

ADVOCATES FOR CHILDREN. CITIZENS FOR CHANGE. PARTNERS WITH PURPOSE.



**Caucus for
Children's Rights**

Annual Report 2009

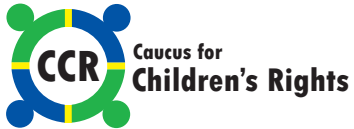


The **Caucus for Children's Rights (CCR)** is comprised of individuals and organisations committed to the protection of children and youth in Tanzania, and is open to membership applications by like-minded colleagues. Learn more about the CCR, its activities and related resources:

info@ccr-tz.org / www.ccr-tz.org

The **50% Campaign to Protect Children** is an unprecedented effort to spark national awareness that Tanzania's future depends on the treatment of its children today, and as such, there is an immediate need for legal reform, juvenile justice and child rights. Learn more about the campaign:

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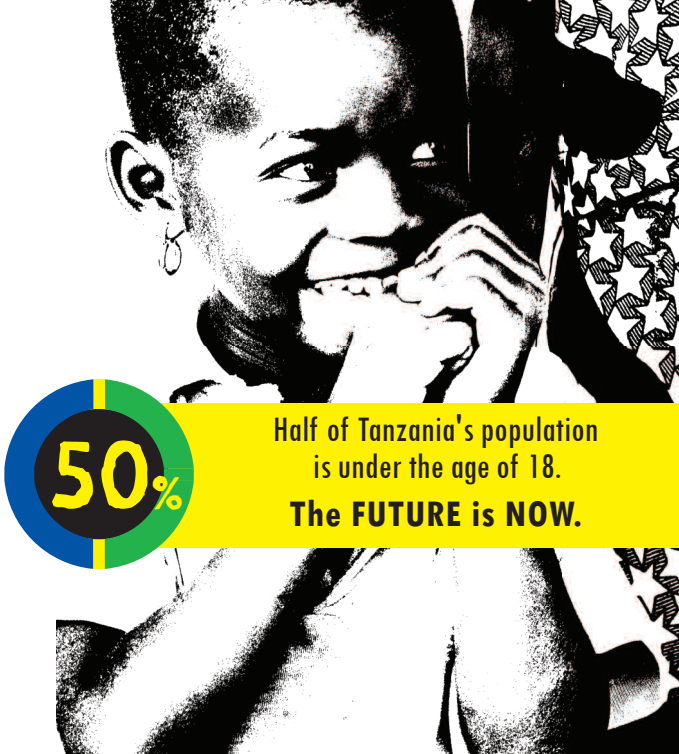
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Our vision is >> that Tanzania protects the rights of all its children; that the rights of Tanzanian children inform policies and practices; that the “best interests” of Tanzanian children inform all decision-making.

Our mission is >> TO ADVANCE the protection and empowerment of children and youth in Tanzania; **TO ADVOCATE** for the upholding of children's rights; **TO REPLICATE** good practice and share learning amongst people and agencies working with children and youth in East Africa and beyond; **TO ENGAGE** communities and leaders to uphold the best interests of children and youth in Tanzania; **TO MOBILISE** national, regional and international movements to advance the rights of children; **TO PARTNER** with others to achieve our objectives.

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Half of Tanzania's population is under the age of 18.
The FUTURE is NOW.

WE ARE COMMITTED TO >> PROTECTING the best interests of children >> **ADVANCING** children's rights as outlined in the African Charter for the Rights and Welfare of the Child and the UN Convention of the Rights of the Child >> **SUPPORTING** the realisation of children's potential, skills and aspirations >> **SECURING** maximum institutional and private support for children and young people's interests in Tanzania and East Africa >> **PROMOTING** the participation of members, partners and children in programme design, implementation, monitoring, evaluation, and learning >> **RESPECTFUL**, prompt and constructive communication >> **CONTINUOUS** improvement of CCR to increase our reach and impact.

1. OUR PURPOSE, VALUES AND PHILOSOPHY

Our purpose and intentions:

- > We are a development network that advances the protection and empowerment of Tanzanian children.
- > We are a strong, proactive group of principled institutions and individuals who are passionate about the rights and welfare of children.
- > We provide a vibrant and innovative forum to promote the accountability of duty bearers towards children, to replicate good practice, share learning and to catalyse adherence to the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child.
- > We envision a time when Tanzania protects the human rights of every child.
- > We advocate for consideration of children's best interest to inform policies, practices and decisions.
- > We campaign for legal reform to protect children and for an end of violence towards children.
- > We pilot innovative scaleable models for protecting children.

CCR's partnerships are characterised by:

PRINCIPLE 1: Shared values and commitment to the best interest of children is fundamental to partnership.

PRINCIPLE 2: Partnership means equality – we each bring different expertise and value to children in Tanzania. The relationship is reciprocal where each adds value.

WE ARE **ADVOCATES** FOR CHILDREN, **CITIZENS** FOR CHANGE, **PARTNERS** WITH PURPOSE.



