SOS CHILDREN'S VILLAGES TANZANIA 2024 ANNUAL REPORT



SOS Children's Villages in Tanzania has joined forces with other child-cantered organizations by signing a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) to officially establish the Joining Forces Alliance in Tanzania.

Member association:	MA Tanzania
National Director:	Asha Ali
Reporting period:	January – December 2024
Date & MEDIABOX-ID of most recent child rights situation analysis:	2019
Report compiled by:	John Herbeth
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. National context and stakeholders

The year 2024 marked a significant milestone as MA Tanzania began implementing its 2024–2028 Strategic Plan, aiming to reach approximately 2.5 million direct and indirect beneficiaries within the community.

As part of its commitment to supporting vulnerable children, the organization, through the Children in Street Situations Project, successfully established a new office in Dodoma City. This office is an expansion marking three operational areas of the project. On the other handy, the organization strengthened its collaboration with other child-focused organizations by signing a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Plan International Tanzania, Save the Children Tanzania, and World Vision Tanzania. This partnership, with strong support from the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania, is dedicated to combating violence against children and promoting children's rights.

MA Tanzania collaborated with the government, private institutions, like-minded organizations, and community-based structures to enhance its impact. On the government side, the organization partnered with the Ministry of Community Development, Gender, Women, and Special Groups, as well as the Ministry of Home Affairs, particularly the Police Gender Department.

Additionally, the organization worked closely with the Vocational Education and Training Authority (VETA), DHL, and Hyatt Regency Hotel to support its initiatives and expand opportunities for the communities it serves.

2. Member association analysis

[Concisely summarise 2-4 main findings per topic below]

Strategy implementation status *[see 2.1]*

Achievements

- 895 vulnerable children and young people accessed quality care and protection in alternative care options from the capacitated caregivers on positive parenting and psychosocial support. Also, 589 (185F, 404M) children and young people rescued from the street situation and 336 (148F, 188M) successfully reunified with their families of origin and community.
- 697 (319F, 378M) youth empowered with employability skills including 141 (55F, 86M) linked to acquire job training, 188 (107F, 81M) with entrepreneurship skills, and 368 (157F, 211M) attended vocational training from SIDO and VETA.
- 1,658 caregivers provided quality care and protection to children and young people as the result of positive parenting knowledge and skills provided by the CCWs through their monthly visits to the program participants in the community.
- MA Tanzania secured 850,000 Euro, including 700,000 Euro to implement a three-year project in Iringa location aimed to empower adolescents and young mothers in vulnerable situation while 150,000 Euro secured to implement Digital VSLAs in Mwanza and Pemba locations to transform the livelihoods of the caregivers through the digital systems to operate VSLAs.
- MA Tanzania enhanced child safeguarding and protection by raising awareness among participants and staff, empowering 163,136 community members with knowledge and skills through partnerships with key stakeholders, resulting in increased community engagement and improved protection measures led by police gender desks and CWP Committees in schools and communities.

Challenges

- **Delay of 2024 Annual Budget and Plan Approval:** MA Tanzania experienced a shortage of funds specifically for standard projects in the first half of the year as the result of only prioritizing all necessary activities while waiting for budget approval. This caused a huge workload to staff in the second half of the financial year after the approval of the budget aimed to implement all planned strategic activities without compromising quality of service delivery to the program participants.
- **High rate of staff turnover:** During this reporting period, MA Tanzania experienced a high rate of staff turnover due to several factors that caused some delay in implementation of activities. To mitigate the impact on performance, the

management assigned internal staff to acting positions to fill these roles and lead the team while the recruitment process for open positions is underway.

- **Changes of the government staff daily subsistence allowances (DSA)**: The changes continued to be a challenge while engaging government officials to support activity implementation in our programs. To ensure continuous support and partnership with the government, the management initiated the review of travel policy specifically in the engagement of partners and stakeholders.

Lessons learned *[see 2.2]*

- Continuous collaboration with the key partners through MoU enhanced program efficiency and effectiveness by providing young people with free knowledge and skills development opportunities and maximizing impact and sustainability in youth empowerment in the community for stance, in this reporting period, program participants received services and support from the key implementing partners despite the fact of minimal budget allocated during the first half of the 2024 financial year.
- The project's Champion approach empowers youth through mentorship at local service centres, providing Champions with equipment to accommodate young people at no cost and creating a sustainable cycle of skill development and mentorship.

Cross-cutting topics *[see 2.3]*

- **Reviewed health insurance policy**: Despite the good intention of the Government of United Republic of Tanzania (URT) to review health insurance policy which intended to register children through education system with the focus of getting huge number of beneficiaries to support health funds. The hesitant of education system to adopt the reviewed policy impacted the program participants both in Family Like Care and Family Strengthening Program in accessing health services.
- **The persistent of incidents of child abuse and violation of child rights in the country:** This situation has triggered the MA Tanzania to enhance child safeguarding and protection measures by raising awareness among participants and staff. In partnerships with key stakeholders, the MA managed to empower 163,136 community members with knowledge and skills on safeguarding and protection. These initiatives resulted in increased community engagement and improved protection measures led by police gender desks and CWP Committees in schools and communities.

