



PROJECT DOCUMENT

Maisha bora

Sustainable Livelihood for Vulnerable Children and Youth in Tanzania

For years: 2021-2022

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1. Project background and planning

1.1. Background and present situation

The Article 23 of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Children specifically declares the rights of disabled children to enjoy a full and decent life, in conditions that promote self-reliance and facilitate the child's active participation in the community. Children with disabilities (CWD), Orphaned and Street Children (OSC) often face challenges of prejudice, social isolation and discrimination in society and are deprived of full social and economic participation. They are denied getting access to their basic human rights as members of the community such as formal education, employment and income generating activities when they grow up. Some of them are confined in homes and do not have the opportunity to get access to appropriate education due to poverty and literacy in their families. Again, parents are not raising their voices to change this since have no awareness about it. As a result, they are destined for life dependency and ultimately become an extreme burden for the poor families and society at large.

The current situation is characterized by a severe capacity gap in fulfilling the rights to a sustainable livelihood for vulnerable children and youth in Tanzania. The key causes of these problems are worsened by a lack of basic skills among rights holders, negative community practices in regard to children living in difficult environment, poor community awareness about children's rights to and opportunities for education and thus also poor parental guidance. Additionally, they face problems contributed by lack of rights to information, poor access to functional, adapted infrastructure, poor basic life skills, and poor knowledge of their rights. Other causes in the communities are duty bearers' perspectives including negative attitude towards OSC, CYWD and CYWVI. Misleading or faulty knowledge and traditionally upheld taboos towards people with disability within the local communities makes it even more challenging to bring about a change in attitude and behaviour.

Considering a serious situation in the country and high vulnerability of the population, as well as limited capacity of the government to provide vital services to the public, there is an urgent need to address the challenges that OSC, CYWD and CYWVI face. Thus, FPCT and her development partners (FSPM and FIDA International) intend to implement a program to support the stated under privileged target population, with increased participation of local communities and the government at all levels. This is seen both as a valuable end in itself and a long term means to promoting more cohesive considerate and creative individuals/societies with equal opportunities and rights for all. The direct beneficiaries of the project will be the OSC, CYWD and CYWVI while the families, communities, government and other organisations in Tanzania will be the indirect beneficiaries.

The project will be implemented in Biharamulo District, Dodoma Municipality, Arusha and Kilimanjaro Regions. The project period is 2 years (i.e. 2021 – 2022) and the project total budget is 336 000 € (approx. 910 000 000 Tzs) distributed over 2 years. To promote the sense of ownership and sustainability, the project has been planned through a participatory approach involving the direct beneficiaries of the project, local government authority, development partner and other stakeholders

1.2. Analysis of the operating environment and stakeholders

Description of the situation of the local civil society

The Tanzanian network, *Tanzania Association of NGOs (TANGO)*, is the largest national and non-profit umbrella organisation for NGOs in Tanzania. At present more than 485 organisations are registered in the network. TANGO has a leading role in organising and coordinating different NGOs' participation in meetings and dialogues concerning issues such as equality, handicap, globalisation, environment, democracy and human rights, for instance within the UN. The different interests and groups represented in the civil society stretch over a wide range of fields. There are organisations based on faith, such as *Pentecostal Council of Tanzania*, *Tanzania Episcopal Conference* and *Muslim Council of Tanzania*. There are also local organisations, such as theatre groups, journalist groups, sport associations, organisations based on different faith alignments, organisations for disabled, etc.



President John Magufuli has so far governed the country only for one term i.e. 2015 – 2020. This makes it difficult to make any far-reaching analyses concerning the development of the civil society in Tanzania and its relation to the state. However, there are several indications of both positive and negative developments. In January 2019, President Magufuli met with the religious leaders to discuss about the country's socio-economic development. He ensured the leaders that Tanzania being a democratic country, freedom of speech is the right to every citizen. More importantly, Tanzania's civil society organisations are seen as key actors in the reduction of poverty.

Given the situation, the civil organisations are allowed to operate and also abide to the country rules and regulations. Nevertheless, independent organisations in Tanzania are considered to be operating under suspicion and control. The Tanzanian civil organisations are strong actors, but they mainly act in accordance with the directives given by the state. At the same time, they can be seen as a threat since they, in contrast to several governmental institutions, are not coloured by dishonesty and corruption, even though there are problems even here, such as fictive NGOs receiving funding without running any activities. Despite the highlighted challenges, Christian organisations work together with Muslim organisations with the aim to make the government responsible for how Tanzania's poverty is being fought. Even in this case of COVID-19, Christian organisations continue to act across borders together with Muslim organisations.

Analysis of the human rights situation

According to Human Rights Watch Tanzania's President John Pombe Magufuli has since his election in October 2015, restricted basic rights through repressive laws and decrees. Critical journalists, opposition politicians, and outspoken civil society activists have faced threats, arbitrary detention, and harassing criminal charges. The government banned at least three newspapers for alleged criticism of the president. Authorities have also violated the rights of LGBT people and their advocates. While the government made some progress in expanding access to free secondary education, it reinforced a discriminatory ban on pregnant students. It further stalled on a legal reform process to increase the age of marriage to 18 for boys and girls.

Analysis of gender

Tanzania has seen recent progress on issues such as girl's access to primary and secondary education and women's representation in decision-making spaces. For example, from 2010/11 to 2014/15, the proportion of women in senior positions increased from 33% to 41%. Women have also seen an improvement in access to employment in "sectors such as manufacturing, trade, hotels and food services". However, the earnings from agriculture, which is one of Tanzania's most important economic drivers (20% of the country's GDP in 2014), are still lower for women than for men

The project targets children and youth with disabilities (CYWD), orphans and street children (OSC), Children and Youths with visual impairments (CYVI), families, communities, government and organisations in Tanzania. These children constantly experience barriers in accessing their basic human rights including equality and access to better education and livelihood. As their needs are in most cases are being given low priority due to discrimination and negative attitudes of the community, they are destined for life in poverty and dependence and ultimately become an extreme burden for their poor families.

Committed to advocate for appropriate development of the rights, the local partner intends, together with its partners, to implement the project to create a change in how social problems that affect the communities in the target areas are addressed. With the project interventions, a favourable and inclusive atmosphere will be created in which CYWD, OSC and VCY will actively and equally take part in social activities and contribute to the country's social-economic development.

Analysis of Stakeholders

The project will be implemented using a rights-based approach and a participatory method involving various stakeholders. It builds on active involvement of People with Disability, FSPM, FIDA international, Local churches of the target areas, Local Developmental Committees, Policy Makers, Government officials at different levels. Furthermore, local committees work in close cooperation with local communities and with the government. FPCT will use a method of participation when implementing the activities carried out by the project. Involvement of these stakeholders will enhance. To explore the roles and influence of each stakeholder, a stakeholder's analysis grid was used. The analysis shed light on developing strategies to get the most effective support from them. The list of Stakeholders, their roles and ways of interaction is presented below:



Stakeholder	Interest	Interaction
The Local Government	Would prefer people with disabilities are reached out and given appropriate support. To work with other agencies to support the people with disabilities.	Willingness and commitment to support the project activities. Play an important role to help FPCT/implementing organisation to reach larger communities. Facilitate the dissemination of relevant policies. Monitoring of the enrolment of children into schools.
Schools/Training Institutions for Special Education	They would like to see children with disabilities have access to education in appropriate environment	Will be essential vehicle to provide educational support for children with disabilities.
The Disabled People's Organisation	Wishes there were less discrimination of children/people with disabilities in the society. People with Disabilities realise their potential and participate in socio-economic development activities.	Will be essential vehicle of FPCT/Implementing partner's messages and project activities.
Parents of Children with Disabilities	They would like to increase awareness about the causes and effects of disability. Their children have access to access to support for education.	They will be active partners in disseminating information on disability in their communities.
Mass Media	Promotion of Human rights issues among the public.	Mass Media will be a partner of the project to deliver messages about disability and human rights to public at large.

