

Proceedings of the Advocacy Roundtable Meeting II

The Beachcomber Hotel & Resort

July 19-20, 2004

Organized by Pact Tanzania

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Table I: Advocacy Gaps and Possible Solutions

## **Opening Remarks: Grace Muro, Pact Tanzania Training Officer**

On behalf of the Pact Tanzania Country Director, I would like to take this opportunity to welcome you to this advocacy roundtable meeting. This is the second part of our current roundtable meetings following the first series held last year. The first series were used as a baseline for advocacy training to our partners which was offered in Bagamoyo.

The last year roundtable meetings were aimed at identifying advocacy gaps among our partners and we tried to fill those gaps through that training. Thus, the current series are aimed at evaluating the ongoing advocacy activities pursued by our partners so that the gaps/shortcomings could be identified. Therefore, this ex-muntu evaluation would give Pact Tanzania knowledge on how it could fill those identified gaps.

This is the second meeting of our current series. The first one was held in Moshi and the last one will be held in Iringa. As I have said, the conclusion of this series would give us a way forward on how we would fill the identified gaps. This could be done through further advocacy training as we did last year.

But before proceeding on with our meeting, first we have to agree on the medium of communication for our discussions and presentations. We could use either English or Kiswahili so is up to us to decide.

## **Expectations and Fears: Objectives**

The facilitator directed the participants to express their expectations and fears of the meeting. She observed that these expectations would serve as objectives because the meeting was envisaged to make the participants sharing their advocacy experiences and learn from each other. The following expectations were expressed:

- To learn new advocacy skills
- To get training that would enable participants get new strategies
- To increase more knowledge on advocacy in general
- To get better ways of doing advocacy
- To get more advocacy experience
- To get more knowledge, experience and exchange ideas
- To know different strategies of advocacy
- To get better understanding of advocacy strategies
- To learn more on how to improve advocacy campaign
- To exchange ideas and learn from others
- To know the difference between advocacy and lobbying

On fears, majority of the participants were of the opinion that time was not enough to learn what they expect from the meeting. However, one of them argued that time is not an issue. He said that in psychology there is a concept known as a 'law of conversation', so if you observe this law, time is always enough. The facilitator further added that the

participants have to observe the timetable in order to cover their objectives and any shortcoming resulted from time constraints will be identified at the end and therefore taken as a gap.

### **Brainstorming: What is Advocacy?**

Participants' expectations lead to brainstorming and synthesis of ideas. Therefore, the facilitator wanted the participants to share their understanding of what is advocacy. Their answers were as follows:

- Is the removal of subordination done within a society in order to bring a justice
- Is a process of lobbying people to transform themselves from bad to good situation
- Together with change in policy, it has also to do with improvement of peoples life
- Is about creating changes within the society with the aim of stopping malpractices
- Is to support, back or champion for a course
- Is anything done on the improvement of human rights
- Is a process of improving an issue that is not known such as women rights abuses
- Is a strategy of identification of an issue or agenda and addressing it
- Is to advocate for the voiceless in a given society
- Is the campaigning for an important issue
- Is the process of the campaigning for the equality regardless of gender
- Is to change an issue in order to make it acceptable
- Is the fighting for the positive changes
- Is an argument designed to make changes within the society
- Is empowerment of society in order to make it know the problems they a facing and how to solve them

### **Advocacy Case Studies and Discussions**

Basing on the definitions given, facilitators wanted the participants to present their advocacy case studies to see if what they have explained is really what they are doing in their advocacy activities and share their advocacy experiences with each other. Their presentations were as follows:

#### **1. Jipeni Moyo Women and Community Organization (JIMOWACO)**

JIMOWACO presented an advocacy story about home-based care. They started this activity in the year 2001. The reason was that many AIDS patients were staying at home in Kisarawe district for the fearing of going out because of stigmatization.

#### **Identifying the targeted people**

It was difficult to identify those patients so JIMOWACO had to use different strategies in order to identify them. Methods used were as follows:

- communication through direct approach
- house to house visits (home visits)
- application of community theatre and video show
- peer educators
- meeting with local village leaders
- using member of the organization who is HIV/AIDS infected

**1. Communication through direct approach:** initiating the topics relating to HIV/AIDS when they meet different people. Topics such as how it is spread, prevention and impact mitigation are raised. Through this communication, an idea of counseling and testing to check health status is introduced. People are informed that visual assessment does not tell if one is a victim of HIV/AIDS. They normally inform these people the advantages of testing such as to know healthy status, to avoid new infection, to help avoid spreading to of HIV to other people and a chance to get proper counseling and leave with hope.

**2. House to house visits:** Information regarding the presence of a sick person in a particular house is received from several sources, including village leaders, members of the village, neighbors and village community educators. A house visit is then made and a dialogue is made between the counselor and the sick person in his/her house. The sick person is asked several questions on whether he/she has been to hospital and if he/ she know exactly what he/she suffering from.

In many cases, the sick people have not been to hospital. Most of them believe in witchcraft. In such cases the patients are counseled and advised to go to hospital for check up. There have been cases where the sick people are only suffering from other easily treatable venereal diseases (STIs) and not HIV/AIDS.

This was exactly what happened in Kazimzumbwi village where JIMOWACO went to see a woman after receiving information that she is sick but she is reluctant to go to hospital. They asked her to check her HIV status but she rejected for argument that her disease was not for the hospital. She believed that she was witched and that she fears to test her HIV status because of the stigma. They told her that she should go to hospital because even if she is HIV positive, there is no problem as she could still live. Fortunately, she finally agreed and found that she was HIV negative. Her problem was only sexual transmitted diseases.

Once such results are disclosed to the patient after medical check up, a sudden change on his/her facial appearance is seen and fast recovery occurs. This reflects the great psychological threat which HIV/AIDS imposes on people and thus implying the importance and necessity for counseling and testing.

**3. Application of community theatre and video show:** theatre art with special drama/play are prepared with the intention of educating the people on how disease is transmitted and how people are persuaded/counseled to go for HIV/AIDS testing.

4. **Peer Education:** the youth are trained and made to pass the message to their age group. Trained on how to counsel and convince others to go for HIV/AIDS testing.

5. **Meeting with village leaders:** village leaders are educated on the subject and advised to include HIV/AIDS topics in all villages meeting agenda.

6. **Using member of the organization who was HIV/AIDS infected:** Health infected person introduce herself to people as victim and explaining the advantages/benefits of knowing whether you are infected or not. This approach would make people realize that you can be HIV/AIDS infected and still going on with your daily routine if you get proper counseling.

It took time for some of these strategies to materialize. Although they reached those houses, it was still difficult to make their campaign effective because most of the patients believed that their illness was the result of witchcraft and not HIV/AIDS pandemic. However, other strategies enabled JIMOWACO to get more patients who were ready to go to the hospital for testing.

By using different methods as introduced above, the organization managed to give care to patients at home. Until December 2004, JIMOWACO targets to give care and support to 250 people living with HIV/AIDS (PLHAS) and 500 orphans and vulnerable children.