CCR STRIVES TO ALIGN ITS PRACTICES WITH THE “NETWORK” FORM THAT IS REVEALED IN NATURAL LIVING SYSTEMS. IT DOES THIS BY OPENING BOUNDARIES BETWEEN GOVERNMENTAL, NON-GOVERNMENTAL AND PRIVATE SECTORS; EACH OF WHICH HAS THEIR OWN NORMS AND BELIEFS ABOUT WHAT CHANGE IS VIABLE TO ACHIEVE. IN FACT, THE NETWORK IS THE CRITICAL METAPHOR FOR UNDERSTANDING THE SYSTEM IN WHICH TANZANIAN CHILDREN LIVE. CHILDREN’S EXPERIENCE OF CHILDHOOD ARE AFFECTED BY THEIR RELATIONSHIP WITH DUTY-BEARERS AND FAMILIES, THEIR EXPERIENCE OF ACCESSING SOCIAL SERVICES AND THE OPPORTUNITIES THAT THEY HAVE AS THEY DEVELOP TOWARDS MATURITY. LEARN MORE ABOUT THE CENTRALITY OF THE “NETWORK” IN OUR PHILOSOPHY ON PAGE 6... >>

PRINCIPLE 3: We are seeking partners who will invest their time, energy, and voice in joining us to build a more protective environment for children. Partnership is not solely a monetary transaction, but is about building a collective voice for change.

PRINCIPLE 4: Exchange of learning is integral to partnership; and is built into the activities, budget and programme outcomes. Provision should be always be made in the budget for learning and training.

PRINCIPLE 5: Project design, implementation and monitoring is a shared endeavour. Project proposals should, whenever possible, be drafted jointly and each partner should be associated as much as possible to the important decisions which need to be taken. Both parties should meet regularly to review ongoing work and plan future activities.

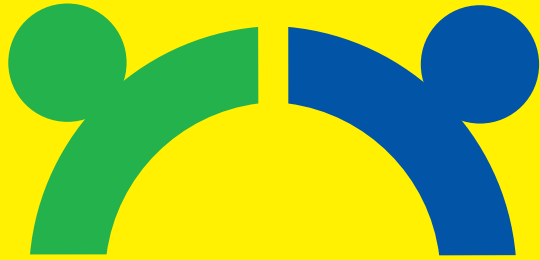
PRINCIPLE 6: Mutual transparency should be the golden rule between the partners. Both sides have information on the budget allocations to each side and how funds are spent.

PRINCIPLE 7: Effective communication is critical to partnership success.

PRINCIPLE 8: Partnership is longer than the duration of projects. Mechanisms should be established so that the collaboration can continue after the project is terminated, to ensure a long lifetime of collaborative partnership.



child rights +
child protection =
NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT



**“Life did not take over the globe by combat,
but by **networking**”**

(Margulis and Sagan cited in, Capra, 1996, p. 232)

The centrality of the network in our philosophy:

In Tanzania, civil society organisations engage in networking in an attempt to catalyse social movements for change. They routinely establish new, formalised networks. In this endeavour they are often confronted with the paradox that whilst they network as an activity, they do not operate in any substantive way as a network form. CCR strives to align its practices with the network form that is revealed in natural living systems. It does this by opening boundaries between governmental, non-governmental and private sectors; each of which has their own norms and beliefs about what change is viable to achieve. CCR strives to add value to its member organisations who may have previously worked in silos, and it examines what is necessary to create a genuinely open living system where small inputs have significant changes for children.

The network is the critical metaphor for understanding the system in which Tanzanian children live. Children's experience of childhood is affected by their relationship with duty-bearers and families, their experience accessing social services and opportunities that they have as they develop towards maturity. Public and private attitudes influence how children are treated in their daily lives and the centrality of their issues in the wider political arena. Other less proximate elements of the system that affect children, include the agencies and individuals who work in the sector and access to commodities for children (food, school materials, health inputs, etc). More distantly, the discourses on human rights and development and political will affect the realisation of children's rights and particularly the fiscal space open to children.

All of these elements have the potential to shift and significantly change the experience of being a child in Tanzania. CCR works at the intersection of these elements and aims to trigger a shift in the system so that it moves into a new trajectory where Tanzanian children are

MEMBERSHIP IN THE CCR IS OPEN TO PRIVATE / PUBLIC GOVERNMENTAL OR NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS AND NETWORKS.

Members must be able to demonstrate that they can >> **ADVANCE** the objectives of the Caucus; >> **FILL** a demonstrable need in CCR programming; >> **AGREE** to a site visit and organisational capacity assessment; >> **PROVIDE** evidence of their organisational registration and legitimacy. Note also that members must negotiate and agree to a Memorandum of Understanding with the CCR (detailing their commitment and planned actions), and pay annual membership fees. **READY TO APPLY FOR MEMBERSHIP? SUBMIT A LETTER OF INTEREST! TURN TO PAGE 21 TO LEARN MORE ABOUT THE APPLICATION PROCEDURE.**

prioritised and protected. In doing so, the CCR's approach is to try and apply lessons from the natural world of biological networks. This requires that we adopt as members, Board and staff three inter-related mindsets:

- 1. INTEGRATIVE THINKING** that requires that we work with the whole system, rather than with parts and that we seek out connections and inter-dependence. To operate effectively we need to examine the various forces that are influencing the system that children live in; we need to use what power we have to influence the relationships that are unfolding in the network.
- 2. RELATIONAL THINKING** demands that we co-operate and understand the mutual dependence that occurs within the network. It requires that we seek out and understand the value and the purpose of every element of the network; and that we nudge these towards becoming triggers for change. All living systems are sensitive to small changes in the environment and so we need to work within our context, being sensitive to the history of the situation facing children and the various forces that are at play. CCR looks for tiny fluctuations in the environment that may have significant influence on the direction the system takes. As change agents we need to be cognisant of both the current and past context and accept that ultimately the future will unfold in unexpected and true ways.
- 3. FOUNDED IN OPTIMISM AND HOPE:** Human development tends towards self-actualisation (Rogers, 1980), out of every living system order and increased complexity will emerge. This is an inherently optimistic and hopeful view of the world and one that CCR espouses as the fundamentals of its approach. CCR takes an ecological view of the world understanding that we are all connected, and that valuing children and their potential also valuing non-human life and espousing ethical behaviour. In contrast to the Western cultural predisposition to adopt assertive values that tend towards autonomy and that include expansion, competition, quantity and domination, CCR adopts integrative values that tend towards inclusion and which include conservation, co-operation, quality and partnership.

2. OUR HISTORY AND TURNING POINTS

>> 2004

EVENT: District Authorities in Arusha conduct systematic round-ups of street children. Mkombozi joins with the East African Law Society, Legal and Human Rights Center, and Tanzania Mineworkers Association to protest to the District Commissioner.

CHANGES: 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.

LESSONS LEARNT: Collaborative action, particularly with people versed in the law is more powerful than protests by individual NGO's.

>> 2005

EVENT: 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."

CHANGES: CCR shifts from requesting duty-bearers to show humanity to contesting their behaviour with a view to how it contravenes domestic and international law.

LESSONS LEARNT: Influence of both policy and practice needs to ultimately be challenged by the law. We have to engage with the law if we want to enact social change.

>> 2006

EVENT: 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

CHANGES: 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 discourses about child rights.

LESSONS LEARNT: 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.

EVENT: Case lodged in the High Courts and public launch of the 50% campaign for legal reform

CHANGES: CCR undertakes a sophisticated branded public information campaign to 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

LESSONS LEARNT: 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.

2007

EVENT: 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.

CHANGES: 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.

LESSONS LEARNT: 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.

2008

EVENT: 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

CHANGES: 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.

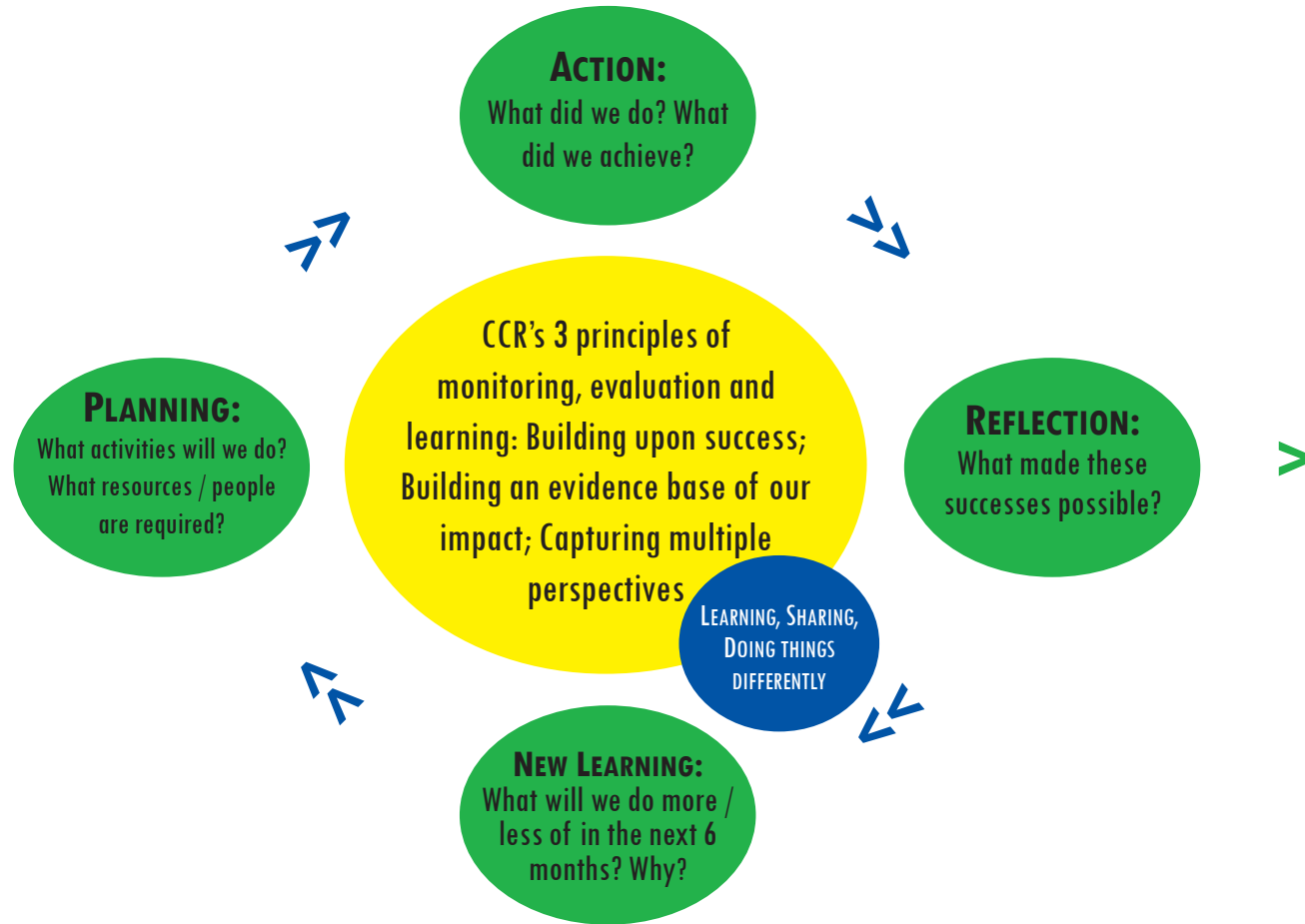
LESSONS LEARNT: The journey towards protecting children is long and complex, and that whilst a piece of the systems has shifted there are ample needs for the CCR to increase its reach and impact.