1.3. Recipient country's sector-specific and other relevant policy guidelines

On the local front, the project is aligned with The National Disability Project, 2004. In 1999, the Government stated its intention to create a National Policy on People with Disabilities in the National Population Policy Draft. Responsibility to promote the employment opportunities, especially for CYWDs, lies with the Ministry of Labour and Youth Development, in liaison with other institutions with key tasks to ensure that special attention is paid to programs that are directed at elimination of social-cultural and discriminatory practices against the girl child, elderly and people with disabilities. The private sectors were encouraged to invest in provision of social interventions for people with disabilities; Developing talents and capabilities of disabled persons; and establishing social security measures that address problems of young people in difficult environment.

Furthermore, the proposed project is in line with the government development plans, policies and practices aimed to formally enshrine the rights of persons with disability and ensure their full and effective participation in all aspects of the society. These policies include: Country Strategy for Development Cooperation with Tanzania/Finland, 2014- 2017; Tanzania Federation of Disabled People's Organisations Strategic Plan, 2015 – 2019). Other policies related to this programme are Finland's Development Policy, UN Child rights and UN Convention on the rights of Person with Disabilities. It is also in line with the broad vision of The United Nations (UN) Resolution No. 27 (a) (iii) of 20 December 1948, which states that all human beings are born free with equal rights and dignity

To prompt further gender equality progress and the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the government of Tanzania has made some efforts to align SDG implementation strategies with its national development plan. By engaging civil society organisations, the government is localising the SDG implementation. Tanzania has ratified both the 2030 SDG Agenda and the long term 2063 Agenda, as well as regional development plans, such as the South African Development Community (SADC) and the Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (2005- 2020).



Tanzania's development agenda is guided by the Tanzania Development Vision 2025 which spells out the overarching need of achieving both, high and sustained growth and substantial poverty reduction, specifically eradication of absolute poverty. In order to achieve these goals, a number of policies and strategies have been implemented, starting with a Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) and later MKUKUTA (I and II) which expand the agenda to include growth and Governance as one of the three core outcomes with social services.

1.4. Connection to other projects and development programs

FPCT will collaborate with local government authorities through social welfare officers, community development officers and Ward Executive officers in organizing stakeholders meetings, meeting with parents, identification of the target children and people with disability for accessing their actual needs or problems hinder their wellbeing including any other barriers of rights for right holders' rights. These go simultaneously with identifying correct mitigation including survey to schools and other institutions to see enrolment of the street children and orphans, children with disability, people with visually impairment whose needs will be education, vocational trainings or adult literacy education. FPCT will collaborate with local NGOs and the general communities to make sure OSC, CWD, and CYWVI have basic rights of food, clothing and proper shelter and other development programmes for their sustainable livelihood. FPCT will also collaborate with Press Clubs (Media), which will work to taking street children, CWD, CYWVI and orphans' stories, concerns as means of advocacy, visibility and lobbying to the public. Not only will that help young people and people with disability but also increase their involvement through creation children parliaments, councils and clubs to voice for their rights to their duty bearers. In the project areas, there are several small NGOs but they are mainly not touching the grassroots' needs and rights.

Tanzania is an LDC country that partners with Finland through a bilateral agreement since 1961. More than 20 Finnish CSOs including FSPM and FIDA International are carrying out projects in the country. The organisations focus on complementing Finland's bilateral development program. The Finnish CSOs are engaged in Tanzania's development especially by supporting activities related to the position of people with disabilities, education, healthcare and the environment. FSPM is partnering together with Fida International from Finland to strengthen the capacity of the partner organization (FPCT) to operate as a strong civil society actor to advocate for a sustainable livelihood for vulnerable children and youth in Tanzania. This project is part and parcel of the objectives of the entire bilateral program between Tanzania and Finland to support people with disabilities.

1.5. Description of the project's planning process and stakeholder participation

The project idea came from the community and the Local Development Partner (FPCT) whose vision is to serve the people especially the vulnerable groups. The project has been planned through a participatory approach involving the direct beneficiaries of the project, local government authorities, development partner and other stakeholders. The project planning has thus involved both rights holders and duty bearers. Through stakeholders' meetings and advices from various authority including community leaders, opinion leaders and local Government leaders, a lot of ideas relevant to the needs on the grounds were collected. FPCT staff and leadership together with FSPM partners participated fully in exploring the capacity gaps of the rights bearers and identifying and choosing the strategies to pursue in raising awareness and applying collaborative methods to empower vulnerable people groups to claim their rights to education and sustainable livelihood. Building on the experience that FPCT has gathered over decades of working with vulnerable people, especially people with disabilities (PWDs), established actors within the FPCT organization were selected to implement the partake in the implementation of the present project plan. Local Project Committees were selected to have the overall responsibility to oversee the entire Project work. The project staff in the local project parts will undertake the daily implementation of the project activities. In order to coordinate the multi-site activities, it was decided that the FPCT Headquarter will give technical support to the staff through scheduled monitoring visits.

The representatives of the three project components (Kibreli, Biharamulo and Dodoma) actively participated in planning of the project. This included developing the project activities, strategies, objectives and identifying the needed resources to implement the project. During the implementation phase of the project, they will regularly meet to exchange experience and skill for some interventions under the program. Also, they will share successes and challenges and make joint strategies to improve the overall program work. Through the project interventions, the stated target groups will be able to realize their potential will, have access to quality education and employment opportunities or other productive



activities and break out of poverty. In the long run, the project in turn will contribute to the alleviation of poverty in the society.

Beneficiaries participated in the process of identifying and analyzing of the problem, choosing the appropriate strategies to solve the problem. When it comes to project implementation, beneficiaries will participate together with peer educators, in mentorship programs, field work participation; children will be given a voice through clubs, children's parliaments, in the needs analysis, as well as in baseline surveys, planning, evaluation and monitoring of activities. Given the fact that implementation of different policies on disability is an integral part of the local government's mandate, the educational authorities took part in the planning process of the project. Through joint meetings and discussions, it was analyzed what the challenges that affect the target groups are and plans made for resolving them. Additionally, the project will seek to foster a participatory approach with the educational authority in the implementation of the project. In some cases, the government may be required to budget and allocate additional resources to construct appropriate facilities and accessible school buildings that are favourable to the needs of the people with disability. The educational authorities will provide a helping hand in designing of the training materials for training of trainers (TOTs)/teachers on disability.