#### **Successes**

- Increased knowledge among young and adult on protective measures against the spread of HIV/AIDS and STIs.
- Increase in demand of female and male condoms.
- Improvement of provision of good services to HIV/AIDS victims at household level
- Increased number of men and women who are going for counseling and testing

#### **Challenges**

- People living with HIV/AIDS are suffering because of lack of care and support.
- Lack of income generating activities to support PLHAS to get basic requirements
- The community needs the VCT services to be located in villages.
- The hospital attendants are blamed for hiding the HIV status of the patients.
- Poor infrastructure to some parts of the project area and lack of transport made it difficult to provide care to PLHAS (distance from one patient to another)
- Sometimes the patients of HIV/AIDS victims are hidden by their relatives or care givers.

One of the participants wanted to know the problems encountered by JIMOWACO during their lobbying activities. The presenter replied that one of the problems was the tendency of households hiding their HIV/AIDS patients. The other problem is distance from one patient to the other or from one village to the other. For example, the only transport to Mafizi ward is through Tazara train which is once a week. Medical fee is also

a problem because it discourages people from going to hospital. Most of the patients want to be given something in order to test.

The presenter was also asked to clarify if majority of the villagers screened by their organ are found to be HIV positive because in their presentation they have singled out a story of Kazimzumbwi woman who found to be HIV negative. She replied that they normally don't tell patients that they are going to screen them for HIV. They just go to find the reasons for the disease that keeps them at home.

On stigmatization, one of the participants wanted to know what the organization is doing through its home-based care program to solve it. The presenter admitted that stigma is a big problem within families and society at large. JIMOWACO has done its best to reduce the magnitude of the problem and the situation is now improving.

The issue of networking was also raised during this discussion. The presenter replied that they are cooperating with other international NGOs such as Care International and the government (Ministry of Health) in conducting its home-based care program. Care is offering them with milk goats while Ministry of Health is providing home-based care kit. Moreover, the facilitator asked the presenter what her organ primary care givers doing with patients. In some places, these care givers are expelled merely because they didn't provide foods. She replied that they normally provide 21 days training to their primary care givers on how to handle patients.

Another participant commended the good job by JIMOWACO on taking care of HIV/AIDS patients. However, she wanted to know why the organ does not sensitize its target group on how to avoid the HIV infection. She replied that they educate their target group on the ways to avoid HIV and four of them have been identified as the major cause of the epidemic:

- Unsafe sex
- Blood transfusion
- Use of sharp objects
- From mother to child (eg. Breastfeeding)

There was a concern that the presentation lacks a clear advocacy aspect. One of the participants argued that there was no respond from any authority as a result of JIMOWACO's campaign. However, another participant defended the presentation by arguing that advocacy process was there because they identified an issue and focused on it. She went on to say that the ultimate goal of any advocacy is about bringing positive changes and JIMOWACO did just that in Kisarawe.

## **2. Tanzania Women Lawyers Association (TAWLA)**

TAWLA is coordinating Gender Land Task Force (GLTF), which is a coalition of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) formed in March 1997 with the aim of analyzing the Draft Bill to amend land laws in the country and to work towards engendering of the land law reforms.

The campaign was so successful in such a way that the Land Act 1999 was so good for women. But the Tanzania Bankers Association (TBA) lobbied for the amendment of this law for the argument that it overprotected women, hence the Land (Amendment) Act 2003.

### **Statement of the Problem**

The new land law was passed in 1999 whereby marginalized groups notably women and to some extent youth are guaranteed with fair access to land in terms of access, ownership, use, participation in land allocation bodies and settlement. The law became operational in 2001. Although the Land Act was passed and although the land acts have been to a greater extent sensitive and responsive to gender issues, still there are critical issues that have been emerging and others are still concern to women land rights. For instances, the issue of land as a resource for socio-economic well-being of Tanzanian community vis a vis application of customary land tenure has been concern to majority of women as the system itself denies them the right to ownership and control of land.

Furthermore, denial of land rights to women has led most of them to continued poverty due to the fact they cannot access credit facilities which can improve the quality of life at household level and boos production. Lack of ownership and control of land also puts at stake protection of environment and risk of food security at household level.

Despite the operationalization of the Land Act, the government has been slow in implementing them. There were many reasons for this laxity including lack of resources but one of the most significant reasons was the complaint from the business community led by the Tanzania Bankers Association (TBA). In 2002/2003, the TBA came up with proposals to amend the Land Act 1999 and specifically the Land Act No.4/1999 on the grounds that the law was supposedly a stumbling block to banks' lending activities.

The GLTF did lobby against Bankers proposals by writing a position paper, running workshops, press conferences as well as other media tools. In October 2003, a Bill supplement No. 20 of 17/01/2003 to amend the Land Act was presented for the first reading in parliament. The Bill amends certain provisions in the Land Act No.4/1999 regarding bare land, mortgage of a matrimonial home, notice and deletes small mortgage etc. All these provisions will have an impact to poor people, women, small-scale farmers and pastoralists. The time allocated for the discussion of the Bill has been very short for any fruitful deliberations and other amendment keep on being issued by the government.

### **Advocacy Activities Conducted**

The GLTF sent a team of eight members to Dodoma during the February 2004 parliamentary sessions to carry out lobbying activities while others remained in Dar es Salaam to continue with other lobbying activities.

The following are some of the activities:

- **Distribution of Fliers:** Fliers attached with colored messages revolving around the five rallying issues discussed above were distributed to all the members of parliament, the parliament staff, Ministry of Land, journalists and the general public in Dodoma. The fliers were distributed after seeking permission from the Director of Parliament where the distribution was done through putting an envelope in the MPs 'pigeon holes'.
- **Lobbying Parliamentarians:** Members of the GLTF talked to a number of members of parliament so as to emphasize the legal implications and suggestions as regards the five rallying issues discussed in the flier. The strategies used were as follows:
  - One to one lobbying where more than 30 MPs were contacted
  - Display of posters with effective messages written in Kiswahili and English highlighting key issues of concern
- **Display of Banners:** The GLTF team with support from Dodoma groups like WOWAP and SACCOS held up banners outside the parliamentary grounds. These banners had messages both in Kiswahili and English as follows:
  1. Land Amendment Bill: Member of Parliament, section 114 overlooks polygamy and uncertified marriages. If not corrected, many women may lose their matrimonial property.
  2. Land Amendment Bill: Member of Parliament, do you mind the welfare of your voters? Make sure section 127 provides for 90 days notice before any property can be sold.
  3. Land Amendment Bill: Member of Parliament, do you value the economic contributions of pastoralists? Do you mind about their way of life? If section 5 is not changed, pastoralists may easily lose their land.
  4. Land Amendment Bill: Member of parliament, ensure the bill compels lender to clearly explain contracts otherwise borrowers will lose their land.
- **Meeting with the Press:** The GLTF team conducted meetings within the parliamentary grounds with the aim of sensitizing the public through media and creating public awareness about the legal implications of the rallying issues regarding the Land (Amendment) Bill 2003. These meetings were conducted with journalists from different media houses like Channel Ten, ITV, Radio Tanzania, Nipashe, Guardian and Majira. More than seven journalists from both electronic and print media had attended.

