

Report on the TAPP Advocacy Roundtable Meetings



April 2003



Pact Tanzania

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Pact is implementing Tanzania Advocacy Partnership Program (TAPP). The goal of TAPP is to build the capacity of civil society organizations to conduct effective advocacy programs. TAPP will achieve this goal by providing targeted organizations with training and technical assistance in organizational development and advocacy. This will enable NGOs to participate in shaping people-centered development policies in partnership with the government.

In the implementation of the program, Pact is preparing a series of advocacy programs during the next year. In order to organize a meaningful and comprehensive program, Pact conducted two days Advocacy Roundtable Meetings for 34 Pact partner organizations as a means of sharing stories and understanding of advocacy.

The objective of the Roundtables was for Pact to bring the different partners together to share on various advocacy activities that they carry out in their different areas of intervention; and to identify the advocacy gaps for the different organizations that will provide a baseline for the advocacy training.

This report contains the proceedings of the Roundtable Meetings that took place in three different sessions of two

days each in the second week of April 2003 in Morogoro and Dar es Salaam. Each session comprised of 20 - 24 participants with different backgrounds ranging from HIV/AIDS, pastoralist groups, lawyers, gender groups, women journalists, environmental journalist and human rights groups.

The Roundtables were conducted in a very participatory and interactive manner using a variety of methods. These included:

- Plenary presentations
- Case studies around which advocacy elements were identified
- Small group discussions for participants to share their experiences and ideas on different advocacy issues

The Advocacy Roundtable Meetings were an eye-opener to most of the participants. The case studies of advocacy activities that were shared by the different organizations provided some lessons for others to learn from. The case studies enabled the participants to understand different methods of doing an advocacy activity, levels of doing advocacy, target audience and steps in conducting an advocacy activity.

The presentations that were made during the Roundtables and the discussions that followed all conform to the overall need of training on Advocacy. One significant achievement of the Roundtables was the strong realization by the

participants that there is a great need in training on Advocacy. The participants identified gaps in advocacy and came up with measures to overcome the gaps.

In addition to the participatory facilitation which every participant thought was great, the freedom to use Kiswahili provided an opportunity for every participant to participate fully and uninhibited.

One of the immediate next step to the Advocacy Roundtable Meeting is a follow up training workshop on advocacy to provide skills on how to conduct an advocacy activity. This follow up training workshop will be supported and coordinated by Pact Tanzania.

SESSION ONE: MOROGORO HOTEL, MOROGORO APRIL 7-8, 2003

I. Opening and welcoming Remarks: Jacqueline Matoro-Kiria, Pact Training Officer

The roundtable was opened by the Pact Training Officer Ms. Jacqueline Matoro-Kiria by welcoming all the participants to the Roundtable meeting. The Training Officer gave a brief introduction of the Advocacy Roundtable meeting that was going to take place for the next two days and how the information that will be provided by the participants will be essential as a baseline for the Advocacy training that is planned to take place in the May.

She stressed to the participants on the importance of sharing with the others on what advocacy activities that they have been carrying out so that they can learn from each other. She pointed out that the whole exercise was expected to be participatory and she encouraged the participants to contribute in the different discussions that were going to take place.

Participants Expectations of the Roundtable Meeting

Participants came to the roundtable meeting with different expectations.

The participants expectations were grouped as follows:

- To learn how other participants are doing advocacy
- To exchange ideas on advocacy campaign
- To know why we advocate issues
- To learn advocacy strategies
- To know areas of advocacy

On fears, most of the participants admitted their ignorance on the main theme of the meeting. Some of them expressed their fears as:

- They didn't know the exact issue that they were going to discuss at the meeting
- They were worried about time. Two days time is not enough for advocacy discussion
- They were not sure if they could get solutions to the problems facing their organizations
- They were afraid that stakeholders were not going to implement what they were going to decide at the end of the meeting

After sharing their expectations and fears, participants then formulated their

own objectives basing on their expectations as follows:

- To get new strategies in identifying priority areas in advocacy
- To learn new advocacy strategies and improve the available ones
- To understand the general concept of advocacy
- To look at the possibilities of forming a network in advocacy

II. Brainstorming and Synthesis of Ideas

This session involved the discussion and synthesis on the question of ‘What is Advocacy?’

Participants were required to answer this question from their own understanding and perception. The following were the definitions given by the participants:

- ❖ It is an activism in fighting for certain changes within the society
- ❖ It is the implementation of advocacy where there is no advocacy
- ❖ It is an act of advocating issue of importance to society
- ❖ It is a struggle to bring changes on a certain issue
- ❖ It is a persuasion within the society aimed at bringing changes to an issue
- ❖ It is a process of recognizing and campaigning for the abandoned rights of the people or groups in order to improve their life

- ❖ It is a persuasion initiative organized informally to influence people's decisions
- ❖ It is fighting for the right/issue that benefit the group or certain society
- ❖ It is an act of helping society to express its grievances to responsible authorities in order to solve their problems
- ❖ It is a type of representation designed to fight for a certain group interest within the society
- ❖ It is a campaign aimed at making certain issues public in order to get help
- ❖ It is an understanding of a problem facing an individual and argue for her/his relief
- ❖ It is an argument on a certain issue in order to make it look important and acceptable
- ❖ It is an activism aimed at a certain issue in order to help the society
- ❖ It is a tactic used to explain an issue to other people in order to change her/his standing towards the same issue
- ❖ It is empowerment assistance aimed at enabling people understand their problem and basic rights
- ❖ It is a promotion of people's projects at grass root level for their development and a country as a whole
- ❖ It is a correction of misleading actions of certain authority, systems or issues within the society
- ❖ It is an expression of measures, which would enable people to get their rights
- ❖ It is a creation of active relations between two parties in

- order to talk on behalf of each of them
- ❖ It is a process of pushing or assisting for the rights to be done
 - ❖ It is a situation of explaining peoples/groups problem and assisting them in getting their rights

Several participants reached the conclusion that the above definitions were not up to standard and did not clearly state what advocacy is. One of them argued that the definitions do not state the professional side of advocacy. Although the concept is the same, all of them explained different things.

In order to improve these definitions, the participants were asked to point out the most important ingredients of advocacy that appeared frequently in

all the definitions above. They mentioned them as:

- Lobbying
- Representation
- Issue
- Changes
- Activism
- Target Group/Society
- Argument
- Acceptance
- Problem
- Drive
- Stakeholders
- Confidence

The participants were then grouped in 8 groups of 3 members each to try to define advocacy by using the above mentioned ingredients. They came up with the following definitions as shown in the following table:

Table I: Session One Group Definitions on Advocacy I

Group	Definition
Group I	It is an act of representing society to authorities in order to solve their problems or fight for their rights in order to improve the situation.
Group II	Representation activities aimed at pressurizing stakeholders in order to bring changes.
Group III	It is a lobbying campaign conducted through argument towards a certain problem in order to bring changes to society
Group IV	It is an activism through coalition in demanding rights of society from policy-makers
Group V	It is to speak for the benefit of the people in order to bring positive changes within a society.
Group VI	It is an activism aimed at bringing changes to society
Group VII	It is an initiative taken by representatives to pressurize the authority to bring changes to society
Group VIII	It is an argument, activism and changes.

After coming up with the above definitions, the facilitator asked the participants to comment on whether

they reflected what advocacy is. Most of the participants felt that the definitions did not really reflect what

advocacy is and they pointed out that the definitions needed more refinement to come up with a more comprehensive definition of what advocacy is. The facilitator divided the participants into

3 groups of 8 persons each to try and come with a more comprehensive definition of advocacy. Their definitions are presented in the following table:

Table II: Session One Group Definitions on Advocacy II

Group	Definition
Group I	It is an activism in looking for a solution of problems in order to bring positive changes within the society
Group II	It is a move aimed at making the society's problems and grievances known to responsible authorities and therefore improve the situation.
Group III	It is an argument for a certain issue in order to persuade policy-makers to bring about changes within a society

The participants agreed that the three definitions were at least explaining something about advocacy but they were not still sure whether they had the right definitions. Majority of the participants admitted that they still

didn't know the right definition of advocacy. Their expectation was that the facilitator and the organizers of the roundtable meeting would provide them with a definite definition of what advocacy is.

III. Steps in Conducting Advocacy

After trying to come up with a definition of what advocacy is, the facilitator divided the participants into 5 groups of 4 people each to answer the following question on advocacy: In order to conduct a successful advocacy, what steps do you need to follow? List and explain briefly.

The following were the responses from the five different groups:

Group I

- To know the issue of an advocacy
- To identify objectives of advocacy
- To elaborate strategies for advocacy (e.g. use of

workshops, billboards, drama etc)

- To prepare resources for advocacy
- Implementation and feedback on result of advocacy

Group II

- To look at the objectives of advocacy
- To identify the target group (audience)
- To analyze strategies for advocacy
- To prepare facilities for advocacy
- Implementation of advocacy
- Feedback and measurement of performance of advocacy
- To improve advocacy after identifying areas of weaknesses and shortcomings

Group III

- To know the issue of advocacy
- To identify the target group (audience)
- Society must know the problem of advocacy
- Timing for implementation
- Evaluation of every step during an advocacy
- To keep memory of all advocacy activities
- To give feedback to stakeholders on the results of an advocacy

Group IV

- Identify the problem for advocacy
- Collect data to know the magnitude of the problem
- Persuade the society on the need for advocacy
- Persuade policy-makers to effect changes

Group V

- Identifying reason for advocacy
- To identify target group (audience)
- To put in place strategies for advocacy
- Implementation and follow -up

Participants were asked to arrange the above steps on an ascending order. After a heated discussion, they agreed that in order to conduct a successful advocacy, one should do the following:

- Identify the problem, including its magnitude and effects to society
- Identify an audience for advocacy

- To set objectives for an advocacy
- To make follow-up for an advocacy
- To monitor the whole advocacy

However, some participants continued to question the above mentioned steps. One participant argued that advocacy is not a sustainable issue. It must end after achieving its goals even if achievements do not ensure changes within the society. So, what is next?

The facilitator responded by stating that the strategy for follow-up in advocacy must be in place. However, follow-up is not part of an advocacy. It is the next step after advocacy. Mobilization is one example of ensuring that the results of advocacy are useful.