Sustainability actions *[see 2.4]*

- MA Tanzania empowered 5,055 members of the Children and Women Protection Committees on their roles and responsibilities in intervening child abuse incidences in the community and providing referrals of the victims.
- Towards successful transitions to independence life for youth, the MA Tanzania strengthened youth care leavers network by capacitating alumni in their roles and responsibilities, supported to acquire office and continued to champion the registration process. The initiatives have resulted into widening the support where other stakeholders like Railway Children Africa and UNICEF showed the interest to support the movement.
- Through collaboration between SOS Denmark and Fairstart Foundation, MA Tanzania capacitated 185 ToTs including SOS CV Staff, Social Workers, and government officials (Community development and Social Welfare officers) to deliver parenting skills to caregivers, and foster families in the community to promote the sustainability of our interventions.

3. Overview of programme(s)

The MA Tanzania provided quality alternative care services to 895 children and young people through Family-Like Care (280 children and young people) and Other Forms of Alternative Care (691 children and young people in kinship, fit families, foster care, and adoption). All children and young people accessed education, health services, and psychosocial support. A total of 397 children (30 FLC Arusha, 9 OAC in Arusha Re-innovation, 9 Mwanza 13 Dar es salaam and 336 CiSSP) were successfully reunified with their biological families and communities through comprehensive family assessments and

tailored reintegration plans, marking significant progress in the organization's child reintegration intervention for children living or working on the streets and those in alternative care. The successful review and signing of the Guidelines for Establishment and Management of Children's Homes, after extensive consultations with stakeholders, has established a vital framework to ensure quality care, protection, and legal compliance in children's institutional settings.

In this reporting period, the MA made tremendous contribution in empowering 697 young people (319F, 378M) with employability skills, linking 141 (55F, 86M) to practical training, providing entrepreneurship skills to 188 (107F, 81M), and supporting 368 (157F, 211M) to attend vocational training, with 89 (36F, 53M) achieving sustainable income, while indirectly impacting 1,604 (918F, 686M) with job readiness skills. 8,299 young people (4,636F, 3,663M) were supported to access friendly Sexual Reproductive Health services in the community, benefiting from enhanced knowledge and skills provided by Peer Educator, Social Welfare Officer and Government owned Youth Centre. Through continued positive relationships with the government, the MA Tanzania facilitated 24 Young people (17F, 7M) from FLC to access loan support from Higher Education Students Loan Board (HELSB).

In creating safer environment in the community, the programs interventions in Mwanza and Dar es salaam empowered 1,893 (1,451 direct and 442 Indirect) caregivers to improve their parenting practices which impacted 6,187 (4,157 direct and 2,030 indirect) children and young people. On the same note 386 participants received ICHF cards, ensuring access to healthcare services and boosting financial stability for families. Likewise, the program facilitated community structures to raise awareness to 20,787 children and 6,420 community members on child protection, while 3,660 community members were facilitated to gain entrepreneurship skills. The programs built the capacity of 36 Children and Women Protection Committees comprised with 1,315 members who responded to 597 child abuse cases in their communities.

In 2024, the organization contributed to the International and national campaigns promoting children's rights, including "*tuwaambie kabla hawajaharibiwa*" in Dodoma and Arusha, organized by Police Gender Desk head quarter focusing on preventing abuse cases to both girls and boys. The programs empowered 5,055 community members to address child abuse and violence. We collaborated with key stakeholders to develop guidelines for parenting groups, supported the success of the Binti Bora Project for adolescent mothers in Iringa, and became a member of the Joining Force Alliance with other child-centred organizations to enhance care for children at risk of losing parental care. These efforts strengthened community-based interventions, advocacy, and partnerships, improving outcomes to program interventions for vulnerable children and their families.

Furthermore, collaboration with the government and key partners through an MoU improved program efficiency and expanded free opportunities for youth to gain knowledge and skills, ensuring greater impact and sustainability despite limited funding in the first half of 2024. In addition, the Champion approach fostered youth empowerment by equipping mentors at local service centres to provide guidance and create a sustainable cycle of skill development and mentorship. Positive partnerships with government entities, such as HELSB for higher education loan support, strengthened program outcomes and sustainability, enabling program participants access to education, health, and financial support.

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List of the Abbreviations

CBOs	Community Based Organisation's
CCW	Community Case Workers
CiSSP	Children in Street Situation Project
CONSENUTH	The Centre for Counselling, Nutrition and Health Care
CS	Child Safeguarding
CUHAS	Catholic University of Health and Allied Sciences
SOS CV	SOS Children Village
CWP	Children and Women Protection
CWPCs	Children and Women Protection committees
DC	District Council
DCEA	Drug Control Enforcement Agency
DHL	Global Logistic and International Shipping Company
DSA	Daily Subsistence Allowances
ECDC	Early Childhood Education and Care
FLC	Family-Like Care
FS	Family Strengthening
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
HELSB	Higher Education Students Loan Board
HRD	Human Resource Development
iCHF	Improved Community Health Fund
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IO	International Office
KIP	Key Implementing Partner
MA	Member Association
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
NHIF	National Health Insurance Fund
NIMR	National Institute of Medical Research
NPA-VAWC	National Plan of Action to End Violence Against Women and Children
OAC	Other form of Alternative Care
PDB2	Program Database
PSA	Promoting and Supporting Association
PSWs	Para - Social Worker
SIDO	Small Industries Development Organization
SKF	Statistical Key Figure
SOS CV	SOS Children Village
SRHR	Sexual Reproductive Health and Rights
ToT	Training of Trainers
TZS	Tanzanian Shillings
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
URT	United Republic of Tanzania

