



Mkombozi
Empower. Engage. Enable.

Monitoring Report:
July – December 2008

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Definitions and Acronyms

Drop-out: A child who has left primary school prior to completing Standard VII, either of his / her own accord or that of his / her caregivers

Out of school child: a school age child who not attending either primary school or the Tanzanian Government's school programme for out of school children called MEMKWA

MEMKWA: The MEMKWA programme has been developed by the Ministry of Education as an intervention to fast track out of school children so that they can either be mainstreamed into primary school or sit public examinations via a MEMKWA centre. Mkombozi is the first NGO registered as a MEMKWA provider and coaches teachers in 10 other MEMKWA centres in Kilimanjaro Region.

Inquiry Based Curriculum: Mkombozi has been piloting an inquiry based curriculum in its MEMKWA centre, which derives from that used for Primary Years by the International Baccalaureate Organization (www.ibo.org). The curriculum works to build inquiring and collaborative learners and is accredited as a global example of good practice. In addition to delivering this curriculum to street children in residential care and on the streets we have started a training programme with MEMKWA facilitators from 10 centres to enable them to deliver a more integrated and participatory approach to student learning. We now wish to build on this experience by continuing the training of MEMKWA teachers, offering them coaching and mentoring support and continuing to advocate for the wider use of the curriculum model.

Resilience: has been described as the process of, and capacity for, successful adaptation despite challenging or threatening circumstances. "Resilience refers to a dynamic process encompassing positive adaptation within the context of significant adversity. Implicit with this notion are two conditions: 1) Exposure to significant threat or severe adversity; and 2) The achievement of positive adaptation despite major assaults on the developmental process." (Luthar 2000) The promise of this resilience perspective is that instead of a focus on negative symptoms and behaviours that are what define "mental illness" (which in many cultures carries great stigma and social resistance to dealing with it), it offers an alternative focus on the factors that support and promote a child's emotional and mental health. Resilience offers a perspective of focusing on enhancing a child's strengths and positive qualities through encouraging the protective factors that are key to supporting this positive development. These protective factors include: 1) the child's attachment to a healthy competent adult; 2) healthy attached relationships with peers; 3) the learning of problem-solving skills (including developing cognitive skills and understandings in order to better deal with stressful and uncertain adverse situations); and 4) the act of giving back to the community in which they live.

ACTT: Affordable Computers and Technology for Tanzania: Mkombozi's project that support sustainable computer programs in educational institutions, generating income for Mkombozi's programming through computer sales (refurbished by street youth who have been trained as hardware and software technicians) and other related services while providing computer maintenance skills to young Tanzanians.

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CTLC: Community Technology Learning Centre: This is a free or low-cost, friendly place where people of all ages and abilities can learn about computers, use the Internet and develop technology skills. Many CTLCs are located in community centers, schools, libraries, or other convenient locations. Most share these key attributes: Public access, strong leadership/local champion, a social benefit focus, well-maintained, reliable computer equipment, peripherals, and connectivity. Mkombozi is in partnership with Microsoft and under its ACTT project is establishing CTLCs across Kilimanjaro and Arusha regions.

CPP: Child Protection Policies

CYP: Children and young people,

ICT: Information communication technology

ISAP: Intake Screening & Assessment Procedures

LGA: Local Government Authorities (District and Municipal Councils),

MoEVT: Ministry of Education and Vocational Training,

MoF: Ministry of Finance,

NGO: Non-Governmental Organization,

NNOC: National Network of Organizations Working with Children in Tanzania,

NSGRP / MKUKUTA: National Strategy for Growth or Reduction of Poverty,

PER: Public Expenditure Review,

PEDP: Primary School Development Plan,

SEDP: Secondary Education Development Plan,

SDQ: Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire

SMT: Senior Management Team

TEN/MET: Tanzanian Education Network,

UNCRC: United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child,

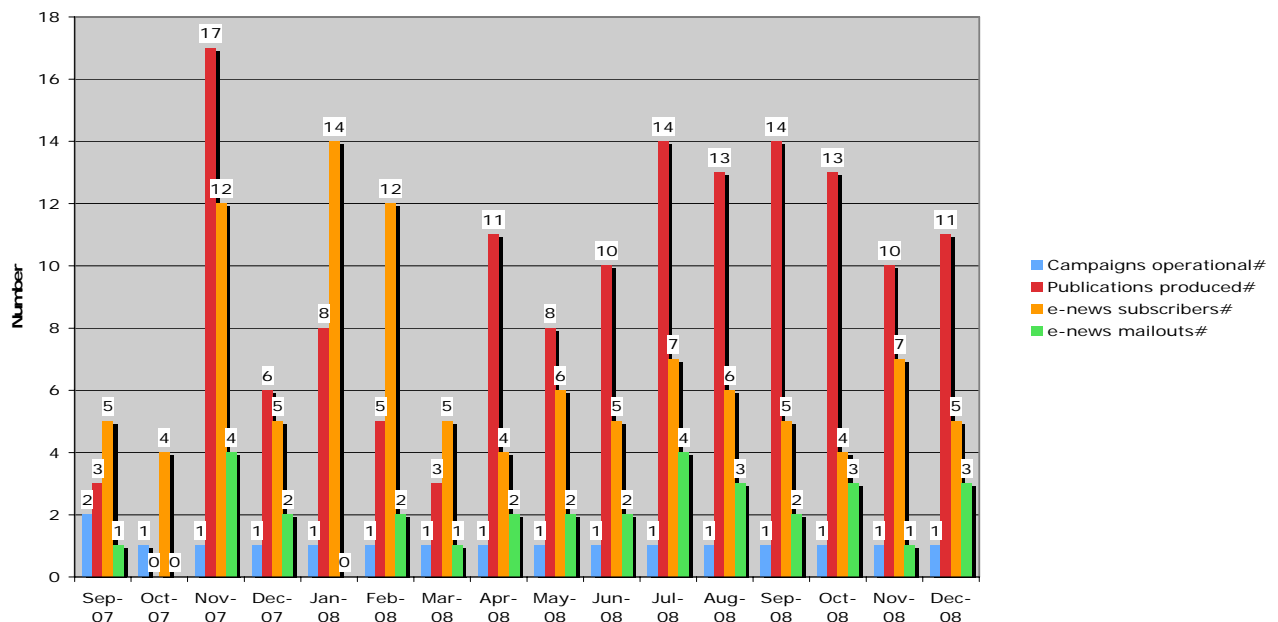
WDC's: Ward Development Committees.

Critical Success Indicators

The following graphs give an overview of the numbers of beneficiaries reached and critical success indicators of various Mkombozi interventions between July and December 2008. Importantly, our online Children's Database enables us obtain information at the click of a button of the numbers of children receiving our support.

Communications matrix 2008:

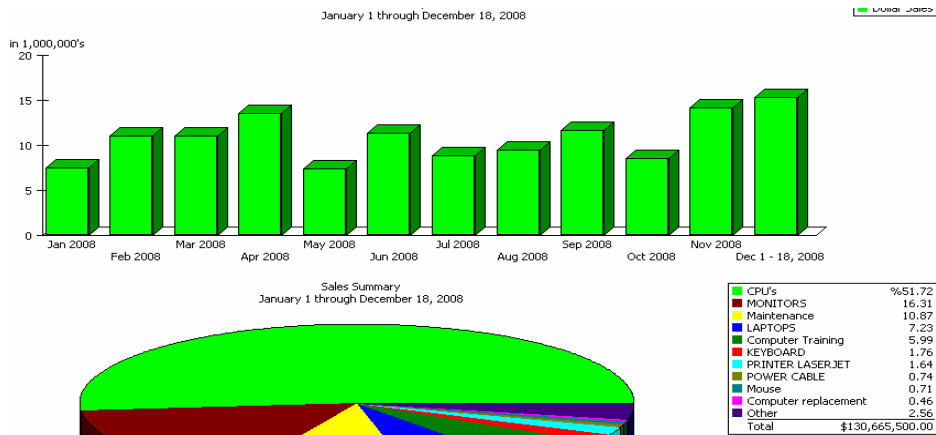
Communications metrics (measured monthly)



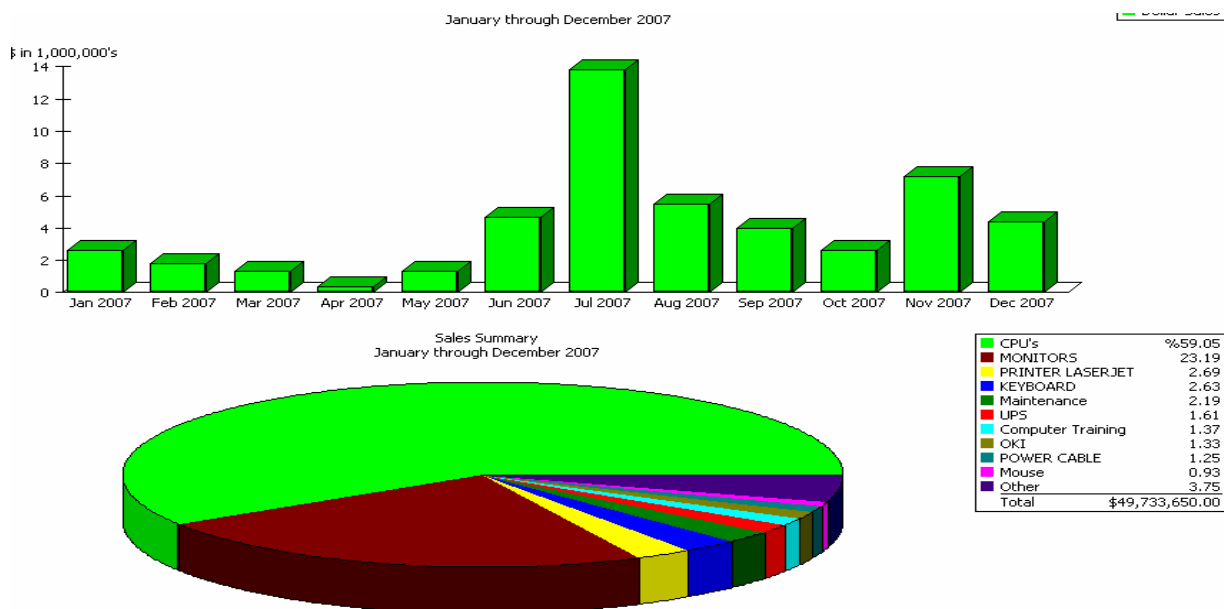
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ACTT Sales for January to December 2008:

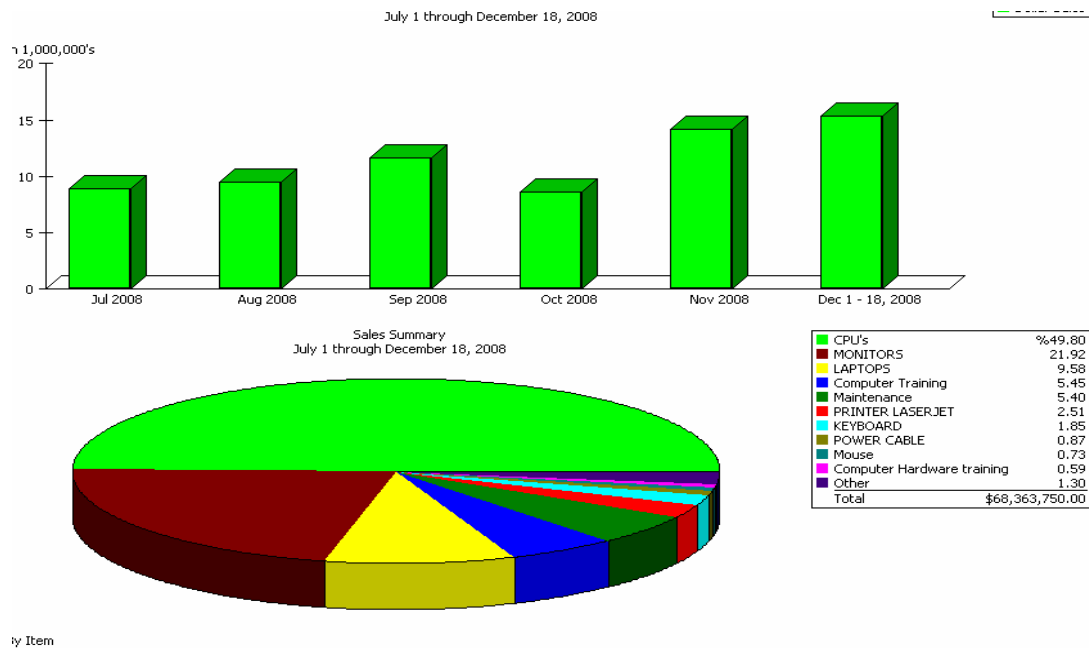


ACTT Sales 2007:



By Item

ACTT sales July to December 2008:



Objective 1: Improved quality of basic education offered to out of school children in MEMKWA centres

1. Children's Programmes

1.1 Provision of MEMKWA

Planned targets / Results:
 Fifty CYP receive MEMKWA at Mkombozi residential centre annually.