IV. Advocacy Case Studies and Discussions

Basing on the discussion on the steps required to carry out a successful advocacy, the facilitator asked the participants to share their case studies of advocacy activities carried out by their respective organizations with both positive and negative outcomes. This exercise provided information on how advocacy is carried out using different methods/approaches, levels of advocacy, different audiences used in the advocacy and the systematic process of conducting any advocacy activity. The exercise enabled the partners to reflect back on whether they had used some of the steps on advocacy that they had discussed in groups, limitations that they experienced and how they overcame

them The presentations were as follows:

1. Organization for Orkonerei Pastoralists Advancement (OOPA) - Advocacy for Land Rights

Their case study was about pastoralists. They identified a problem at Mkomazi Game Reserve in Same District, Kilimanjaro Region during its privatization between 1984 and 1988. The investor expelled inhabitants an act which led to their advocacy campaign to try to block the decision from being implemented.

However, their efforts failed and the local leaders started to expel them by force. As a result of this, they approached OOPA to assist them in addressing their problem. OOPA worked with them through lobbying to local and foreign organizations. They collected information on how other pastoralists lived within different game reserves by looking at situations in Australia and Europe and found that it was possible for them to live there.

They decided to go to the court of law on behalf of 53 pastoralists whom they identified as legal occupants of the area. It was argued in the court that there is a law which was enacted in 1952 which required these pastoralists to leave Mkomazi because it is a game reserve.

In this first stage of their advocacy they failed and decided to go to a higher court where they won a case but the number of legal occupants was reduced to 27. However, the magistrate ordered that they had to leave the area and be

given the land with the same quality somewhere different.

The land which the pastoralists were resettled in was in Handeni District, Tanga Region which was so infertile and therefore not suitable for pastoralism. They decided not to go there and instead moved to the areas surrounding the game reserve. They tried to take other measures to recover their land but their limited resources hindered them from going far. To-date they still live in the surroundings.

The presenter revealed that the South African investor is now treated as an enemy by these pastoralists. The investor has security guards who kill cattle passing at the game and beat pastoralists who let their livestock to wander in the game reserve. The advocacy on this problem was pursued at both government and court of law. They were able to meet even officials at the Office of the Prime Minister.

Lesson Learnt

Majority of the participants were of the opinion that advocacy does not guarantee victory. But this should not lead to despair of the activists but instead look at other avenues for possible solutions.

The facilitator argued that in advocacy you cannot fight alone but you must be supported by other activists. In other words, as majority of the participants observed, successful advocacy is that conducted by coalition of different organizations.

2. Intermediary Gender Networking (IGN) - Advocacy for Transport

They identified a problem at Mzenga Ward in Kisarawe District, Coast Region. The ward had no ambulance. Pregnant women had been dying while being rushed to hospitals so they thought that this was an advocacy issue.

They faced local Councilors to try to establish how they would deal with the problem. The Councilors responded that they had already reported the problem to the District Medical Officer as the responsible authority. The Medical Officer acknowledged receiving the Councilor's report and acted promptly. They offered a car with condition that Mzenga ward provide it with fuel and maintenance.

The presenter pointed out that the authorities were reluctant to act until IGN moved in. This shows how the bureaucracy in local government offices hinders socio-economic development of the local communities. It was argued by participants that there must be a follow-up to sustain such kind of achievements.

3. Iringa HIV/AIDS NGOs Network (INGONET) - Mainstreaming HIV/AIDS in the Political Arena

They started their advocacy by first identifying the problem which was the rising rate of deaths associated with HIV/AIDS. According to the Iringa General Hospital records, the first AIDS patient was diagnosed in the region in 1985. Various non-governmental organizations responded to this problem by coming together to deal with the pandemic.

In 1994, they decided to join hands in the fight against HIV/AIDS. They started to operate as a project funded by a donor but in the late 1990s, they registered as a full NGO. In order to ensure success during the fight, they formed a network among HIV/AIDS organizations working in Iringa.

They discovered that one of the underlying factors causing the HIV/AIDS rate to rise was drinking of local brew popularly known as *Ulanzi*. This brew makes drinkers sexually aroused once it is taken. Other factors which were identified which contributed to the increased rate of HIV/AIDS included long distance truck drivers, sexual workers and outdated customs such as wife inheritance.

By 2000, the available statistics at the regional hospital showed that Iringa region had 4,666 AIDS patients. Therefore they conducted a research in 2001 to determine the effects of this epidemic. They found that Iringa had 60,000 orphans who their parents died of AIDS.

As a result of these findings they engaged in advocacy campaign to try to reduce the effects of the problem. They identified their audience as policy makers. The main objective was to raise their awareness from regional to village levels. They tried to give them the real picture on the magnitude of the problem and its impact to socio-economic development initiatives in the region.

They used various ways such as the use of training seminars, leaflets, drama, video shows and others. The result was

positive in such a way that many of them wanted such activities to continue. The first seminar of the network was chaired by the Regional Commissioner himself and he ordered all district officials to be present.

The network's advocacy went as far down to the local government where they met Councilors. The awareness campaign was successful. In the civil servants seminar, for example, RC urged every leader in his region to be a member of INGONET. The regional government ordered that every decision-maker must speak about HIV/AIDS even for a few minutes in their speeches.

Other groups that were targeted their intervention were traditional birth attendants and religious leaders. As a result of their advocacy, various by-laws were enacted to control the rising rate of HIV/AIDS, including the hours of opening and closing of local brew drinking places and bars.

Education campaign on behavioral change also helped because the sales of condoms shot up and this was evidenced by the number of used condoms that were found in the bushes. This is something which is good because it shows that people are protecting themselves but there is still need to educate the community on how to dispose off used condoms to prevent further health hazards. Participants agreed that condom use and disposal is still a very important area that the community needs to be educated on because it was observed that even in the capital city of Dar es Salaam most people did not still know the proper use

of condoms and how to dispose of them.

However, the presenter admitted that their campaign was not sustainable due to lack of funds. Their donors stopped working with them on the grounds that they were unorganized. Even local authorities denied knowing them while they were working together during awareness campaigns.

Majority of the participants observed that the advocacy was successful because it was intended to policy makers. It was agreed that leaders must speak about HIV/AIDS in their speeches.

4. Women Advancement Trust (WAT) - Advocating for Women's Inheritance Rights

They identified the problem in the area of inheritance and observed that customary and religious laws hinder women from getting equal rights with men. They thought that the target groups on this problem are the decision-makers at both national and family levels. So even men were targeted while women were the beneficiaries.

They set strategies on how to recognize the audiences and meet with stakeholders of the problem. They collaborated with Kikosi cha Kutetea Haki za Mirathi (KIKUHAMI) in order to form a coalition. The coalition is now comprised of five NGOs. On resources, they tried to get money and experts in the area. They also met lawyers in order to get legal inputs in their campaigns.

During implementation, they were able to organize seminars where they shared experiences and recommended steps to be taken to eradicate the problem. The first step was to get a Draft Bill for the new Inheritance Law. At the moment, they are using this Bill in the campaign for the amendment.

They encountered several problems during advocacy because the nature of the problem is customary. Since it is hard to wipe out strongly held culture, they thought that the law was the most suitable means in eradicating this inequality.

The facilitator asked the presenter who their target audience was since their advocacy goal was the amendment of Inheritance Law. He pointed out that for his experience the Cabinet and Parliamentary Constitutional Committee are proper audiences for campaign on amendments of laws.

However, one participant who was a former cabinet minister and Member of Parliament added that members of parliament are also important because they can stop the law from being passed during the parliamentary proceedings. She added that laws are made because of pressures and people's grievances. So they intended to pursue their advocacy that way.

The facilitator added that religious leaders and men are not the right audiences in this kind of advocacy. The presenter agreed with him but she pointed out that the religious leaders and men are the stakeholders in the campaign against oppressing inheritance laws.

5. Disabled Organization for Legal Affairs and Social Economic Development (DOLASED) - Advocating for Policy for Disabled People

Advocacy issue of DOLASED focused on the policy of disabled people. It has been realized that at the moment Tanzania has only one law on the rights of disabled persons. Before political pluralism in early 1990s, the law was effective but then it started to be abused in schools and places of work. They saw this as a problem that had to be addressed, hence their advocacy.

They identified their target audience as policy makers. They met in Dar es Salaam to try to figure out which way forward. They wrote to the Minister for Labor, Youth Development and Sports who is responsible for disabled persons issues. He and his officials admitted that the law on the rights on disabled persons had several shortcomings.

They worked together and before the budget session of 2001, the Minister announced that it was a high time for the country to have a policy on disabled persons. The document was prepared and their effort now was to push it to the Parliament.

Moreover, they have prepared a Draft Bill for the improvement of the existing law on disabled persons. The previous law stated that disabled persons deserved only employment, public care and support. Therefore in their Draft Bill they have added rights such as education, representation and others. As a result of their advocacy,

the government is in the process of improving the law. The minister said that the cabinet now discusses the disabled persons policy.

The Parliamentary Constitutional Committee also approved their recommendations. The only problem was with the Speaker who stated that there was no chance for it at the moment. One participant urged DOLASED to ensure that they get the policy before the law amendment. On her opinion, the law is formed in accordance with the policy.

The presenter stated that there was a general tendency in Tanzania of seeing disabled persons as useless. Some customs even required its followers to kill disabled children immediately after birth. He stated that even the President himself seems to have the same perception. For instance, he pointed out that the President is required to nominate disabled persons to be a Member of Parliament through his special 10 seats as stated in the White Paper. But to-date, more than three years since he came into power for his second phase, no disabled person has been nominated.

6. Tabora NGOs Cluster - Advocating for Women's Inheritance Rights

Tabora NGOs Cluster had a case of inheritance. One widow, Mrs. Kingo, who was in her late 30s, lost her husband who was then an employee of Tanzania Railways Corporation (TRC). Her sister-in-law Tatu Kingo took Mrs. Kingo's children and sold a plot belonging to her late husband.

At the same time, the court selected Tatu as the custodian of inheritance. This situation confused TRC as the will left behind by the late Mr. Kingo recognized his elder son and wife as the ones who deserved to oversee his properties. Tabora NGOs Cluster discussed the matter with the Personnel Officer of TRC and agreed to help Mrs. Kingo.

The family met to try to solve the problem internally. They failed as Tatu and her younger daughter insisted that Mrs. Kingo deserved nothing from her late husband's properties. Tabora NGOs Cluster advocacy is incomplete because to-date the widow is still fighting for her rights. But they were able to facilitate a soft loan for her from the Catholic Church in order to pay school fees to one of her children.

The facilitator asked participants if this was an advocacy issue. One participant was of the opinion that this was more of litigation matter than advocacy. This was purely a legal matter which involved court proceedings. Other participants had different opinions. However, they didn't exactly say if the case was an advocacy matter or not.

Majority of them added that the basic problem in Kingo's case was culture. Tatu believed that her sister-in-law was not required to inherit her brother's property due to her customary beliefs. So advocacy here was supposed to address oppressive customs, norms and values.