USD	United States dollar
VAC	Violence Against Children
VETA	Vocational Education and Training Authority
VSLAs	Village Savings and Loans Associations

NATIONAL CONTEXT AND STAKEHOLDERs

1.1 General description of national context

The United Republic of Tanzania has made important steps toward protecting children despite the increasing violence, exploitation, and abuse for many children and adolescents in Tanzania. Those at greatest risk include children living with disabilities, those suffering extreme poverty, girls and boys in institutional care and children separated from their families or on the move. The existence of the community structures and systems including Child and Women Protection Committees (NPA-VAWC) contributed much to protect vulnerable children in the community. to complement the government effort, the organization supported the capacity building to the members of the Child and Women Protection Committees on the roles and responsibilities.

Additionally, The Government of Tanzania has taken steps to develop the second national plan of action to work towards the elimination of violence against women and children. In line with evidence-based strategies, the plan of action sets out ambitious strategies to improve economic security and stability of families; address norms and values that encourage violence and discrimination; create safe environments where women and children gather and spend time; support parents and families to promote women and children's wellbeing; implement and enforce laws and policies to protect women and children; increase access to quality services for those exposed to violence; and ensure that learning environments are safe and enabling.

To complement the government's efforts, SOS Children's Villages Tanzania continued to conduct awareness campaigns in the community to sensitize the community members on child protection issues. 163,136 community members reached with the knowledge and skills on child protection as the results of the supported police gender desks during the 16 days of activism. On the other hand, Children in Tanzania are currently experiencing an online child sexual exploitation and abuse. This new emerging form of child abuse affects mostly children aged between 12 to 17 years because about 67% of this age group are the users of mobile phone among other online gadgets.

1.2 Key partners at national level

Table 1.2 Key partners

Name of partner	Description *(Purpose of partnership)*	Progress in last year (*Key actions taken)*	Effectiveness of partnership *(contribution to results)*	Formal agreement signed
Ministry of Community Development Gender Women and Special Groups	To provide technical support in the provision of alternative care services to families and children	Initiated the care reforms process	1. Finalized the review process of the guidelines on the establishment and management of children's homes 2.Through the government children's homes provided temporary shelter to 44 rescued children and young people from the street situations	Yes
Hyatt Regency Hotel	Provide Apprenticeship program for youth under SOS CV programs	Through the Hyatt community grant SOSCV, submitted an application to the to secure funds for the youth to attain	1. Supported 5000 USD for 15 youth income-generating activities initiatives. 2. Provided training opportunities to 8 youth to acquire knowledge and skills in hotel	Yes

		management and hospitality training opportunities.	management and hospitality. 3. Employed 5 Youth to secure decent job towards self-reliant	
Vocational Education and Training Authority (VETA)	The partnership focusses on skills development to prepare youth for self-or formal employment	Drafted and MoU to formalize the partnership.	Provided vocational skills to 150 young people	Yes
DHL	Internship program for Youth under SOS CV programs	Strengthen partnership by holding quarterly face-to-face meetings	19 young people acquired on job-searching skills such as interview tips and CV writing, as well as workplace visits.	Yes
DCEA	Providing screening, education and referrals to children and young people who use drugs	Initiated the process of signing MoU	Conducted screening to children and young people rescued from the street.	No

2. MEMBER ASSOCIATION ANALYSIS

2.1 Strategy implementation status

2.1.1 Alternative care

a. Achievements

2.1.1.1 Accessibility to quality care and protection

895 Children and Young People continued to access quality care and protection from a well-trained and empowered caregivers in the community and SOS Children's Villages. In this reporting period, 327 children and young people received care and protection under Family Like Care while 568 reached through the proper placement of the children in the other forms of alternative care (OAC) including 161 in Fit Families, 15 in Foster Families and 392 in Kinship Families. On the other hand, MA Tanzania empowered 634 caregivers in the OAC and 47 SOS mothers and aunties from three program locations (22 – Arusha CV, 12 – Mwanza CV and 13 – Dar es Salaam CV).

In the year 2024, 467 children and young people accessed quality health services as the results of the health insurance cards (NHIF) support to the project participants including 354 children and young people under family like care and 113 supported with Improved Community Health Fund (iCHF) in the community (family strengthening programme).

2.1.1.2 Smooth reintegration and reunification of children and young people

In complementing the best interest of the child, in this reporting period MA Tanzania continued to support the smooth re-integration and re-unification of children and young people back to their families of origin and community. 397 (179F, 218M) children and young people reunified and reintegrated with their family of origin and the community including 39 from Arusha CV, 13 from Dar es Salaam CV, and 9 from Mwanza CV while 336 from the Children in Street Situation Project implemented in Dar es Salaam, Mwanza and Dodoma regions.