FSPM has played a key role in the planning process by managing the project process from start to finish, providing accurate information and statistics from the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland. FSPM and FIDA International will also play a key role by leading planning and capacity building meetings, seminars, and through evaluation and monitoring. When it comes to this project applied for, both FSPM and FIDA International will continue to support FPCT through participatory Implementation, Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning roles during the whole project period (2021-2022)

1.6. Results and lessons learned from earlier project activities

From earlier project activities, the participatory approach employed in planning, implementation, monitoring, evaluation and learning helped to reach the planned goals. Project interventions reported positive life changes in the community. For example, in Biharamulo District, FPCT implemented a project aimed at improving social development and well-being of children with disabilities in poor families. As a result, there was a reduction in incidence of ignorance on disability in the community, reduction in discrimination of children with disability reduced and increase in commitment of parents to send the CWD to schools. Among the key project activities that helped reach the achievements included: provision of education to raise community awareness about the cause and effects of disability, provision of support for education materials to children with disability etc. In nutshell, the project demonstrated that, with community motivation and support as well as involvement of other stakeholders, the project managed to achieve important milestones. Thus, observations and experiences from previous learning have been incorporated in the project plan of 2021 - 2022

2. Beneficiaries (including rights-holders and duty-bearers)

2.1. Immediate beneficiaries

The direct beneficiaries of the project are CYWD and OSC. The beneficiaries are in Biharamulo district, Dodoma municipality, people with visually impairment in 5 regions through Kibrelu Centre for the Blind (KECB) in Arusha. These children constantly experience barriers in accessing their basic human rights including access to better education and health services. The 5 regions that will be covered by Kibrelu component are Arusha, Manyara, Kilimanjaro, Singida and Dar es Salaam.

- 4,200 (G2000/B1700/CYWD500) children and youth with disabilities, orphans and street children who benefit from improved education by 2022
- 17,000 of children and youth and disability, orphans and street children whose basic needs and rights are respected and protected by 2022 (G8000/B5000/CYWD4000)
- 5,000 (G1500/B1500/F1000/M1000/PWD500) people whose attitude has changed and awareness of the needs and rights of children and youth with disabilities, orphans and street children has increased by 2022

These direct beneficiaries will be trained and sensitised on their right to education and other services. The direct beneficiaries of this project have been selected based on the findings arising from the Situation Analysis that was carried



out. Through the situation analysis, the target group was involved in issue identification, which has formed the basis for the design of this project.

2.2. Other beneficiaries

Just like direct beneficiaries, these indirect beneficiaries (5,000 (G1500/B1500/F1000/M1000/PWD500)) have been identified based on the results of the situation analysis. The indirect beneficiaries include duty bearers from families, community, opinion leaders, civil society leaders, local central government leaders, disabled people organisations, NGOs and civil society organizations. Furthermore, another set of indirect beneficiaries will be members of school management committees, and head teachers and teachers from schools that will be selected from the proposed project areas. These teachers will have their capacity built and strengthened in school to support awareness activities and to provide technical support to the schools.

2.3. Beneficiaries participation and ownership

Beneficiaries participated in the process of identifying and analyzing of the problem, choosing the appropriate strategies to solve the problem. When it comes to project implementation, beneficiaries will participate together with peer educators, in mentorship programs, field work participation; children will be given a voice through clubs, children's parliaments, in the needs analysis, as well as in baseline surveys, planning, evaluation and monitoring of activities. Given the fact that implementation of different policies on disability is an integral part of the local government's mandate, the educational authorities took part in the planning process of the project. Through meetings and discussions, we worked together to analyze the challenges that affect the target groups and come up with plans for resolving them. Additionally, the project will seek to foster a participatory approach with the educational authority in the implementation of the project.

In some cases, the government may be required to budget and allocate additional resources to construct appropriate facilities and accessible school buildings that are favourable to the needs of the people with disability. The educational authorities will provide a helping hand in designing of the training materials for training of trainers (TOTs)/teachers on disability.

2.4. The role of the duty-bearers (especially from a sustainability point of view)

The government as duty-bearer has the responsibility to create a supportive environment for the full inclusion of all persons with disabilities in society. The primary responsibility to respect, protect and fulfil for example the right of children to education lies with the State.

At central level, key duty-bearers include governmental ministries and parliament, have the responsibilities mainly related to policy development and dissemination. Authorities at local level, on the other hand, have responsibilities connected to implementation of policies that right holders are protected against discrimination in the school system. The government, on the other hand, can in one way or another influence or impact on the project goals. For example, the government can strengthen the local governments system with priority given to support vulnerable populations programs.

Other duty bearers beside the State, such as parents or a non-governmental organization (NGO) have the responsibilities to support or delivering services to the right holders. The parents, community and religious leaders have an obligation to prevent social and harmful customs, negative attitudes that lead to exclusion or discrimination of vulnerable populations from work opportunities due to lack of educational opportunities.

2.5. Description of beneficiaries

The direct beneficiaries of the project are CYWD and OSC. The beneficiaries are in Biharamulo district, Dodoma municipality, people with visually impairment in 5 regions through Kibreli centre for the Blind (KECB) in Arusha. These children constantly experience barriers in accessing their basic human rights including access to better education and



health services. Kibreli component will cover 5 regions are Arusha, Manyara, Kilimanjaro, Singida and Dar es Salaam. Other beneficiaries include duty bearers from families, community, opinion leaders, civil society leaders, local central government leaders, disabled people organisations, NGOs and civil society organizations.

To ensure that the needs and rights of CYWD and OSC are taken into account, CYWD and OSC took part in the planning process of the project. The whole process of panning involved: Identification of the local needs through interviews and discussion with the target groups, collection of basic data about the community including socio-economic situation in the project areas, formulation of the project objectives and deciding on the strategy to be applied in implementation of the project activities

Promotion and protection of the rights of minorities including women and children require particular attention. Minorities are also often victims of multiple discrimination and they may lack access to, among other things, appropriate education, health, employment, even land and property. The project will work to promote their participation in all aspects in development a process through creation of awareness in the community.

To enhance support for the minorities and rights of people with disabilities are met, the project will engage in lobbying and advocacy activities to Government as the primary duty bearer. FPCT will collaborate with other civil society organisations and work together in order to achieve the intended objectives.

3. Objectives and monitoring

3.1. Theory of change/Result Chain

IMPACT: To contribute to empowerment of the rights holders towards attaining a sustainable livelihood through provision of learning opportunities of the direct beneficiaries and through creation of an ongoing raising awareness activities in schools and the local communities in Tanzania	ASSUMPTIONS Political and social economic situation of the country is conducive to civil society's work
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ACTIVITIES	OUTPUTS & ASSUMPTIONS	OUTCOME & ASSUMPTIONS
Develop, print and distribute training materials.	OUTPUT 1 Increased knowledge and competences on life skills, literacy, vocational skills to children and youth with disabilities: orphans and street children by 2022 ASSUMPTIONS There is strong support from the community	OUTCOME 1 Improved fulfillment of rights to basic needs and learning opportunities of children and youth with disabilities, orphans and street children by 2022 ASSUMPTIONS The current policy environment in the country is supportive and creates an enabling environment for CYWD and OSC
Train trainers TOTs on disability issues.		
Conduct advocacy events to the government and society.	OUTPUT 2 Basic needs and rights of children and youth with disabilities; orphans and street children are promoted, respected and protected by 2022 ASSUMPTIONS The weather and roads remain favourable for project outreach	OUTCOME 2 Government remains committed and supportive for CYWD and OSC needs
Conduct campaigns to stop discriminations and violence against vulnerable people.		
Provide support for education and health care to CYWD and OSCs.		
Preparing seminars for parents and guardians educate them on how to take care children and		