## Results

**Raising public awareness-media coverage:** the general public was made aware of the ongoing changes, implications and suggestions as regards the Land (amendment) Act. This was made possible by the wide media coverage given the rallying issues raised by the GLTF.

**Incorporation of FLTF ideas:** Section 114(a) of the Bill supplement to the Land (Amendment) Act 2003 incorporated the word 'spouses' which had not been provided for initially. The words 'and' 'or' have been added under Section 114 (2) (a).

**No major changes in the final amended Bill:** The rest of the provisions of Bill supplement. Land (Amendment) Bill 2003 was not changed as the GLTF suggestions regarding the five rallying issues.

### **Observations**

- The amendments were hurriedly done hence stakeholders especially land activists and other would be stakeholders neither had time nor knowledge to actively participate or had little time to present their views.
- It is sad to note that the Land Act No. 4/1999 is being amended prior to full-fledged implementation so that its strength and weakness are noted.
- It is unfortunate that the move to amend the Land Act No. 4/1999 is not from the public but from the banks yet most banks are owned by foreigners.
- The Bill was delivered on short notice so the members of parliament did not get ample time to read it. By the time GLTF team was carrying out lobbying activities, the honorable MPs were ignorant about the Land (Amendment) Bill. This made the task of the GLTF team difficult.
- It is sad to note there is a possibility that our honorable MPs may pass bills/laws without any knowledge or with very little knowledge of legal implications.
- Most members of parliament complained about why they were not involved/contacted with earlier on so that they could participate.

### **Lessons Learnt**

- There is a need for activists to be more alert and strategic in lobbying for legal issues because it seems the government is being pushed too hard by globalization forces. Stakeholders need to be in touch with their issues and be persistent and consistent. Unlike in the first round of lobbying for land rights in 1997-1999, this time round the voices of stakeholders were too few. It seems the TBA was fast and very strategic in lobbying the government to amend the law to suit their needs and they won. As activists, the GLTF will have to work towards influencing government policies to initiate policies that will support small holder farmers and pastoralists to ward off intensive land grabbing that is certain to follow as the middle class struggles to grab land for investment and sale from unsuspecting small holders or 'small grabbers', only to end up being landless.
- Expertise within the coalitions needs to be used accordingly to impact on various activism activities. If there is any success recorded in Dodoma, it needs to be attributed to the fact that the lobby team had people with different expertise in relation to the tasks set. For example, TGNP sent an expert on lobbying in parliament who was very instrumental in facilitations lobbying parliamentarians.
- Lobbying activities should be done much earlier and for a long time so as to have positive results

- The budget should be realistic, for instance, we had budgeted for three days and most members of the lobbying team had to leave before the Bill was mentioned for the second time.
- The parliamentary schedule is very unpredictable hence identifying a contact person who can provide it on time would be of great help when planning
- Crucial groups should be contacted and possible allies should be identified before the lobbying process. This will simplify the lobbying process and enable the groups and allies defend our ideas. Possible groups are the women caucus the gender caucus and individual MPs.
- The Land Lobby should be integrated in the programs of the Gender Land task Force and should be addressed every time in organizational activities and at the constituents' level.
- More publicity should be carried out and this time creating fears to the people and especially the poor not to have loan desire without clear knowledge on the damage the loan is going to do on them to create fear of losing land.
- To continue lobbying for the amendment of issues if they are not amended to our expectations
- To be pro-active and work on the regulations and demand the government to take them as our input to the preparation of the regulation on land
- The GLTF team recommends that lobbying should begin with the ministry concerned, for instance, in this particular case the Ministry of Lands and Human Settlement, the Draftsmen, the ministers and Attorney General.

One of the participants wanted to know what measures does TAWLA takes to reach their target group in remote areas. He revealed that TAWLA is using the media in disseminating their advocacy campaign but majority of people in villages do not have access. She replied that TAWLA is small organization but it recognizes the importance of reaching women at grassroots level. It went to Iringa, Tanga, Mwanza, Arusha and Dodoma during the campaign. Among the criteria used in selecting these regions was the dominance of patriarchal system.

On campaign strategy, TAWLA was asked if there are other successes of their advocacy campaign other than just creating public awareness. She replied that the time was too short for the coalition to achieve more successes. In retrospect, Tanzania Association of Bankers prepared itself for a long time and had access to the Bill so it was easy for their wishes to be incorporated.

Moreover, the presenter was asked if they had included women parliamentarians in their advocacy campaign on Land Bill. She replied that they did involve them. Before going to Dodoma, the coalition invited them to a workshop to discuss the issue but very few turned up. The bureaucratic system made it difficult to meet them during the parliamentary sessions.

One of the participants wanted to know if there is a strategy to assist more women to enter into parliament. TAWLA once organized a workshop on how to increase a number of women in parliament. Furthermore, it tried several times to promote political

participation of women. Now, there is an initiative to promote women political participation by offering civil education at the local governments' level and then move to parliamentary level.

The presenter was of the opinion that the big problem with women parliamentarians is that they lack authority. They always decide and argue along party lines instead of observing and representing their citizens' interests. One of the participants from Zanzibari House of Representatives argued that this is also true for men legislatures. Another participant added that from her experience as a journalist and as a long time parliamentary reporter, she finds that the debates during the one-party parliament were hotter than multi-party parliament. She was of the opinion that nowadays, members of parliament are protecting their party's interests no matter what.

### **3. Service Health and Development for People Living with HIV/AIDS (SHIDEPHA+)**

SHIDEPHA+ is non-governmental organization formed by and dealing with people living with HIV/AIDS (PLHAs). As a PLHA's organization, SHIDEPHA+ is frequently initiates and participates in functions whereby PLHA's go public, declare their status, and advocate for their human rights.

In one case, SHIDEPHA+ was invited to address members of parliament in Dodoma. Furthermore, government institutions frequently invite SHIDEPHA+ to talk to employees about HIV/AIDS. PLHA's usually taking this opportunity to present issues such as discrimination, stigma, and other problems they face when they go public.

The organization presented three advocacy stories:

- A woman who tested positive
- A youngman who infected by a Whiteman, and
- Reduction of stigma.

#### **Story 1**

A woman came to SHIDEPHA+ office crying and claimed that she didn't commit adultery during her marriage and she never had sex during her womanhood. She suspected that her husband infected her with HIV and that she feared telling him that she is positive. SHIDEPHA+ advised her to convince his husband to go for testing.

SHIDEPHA+ efforts paid off. He agreed and they went to ANGAZA testing center in Magomeni. A woman was the first to test but when she was in the process; her husband walked out and disappeared. When one day she told her husband that she is HIV positive, the husband didn't worry. Instead, the husband said: "Ah, si kila mtu anao" literally means "Ah, everybody has it".