Towards care reforms to strengthen community alternative care MA Tanzania supported the Tanzania delegation led by the Honourable Dorothy Gwajima (Minister of Community Development, Gender, Women and Special Group) to conduct a learning visit in Uganda to learn on the implementation of locally relevant program as part of care reforms. The visit has informed the government of the need to act, especially on reducing the number of registered children's homes and encouraging community-based alternative care.

b. Challenges

A key challenge lies in the bureaucratic stance of the government regarding the proposal for the physical and social integration of houses into the community. The government continues to view the SOS Children's Village organization strictly as a provider of children's home services and has yet to recognize the integrated houses as part of these services. In response, the Management, in collaboration with other stakeholders, has taken steps to support the government by facilitating a nationwide Alternative Care Assessment aimed to inform care reform strategies that prioritize community-based alternative care systems.

Another challenge in diversifying alternative care options is most of the caregivers who are ready to provide alternative care services often come from low-income communities. This financial limitation can hinder their ability to deliver the desired level of care, as they themselves may require financial assistance from organizations and other stakeholders. While regulations for community-based alternative care emphasize readiness and willingness as the primary criteria for providing such services, many caregivers are motivated by the opportunity for financial gain due to their economic hardships. This dynamic presents challenges in ensuring the quality and sustainability of alternative care services. The situation hinders the attainment of the objective of alternative care systems to children in need of services. Tackling these challenges in collaboration with stakeholders and the Government the organization has continued to capacitate caregivers through family-strengthening intervention but also going forward the organization's strategies advocate and recruit economically stable caregivers.

A significant challenge emerged when the National Health Insurance Fund changed their policy by removing the Toto Afya card package, these changes impacted SOS children and young people covered under health insurance being unable to access medical services through their insurance cards. The organization took proactive measure to ensure health and well-being were not compromised, despite the external challenges, the organization swiftly intervened by developing both short term and long-term measure which includes covering the hospital bills by cash, registering children's through iCHF and held meetings with NHIF on getting waiver for children's who are supported by organizations. These measures have ensured that program participants continued to receive necessary medical treatment and consultations.

2.1.1.3 Child and Youth Safeguarding

MA Tanzania continued to create a friendly environment for the children and young people in the SOS Children's Villages and the communities. In this reporting period, MA Tanzania recorded two incidences related to care issues in Arusha and Mwanza Children's Villages compared to 30 incidences recorded from 2019 to 2023 (2019 – 19, 2020 – 0, 2021 – 7, 2022 – 3 and 2023 - 1). This is the results continued awareness sessions to the children and young people on reporting mechanisms where in this reporting period 517 (257F, 260M children and young people empowered on knowledge and skills on prevention and reporting child and youth abuses within and outside the villages through the face-to-face session and virtually or online platforms for those attending studies distantly and could not attend the physical training/sessions.

On the other hand, MA Tanzania strengthened the reporting mechanism in the community through the government structures including School children's clubs, Women and Child Protection Committees (NPA-VAWC), Police Gender Desks and Junior Councils as the results of 163,136 children, young people and caregivers in the community were empowered on child protection awareness. This resulted into increased knowledge and skills among the community members as the results of the reduced child abuse cases in the community from 597 to 530 in 2023 to 2024 respectively.

2.1.2 Youth care and employability

(a) Achievements

2.1.2.1 Increased young people's employability skills

In this reporting period MA Tanzania successfully empowered 697 (319F, 378M) with skills in employability in different angels. 141 (55F, 86M) young people were linked to practical training to acquire in job training while 188 (107F, 81M) empowered with entrepreneurship skills enabling them to be able to manage their business and 368 (157F, 211M) supported to attend vocational training to our key implementing partners including SIDO, VETA and individual persons in the community. Among the empowered young people with employability skills, 89 (36F, 53M) young people in the community have sustainable income to meet their basic needs as the results of the enabling environment to get descent employment. On the hand, MA Tanzania indirectly impacted 1,604 (918F, 686M) young people with job readiness skills in the community including digital marketing, entrepreneurship skills and financial management.

2.1.2.2 Access to friendly Community Services and opportunities

8,299 (4636F, 3,663M) young people accessing friendly Sexual Reproductive Health and Services in the community as the results of the impacted knowledge and skills to the young people but also the readiness of the service providers including Community Case Workers, Peer Educators and Health Professionals. On the other hand, MA Tanzania facilitated 24 (17F, 7M) project participants to access High Education Students Loan Board (HELSB) favour as the results of the continued positive relationship with government in supporting vulnerable children in the community and complementing the initiatives being done by the SOS Children's Villages in Tanzania.

2.1.3 Family Strengthening

(a) Achievements

2.1.3.1 Ability of the households to provide quality care and protection to their children and young people.

As a result of the program's interventions, 1,893 (1,451 direct and 442 Indirect) caregivers demonstrated improved parenting practices after participating in monthly family visits and group training sessions on parenting facilitated by ToTs and PSWs. This has directly contributed to creating safer and more nurturing environments for 6,187 (4,157 direct and 2,030 indirect) children and young people in family strengthening. Additionally, 6,956 (5,710 children and 1,246 caregivers) program participants accessed quality health services as the results of the Improved Community Health Fund (ICHF) support provided by the program interventions. This support has significantly reduced healthcare expenses, allowing caregivers to redirect their resources toward income-generating activities. Consequently, families have enhanced their financial stability and improved their ability to provide quality care and protection for their children.