how to develop small business.	activities to occurs in the villages	
Educate school pupils about disability and health issues.		
Conduct open meetings to promote awareness the rights of CYWD and OSCs.	OUTPUT 3 Increased community involvement, participation and changed practices for the basic needs and rights of children and youth with disabilities, orphans and street children by 2022 ASSUMPTIONS Trained members (TOTs) remain with FPCT project for whole duration of the project	
Sensitize key people on child rights discriminations happening in their working environment.		
Produce and air TV spots for awareness creation about disability.		
Celebrate annual disability day with people with disability.		
Identify the different stakeholders such as (Leadership of Partners, government officials (gender, Child Protection, community leaders, religious leaders) relevant government ministries.		
Conduct strategic partnership meetings with the government and other stakeholders to enhance partnership project activities.		
Preparing seminars for church leaders from different regions and districts of Tanzania sharing with them how to help and support children in need.	OUTPUT 4 Increased capacity of FPCT to advocate for the basic needs and rights of children and youth with disabilities; orphans and street children by 2022 ASSUMPTIONS The contacts and networks of partners are utilized to advocate for child rights. Partners will facilitate opportunities to conduct advocacy trainings and awareness raising. The developed policies will be disseminated and implemented.	OUTCOME 2 Increased capacity of FPCT to operate as a strong civil society actor to advocate for the CYWD and OSC by 2022 ASSUMPTIONS Partners willing to engage in advocacy issues
Preparing seminars for all three projects coordinators to share knowledge and experiences.		
Develop Advocacy Plan and policies.		

3.2. Long-term development objective and outcomes

The long-term development object is the reduction of inequality of the vulnerable groups through empowerment of the right holders and active involvement of the civil societies in Tanzania

Many issues affect vulnerable children and young people who have limited access to education and livelihood opportunities which creates extreme poverty in the community. They also experience social stigmatization and discrimination. This project addresses the created poverty (SDG 1) and adopts the human rights-based approach and will strive to empower the rights holders to claim for their rights to a sustainable livelihood. The rights holders targeted in this project are CYWD and OSC. Secondly, the project emphasizes on the duty bearers to undertake their responsibilities to fulfil their obligations to meet the needs of the rights holders. The duty bearers include families, communities and their leaders, opinion leaders, CSOs and their leaders, local government leaders, NGOs and DPOs. The project strategy will focus on finding and addressing the capacity gaps among stakeholders.



The impact will be to contribute to the empowerment of the right holders towards attaining a sustainable livelihood through provisioning of learning opportunities and through creating of an ongoing raising awareness activity in the schools and in the communities. The impact will be reached through the following outcomes:

1. Improved fulfilment of rights to basic needs and learning opportunities of CYWD and OSC by 2022
2. Increased capacity of FPCT to operate as a strong civil society actor to advocate for the CYWD and OSC by 2022

The project theory of change is based on our local partner FPCT commitment to promote human rights and sustainable development to combat poverty. Thus, if the rights holders and the duty bearers are made aware of and duty-bearers initiating a change for, the rights of vulnerable children and youth, the rights holders are empowered and can know where to go and claim for and have access to education and life skills, and thereby attaining a sustainable livelihood.

The stakeholders will have the power to influence decision makers to support and protect the rights of the rights holders and the rightsholders will actively participate in their communities to promote and exercise their rights. The change in behaviour will happen by raising awareness among stakeholders, increased community involvement locally and where the communities come together to strengthen their voice in advocacy, and the advocacy work among different duty-bearers.

In outcome area 1 the fulfilment of the rights of the basic need and learning will be achieved by

1. The training of CYWD and OSC
2. Raising awareness among school children and duty bearers
3. Increased community involvement.

In outcome area 2 the increased capacity of FPCT to operate as a strong CSO advocacy actor will result in

1. Networking and establishing contact to different stakeholders
2. Initiating awareness raising initiatives with local leaders and
3. Developing, implementing and monitoring policies.

For a greater impact in Tanzania, seminars will also be held for church and community leaders from different regions and districts of Tanzania sharing with them how to help and support children in need. FPCT will also seek to equip families with knowledge about the rights holders' needs and encourage them to take a role in addressing those needs. Then they improve their attitude towards rights holders' needs and vulnerability. Finally, they will actively promote the rights of the orphans, children with disability, and street children in the communities. The project intends to advocate for the government to understand and prioritizes rights holders' needs. This will lead the government at all levels effectively to realize and address the needs of the rights holders.

3.3. Objectives for sustainable development

In terms of Sustainable development goals (SDG) Agenda 2030, the project will contribute towards 7 of the SDG as described below:

Goal 1 End poverty in all its forms everywhere: The project promotes “the rights and status of women and girls” through addressing the capacity gaps of orphaned or disabled girls as well as boys in regards to access to education as well as educating the duty holders to develop strategies to strengthen the rights holders' capacity to attain a sustainable livelihood.

Goal 3 Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages: The direct beneficiaries of the project are CYWD and OSC. These children constantly experience barriers in accessing their basic human rights including access to better education and health services.

Goal 4 Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all: The long term objective of the project is to contribute to the empowerment of the rights holders to lessen the gap in capacity in regards to attaining a sustainable livelihood, one way of doing this is through providing inclusive and equitable learning opportunities for the direct beneficiaries.



Goal 5 Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls: Gender is a cross-cutting issue in this project. In Tanzania, women and girls are among the most marginalized populations. Gender discrimination and marginalization is prominent in the country. They still face inequalities regarding employment opportunities, access to right to health care specifically reproductive health services, the rights in the marriage etc. Girls are denied their rights to education while boys are enrolled in schools. Empowering women and girls will be one of the project priorities to enable them to have greater access to and control over resources, opportunities and decision making so as to reduce extreme poverty in the community.

Goal 8 Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all: The project is in line with promoting "the growth of developing countries' economies to generate more jobs, livelihoods and well-being": as the rights holders capacity to manage their lives better is increased through developed skills and social networking, the self-employment and improved livelihood gives them a higher degree of well-being in the society in general - which in the long-term perspective support the process towards a society more resilient to environmental, economic and social changes.

Goal 10 Reduce inequalities within and among countries: Through duty bearer's increased awareness of equality and vulnerable people's rights to a dignified life and sustainable livelihood more helpful and constructive attitudes in the communities towards people with disability and other vulnerabilities can result in changed practices that in the long run decrease prevalence of domestic violence, stereotyping, discrimination and dependency.

Goal 16 Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels: Committed to advocate for appropriate development of the rights of the vulnerable children and youth, the local partner intends, together with its partners, to implement the project to create a change in how social problems that affect the communities in the target areas are addressed. With the project interventions, a favourable and inclusive atmosphere will be created in which VCY will actively and equally take part in social activities and contribute to the country's social-economic development.