2009

3. OUR VALUE

CCR MONITORS, EVALUATES AND LEARNS SO IT CAN:

Determine our impact on children;
Transform ourselves and others;
Access our creativity and find new solutions;
Build upon unexpected outcomes and successes;
Identify and celebrate our successes;
Capture multiple perspectives;
Inform the strategic and operational decisions;
Be accountable to our mission, to ourselves and to our stakeholders and donors.





1. ACTION

Guiding questions:

How did our activities reflect our plans? If they didn't why not?

Are our plans realistic and achievable? If not how do they need to change?

Are our activities leading to results? What results are these?

Are these results aligned to our strategic objectives?



3. NEW LEARNING

Guiding questions:

Are we starting to see any impact on children's situation?

What are the unintended consequences from our operations?

How can we improve the effectiveness of the network model and the working groups?

2. REFLECTION

Guiding questions:

How do we remain relevant to changes in our environment?

How does the network form facilitate or hinder our successes?

How are we building off diverse skills of our members and partners?

How is our evidence base of information on children informing how we operate?

How are we innovating and creating models that can be replicated / work at scale?

4. PLANNING

Guiding questions:

What do we want to do and what can we do?

Where do we focus our efforts?

What are the top three things we want to achieve?



ADVOCATES for children.
CITIZENS for change.
PARTNERS with purpose.

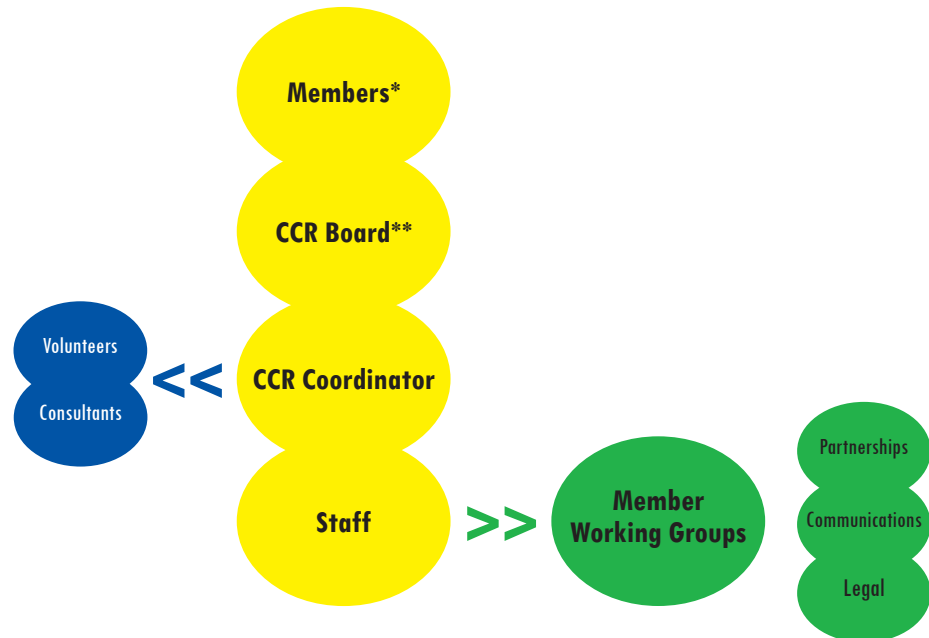
4. OUR STRUCTURE, MEMBERS AND BOARD

*MEMBERS:

East African Law Society
Legal and Human Rights Centre
Mkombozi
Action for Children
ECOLI
ANGONET
Amani Children's Home
HakiMadini
Artzania

**CCR BOARD:

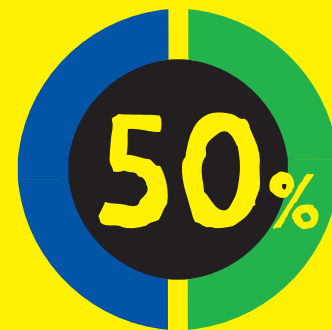
Donald Deya, Chair (East African Law Society)
Consolata Kinobo, Treasurer (Action for Children)
William Raj, Secretary (Mkombozi)
Peter Bayo, Member (ANGONET)
Amani Mustapha, Member (HakiMadini)
Francis Kiwanga, Member (Legal and Human Rights Centre)



HALF OF TANZANIA'S POPULATION IS UNDER THE AGE OF 18. THE FUTURE IS NOW.