Extent to which targets were achieved:

During this period 22 children continued attending MEMKWA classes at Mkombozi residential centre, using different methodologies and activities such as a study tour to the Municipal dump site, a visit at a regional hospital (psychiatric unit) and an historical place in the forestry (the wonder tree). The themes covered in class A were; how the world works (environment and ecosystem), how we organize ourselves (laws, government and politics). For class B; how our body works (health and diseases) and how we share the planet (poverty – rich and poor). One child was enrolled into formal school however, 4 children dropped from attending MEMKWA while two joined vocational training and another two joined apprenticeship. The attendance in class remained firm in most parts of the year. A number of children on the streets have continually shared their interest to attend MEMKWA at the centre. Consequently, six children of them were supported by a volunteer and attended MEMKWA at the residential centre.

Table 1: Matrix on MEMKWA attendance at the residential centre

Gender	CYP attended MEMKWA	CYP dropped from MEMKWA at the centre	Extent CYP played truants from MEMKWA
Female	0	0	0
Male	22	4	44
Total	22	4	44

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There was a successful assessment conducted with 16 children to prepare them for mainstreaming into formal schools in 2009. It is imperative to add that the skills gained from PYP training have enhanced teaching quality and learning tactics. There was noted enhanced team work and cooperation amongst the teachers in addition to an increased sense of ownership.

Our main challenge was inadequacy of text books to effectively deliver the teaching and also inability to carry out study tours and other activities due to cash flow challenges. There was also lack of upgraded computer software required for certain learning sessions as well as lack of staff with music skills to deliver lessons on the same. The set target of 50 pupils could not be reached due to fewer intake of CYP occasioned by case loads threshold, and ineffective implementation of functional plans. The unexpected outcome noted was the preference by children living in the streets to attend MEMKWA classes on the availability of transport to and from the streets.

Activities / tactics planned for coming 6 months:

- Purchase a photocopier to boost reproduction of learning materials.
- Development of a functional plan for effective implementation.
- Purchase of new books, attendance registers, teaching aids and relevant computer software.
- Planning for new CYP intake and continued PYP training.
- Enhancing cooperation between social workers, street educators and MEMKWA teachers.

1.2 Street Work, Mobile School and Unit

Planned targets / Results:

1. Contact identification and ISAP'S completed for 70 CYP on the Moshi and Arusha Streets.
2. 150 CYP per year attend mobile school or mobile unit in Moshi and Arusha and receive NFE on the street.

Extent to which targets were achieved:

This reporting period, CYP living in the streets of Moshi and Arusha successfully received education and participated in various sports through the mobile school and mobile unit respectively. Our Educators also conducted day and night street work, visiting locations frequented by CYP in the streets and referring CYP (8 referrals) to other civil society organizations working in the streets, whilst holding discussion with officers from Community Policing (regarding numerous arrests and torture) of CYP living on the streets. Several visits were also made to Kisongo prison to offer support to incarcerated youth.

The CYP in the streets were also provided with soap, tooth paste/brush and body cream once a week, further Health services and health education, first aid and counselling (HIV/AIDS) during street work.

Quantitatively, 372 CYP attended the mobile school in Arusha whereas 256 CYP attended mobile unit in Moshi. A learning meeting was held with leaders from Kati ward in Arusha. 23 CYP (9 boys and 14 girls) attended HIV/AIDS training workshop facilitated by Global Service Corp. One of the street leaders attended learning meeting with different stakeholders from Government Authorities and NGO'S facilitated by our Community Engagement Group. 82 story books were donated by one of the volunteers to improve quality of learning in the streets. 22 CYP in the streets of Moshi were provided with food on a day set for them to wash their clothes with hot water so as to kill lice and prevent skin infections. About 8 guests visiting the organization had a chance to participate in street activities in Moshi and Arusha.

Table 2: Matrix on contact, screening and ISAPs

Gender	Contacts with CYP	ISAP'S filled	Intake to residential centres	Referral to other centres
Female	0	0	0	0
Male	631	12	27	8
Total	631	12	27	8

We experienced the following challenges:

1. Though the Petition on removal of undesirable person's act (RUPA) was pending hearing, the Police round up continued unabated.

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2. The rainy and cold season had enormous effect on the health of the CYP in the streets which hampered our meetings with CYP since most of them were ailing from malaria, pneumonia, diarrhoea etc.
3. Night street work in Moshi was not successfully and effectively implemented when compared to Arusha due to lack of effective plan.
4. Lack of funds to purchase warm clothing for CYP during the rainy/cold season.
5. A good number of CYP in the streets did not regularly attend the sessions since they were undertaking various works as well as begging in order to generate income.
6. A good number of sessions of mobile school and mobile unit could not be conducted due to cash flow problems occasioned by delayed disbursement of funds.

Activities / tactics planned for coming 6 months:

- Continue having the nurse accompanying the street educators during visits and plan for a bi-monthly street visit for Arusha with the nurse.
- We will continue building relationship with street informers through training and learning meetings.
- Prioritization of collaboration and networking with other service providers for the benefit of CYP in the streets.
- Undertake consistent monthly visit and follow up for the CYP held at the remand home and the Kisongo in addition to working with local authority on verifying causes of their arrest.
- Development of a special form for use by Mawenzi hospital while allowing CYP to access free treatment without having to be accompanied by a staff member.
- Provision of warm clothing to the CYP during the cold and rainy season.
- Undertaking a review of the location of the mobile school in the streets and how it hinders or enhances participation of CYP in learning.
- Holding a meeting with community/local leaders and police department to increase awareness on children's rights including development of a joint venture in assisting CYP in the streets.
- Social workers and street educators will discuss and review current ISAP form filling. While harmonizing communication between street educators and social workers so as to improve intake and filling of ISAPS.
- We will develop a plan for bailing out of CYP arrested without criminal offences.
- Identification of talented CYP to join drama troupe and acrobatic group to further explore their talents.

1.3 Mainstream Education

Planned targets / Results:

1. 100 vulnerable CYP attend formal school per annum.
2. 15 new CYP enrolled in formal school per year.

Extent to which targets were achieved:

During this period 15 new CYP were successfully enrolled in formal school. An intensive school follow up was also undertaken by our Social Workers thus contributing to stability in school attendance and reducing the number of CYP who are missing school.

5 and 7 CYP sat for their form four and form two national examinations respectively. 9 CYP completed their Std. VII after sitting their final national examination. Secondary school preferences choices were made and relevant forms signed for the standard seven leavers. There has been intensive psychosocial support provided to primary and secondary school leavers on way forward and future prospects in life including seeking schools and colleges in home areas for them.

It is also important to note that we had one youth admitted at the Moshi University of Cooperative and Business Studies to undertake a course on economics.

Table 3: Matrix for the mainstream education

Items	Moshi	Arusha	Total
CYP, primary school	36	8	44
CYP, secondary schools	30	7	37
CYP, tertiary education	6	1	7
Totals	72	16	88

Our unexpected outcome this period relates to numerous request from CYP seeking our support and funding for Secondary education, which expectation we were unable to meet.

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Activities / tactics planned for coming 6 months:

- Undertaking an effective and functional plan for CYP joining primary and secondary schools in January 2009.
- Maintain an effective communication with schools as well as accessing school calendars with planned activities for proper processing and follow ups.
- Review of organizational procedures for Education to Empower support for CYP not residing at the centre.
- Review of targets and strategy on mainstream education for 2009.
- Enrolment of those CYP completing std. VII leavers in Secondary schools within their home locations for easy follow ups.

Table 4: Matrix for CYP anticipated for education support in 2009

Items	Moshi	Arusha	Total
New Primary school enrolments	20	10	30
New Secondary schools enrolments	14	5	19
New Tertiary education enrollment (E2E)	5	5	10
Continuing education-primary	26	10	36
Continuing education - secondary	30	8	38
Continuing education – tertiary	6	1	7
Totals	101	39	140

2. Community Engagement

2.1 Facilitating improved student teacher interactions

Planned targets / Results:

18 MEMKWA teachers in nine schools are trained by Mkombozi to deliver the Inquiry Based Model (IBM) and practice manual.

Extent to which targets were achieved:

We had a three day training with teachers and students from our nine target schools on using arts and games in teaching on 24th - 26th July 2008. The training objective was to build “Trust, Connection and Playfulness; and to Provide teachers with methods of communicating and interacting in a healthy way”. Different approaches were used to facilitate this workshop including the physical exercise of yoga, partner acrobatics, journaling and massage. In the period between Aug - Nov 2008 we visited the target schools to monitor IBM, arts and games implementation. We held discussions with teachers on implementation of skills from the trainings and challenges arising thereof. We also evaluated the trainings earlier conducted for impact and value.

Peer Support Group training was held between Sep – Dec 2008 for vulnerable children in two target schools i.e. in urban and rural areas respectively. 22 children were trained on decision making, stress management and conflict resolution and Resilience test tool was utilised before and after the training, to assess change.

The good relationship with the stakeholders and support from the head teachers in our target schools played a key role in the realization of the above achievements.

The challenges noted related to effective implementation of the art and game training due to lack of material and equipments for use by the schools. We also realised that younger children are not able to fully participate in the trainings due to difficulty in reading and writing. Despite the fact that teachers highly regard the skills offered acquired at training, their current job description is a hindrance to effective implementation.

Activities / tactics planned for coming 6 months:

- Plan for skill sharing forums for trained teachers to share their learning's from the training with colleagues.
- Lobby school authorities and teachers to continue practicing Mkombozi approach to teaching while shunning abusive behaviours towards the students.
- Carry out training for teachers on Child Protection Policy.
- Prepare a variety of activities at support group training to ensure active participation of slow learners.
- Involving teachers in Peer support Group training will ensure sustainability of the program within schools.

- To work with larger school community (students, parents, school committee) to raise awareness about positive interaction between teachers and students.

Objective 2: Street children and youth demonstrate increased mental and physical resilience and ability to function in the community, in their education and in the workplace.

1. Children's Programmes

1.4 (a) Transitional and Group Housing

Planned targets / Results:

30 youth supported to move away from residential care and/or street life into group or shared housing with their peers or independent living.

Extent to which targets were achieved:

Mkombozi continued providing 22 youth in group housing with food, shelter and healthcare, whilst also paying their utility (electricity and water) bills. Psychosocial support and one-on-one meeting, was also provided to enhance their skills in goal setting, conflict mediation and resolution skills, school follow ups, job placements and apprenticeships. The youth took turns to manage their upkeep budget thus improving their sense of responsibility, budgeting, working within family agreed principles. Minimal supervision helped them build confidence and a sense of ownership.

5 youth were transitioned into independent living with start-up grants in Arusha, 2 youth successfully completed their 6 months supervision period and out flowed. We had 2 youth assisted to acquire rented rooms in Arusha and two houses in Moshi for successfully integration to community life.

5 youth placed in apprenticeship, received employment placement and grants to start up independent living.