## **Story 2**

A boy went to SHIDEPHA+ office claiming that he was infected the HIV virus by a guy whiteman. He said that he was persuaded to make love with him without knowing that he was HIV positive. At first, the whiteman asked the youngman to perform as a woman. He rejected but he was later lured when he was told to perform the opposite role. The youngman is now receiving counseling from SHIDEPHA+ and the whereabouts of the whiteman is still unknown. The organization is still looking for him.

## **Story 3**

SHIDEPHA+ is also working for the reduction of stigma in the society. Tanzania society is notorious in stigmatizing people living with HIV/AIDS. SHIDEPHA+ is working hard to wiping out this negative attitude towards patients. One of the ways the organization is using in reducing stigma is making HIV patients marrying each other something that was impossible before. However, they direct these brides not to give birth and use protective gears always.

## **Advocacy Strategies**

- Letters written to community leaders for permission to hold community meetings in their areas. The targets here are markets management (such as Kariakoo) or bar owners where advocacy is conducted. Letters are also written to lawyers, and MPs to look into and improve the human rights of PLHA's. This strategy is commonly used around the country.
- Linking and networking with other organizations is a must. Other CSO'S provide capacity building to SHDEPHA+ members/leadership in advocacy. Training is usually in the form of workshops.

## **Process of campaign**

Rallies are held on open grounds. A community leader is usually asked to participate in the rally by opening it and giving out a brief message on HIV/AIDS, encouraging persons to access VCT centers in order to know their sero status.

Cultural groups entertain crowds but with messages like stigma kills. These groups perform song, dance, and play skits. Brochures and fliers are distributed to the public. These are usually not enough. If funds are available, t-shirts and caps are printed. There is also a question answer session is conducted. Those who answer questions correctly are given t-shirts and caps.

People living with HIV/AIDS (PLHA's) then go public with their status and propagate positive living. This appearance of PLHA's looking physically well like any other person usually puts the public in disbelief. Questions are finally invited from the gathering and are answered by PLHA's.

## Results:

- PLHA's are responding very well by asking SHDEPHA+ for help/assistance.
- SHDEPHA+ encourages PLHA'S is the area to form a group (s) and if necessary, are encouraged to open a branch in SHDEPHA+ 's name.

Some of the participants wanted to know what measures did SHIDEPHA+ take against the whiteman who infected the youngman and the husband who is continuing infecting women. The presenter replied that they are now looking for a good councilor to sensitize that husband. They tried before but it is very difficult to find the man. He normally comes back home very late and totally drunk. They also made follow up for the whiteman but they didn't succeed to meet him.

One of the participants was of the opinion that SHIDEPHA+ is dealing with the results and not the causes of the problem. By this approach the problem will continue to proliferate because influential people continue to infect marginalized groups. This position was reaffirmed by another participant who argued that the big problem with responsible organizations is lack of legal advice in dealing with this kind of problem as the case of whiteman.

SHIDEPHA+ was advised to direct its advocacy on the problem of inheritance. One of the participants argued that the victims of HIV pandemic are the orphans and widows. But most of the times, these survivors are deprived of their right to inherit properties left by the deceased.

## 4. Tabora NGOs Cluster

Tabora NGOs Cluster has been doing different activities since 1995. Recently, the coordinator of the Cluster received a letter from an orphaned boy complaining that their house is in danger of being demolished in order to pave the way for road construction. The letter reads:

*The Coordinator, Tabora NGOs Cluster  
Igunga District,  
P. O. Box 106, Igunga*

***RE: Demolition of our house***

*I am the one of the late Tesha's children. I am living with my brothers and a sister in a house that our late father built at Mwayunge suburb in Igunga. Although I am living with my brothers, they provide nothing to this household. They are alcoholic in such a way that I and my young sister Rose (13), who is in Standard VI, live a very difficult life. Put it simply, lack of food has become part of our daily life. I, Musa, studying Standard VII at Chipukizi Primary School, get my daily bread by collecting rejected rice at milling machines.*

*Coordinator, the district authority has recently started to build roads in Igunga. The problem is that one of these roads was passing through our house. Therefore, our house was earmarked for demolition. But I and Rose resisted and we stood front of caterpillar when it came to demolish our house. We told the driver: 'Don't demolish our house; we are orphans, where will we live if you demolish this house?' As a human being, the driver stopped and gave as a grace period. Thus, we are very worried at the moment.*

*Land office gave us another plot, but we don't have money to build a new house. If we are not able to get food, where could we get the money for a house? Surprisingly, even the plot we were allocated has no title deed so we are worried that we may be cheated. The kind of life we are living has forced Rose to enter into prostitution so that she could earn at least Tshs. 100 (\$0.10). We don't know what the future holds.*

*Coordinator, we request an assistant for a house building and giving as food. I am not happy when I see my young sister selling her body for the sake of getting a piece of cassava. We don't like to be orphans and we did not pray for it.*

*We would like to live a decent life. We would like to read and have respected life within a society  
Thank you, Musa Tesha*

Tabora NGOs Cluster lobbied on behalf of the boy and his sister. By using advocacy skills imparted them during Bagamoyo Training Workshop; they formed a coalition of seven partners: MARTEA, IBAADHI, YADEC, OMAGUZO, TWEKWANI, PCT and KAUNAI.

During the process, the coalition called the attention of the District Commissioner, District Land Officer, Ward Counselor, District Education Officer and the Headteacher of Chipukizi Primary School. After the letter had been read, it was resolved that the demolition of the house should stop. Due to higher level of poverty in the district, cash contributions collected to help the family were only Tshs. 24,000. However, the coalition was later found that the District Commissioner has personal vendetta against Care International because he once denied sponsorship from them. As a result, the house was partly demolished.

In collaboration with the community, the Cluster was able to make bricks for new house. Moreover, it provided basic needs for the orphans and made possible for the boy to be enrolled to Form One at Igunga Day Secondary School after passing his Standard VII examination.

One of the participants wanted to know what the organization did to help a girl. The boy is in secondary school but the whereabouts of the girl was not mentioned. The presenter replied that a Good Samaritan has agreed to take care of the girl but the boy's lives are very difficult. Although he is in secondary school, he still depends on himself for basic needs. This is not ordinary secondary school as those in district centers. No food provided so students have to rely on their parents.

Another participant volunteered to take initiative to provide good secondary schooling for the boy. He revealed that one of the objectives of his organization is to deal with similar cases. In a similar vein, another participant said that there are several organizations such as KIWOHEDE that could offer such help.

Use of the media in searching for help to the orphans' problems was also recommended. One of the participants cited example of one orphan who went to IPP Media newsroom to explain her problem. After appealing for help in newspapers, the society response was massive and she ultimately got a chance to be enrolled in Iringa Girls Secondary School. This was supported by the facilitator who asserted that the role of the media is very crucial in advocacy campaign. She argued that if the Cluster would use the media when the District Commissioner denied to cooperate with them, he would have changed his stance immediately after seeing a report about his acts in the press.

