for delivering an element of the CP system according to their areas of expertise / capacity. Where current Caucus members do not exist with the appropriate skills (for example child protection units at the police) we would actively seek out participation by the police, but also fund a social worker to sit on the desk with the police, providing on site coaching and support. In order to achieve this we would need to invest considerable time and effort in the institutional development of the Caucus, which currently is an informal consortium of NGOs. Kate McAlpine would help the Caucus to develop its systems / infrastructure / programming etc on a consultancy basis and in the early stage of this process of institutionalizing the Caucus Mkombozi would be the conduit for donor funding with the aim that by the end of the 2 year grant the Caucus can operate as an independent and fundable entity that has the systems in place to manage grants (finance, HR, staff etc).

## OBJECTIVES:

Please see the attached 'Strategy map' for details of the commitments made by the Caucus and the strategic questions that will be answered in terms of programming during this project development period.

**Overall outcome:** The foundations are laid to ensure that child victims of violence and children in conflict with the law can access justice in Arusha, Tanzania.

**Objective 1: Institutional Development:** To develop the governance, systems and leadership necessary for the Arusha Caucus to advance its mission which is to replicate good practice, share learning and to speak with one voice so as to engage communities and leaders to uphold the best interests of children and young people in Tanzania.

*Objective 1 results:*

- (1) The Caucus' governing body will ensure that we are a mission driven organization that is resourced, legally registered and that puts the best interest of children at the centre of all decision-making.
- (2) The membership will add value to the Caucus by creating alliances between civil society, business and local government in the pursuit of child welfare and in building on and developing good practices.
- (3) Sustainable organisational systems (HR, finance & M&E) that build skills amongst staff and members and that ensure an effective response to child abuse are in place in the Caucus.
- (4) Management practices that are inclusive, participative and where people are encouraged to ask questions exist in the Caucus.
- (5) Funding for the full implementation of the proposed CP project (2010 – 2015) obtained.

**Objective 2: Programme Development:** To create 'buy-in' and develop the strategies and systems necessary for piloting a Child Protection system for children who have been abused or are in contact / conflict with the law in Arusha.

*Objective 2 results:*

- (1) Strategy developed and preparations made for the training of Ward leaders and community representatives in Arusha Urban as paralegals who could be the access point for advice, identifying cases and ongoing support to children and family.
- (2) Agency identified, systems developed and funding achieved to establish a Child Helpline where reports can be made of abuse and counselling given to callers.
- (3) Staff from the police, Mt Meru Hospital, Kisongo prison and Arusha Juvenile Remand Homes participates as members of the Caucus and a strategy agreed with each on the modalities and nature of their involvement of each in the CP system<sup>7</sup>.
- (4) Arusha police, trainees at the police training college and magistrates at the Primary and High courts and the Social Welfare and Community Development staff at the Council sensitised to the situation facing abused children and buy-in to the CP system and its implementation.
- (5) Strategy agreed upon to establish pro bono legal representation for children, either by using individual pro bono lawyers who are personally committed to child rights or by engaging law firms to support this as part of their social responsibility agenda. Opportunities explored for considering whether the East African Law Society can leverage members' support.

**Objective 3:** To engage in strategic litigation and campaigning for legal reform to uphold the best interests of Tanzania's children.

*Objective 3 results:*

- (1) The Removal of Undesirable Persons Act (RUPA) repealed so that the law prohibits the round-ups of street children.
- (2) A Children's Statute that domesticates the UNCRC tabled in Parliament.

**Objective 4:** To use our collective strength to change perspectives and attitudes towards the rights of children in the community.

*Objective 4 results:*

- (1) The media responsibly reports children's stories in a way that protects and advances their best interests
- (2) Increased popular awareness about Tanzania's population demographics (55% of the population are under the age of 19 years) and the implications for the treatment of children.
- (3) Children's voices and their concerns promoted nationally in such a way that illustrates their talents and potential (since the radio / TV programmes will also be filmed, edited and chaired by children).