Table 5: Matrix of the group housing

Gender	CYP in group house in Moshi	CYP in group house in Arusha	CYP moved to independent leaving	Total
Female	0	5	5	5
Male	17	0	0	17
Total	17	5	5	22

In Moshi challenges experienced included; incidences of reported thefts amongst the youth, unresolved conflicts, bullying, misuse of family resources such as food and money amongst others. There were also cases of drug abuse noted resulting to poor performance and truancy at school. Occasionally, some transition houses were used to provide refuge for CYP drop outs and truant from primary and secondary school students. Besides, most of the youth had numerous friends who visited them on regular basis and sometimes shared their food. These friends' visits sometimes resulted into food shortage and a few misunderstandings.

In Arusha, due to an intense difficult relationship with the local authorities, the girl's group house' was moved from the office premise to single rooms within the communities. Personal differences were noted among the girls based on preferred different lifestyles. The youth struggled to adapt to minimal supervision necessitated by the new locations of their houses. It also took them time to adapt to the new environments after having lived within the office premises for about a year. Since the girls depended entire on services from the organization, fluctuation of prices of various items that they used imposed limitation on their budget.

Our unexpected outcome was inability to conduct new recruitment as was anticipated due to the budget constraints. It was very encouraging to experience the immediate commitment of the girls in Arusha in improving their houses once they moved to individual set up. They started buying items that they needed and ensured their rooms were clean and properly arranged unlike the group house that they shared at the office premises.

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Activities / tactics planned for coming 6 months:

- Recruitment and placing of 16 new youth in group and transitional housing.
- Sourcing and renting of 10 single roomed houses in both Moshi and Arusha to place youth in families of 2 each.
- Preparing an inventory and purchasing of basic household materials for the above houses.
- Holding meeting and follow ups visit with youth to evaluate their 'family' progress as well as addressing emerging needs and challenges.
- Provision of budgeting and basic household financial management skills including purchasing, food preparation and household maintenance skills to the youth.
- Continue provision of medical services, apprenticeship opportunities and job placement.

1.4 (b) Life Skills and Family Life Education

Extent to which targets were achieved:

During this reporting period, 10 girls received education on family planning methods whereas 7 young mothers were taught on proper feeding, nutritional food for their babies, child and home care. 30 CYP from Mkombozi residential centre attended life skills education sessions every Sunday morning by the Don Bosco brothers. There were lessons on safe sex including use of female and male condoms. The youth were encouraged to provide support to one another and improve on self esteem and confidence especially during challenges of adolescent crisis. The youth took responsibility to arrange venues, timetable and mobilized others for the day/events. 8 girls went for VCT in order to know their HIV status. A total number of 27 male and 30 female received life skill education this reporting period.

The challenges noted include lack of a meeting facility i.e. there was no proper seating; CYP sat on the ground, others on buckets and a few other do off-the-cuff. It was noted some youth had low self-esteem and lost hope. The level of education, attitudes and beliefs, also hindered uptake and effective use of the information generated. Limited knowledge on child rearing and other relevant family health issues reduced the effective delivery of the sessions by the staff members.

What do we need to change/ do during next six 6 months to strive for a successful outcome?

There is need to improve planning of sessions and logistical arrangements on venues, programme, attendances, purchasing of required materials and early preparation of themes for discussions. There is also need to maintain and develop the trust already built with the participants as well as strengthen collaboration with Don Bosco Brothers in co-delivering the sessions.

1.5 Youth Livelihoods

Planned targets / Results:

Job preparation guide developed and piloted and planned training for staff on SBTK and youth employment carried out.

Extent to which targets were achieved:

In the past six months, Six CYP from group housing received training on job preparation, curriculum vitae and cover letter writing, confidence building, codes of conduct, dressing code and work ethics. We successfully linked 8 youth to various employment opportunities while establishing a network of employers that could support and offer opportunities for our youth in future. Three youth have received incremental loans while 6 youth (1 female & 5 male) are currently running stable businesses under SBTK.

Table 6: Matrix of job preparation

Gender	Trained in job preparation	Social workers trained deliver job preparation	Trained in VTC/ACTT	Total
Female	6	0	1	7
Male	1	0	10	11
Total	7	0	11	17

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Table 7: Matrix of youth employment

Gender	Number of CYP employed	Number of CYP in apprenticeship	Total
Female	6	5	11
Male	2	2	4
Total	8	7	15

In the course of our interaction with the youth it was noticeable that behavioural change has to come from within the CYP and the social workers may only facilitate the change processes. When the CYP are given a chance and useful guidelines, they can explore and navigate opportunities on their own.

Some of the challenges noted include; inability to conduct module two training on job preparation and SBTK due to competing demands and unavailability of funds. Some youth could were unable to easily adapt to changes in their work environment. A case of theft was reported against one youth and he was summarily dismissed from work. A good number of the youth decried low wages from their employers. Labelling and stigmatization in the work place affected the youth self esteem.

Activities / tactics planned for coming 6 months:

- Building relationship with other organisations providing similar and relevant services for street living children to increase opportunities for the youth to access employment.
- Develop and improve job preparation manual.
- Carry out a training for social workers in delivering job preparation.
- We will continue to identify and visit employment sites as well as make follow ups for the pending job opportunities.
- We will also enrol 6 CYP in VTC/TTC in both Moshi & Arusha; link 5 CYP in motor vehicle garages in Arusha, train 15 youth in SBTK and SBT, train 15 mentors and 10 youth in job preparation.
- Revive the bakery (cake making) initially started in Moshi.

1.6(a) Physical and Mental Health provision.

Planned targets / Results:

Maintenance of appropriate BMI amongst children in care at Mkombozi and provision of medical services to vulnerable CYP, either through direct care or lobbying for referrals and payment by Government Health Agencies.

Extent to which targets were achieved:

During the reporting period, 45 CYP at the residential centre had their BMI recorded though the data is yet to be analyzed in order to determine the nature of improvement needed to ensure good health.

We received good support from Doctors attending to our CYP at the Mawenzi hospital and Arusha Hospital for Women. The CYP were keen to continue their medication under minimal supervision from the nurse and other staff members. Lots of consistency and enthusiasm was noted among the CYP in attending health education sessions especially those at the residential centre. There was also tremendous improvement on personal hygiene amongst the CYP at the residential centre and group housing. It could be said that the number of CYP who received medical services is higher compared to the previous period as shown below. This can be attributed to the rain and cold period that made the CYP susceptible to malaria, flu, cough and other ailment.

Table 8: Matrix on health provision in Moshi and Arusha:

Gender	First Aid	Hospital referrals	CYP receive Health education	CYP attended VCT	Services/rewards (sweets, soaps, creams etc)
Males	256	200	420	50	150
Females	20	3	30	10	0
Total	276	203	450	60	150

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In the past six months a total of 1139 CYP received medical care on both Moshi and Arusha, which includes 276 CYP receiving first aid, 203 hospital referrals while 450 CYP received health education and 50 attended HIV counselling and test. Due to continued collaboration with Mawenzi hospital, our CYP receive almost free treatment i.e. waivers on consultancy and laboratory services fees. We will continue to negotiate similar collaboration with KCMC and other health institutions in both Kilimanjaro and Arusha regions. Our Nurse attended a seminar on HIV/AIDS and TB facilitated by Kilimanjaro Regional Medical Officer, building her efficiency in handling CYP with HIV/AIDS.

However, we were unable to facilitate circumcision for 6 youth at the centre and 10 from the street due to budget deficits and inability to obtain consent from their parents/next of kin. We were also unable to develop HIV/AIDS policy as had been anticipated previously M&E report due to lack of functional plan to achieve the same. We have not been able to acquire a computer for health records due to challenge of budgetary allocations.

What emerged during this time that we did not expect, was the relapse of a youth under rehabilitation for drug addiction presented a challenge on whether to repeat previous treatment process that has been carried out twice before. The efficiency of health check up by the nurse was reduced due to theft of weighing machine at the treatment room.

Activities / tactics planned for coming 6 months:

- Continue provision of health services and referrals, and education to CYP at the centre and on the streets.
- Develop a referral form for use at Mawenzi hospital.
- Repair health room cupboards so as to ensure safekeeping of medicine, medical equipment and records.
- Continue encouraging our CYP to undertake VCT regularly.
- Provide First Aid training to the CYP at the residential care and staff.
- Conduct Health education sessions with community members where our CYP on the street spend most of their time such as Mbuyuni market area in Moshi.

1.6(b) Psychosocial Support

Planned targets / Results:

Mkombozi pilots models of support for CYP (group counseling, modified social stress model (MSSM), harm reduction models) in its psychosocial support programming. These models documented in a practice handbook of the methodology used by Mkombozi with street children.

Extent to which targets were achieved:

There was successful completion of the memory book training process for the mentors this reporting period. In addition, 6 CYP received professional counseling with the clinical psychologist in Moshi and 122 CYP had one on one counseling sessions. There was improved mental stability and functionalism amongst the CYP who were counselled by our psychologist. One youth received counseling while incarcerated at the remand home for a criminal offense. There was collaboration amongst the social workers in taking up additional cases irrespective of the extent of their caseloads threshold.

The only set back experienced was lack of staff participation in the memory and hero book training workshop due to competing demands for time.

Activities / tactics planned for coming 6 months:

- Implementing an intensive family therapeutic education and one-on-one with the CYP.
- Restructuring of case analysis meetings to serve all the CYP we work with.
- Developing and piloting a case management system that can be used to analyze individual progress of every child.
- Training for social workers in handling addiction among CYP and a refresher course on modified social stress model.

1.7 Shelter and Food

Planned targets / Results:

500 CYP receive basic services (toiletries, clothes, shoes, food, safe space and recreation at the centre).

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Extent to which targets were achieved:

We provided food (2 meals per day for 6 months) to 10 CYP from the street of Moshi who were attending MEMKWA on part time basis, thus a total of 3,600 meals provided to this group. In addition, 30,420 meals were provided to 63 CYP i.e. (43 in the residential centre, 15 in group housing which also included 6 CYP from boarding school who spent their holiday for one month in the group houses in Moshi and 5 in Arusha group housing). Also, 22 CYP in the streets were given food during a cloth washing exercise conducted in the streets.

In relation to provision of toiletries, 63 CYP residing at the center received 259 tubes of Vaseline jelly, 219 tubes of toothpaste, 106 toothbrushes, 555 bars of soap and 191 tins of kiwi shoe polish including 15 pairs of shoes and sandals.

243 pieces of clothes were also provided to the CYP at the residential centre; similarly younger children who had no beddings were issued with 1 blanket, 33 bed sheets and 1 mosquito net accordingly. We provided 31 CYP with temporary shelter and a variety of other services as 3 CYP were referred to other centres for assistance while 6 CYP were referred to other service providers.

The quality of food improved and all necessary ingredients availed to the cooks to ease their work. A service roster was implemented to maintain order and cleanliness of the dining hall. The purchase of new plates, participation of the CYP in food preparation, proper duty schedule for the cooks, the food stuff and clothes donations from the community were a major boost for the food and shelter intervention.

There is challenge i.e. lack of a changing room for cooks and adequate storage for facilities and other resources at the centre. In addition to this, are lack of washing sink and tap in the dining room for CYP to wash their hands and utensils as well as lack of power backup/solar or generator to use during power blackout.

The unpredictable expectation was the untimely death of a Senior Day Supervisor (Mama Salma Tatakhan) in December, and the resignation of a night staff proceeding to further studies.

Activities / tactics planned for coming 6 months:

- Fix a sink at the residential centre dining hall.
- Review and realign our current targets before the next M & E meeting in June 2009.
- Hold a meeting with all social workers to review management and distribution of clothes and their care by the CYP.
- Promote team work amongst staff working with the CYP at the residential centre to ensure closer supervision and support to the CYP.

1.8 Sport, IT education, Music and creative art.

Planned targets / Results:

100 CYP annually learn harm reduction strategies and participate in sports, IT education, music and creative art to enable them to identify their interests, cultivate their talents and build both skills and mental resilience.