The **50% Campaign** calls on Tanzanians to give children at least 50% of their attention and to protect them from violence. The campaign is an unprecedented effort reaching across civil society, the private sector and the government. The campaign is sparking national awareness that Tanzania's future depends on the treatment of its children today.

LEARN MORE ABOUT THE CAMPAIGN AND HOW TO JOIN >> WWW.50CAMPAIGN.ORG



5. OUR ACHIEVEMENTS AND OUR PLANS

CCR argues that a reciprocal relationship exists between popular attitudes, the policy environment, budgets, systems and the experience of childhood. Consequently, CCR works to influence each level through a combination of campaigning, lobbying, modeling alternative ways of protecting children and building the capacity of members to work more effectively with children.

Campaigning for legal reform:

The CCR's 50% Campaign calls on Tanzanians to protect children from violence, such that violence against children becomes socially unacceptable. It reaches across Tanzania, and particularly to rural communities using innovative, multi-media and dialogic approaches that open the space for the public and duty-bearers to discuss the treatment of children and stimulates their desire for change. Specifically, 50% is a three-year phased campaign that:

- > **EDUCATES** the public about the scale and impact of violence on the development of children and the nation and opens the space for public discussion about this taboo subject (in year 1);
- > **CHALLENGES** duty-bearers in the public service, judiciary and government to end institutionalized violence against children (in year 2);
- > **LOBBIES** for children to take their rightful place on the political agenda, for legal reform to prohibit corporal punishment and the resourcing of child protection services in Tanzania (in year 3).

TANZANIA PASSED THE LAW OF THE CHILD IN 2009 - A TIMELY AND LONG-AWAITED LEGAL FRAMEWORK FOR CHILD RIGHTS.

WHAT NOW...? The CCR applauds this step forward, but is concerned that the Law does NOT: >> **PROHIBIT** the use of corporal punishment on children >> **REPEAL** the “Removal of Undesirable Persons Act” that legitimises State round-up and detention of street children >> **ADEQUATELY** conceptualise or explain how child protection services for children will be established and funded in Tanzania. The CCR will continue to draw attention to these issues through the 50% Campaign.

In 2008 we piloted the 50% campaign in Arusha and Moshi, with street signs, branded bus shelters, E-news messages and a website, but this was prior to the institutionalisation of the CCR. What this meant is that it was unclear to audiences who was behind the Campaign and it became inextricably associated with Mkombozi who were providing the communications expertise. A strategic decision was therefore made in November 2009 to strengthen the identity and brand of the CCR, as a precursor to promoting 50% as a CCR Campaign.

The highlight of 2009 was the long overdue passing of the Law of the Child which was enacted by the President of the United Republic of Tanzania on the 20th Anniversary of the UN Convention of the Rights of the Child. The Law of the Child offers a timely legal framework that defines children’s rights in law. CCR had been actively involved with other civil society actors in developing a position paper that was submitted to the Parliamentary Standing Committee. This was an extensive critique of the draft Bill to Enact the Law of the Child and was our platform for influencing the content of the Law.

A delegation from the CCR attended the Parliamentary session when the Bill was passed by Parliament. We had an opportunity to meet with the Parliamentary Committee on Community Development to share our work and to engage them on the issue of institutionalised violence.

The passing of the Law of a Child offers a significant opportunity for the CCR to promote the interests of children. Although the eventual Law incorporated eighty percent of our recommendations we are concerned that the Law does not: prohibit the use of corporal punishment of children; repeal the Removal of Undesirable Persons Act that legitimises the State round-up and detention of street children; adequately conceptualise nor explain how child protection services for children will be established and funded. These will be key areas for CCR’s strategic interventions over the next three years.

We may celebrate 20 years of child rights and a new Tanzanian Law of the Child, but we have a long way to go before they translate into PROTECTION of Tanzanian children...



On the day that the world celebrated the 20th Anniversary of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child the Tanzanian High Court passed its judgement on CCR's case for the repeal of laws that perpetuate the round-up and detention of street children by Municipal authorities. This was an attempt to end the long-standing practice in many Tanzanian Municipalities of rounding up street children, on the ground that such children were undesirable.

The Court rejected CCR's case that the Township (Removal of Undesirables Persons) Ordinance, the Destitute Persons Act, sections 14(h) and 28 (b) of the Criminal Procedure Act and sections 176(2) and 177 of the Penal Code were all unconstitutional and therefore of no legal effect.

The case has been in process for almost two years and during that time the principle of the best interests of the child and their right to live free from discrimination has been committed to in Tanzania's new Law of the Child. However, this judgement demonstrates how far we still have to go to ensure that the best interest of children prevails.