Responding to the media argument, the presenter observed that it is almost impossible to have an access to the mainstream media in Tabora. He holds that they would like to conduct their campaigns with the help of the media, but the access is curtailed. However, the facilitator rejected this argument by arguing that Tabora NGOs Cluster could still use the media through networks. She cited TAMWA as one of the media networks that could be of great help to them.

Policy documents stipulate that orphans should not be charged in public schools. Nevertheless, some of the participants were of the opinion that the big problem with orphans in Tanzania is that there are no laws protecting their rights.

## **5. Tanzania Media Women Association (TAMWA)**

TAMWA has been implementing a number of advocacy programs. One of its current campaigns is ‘Media Project on Time Bound Program on Elimination of Worst Forms of Child Labor’. However, TAMWA rejects the tendency of calling this practice ‘child labor’ for the argument that labor involves contract and these boys and girls have no contracts with their employers.

### **Worst Forms of Child Labor Defined**

Worst Forms of Child Labor (WFCL) refers to situations where children are engaged to perform tasks for a third party or employers in most cases children are extremely vulnerable to exploitation and abuse. Those children are under 18. They work in situations where exploitation is extreme and the work is hazardous, to harm the healthy, safety or morals of children. These include trafficking, slavery, or practices similar to slavery.

Although there are a variety of forms of child labor (CL), Tanzania is concentrating on the elimination of WFCL on Commercial agriculture, Commercial sex, Domestic and Mining. These are the ones known as the worst forms of child labor.

### **Conditions which Children Workers Face**

They work for long hours in hazardous conditions, paid very little or sometimes no pay at all. They don’t go school, they often suffer physical or and mental abuse, ranging from lack of affection to frequent beating or sexual abuse.

### **Why do have to Stop Worst Forms of Child Labor?**

- Denies a child his/her right to grow, loved, protected, cared for like other children
- It is against human rights as it is just like slavery
- Denies a child an opportunity to make the most of his or her resources and to contribute to the economic development of the nation.

There are so many partners in this project but TAMWA in collaboration with Information Department –MAELEZO deals with advocacy using media. Within the project, TAMWA and MAELEZO have the duty to make sure that using all forms of media awareness against the Worst Forms of Child Labor is raised. These media outlets are electronic, print and folk.

## Process of Campaign

TAMWA joined the project last year. In implementation, they have:

- Conducted surveys in the districts in pilot area to assess magnitude of the problem and the media involvement in covering news on CL
- Organized media workshops on reporting CL
- Organized sensitizing workshops for Folk Media Groups in respective areas
- Organize Radio and TV documentaries. Also features, cartoons, pictures and editorials on CL
- Lobbied for CL mainstreaming in present programs in Radio/TV
- Organized press conferences and a panel discussions
- Produced posters
- Site visitation and monitoring
- Competition on best feature articles on CL for journalists and primary schools

**1. Folk Media Groups:** These workshops were organized to sensitize artists on the WFCL in there areas so that they can deliver the right message in their artistic work. Local jazz bands, choirs, poets, ngoma and drama groups were invited. TAMWA's co-coordinator on WFCL was involved in the Dar es Salaam's folk media workshop as a participant. She also facilitated the Iringa Rural and Mufindi folk media workshops.

In all folk media workshops, artists vowed to use their artistic work but asked the project to provide some money for recording. In Iringa and Dar es Salaam, for instance, the participants said that writing lyrics weren't a problem; the problem comes when they want to record. It was resolved that groups have to communicate with district authorities when they have produced and show their artistic work on WFCL before they get financial assistance.

**2. Monitoring Visits:** These visits aimed at assessing and advising on media performance, folk media efficacy and monitor the achievement of project activities. In this case TAMWA coordinator went to Iringa Rural and Mufindi where she met leaders of Iringa Press Club, some participants to this event were journalists who participated in media training workshops and cultural officers of Mufindi and Iringa Rural.

**3. Radio and Television Documentaries:** In consultation with presenters and Radio/TV crews we produced a number of documentaries where the main focus was to portray CL and its effects and by so doing raising awareness about how bad is child labor.

**4. Press Conferences:** One of these conferences aimed at commemorating International Day against Child Labor on June 12. This year's theme was Fight the Worst Domestic form of Child Labor. They also involved panelists to discuss CL on ITV talk show '*Sema Usikike.*'

**5. Posters Production:** In consultation with children withdrawn from Commercial sex, mining and domestic work, they designed and ultimately produced posters against CL.

**6. Production of Feature Articles:** Ever since the Media Training Workshop, DIS/TAMWA have been communicating with several newsrooms: editors and reporters, so that they participate in the writing feature articles. To make this happen we even asked columnists to use their columns for the same. Production of these articles is a continuous activity.

**7. Stories:** TAMWA using its famous 'Bang style' in informing, educating, mobilizing, lobbying and advocating for any cause. The bang has so far released several bangs on stories about Child Labor while others are underway. We also had features; cartoons resulted from the press releases. Stories banged from Iringa visits made great impact as the district authorities summoned social officers so that they examine and act accordingly to arrest the situation which was kind of going off hand.

### **Method**

TAMWA assigned journalists to cover Child Labor issues and when these journalists come back report the findings from sites and press releases are prepared and distributed.

### **Successes:**

- There is tremendous support from editors of several media to the project.
- It has raised awareness among people to the extent of reporting child labor incidences
- People writing letters to support war against Child Labor and they also inform us about WFCL incidences
- There are more news stories and features articles on WFCL now than before

### **Challenges:**

- Lack of resources for more district visits in order to make child labor stories make a tremendous impact (bang)
- News sources are setback to journalists' efforts in reporting CL.
- Now child labor practicing is confidential so it is difficult to get the true picture of child labor incidences.

### **Lessons Learnt:**

- Involvement of stake holders is very vital
- Lack of love and affection in the families contribute greatly to CL
- Child preference has a role to play
- Gender violence e.g. pregnancy resulting from rape
- Poverty, ignorance, traditions and customs contribute to CL

### **Way Forward:**

- Plans should be made to focus on lobby and advocate for Children's welfare Act.
- Production of a newsletter, leaflets
- Convening two national stakeholders' review meetings, convening a national stakeholders' evaluation workshop

There was an opinion that the effects of child labor depend on the type of employer. One of the participants cited an example of his uncle who took a houseboy from village and sent him to school. She argued that the boy could have not gone to school if he would have stayed in village. Thus, she wanted TAMWA to take into consideration this aspect. Once they found under age domestic workers, they should first ask the future plans the employers have on these children. The presenter replied that her organization is aware of that but do not wants these children to be given hard jobs when they come back from school.