Extent to which targets were achieved:

The number of the community members turnout for the 'Jioni ya Msanii' (Evening of the Artist) activities increased compared to the past six months, an average number (185 community members i.e. children, youth and adults) attended the event each month. About 70 CYP performed drama, songs, comedy, dancing competitions and acrobatics. 4 CYP attended and participated in talent show conducted by the Global Service Corps while 1 boy from acrobatic group joined the Drama troupe. In addition, about 371 CYP participated in various sports events during the past six months. This included 331 CYP who participated in Mkombozi soccer league for those under 15 years old. 16 CYP participated in football tournament at ISM while 10 children from the residential centre participated in Tullow Oil Rugby Tournament facilitated by Touraid, a charity in the UK. The trip to London by the children and 2 staff members for the Tullow Rugby tournament, had interaction with 9 teams from different parts of the world and clinching 4th position in the tournament was one of the highlights of children's achievements in this period. Other 14 CYP participated in the East Africa Seven Rugby tournament at the ISM.

Roots and Shoots club led by two CYP from the centre continued with the tree nursery and selling of tree seedlings while 4 CYP at the centre took charge of tending to the flowers. 10 CYP participated in E-mentoring programme whereas 3 CYP from the centre and 1 from the street participated in creative art in Moshi. 45 CYP have accessed IT

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skills through the computer lab at the residential centre. Children's meetings were regularly held to discuss occurrences and find solution to challenges the encountered at the centre.

Activities / tactics planned for coming 6 months:

- Hold a Marathon in the month of February and also participate in the Kilimanjaro Marathon in March 09.
- Hold a sports day in Moshi and Arusha Street in May 09.
- Participate at the International HIV/AIDS Candle Light Memorial Day.
- Participate in the Seven Soccer and Rugby tournament facilitated by ISM in March 09.
- Continue our various activities such as Jioni ya Msanii, drama troupe and Acrobatics.
- In collaboration with CRE8 East Africa, we will hold Creative Art workshop with CYP at the residential centre, street and surrounding community in the month of June during the school holidays. This is anticipated to take 3 weeks followed by performance in Moshi and Arusha by the CYP.
- Create linkages with other organization such as YWCA and ISM in Moshi and the Arusha Talent Sports Centre will be intensified to further expose the CYP to available resources and facilities.

1.9 Family Reunification.

Planned targets / Results:

50 children reunited with their families & supported in rebuilding familial relationships.

Extent to which targets were achieved:

During this period 7 CYPs were reunified, 20 CYP (from the residential centre, boarding schools and group housing) went home to visit their families thereby reinforcing familial relationships during Christmas holiday. Moreover, 68 follow-ups were made and 8 CYP reunited with family for home stay while 6 CYP were referred to other centres. During the home visits for class 7 leavers, discussions were held with families regarding their placement in local schools for secondary education. We planned for their follow up in January 2009. Social workers held several strategic discussions to reflect on how to improve reunification of CYP with families as well as reducing the length of time CYP stay in the residential care.

Table 9: Reunification Matrix:

Home visits		Reunifications		Follow ups		Home Stay	
Male	16	male	6	Male	41	male	7
Female	4	Female	1	Female	27	female	0
Total	20	Total	7	Total	68	Total	7

The December holiday reunification of CYP with their families, relatives or foster carers was successfully conducted due to collaborative effort between the social workers and the street educators. Timely response in reunification of new admission helped in reducing CYP getting used to the organization residential care. It was motivating undertaking direct reunification of CYP from the streets.

The planned reunification targets were not reached due to cash flow problems occasioned by delayed disbursements of funds. There was also noted a little resistance from some children resisting resettling back home. Occasionally, competing demands for time hampered reunification process albeit limitedly.

Though we were well aware of the impending organizational leadership transition, we did not anticipate the amount of time and planning that was required to operation new changes. As such, new roles and structures provided challenges on making decisions for project implementations as well as orientating new staff who joined the programme. The staff members required time to settle in before making contribution. The unanticipated cash flow challenge provided a major hindrance to project implementation.

Activities / tactics planned for coming 6 months:

- Strengthen the collaboration between Social Workers and NFE Educators relating to CYP individual plans.
- Strengthen the relationship between Children's Programmes and Community Engagement team in handling crosscutting issues within families and communities as well as sharing knowledge and skills.
- CYP will be educated on rights and responsibilities and the role of families in framing their future. Effort will be put on concretely dealing with the push factors towards street life in families.
- Reinforce family ties through provision of consistence therapeutic family education.

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- Enhance individual support to CYP through provision of a more intensive and consistent one on one.
- Use SBTK training to reinforce family reunification and ensuring CYP sustainability within their families.
- Develop concrete and effective networking and collaboration with other civil society organizations to support CYP reunified in areas away from Kilimanjaro and Arusha regions.

1.10 Best Practice documentation.

Planned targets / Results:

Mkombozi pilots models of support for CYP (Group counseling, modified social stress model (MSSM), harm reduction models) in its psychosocial support programming. These models documented in a practice handbook of the methodology used by Mkombozi with street children. In addition, we have finalized documenting.

Extent to which targets were achieved:

The Children's Practice and Procedures Handbook was finalised in this reporting period. Review of various processes and guiding principles for street work and family reunification was also done during the strategy week. The Handbook is now ready for in-house printing and use by staff in project implementations. Adolescent Assessment Handout and Working with Adolescent Trauma Handbook booklets were also finalized and are awaiting translation into Kiswahili.

Our unanticipated outcome is rescheduling the translation of the Adolescent Assessment Handout into Kiswahili after realizing the version of the translation obtained earlier did not accurately capture the contents of the booklet.

Activities / tactics planned for coming 6 months:

- Finalize translating the Adolescent Assessment Handout and Working with Adolescent Trauma Handbook booklets into Kiswahili.
- Finalize documenting of the following processes; Reunification Procedures, First Aid Information, Child Development – Trauma effects theory, Business Mentorship Training Manual, Foster Care review, Job Preparation Manual.
- Complete in-house printing of the finalised handbook and manuals.
- Disseminate 100 copies of the above publication to partners and child care workers in East Africa by the end of the year.
- Plan and carry out a series of training for staff on various handbooks, manuals and tool kits to ensure their accurate use in intervention implementations.
- Arrange with staff where possible to assist with translating the booklets into Kiswahili.
- Develop a functional plan in January 2009 to reinforce collaboration between Children's Programmes and CE in intervening in the community situations as well as Children's Programmes and Communication in the 'Tulinde watoto sasa Campaign'.

2. Community Engagement

2.2 Mentoring

Planned targets / Results:

120 volunteer mentors (2007- 2011) from the communities are recruited, screened, trained & paired with vulnerable children.

Extent to which targets were achieved:

This reporting period we recruited 26 mentors, out of whom 8 failed to satisfactorily meet their responsibilities and hence dropped out. On 26th June 2008 Mkombozi mentors, Mentees and staff participated in community work in Reginald Mengi Secondary School Moshi. This activity was aimed at facilitating interaction amongst our children with mentors and other community members, while also building commitment and spirit of volunteerism. 4 Mkombozi staff, 8 mentors, 18 children from Mkombozi centre and their secondary school counterparts participated in the exercise. The Mentors and Mentees also attended training on 19th July 2008 on 'developing a Memory book'. The aim of the book is to enable the children to understand their background, history as well as

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their culture. The children prepared the books with their mentors' assistance. 15 mentors and 21 children attended the above training.

Further, the Mentors and Mentees attended another training in Aug – Sep 2008 on how to develop a Hero book, its use and importance. 10 mentors and 12 children attended the training. The aim of the Hero book is to assist children think about the obstacles they face and how to cope/deal with them. Through this process children begin to visualize their future, which is how they will be heroes, survivors, active citizens and solution finders. In October 11 2008 we held a HIV/AIDS awareness session for mentors discussing and demonstrating male and female condom use. Our aim was to promote consistent and correct use of condoms to reduce HIV and other STI transmissions. Mentors were encouraged to talk with their Mentees about HIV/AIDS, raise awareness on the modes of transmission and prevention. 12 mentors attended the training.

The Mentoring Program evaluation was held on 6th Dec 08 by both Mentors and their Mentees. We used the Action Learning Circle Model in the evaluation. 14 mentors and 12 children participated in the exercise.

On 10th December 2008 community engagement group held a meeting in Moshi and Arusha with government officials and other stake holders to obtain feedback on the interventions being implemented, acknowledge our stakeholders involvement in our and share the proposed workplan for 2009.

The common challenge in this intervention is getting guaranteed commitment from Mentors to visit Mentees weekly. We have noted on several occasions that either visitation appointments were not adhered to thus disappointing the children who are looking forward to being visited.

Activities / tactics planned for coming 6 months:

- Inform the mentors in advance that mentoring is voluntary and has no financial rewards thus the need for unrelenting commitment.
- Provision of bus fare to mentors to facilitate visits to children.
- Create a code of conduct to assist the parties concerned understand their roles and responsibilities and ensure accountability for both acts and/or omission.
- Continued sensitization of the community and staff to join and support the mentoring program.

Objective 3: The skills of child welfare practitioners and agencies that have a duty to protect children strengthened to address the mental health of children and young people.

2.3 Standards for protecting children in communities

Planned targets / Results:

Kilimanjaro and Arusha welfare departments and 15 NNOC and TEN/MET members organizations sensitized and built their awareness of abuse, supported to develop ways to address and standards for protecting children from abuse.

Extent to which targets were achieved:

This reporting period, we continued following up with the organizations who had visited us earlier to learn about child protection policy, two have so far finished writing their Child Protection Policy. Good impacts was seen from organisations who participated in site visits as they constantly sought guidance on child protection issues and are trying to integrate into their work with children. We additionally facilitated trainings in Child Protection both for new staff at Mkombozi and Mentors. We also included child protection sessions in the PETS (Public Expenditure Tracking Services) trainings facilitated.

A learning meeting was also hosted for various stakeholders including representatives from NGOs, CSOs, community members and government on Child Protection on 31st Sep – 1st Oct 2008. The participants at this learning meeting did not only share views and practice but also inspired each other and came up with good action points to prioritise for protecting children in their communities and areas of work.

Our unpredictable outcome was great enthusiasm and participation during the learning meeting particularly from the government authorities including the police and district officials.

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Activities / tactics planned for coming 6 months:

- Continue supporting new staff during their orientation at Mkombozi on child protection.
- Continued follow ups with organizations that participated in the learning meeting to reflect and actualise their respective action plans.
- Hold learning meetings in one school in each of the target wards on developing child protection procedures / code of conduct for adults.

2.4 Helping adults to better care for vulnerable children.

Planned targets / Results:

3 ward development committees and school committees (where they exist) in 3 wards sensitised to build their awareness of child abuse and supported to develop ways to address abuse and standards for protecting children.

Extent to which targets were achieved:

This reporting period the Program manager and Communications Officer collaboratively worked on the first draft of the practice handbook to be used in provision of services to our clients. The Community Engagement group facilitate workshops with Mentors and Foster carers on child development.

What emerged during this time that we did not predict was the considerable time and effort made in Arusha seeking support and buy-in into our community engagement work amidst the ongoing fact-finding situation existent in Arusha.

What we need to change to ensure successful outcome is to foster and build closer collaboration with ward and municipal leaders which is key to implementing the standards of child protection and so more time need to be invested in strengthening relationship with the community.

Activities / tactics planned for coming 6 months:

- Finalise the practice handbook and commence trainings on child rearing.
- Carry out a community mapping exercise in the respective wards we work in.
- In all the CE workshops include topics related to child development and child protection. Lot of the leaders deal with cases of children and would find it relevant.

Objective 4: Increased planning, funding and implementation of children's protection and development services in Moshi Urban and Arusha Urban Districts.

2.5 Lobbying for the Financing of children's services.

Planned targets / Results:

Mkombozi engages in advocacy for the allocation of sufficient funds for MEMKWA in one targeted districts (in 2008/9) and for fostering (in 2009/10) and for child protection services in (in 2010/11).

Extent to which targets were achieved:

PETS trainings were extended to Pasua (30 participants) and Ngarenaro (24 participants) wards in Moshi and Arusha respectively. The training is provided to Ward development committee members to enable them to reflect on their budgets and budgeting processes and making provision/allocation for MEMKWA and vulnerable children in their ward.