One participant summed up that Kingo's issue was one person's problem, so it would lead to an

advocacy if it would widen to benefit the society.

7. Tanzania Home Economics Association (TAHEA) – Advocating for the Mitigation of HIV/AIDS in Makete District

TAHEA did advocacy on HIV/AIDS in Makete District in Iringa region. At first, leaders in Makete were reluctant to admit that the pandemic was there and that a good number of the population in the district had been infected. Actually, HIV/AIDS was already starting to wipe out the workforce of the rural productive area.

They started a campaign to convince the district leaders that the district was under the threat of losing its work force and only emergency measures could reverse the trend. The problem was that they were alone in this advocacy. They recognized their shortcoming so they approached other organizations to form a coalition in the fight.

The coalition with other organizations was successful since now there are many programs aiming at reducing transmission of HIV/AIDS in Makete. However, one participant was of the opinion that this was more of mobilization than advocacy. He argued that the only success of TAHEA was the change they brought to Makete's leaders perception on HIV/AIDS.

8. Dodoma Environmental Network (DONET) – Advocating for Proper Dumping Areas

DONET's case study was about dumping at residential areas in Kongwa District in Dodoma Region. According to their initial analysis, the target audience was local leaders. Strategically, they thought that they must persuade local residents that dumping was a problem as it posed health threat to them.

After making follow up, they recognized that the area was reserved for dumping in the district master plan. However, since the threat was there, they decided to carry on with their advocacy.

They tried different means to change the situation regardless of the existing master plan. They conveyed information to the general public on the dangers that people of Kongwa were facing due to dumping. They used environmental newsletter, leaflets and pamphlets to argue their case. At the end, they were able to put the message across.

Local residents were very cooperative in this advocacy. Together, they were able to negotiate the problem with the local government. Eventually, they agreed that the dumping area should be moved elsewhere since people were already living in the planned areas.

9. Maasai Women Development Organization (MWDO) – Advocating for Maasai Girls Education

Maasai Women Development Organization case study was about education problems facing Maasai girls. The available data showed that this area required assistance and the organization tried to get money to send these girls to school. They did by looking for sponsors who could sponsor them in the advocacy.

They collected data from primary schools to know the needy children and helped them through sponsorship and other means. However, some girls failed to go to school because they didn't know that assistance was available.

During advocacy, they met parents to discuss how they could join hands to help their children. They persuaded them to raise school fees by selling just a few livestock etc. This initiative included raising awareness on the importance of education.

They also focused their campaign on norms and values that hindered development of education to the Maasai communities. They had one form four graduate as an example whose parents forced her to get married against her wish while at the same time she wanted to continue with her education. She fled her parental home to take refuge at a relative's home. She got advice to write to MWDO. MWDO made efforts and met with the parents of the girl, convinced them and successfully got the girl back to school.

The problem is the tradition and customs of Maasai people. In the Maasai culture, an unborn girl could be married while she was still in her mother's womb. If the baby born is a boy, he becomes a close friend of the father.

Some of the participants stated that there was no clear audience in this advocacy. But the presenter replied that they identified the problems by only recalling their own traditional history. So they decided to help these girls with special focus on the customs of the Maasai norms and values.

10. Tanzania Media Women's Association (TAMWA) – Advocacy Against Female Genital Mutilation

The presenter referred to Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) as her case study. They collected information on the problem from different sources and organizations including UNICEF. They came into a conclusion that FGM is a serious problem in Tanzanian societies. So they decided to start an advocacy campaign to address the issue at the national level.

They met with different experts who explained the effects of FGM on women's health. Then they visited the affected areas to know the magnitude of the problem and its impact to socio-economic life of the communities. As a professional association, they used journalists in addressing the problem and its effect on socio-cultural issues.

They conducted a survey to establish whether their advocacy campaign was successful. Majority of the respondents replied that they knew the effects of FGM and therefore changed their behavior. In Arusha region, one of the excisers, popularly known as *Ngaribas* in Kiswahili, said categorically that she had stopped excising girls because she feared getting infected with HIV/AIDS.

One of the participants asked why TAMWA advocacy campaign involved men while they were neither excisers nor excised? They replied that all samples of the society were included because FGM is a societal problem. It touches everybody. When a girl died because of bleeding during excision process, the father also suffers the loss of a child, a brother suffers the loss of a sister etc. So the problem affects the whole community.

11. Private Sector Initiative (PSI) – Advocating for Economic Growth for the Residents of Kisarawe

PSI is dealing with increasing people's income at the grass root level. They have conducted so many projects. One of them is evaluation of the fall of incomes of Kisarawe Council. The income of the council was falling in such a way that even tax collection was decreasing. PSI conducted a situational analysis to establish the reasons behind the decrease.

They found out that the local residents were not active in the economic activities in the district. The main economic activity in the area is

agriculture, especially in coconut plantation. At the end of their analysis, they found that USD 850,000 was needed to empower the residents of Kisarawe to engage in different economic activities.

However, they admitted that they were not sure if what they did was an advocacy. Some participants said that it was an advocacy issue but PSI was required to form a coalition on the matter because other organizations such as Plan International once did the same thing.

V. Identification of Shortcomings in the Area of Advocacy Basing on the Information Shared

Participants were divided into 3 groups to identify their shortcomings in the area of advocacy basing on what they learnt and shared at the roundtable in terms of group discussions, presentations and individual case studies of their different organizations. The groups were also required to suggest measures to address those weaknesses and who should be responsible in order to improve the situation. Their presentations are summarized in the following table:

Table III: Advocacy Shortcomings and Possible Solutions

Group	Shortcomings	Measures	Responsible
Group I	Lack of knowledge on how to differentiate advocacy from persuasion and mobilization. Lack of enough resources in dealing with advocacy issues. Most of the	NGOs should be empowered through symposium and workshops on ways and tactics of doing successful advocacy. They also should be empowered financially.	Pact Tanzania and other sponsoring organs. Pact Tanzania and

	<p>time advocacy campaign ended prematurely due to lack of funds.</p> <p>Lack of expertise in analyzing audience during an advocacy. There is a confusion between audience and stakeholders.</p> <p>Lack of understanding proper tactics of doing a successful advocacy.</p> <p>Lack of cooperation among organizations involved in advocacy. As a result some NGOs repeat what have already been done by others.</p>	<p>Activists should go for study tour in and outside the country where they would exchange ideas and learn practically advocacy issues.</p> <p>To establish a network which would be used as a platform for discussions on advocacy issues.</p>	<p>other sponsoring organs.</p> <p>Pact Tanzania and other sponsoring organs.</p>
Group 2	<p>Confusion of advocacy with persuasion and litigation.</p> <p>Lack of knowledge and skills on how to solicit funds from donors</p> <p>Advocacy objectives are not in compliance with the problem.</p> <p>Advocacy issues are not taken seriously.</p>	<p>Training aimed at improving advocacy strategies</p> <p>Training should be conducted by professional and economically able organizations.</p> <p>To establish and sustain an advocacy network formed by organizations.</p>	<p>Pact Tanzania and other donors.</p> <p>Pact Tanzania and other donors.</p> <p>Pact Tanzania and other mainstream NGOs.</p>
Group 3	Lack of knowledge	Constant training in	Pact Tanzania and

	<p>of what is advocacy. It is confused with other issues such as awareness and persuasion</p> <p>Limited skills in advocacy issues.</p> <p>Lack of resources also limit advocacy activities by the organizations</p>	<p>order to enable organizations get skilled activists in advocacy issues.</p> <p>Every organization should have at least one personnel knowledgeable in advocacy issues.</p> <p>To form a network which will facilitate advocacy activities</p> <p>To establish a special Fund, financed by donors, to help advocacy issues.</p>	<p>other donors.</p> <p>NGOs, Pact Tanzania and other donors.</p> <p>Pact Tanzania and other NGOs.</p> <p>Pact Tanzania and other donors.</p>
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SESSION 2: PACT HEADQUARTERS, DAR ES SALAAM APRIL 10 – 11

I. Opening Remarks: Nora Pendaeli-Mhina, PACT Acting Country Director

This was the second session of the Advocacy Roundtable Meetings. The meeting took place in Dar es Salaam at the Pact Training room. A total number of 24 participants from 12 Pact NGO partners participated in this second session.

The session started by the Acting Country Director, Nora Pendaeli-Mhina welcoming the participants to the Roundtable meeting. She pointed out that the main purpose of the meeting was to know Pact partners in the area of advocacy and that Pact looked forward to their participation in sharing with each other on what advocacy activities that they were carrying out. She clearly stated that the roundtable was a sort of preview for a major advocacy training workshop that Pact was going to convene in June. She added that advocacy is a very important activity in bringing changes to societies and Pact supports it all over the world.

Participants Expectations of the Roundtable Meeting

The participants were asked to express their own expectations and fear and

thereafter develop their objectives about the meeting. The following were their expectations:

- To exchange ideas with fellow participants
- To clarify and correct the concept of advocacy
- To know their experience on advocacy and its uses in the country
- To learn and improve their understanding of advocacy
- To learn different strategies in advocacy
- To learn different ways used to disseminate advocacy concepts to target groups
- To prepare strategies for a successful advocacy
- To learn more about advocacy issues
- To relate advocacy concept with politics and law
- To look at the possibility of forming an advocacy network

On fears, some of the participants revealed them as:

- Two-day time for the meeting was seen not to be enough
- Materials for meeting proceedings are very limited compared with time available

- They will not be able to identify advocacy problems and strategies during the meeting
- Lack of data and written materials on advocacy will deny participants references

Thereafter, the above mentioned expectations and fears, were used by the participants to develop their own objectives as follows:

- To discuss problems they were facing in advocacy and suggest means of dealing with them
- To share their advocacy experiences, successes and problems
- To identify areas of weaknesses in their advocacy activities and prepare strategies to improve the situation
- To identify new areas of advocacy
- To initiate a move of improving laws guiding advocacy issues in Tanzania.

II. Brainstorming and Synthesis of Ideas

What is Advocacy?