3.4. Indicators and baseline data

The indicators of the outcomes and outputs are as follows:

Outcome 1	Indicators	Baseline data
Improved fulfilment of rights to basic needs and learning opportunities of children and youth with disabilities, orphans and street children by 2022	Number of beneficiaries with improved education and basic needs and rights respected and protected. Number people with increased awareness.	1.1 Baseline: 0 Target: 4,200 (G2000/B1700/CYWD500) Source: Project reporting, school reports
	1.1 Number of children and youth with disabilities, orphans and street children who benefit from improved education by 2022	1.2 Baseline: 0 Target: 17000 (G8000/B5000/CYWD4000) Source: Project reporting
	1.2 Number of children and youth and disability, orphans and street children whose basic needs and rights are respected and protected by 2022.	1.3 Baseline: 0 Target: 5,000 (G1500/B1500/F1000/M1000/PW D500) Source: Project reporting, surveys
	1.3 Number of people whose attitude has changed and awareness of the needs and rights of children and youth with disabilities, orphans and street children has increased by 2022	Only 10% of rights holders generally have access to the important process of individual development and lifelong learning through training. 0/200 CYWD are



		without access to education, 0/500 OSC in Dodoma have no access to education and 230/500 will have access. 0/3000 visually impaired has been trained in basic life skills, entrepreneurship and Braille literacy.
Outcome 2	Indicators	Baseline data
Increased capacity of FPCT to operate as a strong civil society actor to advocate for the CYWD and OSC by 2022	<p>Number of networks, awareness meetings and policies developed and implemented.</p> <p>2.1 Partner belongs to number of networks among stakeholders</p> <p>2.2 Number of awareness meeting with FPCT leaders</p> <p>2.3 Number of policies developed and implemented by 2022</p> <p>2.4 Percentage of FPCT leaders who are able to undertake advocacy related activities.</p>	<p>2.1 Baseline: 0 Target: Partner belongs to 2 networks among stakeholders Source: Project reporting</p> <p>2.2 Baseline: 0 Target: 1 awareness meeting with FPCT leaders Source: Project reporting</p> <p>2.3 Baseline: 0 Target: 1 policy developed and implemented by 2022 Source: Project reporting</p> <p>2.4 Baseline: Only 5% of FPCT leaders have knowledge on advocacy for the CYWD and OSC related activities Target: 20% Source: Project reporting</p>
Output 1	Indicators	Baseline data
Increased knowledge and competences on life skills, literacy, vocational skills to children and youth with disabilities: orphans and street children by 2022	<p>1.1 People Trained The number of CYWD, OSC participating or involved schools and vocational trainings</p> <p>1.2 Increased Knowledge The number of CYWD and OSC performing better in schools and vocational trainings</p> <p>1.3 Changed Behaviour The number of CYWD and OSC who are able to finish their schools and vocational training in the intervention areas</p>	<p>1.1 Baseline: 0 Source: Project reporting Target: 4200 (G2000/B1700/CYWD500)</p> <p>1.2 Baseline: 0 Source: Project reporting, school reports Target: 3150 (G1500/B1250/CYWD400)</p> <p>1.3 Baseline: Baseline will be defined at project start. Source: Project reporting, school reports Target: 2100 (G1000/B850/CYWD250)</p>
Output 2	Indicators	Baseline data
Basic needs and rights of children and youth with disabilities; orphans and street children are promoted, respected	<p>2.1 People trained The number of duty bearers and school children receiving knowledge on basic needs and rights of the CYWD and OSC</p> <p>2.2 Increased Knowledge</p>	<p>2.1 Baseline: 0 Source: Project reporting Target: 10000 (G3000/3000/F2000/M2000/PWD 1000)</p>



and protected by 2022	<p>The number of duty bearers and school children with increased knowledge on basic needs and rights of the CYWD and OSC</p> <p>2.3 Changed Behaviour</p> <p>The number of CYWD and OSC who experience less discrimination and violence due to increased knowledge</p>	<p>2.2 Baseline: 0 Source: Project reporting, surveys Target: 5000 (G1500/B1500/F1000/M1000/PWD500)</p> <p>2.3 Baseline: Baseline will be defined at project start. Source: Project reporting, surveys Target: 17000 (G8000/B5000/CYWD4000)</p>
Output 3	Indicators	Baseline data
Increased community involvement, participation and changed practices for the basic needs and rights of children and youth with disabilities, orphans and street children by 2022	<p>3.1 People Trained</p> <p>The number of people involved in community initiatives for basic needs and rights of the CYWD and OSC</p> <p>3.2 Increased Knowledge</p> <p>Number of persons with increased knowledge on CYWD and OSC basic needs and rights due to community initiatives</p> <p>3.3 Changed Behaviour</p> <p>The number of CYWD and OSC with improved welfare due to changed practices in the community</p>	<p>3.1 Baseline: 0 Source: Project reporting Target: 10000 (G3000/3000/F2000/M2000/PWD1000)</p> <p>3.2 Baseline: 0 Source: Project reporting, survey Target: 5000 (G1500/B1500/F1000/M1000/PWD500)</p> <p>3.3 Baseline: Baseline will be defined at project start. Source: Project reporting, survey. Target: 17000 (G8000/B5000/CYWD4000)</p>
Output 4	Indicators	Baseline data
Increased capacity of FPCT to advocate for the basic needs and rights of children and youth with disabilities; orphans and street children by 2022	<p>4.1 Number of established contacts and networks among different stakeholders</p> <p>4.2 Number of awareness raising initiatives with FPCT leaders</p> <p>4.3 Number of developed, implemented and monitored policies and interventions</p>	<p>4.1 Baseline: 0 Target: Partner belongs to 2 networks among stakeholders Source: Project reporting</p> <p>4.2 Baseline: 0 Target: 1 awareness meeting with FPCT leaders Source: Project reporting</p> <p>4.3 Baseline: 0 Target: 1 policy developed and implemented by 2022 Source: Project reporting</p>



Aggregate Indicators for Finland’s Development Policy 2020

	SDG-TARGET	INDICATOR	METHODOLOGY AND SOURCES OF DATA
<p>Priority area 3: Education and peaceful democratic societies</p> <p>IMPACT People enjoy equitable quality education and accountable governance in inclusive, peaceful and democratic societies.</p> <p>↑</p> <p>OUTCOME 1 Access to quality primary and secondary education has improved, especially for girls and for those in most vulnerable positions.</p> <p>↑</p> <p>OUTPUT 1.4. Women and girls with disabilities have access to vocational training.</p>	<p>4.5 By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations</p>	<p>Number of women and girls with disabilities have access to vocational training. (WWD/CWD)</p>	<p>Rationale: Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) is expected to address the multiple demands of an economic, social and environmental nature by helping youth and adults develop the skills they need for employment, decent work and entrepreneurship. TVET can also offer skills development opportunities for low-skilled people who are under- or unemployed. Women continue to suffer from higher rates of unemployment, are less likely to participate in the labour force and face higher risks of vulnerable employment. Disabled women and girls are one of the most excluded and isolated groups of people, being triply disadvantaged by their disabilities, by sex, and often also by poverty. In addition to skills development, vocational training can further the education disabled women have received from school. Having a job gives the disabled woman the opportunity to break out of poverty, dependency, and social isolation.</p> <p>Methodology: Number of women and girls with disabilities who have access to vocational education and training as defined above.</p> <p>Sources of data: Countries’ annual education abstracts in Finland’s education partner countries; civil society programmes.</p>