Some of the topics covered under Pets included: What is PETS (public expenditure tracking systems)? It is a tool used to follow government money from the top i.e. central government to the lowest level where it is to be spent. Issues /topics covered under PETS trainings include:

- Roles and responsibilities of local government leaders.
- Rights and responsibilities of citizens.

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- MKUKUTA.
- Budget concept– central government budget, council budget, planning at central govt and at council and street/village levels.
- PETS and how to do it, PIMA card.
- Developing an action plan.
- Child protection policy was included as part of the training to enabled participants reflect on the situation of vulnerable children in their communities.

In addition to the PETS training, Pasua streets representatives were also trained on how to implement PETS. Pasua is the biggest ward in Moshi municipality; it is comprised of eight streets, and a total of 60 people were trained with an average of 8 people from each street. Action learning session with district and ward facilitators was also implemented to evaluate the status of O&OD in Moshi municipality and strategize around its reintegration at grass root level.

The challenges noted at implementation of PETS training include:

1. There is strong inclination by trained participants in confronting their leaders to inquire about budgets leading to victimization e.g. some individuals who did follow up at their council's offices, suffered demotion from employment.
2. Bureaucratic leadership makes it difficult for community members to confront their leaders on budget issues.
3. Within PETS training module, there is no topic that focuses directly on children' needs and problems thus most participants tends to develop action plans that have no direct effect to vulnerable children.
4. Little chance to win the position of the council to budget for all MEMKWA centres due to our limited outreach i.e. we work in 2 wards, out of 16 wards in Moshi municipality.
5. Instead of involving community members in planning, the ward council make plans on behalf of the citizens, this makes it difficult for the community to hold their leaders accountable because they are not involved in the plans.

In order for Mkombozi to succeed in influencing the council budget, it is very essential that we work with all wards in the council. It should be noted that, budget preparation starts at village and ward levels, then submitted to Municipal council for approval. Mkombozi currently works with 2 wards in each municipality, this makes it difficult to win the position of all 16 councillors to support a children agenda.

Activities / tactics planned for coming 6 months:

- Establishing relationship and supporting them to develop a plan and strategy for vulnerable children in their ward.
- Hold a meeting with all Moshi councillors to discuss the situation of vulnerable children in their wards and to lobby them to budget for MVC'S in the annual budget.
- Ensure action plans developed at the end of PETS training by participants commit at least one action to protection of vulnerable children.
- Restructuring PETS training curriculum to accommodate child protection.
- Reconceptualise the project to change focus from MEMKWA and instead addresses concerns affecting most vulnerable children in schools or wards. This is because, only few children attending MEMKWA can be identified as most schools believe the program has ended, further more children who were enrolled in MEMKWA have been integrated into formal classes. There are many vulnerable children at risk of dropping out of school and in need of our services in most schools instead of focusing on non existent MEMKWA children.

2.6 Foster Care

Planned targets / Results:

Development, piloting and practice of procedures for a foster care programme with the Arusha and Moshi LGA & Social Welfare Departments as an appropriate alternative to institutional care for street children.

Extent to which targets were achieved:

During this period we screened 25 potential foster carers and held meetings while matching the CYP with the foster parents. 16 CYP went for trial stay whereas 18 went for actual stay with foster families. Training was conducted for 22 new foster care families and was a success whereas 4 CYP and their foster parents agreed to establish prominent foster care relationships. There is increasing need for foster care as the number of CYP in need of such services

Our unpredictable outcome related to having a meeting with the Commissioner of Social Welfare, which did not materialise and the pressure by the local authority directing us to change the intervention name from 'foster care' as it is in contravention of the requisite law.

Activities / tactics planned for coming 6 months:

- Engage with local government officers and draw concrete understanding regarding legality of our foster care intervention.
- Facilitate an organizational discussion amongst social workers and street educators to find an alternative name for this intervention.
- Analyze the effect of our financial support/token provided to foster carer's vis-à-vis volunteering for sustainability. That is the role of Community Engagement Group in harmonizing and actualizing the same while empowering communities to take responsibility and get support from the government/local authority for sustainability.

Objective 5: To use information communication technology (ICT) to sustain & spread Mkombozi's practice with vulnerable children and young people.

5. Affordable Computer Technology for Tanzania (ACTT)

5.1 Computer sales, maintenance, training & internet café.

Planned Targets/ Results:

100% of ACTT's operational costs covered by sales / services income, whereby 80% is from hardware sales, 10% maintenance and 4% hardware repair and software installation while 6% from training and internet café services.

Extent to which targets were achieved:

Looking at the trends of income received in the last six months, we can safely say we had 100% achievement. ACTT continued its operations from resources generated from internal sales of hardware & service contracts.

ACTT general income this period was 80.4% from sales of computer hardware, 1.6% from repairs, training sales accounted for 6.8% whereas IT support and maintenance for 10.8% and 0.4 % realised from the cyber cafe.

Thus a total of Tzs. 68,363,750/= was made in July-Dec 2008 and a total of Tzs. 130,665,500 for the entire year. The expenses incurred stood at Tzs. 119,723,084 and a resulting profit of more than Tzs. 10million.

The notable highlight is the fact that the sales for the past six months exceeds the total income for the year 2007 and the whole years income is almost three times more the total of 2007 which was Tshs 47,750,650. This an excellent achievement on our part that we remain proud of.

In this reporting period, ACTT was invited by TAMONGSCO (Tanzania Association of Managers and Owners of Non-Governmental Schools and Colleges) annual general meeting and make a presentation on 'ICT uses in communication, share about our products and services as well as on Support a School programme. This gave more schools the confidence to work closer with us.

Additionally ACTT held three exhibitions in Moshi and Arusha regions i.e. Nanenane exhibitions in Arusha, where our stand hosting approx 1000 guests with interest in our services, in November, we had an invitation to participate at an exhibition held in Equator hotel (Arusha) with the A&A Computers and on December 10th to 12th 2008, we conducted a very successful sensitisation exhibition with sales promotions whereby a notable sale of Tzs. 12 million was made in the three (3) days of promotion.

One of the unintended outcomes was the increasing goodwill and many customers visiting our premises throughout the period. Retaining of customers was also our great achievement evidenced by repeated purchases of our products. Secondly the period of November/December showed a tremendous increase on the number of students registering for our courses when school closed and brought about a challenge to the training team to cope with the great numbers while not losing sales out.

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Arrival of new products in November boosted sales tremendously which made us reach our record of Tzs. 14 million for the month. This was also seen through to the month of December which by mid of the month we had accumulated sales amounting to Tzs. 15million a record highest sales ever made despite being only half month.

Some of the challenges faced include:

1. Lowering of prices by our competitors and us providing discounted rates on our products to match the competition.
2. Lack of funds and electricity in most Government schools hampers the “Support a School Campaign” which is dependant on availability of electricity for computers to be set up and used in the schools.
3. Problems with the internet connectivity speed at the beginning of the period led to reduction on internet café sales but our decision to switch to another Internet Service Provider (ISP) normalised things and paid of in increased sales.
4. QuickBooks recording still remain a challenge partly because of the original setup which was not good as well as the challenge of separating the charity and business wing financially to be able to articulate easily profit and loss, currently our finance consultant is working on this and hopefully all will be set by next year.

Our new learning was that well organised and advertised promotion campaigns can bring about good sales especially with availability of highly demanded items like Laptops, Laser Printers and Flat screens. Though a prospective customer may not buy the intended items of his/her choice, persuasion on the items well displayed at our sight may still lead to a sale of the products.

Activities / tactics planned for coming 6 months:

- Preparing and holding bi-monthly exhibitions and sales promotion in 2009.
- Procure a display table for use in selling computer accessories in February 09.
- Monthly updating of computer sales and services matrix.
- Holding a “support a school campaign” in Arusha, Manyara and Tanga regions by spamming post office boxes.
- Planning meeting for development a computer loan scheme to specialised groups i.e. Teachers and Mkombozi staff January 09.
- Finalization of the Marketing Strategy in February 09.

Planned targets / Results:

Operational efficiency of the hardware in the CTLCs with effective systems and networking procedures.

Extent to which targets were achieved:

During this reporting period we were able to realise the set target more than 80% of the CTLCs were visited for routine maintenance work and complete full installation for 9 new centres. We did receive only 4 calls from our clients for emergency repairs implying the numbers of emergency visits are continually decreasing.

A major break through was made in record keeping through the production of IT Repair Booklets, used to record all repair works and also acts as reference tool for updating our databases. Because of this we are able to track the nature of faults reported and the repairs done, for instance with the last batch of computers supplied to our clients the number of power supply problems reported have decreased with only 3 power supply problem reported from July to December 08 compared to more than 10 of the previous 6 months. In this period 51 clients in our maintenance contracts were visited for general maintenance as per the contracts.

We also continued offering IT support to Mkombozi Moshi and Arusha offices recording 228.5 hours of IT support, there was a 30% decline when compared to the previous six months, which could be attributed to improved staff ability to manage minor computer problems and installation of an antivirus to all computers.

ACTT sourced and received a 40ft container from Digital link in November 2008, with the following items 320 NEC PCs of 1.5, 2.4, 2.8ghz, RM P3, Dell 1.2ghz, Compaq P3, NEC P3, 1 server, additionally we received 8 Toshiba P2laptops, 19 dell laptop P3, 20 laser jet printers, 45 flat screen and 10 surge protectors / extensions. An additional donation of 2 computers, 2 water Dispensers, 1 photo copier machine, 1 printer, 3 laptops and land line telephone system accessory was received from Haki Elimu Tanzania. So far 50% of the new container content has been processed and recorded in QuickBooks.

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Since setting up a service/repair team, 47 computers and peripherals have been brought in for repairs, so far 40 of them have been repaired, paid for and collected while 7 are ready pending collection.

The noted challenges experienced was frequent power rationing in Rombo and Kibosho areas affected maintenance work resulting in the purchase of a power generator for maintenance visits. Secondly there was the holding of the container shipping documents our clearing agent fearing non payment of their pending balances, this delayed the dispatch of the container from Dar es Salaam yet transfer of funds was in progress.

Activities / tactics planned for coming 6 months:

- Carry out a skills training in ghosting and processing procedures for technicians in February 09.
- Review of Maintenance contract with some clients in January and February 09.
- Continue processing of the new container computers January 09.
- Utilize any opportunity available when Mkombozi staff come together to emphasize and share the IT support procedures with staff in order to get the desired service from ACTT.
- Setting up staff responsibility and maintenance schedule January 09.
- Processing upcoming container March - May 2009.
- Installation of computers in supported schools as they join the program.
- Emergency technical supports visits on a call basis.
- Regular maintenance visits for up to 6 schools monthly.
- Upgrading of our software programs in March 09.

5.2 Establish CTLC and trainings in IT

Planned targets / Results:

17-18 schools/institutions receive computers and function as a CTLC per year.

Extent to which targets were achieved:

In this reporting period, 10 additional schools joined our CTLC program making a total of 18 schools for the year 2008, which is 100 percent achievement of our target. These schools include:

- Mlama Secondary School
- Moshi institute of technology
- Rau Primary School
- Mwema center
- Mahida VTC
- Kibosho Girls secondary School
- Arusha Modern Secondary School
- Royal junior school
- Monduli center
- Marangu hills academy

All schools underwent the usual processes to join the program that included, Pre-visit done to ascertain readiness, followed by delivery of computers to the cleared schools, signing of MOU with all CTLCs signifying commitments and expectations and lastly training of Teachers and provision of training materials and guidelines for running the CTLC.

During this period ACTT carried out an evaluation survey amongst the following institutions, Shauri tanga, Tekua, Enyorata, Monduli and Msinga FDC, , kiomeni girls, Tango FDC, Chaangaja secondary, Anwarite girls, Mtakuja secondary, Vunjo secondary, Msinga FDC, Monduli FDC and Enyorata engai girls secondary schools to gauge our clients expectations and the resulting feedback used to improve our services and ensuring customer satisfaction.