Another concern was that the raping of female domestic workers is rampant. There was a suggestion that this raping is done by male children or even husbands. Therefore, one of the participants wanted to know what TAMWA is doing to curb the problem. The presenter argued that this perception might be wrong. She went on to say that a recent study has established that most of female domestic workers are complaining about wives and not husbands. They have revealed that most of the household mothers are jealous and therefore treat them badly. However, she admitted that there is a contradicting study which has revealed that the source of this wives-female domestic workers trade-off may also be husbands. Some of them are sleeping with these girls.

One of the participants argued that effective advocacy on the child labor should be directed on the improvement of labor laws. She was of the opinion that bad practices are more problematic when they are supported by laws. Once laws are against these practices, it is possible to reduce their magnitude. The presenter agreed with presenter and further observed that available laws are not compatible with realities. For instance, standard seven failure could be 14 years old but since he has no access to secondary education, what else could he do if not be engaged in child labor? Most of these children interviewed argued that the only solution to this problem is for the government to offer the universal secondary education.

## **6. Intermediate Gender Network (IGN-K)**

IGN-Kisarawe is dealing with advocacy and lobbying on laws and policies. The areas which IGN focuses on are HIV/AIDS, land ownership and women political participation.

### **HIV/AIDS**

Women have now recognized the importance of protecting their bodies in marital affairs and that she has the rights to decide what she wants within a marriage and use their body in a right manner. Because of protecting themselves against HIV/AIDS, women have improved their health status and hence are able to participate fully in the income generating activities.

The campaign done by IGN has also enabled men and women to understand the effects of inheriting wives and husbands

Traditional dances which were identified as among the avenues for HIV infections are now restricted. Any family want to practice it must get permission of local authority

because according to the norms and values of the coastal people, traditional dance was given priority. These traditional dances were said to promote HIV/AIDS because most of its dancers are engaged in sexual acts.

### **Land Ownership**

Women have recognized their rights stipulated in Land Act 1999. This is more important to widows who previously were deprived of their rights to inherit the deceased husbands.

### **Women Political Participation**

Capacity building for women participation in politics enabled 300 women to turn out to vie for various political posts at the local levels, from village, ward to district. Before this IGN campaign, only nine (9) women competed in last term elections. This campaign had influenced school girls in primary and secondary schools to actively participate in leadership.

### **Successes**

Because of women participation in politics, several benefits have been gained. For example, IGN has been able to advocate for the right of girls in getting equal opportunity for employment as their male counterparts. Before women being represented by fellow women in the district council, councilors voted against the employment of girls merely because they are more likely to resign in order to get married.

### **Challenges**

- It is difficult for IGN-K to reach its target group throughout the district because of the lack of facilities
- The organization has no employed staff after project officer completing his contract
- Patriarchal system is still strong in Kisarawe district. Men are not conversant with women rights.
- Head of the government departments do not offer cooperation with IGN-K
- District council does not want to build the financial capacity of the organization. There is misconception that IGN has much money from donor community
- District council does not want to incorporate IGN activities in the district programs

The presenter was asked how woman could be denied a right within a marriage in Tanzanian perspective. She replied that before their advocacy campaign, women were ignorant of many of their rights. IGN is training them on the bad impact of forced sex and that this act should be done by the consent of both parties.

Another participant wanted to know how the organization knew that there is income discrimination against women at households since it is not easy to monitor household expenditure. The presenter replied that they identified that problem through interaction. They found that men are the ones who have final say over spending but their role in income generation is very low. After harvest season, husbands could even take the money to their mistresses or spend it on drinking local brew.

## **7. Association of Women Members of House of Representatives (UWAWAZA)**

UWAWAZA is working on the amendment of the Unmarried Girls and Widows Law of 1985. The organization thinks that this law is no longer valid because it is violating many of the human rights. For example, this law has section which bars some woman to give birth which is the basic human right.

This law was an amendment of the previous law of 1967, which one of its sections was stating that men who are responsible for students pregnant shall be jailed for three years. But the amendment made in 1985 stipulates that now it is a girl who is jailed for the same period. This law is very inhuman as the convicted girls give birth while in jail.

The other shortcoming of the current law identified by UWAWAZA is the suspension of girls from schools after being impregnated. It is very difficult to nab men who are responsible for these pregnancies because no DNA test involved until the child is born. The problem is that why only a girl is punished? Thus, the ongoing advocacy activity is also aimed at this section so that it could be scrapped because it is discriminatory. Why women suffer in jail while responsible men are walking free in the streets?

After identifying the problem, UWAWAZA started to lobby the Ministry of Youth, Women Development and Children. Later on it held a meeting with the Ministry of Constitutional Affairs and Good Governance. The government officials agreed with UWAWAZA on the needs to amend the law. The amendment of this law is in the final stages and could be tabled at the House in the near future. UWAWAZA is now working hard to sensitize male members including teachers, sheikh, lawyers and political leaders.

### **Successes**

- Majority of stakeholders are now supporting UWAWAZA's campaign to amend the law
- All preliminary stages of the amendment of this law have been completed. Since UWAWAZA participating in house debates, its members are waiting for the Draft Bill so that they could start lobbying their male counterparts in order to pass it.

The initiative taken by UWAWAZA won praise from one of the participants. Moreover, she wanted to know what specifically the organization wants to achieve from the amendment. The presenter replied that what they intend to achieve is to allow girls to continue with studies after giving birth. This problem is also responsible for poor women political representation at the upper level as very few women reach higher levels of education.

Moreover, the presenter revealed that they also focusing on inheritance of properties left by the deceased. In Zanzibar, widows are deprived of their rights to inherit their deceased husbands. Therefore, UWAWAZA wants the law to be amended in order to address this issue.

One of the participants asked why UWAWAZA has started to work on the amendment now while this law has been there since 1985. The presenter replied that they have decided to take this initiative last year after getting advocacy training from Pact Tanzania. She observed that the training was very useful as they equipped them with advocacy knowledge and strategies they didn't have before.

Another participant wanted to know the procedure followed by UWAWAZA in lobbying for amendments of this law. He was not sure if the organization wants to submit a private motion in the house or lobby at the ministry's level. She replied that they have submitted the proposals at the ministry and they are working on the Bill Draft. The organization is also planned to submit private motion in the House if it finds that necessary.

There was a concern that UWAWAZA could not make this advocacy successful if the Zanzibar government delays the tabling of the Bill until late next year when their tenure (members of UWAWAZA) in the House will be coming to an end. The presenter clarified that UWAWAZA is the union of the Women Representatives in Zanzibar, so there is no permanent membership. You become a member of UWAWAZA once you become a member of House of Representatives so this advocacy could still go on because the organization will still be there.

## **8. Tanzania Association of NGOs (TANGO)**

TANGO is an umbrella organization of NGOs in Tanzania established in 1995. One of the major tasks implemented by TANGO was the campaigning for the formulation of NGO Policy. The process for this advocacy work started in 1996. It took TANGO five years to complete this campaign when the government formulated this policy in 2001.