The facilitator asked each participant to give a definition of advocacy from his or her own understanding, perception and experience. The following were the definitions given by them:

- ❖ It is to advocate for something such as human rights
- ❖ It is a situation or concept aimed at improving a certain issue within the society
- ❖ It is a process of enabling people understand their rights

- and inform the authorities for solutions
- ❖ It is an act of advocating changes of system for the benefit of a certain group
- ❖ It is the use of strategies and regulations to make an issue possible
- ❖ It is the process of fighting for people's rights on different issues of society
- ❖ It is a strategy of making different issues public
- ❖ It is the mobilization, education and persuasion
- ❖ It is an act of enabling people get what they deserve without breaking the law
- ❖ It is a cooperation between organization and society in identifying problems and finding solutions in collaboration with policy makers
- ❖ It is an act of fighting for the rights of the oppressed who don't know their rights and where to get those rights
- ❖ It is a measure of advocating and safeguarding a certain issue or situation
- ❖ It is an act of persuading people to have a common stand
- ❖ It is a strategy aimed at lawmakers with the aim of making amendments to the laws, rules and regulations
- ❖ It is a concept aimed at popularizing an issue and then making it acceptable
- ❖ It is the mobilization of people to demand law amendments in order to improve their life

- ❖ It is a process of pressurizing for the positive changes within the society
- ❖ It is a sacrifice in the fight against victimization by addressing them to decision-makers for solutions
- ❖ It is a process of enabling people to understand their basic rights
- ❖ It is a constant argument for the changes of a certain issue until objectives are met
- ❖ It is an act of enabling people to know their rights in order to make decision-makers sit up
- ❖ It is assistance in the enactment of by-laws with the aim of improving certain conditions

context but they differed on wording. Some of them pointed out that all ideas in the above definitions explained the results of advocacy instead of what advocacy was.

However, one participant observed that some of the definitions were correct because they referred to positive changes within the society. On the other hand, another participant disagreed and further pointed out that all the definitions missed a basic point which is the concept of advocacy.

In order to improve the above definitions, the facilitator divided participants into 8 groups of 3 participants each to work on the definition. The following table shows what they came up with:

One of the participants argued that the given definitions were the same on

Table I: Session Two Group Definitions on Advocacy I

Group	Definition
Group I	It is a process aimed at bringing changes within the society
Group II	It is a concept used to create a common stand towards a certain issue in order to reach a certain objective
Group III	It is a strategy aimed at law amendments targeting policy-makers or laws at different levels
Group IV	It is a lobbying campaign by a certain group in order to bring changes for the benefit of another group
Group V	It is a process of finding shortcomings in policies and laws guiding peoples' lives and make them able to know those shortcomings in order to air their views for the improvements
Group VI	It is a concept aimed at protecting people's rights in different social, political and economical issues
Group VII	It is a process of persuading the society on the importance of bringing changes towards a certain issue so as to achieve sustainable development
Group VIII	It is a concept guiding a certain issue which society wants decision-makers and policy makers to implement for the people's benefit

Participants were then asked to compare and contrast these definitions

with the individual ones. One participant pointed out that there was

an improvement because sentences were now clear. Most of them were of the opinion that the present definitions were clearer than the one on one definitions.

Nevertheless, one participant argued that some definitions repeated what had already been explained in the previous ones. He stated that some of them lacked important ingredients of advocacy.

Another participant admitted that participants seemed not to understand the real meaning of advocacy, so she requested the facilitator to continue with the exercise in order to make them able to define advocacy properly. The facilitator divided the participants into 3 groups of 8 persons each to try again to come up with a refined definition of advocacy. The following are the definitions:

Table II: Session Two Group Definitions on Advocacy II

Group	Definition
Group I	It is a concept that enables a society to understand a certain issue in order to persuade policy-makers and decision-makers to improve the situation or achieve a certain objective.
Group II	It is a lobbying campaign that is directed to leaders in order to change a system or regulations for the benefit of a certain society.
Group III	It is a measure taken by a certain group/groups with the aim of bringing sustainable changes within the society.

One participant agreed that there was an improvement in these definitions compared to the previous ones. However, he wondered why they differed by some of them explaining it as a concept while others referring to it as activism.

Another participant pointed out that the Group III definition missed the point completely because it didn't say anything about the audience of advocacy. So the facilitator asked if every advocacy must deal with policy-makers. To answer this question, one participant argued that policy makers are the audience in an advocacy because they are the ones who decide the plight of a society. Another participant supported this argument by saying that leaders are targeted in

advocacy because they are the policy-makers and decision-makers.

Operating on a different line, one participant contributed that the concept of advocacy is new in Tanzania. He further stated that advocacy cannot be an action. It is so complex in such a way that it includes so many things. Participants have to understand that lobbying and advocacy go simultaneously.

However, another participant pointed out that advocacy is an act and not a concept and that is why it is implemented. On the other hand, another participant argued that advocacy is an activity although it has a concept in it. So participants should

consider it as a measure aimed at bringing changes within the society.

The Facilitator asked the participants if they had a common understanding of what advocacy is. One participant stated that they all knew advocacy although they used different words. However, he failed to defend his point when he was asked to give the difference between lobbying and advocacy.

III. Steps in Conducting a Successful Advocacy

The Facilitator divided the participants into four groups in order to look at how to conduct a successful advocacy work. He asked the participants what should be done in order to conduct a successful advocacy activity. The following were their findings:

Group I

- To identify an advocacy issue
- To identify a target group
- To look for support from other organizations
- To collect resources and build capacity
- To prepare a correct argument for an advocacy
- To prepare a work plan and implementation schedule

Group II:

- To identify a problem
- To look for information regarding a problem
- To identify the responsible authorities

- To prepare an action plan
- To mobilize the society concerned

Group III

- To make stakeholders know the objective of an advocacy
- To ensure stakeholders will take part in advocacy
- To organize strategies and tactics for advocacy
- To prepare enough facilities
- To make sure there is enough labor

Group IV

- To conduct a feasibility study in order to know the shortcomings, priorities and available resources
- To prepare an action plan
- To mobilize resources
- To start implementation
- To monitor the whole exercise
- To evaluate the sustainability level of an advocacy

One participant observed that all presentations had common features. She pointed out that almost all groups mentioned identifying the problem as step one in conducting a successful advocacy. A second participant disagreed with the first participant's view stating that the objective of an advocacy should come first. This view was supported by another participant who pointed out that identification of the problem was something that is driven by a purpose.

However, majority of the participants were of the opinion that the identification of the problem or issue is itself a drive to conduct an advocacy,

so it is the first step. Two participants added that identifying a problem should be divided into sub steps. They mentioned one of the sub steps as setting of priorities.

Another participant said that identifying the audience should also be part of step one. He argued that in advocacy, an audience is the people or authority who the activists are targeting. Some participants were confusing audience with beneficiaries of an advocacy. One participant observed that in advocacy, target group is not society. Another participant who was a former Member of Parliament, frankly admitted that although she had been engaged in advocacy issues for many years, she came to know the difference between target group and beneficiaries during the Pact roundtable.

One participant pointed out that after identifying a problem or issue, the following step was to set objectives. She added that in setting objectives, activists should go to a society to assess the problems in order to know its magnitude and impact to their social, economic and political life.

Some participants said that step three should be setting of strategies. One participant pointed that this step required analysis of resources because it was an important factor in determining strategies. He also mentioned commitment. You must ensure that everybody engaged in that advocacy is committed. On the same line, another participant added that time should also be considered in determining strategies.

Action plan was mentioned as an important sub-step in setting strategies. One participant said that this should show where the work will be done and what facilities will be used. He added that activity indicators should also be included in order to help measure the performances during evaluation and monitoring.

The Facilitator asked the participants to elaborate things to consider during implementation of an advocacy. One participant said that action plan is used at this step, while another participant added that changes might occur so they should also be monitored. On the other hand, one participant argued that there must be flexibility because it would allow activist to change the objectives during implementation.

Therefore the participants reached the conclusion that the steps for a successful advocacy should be as follows:

1. Identifying the Problem/Issue for Advocacy
2. To Set Objectives
3. To Set Strategies
4. Implementation of an Advocacy

IV. Case Studies and Discussions

It was agreed that every Pact partner organization should present a case study regarding any advocacy issue conducted by it at the roundtable. Their presentations were as follows:

1. Campaign for Good Governance (CGG) – Advocacy for Terminal Benefits for Retrenched Shipping Agency Workers

CGG's advocacy was conducted in collaboration with Action for Development Forward with the objective to fight for the terminal benefits (golden handshakes) for the workers of the then National Shipping Agency Company (NASACO) before its privatization. After knowing the problem, they found out that the workers already went to court and the trade unions were also involved. So they decided to re-organize their strategies in order to make their advocacy successful.

They identified their audience as the decision-makers. However, the government already started the process to submit the Bill on NASACO divestiture to parliament. For that matter, their immediate objective was to enable workers to get their rights before privatization.

The Bill was passed because their advocacy was perceived by the majority of the ruling party Members of Parliament as opposition initiative. Some of the MPs revealed that they were threatened by senior ruling party (CCM) officials not to block the Bill. So they failed to effect changes. However, their flexibility enabled them to start afresh.

They agreed that they must use informal ways to do their advocacy. The only way was to penetrate to the Cabinet where decisions are made. So they looked for the people close to the President in order to use them to

inform him of the other side of their story. They were able to meet a personal friend to the President whom they used to brief the President on the whole issue. The President understood the workers demand and ordered the Ministry of Labor to look at the workers contracts.

Consequently, the workers were able to get their terminal benefits contrary to the oppressing contracts they had signed with NASACO management. The payment ranged from TSh. 6 million to more than 10 million depending on years of service and positions.

When asked whether this was an advocacy, one participant agreed that this was an advocacy issue because there was a problem and the initiative taken was successful. However, another participant pointed out that CGG knew that this was an advocacy issue only because of the previous day's presentations on how to conduct a successful advocacy.

On the other hand, one participant advised the CGG to make their advocacy public in order to sensitize decision-makers on the importance of respecting employees rights during privatization. They responded that the government already admitted that it was wrong to deny workers retrenchment benefits even if available contracts were not in their favor.

Nevertheless, another participant argued that this is not an advocacy issue because it did not effect changes in policy or law. He was of the opinion that this was a mobilization issue. CGG defended their presentation by saying that the argument was there because

NASACO was sold at TSh. 40 Billion while workers were demanding a mere TSh. 7 Billion.

The Facilitator asked the participants whether advocacy issue must include legal implications. One participant responded that advocacy is not necessarily a legal issue. The Facilitator pointed out that in NASACO's case, legal ground was there because there were contracts between workers and employers and furthermore a Bill at the parliament.

2. Private Nurses/Midwives Association in Tanzania (PRINMAT) – Advocacy for Recognition of PRINMAT Services

Their case was related to services offered by PRINMAT, the organization dealing with maternal and child health. They are offering services at different districts. They operate forty clinics all over the country.