3.5. Project outputs

The most important concrete project outputs

- Increased knowledge and competences on life skills, literacy, vocational skills to children and youth with disabilities: orphans and street children by 2022. The main purpose is to equip them with the skills that will help them to engage in socio-economic activities and ultimately improve their lives. Through this project, a combination of literacy and vocational training to educate CYWD and SOC will be carried out. These target groups have never went to school due to their disability or dropped out from formal schooling for various reasons including poverty/loss of their parents.
- Basic needs and rights of children and youth with disabilities; orphans and street children are promoted, respected and protected by 2022. Given the situation that CYWD and their families continue to face discrimination, they do not fully enjoy their basic human rights. While the project will support the CYWD and SOC for education, efforts will be made to ensure they are aware of their rights and resources are located by the government to and for them with their families.
- Increased community involvement, participation and changed practices for the basic needs and rights of children and youth with disabilities, orphans and street children by 2022. While the situation for CYWD and OSC is gradually changing for better, there are still some gaps that need to be addressed. The community overlooks the ability and needs of the target groups. Thus, the project will conduct awareness activities to enhance community participation to support CYWD and OSC.
- Increased capacity of FPCT to advocate for the basic needs and rights of children and youth with disabilities; orphans and street children by 2022. Capacity building seminars will be organised and conducted for FPCT



leaders for sensitising them about the needs and rights of the CYWD and OSC. At the end of the day, FPCT will develop relationship with other civil society organisations to challenge the government and other duty bearers to take an active role in supporting the CYWD and OSC and help them to become self reliant

- Improved knowledge on the rights of CWD to duty bearers (teachers, government officials and members of school management committees) by 2022. The knowledge of the duty bearers on the rights of CYWD is fragmented. The duty bearers have the responsibility for ensuring that every CYWD has access to their rights for education and other services. The project will conduct meetings/workshops to sensitise the duty bearers towards various issues related to the CYWD needs. Such interventions will make the duty bearers to part of the everyday's practice to support CYWD.

3.6. Objectives related to strengthening of the civil society

This project will embrace collaborative efforts in the implantation of the project activities. The spirit of collaboration will provide a room for exchange of ideas and learning among the civil society. The project will help establishing an enabling environment for CSOs to actively participate in governmental processes, in order to render them stronger actors of development. The capacity building programmes will raise CSOs skills not only to exhibit quality participation but also to monitor those processes and interfere through relevant government channels whenever necessary. It is also expected that the built capacity will be disseminated among CSOs and will trigger new/existing CSOs and networks to emerge with the demand to take active role in advocating for the rights of the right holders. At the end of the project, FPCT and other CSOs will develop reputation management approaches that will enhance their communication with society and the public sector and that will increase their recognition, their distance with society will decrease. Together with others, FPCT can help to ensure that the voices of the people are heard, and their needs are met.

3.7. Objectives related to strengthening of the local administration

The project aims to strengthen the partner's capacity in the development of strategies and policies for empowering vulnerable people groups to access education and sustainable livelihood, and generally for advocacy for disabled and orphaned people's rights. The project will support and require a stronger collaboration between FPCT institutions (project components) in regard to these issues and thus make it possible to multiply and expand the policies and methods developed within the project to other regions and FPCT institutions. The project will increase the number of networks, awareness meetings and policies developed and implemented by the partner during the project time. The project will also increase FPCT leaders' knowledge in CYWD and OSC for undertaking advocacy activities. FSPM will partner will FIDA International in these strengthening and empowering activities.

An outcome of the project is the increased capacity of FPCT to operate as a strong civil society actor to advocate for the CYWD and OSC by 2022. The result includes the number of networks the partner belongs to, number of awareness meetings and policies developed and implemented. It also includes the percentage of FPCT leaders who are able to undertake advocacy related activities

The project will implement results-based management (RBM) for strengthening of RBM practices for the improvement of the effectiveness and productivity of the project. The progress towards results will be monitored by gathering both qualitative and quantitative data according to indicators (age, gender, PWD).

4. Implementation plan

4.1. Description of the implementation plan

The project will be implemented in three different components at three locations: Biharamulo district, Dodoma municipality and Arusha for the year 2021-2022. The project will be administrated and monitored centrally by the head office in Dar es Salaam. The project activities will be accounted for and reported to the country project manager. Auditing and evaluation will be centrally administered by the FPCT National Project Officer. The disbursements will take place to local component accounts from the project office in Dar es Salaam. Each component will be led by the corresponding



project coordinator where their accountability will be to the FPCT National Projects Officer. All quarterly reports, semi-annual and annual reports will be compiled by the country project manager. The framework of the project implementation is as follows:

Year	Plan/Implementation
2021	Planning the implementation of the project work Identifying CWD, OSC and their needs Capacity Building activities for project staff Arrange for workshops/seminars/training for awareness creation in the communities Conducting seminars/workshops/trainings Conduct Partnership and stakeholder meeting Lobbying and advocacy activities
2022	Conduct Partnership and stakeholder meeting Conduct Workshops/seminars/meetings/trainings conducted Provide Support for children with disabilities Conducting continuous Monitoring and Evaluation Preparation for closure of the Project Arrange for Final Evaluation

- The project adheres to Finland's development policy priorities, especially the rights and status of women and girls, but also fighting climate change, in eradicating poverty and inequality and promoting sustainable development by the project initiatives of promoting sustainable livelihoods and respecting human rights of the VCY. Gender and Climate Change are crosscutting issues which are mainstreamed in the project.
- Knowledge from past experience and lessons learned will be incorporated into the project implementation.
- Monitoring is an on-going process.
- Midterm evaluation.
- Project monitoring (based on the baseline study).
- End of project and submission of final reports to FSPM and the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland.

4.2. Partners and their responsibilities

Description of FPCT

The Free Pentecostal Church in Tanzania and along its social work was started in 1932's by missionaries from Scandinavian Countries, specifically Sweden and Finland. Today the number of its members is around 250,000. Its purpose has been to serve the people of Tanzania and meet not their spiritual, but also physical needs. Currently FPCT has 8 departments namely: Health and Social Welfare, Mass Media–Radio and Television, Education, Children and Youth, Theology, Evangelism and Mission, Women and Literature. Since its establishment, caring of people's health and other social needs has been part of the work of FPCT and continues to be one of its main areas of focus.

Since its establishment, the mutual cooperation between FPCT and FSPM continues to exist. Together, they play a great role in promoting social and economic development in Tanzania. For example, prior to this project the cooperation resulted in developing Habari Maalum College (HMC) in Arusha and started to provide a 3-year diploma course in media. When it comes to people with disability and vulnerable people, FPCT has great commitment to work for human development. It is FPCT's conviction that all human beings, including those with disabilities, are entitled to equal rights in the church and society, as well as a life of dignity and respect. FPCT advocates for appropriate development of people with disabilities and support efforts made towards dismantling of attitudinal, environmental and other socio-cultural factors that hinder the right holders' development.

FPCT is a nationwide civil society actor with well-structured work in education and health and other areas of development. Its long partnership with Scandinavian and other international organizations paired with commendable experience in provision of social services and project management, gives FPCT the capacity to implement educational and health related projects in a transparent and reliable manner. Currently, it runs schools at all levels up to college level, it also runs clinics and hospitals and has also included in its strategy a marked focus on enhancing the capacity to a sustainable livelihood for vulnerable people groups. FPCT is present in over 1000 cities and communities in Tanzania which means the interventions will have a great impact over time as the awareness increases.



FPCT Strategic Plan 2014-2024 presents 10 goals and objectives regarding development of the organization and the work of its institutions: Among them is #6: FPCT Training institutions and colleges are providing quality education, with related objective: To develop, Improve and promote quality of education programs in FPCT training Institutions, colleges and schools and #10: Development programs and projects addressing cross cutting issues, with related objective: To address cross-cutting issues in society such as HIV and AIDS, Gender, environment conservation, food security, children’s rights, Programs for special groups (People with disabilities; Orphans and Vulnerable Children, Intravenous Drug users; domestic sex-workers), corruption, and poverty reduction through relevant community interventions

Role of FPCT in the cooperation

FPCT will be responsible for overall administration and coordination of the project, including financial responsibility and final monitoring. FPCT will report to FSPM about the use of the project funds and implemented project activities on quarterly basis. The quarterly reports include narrative and financial reports.