The outcome of the survey is as follows:

	Very satisfied	Somewhat satisfied	Somewhat dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied	Not sure
Quality of ACTT computers	48%	52%	-	-	Nil
Costs and time savings by products	56%	33%			11%
Quality of the products	28%	50%			22%

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Responsiveness of technical support	56%	44%			Nil
Quality of technical support offered	67%	22%			11%
Quality of training offered	67%	33%			Nil
Costs and time planning of trainings	56%	33%			11%

Some of the recommendations of the above survey included:

1. Improving the computers' specifications and stocking of new computers and peripherals.
2. In relation to technical support most commended the excellent job done in maintenance and repairs, while recommending for scheduling the same on a regular basis, suggestions were made for installation software's to be availed within the CTLC to enable them do installation and part of troubleshooting by themselves.
3. It was recommended that there needs to be regular skills training for the teachers to enhance knowledge of the over time of the new IT skills in the market.

The above success is attributed to strengthened teamwork, strategic thinking and staff passion and love for their work, and belief in what they are doing. Other activities done in this period included networking and sourcing support and partnership for ACTT Support School Campaign. To this end we held series of meetings geared at establishing a working relationship for both ACTT and Mkombozi. These partners and potential donors include:

- RAU Foundation who supported Rau primary to acquire computers and are looking forward to future collaboration with other programs as well.
- Childreach International supported Mahida VTC setting up as a CTLC and looking forward to a partnership in a KITE project in 2009.
- Kensington Cares a not-for-profit organization that supports education for disadvantaged children have approached ACTT for a possibility of supporting some schools through support school program IN 2009.
- A Polish funded program, Simba Friends Foundation donated computers through ACTT program to primary school teachers who attended IT training in TRC(Teachers resource center in Mawenzi school), the schools included Mawenzi, Mwenge, Uhuru, Muungano, Majengo, Langoni, Shirimatunda, Pasua, Mandela, Kaloleni, Magereza, and JK Nyerere, there are also looking forward to supporting more schools and teachers in 2009.
- Makeadifference.org a US charity that supported Royal School in himo, again they looking forward to long term relationship with ACTT.
- MCW (Miracle corners of the world), are in the process of supporting a school in Arusha.

ACTT was represented at 'ICT4D workshop' held in Nairobi, sponsored by Microsoft, under the theme "learn, grow, reach" held to discuss how NGOs are to get the most out of our precious resources and at the same time maximise the impact of our projects and what ICTs can do. Some of the benefits gained included; discovering the link between ICTs and Socio-Economic Development, Identifying the key players in ICT4D, and Learning how NGOs can utilize ICT4D in their own work amongst others.

The only *challenge* noted was the reluctance of local cooperate bodies to join the support a school campaign, that can be attributed to not having main offices in Moshi and decision can not be made locally. We believe we can work round this trough strategic lobbying and leveraging the strengths of our current partners and supporters particularly in the government.

Activities / tactics planned for coming 6 months:

- Create a strategy on establishing new partners and corporate for support a school campaign.
- Evaluation of the CTLCs not evaluated this year.
- Pre-visits to schools interested in joining our CTLC program.
- Contractual agreements entered into with new centres and training plans for the interested schools.
- Review CTLCs functions, MOU and commitment and propose way forward.

Planned targets / Results:

1200 students trained in CTLCs.

Extent to which targets were achieved:

In the past six months ACTT/CTLC were able to train 1155 students enrolled for training in the CTLC, out of these 285 have completed various courses at ACTT training facility and also at the CTLC. 5 teachers from 3 CTLC were

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also trained in this period and our cumulative figures show the 2008 target surpassed, this is a major achievement for the year. A sensitization seminar aimed at raising awareness and sharing information on the role of ICT was held this December and attended by 45 people from different institutes around our community. The internet café established early in the year remained accessible to community members and students to explore the web due to its cheaper rate and fast connectivity. The cyber was also utilised in for sensitization of 12 persons from the community on global issues through e-communication and the internet.

In this period we experienced some cash flow challenge coupled with lack of sufficient personnel thereby hampering the training CTLC trainers; this will be mitigated hopefully if the funding proposal submitted to Microsoft for 2009-2001 is adopted.

Activities / tactics planned for coming 6 months:

- Conduct regular bi-weekly trainings including using the Cyber café to offer monthly specialised training to specialised groups.
- Quarterly follow ups of ACTT graduates for their success stories as well as collecting testimonials from students and CTLC trainers—March-April.
- Identify and negotiate for upgrading of CTLC trainers in February and March 09.
- Follow-up for CTLC training evaluations to be incorporated in the maintenance schedule – January 09.
- Review the CTLC contracts infusing recommendation thereto.
- Continue CTLC trainings for new CTLC as soon as they are setup.
- Conduct 3 sensitization seminars--March, July and November respectively.
- Raise IT training skills to vulnerable youth to at least 5CYP per annually from March 09.
- Collect Cyber café attendance for reporting –January.
- Research and explore possibilities of incorporating the Unlimited Potential Syllabus on IT into the government education syllabus February 09.

5.3: Apprenticeship and livelihood support

Planned targets / Results:

Offer 5 CYP apprenticeship opportunities this year.

Extent to which targets were achieved:

During the current reporting period, there were 2 young persons enrolled earlier in the year continued, whereas 2 new youth were enrolled in short term apprenticeship and their performance monitored. There were also 5 additional youth undertaking hardware training in this period, who could be considered for apprenticeship in 2009. Overall the ACTT staffs were very impressed by the level of confidence and hard work put in by CYP on hardware training and apprenticeship in their own work as well as support they offered to staff.

Our unexpected outcome is the continued increase in numbers of external students interested in the apprenticeship program and/or volunteering to gain some skills, a discussion is underway on how we can handle and improve the process in the future to meet the needs. So far this year 12 students have passed through this program.

Our unexpected outcomes include; Spontaneous drop-outs of Mkombozi youth enrolled in hardware training program due to unavailability of time since they have to work to earn a living and most choose to opt to go and work as opposed to the training the other reason was understanding difficulty as most CYP have only had primary or non formal education. We thus need to set an eligibility criterion for apprenticeship.

We had planned a workshop for youths completing primary, secondary or higher education on the value of IT as a career but the same could not be held due to conflicting school and ACTT schedule.

Activities / tactics planned for coming 6 months:

- Hold a one day awareness workshop on IT as a career for Mkombozi CYP completing formal education in January 09.
- Hold a meeting on formalizing external students' intake in our apprenticeship program 15th Jan 2009.
- Continued registration of CYPs for hardware course.
- Carry out registration of CYPs in February 09 for the apprenticeship program.
- Continue monitoring and evaluation of the apprenticeship students.

Objective 6: To move ahead in a determined and proactive way as a leading NGO in the field of child rights and to change the public perception of vulnerable and street children.

3. Quality Assurance

3.3 Most Significant Change Stories = M&E

Planned targets / Results:

Monitoring and Evaluation systems enables Mkombozi track the impact of our work on our clients' lives and places the rights and empowerment of children/youth at the heart of all the organization does.

Extent to which targets were achieved:

In this reporting period the M&E team met to plan and distribute tasks; two sub teams subsequently formed namely Most Significant Change Story (MSC) sub-group and Result Based Management (RBM) sub-group and the Social Return on Investment (SROI) sub-group did not carry out any activity in this period.

There was an improved response from staff in collecting MSC stories when compared with the past period. In this period staff submitted a total of 35 MSC stories for consideration when compared with only 16 stories received in the last period. All the stories submitted were vetted at various level i.e. first level – operation staff, level two – general staff and lastly by the senior management team and the following three stories selected to illustrate achievements for the this reporting period under the cluster of showing change on the life of CYP, change at the community, change on an individual, change in attitude and perception of children living on the street, etc.

i. “Urafiki wa Nassir na Mkombozi” By Nassir

I heard the Street Educators were at NMC, and went to meet them. They took my details down and together with other children we learnt using the mobile school, thereafter we played football. Presently I have a good relationship with Mkombozi.

The mobile school has helped changed my thoughts, as presently am a member of the acrobat and drama troupes, that significantly enable me to meet my needs and live a good life. For example presently I have rented a room where I stay and I pay for it using the allowance I receive when we perform. I am also able to afford three meals in a day and also save some money, from what I have received.

I see this as a significant change as Mkombozi has helped me as neither live on the street nor lack food, my life has changed and I have something to do to earn a living as opposed to being on the street. This happened in the last six months.

ii. “Mafanikio Katika Maisha Yangu” By Jamila.

The first time I came to Mkombozi, I had been brought by my neighbour. The neighbour told me that Mkombozi will help me if I shared with them my problems. I shared my problem to a staff and I was told to wait for one month. After one month I joined the Group Housing in Arusha, and later on I was enrolled in college to study ‘Hotel Management’ after finishing the course they assisted me in getting employment and now am employed, and after three months I will be able to move into independent living and continue working.

In the past six months, I have noticed my life change as initially I was worried and thinking how I will survive but now I know I will live well since I have a job, and even if life gets tough then I will still survive since I know how to budget. When I was residing at the group house we were taught how to budget for our resources. This change is significant since it has made my life as without it I would be living in very difficult situations. This change began on 16th Nov 2007 to 16th Oct 2008.

iii. “Mafanikio na Mabadiliko Katika Maisha” By Shukuru.

What has been exciting to me is attending MEMKWA, as well as living in harmony and peaceful with my colleagues. When I was living in the streets I lived under worry and fear due to my nature (Albino). Presently at

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Mkombozi I receive education and longer worried about my security. I feel very safe and also know how to read and write. The change is significant because I want education.

Activities / tactics planned for coming 6 months:

Continue using RBM and MSC stories to showcase the value of Mkombozi intervention on the lives of the children and community we serve.

6. Human Resources & Staff Development

6.1 Team based way of working

Planned targets / Results:

A 'Team Based Way of Working' piloted, evaluated, strengthened and implemented.

Extent to which targets were achieved:

This reporting period was spent analysing and reviewing the Team Based Way of Working survey conducted in June 2008, and the findings thereto disseminated to staff and SMT.

The survey provided clarification on characteristic of good team work, which can be defined as: 'teams with good leadership and well defined targets and goals, cooperation between members, good communication, teams that meet with consistent frequency, dedicated team members as well as members having vested interest in the results produced from the team. Additionally, the survey categorised what does not work well in teams as: leadership without accountability, leadership without authority and team members without role clarity.

The hiring of new staff in this period to fill up the then vacant critical leadership positions of Director, Children Programs and Community Engagement Coordinators and reflecting on the recommendations of the above survey appropriate changes to the current structure and process of the team based way of working will be made in 2009.

Activities / tactics planned for coming 6 months:

- Hold a SMT members meeting to review and provide a way forward on team based way of working upon completion of the assessment.
- HR will analyze and review SMT input and develop an implementation model for team based way of working for SMT approval.

Planned targets / Results:

Systems for staff reward linked to performance and achievement of strategy.

Extent to which targets were achieved:

A survey was done on salary scales of different organizations in Tanzania in comparison to our package. The finding from this survey was useful in reviewing Mkombozi current salary structure vis-a-vis the new organizational structure. The review was successful and a proposed salary and benefit proposal for 2009 has been tendered and is awaiting the BOT approval. Additionally, we reviewed the 'Performance Appraisal' systems, inclusive of the individual development plan (IDP) process and recommend appropriate changes. HR also held training for all staff on NSSF benefits whilst offering staff support in filling in the NSSF Medical applications, and also CV upgrading.

Activities / tactics planned for coming 6 months:

- Go ahead with implementing the new Salary and Compensation package in 2009 upon its approval.
- Hold training then and implement the new Performance Appraisal Process.
- Support new staff during their orientation of Mkombozi.

6.2 Leadership Development

Planned targets / Results:

Leadership development programmes established and implemented.

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Extent to which targets were achieved:

Mkombozi continued its recruitment processes for the vacant positions of Executive Director, two Coordinators and a Quality Assurance Technical Advisor. Additionally the Finance Administrator and Head Driver were both assigned additional responsibilities and allowances to support their development into leadership roles.

The recruitment of the Executive Director was successfully concluded with the appointment of the internal candidate William Raj. Additionally, the two coordinator positions were successfully recruited with highly qualified Tanzanians i.e. Blanca Mtenga and Nipael Murutu. The Quality Assurance Technical Advisor's class B Permit was successfully processed prior to her giving notice at her work and joining Mkombozi. Abel Shayo was promoted from Handyman/Driver, to the position of Arusha Driver and transferred to Arusha office.