In their case, they cited an example concerning PRINMAT service delivery. They revealed that most of their activities are not known to people, including clinical staff in different health facilities

In one case, Mrs. Kiberiti went to PRINMAT clinic in Manyara Region. A nurse she met there confronted her on her arrival on grounds that she had been attending the PRINMAT clinic. The nurse tore her clinic card arguing that it was a private clinic and she was required to seek MCH services from the public hospital.

Majority of the participants were of the opinion that this was a story rather than

an advocacy issue. However, one participant said that there was some element of advocacy, especially people's ignorance on PRINMAT services. But one participant pointed that PRINMAT's presentation shows that the presenters didn't understand the concept of advocacy.

3. Mudugu-Wacod – Advocacy for Community Support to AIDS Orphans

Mudugu activities included persuading society on the need to change. On this, they conducted training to make people accept living with and taking care of orphans.

In this advocacy, they were able to move to four wards, which comprised of 17 villages in Coast Region. They conducted seminars to sensitize villagers about the problem. The villagers accepted that orphans were a social problem and measures should be taken to address the situation. As a result, Mudugu formed four sub-committees to deal with the problem and bank accounts were opened to facilitate the orphans care activities.

Majority of the participants were of the opinion that this was an early stage of advocacy since a problem was identified. However, one participant responded that this was an advocacy issue because they identified the problem, went to the villagers and achieved their objective.

4. Pastoralists Indigenous NGOs Forum (PINGOs) – Advocating Against the Division of Arusha Region into two Regions

PINGOs is an NGO dealing with pastoralists and hunters. Their case study was about the Presidential order for Arusha to be divided into two regions of Arusha and Manyara. Although the decision and plans had been there for some while, no awareness creation efforts had been spent on educating the community on the decision and intended plan. They also recognized that the residents' opinions were not sought when the government made this decision.

They identified residents' complaints on the division of Arusha region as the problem, so they started on a campaign to publicize the Presidential decision and collect people's views on how to accommodate their interest. They were able to meet various interested parties to see how best the region could be divided.

Pastoralists and farmers were of the opinion that the decision would affect their day to day activities since it would disrupt the movement of their livestock and farming services. The residents complaints fell on deaf ears since Arusha Region was divided into two different – Arusha and Manyara regions. Arusha region comprised of Arusha Urban, Arumeru, Ngorongoro, Monduli and Karatu districts while Manyara Region comprised of Babati, Hanang, Mbulu, Simanjiro and Kiteto.

One participant commended the organization for their successful advocacy. He said that their flexibility during the process enabled them to change audience in the course of advocacy taking into consideration that they were dealing with powerful

people. Majority of the participants were of the opinion that this was an advocacy issue.

One participant revealed that the problems regarding Arusha division were still there. She argued that the exercise was intended to serve political interest of some big shots. She further said that some of the residents threatened to kill the local government officials because their interests were not considered.

5. Youth Action Volunteers (YAV) – Advocating for Donor Funding to Small Local NGOs

This is an organization that deals with Youth both in school and out of school on issues related to HIV/AIDS and reproductive health. Their activities as of many NGOs is dependent on funding from donor organizations. Therefore they sat together to look for ways of getting funds in order to be able to implement their activities. However, they found out that most donors preferred supporting large and well established NGOs through basket funding where they put all their funds in one basket.

Following this new way of funding local NGOs, the NGO responded to the Rapid Fund Envelope (RFE) call for proposals which is a basket fund approach from different donors. The outcome of the first round for this call for proposals indicated that large organizations with great potential were the ones who were favored by the RFE. The organization was not short listed in this first round. The organization contacted a couple of other small organizations to find out if they had

applied for the RFE and their response from the RFE basket funding with regard to their application. Most of the small NGOs were not short listed and this was identified as a problem to be addressed.

The organization advocated on this issue by writing an article on the fate of NGOs in one of the daily newspapers in order to make the donors who put their funds in the basket fund to know their grievances. They sent their article to the newspapers that were widely read by the wider population but unfortunately the article was not published in both the *Daily News* and *The Guardian* newspapers.

After much thought the organization decided to change their strategy, the organization decided to find addresses of different donor agencies and organizations in order to send the article directly to them. They sent the article through e-mails and post. After a short period of time, they started to get responses on the article. USAID were very happy with the article and promised to visit their office.

When the second round of RFE funds came, it was evident that some of the big organizations had been excluded and some small NGOs were short listed and given the chance to receive funding from the basket fund.

6. Tanzania Rural Women & Children Development Foundation (TARWOC) – Advocating for Women’s Inheritance Rights

The organization is dealing with empowerment of women. They also

provide maternal and child health services. Their case study was about women’s rights. They cited a case about widows in Iringa Rural District. The problem was about inheritance. They saw it as an abuse of the women’s right. They found the cause of the problem to be based on customary laws practiced by the local society. When a woman loses her husband, the family properties are put under custody of village chairman who is empowered by customary law, to decide who should get what within the family. According to these laws a woman is not allowed to inherit any of her husband’s properties.

The first stage of their advocacy was to sensitize these village leaders on one hand and the women themselves on the other hand. They conducted seminars to try to educate them on the negative impact of these abuses and how they could rectify the situation. The results of these seminars have shown that these cases have now decreased.

When asked whether what was presented by TARWOC was advocacy, one participant said that the issue was advocacy. He pointed that penal code and customary laws create a confusion on such issues. He added that the government laws are not observed in the area where there is a customary law. Another participant added that women should ignore customary inheritance laws since it is an open secret that these laws favor men.

The Facilitator pointed out that inheritance law is one of the very problematic areas in Tanzania. There are some activists who are implementing a major campaign to

make sure that a common inheritance law is formed. However, the Islamic law is threatening this initiative because of the strong beliefs of its followers.

7. Service, Health & Development for People Living With HIV/AIDS (SHDEPHA+) – Advocating for Free Education for AIDS orphans

This organization is dealing with the effects of HIV/AIDS within the society especially for people living with HIV/AIDS.

One of the areas that they are dealing with is the provision of support to AIDS orphans. They identified one of these kinds of problems in 1996. In that year, they found a grandfather in Kibaha District who was taking care of nine of his grandchildren. The parents of these children died of HIV/AIDS and so the old man was left all to himself to fend for these children.

These orphans were unable to go to school because they had no school fees. So SHDEPHA+ tried to argue to the responsible authorities on how to assist these children. Their efforts proved futile until the education day, where the Minister for Education was a Guest of Honor.

They organized a statement for the orphans to read at the celebration in order to draw the attention of the Minister. As a result, the message reached home and the Minister announced at the same platform that from that day, all orphans should not pay fees in primary schools.

8. Women Wake Up (WOWAP) – Advocacy Against Female Genital Mutilation

The case study of the organization was about fighting against Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) in Kondo District in Dodoma Region. According to the study conducted by Legal and Human Rights Center (LHRC) in 1996, the majority of the district residents were Muslim and FGM was practiced as part of fulfillment of the Islamic religious teachings. Statistics showed that the problem was very serious.

The presenter who was a Muslim himself argued that the claim that FGM was practiced according to Islamic teachings was wrong because the Prophet Muhammad didn't order women excision during His days.

Therefore the campaign was conducted by including religious leaders themselves. The organization tried to find credible persons to go to see these religious leaders (Sheikhs) in order to convince them on the negative impacts of the FGM. As a result of the use of religious leaders, the organization succeeded in changing this practice.

One participant pointed that he saw this as an advocacy issue and commended the presenter for his argument that he Prophet Muhammad didn't order His followers to excise women. Another participant added that FGM is not a religious issue as it is claimed by some people and that is why there is no FGM practice in most Islamic countries. She further revealed that FGM is a result of traditional customs and practices.

One participant who openly stated that she herself has been circumcised added that the issue of FGM is not a religious issue. She pointed that it is cultural because she was excised by her father during her childhood. She said that her tribe of Wagogo in Dodoma who practicing FGM have no religion but they have been practice FGM for many years. They started to fight the practice after they were converted to Christianity. Even her own female children have not been excised because of their Christian faith.

9. Tanzania Association of NGOs (TANGO) – Advocacy Against the NGO Bill

This is an umbrella organization of NGOs in Tanzania. Their case was about the NGOs Bill which was passed by the Parliament in 2002.

During the process, they knew that the government intended to table the NGO Bill later but not sooner than they did. However, they worked around the clock to make sure that NGOs interested in advocating for the Bill were mobilized.

After identifying the problem, objectives were set. The first one was to block the Bill from being tabled. Therefore, in collaboration with partner organizations, they formed a coalition for that purpose.

On strategies, they prepared a list of shortcomings on the said Bill and singled out ways to follow in achieving their objectives. They had no action plan due to limitation of time. But

since coalition had many lawyers, they were able to present their case effectively.

Despite all these efforts, the general objective was not met. The Bill was tabled and passed by the parliament. So they had to fight for the improvement of the Bill in order to accommodate the views and interests of NGO stakeholders. They succeeded due to their flexibility. Some of the provisions that were muzzling the welfare of NGO sector were removed.

The law has already been accented but they still need to proceed on with their lobbying campaign to improve the law. The presenter added that TANGO had already started another advocacy program to try to address those oppressing provisions of the law.

10. Advocacy Network Association of Tanzania (ANAT) – Advocating for a National Policy on HIV/AIDS

ANAT was formed at a working seminar in Morogoro. It was formed before the government issued a policy on the fight against HIV/AIDS. Therefore the objective number one was to lobby for a HIV/AIDS policy formulation. They formed a team to deal with the matter.

However, while they formed the network and identified policy formulation as their first objective, the government had already started work on the issue and by 5th November 2002 the policy was already out. This led to their change of objective from policy formulation to policy dissemination in order to make it known and popularize it to people at various levels. In their

initial analysis, they found out that even civil servants themselves didn't know that such a policy had been formed by the government. They asked themselves that if that was the case, what about at the village level?

Their campaign was successful because they were able to reach members of parliament who in-turn were expected to refer to the policy in their obligations at their constituencies. Majority of the participants observed that this was an advocacy issue.

11. Women's Legal Aid Center (WLAC) - Women's Inheritance Rights

Their case study was about widows, orphans and inheritance. They knew tentatively that widows and orphans were denied their rights and they saw this as a problem that needed to be addressed. They conducted a study to find out the magnitude of the problem.

They found that the available laws were very weak. It was noted that in Tanzania there are three laws that guide these matters: Customary Law, Islamic Law and Government Law (Indian Succession Act of 1965). Since local communities are patriarchal, people relied on customary and religious laws in determining inheritance matters.

In their advocacy, they saw that there was a need to have a common

inheritance law in Tanzania. So they identified their audience as Members of Parliament, because as lawmakers they were the ones who could make the new law possible.