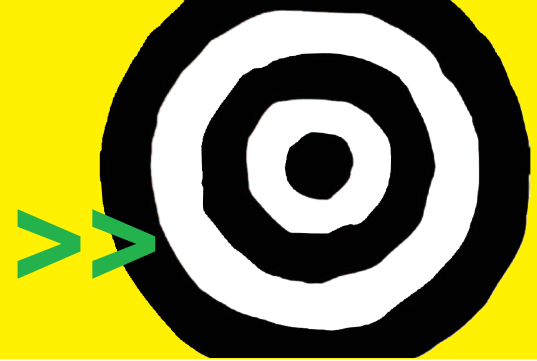
Critically, the judges argued that it was in the public interest to protect cities and municipalities from undesirable, destitute and idle persons. Thus, that it was in the public interest to criminalise people by their status and their poverty. They also argued that it was not in the public interest for children to be treated differently from adults. The effect of this judgement is that it remains legal to arbitrarily detain any child is on the streets without adult supervision. CCR will be appealing the Court's decision in the Court of Appeal in 2010.

In 2010 we will:

YOU CAN SUPPORT THE CCR'S 50% CAMPAIGN...

- >> Become a campaign supporter
- >> Download our campaign ring-tone
- >> Sign our petition to end corporal punishment against children

WWW.CCR-TZ.ORG



- > Launch 50% nationally as a innovative, multi-media information campaign against violence that educates adults about their responsibilities
- > under the Law of the Child. This will include radio jingles, SMSs, posters, road shows, taxis branded with campaign messages and song. Host public dialogues with Parliamentarians to share evidence & sensitise them for need for amendment to the Law of the Child.
- > Lodge an appeal against the judgement in our Constitutional Case to repeal RUPA.
- > Build an evidence base of scale and impact of violence against children.

As a result:

- > Tanzanians will be better informed about the impact of violence on children, their development and society.
- > Key duty-bearers will understand their responsibilities to children.
- > Parliamentarians will be sensitised about the gaps in the Law of the Child and impact of violence on children's development.

Protecting children in Arusha:

The Law of the Child presents a real opportunity and impetus to engage seriously with child protection in Tanzania. It offers a legal framework that criminalises the abuse and neglect of children. CCR is developing a locally viable model of child protection that demonstrates alternative ways of working with the Government to provide critical social services. CCR is doing this by instigating a public private partnership (PPP) with the Arusha Local Government Authority. This project will provide evidence of what works and what not in child protection in Tanzania. This project will also:

WE WANT TO PROTECT CHILDREN FROM WITNESSING OR BEING THE VICTIMS OF VIOLENCE OR NEGLECT AND FROM EXPOSURE TO DEVELOPMENTALLY INAPPROPRIATE BEHAVIOURS AND ENVIRONMENTS. By instigating a public private partnership (PPP) with the Arusha Local Government Authority, CCR is developing a locally viable model of child protection that demonstrates alternative ways of working with Government to provide critical social services. Together we are developing a model of integrated and quality child protection services benefitting children who have witnessed or been victims of violence or neglect and those who have come into contact with the law. Learn more about this project on pages 16-18... >>

- > innovate different ways for Government and Civil Society to engage with each other as partners;
- > establish a set of minimum quality standards for agencies working with children;
- > provide a model of child protection that can be replicated and scaled up by other Local Government Authorities.

The Arusha Local Government Authority is committed to:

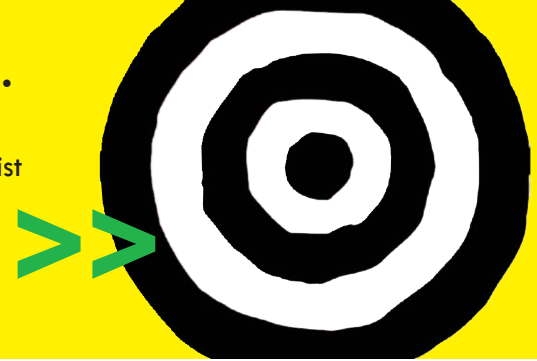
- > addressing the current fragmentation and poor quality of services for children;
- > instigating minimum standards for agencies working with children;
- > investing the LGA's own sources of income into recognised service providers;
- > demonstrating that child protection is a State obligation.

2009 was the early inception phase of this initiative where we started to seek buy-in from statutory, civil society and corporate agencies to the idea of developing coherent and systematic child protection system in Arusha. This involved assessing the situation of children in conflict and contact with the law and the current mechanisms by which a child can obtain redress and support. Research was also conducted to find out more about the design of child protection systems used elsewhere in the world and to identify good practices in terms of public and private partnerships. The Arusha NGO Network (ANGONET) has been a particularly active member of the CCR sharing with us their previous experience facilitating public private partnerships with the Arusha Council in soil waste management. CCR supported ANGONET to host a public dialogue with lawmakers, civil society and the Arusha Council on natural resource management, as an opportunity for CCR to learn from and be exposed to local decision making fora and to introduce ourselves to these key duty-bearers.