2.1.3.2 Improved households' income in the communities

In this reporting period, 179 (127 from Arusha and 50 from Mwanza) demonstrated significant progress toward self-reliance by diversifying their income sources through income generating activities in the community while 15 successfully constructed standard houses for their families. Additionally, 459 households increased the capacity of the providing care and protection in the community as the results of the program support to 24 individual families and 29 groups (435 members) with start-up capital and materials to boost their income generating activities.

2.1.3.3 Communitiy's ability to provide care and protect to vulnerbale children

MA Tanzania continued to support community structures and systems to protect the children and young people. In this reporting period, 163,136 community members including children, young people and caregivers empowered on child protection as the results of the awareness sessions conducted in the community through community gatherings and in-door empowerment provided by school children clubs and junior councils. Likewise, the community structures and systems intervened 530 child abuse cases in the community as the results of the program support to the systems and structures.

a. Challenges

Unstable Program Database (PDB2)

Despite the continued support and capacity building to staff on the friendly use of the system, PDB2 still challenging as it continued to undergo restructuring and maintenance in accommodating new program structure. In this reporting period, MA Tanzania experienced a challenge of the program participants updates tends to disappear (not saved) and even exited participants do not reflection in the compass report.

3. Advocacy

a. Achievement

In this reporting period, MA Tanzania supported the URT to develop guidelines on the establishment and management of parenting groups and review of training manual and approved by the Ministry of Community Development, Gender, Women and Special Groups aimed to guide parenting groups in the community aimed to support the directions of empowering community including Alternative Care Families (Kin ship, Fit Families and Foster) FS Families and Communities as the whole to provide quality care to Children who are at risk of losing parental care and promote positive parenting to children and young people.
In addition to that, MA Tanzania joined forces with other child-centred organizations, including Plan International Tanzania, Save the Children Tanzania, and World Vision Tanzania by signing a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) to fight violence against children and the promotion of children's rights in close support from the government of the United Republic of Tanzania.

(a) Challenges

Despite the organization's advocacy efforts to increase the budget allocation for child rights interventions and create a conducive environment for children's welfare in the country, the government has yet to respond positively. For years now, only 3% of the council internal revenue has been allocated from local income to support the social welfare sector, highlighting a persistent challenge in securing adequate resources for these critical initiatives.

4. Human resources

(a) Achievements

In this reporting period MA Tanzania initiated the review internal policies and regulations to suit the current situation within the country. Terms and Conditions of Service, Travel Policy and Whistleblowing Policy are among the documents under review. On the other hand, 122 SOS CV Staff equipped with knowledge and skills in Cyber Security as the results of supported online course via, So Safe and Phishing Simulation organized by the international office (IO) while 77 staff have improved digital skills as the results of the attended online course on International Certification for Digital Literacy (ICDL).

(b) Challenges

High rate of staff turnover

Human Resource Department experienced hight rate of staff turnover in this reporting period as 6 technical staff at the national office and 9 at the location level left the organization due to several factors. This includes management transition following the conclusion of the former National Director's contract. All these contributed to some delays of the strategic activities at the national and location level. The management took a very quick mitigation of appointing internal staff to act those strategic position while the HRD proceeding with the recruitment processes.

5. Internal processes and digitalisation

a. Achievements

MA Tanzania continued to create a friendly environment by empowering them with knowledge and skills in Cyber Security Awareness via So Safe and Phishing Simulation as the result of 122 staff attended an online course on Cyber Security organized by the international office (IO). On other hand, 2,000 community members including project

participants in the Mwanza program location empowered with knowledge and skills on digital skills as the results of Digital Village (ICT Hub) established in Mwanza SOS CV.
With the aim of the supporting communities accessing digital skills MA Tanzania continued to create friendly environment by establishing partnership with stakeholders in providing digital skills to the community as the results of the signed Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Meru DC to establish the ICT Hub in Arusha region together with African Child Project signed to provide ICT Facilitators to Dar es Salaam CV Hub where project participants and community members will be benefited from the established ICT Hub.

b. Challenges

MA Tanzania faced challenges in this reporting period that caused delay to fully digitalization of the internal processes including digitalization of the business process (Leave and travel requests, retirements etc.) leading to too much paperwork and admin costs. On the other hand, the MA experienced late migration of data related to assets from the old accounting system (Navision) into the new accounting and human resources system (D365) resulted in a delay in the start of external audit exercise for 2023.

6. Fund development

a. Achievements

6.1 Fund Raising Initiatives

In this reporting period, MA Tanzania strived to secure funds locally to enable the implementation of the 2024 – 2028 MA Tanzania Strategic Plan but also, expanding the programme coverage and reach. 178,260,000 TZS was raised in 2024 including 12,500,000 through partnership with Hyatt Regency to support young people in acquiring knowledge and skills on hospitality industry, and 165,760,000 through the rented SOS CV assets including school and houses that enabled the implementation of planned activities with subject to fundraising. On the other hand, MA Tanzania through the continued support from regional and international office secured 2,228,700,000 Tanzanian shillings from PSA Poland to implement Going Beyond Project aimed to empower caregivers with digital ways to operate VSLAs that worth 393,300,000 TZS (150,000 Euro) and 1,835,400,000 TZS (700,000 Euro) from SOS Finland to improve the wellbeing and rights of adolescent girls, boys and mothers in vulnerable situation in Mufindi and Kilolo districts in Iringa region, by addressing the root causes of gender inequality, Gender Based Violence (GBV), poverty and the lack of Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights (SRHR) knowledge and services.