The means used in this advocacy were seminars, workshop and meetings. They first met among themselves to set strategies. These strategies included preparation of a Draft Bill. With this draft Bill, they sought an appointment to see the minister responsible and chief draughtman to present their case. They looked forward to see these very important people to present them with the Draft Bill for their action, comments and discussion.

V. Identification of Shortcomings in the Area of Advocacy Basing on the Information Shared

After the case studies of the different organizations, the participants were divided into four groups to discuss on what they saw as shortcomings presented in the group discussions, presentations and case studies and what they thought should be done and by whom in order to redress those shortcomings. The participants group presentations were as follows:

Table III: Advocacy Shortcomings and Possible Solutions

Group	Shortcomings		Responsible
Group I	Failure to identify	Training on how to	Pact Tanzania

	<p>proper audience</p> <p>Lack of understanding on the proper meaning of advocacy</p> <p>Lack of facilities and finances to conduct a successful advocacy issue</p>	<p>identify proper audience during an advocacy.</p> <p>Meaning and explanations still needed to know exactly what is advocacy.</p> <p>To embark on capacity building programs to enable organizations deal with advocacy issues.</p>	<p>should take responsibility</p> <p>Pact Tanzania and more reading at the libraries.</p> <p>Pact Tanzania, other donors and organizations.</p>
Group II	<p>Confusing advocacy with other issues such as social services</p> <p>Engaging in advocacy issues that are currently being conducted by other organizations</p> <p>Lack of commitment, skills and expertise in advocacy</p> <p>Lack of knowledge on how to identify an audience</p> <p>Lack of knowledge on the timing of conducting an advocacy</p> <p>Lack of resources in managing advocacy issues.</p>	<p>Need to build capacity of how to conduct an advocacy.</p> <p>To learn from knowledgeable activists and organizations.</p> <p>To identify audience and target group of an advocacy carefully.</p> <p>Advocacy, education and activism should go concurrently.</p>	<p>Organizations and people dealing with advocacy issues</p> <p>Organizations and people dealing with advocacy issues.</p> <p>Organizations and people dealing with advocacy issues.</p> <p>Organizations and people dealing with advocacy issues</p>
Group III	Low capacity in	Organizations	Pact Tanzania

	<p>identifying advocacy issues</p> <p>Lack of knowledge in the meaning and definition of advocacy</p> <p>Lack of publications on advocacy</p> <p>Advocacy profession is at an infant stage in Tanzania</p> <p>Societies and institutions do not have an understanding of advocacy</p> <p>Advocacy is considered as a political opposition and violence agent by the State. There is no law that stipulates the rules and regulations of advocacy</p>	<p>should take measures to build a capacity on advocacy issues.</p> <p>Organizations and stakeholders should work on a common definition of advocacy.</p> <p>Organizations should use the available advocacy experts in writing, printing and circulation of advocacy materials.</p> <p>Organizations and stakeholders should develop advocacy profession.</p> <p>Advocacy as a profession should be included in higher education curriculum.</p> <p>Law should be enacted to create an enabling environment for advocacy activities to excel</p>	<p>should facilitate</p> <p>Pact Tanzania should facilitate</p> <p>Pact Tanzania should facilitate.</p> <p>Pact Tanzania should facilitate.</p> <p>Pact Tanzania should facilitate.</p> <p>Pact Tanzania should facilitate.</p>
Group IV	<p>Lack of knowledge on how to and ways of identifying an advocacy issue.</p> <p>Lack of tactics to use and timing in addressing an</p>	<p>Organizations should build capacity of their members and staff in spreading advocacy concept among communities.</p>	<p>Pact Tanzania should continue building NGOs capacity in conducting a successful advocacy.</p>

	audience. Lack of flexibility and timing during advocacy Lack of knowledge in conducting advocacy and who to do it Lack of resources for advocacy Poor development and identification of indicators during advocacy	To encourage commitment among NGOs members regarding advocacy.	
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SESSION 3: PACT TRAINING ROOM - DAR ES SALAAM APRIL 14 – 15

I. Opening Remarks: Nora Pendaeli-Mhina, PACT Acting Country Director

The meeting started by the Pact Acting Country Director, Nora Pendaeli-Mhina welcoming the participants to the roundtable meeting. She informed the participants that there had already been two other roundtables which were both very interesting and informative at the same time.

She pointed out on the importance of Advocacy in spearheading development among communities. She also added that the information that was going to come from the roundtable meetings was going to be very useful in the process of preparing a major training workshop which was planned in June and aimed at strengthening Pact partners' capacities in dealing with advocacy issues. She encouraged the partners to share their experiences so that they could learn from each other. With those few words she declared the meeting officially opened.

Participants Expectations of the Advocacy Roundtable Meeting

Participants were asked to express their own expectations, fears and thereafter objectives of the meeting. Their expectations were as follows:

- To get new strategies in children rights advocacy
- To understand strategies of advocacy
- To know advocacy shortcomings in their organizations
- To know new areas of advocacy and activism
- To identify different types of advocacy
- To identify activities that facilitate advocacy
- To exchange advocacy strategies and experience
- To understand the meaning of advocacy

Some of the participants were doubtful if two days time was going to be enough for the meeting. The following were the fears expressed by the participants:

- Conflict of ideas will dominate the meeting
- Resolutions reached will not be implemented
- Lack of punctuality will disrupt the meeting program
- To repeat what have already been decided in the past meetings

The above mentioned expectations and fears enabled participants to develop their objectives as follows:

- To understand the meaning of advocacy and how to implement it
- To build an organizational capacity in conducting a successful advocacy
- To build a capacity of identifying shortcomings during an advocacy
- To know priority issues in advocacy

II. Brainstorming and Synthesis of Ideas

What is advocacy?

Participants were asked to define what advocacy is from their own understanding, perception and experiences. The following were their definitions of what advocacy is:

- ❖ It is shouting for something
- ❖ It is how to bring changes on certain issues by using different strategies
- ❖ It is the process of helping people reach the set objective or solve problem
- ❖ It is persuasion of people to accept a certain issue in order to reach an agreement
- ❖ It is to promote and campaign publicly for what you think is true and right
- ❖ It is a persuasion of people that something is right or wrong at a given period of time
- ❖ It is the fight on behalf of people or a certain group
- ❖ It is a political measure aimed at intervening the decision making process
- ❖ It is a persuasion for change

- ❖ It is a process of pressurizing for change
- ❖ It is to enable people/group to know issues concerning them in order to bring permanent efficiency in their life
- ❖ It is to explain an issue in order to pressurize the society to accept your arguments
- ❖ It is the process of enabling disadvantaged views heard and prioritized within the society
- ❖ It is supervision against/ towards something
- ❖ It is to speak for the rights on different issues
- ❖ It is one of the means of addressing the current or past issue
- ❖ It is the voice of disadvantaged people in making sure their expectations are met

Participants went through all the definitions to see if they covered the important ingredients of advocacy. One participant argued that all the definitions shared the same ideas and the only difference was on the wording. Another participant added that the concept was the same in the different definitions. However, majority of the participants were not sure if they had the same idea on what advocacy is.

The facilitator posed a question of whether the context of advocacy was explained in the different definitions. The participants were not really sure and as a result of this they were divided into 5 groups of 3 persons each to try to improve on the above definitions. Their definitions are presented in the following table:

Table I: Session Three Group Definitions on Advocacy I

Group	Definition
Group I	It is a process of persuasion and pressurizing for changes on issues concerning society
Group II	It is a persuasion of issue to make it acceptable by people as you want it to be
Group III	It is an open struggle and supervision on different issues in order to bring changes
Group IV	It is the voice of the disadvantaged by directing them on certain issues in order to pressurize authority to accept and implement what has been argued
Group V	It is a process of representing affected people in order to make their grievances known, their demands accepted and implemented in order to improve the situation

Majority of the participants were of the opinion that there were improvements in group definitions as compared to the individual ones. However, one participant argued that they still didn't understand the meaning of advocacy since some of them mixed the concept with mobilization.

Another participant reacted by saying that he thought that advocacy was to fight for any issue in a manner you think is right until people agree with you. He further stated that what matters was the kind of issue you were advocating for. One participant reacted to that statement by pointing out that an advocacy issue should come from the society and must benefit the society.

One participant frankly stated that he was more confused about what advocacy is because he thought that advocacy depended with what you wanted to defend or promote. From this argument and state of confusion on the definition of advocacy, one participant contributed to the point that it was difficult to have common words in defining advocacy since the definitions depended on ones perception and understanding.

In the process of further refinement of the definition of advocacy, the participants were divided into 2 groups of 8 persons each. The following table shows their definitions:

Table II: Session Three Group Definitions on Advocacy II

Group	Definition
Group I	It is to have a persuasive and pressurizing voice aimed at bringing changes on matters of importance to society

Group II	It is to argue for a certain issue and pressurizing an authority or society in order to bring positive changes
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Majority of the participants were of the opinion that they were now more focused towards a definition of advocacy. But the facilitator asked about the important word in the definition. Majority of the participants responded that change must be there for any advocacy to be successful. Others pointed that argument and issue must be there for advocacy to be successful. One of them summarized that changes in advocacy must be positive in order to benefit the society.

III. Steps in Conducting a Successfully Advocacy

In order to make participants understand the basic concept of advocacy, the facilitator divided them into three groups to discuss things to consider in conducting a successful advocacy. They were required to identify steps and elaborate them clearly. The following were the steps that the participants thought that were very important in order to conduct a successful advocacy:

Group I:

- To identify an argument on advocacy issue
- To find out if an issue is acceptable
- To look for society participation and make them accept that there is a problem
- Identify capacity and facilities for advocacy
- Identify strategies

Group II:

- Identify a problem
- Identify the magnitude of a problem
- To make the problem known to society and stakeholders
- To make the society understand a problem
- To make society accept that there is a problem
- Identify a target group (audience)
- To put strategies for advocacy
- To involve professionals of different disciplines
- To present an argument
- To make an argument acceptable to the audience
- To educate the society

Group III:

- Identify issues and areas of advocacy
- Identify source of the problem
- Put strategies and objectives of advocacy
- Prepare human and material resources
- Put criteria for success
- Identify problems you may face
- Identify your capacity in advocating the issue
- Prepare an argument to convince people to accept and understand the problem
- Implementation
- Periodical evaluation and monitoring
- Start advocacy afresh

Some of the participants admitted that they didn't understand where society participation started in advocacy. One

participant responded to the statement by arguing that you must prepare people for the changes. Another participant added that things to consider in conducting advocacy must be arranged in chronological order according to their importance.