During the period 1996-2001, TANGO organized a number of consultation meetings/workshops and lobbying sessions until the launch of the National NGO Policy. Because the process of getting the NGO Policy took many years, NGO community thought that it would take almost the same period for the government to prepare the Draft Bill for the enactment of the NGO Act. However, two month before the November parliamentary session, they noted that the government had the intention on enacting the NGO Law, so the Bill had already been prepared.

During the advocacy process on the Bill, TANGO led a team of seven NGOs (NGO Core Group). These are TANGO, TGNP, LHRC, TACOSODE, Haki-Ardhi, Watoto Salama and Haki-Elimu. During the campaign, the Core Group was facilitated by several consultative workshops. Moreover, a group of 60 NGOs went to Dodoma when the parliamentary session start and lobbied the members of parliament vigorously.

TANGO's position is that the Bill was oppressive and not favoring NGO work. They identified more than 14 weaknesses and proposed a schedule of amendment which was a best tool to use during a campaign in Dodoma. For example, NGO Council is not responsible to NGO community while NGOs Board was powerful than council.

The Core Group went to Dodoma with the expectation of staying there for 10 days. They met parliamentarians at different places including Mnadani, guest houses and pubs. As a result, the parliament passed the Bill with a lot of improvements. However, the government observed rigidity in some areas so the NGO Law is still not good.

Recently, the Core Group has launched a program aimed at lobbying for the amendments of the current NGO Law. The activists from group have already discussed with the Minister of State in Vice President Office (Poverty Alleviation) who is responsible for NGO sector and other government officials. Almost all of them agreed that the law is bad and something has to be done to improve it.

The minister promised the Core Group during their meeting last May that he is ready to work with them so that he would ask for the amendments during the November parliamentary session. Thus, they are currently preparing the document on weaknesses and proposed schedule of amendments.

From next month, the group will be conducting consultative workshops in Southern Zone, Southern Highlands Zone, Eastern Zone, Northern Zone, Central Zone and Western Zone where each district will be represented. Ideas will be collected before November so as to make it easy for the document to be ready before the start of the session.

### **Challenges**

- Lack of policy and legal knowledge among activists
- NGOs image is negative within communities.
- Most of the NGOs lack financial capacity to be engaged in campaign

### **How to Solve**

- To conduct capacity building for NGOs in order to enable them carry out their activities efficiently. This could be done in collaboration with organizations such as Pact Tanzania in imparting advocacy knowledge to NGOs.
- To offer a course on resources mobilization. Lack of knowledge on how to mobilize resources is a problem for many of NGOs.
- To conduct a campaign such as 'Shangilia NGO' in order to clean the image of non-governmental NGOs

There was a concern that the time is too short for TANGO to get genuine inputs from zonal areas on amendment of NGO Act. She observed that parliamentary rules stipulate that MPs should get Draft Bill 21 days before the reading so how could TANGO meet its November target? The presenter replied that they are aware of that and even according to the rules and regulation guiding TANGO activities, their members are also supposed to receive document 21 days before the meeting to pass it.

One of the participants wanted to know if the shortcomings that TANGO is working on are the same that were identified after the passage of the Bill. The presenter replied that

they are working on the weaknesses that the government rejected to include during the lobbying before the enactment of the Act and the other ones identified after the passage.

The presenter was also asked why they think the government could change now while it rejected those recommendations before. He replied that they think that the government stance has now changed so it is possible to amend the law. He added that even the minister responsible who was very rigid during the enactment the law has now changed and cooperating with TANGO on the amendment.

On awareness creation, there was a concern that it is difficult to make an ordinary citizen understand the objectives of the campaign. In order to avoid that, the presenter was advised to prepare a simplified version of the Act so that it would be possible for them (ordinary citizens) to understand it and be able to impart their interests. TANGO was also advised to make good use of individual NGO programs and put into their agenda all the advocacy issues.

The same observation was made on coalition building. The presenter was asked if they have incorporated their Zanzibari counterpart in this campaign. He answered that they are cooperating with an umbrella organization of NGOs in Zanzibar known as ANGOZA. However, their cooperation is limited since the NGO Act is not applicable in the Isles. But the presenter was advised to work very closely with ANGOZA in order to harmonize NGO laws on both parts of the union.

The presenter was also asked how they could effect changes on the law that has already been accented by the president and became operational. He admitted that it is very difficult to amend the law that is already gazetted. However, he argued that it is possible to campaign for the amendment because the government itself could have seen the shortcomings in its implementations.

Since TANGO is an umbrella organization, the presenter was asked what NGO sector is doing on making sure that the society is benefiting from privatization. He observed that this is an era of free market economy so the main task of NGOs is to empower the local communities and represents their interest in the policy debates. It is not possible for the civil society organizations to campaign for the change of economic system like returning to command economy (Ujamaa). Instead, they are working on creating new opportunities for the minorities and marginalized communities.

## **9. National Network Organization working with/for Children (NNOC)**

NNOC was established to lobby and advocate for the betterment of the children. The organization is striving to provide food, shelter, health services, education etc. The intention is to make parents understand the effects of children to live in the streets and therefore be ready to take them in the households.

## **Draft Bill on the Children Rights Law**

The organization is working on the new law on children rights. They are trying to impart the children interest on the Bill Draft. In the process, NNOC organized meetings with other organizations which are dealing with children rights and human rights in general. Moreover, they met different responsible government agencies including social welfare and youth development.

In order to know the interests of voiceless children, NNOC organized a workshop which was attended by children representatives from each region of Tanzania. The workshop was very useful and issues raised by children were fully incorporated in the recommendations sent to the responsible ministry.

Whether the recommendations presented to the ministry will be included or not is another matter. But at least the government is now understands that children are among groups that needs attention in policy debates.

### **Successes**

- Recommendations on the sections earmarked by NNOC for corrections were received
- The Draft Bill was supposed to come out for the first reading last year before postponed by the government
- The government has now recognizes the rights of children
- Children of Tanzania are now have voice. They have a platform to air their grievances.

The presenter was asked to explain the measures they are taking in understanding the background of the children living in difficult environment. She replied that NNOC normally finds these children in town centers and some of them are coming to Dar es Salaam from as far as Shinyanga. She added that the experience shows that it is not possible for a street child to tell the truth about where he comes from. They do that because what they are interested in is to get assistance.

One of the participants wanted to know if NNOC has got a Draft Bill of the proposed Children Rights Law and what they did on the identified shortcomings. She replied that her organization got the Bill from the Draftsman through 'their own means' and identified those shortcomings. Thereafter the organization collaborated with lawyers and social workers in identifying the sections that need improvement and prepare recommendations. The document on the recommendations was finally produced and submitted to the responsible ministry for the implementations.

NNOC was asked what they are doing when they receive children who have bad behavior including the use of illicit drugs. The presenter was also wanted to clarify if they have included the issue of juvenile courts and jail in their recommendations. She replied that those issues were addressed by the coalition. Moreover, she observed that the juvenile

courts and juvenile jail known as ‘Chuo cha Mafunzo’ exist in Tanzania but the number is very small.