The second module of the leadership training was broken into two sessions, the first one conducted in November and the second one is scheduled for December 08, was cancelled due to the sudden demise of our colleague.

Activities / tactics planned for coming 6 months:

- Ensure regular Senior Staff meetings are held to strength and support policy making and implementation.
- Continue to develop understanding around staff development methodology by capacity building supervisors to understand and implement the same.
- Further develop and support new leadership through the development and implementation of new policies.
- Continue to provide meaningful HR reporting that further empowers leadership in their planning and decision making process.
- After the appraisal process, identify the critical areas of staff development and design appropriate training and programs on a need basis.

Planned targets / Results:

Improved record keeping in HR and consistent & effective adherence to HR policy and process.

Extent to which targets were achieved:

The HR and Administrative Officers produced regular reports to support more informed management of staff and programs. Such reports included; HR/Admin monthly report, headcount report, turnover report, new staff report, emigration report, cost of living report, vehicle usage report, vehicle maintenance report and building maintenance report. The review of the Human Resource Policy was also commenced two main sections namely; Employee's Benefits and Employee's Rights have been reviewed. The screening process for international volunteers and web information was also revised and finalised.

Although we seem successful in securing a work permit for the Quality Assurance Technical Advisor's, the immigration process continues to be challenging and slow for the External Relations Manager's and six months later the application is still pending.

Additionally, HR developed and piloted a 'Vehicle Request Form' for Arusha and Moshi offices to streamline vehicle use and also identified two garages for vehicle maintenance were i.e. Nobi's and Valmet for Arusha and Moshi respectively.

Activities / tactics planned for coming 6 months:

- Develop greater understandings and improve relationships with immigration through intentional networking.
- Continue to improve logistic processes to better service program needs, while ensuring high quality car maintenance and safety.
- Ensure all staff records (data base) and files are accurate, complete and auditable.
- Ensure leave records are updated and all supervisors receive leave reports on a monthly basis for planning purposes.
- Continue updating staff training records to further support a strategic staff development plan.
- Continue the review and/or development of the HR Policy.
- Continue to develop approaches to orientation that meet the information needs of current staff, new staff, visitors, volunteers, donors, trustees, etc.
- Building understanding of new, old and revised policy through staff interaction and communication in English and Kiswahili.
- Complete the review of volunteer practices and process for understanding and amendments.

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- Carry out an assessment of the cost of repairs on vehicles T 532 AHA and T846 AWC in order to decide if they should be retained or sold.

8. Communication

8.1 Mkombozi brand

Planned targets / Results:

1. Progressive and consistent increase in production of key Mkombozi publications (case studies, position papers, research reports, practice manuals, etcetera).
2. Publications consistently communicate Mkombozi's brand identity.
3. User surveys¹ indicate increasing satisfaction with website content, design and functionality.

Extent to which targets were achieved:

The Communications team incorporated a branding change to reflect and advance Mkombozi mission and activities. A decision was made to transition the photos and images used in our branded materials (including printed documents and the website). The move was to convey our change in focus from child / youth VULNERABILITY toward child / youth RESILIENCE, POTENTIAL and GROWTH from the former image of the young boy (looking vulnerable and afraid) to a symbolic and dynamic image of adult and child hands (suggesting care, support, mutual trust and respect).

A bi-annual newsletter was introduced after our June monitoring and evaluation. The title of the newsletter is "prioritizing children" and will be a summary of the bi-annual Monitoring and Evaluation Report.

Mkombozi brand identity has been kept consistent through publications with one exception; the weekly column in Arusha Times. The language of our column has been slightly adapted to our local audience in that it does not reflect Mkombozi normally "enthusiastic" and "provocative" style. The rationale behind this is that simplified language is much suitable for local newspaper readers.

Activities / tactics planned for coming 6 months:

- The Communication Consultant work queue to be agreed upon by consultant and Communications Officer.
- All outstanding print jobs for 2008 to be commenced in January 2009.

9. Fundraising

9.1 E2E Campaign

Planned targets / Results:

Educational Endowment fund of £120,000 established 1st Jan to 30th Dec 2008.

Extent to which targets were achieved:

This period the ER Group held discussions geared at improving the previous strategy and kick off a new campaign that would realise the set target of £120,000. Also the ER group had initial discussions with HR and Director in relation to the recruitment of the UK Fundraising Officer, and the job descriptions. This officer is key to realization of the fundraising activities and E2E Campaign in UK. These meetings resulted into development of a campaign planner that provides details about the name of the campaign, goal, slogans, and objectives with tactics and target audience with call to action (N/B Available upon request). The campaign planner will aid the development of a campaign strategy.

In this period, save for the STARS Foundation Award, No additional funds were raised from the UK and Tanzania group. This was due to transitioning the Campaign from the outgoing Director to the newly constituted ER Group, which then required time to internalise and understand the thinking behind the campaign in order to implement the same in 2009 with clarity. The Planner is a documentation of the newly found clarity of the meaning of the campaign.

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The unpredictable expectation was to take over an already existing campaign and continue its implementation without being clear and understanding the concept driving it, its implementation and collaboration with the UK Volunteer team in the absence of a UK fundraising officer to co-ordinate the activities in UK is challenging.

Activities / tactics planned for coming 6 months:

- Hire the UK fundraising officer by end of January 09.
- Hold a planning meeting on 24th January 09 to draw a work plan for 2009 implementation.
- Production of basic campaign literature that can be shared by UK & USA Volunteers for fundraising.
- Ensure that there is a system in place (website and FoM account) which monitors which deposits from individual donors are intended for what purpose (so that we can better monitor E2E donations)

9.2 Corporate support

Planned targets / Results:

Progressive increase in unrestricted funding (from individuals, corporate & trusts)

Extent to which targets were achieved:

During this reporting period, ER continued virtual discussion and logistic arrangement with SISA Executive Director towards the holding of a two day workshop towards sustainability of NGOs beyond donor/foreign funding. This would be the first Forum and workshop of its kind in Tanzania that will seek to combine guidance and support to long-term financial acquisition for NGOs with practical options for private sector engagement in development. It will draw from groundbreaking case studies and ongoing private sector and donor-driven initiatives and insights on long-term resource mobilization for financial sustainability. It will also share emerging new donors and how NGOs can position themselves to work with new non-traditional donors seeking programs to support in Tanzania.

Donors are increasingly under pressure to leverage their international funding with local funds from their partner NGOs. The ongoing economic crisis has seriously weakened the interest by individuals in the North to support development initiatives. Simultaneously social upheavals such as those witnessed in Kenya, South Africa and Zimbabwe has made the private sector realize that it must invest in social development if it is to sustain its economic agenda. The African Union recently proposed that Organizations with more than 50% of international donor funding should not sit on its key committees. All these are developments that has made the need for NGO sustainability not just urgent, but critical to the survival of the sector and its development work. It is based on a national study conducted by SISA Centre in 2006 involving Executive Directors from 176 national, International and community Organizations. The study revealed that the main impediment to sustainability was not just donor funding trends, but an absence of practical strategies and options for new funding for NGO work.

There were several donations comprising non- perishable food items, clothes, shoes, stationery etc were received from our corporate partners and individuals, an inventory of the donated items is available in our stores records.

Activities / tactics planned for coming 6 months:

- Hold the conference with SISA on 19th – 20th February 2009.
- Re evaluate our approaches and tactics targeting donations and support from corporate institutions and individuals towards Mkombozi.
- To provide visibility to our corporate partners we have agreed to place the logos and/or emblems of our corporate partners in our M & E and annual reports starting with 2008 report and the different publications they support at Mkombozi.

9.3 Improve success rates

Planned targets / Results:

1. Strive for 15% success rate on institutional grant submissions.
2. Progressive increase in the % of the annual programme budget covered by grants.

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3. Progressive increase in % of fundraising budget covered by grants & unrestricted funding.
4. Donor Liaison: Cultivate and maintain donors who are involved members of the 'Mkombozi' community (loyal, reciprocal relationship).

Extent to which targets were achieved:

In this period considerable time has been spent developing and negotiating grants with Railway Children, Church World Service (CWS), International Child Support (ICS), Think-Tank and Microsoft Unlimited Potential towards their support for 2009 – 2011 based on proposals submitted by us. These negotiations have been going well and providing clarity especially relating to the budgets.

The Stars Foundation visited us in July to have an insight on the interventions we are presently implementing and also learn more about the organization as a whole. This initial visit was later on followed by a further request to film our interventions, which we consented to. We were then notified later on that Mkombozi had won the STARS Foundation Award in the protection category with a prize of USD \$ 100,000.00.

"I am delighted to inform you that Mkombozi has been selected as the 2008 STARS Impact Award recipient in the category of Protection"¹.

The Awards assessment team, the Panel and the STARS Trustees considered your application very carefully and concluded that there were a number of strengths in your application when compared to others we received:

- Overall the application demonstrated strong responses against most of the assessment criteria, with the areas of governance and ICT being particularly good.
- We were impressed with the holistic approach that is being used by Mkombozi, and the fact that each child that the organisation works with is offered a comprehensive and tailored service to meet their needs, as defined by them.
- Mkombozi's strategy of networking and collaborating to broaden its impact was seen as a key strength of the organisation, as well as how it mobilises support at the grassroots level.
- Mkombozi demonstrated creativity in giving young people a voice in a difficult environment. The holistic consultation process with young people was seen as very comprehensive and well thought out.
There was strong evidence of innovation, and the 50% campaign was seen as a powerful educational advocacy tool.
- It was also noted that the application submitted this year was stronger overall than the application submitted for the 2007 Impact Awards.

The final three Award recipients for the 2008 STARS Impact Awards are:

- Health Award: Disability Action Network (DAN) in Somaliland
- Education Award: Slums Information Development & Resources Centres (SIDAREC) in Kenya
- Protection Award: Mkombozi in Tanzania

We hosted some new/future partners visiting to learn more about the organization and the activities we implement, these included Romily Forshall Foundation, Wise Foundation and cr8 East Africa based in who are based in UK, Switzerland and Netherlands respectively. Strategic discussions took place between the Director, ER Manager and new partners on possible areas of collaboration and support.

We have so far received positive feedback from all the above new partners confirming their decision to support components of our work next year as finer details continue being discussed. Our present success rate on institutional grant applications has increased to 15.11%.

¹Muna Wehbe Chief Executive STARS Foundation

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This period routine site visits at Mkombozi was made by partners/donors from Comic Relief, Street Kids International – UK, ICS and Pilgrim Foundation, to see the intervention we are implementing through their support for this year. Some of sites visited included the SBTK supported youth, girls group housing, mobile school and unit, children residential centre and ACCT.

Transitioning of fundraising to ER manager hired in June was still in progress through this period with continued learning and familiarization with various documents relating to fundraising and the contact persons of various institutions we partner with thus slowing down implementation.

Activities / tactics planned for coming 6 months:

- Hold Fortnightly meeting of the core fundraising group to discuss the process and other fundraising developments including updating documents from January 2009.
- Research and submit at least 4 proposals to donors in support of a reserve fund for Mkombozi by June 2009.
- Research and submit at least 5 proposals to other donors seeking funding for the 2009 budget deficits, these donors to include FoM, Consortium of street kids, Wise Foundation, etc.

Objective 7: Social, legal and economic safety nets for vulnerable and abused children are strengthened.

4. External Relations

4.1 Public space information on how to protect yourselves as children.

Planned targets / Results:

900 CYP received information on their rights and responsibilities from Mkombozi; education, radio, TV, newspapers, street drama and arts (as reported in 2008 census).

Extent to which targets were achieved:

Mkombozi's drama troupe performed the play "kosa la nani?" to audiences in various locations to educate the public on violence against children. This play also advises children against seeking life on the streets, but to rather seek alternative solutions to problems which occur in the home. This play was performed on 11 occasions (see 4.4 Campaigning against child abuse), and seen by a total of 714 children and young persons.