## ROLE OF STRATEGIC PARTNERS:

**African Child Policy Forum (ACPF):** Caucus members and staff will spend time with their Children's Legal Protection Centre (CLPC) and other agencies in Ethiopia seeing how various elements of a CP system can be operationalised. For example for one month the Caucus lawyers could spend time with those at the CLPC seeing and learning how to operate the pro bono system, likewise magistrates from Arusha could spend time with the Child Friendly bench in Addis. There are also potential opportunities to link up for when the African Court of Human Rights

<sup>7</sup> Specifically this will include establishing a child protection desk at the central police station, a medical unit at the hospital for children with special needs and identifying the needs of the prison and remand home on how to better protect children in detention.

starts operating in Arusha – ACPF has far more experience with the African Union system and that of the ACRWC and may be in a position to offer the Caucus training on how to lodge complaints of child rights violation in the court.

**ChildHelpline International:** has been in contact with Mkombozi expressing an interest in establishing a Children's Helpline in Tanzania. Additionally they are actively involved and further along in a similar process in Ethiopia. The Caucus would appreciate being involved (maybe as observers) to see how they are doing this in Ethiopia and what lessons we could learn for the Arusha context.

**Advocates for International Development:** was born out of a desire within the legal community to help Make Poverty History and a commitment to international pro bono. They pull together the talent, commitment and enthusiasm generated by 1,000 City Lawyers. Member lawyers are given opportunities to offer their time, expertise and support in areas where their assistance is needed most. Key areas in which they work are international trade, debt management, development support and capacity building both within government and civil society. A4ID have been supporting the Caucus with drafting and advice on the strategic litigation for the repeal of the RUPA and are supporting the drafting of an alternative CSO Bill for the Children's Act campaign. We would also like to strengthen the A4ID partnership by involving them in sensitization of magistrates and police on child rights.

**Moyo Media:** is a communications consultancy that serves non-profit organizations in developing countries. Moyo Media's mission is to amplify the voice and effectiveness of passionate, purposeful charitable organizations and to raise their profile in the global consciousness. Specifically, Moyo Media builds, establishes and refines the "brand identity" of development organizations using words, images, messages and information products that promote and deepen the effectiveness of each organization's practice. To this end, Moyo Media: designs, develops and implements public-facing communications / information products; manages and advances organizational "look and feel"; and ensures consistency / authenticity of an organization's "public face" nationally, internationally & across media. Moyo Media has been involved in the design of all 50% printed and electronic communications materials.

**Mawasiliano Consultants Ltd:** is a Tanzanian non-profit company with the specific aim of training Tanzanians in the art of specialised radio programme production for Tanzanian Radio. The Director, Annabel Ross, has had four years experience working with BBC World Service Radio, based in London, producing live news programmes for Africa (namely Focus on Africa and Network Africa). Annabel then came to Arusha, Tanzania in March 2004 to set up a Swahili radio soap opera with educational messages for the Tanzanian audience. This involved setting up from the start and training a team of five Tanzanian radio producers, scriptwriters, presenters and editors as well as ten actors. The programme was very successful and is still running, having been on air since May 2004. Mawasiliano will deliver the TV / Radio show component of this project, with creative input from Moyo Media and Mkombozi.

**Task force for Campaigning for a Children's Act in Mainland Tanzania:** Mkombozi's Director, Kate McAlpine, was invited to co-facilitate the process of 60 CSOs working with children to come together to strategise on how Civil Society was going to campaign for a Children's Act in Tanzania. (Feb 08). A strategy has been developed and she has now been invited to sit on the Task Force of 8 members who are now taking forward the operationalisation of this strategy. The efforts of this project complement and are entwined with the strategy for larger legal reform.