YOU CAN SUPPORT THE CCR'S CHILD PROTECTION (PPP) PROJECT...

- >> Share your experience or research findings on public private partnerships
- >> Help us learn how Tanzanian children currently access the child protection services that exist
- >> Share examples of minimum standards for child protection by agencies across the globe
- >> Become a CCR member

WWW.CCR-TZ.ORG

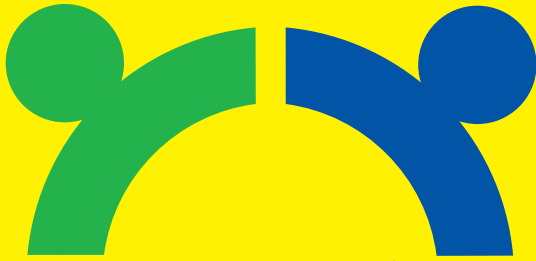


In 2010 we will:

- > Track public expenditure on child protection to identify how much public funding is actually reaching and protecting children in Arusha.
- > Sensitise and train duty-bearers in Arusha Local Government Authority on child protection and child development.
- > Agree modalities for establishing a public private partnership with the Arusha LGA by:
 - Agreeing on critical child protection services that are required and cost implications,
 - Identifying the role of the LGA vis a vis service providers,
 - Developing process whereby potential service providers may tender,
 - Agreeing timeframes for modality development, tendering and piloting of services.
- > Integrate the child protection system into LGA budget and test whether it is possible to fund primarily from LGA own source of income. If not, we will lobby Ministry of Health & Social Welfare for a budget vote for child protection.

As a result:

- > Duty-bearers in Arusha will understand the scale and negative impact of violence on children and appreciate the link between this individual impact and the costs to Tanzanian society and development.
- > A public private partnership with the Arusha Local Government Authority will be established to pilot a child protection system.
- > A costed conceptual model of child protection services in Arusha will be developed, and
- > Minimum standards will be put in place to inform quality of services and the scope of LGA's involvement in ensuring adherence.



The CCR network offers members a reflective space, intellectual stimulation and an ability to connect their activity to the larger developmental picture.

Information, skills and contact exchange for CCR members:

In 2009 the focus was on registering the CCR as an NGO with its own identity, board and objectives; distinct from that of the original founding member organisations. We established the necessary finance, HR, monitoring and learning systems and policies for our governance and human resources. Towards the end of the year we reached out to new members who add value to the CCR.

In 2010 we will model a form of network that crosses the sectoral boundaries of civil society, government and business and which actually adds value to members' efforts with children. It may become an exemplar that other agencies may replicate, but its primary objective is to enable its members to engage with children in a more developmental way. This is at two levels: firstly, understanding and articulating the fact that compromising children's own potential for development impacts on Tanzania's chances of achieving its own developmental aspirations, since children are the human capital of tomorrow; and secondly, improving their own services to children by understanding what children need at critical points in the life-course, the importance of attachment on a child's brain development and moving their services away from reacting to children's plight to engaging with children as actors in their own right.

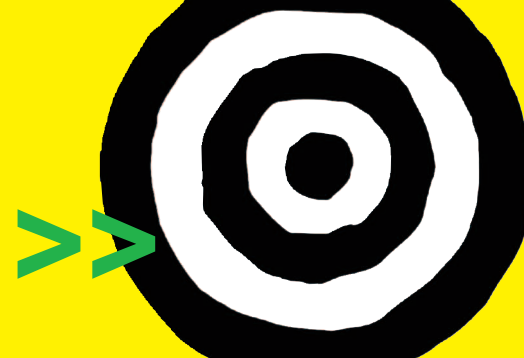
This involves providing opportunities for members to share, learn and do things differently. CCR does this through three mechanisms; namely information sharing, skills sharing and contact sharing.

A child rights information hub at www.ccr-tz.org will provide online access to all research and policy about children in Tanzania. It will have a function whereby interested parties can submit their information online and will become an accessible portal for anyone interested in children in Tanzania. It will also provide information about research and funding opportunities.

YOU CAN SUPPORT THE CCR'S INFORMATION / SKILLS EXCHANGE...

- >> Send your publications to CCR to publish them on our information hub
- >> Become a CCR member
- >> Facilitate a learning opportunity for members

WWW.CCR-TZ.ORG



An annual calendar of skills development opportunities will be organised for CCR members. Specific, tailor-made training for members, will then be facilitated within the following three domains: (1) Competencies in managing our organisations, such as project development and planning, HR systems and procedures, and developing communications strategies; (2) Understanding and influencing the development environment, such as engaging with large-scale change, influencing and working within the policy context and scenario planning; (3) Quality engagement with children, such as positive parenting and child development.

Finally, the CCR will support member organisations to work in under-served areas and populations or to innovate new ways of working. In 2010 this will include supporting Action for Children to establish Tanzania's first Child Helpline, and to work with ECOLI to raise awareness within the Local Government Authority about the needs of early years children and the need to establish services for this group. And, in terms of exchanging contacts, the CCR will provide an online directory of CCR members, with details of other actors in the sector, such as reputable consultants, researchers and their focal areas, and service providers for children.