### Advocacy Gaps/Shortcomings and Possible Solutions

Basing on the advocacy information shared, the participants were ordered to break into four groups and work on selected cases in order to identify gaps/shortcomings and suggest possible solutions. Their findings were presented in the following table:

**Table I: Advocacy Gaps and Possible Solutions (Selected Cases)**

Group	Case Study	Gap/Shortcoming	Possible Solution	Responsible
Group I	SHDEPHA+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-They don't exchange ideas</li> <li>-HIV victims are giving birth</li> <li>-PLHAs are living by depending on branded medicines</li> <li>-PLHAs don't want to go public about their HIV status</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Start income generating activities</li> <li>-Married PLHAs should agree not to give birth</li> <li>-Traditional medicines should also be used in treating PLHAs</li> <li>-Strengthening the lobbying campaign on making more PLHAs go public about their HIV status</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Members of SHDEPHA+</li> <li>-Married PLHAs and families of the both sides</li> <li>-the government and PLHAs</li> <li>-the government, the media and PLHAs themselves</li> </ul>
Group II	Tabora NGOs Cluster	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Lack of will</li> <li>-The problem was identified very late</li> <li>-Short term solutions</li> <li>-The government announcement was not in writing. This could cause conflict in the future. No title deed for the allocated plot</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-People should be sensitized to write will</li> <li>-Identified issues should be put in daily working plans</li> <li>-Tabora should do analysis and incorporate stakeholders in the campaign</li> <li>-To file charges against the</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-NGOs, Law Enforcing Agents, media and religious organizations</li> <li>-Tabora NGOs Cluster</li> <li>-Tabora NGOs Cluster</li> <li>-NGOs that offer legal assistance to children</li> </ul>

			government to block it not to demolish houses and abandon orphans	(TAWLA, WILAC, NOCHU) + Tabora NGOs Cluster
Group III	IGN-K	<p>-No good relations between government leaders and IGN</p> <p>-No income generating projects</p> <p>-The organization did not educate their target group well on how to wipe out patriarchal tendencies</p> <p>-Lack of enough experts within the IGN</p>	<p>-To create good working atmosphere with the district officials including interaction with them</p> <p>-IGN should organize fund rising activities with the help of the government and their members</p> <p>-The organization should build good relations with District Council in order to be able to use their experts: eg. Planning officer, medical officer etc</p> <p>-The media organizations should also be included in the campaigns</p>	-IGN-Kisarawe itself should be at the forefront in redressing the identified shortcomings
Group IV	JIMOWACO	<p>-Lack of consultation with the district authorities</p> <p>-Approach of visiting patients creates unnecessary fear and suspicion</p> <p>-Lack of adequate</p>	<p>-Build a close working relationship with the district authorities</p> <p>-Raise general awareness on HIV/AIDS, visit those who are already identified</p>	<p>-Members of JIMOWACO (Board Members)</p> <p>-JIMOWACO, community development workers and health workers</p>

		skills to approach the PLHAs  -Lack of strong network of allies	themselves as HIV positive  -Needs for more training  -Form a strong network with other stakeholders within and outside their area of operation	-Pact, Care, Ministry of Health  -JIMOWACO members
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The participants from SHDEPHA+ were of the opinion that it would be difficult for them to implement the recommendations for the solutions of their advocacy gaps. It is difficult for people living with HIV/AIDS to go public. This is partly because the society's response could be negative or positive. It is even problematic for the counselors to persuade them to test their HIV status because of fear.

Nevertheless, the facilitator directed the participants to suggest ways which would make the SHDEPHA+ case a real advocacy campaign. One of them argued that he is not in favor of the idea of the people living with HIV/AIDS to go public. He was of the opinion that this tendency would increase stigmatization. This line of argument was rejected by other participant who claimed that going public would make society taking the pandemic seriously and therefore taking meaningful measures in combating it.

The participants from IGN-Kisarawe agreed with the gaps and shortcomings of their advocacy story identified by the Group III. However, one of them argued that it is difficult to work with the government because of the biasness of the District Commissioner. For instance, it is only last week when the commissioner had declared that he only recognizes the programs implemented by Plan International in his district.

In retrospect, the participants from JIMOWACO rejected the suggestion by the Group IV analysis that they did not consult the district authority when they were offering home-based care to people living with HIV/AIDS. One of them argued that they did consult District Commissioners Office and that it is not possible to offer home-based care without the permission of government. However, the organization agreed with other gaps and suggested solutions and promised to work on them.

## Appendix I Meeting Evaluation

### A. Roundtable Logistics

Question	Not at all	Somewhat	To a great extent	Thoroughly
Was the venue appropriate?		21.5%	57%	21.5%
Did the invitation to the roundtable provide sufficient information (purpose, dates etc.)?	14.25%	21.5%	50%	14.25%

### B. Roundtable Content

Question	Not at all	Somewhat	To a great extent	Thoroughly
Were the objectives of the roundtable clearly outlined?		21%	36%	43%
Did you understand the objective		25%	39%	36%
Were the objective met?		7%	86%	7%
Were you able to understand the content of the Advocacy Roundtable?		25%	25%	50%

### C. Facilitation

Question	Not at all	Somewhat	To a great extent	Thoroughly
Did the facilitators act professionally?	1%		2%	22%
Did the facilitators appear to understand the subjects matter fully?		7%	46%	57%
Did the facilitators encourage full participation?		7%	29%	64%
Did you participate as much as you would have liked?			57%	43%
Were the facilitators approachable? Did you feel you could ask questions?	7%		43%	50%
Did the facilitators keep to schedule?	14%		36%	50%

## Appendix II Timetable

<b>Time</b>	<b>Event</b>	<b>Responsible</b>
8.30-9.00	Registration	Participants
9.00-10.00	Introductory remarks and administrative arrangements	Organizers
10.00-10.15	Expectations and Fears (Objectives)	Grace/Jamillah
10.15-10.30	Tea/Coffee Break	All
10.30-11.30	Brainstorming: What is Advocacy?	Grace/Jamillah
11.30-01.30	Case Studies (Sharing Stories and Discussions)	Grace/Jamillah
01.30-02.30	Lunch Break	All
02.30-04.30	Case Studies (Sharing Stories and Discussions)	Grace/Jamillah
04.30-05.00	Evening Tea/Coffee	All
	<b>Day Two</b>	
08.30-08.45	Recap of day one	Rapporteur
08.45-10.00	Case Studies (Sharing Stories and Discussions)	Grace/Jamillah
10.00-10.30	Tea/Coffee Break	All
10.30-01.30	Case Studies (Sharing Stories and Discussions)	Grace/Jamillah
01.30-02.30	Lunch Break	All
02.30-03.30	Group Work (groups of five participants)	Grace/Jamillah
03.30-04.30	Plenary Discussions (Gaps filling)	Grace/Jamillah
04.30-05.00	Evening Tea/Coffee	All
05.00-05.15	Closing of the meeting	All

### **Appendix III List of Participants**

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