## MONITORING, EVALUATION & LEARNING:

Mkombozi uses a combination of Results Based Management for output monitoring and the Most Significant Change (MSC) for monitoring outcome and impact level changes. In the interim period before the Caucus establishes its own M&E systems this project will follow those of Mkombozi, the aims of which are:

- To transform the organisation by bringing about new solutions and creativity;
- To support us in learning from and building upon unexpected outcomes and successes;
- To enable us to identify and celebrate our successes;
- To offer a meaningful opportunity to capture the perspectives of our stakeholders in determining the impact of our work in creating change;
- To support us in scanning its environment and ensuring that we remain relevant;
- To support the Trustees, Director and Senior Management Team to make strategic and operational decisions;
- To ensure that we remain accountable to our mission, to ourselves and to our stakeholders and donors.

Monitoring and evaluation is a compass that guides us on our organizational journey. This journey involves moving upwards from inputs (resources, time, personnel etc) to activities, through to results, strategic objectives through to our mission and vision.

Mkombozi's organizational journey looks like this and for the purposes of the first year of the project this M&E approach will be used by the Caucus:

Policy level	Programme level	Project level	M&E Approach used	Who's responsible?
Mission 'The main thing'			MSC & SROI 6 Critical Success indicators	Director

Policy level	Programme level	Project level	M&E Approach used	Who's responsible?
Strategic objectives			MSC & SROI Critical success indicators for each objective.	Programme Coordinators
	Targets / Results	Targets / Results	Results based management	Coordinators & Teams
		Activities & tactics	Altered as necessary to achieve results	Teams
		Inputs	Income v expenditure reports, fundraising budget v actual report Grant & Donation Income report	Finance Dept & Financial Control team

Mkombozi will provide one full monitoring report for the project every 6 months, which will be written collectively with all Caucus founding members. We will provide tailor made financial reports for each donor every three months. Donors may also access our organisational financial management reports in order to see the overall financial health of the organisation. An external audit is completed annually and an internal audit every 6 months. The Trustees commission an external evaluation every 2 years. (Mkombozi Evaluation of 2007 can be obtained upon request).

## RISKS:

Mkombozi believes that the role of NGOs is to innovate, test and build capacity, not to offer social services indefinitely. Protection of children is the primary responsibility of the family and when that fails of is the responsibility of the State. There is an urgent need to transmit responsibility for protection of children to State and community agencies, rather than relying on NGOs to provide largely unregulated services. This is why this programme focuses its efforts on the 'system' – on using Mkombozi and other NGOs as resources and enablers of LGAs and communities to integrate children's services into the district development plans and budgets, on transforming local attitudes and capacities and on offering examples of methodologies and ways of working that have a proven track record of success.

The key risk is that of Mkombozi overstretching itself. Mkombozi must remain strategic and focussed on its organisational 'added value'. Our expertise lies in services to children and youth and on training of childcare practitioners. Although we are keen to become more involved in advocacy and policy issues; we need to appreciate that bodies such as UNICEF carry a stronger mandate for this and that advocacy tends to be more successful when agencies speak with a collective voice. This proposal is designed to address this risk of 'over-stretch'. The use of the Caucus to play to each member's strengths could make a real and systemic difference to child protection in Tanzania.

## BUDGET:

Please see enclosure.

## DESIGNATED OFFICIALS:

- Kate McAlpine – Mkombozi Director: email: [katemcalpine@mkombozi.org](mailto:katemcalpine@mkombozi.org) Tel: 0787 603334
- Donald Deya – Caucus Chair / CEO East African Law Society: Email: [DDeya@ealawsociety.org](mailto:DDeya@ealawsociety.org) Tel: 0787 066888

## APPENDIXES:

- Description of Activities: Caucus for Children's Rights / Mkombozi
- A Model for Protecting Children who have been abused and / or come into conflict with the law: A concept for consideration by the Arusha Caucus, UNICEF, Oak Foundation & ICS

# 50% campaign to protect children

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## Description of Activities: Caucus for Children's Rights / Mkombozi