6.2 Partnership

In this reporting period, MA Tanzania forged three strategic partnerships at the National level aimed to create consortium development of concept notes to raise funds and implement project together. The Centre for Counselling, Nutrition and Health Care (CONSENUTH), the National Institute of Medical Research (NIMR) together with The Catholic University of Health and Allied Sciences (CUHAS) while on the other hand, MA Tanzania joined the Joining Forces initiative, a collaboration with Plan International, Save the Children International, and World Vision International aimed to strengthen the collective impact of child rights advocacy and programming in Tanzania.
At the location level, 6 partnerships were officially forged including 4 councils of the Arusha region (Meru District Council, Arusha District Council, Arusha City Council, and Karatu District Council) and 2 organizations supporting the implementation of the Arusha Re-Innovation project.

6.3 Sponsorship

MA Tanzania continued to maintain a friendly environment with the sponsors as the one of the main funding pillars of our organization. 7,018 sponsors including 2,731 program sponsors and 4,287 child sponsors are devoted to support vulnerable children and young people. As the result of positive relationship with sponsors, in this reporting period 150 new sponsors registered to support vulnerable children both in the SOSCV and the community.

6.4 Communication

MA Tanzania remained committed by Increased visibility and communicated program successes through various media channels, including securing free media interviews for the Children in Street Situation program aimed to disseminate the impact of our intervention in our community. On the other hand, Program staff members participated in various media interviews, including appearances on Capital Radio, Clouds FM and TV, Upendo FM and TV,

Star TV, Radio Free Africa, and several newspapers, to share information about the organization's works to the community.

5.2 Lessons learned

Table 2.2 Lessons learned

Type	Lesson learned	Action(s) to be taken	Status of action
Good practice	Continuous collaboration with the government and other KIP increased the efficiency and effectiveness of our interventions as young people accessed free knowledge and skills through MoU signed with the stakeholders (VETA, DHL, Government etc.)	Maintaining partnerships to reach more children and young people in the community	On Progress
Lesson learnt	Establishing and maintaining the Youth Care Leaver Network as an alumni association has proven to be a sustainable initiative for youth programs at SOS Children's Villages as young people accessing education support, career guidance, and opportunities for personal growth among alumni members.	Maintaining and supporting the care leaver network to accommodate more members	On Progress
Challenge	Change on Government Staff Travel Allowance and DSA continued to be a challenge for MA Tanzania while engaging government officials to support our interventions in the community	Revision of Transport and Travel for Non-SOS Staff guideline	On the final stage of revision
Challenge	Delay of 2024 annual budget – MA Tanzania experienced delay of the budget approval (approved in July) something that caused late implementation of strategic activities and huge workload to staff to implement and ensure quality of the service delivery.	Prioritized the implementation of the strategic activities that needed small budget but yield expected results	Completed

5.3 Cross-cutting topics

5.3.1 Child safeguarding and Protection

MA Tanzania continued to create awareness among the program participants and staff on child safeguarding and protection because of the maintained relationship with KIP including the government, Community Case Workers, Children and Women Protection Committees. 163,136 community members including children, young people, and caregivers empowered with knowledge and skills on child protection Awareness sessions impacted community members with knowledge and skills on child protection as the results of police gender desk and CWP Committees to conduct awareness sessions in the community and schools.

5.3.2 Human rights

MA Tanzania remained committed to ensuring our interventions take into consideration issues of human rights Interventions including the rescuing of the children living and working in the street and supporting the placement of children at risk of losing parental care to the other forms of alternative care. On the other hand, MA Tanzania has joined forces with other child-centered organizations, including Plan International Tanzania, Save the Children

Tanzania, and World Vision Tanzania to fight violence against children and the promotion of children's rights in close support from the government of the United Republic of Tanzania.

5.4 Sustainability actions

5.4.1 Strengthened Care leavers network

MA Tanzania strengthened the care leavers network towards attaining self-reliance, in this reporting period the network alumni received mentorship, career guidance, and personal development opportunities to support their transition to adulthood while secured the permanent office and all members capacitated on the roles and responsibilities to execute their plans and reaching more youth left care not only from SOSCV but also from other children's homes. On the other hand, through the continued support, the network is in the final stage to have registration that will enable them operating independently and transitioning the independent life.

5.4.2 Continued positive relationship with the government

MA Tanzania continued to gain trust and good relationship with the government, this was witnessed as in this reporting period through the advocacy initiatives reviewed the guideline for the establishment and management of children's homes while on the other hand, the guideline of the establishment and management of the parenting groups in the community is in the final stage of approval. These guidelines will allow the caregivers (Fit person, foster, kinship) and other community members accessing parenting skills from the empowered parenting group members in the community to enable enhance the knowledge and skills in providing care to the children.