The facilitator required the participants to come up with a flow of steps to follow when conducting advocacy. This exercise led to a lot of arguments on what should be the first step in conducting any advocacy activity. Majority of the participants argued that the first step was identifying a problem. One participant argued that there must be analysis of the problem in this step in order to determine its magnitude. Others added that the situation should also be analyzed at this stage.

Two participants stated that the next step after identifying the problem was to set your strategies for the advocacy. This step was quashed by one of the participants by boldly stating that you cannot put strategies before setting an objective. Majority of the participants supported her idea but they further added that goals should come first before objectives.

The fourth step of the advocacy was setting of strategies for the advocacy. Some of the participants added that this step should include selling the idea and identifying areas and means of advocacy. The facilitator put forward the question of whether the point of selling the idea was not something that would lead to coalition or alliance building. The participants responded that it could lead to coalition building

and they pointed that it should be a step on its own.

After successful selling of the idea, participants were of the opinion that the next step was implementation. The facilitator posed the question on target audience – where do you place them in this flow of steps? One participant contributed that this was a very important step because without this group then who is the advocacy aimed at. To make the point clear she added that their organization (WiLDAF) was planning to face Members of Parliament for their ongoing advocacy on women rights. Therefore identifying an audience was considered as step four and strategies suggested to be step five.

Operating on the same line, the facilitator mentioned timing as another very important ingredient in advocacy. He pointed out that one had to know when, where and at what level to do something in order to get results. Majority of the participants suggested that timing should be a sub step of the strategies.

After this prolonged discussion the participants reached the conclusion that the things to consider in conducting a successful advocacy should be as follows and in the following order:

1. Identifying the problem
 - a. Situational analysis
 - b. Problem magnitude, its cause and effects
2. To set a goal
3. To set an objective
4. Identifying an audience
5. To put strategies

- a. Tactics and areas of advocacy
- b. Monitoring of advocacy
6. Selling advocacy idea/coalition building
7. Implementation
8. Evaluation

IV. Advocacy Case Studies and Discussions

The purpose of these case studies was to find out where Pact partners were in the area of advocacy. This was a process which enabled the partners to share their experiences, know their weaknesses and strengths in carrying out advocacy activities. The exercise played a major role in identifying the gaps that existed among the NGOs. The following were the presentations done by the respective NGOs:

1. Women in Law and Development in Africa (WiLDAF) – Advocating for Inheritance Law

Their case study reflected five years back when members of Women in Law and Development in Africa met in Tanga. In that meeting, it was decided that every chapter organization was to present a conflicting issue that could be taken up as an advocacy issue. The major issue that was identified was the abuse of women's rights.

Tanzanian delegates identified Inheritance Law as one of the major areas where women's rights were abused. After the meeting, they wrote to the then Minister for Community Development, Women and Children concerning the problem. This letter did not bring any positive response to the

whole issue on the abuse of women's rights.

Members of the Tanzania Chapter of WiLDAF met again in 1998 to review their strategies and assess the situation. They reached the resolution of writing a proposal of the Inheritance Law amendment advocacy campaign. In 2000, the proposal got funding for the advocacy campaign.

They evaluated their strategies to determine the proper means to make their advocacy successful. They looked at what the government had done up to that moment. They found out that the government had only made an effort to convene a meeting in Morogoro to discuss amendment of Inheritance Law and Marriage Law and since then it has done nothing. So they decided to proceed on with their advocacy.

The organization prepared a Draft Bill on Inheritance Law which they had already presented to the Parliamentary Constitutional Committee. The next step was that they were planning to see the Minister for Community Development, Gender and Children with the aim of hastening the process of Inheritance Law amendment.

This case study was viewed differently by the participants. One participant was of the opinion that this was an advocacy issue. Another participant argued that it was a mere preparation for advocacy rather than advocacy itself. Some of the participants pointed out that it was a preliminary stage of advocacy because the work was still in the process.

2. Iringa Development of Youth, Disabled and Children Care (IDYDC) – Advocacy Against Closure of a Children’s Home

The organization is dealing with care, protection and promotion of children’s rights. They believe that children deserve a better life. In their effort to advocate this belief, in 1993 they established a center for children care, popularly known as Upendo Center. The center is run through financial support from different donors.

Despite the fact that the center was trying to promote care and protection of Children’s rights by providing shelter to these children, the Iringa Regional Commissioner a representative of the government in Iringa region was not very supportive to this programme. In 1996, he ordered the organization to stop its operations and close the center claiming that it was a private investment. Because of this unjustified claim and order which the organization highly resented, they decided to carry out advocacy to fight for their rights and the rights of their beneficiaries in an effort to make sure that they got their right.

The objective of the advocacy was to make sure that the children continued to get counseling, care and support from the organization. They planned to complete the advocacy within one year but failed to do so. The biggest obstacle was the then Regional Commissioner Mr. Nicodemus Banduka who after his transfer to Coast Region made the advocacy activity easier.

In their advocacy, they managed to make other similar organizations participate in the fight against Upendo Center closure. The organization’s Director went to see higher authorities in Dar es Salaam while others remained in Iringa arguing their case. They involved parents who in turn pressurized the Regional Commissioner to reverse the earlier decision. Eventually, the Registrar of NGOs sent a letter to the regional authorities revoking the order of closing Upendo Center and the Minister for Home Affairs himself commended the NGO for their good work in running such a center.

When one participant asked the presenter on who was their target audience, he responded that they included children, parents and the government. Majority of the participants did not agree with the listed target audience and they stated that those were more of stakeholders than the targeted audience. One participant contributed that for this case the proper audience should be the Ministry of Home Affairs while others mentioned Regional Commissioner.

3. Tanzania Women Lawyers Association (TAWLA) – Advocating for land Laws of 1999

Their case was about Land law amendment which was made in 1997. The government issued a land policy which would be used for law enactment in that year. TAWLA embarked on advocacy to make sure women’s rights were accommodated in the new law.

The objectives of the advocacy was to make provisions that stated clearly on how women would own land, how they would get loans etc. Various strategies were employed including meetings with Members of Parliament and conducting seminars to create awareness on the upcoming Land law. Another strategy that was used in the advocacy was that the organization, its members and the beneficiaries mostly women staged a demonstration at the parliament compound to make their voice heard by Members of Parliament.

Their audiences were Members of Parliament, Ministries of Land and Law. As a result they were able to inject their arguments on the Land Bill before being tabled to the parliament. When the facilitator asked whether this was an advocacy, most participants agreed that it was an advocacy because TAWLA was able to identify the problem and campaigned for its solution. The advocacy was a success because two laws have already been enacted and majority of TAWLA's arguments were incorporated in the laws.

4. Legal and Human Rights Center (LHRC) – Advocacy for Ratification of International Criminal Court, Rome Statute in Tanzania

Their case was about ratification of international agreements. The government of Tanzania is reluctant to ratify agreements that promote rights of its citizens. They identified nine agreements, one of them being International Criminal Court, Rome Statute. This agreement is for creating a venue for prosecution of serious

violators of human rights and crimes against humanity, torture and genocide.

They decided to campaign for the ratification of these agreements. They identified their audience as the government: Ministries of Foreign Affairs and International Relations and Justice and Constitutional Affairs. They convened meetings and symposium in trying to build a coalition on this advocacy.

They sent letters to responsible audiences. Minister for Justice and Constitutional Affairs accepted their arguments and in late 2002, the International Criminal Court, Rome Statute was ratified by the parliament. Currently, they are still working on ratification of the remaining eight international agreements.

Since most participants did not understand why LHRC had to advocate at a global/international level, the facilitator who is a lawyer by profession tried to explain to the participants the problem of ratification of the international agreements. He pointed that Tanzania is one of the leading countries in ratifying these agreements but that it becomes a problem to enact laws that make these agreements operate domestically. His advice to LHRC was to start pressurizing the audiences on enactment.

This case study enabled the participants to know the different levels of advocacy as they saw that LHRC's advocacy was at the international level.

5. National Network of Organizations Working with/for Children (NNOC) – Advocacy for the Enactment of a Single Law on Children’s Rights

NNOC is working with children in Tanzania. The network is still at an infant stage. Due to lack of resources, they failed to do an advocacy work since its formation in 1998. However, this year they started their first campaign on children rights.

They have identified that there are so many issues regarding children’s rights. They established that children’s rights in Tanzania are scattered in various laws. They therefore directed their advocacy efforts to the campaign for the enactment of a single law regarding children’s rights. This problem of lack of a single law for children’s rights has also been identified by the Law Reform Committee in their meeting which was convened in Morogoro and they have recognized the importance of having one single law for the children’s rights. NNOC started its advocacy by looking at the current laws in order to determine what should be done. They have already prepared a Draft Bill for the children’s rights in Tanzania. They also sent their arguments for the government Bill which is now under preparation. The Draft Bill and arguments are all intended to harmonize laws regarding children rights.

From this case study, some of the participants argued that NNOC didn’t identify an audience. Others observed that coalition is very important in this kind of advocacy. NNOC pointed that

they have alliances with other organizations doing similar work with children, however there was one organization that was doing similar activities like NNOC but they were not willing to coalesce with them.

6. Laramatak Development Organization (LADO) – Advocacy Against Establishment of Wildlife Management Areas (WMAs)

They had an issue concerning the establishment of WMA (Wildlife Management Areas). The WMA program was organized by Frankfurt Zoological Society in order to penetrate into villages to facilitate wildlife management. Villages served by LADO were also targeted in this program.

They identified WMA as a problem and therefore took measures to address it. They wrote to Frankfurt Zoological Society in order to know the objectives of the program. They established that the aim of WMA was to facilitate the taking over of the village land in order to set game reserves.

They started a campaign to amend by-laws that paved the way for the initiative. Their strategies failed so they changed it. They conducted seminars and workshops to their beneficiaries to create awareness of the WMAs and persuade villagers to refuse the establishment of WMAs in their villages since this was going to displace some villages. The tactic was very helpful as many villages rejected this initiative.

One of the findings of their advocacy was the contradiction created by various laws concerning land ownership in the villages. They cited Villagization Act and Wildlife Conservation Act as one example. One law empowers villagers while the other creates a loop hole for local and central government to remove the villagers.

This case study provided different views. Some of the participants were of the opinion that this was more of activism than advocacy. One participant argued that this was an advocacy activity comprising activism in it. Another participant pointed out that this was an advocacy because the villagers were about to be removed from their land but LADO's intervention was successful to block the move.

7. Watoto Salama Trust (WST) – Advocating for a HIV/AIDS Policy

WST is not a big organization although they have serious responsibilities. One of their responsibilities is to make sure children's rights are observed. Safeguarding children rights in Tanzania is not an easy task because there is no common law about it.