Activity	Responsible Organisation	April - June 08	July - Sept 08	Oct - Dec 08	Jan - Mar 09	April - June 09	July - Sept 09	Oct - Dec 09	Jan - Mar 10
<b>Objective 1: Institutional Development:</b> To develop the governance, systems and leadership necessary for the Arusha Caucus to advance its mission, which is to replicate good practice, share learning and to speak with one voice so as to engage communities and leaders to uphold the best interests of children and young people in Tanzania.									
1.1 Clarify form/type of network – undertake registration or establish “Informal housing”	Caucus founding members								
1.2 Establish board and clarify roles	Caucus founding members								
1.3 Write & Ratify constitution	EALS in consultation with members								
1.4 Establish accountability and reporting processes	Caucus founding members								
1.5 Ensures leadership is fulfilling its mandate for governance.	Caucus founding members								
1.6 Conduct stakeholder assessment to: Identify strengths of individual members & collective strength. Identify gaps where new members need to be solicited.	Caucus founding members								
1.7 Establish and strengthen alliances with other CSOs & Government (UNICEF, NNOC, CSOs lobbying for a Children's Act)	Caucus founding members								
1.8 Host regular stakeholders forums to share the vision and to offer capacity building opportunities to them. (1 per quarter)	Caucus founding members								
1.9 Infrastructure: Identify office space and equip	Consultant Coordinator?								
1.10 Working norms: Clarify the operational norms of the Caucus in terms of roles for members, coordination and responsibilities.	Caucus founding members								
1.11 HR: Identify staffing needs, recruit, orient and establish HR policy and procedures.	Consultant Coordinator?								
1.12 M&E: Establish M&E systems for reporting and learning.	Consultant Coordinator?								
1.13 Finance: Put budgets, systems and policies in place	Consultant Coordinator?								
1.14 Fundraise for a 5 year grant to pilot the CP system	Consultant Coordinator?								
<b>Objective 2: Programme Development:</b> To create 'buy-in' and develop the strategies and systems necessary for piloting a Child Protection system for children who have been abused or are in contact / conflict with the law in Arusha.									
2.1 Conduct learning meetings / exchange visits with ACPF / ECFA / The Cradle, Open University, Makumira etc (1 per quarter) Each member to visit an organisation that is delivering a similar component of the CP system	Caucus members								

Activity	Responsible Organisation	April - June 08	July - Sept 08	Oct - Dec 08	Jan - Mar 09	April - June 09	July - Sept 09	Oct - Dec 09	Jan - Mar 10
2.2 Consult the police to reach agreement on their ability (skills, resources etc) to adequately investigate cases of abuse.	Caucus Coordinator								
2.3 Once a quarter to train police, magistrates and lawyers about the CRC, appropriate interviewing techniques with children in conflict/contact with the law and lobby for the establishment of a child protection desk at police stations and a child friendly bench in the court.	Caucus CR trainer								
Training of paralegals in wards									
Identify wards & committed members	LHRC, TMWDO & EALS								
Prepare training materials and facilitate training workshops	LHRC, TMWDO & EALS								
Retrain, coach and monitor services	LHRC, TMWDO & EALS								
Document rights violations and good practice, disseminate and information share.	LHRC, TMWDO & EALS								
Establish system to link cases to the pro bono legal reps.	LHRC, TMWDO & EALS								
Child HelpLine									
Identify lead agency in providing the hotline	Caucus founding members								
Identify scale of operations & learn from & roll out systems, guidelines from existing call centres (e.g. Addis)	Identified lead agency								
Ensure that hotline is sharing information from the services referral system with callers.	Identified lead agency								
Child Protection Unit @ police									
Identify best practice in the region in terms of CP desks	LHRC, TMWDO & EALS								
Train police & polisi jamii & students @ CPP in CR	LHRC, TMWDO & EALS								
Develop a joint strategy for instituting CP desks @ police stations.	LHRC, TMWDO & EALS								
Consult the police to reach agreement on their ability (skills, resources etc) to adequately investigate cases of abuse.	LHRC, TMWDO & EALS								
Prove logistical support.	LHRC, TMWDO & EALS								
Medical Unit @ hospital for children with special needs									
Identify medical unit and counselling facility & obtain 'buy-in' from them to join the Caucus and the CP project	Caucus Coordinator								
Recruit and capacitate professionals to work @ this unit	Caucus Coordinator								
Liaise and negotiate with police forensic investigation unit to establish collaboration & approval for the unit	Caucus Coordinator								
Establish referral system whereby children can receive services	Caucus Coordinator & Hospital								
Establish proper recording and record keeping that protects a child's right to confidentiality.	Caucus Coordinator & Hospital								
Pro Bono Legal support									
Study best practices from the region	EALS, LHRC & TMWDO								
Share the findings with TLS, EALS, Makurmira & Open University	EALS, LHRC & TMWDO								
Identify committed partners from the above	EALS, LHRC & TMWDO								
Organise a system for provision of services including reward & recognition	EALS, LHRC & TMWDO								

