CCR's history

	Event	Changes	Lessons learnt
2004	District Authorities in Arusha conduct systematic round-ups of street children. Mkombozi joins with the East African Law Society, Legal & Human Rights Centre and Tanzanian Mineworkers Association to protest to the District Commissioner.	Mkombozi shifts its focus from reacting to the situation of children on the streets to engaging with some of the systemic factors that perpetuate the abuse of their rights.	Collaborative action, particularly with people versed in the law is more powerful than protests by individual NGO's.
2005	The District Commissioner challenges the CCR to provide legal evidence of the illegality of street child round-ups. The CCR engages in legal research and publishes its first position paper "Police round-ups of street children in Arusha are unjust, inhumane and unconstitutional."	CCR shifts from requesting duty-bearers to show humanity to contesting their behaviour with a view to how it contravenes domestic and international law.	Influence of both policy and practice needs to ultimately be challenged by the law. There is no way not to engage with the law if we want to enact social change.
2006	Decision made to collaborate with Advocates for International Development and to lodge a Constitutional Case in the High Court for the Repeal of the Undesirable Persons Act	CCR reaches out to an international community of concerned and committed individuals and agencies, and locates the issue of law reform to protect children in wider global	Whilst the capacity to engage in technical campaigning of this kind may not easily be available within Tanzanian civil society there are many agencies keen to support Tanzanian civil society to lobby for legal reform.
2007	Case lodged in the High Courts and public launch of the 50% campaign for legal reform	CCR embarks upon a sophisticated branded public information campaign to try and raise the profile of the issue of child rights and legal reform. This tests both CCR's capacity in terms of time, expertise and human resources given that all members are volunteering on top of their own organisational commitments	There is tremendous interest and need for the CCR's work, but it will be compromised if the current organisational form that relies on the dynamism of individual members organisations is not altered.
2008	Departure of Shermin Moledina who had been the driving organisational force behind the CCR. Commitment made to institutionalise the CCR as an NGO, distinct from the organisational personality of Mkombozi	The CCR examines systematically the context of its work, defines its identity and potential added value to children. A commitment is made for the CCR to have national reach and membership.	Whilst members are keen to participate in networks they need to receive significant added value from their participation; the relationship needs to be reciprocally beneficial for both network and partners.
2009	Funding for the CCR received from Oak Foundation, Active lobbying as part of a wider Civil Society movement results in the passing of the Law of the Child, CCR becomes increasingly professional, public and recognised as an innovative member network	The enactment of a Children's Law now creates a challenge for the CCR to lobby for mechanisms and budgets for its enforcement and opportunities to popularise the Act with the general public.	The journey towards protecting children is long and complex, and that whilst a piece of the systems has shifted there are ample needs for the CCR to increase its reach and impact.