However, they have been using different tactics in making sure children are safe. One of the programs that they implemented was to look at the effect of HIV/AIDS to children's welfare. Their initial analysis showed that lack of policy on HIV/AIDS undermined the children's rights. They identified it as a problem and therefore started to take measures to address it.

They found that orphans were robbed of their properties when they lost their parents and denied some basic rights by their relatives. They knew that policy formulation was a complex issue so they sold the idea to other organizations in order to form a coalition.

At the end of the workshop on HIV/AIDS in Morogoro, WST and other organizations joined hands and formed a network known as ANAT to work on the matter. The presenter argued that this was an advocacy issue. He added that their audiences were the Ministry of Health and Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs.

The main purpose of ANAT was to pressurize the government to issue a HIV/AIDS Policy. The policy is already out and organizations dealing with children rights are using it in their various activities. However, one participant stated that he don't know the exact objective of this advocacy. The presenter stated that this was all about policy formulation and the implementation of the policy was left to ANAT.

8. Tanzania Network for AIDS Service Organizations (TANASO) – Establishment of a Network for Organizations carrying out HIV/AIDS Intervention

TANASO is a new organization and it reported not to have any advocacy issue to refer from. However, the presenter thought that it was better to explain the process that led to the formation of the organization.

The idea started at a workshop held at Tanzania Episcopal Conference (TEC) in the year 2000. Proceedings of the workshop prompted some of the participants to form a network among organizations offering services on issues related to HIV/AIDS.

At the end of the workshop, they elected an interim committee which comprised of doctors, lawyers, journalists etc. They were given terms of reference to ensure TANASO becomes a reality. Preparation went well and they invited 100 organizations working in the area of HIV/AIDS to a meeting in Morogoro to make the network official.

However, the meeting was sabotaged by another umbrella organization, which its leaders were of the belief that TANASO was established with the intention of replacing it. Some of the invitees were persuaded by the rival organization to boycott the meeting in order to block the official formation of TANASO.

Majority of the participants in the meeting were from up-country organizations. Despite the low turn out, the members elected TANASO office bearers and they officially declared establishment and existence of TANASO.

Majority of the participants were of the opinion that this was not an advocacy issue as the presenter herself stated at the start of her presentation. One participant made an observation that the effects of HIV/AIDS are so broad and Tanzania is such a vast country and therefore it needs as many organizations as possible in fighting

the pandemic instead of victimizing one another.

9. Youth Cultural and Information Center (YCIC) – Advocating Against Child Brutality by the Police

YCIC is an organization that is dealing with children and youth. They are doing advocacy and lobbying in the area of education and awareness creation of children's rights. They are interested in working with and for disadvantaged and street children at different levels. They are conducting their activities under network organizations.

Recently, they established that children are abused in the streets. The culprits for this problem were identified as the police officers. Some of these children were even sodomized. This was identified as a problem and they started to look for ways of solving it.

They went to the police to make the problem known. They convened a meeting of children and police officers in order to harmonize their differences and sensitize each other on the laws guiding children's rights. As a result, the police have started to respect the rights of children.

Majority of the respondents pointed out that YCIC advocacy has facilitated communication between activists and decision-makers.

IV. Identification of Shortcomings in the Area of Advocacy Basing on the Information Shared

Participants were divided into groups to identify shortcomings in the area of

advocacy basing on the information that was shared in the meeting. Thereafter, they were asked to mention and elaborate measures to arrest those weaknesses and who should be responsible. Their presentations are summarized in the following table:

Table III: Advocacy Shortcomings and Possible Solutions III

Group	Shortcomings	Measures	Responsible
Group I	Lack of resources: human, finance and facilities	To conduct needs assessment of organizations' capacity in doing advocacy	Pact Tanzania should facilitate
	Lack of time for advocacy	Every organization should employ an advocacy expert	Pact Tanzania should provides advocacy experts to organs
	Lack of expertise and experience on advocacy	To establish sustainable advocacy programs	
	Lack of skilled labor in advocacy	To use consultant networks in solving advocacy problems	
	Lack of commitment in advocacy	To have proper documentation of advocacy activities	
	Lack of knowledge in identifying strategies	To involve beneficiaries and stakeholders in advocacy	
	Lack of knowledge on the target audience of an advocacy	To build CSOs staff capacity in advocacy	
	Incomplete advocacy activities	To organize a Fund through fund-rising to deal with facilitation of	
	Conditions imposed by donors in advocacy		
	Lack of		

	<p>involvement of advocacy</p> <p>Lack of communication skills and facilities</p> <p>Lack of proper documentation of advocacy activities</p>	advocacy	
Group II	<p>Lack of proper meaning of advocacy</p> <p>Lack of knowledge on steps and effective strategies in conducting advocacy</p> <p>Lack of enough knowledge in analyzing and identifying advocacy issues</p> <p>Lack of knowledge in identifying target audience</p> <p>Poor identification of advocacy objectives</p> <p>Denying fellow organizations an opportunity for coalition for fear that they will duplicate the activity</p>	<p>Advocacy education must be provided</p> <p>Capacity building for organizations dealing with advocacy</p>	<p>Pact Tanzania should provide training</p> <p>Pact Tanzania should build capacity of its partner organizations</p>
Group III	<p>Conflicts between organizations</p> <p>Many networks dealing with the</p>	<p>To create openness among organizations dealing with advocacy</p>	<p>Pact Tanzania should organize workshops</p>

	<p>same issues</p> <p>Jumping into a new advocacy issue before completing the previous one</p> <p>Advocacy activities are donor driven</p> <p>Narrow skills in conducting advocacy</p> <p>Lack of skills in soliciting funds and mobilization of resources</p>	<p>To build capacity of available networks and identifying their responsibilities to NGOs</p> <p>To create a Fund through networks to control advocacy performances</p> <p>Network should ensure responsibilities of NGOs</p>	<p>Pact Tanzania should facilitate</p> <p>Pact Tanzania should facilitate</p>
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Conclusions and Recommendations

The facilitators commended the participants for their valuable contributions during the roundtables. Since most of them mentioned lack of funds as one of the restrictions in their advocacy, he informed that there was a lot of money for advocacy activities in Tanzania. He revealed that the main problem for many local NGOs was lack of skills in soliciting funds and reminded the participants that money does not come as rain.

He added that since they now knew their shortcomings, it was obvious that they had learnt strategies on how to do away with some of them. Participants responded that they now understood the areas of advocacy. Some of them concluded that the fears that they expressed at the start of the session no longer existed.

One participant spoke on behalf of his fellow participants by making a request

to the organizers to organize more of these kinds of roundtable meetings in order to learn properly on how to conduct a successful advocacy activities.

Since the roundtables were a sort of a preview of the major training workshop to be held in May, it was obvious that its main goal had been achieved as reflected in the following Lessons Learnt and Way Forward:

Observation

- ❖ Based on the articulation of participants in all the three roundtables and from their case studies, it clearly shows that they have a limited knowledge on advocacy. In view of this it is therefore important for these organizations which are Pact partners to undergo training on advocacy.

- ❖ Experience from the last two sessions of roundtables has shown that the Dar es Salaam based NGOs partners are not punctual and consistent in their attendance to the meetings. Most of the times the meetings were started really late as a result of more than half the participants coming in late. Therefore the venue for training workshop should be taken into account in the training sessions planned for future trainings.
- ❖ There are different levels of understanding of advocacy which varies with different organizations. Some organizations are in the elementary stage while some are a level higher. The case studies provided a very good fora for testing the level of NGOs involvement in what they call advocacy activities. Some case studies shared were clear indications of the variations that exist between the different Pact partners.
- ❖ In two different advocacy roundtable meetings, members were ready to network. In Morogoro and Dar es Salaam, different members of ANAT lobbied for members to register with them and they provided forms for registration to the members. Majority of the members were interested to know how they could register with ANAT and were also willing to be members which was very encouraging.

Way Forward

In preparing the May training, the following should be taken into account:

- ❖ For a training to be successful, it should be conducted in sessions. Participants should not exceed 30 in one session. This will ensure an effective training which every participant can actively participate.
- ❖ In selecting the participants, Pact must ensure that organizations send officers who are doing advocacy work at least outreach or training. In the roundtables, most of the participants were chief executive officers, accountants and Board members who are not directly doing advocacy work.
- ❖ Time frame for the training workshop should be taken into consideration. At least 6-7 days intensive training per session will be appropriate taking into consideration that there is a wide range of understanding and perception of advocacy for the different organizations. Some organizations will need elementary training on what is advocacy while others may start at a higher level.
- ❖ Venue for the training workshop should be carefully selected. Dar es Salaam based NGOs have a tendency of coming to the meetings so late. Arrangement should be made to have the training outside Dar es

- Salaam. It should be residential to ensure active participation and time management.
- ❖ To invite other Pact partners (facilitators) who provide technical support to Pact activities with its partners. This will provide a good resource base for those partner organizations as they understand local examples and contexts. They will also help Pact for further advocacy training, facilitation and intervention activities.
 - ❖ The partners should be assisted in developing their own advocacy training guideline during the training workshop. This should serve as a manual for future use by the organizations in their training activities.

Annex 1

Table I: Roundtable Schedule

Time	Event	Responsible
8:15 – 8:30	Registration	Participants
8:30 – 9:00	Introductory Remarks and Administration Announcements	Organizers
9:00 – 9:15	Introduction (Participants go into pairs to know each other. After that names are recalled by all participants in a circle)	Facilitators
9:15 – 9:45	Expectations and Fears (Objectives)	Evod
9:45 – 10:00	Group Contract	Christine
10:00 - 10:30	Tea/Coffee Break	All
10:30 - 12:00	Brainstorming and Synthesis of Ideas	Evod
12:00 – 1:30	Group Work (Groups of 4-5 participants)	Facilitators
1:30 – 2:30	Lunch Break	All
2:30 – 3:00	Group Presentation	Facilitators
3:00 – 4:30	Plenary Discussion	Facilitators
4:30 – 5:00	Evening Tea/Coffee	All
Day Two		
8:30 – 8:45	Recap of Day One	Rapporteur, Ear and Eyes
8:45 – 10:00	Case Studies and Discussion	Facilitators
10:00 - 10:30	Tea/Coffee Break	All
10:30 – 1:30	Case Studies and Discussion	Facilitators
1:30 – 2:30	Lunch Break	All
2:30 – 3:30	Group Work	Facilitators
3:30 – 4:30	Plenary Discussion (Gap Filling)	Facilitators
4:30 – 5:30	Evening Tea/Coffee	All
	End of Meeting	

Annex 2

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Annex 3

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Session 1

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Session 2

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Session 3

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