Activity	Responsible Organisation	April - June 08	July - Sept 08	Oct - Dec 08	Jan - Mar 09	April - June 09	July - Sept 09	Oct - Dec 09	Jan - Mar 10
Explore viability of a mobile legal aid clinic to visit the prisons and streets	EALS, LHRC & TMWDO								
Child Friendly Bench									
Carry out a study on the ongoing legal reform process in TZ – identify best practices from the region & beyond in legal protection of children	EALS, LHRC & TMWDO								
Dialogue with the judiciary and introduce the concept and modalities for a child friendly bench	EALS, LHRC & TMWDO								
Develop a joint action plan to establish a child friendly bench	EALS, LHRC & TMWDO								
Documentation of practice, dissemination and information exchange.	EALS, LHRC & TMWDO								
Care Services for children – family / community based support									
Identify existing care services and assess capacity	Consultant(s) contracted by Caucus								
Establish referral system (including DB)	Consultant(s) contracted by Caucus								
Support providers with capacity building especially in child protection issues	Consultant(s) contracted by Caucus								
Put in place system to share information on services with children, families and LGA's & create an easy way for everyone to know how to access services	Consultant(s) contracted by Caucus								
Put in place an M&E system to ensure monitoring of effectiveness of the referral system.	Consultant(s) contracted by Caucus								
Improvement of Kisongo Prison and Juvenile Remand Centre									
Create relations of trust with key officials	Caucus Coordinator								
Undertake analysis of situation of children in detention	Consultant(s) contracted by Caucus								
Develop a joint strategy for infrastructural, diversion and protection of children in contact / conflict with the law.	Consultant(s) contracted by Caucus								
<b>Objective 3: To engage in strategic litigation and campaigning for legal reform to uphold the best interests of Tanzania's children.</b>									
3.1 Conduct strategic litigation in the high Court for the Repeal of the Removal of Undesirable Persons Act (RUPA).	LHRC, EALS & Mkombozi								
3.2 Develop strategy with CSOs and UNICEF to lobby for a Children's Bill that domesticates UNCRC.	Mkombozi & AfCIC								
3.3. Contribute to the implementation of the national plan of CSOs for lobbying for a Children's Act in line with the strategy developed by the CSO task force (attached)	All Caucus members								
<b>Objective 4: To use our collective strength to change perspectives and attitudes towards the rights of children in the community.</b>									
4.1 Finalize and operationalise the communication strategy	Mkombozi & AfCIC								
4.2 Identify responsibilities for delivering 50% communications	Caucus founding members								
4.3 Promote the 50% campaign messages on bus shelters across Arusha and Moshi and on branded vehicles (buses and Caucus cars) in town.	Mkombozi								
4.4 Film and broadcast nationally a 52-episode radio and TV panel show where children interview adult public servants on issues concerning them.	Mkombozi, Mawasiliano & Moyo Media								
4.5 Conduct media training in CR and in ethical reporting of children's stories	AfCIC								
4.6 Implement a popular information campaign on positive parenting messages that are promoted on various vehicles (e.g. posters, coasters, kangas, stickers).	Mkombozi, Moyo Media								