6. WHAT WE LEARNT IN 2009

There are four cross-cutting themes that need to be addressed if we are to make child rights and national development a reality:

THE HUMAN ELEMENT: The family and household is the critical locale for achieving change for children. The role of the State is in enabling the family to care for, educate and protect their children. To this end emphasis now needs to shift to the domestic domain, to parenting education, social transfers that lift families out of poverty and addressing the unpaid burden of care that defines so many women's lives. It also means improving the calibre of professionals working in the social services and as public servants, which leads us towards the next focal area...

APPLICATION PROCEDURE FOR INDIVIDUALS / ORGANISATIONS SEEKING TO BECOME MEMBERS OF THE CCR:

Submit a letter to the CCR Coordinator expressing your interest to join. A site visit and organisational capacity assessment will be conducted to determine fulfillment of membership requirements. The application and findings from the assessment will be discussed in a general meeting of CCR members. The Board will consider the recommendation from the members' general meeting and make a final decision. Letters of interest should be submitted to Kate McAlpine, CCR Coordinator at: CAUCUS FOR CHILDREN'S RIGHTS (CCR), P.O. BOX 11372, MT. MERU POST OFFICE, ARUSHA, TANZANIA

QUALITY AS OPPOSED TO QUANTITY: Access to services has increased exponentially over the past five years, but the quality of care and service has not witnessed equivalent improvements. We now need a focus on professional development; pre-service and in-service training, management for performance and supervision. Skills development must include the basics of information technology, communication and leadership skills. A child rights lens and an understanding of the basics of child development should inform development for professionals who come into contact with children and there should be both minimum standards for the delivery of services and mechanisms for the users to hold professionals to account.

INTEGRATION RATHER THAN FRAGMENTATION AND THE NEED TO GO TO SCALE: There are a myriad of effective small scale interventions that have a proven track record in effecting change for children, but the need now is to leverage these so that they go to scale. We need to build on what works and structural issues in terms of how agencies, ministries and donor partners work together. Whilst the shift to General Budget Support, the Devolution by Decentralisation process and other reforms have started the process of integration there is a real need to now focus on the complementarity of strategies, to build modalities, shared visions and processes for working across the boundaries of Ministries or sectors.

There is also an opportunity at a local level to leverage the investment that has already been made in the school and health clinic infrastructure to use these locales as hubs for children and families; whereby they also offer child protection, parenting education, social protection and information services. This would call for a real co-ordination of interventions, which has historically been the challenge preventing the move to scale.

An effective results-based sector dialogue and co-ordination amongst multiple Ministries, donor partners, local government authorities and non-state actors will be critical to ensure an integrated and coherent social protection framework and the advancement of children's rights.



OUR MEMBERS IN 2009...

Action for Children offering micro credit for mothers of vulnerable children and sports programmes for street youth.

Amani Centre caring for street children through education, residential care, support to families and family reunification.

ANGONET informing national policies and processes and piloting public private partnerships with local government.

East African Law Society integrating a human rights focus into the work of the East African Community.

There will need to be a concrete, time bound and achievable plan of action in place to enhance the capacity of the Social Welfare department and cross-ministerial political will must be built if Tanzania is to join up the dots on its fragmented social protection efforts and build a coherent system that lifts families out of poverty.

Important questions about the institutional structure will also need to be addressed including: where the overall responsibility for policy formulation, inter-governmental co-ordination, and oversight will lie; how responsibilities for implementation will be divided and what types of administrative reforms will be required to support these; and what mechanisms and modalities will be best suited for co-ordination between government and development partners.

ACKNOWLEDGING AND GAINING COMMITMENT TO THE COST OF INVESTING IN OUR FUTURE: Finally, the response to HIV and Most Vulnerable Children has been characterised as an emergency response. As such, the significant financial input from donor partners has been appreciated and used to effect real short-term change. But as we move forward we need to acknowledge that the reliance on off-budget financial support from donors and on volunteer efforts from community members in the Most Vulnerable Children Committees (MVCC's) prevents the Government from appreciating and costing the real investment that needs to be made in social and child protection.

Not only is reliance on external partners precarious, but it also enables the State to avoid its statutory duty towards social protection as a citizen's entitlement. The current response is an emergency response, not a developmental response and we need to generate the political will and make the fiscal case for investing in social protection and children now if we want development to occur tomorrow.

ECOLI providing early childhood development in the slums of Arusha.

HakiMadini defending the rights of small-scale miners and particularly female miners.

Legal & Human Rights Centre offering legal representation of marginalised groups and individuals.

Mkombozi addressing the causes and consequences of child migration to the streets through street work, livelihoods, family reunification, formal education and food and shelter. Engaging communities to address the push factors through mentoring and child protection work.

7. OUR FINANCES IN 2009 (in TSH)

Staff salaries and related charges:	8,156,205
Campaigning against violence: <i>Billboards, Print Media, Print Publications, Radio & TV & Web Media</i>	69,230,575
Consultants and other contracted services:	41,877,475
Travel and conferences:	13,050,283
Equipment and capital expenditure:	-
Other direct costs:	-
Indirect overhead :	<u>1,679,096</u>
Total Project Budget:	133,993,634



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