Role of FSPM in the cooperation

The role of FSPM is to support and to empower the local partners to improve their capacity to carry out the project activities. FSPM will continuously participate in project follow-up. It will organize and conduct visits to Tanzania to monitor project progress. Additionally, it will be providing guidelines on the reporting system concerning financial and narrative reports. FSPM will be responsible for MFA planning and reporting.

Other parties involved in the cooperation

FPCT will engage other local and International actors in the project work to promote the exchange of ideas, technical expertise and other resources necessary for the overall success of project goals. Such cooperation will be useful to strengthen a common voice on lobbying and advocacy e.g. FIDA International, Federation of Disabled People’s Organizations, Tanzania Albinism Society, Africa Network of caregivers Children in Especially Difficult Circumstances and Abilis foundation.

FSPM is partnering together with FIDA International from Finland in order to support FPCT in project activities. FSPM is also partnering with FIDA International to strengthen the capacity of the partner organization in Burundi to operate as a strong civil society actor to advocate for the rights of children and youth, and particularly girls and women in Burundi.

4.3. Required resources

As the scope of the project is wide and it will be implemented in 3 components in 3 different project sites/geographical areas (Dodoma, Biharamulo and Arusha), the number of staff is estimated on a realistic estimation. In each site, there will be project management team responsible for day to day project management and implementation. The project will use the available cars and infrastructures available in the project sites and thus no budget is needed for related construction activities. The division of the budget between the different outputs is based on a needs-analysis. The table below shows the needed resources and the distribution among the project components/sites

Resource	FPCT Headquarter	Biharamulo	Dodoma	Arusha	Remarks
Human Resource					
Country Program Manager	1	0	0	0	Overall management, implementation, monitoring and reporting to FPCT Headquarter and FSPM about the project
Project Coordinator/Leader	0	1	1	1	Lead the project team to ensure that the planned project activities, project objectives are met and prepare progress reports
Field Officer	0	2	2	2	Full - Time
Accountant	0	1	1	1	Preparation of quarterly financial reports
Cashier	0	1	1	1	Daily bookkeeping, take part on fieldwork
Drivers	0	1	1	1	
Consultant		0	0	0	To be hired where and when necessary
					Biharamulo project will rent a car from



Vehicle	0	1	1	1	another project
Office	1	1	0	1	Dodoma project will rent from another organisation
Investments					
Computer	0	2	1	2	Already available
Printer	0	1	1	1	Already available
Digital Camera	0	1	0	1	
Training Materials	0	0	0	0	To be developed and printed

4.4. Project Timetable

Outputs and activities	2021	2022
Preliminary Activities: Program planning, designing and signing of the project document	X	
OUTPUT 1: Increased knowledge and competences on life skills, literacy, vocational skills to children and youth with disabilities: orphans and street children by 2022		
Activities: Develop, print and distribute training materials	X	X
Activities :Train trainers TOTs on disability issues	X	
Activities: Train children and youth with disabilities: orphans and street children to acquire entrepreneurial and vocational skills to expand their livelihood opportunities	X	X
OUTPUT 2 Basic needs and rights of children and youth with disabilities; orphans and street children are promoted, respected and protected by 2022		
Activities: Conduct advocacy events to the government and society Educate school pupils about disability and health issues	X	X
Activities: Conduct campaigns to stop discriminations and violence against vulnerable people	X	X
Activities: Provide support for education and health care to CYWD and OSC	X	X
Activities: Conduct seminars for parents and guardians educate them on how to take care children and how to develop small business.	X	
Activities:		X
OUTPUT 3. Increased community involvement, participation and changed practices for the basic needs and rights of children and youth with disabilities, orphans and street children by 2022		X
Activities: Identify the different stakeholders such as (Leadership of Partners, government officials (gender, Child Protection, community leaders, religious leaders) relevant government ministries	X	
Activities: Conduct strategic partnership meetings with the government and other stakeholders to enhance partnership in project activities	X	
Activities: Conduct open meetings to promote awareness the rights of CYWD and OSCs	X	X
Activities: Sensitize key people on child right discriminations happening in their working environment	X	X
Activities: Produce and air TV spots for awareness creation about disability	X	X
Activities: Celebrate annual disability day with people with disability		X
OUTPUT 4. Increased capacity of FPCT to advocate for the basic needs and rights of children and youth with disabilities; orphans and street children by 2022		
Activities: Preparing seminars for church leaders from different regions and districts of Tanzania sharing with them how to help and support children in need		X
Activities: Preparing seminars for all three projects leaders to share knowledge and experiences		X
Activities: Develop Advocacy Plan and policies		X



Activities: Collaborate with other NGOs to advocate for the implementation of national policies and services for the elimination of discrimination against CWD, OSC, YWD The advocacy will be in the form of lobbying members of parliament and other policy makers		X
Monitoring and Evaluation and Reporting	X	X

4.5. Communication about the project and its results (including accountability and transparency in the partner country).

Communication to the public and other stakeholders has been and will continue to be effective throughout the project life: at the time of preparation, implementation and monitoring and evaluation. Effective communication will help to prevent any form of corruption and promote openness, transparency, accountability and collaboration to achieve project goals. FPCT has created a system in which the public and other stakeholders can access all relevant information about a project easily and efficiently. This include the use of mass media, webpages, printed media. Additionally, FPCT will conduct regular meetings with the project stakeholders at each project component and implementing sites and at different levels of the government. Such a system will be used as platform for reporting the project progress: its results and challenges.

Effective communication to the public and other stakeholders about the project work will have an advantage precluding of any source of conflict linked to absence of information, incomplete information and misunderstanding. More importantly, transparency and accountability will play a fundamental role by enabling the public and the local communities to ensure the project work corresponds to their needs and therefore the resources are put to good use.

4.6. Risk analysis and risk management plan

See Appendix: Project Risk Assessment

4.7. Human rights-based approach

This project will focus on empowering the target groups to claim for their rights and address injustice and suffering that affect their lives. The target groups (CYWD and OSC) have for some reasons been considered to be weak and have been victims of violations and thus require protection. We will conduct a series of seminars and trainings to the target groups to create awareness about their rights e.g. access to education, health services etc. Supporting rights holders to realize their rights for better life will go in hand with advocating for the duty holders ensures they meet their obligations for these rights e.g. the community members, government officials and teachers. This will be achieved through conducting partnership meetings and seminars involving policy makers, decision makers, politicians etc.

Empowering the project's stakeholders with knowledge, information and skills will ensure that behavioural change starts from stakeholders themselves. The project will also involve partnerships with local NGOs to implement interventions. By partnering with local NGOs, the proposed interventions are most likely to bring about the outcomes proposed above.

The project will also employ a participatory monitoring and evaluation approach, where project stakeholders/beneficiaries are involved in all stages of the project cycle starting from project design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. This will ensure that the beneficiaries own the interventions as they will take part in all project activities. Project activities will be implemented throughout the two years of the project's life. Some project outcomes are expected to start being realised from the first year of project implementation.