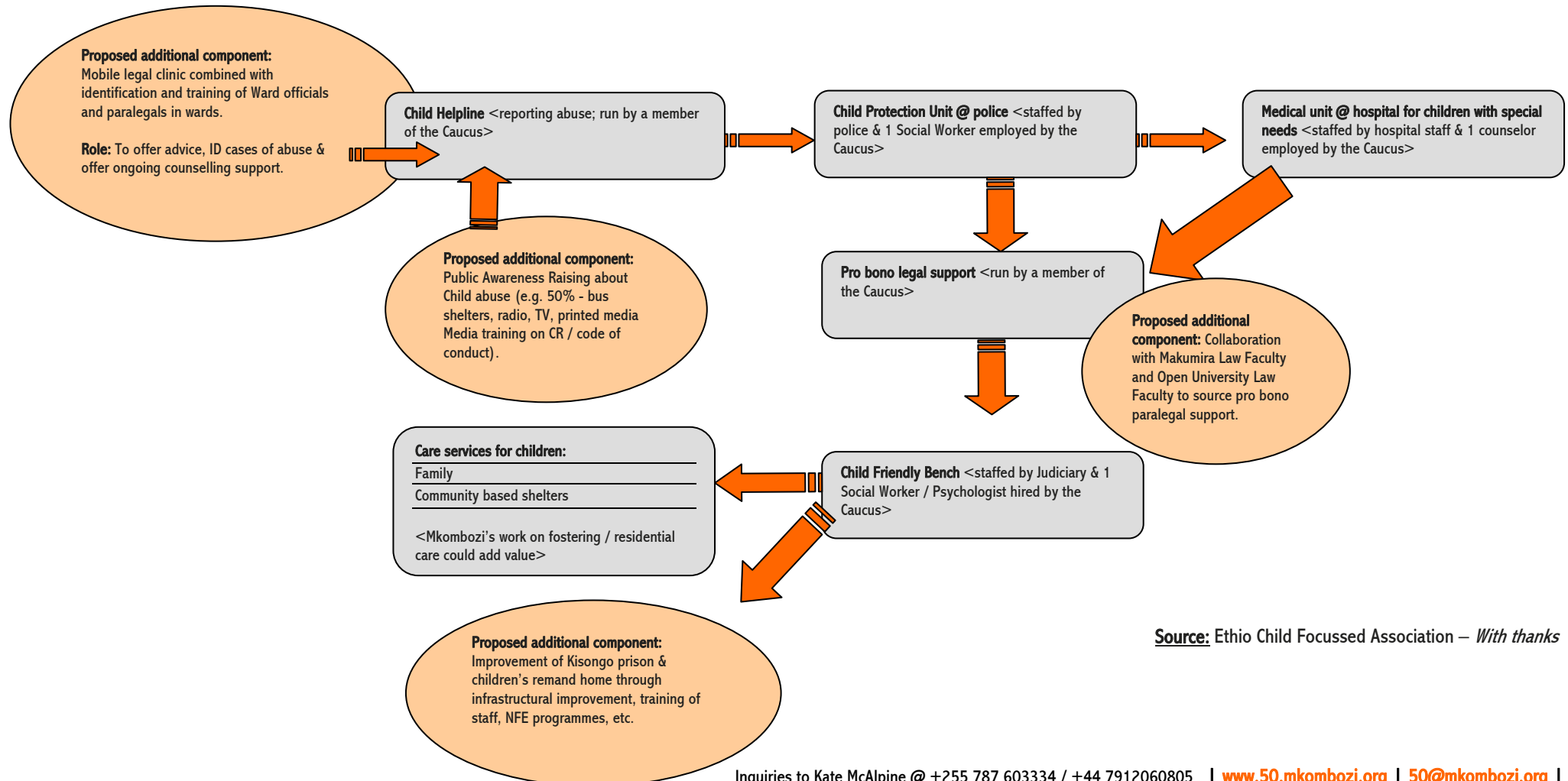
# 50% campaign to protect children

Children's rights. Tanzania's future. Your responsibility.



## A Model for Protecting Children who have been abused and / or come into conflict with the law

A concept for consideration by the Arusha Caucus, UNICEF, Oak Foundation & ICS



Source: Ethio Child Focussed Association – With thanks