We did not produce customised material on child rights and responsibilities as was envisaged as the same was pegged on a census report being produced within this target during 2008. It emerged during this time that the census anticipated earlier on was not possible due to the resignation of our research officer this affected activities planned under this intervention.

Activities / tactics planned for coming 6 months.

- Develop a child friendly booklet on children rights and responsibilities by end of Feb 2009.
- Hold 2 focussed group discussions with CYP living on the street of Moshi and Arusha on child rights and responsibilities.
- Due to the spread nature of the target above, we would like to change the target for 2009 into the following: 900 CYP receive information on child rights and responsibilities from Mkombozi through education and a publication on children's rights and self protection.

4.2 Lobby for legal reform for children

Planned targets / Results:

3. To repeal RUPA (Removal of Undesirable Persons Act).
4. Dialogue with practitioners about need for children's statute.
5. Push for the tabling of children's statute in parliament with minimum standards for child protection for professionals who come into contact with children.

Extent to which targets were achieved:

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The petition seeking repeal of RUPA, the Destitute Persons Act and parts of the Penal Code came up for hearing in August, whereupon both parties attended Court. At the proceedings the Respondents sought directions on how to proceed following the filing of a further affidavit by the petitioner, directions were sought on whether the deponents of various affidavits need to appear for cross-examination or whether the matter proceed strait to submissions. The Court directed that the matter to proceed for submissions, however since the lead counsel from the Respondent was not present the matter was adjourned to 20th October 08, where the Petition was further adjourned to March 2009 due to non-availability of the full trial bench.

This period we attended a meeting at UNICEF offices in Dar, with other stakeholders, to discuss the way forward on the children statute/legislation for Tanzania. The meeting was briefed that Prof. Caroline Hamilton had been contacted by UNICEF to spearhead this process, but logistics were yet to be finalised thus no progress made this far.

The draw backs here are numerous unnecessary and unmeritorious adjournments of the petition and/or lack of political will or support for a separate children legislation.

Activities / tactics planned for coming 6 months:

Since the petition is pending before court, there is nothing much that can be done on it apart from attending the hearing as advised.

4.3 Challenging stereotypes about street children.

Planned targets / Results:

1. Training of police, magistrates and lawyers about appropriate ways to deal with children in conflict/contact with the law.
2. Public awareness about alternative ways of working with street children beyond round-ups and residential care.
3. Organize and host a street festival that publicizes individual talents, potential and success stories of street children.
4. Publish case studies / examples of success stories in local media.

Extent to which targets were achieved:

In this reporting period, there was no funding for training of police, magistrates and lawyers on appropriate ways to deal with children in conflict/contact with the law. This activity was anticipated to be implemented in collaboration with the Arusha Caucus for Children's Rights, who have submitted proposals to various agencies to fund this activity.

In relation to the second target, a series of articles was written and published weekly in Arusha Times newspaper and Mkombozi website. The articles featured methodologies of working with vulnerable children such as Mobile School, Street Business Toolkit and Mentoring. (NB. Articles are available upon request). We also published several success stories about our work and the youth who Mkombozi has touched through its interventions e.g.

"Mkombozi junior rugby team had a very wonderful opportunity to participate in the Tullow Oil Touraid Cup 2008 in London UK from the 5th to 12th October. Touraid, a charitable UK based organization, uses rugby as a tool to create long lasting relationships between touring teams and host schools – all consisting of young people from various parts of the world. The main desire for participants in this experience was to catalyze hope, choice and opportunity in these young children's life – something that they can carry with them into the future. During the tournament, children and youth from Namibia, South Africa, India, Madagascar, Pakistan, Trinidad and Tobago, Ivory Coast, Uganda and Ghana all cam together for an unforgettable experience.²"

² Mkombozi youth in London, published through website in December 2008.

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This reporting period also saw us holding a “mini-street festival” at Mbuyuni market in Moshi. The event involved children and young persons show casing their talents through singing, dancing and acrobatics, the Arusha Drama Troupe made a guest appearance performing the play “kosa la nani?” In between the performance Mkombozi social workers and NFE educators continued advocacy and awareness raising of Mkombozi programs and challenging myths around street children and increasing incidences of round-ups and violence meted out on children living on the streets.

In this period, two successful sensitization workshop were held for media professionals, on the role they play in sensitive reporting of children issues, we never expected to have a weekly column available to us for publication of articles on child rights however a local newspaper Arusha Times offered us this column for free.

After publishing our rationale behind challenging stereotypes about street children through our website, an e-news subscriber raised concern about our use of the term “street children” in our rationale when we are advocating for non-stigmatization of children living on the streets. As a consequence of this, there was an internal reflection amongst staff and management in Mkombozi about the terminology which has historically been used. The outcome of the discussion was an agreement not to use the term “street child” in all our documentation and publications.

Activities / tactics planned for coming 6 months:

- Hold a planning meeting on 14th January 09 to reconceptualise clarify and develop suitable targets for this intervention.
- Continue writing and publishing articles, success stories and case studies in our website and Arusha Times newspaper.

4.4 Campaign against child abuse

Planned targets / Results:

1. Formation of drama troupe and production of 2 plays on child abuse (Drama Tactic).
2. Develop and produce materials for the campaign against child abuse.
3. Implementation of the Communication strategy.

Extent to which targets were achieved:

Drama tactic:

The Arusha drama troupe consisting of 8 members (two of whom are our clients and the rest talented actors / ngoma artists) of mixed ages was formed as an advocacy initiative to create awareness on child abuse through performance educative theatre. This group working closely with our staff and a drama consultant jointly produced the play “Kosa la Nani” (Who’s Fault) after three weeks of intensive training and rehearsals.

Kosa la nani? (Who’s Fault?)

This play is about the life of two children who belong to a poor family in a crowded city suburb. The mother, who is in her early thirties, was married to the father when she was very young. She long ago decided to secure family survival through selling locally made alcohol, attending to customers in the family home. The father, a man who is much older than the mother, leaves early every morning and comes back late every night. He knows and cares little about what goes on with his family while he is away.

The daughter, Maridadi has stayed at home her whole life. She helps her mother around the house, and is now in her teenage years. The girl suffers from the strict treatment of her mother – everyday she is beaten, insulted and yelled at. Maridadi spends her days taking care of the house and attending to drunken customers, and bit by bit her mother starts to force her to prostitute herself with them.

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The younger brother, Kado, is the only child who goes to school. Everyday he struggles trying to keep up with all the work that he is given by his parents, and often he is late or falls behind in his studies because of it. Being a primary school student, he wonders how he is going to be able to study properly under the strict treatment of his parents. He is often slapped, caned and yelled at – both in the home and in school – and slowly he starts to consider running away from it all.

This play was performed at different venues and general attendances recorded as shown below, these past six months.

Date	Venue	Male attendance	Female attendance	Child attendance
29 th October 08	Tengeru Market	70	100	20
30 th October 08	Arusha Technical College (Community Engagement training)	37	22	0
11 th November 08	Arusha; Unga Limited; Esso and Viwandani	69	71	62
12 th November 08	Arusha; Unga Limited; Makaburi ya Biniani / Tindiga	88	95	99
13 th November 08	Arusha; Unga Limited; Oysterbay / Darajani	88	78	65
14 th November 08	Moshi; Mbuyuni	95	89	100
20 th November 08	Arusha; Kilombero Market	121	102	20
21 st November 08	Arusha; Soko Kuu	99	75	17
25 th November 08	Arusha; Kijenge Market	28	21	51
27 th November 08	Moshi; Mkombozi NFE open day	20	30	150
5 th December 08	Arusha; Mbauda Market	90	80	130
TOTAL COUNT		805	763	714

The overall number of persons so far reached by the campaign is 2282 people.

During the performances oral presentation was by our Senior Social Worker about how the play fit into the overall mission of Mkombozi, and why it is important for the community to pay attention to the issues it highlights. We also administered a simple exercise to the audience, asking them to reflect and detail what they wish to see happen and what they don't wish to see happening to children. (The result of this exercise is available separately upon report).

Market place tactic

External Relations and Children's Programs jointly approached the leader for Mjini Kati ward, in central Arusha to build a partnership that would ensure support and successful implementation of our market tactic. A sensitization seminar was held with the leaders and local government officials providing them with information about our programs generally and specific communications tactics for implementation at the market place. This partnership led to successful drama performances as detailed above.

Media Tactic

Literature review was carried out 'violence against children' that led to the publication of a booklet titled "Violence against Children Analysis" to explore the nature, types, contexts and consequences of violence against children. Further, our working relationship with Arusha Times newspaper yielded a "Children's Rights" column in the newspaper by Mkombozi. The introductory article was published in July, and since then we continued publishing various articles aimed at informing the public about the nature and consequences of violence against children weekly based on interviews conducted with our children, youth and members.

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The only thing that did not go well was the delay in prints and production of the 2nd play due to delayed disbursement of funds from our partners, which were not anticipated.

Activities / tactics planned for coming 6 months:

- Create synergy and collaboration between ER and Programs in implementing this intervention especially on the campaign literature and drama production.
- Production of the second play in February 2009.
- Continue performance of the 1st and 2nd play through to April 09.
- Printing of Tulinde Watoto Sasa 1st booklet in January 09.
- Production of campaign materials i.e. banners, stickers, T-shirts, etc by Mid February 09.

4.5 50% Campaign & Arusha Caucus

Planned targets / Results:

1. Bus shelter ad campaign
2. Branded vehicles
3. Popular campaign
4. Radio programs, street interviews, phone-in's and panel discussions

Extent to which targets were achieved:

The Branded vehicles and bus shelter ad done in 2007 remained visible throughout 2008. The radio programmes and trainings of the police, magistrates and lawyers conceptualised earlier in the year were not done due to lack of funding and would be done once funds are received. In addition, in this period we successfully held two sensitization workshops for media professionals *inter alia* on; Journalistic values and ethical reporting, the "50% campaign to protect children", mission and objectives of the Caucus for Children's Right, Arusha, children and the law, the state of child rights in Tanzania. Mkombozi also completed and forwarded to the Caucus co-ordinator a draft Constitution.

Activities / tactics planned for coming 6 months:

- Clarify Mkombozi role and extent of involvement in the 50% Campaign and Arusha caucus activities in general.
- Attending Caucus networking meeting as called upon.
- Implementing negotiated and agreed activities on behalf of The Caucus.

Other networking activities undertaken in this reporting period:

- The ER group participated in several networking meeting organised by the Regional Commissioner's office in Arusha to establish closer collaboration with this office and other organizations. We also attended several meetings relating to on going investigation about our situation in Arusha.
- To increase our partnership with the police especially in addressing violence and arrests of children living in the streets ER group facilitated a visit at Mkombozi by two Inspectors of Police responsible for handling children matters inform them of the services we offer to children on the street and how we can partner in our quest to curb violence against children who are in the streets.
- We also attended EACSOFF – East Africa Community Civil Society Forum meeting for the steering committee held in Nairobi whose objective was regional networking, provide update and develop a work plan for the forums activities' which include registration in Tanzania, Strategic Plan, Fundraising, Newsletter, 3rd Annual Forum amongst other activities.
- This year UNICEF Tanzania officially organized special program/event to celebrate 19th Anniversary of the CRC '*Poverty through the Eyes of Children*' whereby Mkombozi was invited to participate. The 20th of November is a day normally dedicated to activities that promote the ideas and objectives of the convention and the welfare of the children of the World. The ER group and Children Programme collaborated in logistical arrangement to ensure our attendance at this important event to share our experiences of working with vulnerable children.
- ICS our funding partner organized a training/workshop on advocacy for partner including Mkombozi providing an opportunity to share experiences as well as receive skills on; assessing the policy environment: Actors, issues and opportunities & appropriate advocacy methods/techniques and strategies.

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- Mkombozi attended and presented a paper at THE 5TH ANNUAL REGIONAL JUVENILE JUSTICE AND *PRO BONO* LAWYERS CONFERENCE to be held at Nairobi, by RAJINET (Regional Juvenile Justice Network) to THE PROPOSED OPTIONAL PROTOCOL TO THE UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION ON RIGHTS OF THE CHILD ON INDIVIDUAL COMPLAINTS MECHANISM.