4.8. Sustainability

The sustainability of the project is guaranteed as the project will use already existing structures in the communities and the government. The project will build the capacity of the target group and community to sustain the services provided by this project. The project beneficiaries will own the project as they will be involved in all stages of the project and this sense of ownership will ensure that the project is sustained beyond the life of the project.

FPCT is committed to working together with the local and national governments and involve other stakeholders in implementing the projects and empower beneficiaries financially, socially and ecologically to create a long-term capability of supporting these initiatives. FPCT is endeavouring on sustainable revenue through established income generating activities and through donations from church members. The FPCT organization is improving its financial capacity,



increases transparency and reputation to the community, financial institutions, FSPM, beneficiaries, government and other stakeholders to attract their new ideas, generate goodwill and supports to ensure sustainability and continuation of interventions after end of project.

a) Financial: FPCT is establishing income generating activities so that will continue supporting the children after closure of the Project. FPCT will develop relationship with the Local Government Authority to attract more involvement of the Government towards the young people's interventions.

b) Institutional: FPCT Components will work together with the local authorities, national government and involves other stakeholders in implementing the Project. The developed relationship with the Local Government Authority will create ownership to the Government and hence to contribute towards the works of our components. Through children parliaments, councils and clubs, the component will arrange advocacy events by rights holders to raise their voices and challenging the local government on her participation to support financially the beneficiaries' activities when development partner's funding demises.

c) Social: The projects will use already existing structures in the communities. The projects will build the capacity of the community to sustain the services provided by this project. The project beneficiaries will own the project as they will be involved in all stages of the project and this sense of ownership will ensure that the project is sustained beyond the life of the project. Empowering parents on entrepreneurship will raise their family income.

d) Ecological: Introduction to environmental issues like environment care and ecological principles in the use of natural resources will contribute to restoration of destroyed ecological systems. Planting trees and training on use of economical stoves will discourage high usage of charcoals and deforestation practices.

4.9. Cross-cutting objectives

a) Gender equality

The gender power imbalances, socio-cultural attitudes make women and girls vulnerable to discrimination in their lives. The Project will act as effective gender mainstreaming vehicle. It reflects current situations and needs of men and women to have equal opportunities in socio-economic development. A number of key gender challenges were identified during project preparation in stage. A full attention will be given to the promotion of mutually respectful and equitable gender relations. During workshops and seminars, emphasis will be put aiming at increasing women's roles in development activities and decision making. Increasing women's participation in project implementation will be given priority too. The project will demonstrate that at least 40% of its staff includes women employees

b) Non-discrimination

The project shall seek to provide equal opportunities, gender equality and participation by more marginalized groups/organizations. The project shall also seek gender equality to the extent possible in the selection of permanent and temporary staff. The project will pay particular attention to access of people with disabilities to activities and outputs. This will include raising awareness among parents, teachers, community & traditional leaders and district government officials about disability issues.

c) Climate resilience

Overall, the proposed project will contribute to strengthening the capacity of the communities to reduce the risks associated with climate extremes, namely environmental degradation and drought events. It will assist community build and strengthen their capacity to better plan, manage and mitigate risks associated with increasing climate extremes e.g. afforestation. The communities will be taught about the dangers of environmental degradation associated with human activities such as deforestation, shifting cultivation etc.

d) Low emission development

The teaching of the new development principles to communities as a crosscutting theme in trainings and in seminars will enable them to change their view towards environment protection and be responsible in the use of resources. Traditionally, communities in Tanzania are used to using for example inefficient cookstoves for cooking. These practices are contributing to the increasing of the greenhouse gases and a non-sustainable use of natural resources. Unlike to the traditional practices, communities are inspired to apply new methods, so as to well use the natural resources sustainably.



Opportunities to enhance the transition to low-emissions, climate-resilient solutions are proactively sought and supported.

4.10. Exit strategy

FPCT understands the need to establish advocacy strategies to increase pool of potential donors, increase public relations and transparency to local authorities and involving them in addressing the challenges. Most likely there will be a need for extended external support in one way or another. On the other hand, building the internal financial capacity during the recent years has brought positive results towards sustainability of the activities of FPCT and the impact of its operations in the community as a whole. If it continues, the locally amassed resources will eventually provide for more activities directed to empower vulnerable people to access their rights to education and a sustainable livelihood. Better knowledge and an increased competence base are important factors for future sustainability. The components will seek to develop local income generating activities to sustain the intervention immediately after closure of the project. There is a clear prioritization within FPCT to continue the advocacy for and the direct assistance to vulnerable people, so the activities will continue after the project ends in some form, albeit with smaller budget.

5. Monitoring and reporting

5.1. Monitoring of the project

The performance of the project will be monitored through participatory monitoring and evaluation, using the monitoring tools developed based on the information to be collected through the baseline survey. Monitoring will help to ensure the effectiveness of the project strategies, outputs and inputs towards reaching the anticipated or planned results. The log frame and its indicators will be used to track the progress of the project.

There will also be review meeting to assess the performance of the project and an evaluation conducted at the end of the project. The target groups will be involved in all these activities not only as beneficiaries but also as active participants.

In practical terms, The FPCT National Project Manager will be responsible for overall administration and coordination of the project, including financial responsibility and monitoring. FPCT local committees will receive reports on quarterly basis, follow and monitor the implementation of the project. Reporting forms are created so that the indicators of the project are met and comply with the project goals and objectives. The quarterly reports include narrative and financial reports. The reports will be checked and analyzed immediately by the FPCT National Projects Manager, the Finnish partners and the project manager. After each year end, annual narrative and financial reports will be compiled by the project coordinator to be sent to FSPM within the first months of the following year.

The project will implement results-based management (RBM) for strengthening of RBM practices for the improvement of the effectiveness and productivity of the project. The progress towards results will be monitored by gathering both qualitative and quantitative data according to indicators (age, gender, PWD).

FPCT will be responsible for overall administration and coordination of the project, including financial responsibility and final monitoring.

FPCT will report to FSPM about the use of the project funds and implemented project activities on quarterly basis. The quarterly reports include narrative and financial reports. FSPM will continuously participate in project follow-up. It will organize and conduct visits to Tanzania to monitor project progress. Additionally, it will be providing guidelines on the reporting system concerning financial and narrative reports.

5.2. Mechanism and tools for monitoring of finances

Any payments of the project fund will be made against receipts and to be affected only after approval has been done by 3 authorised signatories. FPCT will be accountable for the use of funds advanced to it according to the agreed upon work plans. FPCT will be expected to professionally maintain books of accounts, in accordance with FSPM accounting and reporting guidelines. Auditing is an integral part of sound financial and administrative management of the project, and FPCT's accountability framework and so FSPM. There will be an internal audit to every component of the project concerned in every quarter of each financial year to ensure better management of finance for better outcomes. Not only that, but also the control system and common accounting system will be used by each component for the day to day management of finance. Accordingly, this Project will be audited each year by a registered Auditing firm and the audited account will be submitted to FSPM. The audit will be done in accordance with the MFA Audit Guidelines and carried out at the project area.



5.3. Evaluations and assessments

Self-evaluation is an on-going process throughout the project, locally as well as between partners. The FSPM will take part in the evaluation through the joint meetings and by monitoring reports produced by partners in the project country. In the beginning of 2022, an internal evaluation will be conducted, covering the achievements of the first year focusing on achieving on the outcomes and their contribution to the development goal, and on sustainability and on human rights aspects. The result with recommendations is to be utilized to enhance the organization knowledge and to plan the continuation of the project.