5.4.3 Engagement of the community systems and structures

MA Tanzania continued to capacitate community systems and structures to provide support to the program participants and community as a whole. Children and Women Protection Committees capacitated to protect vulnerable children in the community by intervening child abuse cases and conducting referrals for more support. Furthermore, the use of ToT empowered with economic empowerment to supervise the established VSLAs in the community ensure the sustainability of our interventions since all ToTs are the community members that will continue providing support to the program participants and community members towards attaining self-reliance.

6. OVERVIEW OF PROGRAMME(S)

6.1 Programme location: Arusha

Arusha program location significantly enhanced the living conditions of the project participants within the SOSCV and the community. 128 accessed care and protection from the Family Like Care. Under Family Like Care the location celebrates the achievements of 7 young people who completed bachelor degree while 1 master's degree as the initial step towards achieving self-reliance. In making sure children and young people accessing quality care and protection, the location capacitated 22 SOS mothers and aunties with positive parenting skills. On the other hand, under the Arusha Re-Innovation project the location supported 1,070 caregivers to provide care and protection to 2,360 children and young people in the community as the results of the positive parenting skills provided by the Community Case Workers (CCW).

Furthermore, the project supported 307 children and young people under other forms of alternative care options to access quality health services as the results of the provided Improved Community Health Funds (iCHF) while 127 households attained improved living conditions as the results of the economic empowerment capacity building and start-up capital to boost their income generating activities towards attain self-reliance. Lastly, but not least the project through the promotion of Early Childhood Education and Care (ECDC) in Arusha region, 2,292 (14.8 percent morae against the target) children accessed services from the 152 empowered caregivers on the knowledge and skills in positive parenting from the ECDC centres in the Arusha region.

6.2 Programme location: Dar es Salaam

In this reporting period, Dar es Salaam program location continued to provide care and protection to 133 (65F, 68M) children and young people provided by the capacitated 17 caregivers with positive parenting and Psychosocial Support skills. In addition to that, 13 (4F, 9M) children and young people received care and protection from their families of origin

and community as the results of the successfully reintegration and reunification. On the other hand, 10,631 in school children and young people empowered with knowledge and skills on sexual reproductive health and child rights across the primary and secondary schools of Ubungo municipal Council.
Additionally, 11 (5-self-employed, 6-secured formal employment) young people are now able to afford their basic needs as the results of the entrepreneurship and employability skills provided to the 23 (12F, 11M) project participants enabled them to engage in income generating activities and others secured paid job opportunities in the community. Furthermore, 2,121 children and young people accessed quality care and protection in the community following the project's support to empower 539 (207-Direct, 332-Indirect) caregivers with positive parenting skills.
Despite budget constraints limiting the program's outreach at SOS Dar es Salaam, the initiative effectively collaborated with Local Government Authorities to implement cost-effective interventions. It actively engaged community structures and systems (39 CCW) to support project participants, including children, young people, and caregivers. Additionally, 5 VSLAs were empowered with financial management skills, enabling them to utilize their increased income to provide quality care for their children.

6.3 Programme location: Iringa

The project improved access to youth-friendly SRHR services for 4,391 (1,833M and 2,558F) adolescents, enabling informed decisions and reducing school pregnancies under the Binti Bora initiative. It enhanced parenting skills for 97 caregivers and adolescent mothers while strengthened economic resilience for 52 adolescent mothers through income-generating activities enabled them to afford the provision of quality and protection to their children. Social networks within VSLAs further boosted self-esteem and decision-making, fostering self-reliance and sustained socio-economic development.
Efforts to support adolescent mothers have addressed economic hardships through VSLAs, providing access to savings, small loans, and financial education, thereby enhanced their financial resilience. The involvement of local leaders, government officials, community members, and parents has been crucial for sustaining these initiatives, alongside building the capacity of local partners, service providers, and CBOs to ensure long-term impact. Tailored programs, such as apprenticeships designed to accommodate the unique needs and interests of adolescent mothers, have further promoted sustained engagement and participation, integrating these interventions into community structures for lasting benefits.

6.4 Programme location: Mwanza

In this reporting period, Mwanza program location provided quality care and protection to 214 children and young people under Family-Like Care and other alternative care options in the community ensuring their physical and mental well-being. As the results of economic empowerment to the caregivers engaging in the income generating activities, the location witnessed 50 caregivers transitioned to self-reliance while 15 among the constructed a standardized and permanent house for their families.
Through the continued support and collaborations with the community structures and systems, 19,834 (9,856 children and 9,978 caregivers) community members impacted with the child protection awareness in promoting the welfare of the children and young in the community. On the other hand, community structures and systems intervened 530 child abuse cases reported as the results impacted knowledge and skills to the community on child protection and readiness of the community reporting abuses incidences in the community.
Additionally, the location empowered 239 (191F, 58M) with vocational and digital skills enabled them to have self-employment through engagement in income generation including hot culture, welding and tailoring while on the other hand, 2,000 direct and indirect project participants have improved knowledge and skills on the digital application and cyber security fostering academic and technological growth across communities as the results of the friendly accessibility of the established ICT Hub in village that accommodate both direct and indirect project participants from the community.

6.5 Programme location: Dodoma

The Children in Street Situation serves three regions (Dar es Salaam, Dodoma, and Mwanza) aimed to rescuing the vulnerable children and young people back to their family of origin and community. In this reporting period, the program successfully rescued and rehabilitated 589 children across Dar es Salaam, Dodoma, and Mwanza while 336 (148F, 188M) children and young reintegrated and reunified with their families of origin and the

community while 170 (71F, 99M) young people empowered with the vocational skills as the results of the project continued support to the vulnerable children and young people.
On the other hand, 25,556 (12,417F, 13,139M) children and young people in the community impacted with the child rights and protection as the result of the empowered 519 Child and Women Protection Committees members from Dar es Salaam, Dodoma and Mwanza. Leveraging government systems, the project capacitated 128 Social Welfare Officers on case management system enabled them to support vulnerable children (Children working and living in the street) across the three regions and country as the whole. In addition to that, the project successfully developed exit strategy of the Chimendeli and Nkhulughano wards to prevent streetism and promote sustainable family and community support.

ANNEX

ANNEX 1: Hyperlinks to related materials

Topic	Person responsible	Source of information	MA file should be saved to:	Hyperlink
Actual statistics of the MA		Compass report accessed via the following path: Compass -> Federation Steering -> Statistical Key figures -> SKF Beneficiaries / SKF staff -> filter for MA and year	No longer required	Statistical Key Figures - Power BI
List of board members	National director	MA fills in template list of board members	Federation planning & steering: MA annual reports	N/A - please upload list of board members as separate document onto MA annual reports workspace
MA mid-term plan	National director	MA fills in template for mid-term planning	Federation planning & steering: **Mid-term & annual plans**	*Insert hyperlink of the mid-term plan*
MA annual plan	National director	MA fills in template for annual planning	Federation planning & steering: **Mid-term & annual plans**	*Insert hyperlink of the annual plan*
MA website	National director	Member association website	Not applicable: provide link only	*Insert hyperlink of the MA website*
Online directory page for MA	National director	SOS Online Directory	Not applicable: provide link only	*Insert hyperlink of specific page for the MA*

ANNEX 2: Summary of major activities of the MEMBER Association

[Provide an overview of major activities that occurred at the national level for the reporting period (e.g. audits, trainings/workshops, visits, etc.). Please mention which mid-term objective these activities support and what the results of the activity were.]

Major activities of the MA	Date	Corresponding national mid-term objective	Results
Engage in providing a range of quality Alternative Care services including support recruitment of 80 Fit Persons (10 Dar es Salaam, 30 Arusha, 40 Mwanza), 25 Foster Parents (5 Dar es Salaam, 15 Arusha, 5 Mwanza), 60 Kinship Care (20 Dar es Salaam, 20 Arusha, 20 Mwanza), to provide care and protection to 495 children (105 Dar es Salaam, 195 Arusha, 195 Mwanza)	June	Global project 1: Programme quality and child safeguarding	184 (30 Kongwa DC - Dodoma, 124 Arusha, 15 Ilemela, and 15 Nyamagana - Mwanza) other forms of alternative care caregivers recruited and trained on the roles and responsibilities. These huge achievements contributed much by the Children in Street Situation Project (CiSS) operating in Dar es Salaam, Dodoma and Mwanza. in this reporting period, these caregivers provided care and protection to 221 children and young people.
Rollout and implement Ombuds project to create awareness among staff, program participants and partners on working collaboratively with Ombudsman	June	Global project 3: Enabling environment for safeguarding	MA Tanzania managed to roll out and implement the Ombuds project where 95 SOS CV staff attended awareness sessions and impacted with knowledge on how the project will operate as well as the roles of the ombuds office/staff
Raise 1,500,000,000 TZS through Local IPD (Proposal Development)	September	Project 6: IPD and government funding	MA Tanzania secured fund for the project to be implemented in Iringa 2025 – 2027 that worth 700,000 Euro and 150,000 Euro for Going Beyond Project being implemented in Mwanza and Pemba.
Train 77 staff on cyber-Security via so safe training and phishing simulation and on digital skills via the ICDL course (22 Arusha, 15 Dar es Salaam, 15 Mwanza and 5 Iringa and 22 National office)	May	Project 7: Working environment for child and youth care professionals	122 MA Tanzania's staff completed and equipped with knowledge and skills on cyber-Security
Create child rights and protection awareness sessions to the community members	October	Global project 1: Programme quality and child safeguarding	163,136 community members reached with the knowledge and skills on child rights and protection
Facilitate reunification of 476 children and young people (73 FLC, 153 OAC and 250 CLWS) into their families and communities of	December	Global project 1: Programme quality and child safeguarding	397 (179F, 218M) children and young people reunified and reintegrated with their family of origin and the community including 39 from Arusha CV, 13 from Dar

origin (From FLC 25 Dar es salaam, 25 Arusha,15 Mwanza) (From OAC 25 Dar es Salaam, 28 Mwanza, 100 Arusha,) (From CLWS Dar es Salaam 170, Arusha 50, Mwanza 30.)			es Salaam CV, and 9 from Mwanza CV while 336 from the Children in Street Situation Project implemented in Dar es Salaam, Mwanza and Dodoma regions.